Week 1

June 24, 2020

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*You are currently looking at **version 1.1** of this notebook. To download notebooks and datafiles, as well as get help on Jupyter notebooks in the Coursera platform, visit the Jupyter Notebook FAQ course resource.*

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1 The Python Programming Language: Functions

`add_numbers` is a function that takes two numbers and adds them together.

```
In [2]: def add_numbers(x, y):
            return x + y

        add_numbers(1, 2)
```

```
Out[2]: 3
```

`add_numbers` updated to take an optional 3rd parameter. Using `print` allows printing of multiple expressions within a single cell.

```
In [3]: def add_numbers(x,y,z=None):
            if (z==None):
                return x+y
            else:
                return x+y+z

        print(add_numbers(1, 2))
        print(add_numbers(1, 2, 3))
```

```
3
6
```

`add_numbers` updated to take an optional flag parameter.

```
In [4]: def add_numbers(x, y, z=None, flag=False):
            if (flag):
                print('Flag is true!')
            if (z==None):
                return x + y
            else:
                return x + y + z

        print(add_numbers(1, 2, flag=True))
```

```
Flag is true!
3
```

Assign function `add_numbers` to variable `a`.

```
In [5]: def add_numbers(x,y):
            return x+y

        a = add_numbers
        a(1,2)
```

```
Out[5]: 3
```

The Python Programming Language: Types and Sequences

Use `type` to return the object's type.

```
In [10]: type('This is a string')
```

```
Out[10]: str
```

```
In [9]: type(None)
```

```
Out[9]: NoneType
```

```
In [8]: type(1)
```

```
Out[8]: int
```

```
In [7]: type(1.0)
```

```
Out[7]: float
```

```
In [6]: type(add_numbers)
```

```
Out[6]: function
```

Tuples are an immutable data structure (cannot be altered).

```
In [11]: x = (1, 'a', 2, 'b')
         type(x)
```

```
Out[11]: tuple
```

Lists are a mutable data structure.

```
In [12]: x = [1, 'a', 2, 'b']
         type(x)
```

```
Out[12]: list
```

Use `append` to append an object to a list.

```
In [13]: x.append(3.3)
         print(x)
```

```
[1, 'a', 2, 'b', 3.3]
```

This is an example of how to loop through each item in the list.

```
In [ ]: for item in x:
            print(item)
```

Or using the indexing operator:

```
In [ ]: i=0
        while( i != len(x) ):
            print(x[i])
            i = i + 1
```

Use + to concatenate lists.

```
In [ ]: [1,2] + [3,4]
```

Use * to repeat lists.

```
In [ ]: [1]*3
```

Use the `in` operator to check if something is inside a list.

```
In [ ]: 1 in [1, 2, 3]
```

Now let's look at strings. Use bracket notation to slice a string.

```
In [1]: x = 'This is a string'
        print(x[0]) #first character
        print(x[0:1]) #first character, but we have explicitly set the end character
        print(x[0:2]) #first two characters
```

```
T
T
Th
```

This will return the last element of the string.

```
In [ ]: x[-1]
```

This will return the slice starting from the 4th element from the end and stopping before the 2nd element from the end.

```
In [ ]: x[-4:-2]
```

This is a slice from the beginning of the string and stopping before the 3rd element.

```
In [ ]: x[:3]
```

And this is a slice starting from the 4th element of the string and going all the way to the end.

```
In [ ]: x[3:]
```

```
In [ ]: firstname = 'Christopher'
        lastname = 'Brooks'

        print(firstname + ' ' + lastname)
        print(firstname*3)
        print('Chris' in firstname)
```

`split` returns a list of all the words in a string, or a list split on a specific character.

```
In [ ]: firstname = 'Christopher Arthur Hansen Brooks'.split(' ')[0] # [0] selects the first ele
        lastname = 'Christopher Arthur Hansen Brooks'.split(' ')[-1] # [-1] selects the last ele
        print(firstname)
        print(lastname)
```

Make sure you convert objects to strings before concatenating.

```
In [ ]: 'Chris' + 2
```

```
In [ ]: 'Chris' + str(2)
```

Dictionaries associate keys with values.

```
In [ ]: x = {'Christopher Brooks': 'brooksch@umich.edu', 'Bill Gates': 'billg@microsoft.com'}
        x['Christopher Brooks'] # Retrieve a value by using the indexing operator
```

```
In [ ]: x['Kevyn Collins-Thompson'] = None
        x['Kevyn Collins-Thompson']
```

Iterate over all of the keys:

```
In [ ]: for name in x:
            print(x[name])
```

Iterate over all of the values:

```
In [ ]: for email in x.values():
            print(email)
```

Iterate over all of the items in the list:

```
In [ ]: for name, email in x.items():
            print(name)
            print(email)
```

You can unpack a sequence into different variables:

```
In [ ]: x = ('Christopher', 'Brooks', 'brooksch@umich.edu')
        fname, lname, email = x

In [ ]: fname

In [ ]: lname
```

Make sure the number of values you are unpacking matches the number of variables being assigned.

```
In [ ]: x = ('Christopher', 'Brooks', 'brooksch@umich.edu', 'Ann Arbor')
        fname, lname, email = x
```

The Python Programming Language: More on Strings

```
In [ ]: print('Chris' + 2)

In [ ]: print('Chris' + str(2))
```

Python has a built in method for convenient string formatting.

```
In [ ]: sales_record = {
        'price': 3.24,
        'num_items': 4,
        'person': 'Chris'}

        sales_statement = '{} bought {} item(s) at a price of {} each for a total of {}'

        print(sales_statement.format(sales_record['person'],
                                     sales_record['num_items'],
                                     sales_record['price'],
                                     sales_record['num_items']*sales_record['price']))
```

Reading and Writing CSV files

Let's import our datafile mpg.csv, which contains fuel economy data for 234 cars.

- mpg : miles per gallon
- class : car classification
- cty : city mpg

- cyl : # of cylinders
- displ : engine displacement in liters
- drv : f = front-wheel drive, r = rear wheel drive, 4 = 4wd
- fl : fuel (e = ethanol E85, d = diesel, r = regular, p = premium, c = CNG)
- hwy : highway mpg
- manufacturer : automobile manufacturer
- model : model of car
- trans : type of transmission
- year : model year

```
In [ ]: import csv

        %precision 2

        with open('mpg.csv') as csvfile:
            mpg = list(csv.DictReader(csvfile))

        mpg[:3] # The first three dictionaries in our list.
```

`csv.Dictreader` has read in each row of our csv file as a dictionary. `len` shows that our list is comprised of 234 dictionaries.

```
In [ ]: len(mpg)
```

`keys` gives us the column names of our csv.

```
In [ ]: mpg[0].keys()
```

This is how to find the average cty fuel economy across all cars. All values in the dictionaries are strings, so we need to convert to float.

```
In [ ]: sum(float(d['cty']) for d in mpg) / len(mpg)
```

Similarly this is how to find the average hwy fuel economy across all cars.

```
In [ ]: sum(float(d['hwy']) for d in mpg) / len(mpg)
```

Use `set` to return the unique values for the number of cylinders the cars in our dataset have.

```
In [ ]: cylinders = set(d['cyl'] for d in mpg)
        cylinders
```

Here's a more complex example where we are grouping the cars by number of cylinder, and finding the average cty mpg for each group.

```
In [ ]: CtyMpgByCyl = []

        for c in cylinders: # iterate over all the cylinder levels
            summpg = 0
            cyltypecount = 0
```

```
        for d in mpg: # iterate over all dictionaries
            if d['cyl'] == c: # if the cylinder level type matches,
                summpg += float(d['cty']) # add the cty mpg
                cyltypecount += 1 # increment the count
        CtyMpgByCyl.append((c, summpg / cyltypecount)) # append the tuple ('cylinder', 'avg

    CtyMpgByCyl.sort(key=lambda x: x[0])
    CtyMpgByCyl
```

Use `set` to return the unique values for the class types in our dataset.

```
In [ ]: vehicleclass = set(d['class'] for d in mpg) # what are the class types
        vehicleclass
```

And here's an example of how to find the average hwy mpg for each class of vehicle in our dataset.

```
In [ ]: HwyMpgByClass = []

        for t in vehicleclass: # iterate over all the vehicle classes
            summpg = 0
            vclasscount = 0
            for d in mpg: # iterate over all dictionaries
                if d['class'] == t: # if the cylinder amount type matches,
                    summpg += float(d['hwy']) # add the hwy mpg
                    vclasscount += 1 # increment the count
            HwyMpgByClass.append((t, summpg / vclasscount)) # append the tuple ('class', 'avg mp

        HwyMpgByClass.sort(key=lambda x: x[1])
        HwyMpgByClass
```

The Python Programming Language: Dates and Times

```
In [ ]: import datetime as dt
        import time as tm
```

`time` returns the current time in seconds since the Epoch. (January 1st, 1970)

```
In [ ]: tm.time()
```

Convert the timestamp to datetime.

```
In [ ]: dtnow = dt.datetime.fromtimestamp(tm.time())
        dtnow
```

Handy datetime attributes:

```
In [ ]: dtnow.year, dtnow.month, dtnow.day, dtnow.hour, dtnow.minute, dtnow.second # get year, m
```

`timedelta` is a duration expressing the difference between two dates.

```
In [ ]: delta = dt.timedelta(days = 100) # create a timedelta of 100 days
        delta
```

`date.today` returns the current local date.

```
In [ ]: today = dt.date.today()
```

```
In [ ]: today - delta # the date 100 days ago
```

```
In [ ]: today > today-delta # compare dates
```

The Python Programming Language: Objects and map()
An example of a class in python:

```
In [ ]: class Person:
            department = 'School of Information' #a class variable

            def set_name(self, new_name): #a method
                self.name = new_name
            def set_location(self, new_location):
                self.location = new_location
```

```
In [ ]: person = Person()
        person.set_name('Christopher Brooks')
        person.set_location('Ann Arbor, MI, USA')
        print('{} live in {} and works in the department {}'.format(person.name, person.location
```

Here's an example of mapping the `min` function between two lists.

```
In [ ]: store1 = [10.00, 11.00, 12.34, 2.34]
        store2 = [9.00, 11.10, 12.34, 2.01]
        cheapest = map(min, store1, store2)
        cheapest
```

Now let's iterate through the map object to see the values.

```
In [ ]: for item in cheapest:
            print(item)
```

The Python Programming Language: Lambda and List Comprehensions
Here's an example of lambda that takes in three parameters and adds the first two.

```
In [ ]: my_function = lambda a, b, c : a + b
```

```
In [ ]: my_function(1, 2, 3)
```

Let's iterate from 0 to 999 and return the even numbers.

```
In [ ]: my_list = []
        for number in range(0, 1000):
            if number % 2 == 0:
                my_list.append(number)
        my_list
```

Now the same thing but with list comprehension.

```
In [ ]: my_list = [number for number in range(0,1000) if number % 2 == 0]
        my_list
```

The Python Programming Language: Numerical Python (NumPy)

```
In [ ]: import numpy as np
```

Creating Arrays
Create a list and convert it to a numpy array

```
In [ ]: mylist = [1, 2, 3]
        x = np.array(mylist)
        x
```

Or just pass in a list directly

```
In [ ]: y = np.array([4, 5, 6])
        y
```

Pass in a list of lists to create a multidimensional array.

```
In [ ]: m = np.array([[7, 8, 9], [10, 11, 12]])
        m
```

Use the shape method to find the dimensions of the array. (rows, columns)

```
In [ ]: m.shape
```

`arange` returns evenly spaced values within a given interval.

```
In [ ]: n = np.arange(0, 30, 2) # start at 0 count up by 2, stop before 30
        n
```

`reshape` returns an array with the same data with a new shape.

```
In [ ]: n = n.reshape(3, 5) # reshape array to be 3x5
        n
```

`linspace` returns evenly spaced numbers over a specified interval.

```
In [ ]: o = np.linspace(0, 4, 9) # return 9 evenly spaced values from 0 to 4
        o
```

`resize` changes the shape and size of array in-place.

```
In [ ]: o.resize(3, 3)
        o
```

`ones` returns a new array of given shape and type, filled with ones.