INTRODUCTION TO PYTHON

Introduction

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INTRODUCTIONS

Agenda

- Why programming?
- ▶ Why Python?
- Python Overview and Setup
- Python Basics
- Build programs to analyze data



Why Programming?

- Solve Problems
 - Recommended Products
 - Optimal Road Trip
- ▶ Essential Skill of the 21st Century
 - Everyone from health professionals to <u>basketball players</u> can learn to code.

WHY PYTHON?



Why Python?

Batteries Included

Simple, clean, easy-to-learn

Many uses

the data science language

web applications (Django, Flask)

Free and open source

```
def sum(a, b):
    return a + b
```

print sum(1, 2)

PYTHON OVERVIEW



History

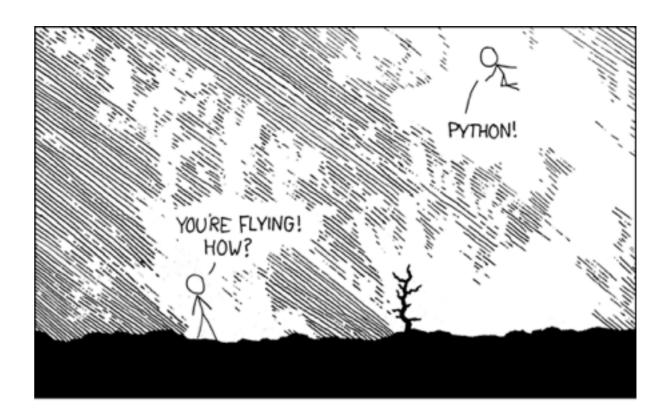
Guido van Rossum

Benevolent Dictator for Life

Image source: Wikipedia

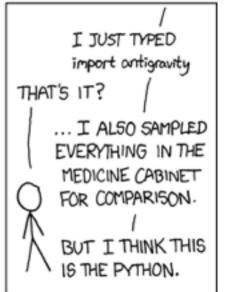
What is it like?

- High level
 - Interpreted, not compiled
- Whitespace dependent
 - Gotta indent!
- Dynamic
 - Change types on the fly









Who Uses It?

Pinterest





YAHOO!







...a lot of companies



PYTHON SETUP

Install Python and Sublime Text

- We'll be using Python 2.7.10
 - Install from Python.org
- Run Python
 - Type python in the command line. exit() to exit the prompt.
- Install Sublime (text editor)
 - Others include Atom, Visual Studio Code

Your First Program

Traditionally, the first program in a new language is Hello World

```
print "Hello, world!"
```

- ▶ Interactive Mode: type and execute immediately
- Run a file: Save code with the . py extension
 - •python hello world.py

FIRST PROGRAM = \sqrt{

Installing Packages

Use pip

```
pip install requests
```

pip install pattern

Packages give us more functionality without having to write it ourselves.

Variables

a = 4

b = 'something'

my_variable = True

does_exist = None

▶ Basic Types (strings, integers, floats, booleans, None)

a_string = 'I am a single-quoted string'

another_string = "I am a double-quoted string"

an integer = 4

a float = 5.2

a none value = None

→ Convert Types

str(4)

>>> '4'

str(5.0)

>>> '5.0'

int('7')

>>> 7

• Operators (+, -, *, /, **, %)

• Comparisons (<, >, <=, >=, ==, !=)

5 > 4

>>> True

5 == 2

>>> False

6 >= 6

>>> True

5 != 5

>>> False

▶ Boolean Operators (and, or, not)

$$not 5 == 5$$

$$5 > 6 \text{ or } 5 > 1$$

Exercise

Create a file called hello_name.py and do the following:

- 1. Print your name.
- 2. Print your age.
- 3. Print how many days old you are.
- 4. Print if your age is divisible by 4.

Comments

this is a Python comment

this is a group of multiple

Python comments

► IO (input and output)

```
my_name = raw_input('What is your name: ')
print my name
```

- >>> What is your name: Brian
- >>> Brian

format

```
a_string = '{} is interesting'.format('Programming')
print a_string
```

>>> Programming is interesting

► Conditional statements (if, else, elsif)

```
is running = True
if is_running:
  print "It's running!"
else:
  print "It's not running!"
```

Loops (while, for)

counter = 0

stuff = ['jar', 'dirt']

while counter < 5:

for item in stuff:

print "Loop has run"

print item

counter = counter + 1

Exercise

Create a program called letters.py that prints the number of letters in a word.

- 1. Ask the user to input a word.
- 2. Print out the length of the word.
- 3. Repeat until the user types "EXIT"



Data Structures and Organization

Lists

```
my_list = ['apple', 4, True, 3.0, 'nice']
```

Dictionaries

Exercise

Create a program that prints the frequency of letters in a sentence.

- 1. Ask the user to input a sentence.
- 2. Print out each letter and the number of times each letter occurs.
- 3. Repeat until the user types "EXIT"



DATA ANALYSIS

Data Analysis

▶ Collect Data (manually or by finding a dataset)

Clean Data

Analyze Data

• Reflect

• Report

Collect Data

Surveys

► APIs (talk to a program)

Data Scraping

Clean Data

• Are there gaps in the data?

Is each data point valid?

• Are there outliers that skew the results?

Analyze Data

- You have the data, now what do you want from it?
 - Sums, totals, averages, median, ranges
- ▶ How do you get those results?
 - Python! Or some other language
 - Third party libraries (numpy)
 - API calls (outside algorithms and functions)

Reflect and Report

• Reflect

How are these results accurate? Inaccurate?

• Can we tweak our methods, explore alternatives?

• Report

Present results and conclusions.

Exercise

• What are the most common words in articles about politics?

Collect data

• Clean

Analyze

• Reflect

Report

Exercise

▶ How do people feel about the city of Seattle?

Collect data

• Clean

Analyze

• Reflect

Report

HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

Word Counts

- Analyze Titanic passengers
 - Collect (import data using csv)
 - Clean (run counts, filter out any anomalies)
 - Analyze (get averages, modes, other data)
 - Reflect (may not be necessary for this)
 - Report (display results)

SENTIMENT ANALYSIS

Word Counts

- What's sentiment?
 - Attitude, feeling, emotion
- How do we measure it?
 - Natural language processing (NLP)
 - Machine learning

Word Counts

- Analyze tweets about pizza and the Seahawks
 - Collect (import data using csv)
 - Clean
 - Analyze
 - Reflect
 - Report

RESOURCES

Python

http://learnpythonthehardway.org/book/

https://docs.python.org/2/

https://docs.python.org/3/

http://teamtreehouse.com/

Data Science and Analytics

http://www.clips.ua.ac.be/pattern

http://www.numpy.org/

http://www.data.gov/

https://www.udacity.com

General Assembly

QSA

THANK YOU!

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