## INTRODUCTION TO PYTHON

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# Harold Molina-Bulla DTSC-L

### WHY PYTHON?

- Python is an interpreted programming language, widely used in multiple environments, especially data science.
- The learning curve is fast and there are currently a large number of libraries that allow the development of countless tasks.

#### WHAT MEANS INTERPRETED?

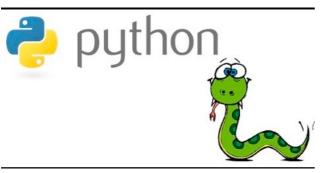
- Exists 2 kind of programs:
- Native compiled programs: They are wrote in a medium high level programming languages (human readable code) and then:
  - Compiled: They are converted from human readable code to machine readable code.
    - In this step analyse the code, defines variables and kind of variables and check possible execution errors (not logical errors)
  - Linked: look for libraries to be executed and check all the procedures and methods exists
  - Now, it is able to run in the machine, without needs any other program (except Operating System)
  - Hardwired to the processor architecture:
    - A Intel compiled program is not directly compatible with Apple Silicon\*

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## INTERPRETED PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES

- They are high level programming languages to run line by line
- Needs an "interpreter"
  - Python interpreter
  - Javascript interpreter
- Decode an execute line by line, and stop if they found any error in execution.
- Execution very slow:
  - Needs to read line, decode (convert to machine language), lookup for variables and values, execute the line and reconvert results to human readable.
  - JIT: Just In Time compilation
- The wrote program is universal: It can be executed if the interpreter is available for the native processor.

### WHY PYTHON



- Cost/Profits ratio high:
  - Smoot learning curve
  - Fast interpreter (not the better, not the worse).
  - A lot of libraries and tools for several tasks
    - Scientific
    - Control
    - Economic
  - Maybe have too many libraries

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# Harold Molina-Bulla DTS

#### PROBLEMS WITH PYTHON

- Interpreter is single execution thread
  - Use library called multiprocess
  - Extensions to improve libraries execution (swifter for pandas)
- Slow execution
  - Compile the final code to native using cython
  - Call-backs to c/c++) libraries (NumPy)

#### JUPYTER NOTEBOOKS

- Nice interface to develop
  - In data analysis the Data Engineer
    has to analyse a sample of data and
    applying a first model of his
    algorithms to check if it works or not.
  - Jupyter Notebooks are a nice interface using Web Browser to analyse, document and check code
- Cons:
  - Unstructured coding
  - Variables and functions wrote when the user wants

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### IN THE BEGINNING WAS THE COMMAND LINE

- Why use command line:
  - Debugging purpose:
    - Many error messages will be write in the console.
    - If uses frontends like Anaconda Browser, those messages are not available for the user
  - Recommendation: Use the command line.
    - Terminal in MacOS / Linux / \*NIX
    - PowerShell in Windows

### FIRST PRACTICAL WORK

- Introduction to Python:
  - How to code, write comments, use Jupyter Notebook interface
  - How to import libraries
  - How to read and write files
  - Check the command line messages