



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PYTHON 101

Jon-Cody Sokoll

Data Scientist, Deloitte

ABOUT ME

WELCOME!

Here's a bit about me:

Name: Jon-Cody Sokoll

Background: Rhodes College, American Institutes for Research, Deloitte

Fun Fact: Moonlight bread baker

ABOUT YOU

BEFORE WE DIVE IN...

Let's talk a bit about you!

Name

What brings you to GA?

- ☐ Current activities
- ☐ Future goals

Fun Fact

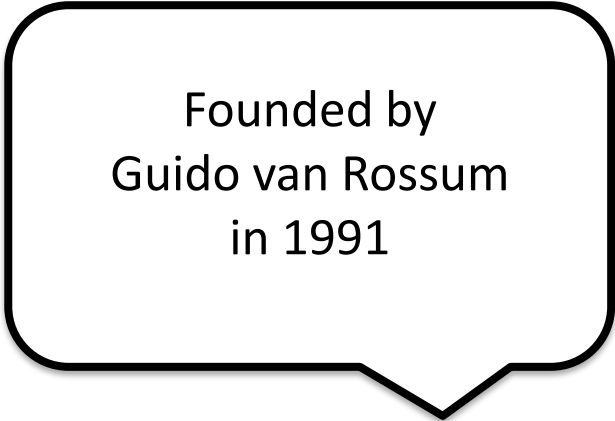
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ☐ Discover the history of Python and how it compares to other programming languages.
- ☐ Touch on fundamental Python programming techniques and tools.
- ☐ Discuss its applications in data science and the types of problems it can solve.
- ☐ See where Python programming fits into the data workflow.
- ☐ Apply your new skills to solve a real-world problem with Python.

WHAT TOOLS DO DATA SCIENTISTS USE?

WHY PYTHON?

- ☐ Created for simplicity and readability
- ☐ Rapid prototyping, ease of production
- ☐ Open source, importable libraries
- ☐ Broad range of applications
- ☐ Fast growing community



Founded by
Guido van Rossum
in 1991

WHAT TOOLS DO DATA SCIENTISTS USE?

ZEN OF PYTHON

Beautiful is better than ugly.
Explicit is better than implicit.
Simple is better than complex.
Complex is better than complicated.
Flat is better than nested.
Sparse is better than dense.
Readability counts.
Special cases aren't special enough to break the rules.
Although practicality beats purity.
Errors should never pass silently.
Unless explicitly silenced.
In the face of ambiguity, refuse the temptation to guess.
There should be one—and preferably only one—obvious way to do it.
Although that way may not be obvious at first unless you're Dutch.
Now is better than never.
Although never is often better than **right** now.
If the implementation is hard to explain, it's a bad idea.
If the implementation is easy to explain, it may be a good idea.
Namespaces are one honking great idea—let's do more of those!

WHY PYTHON?

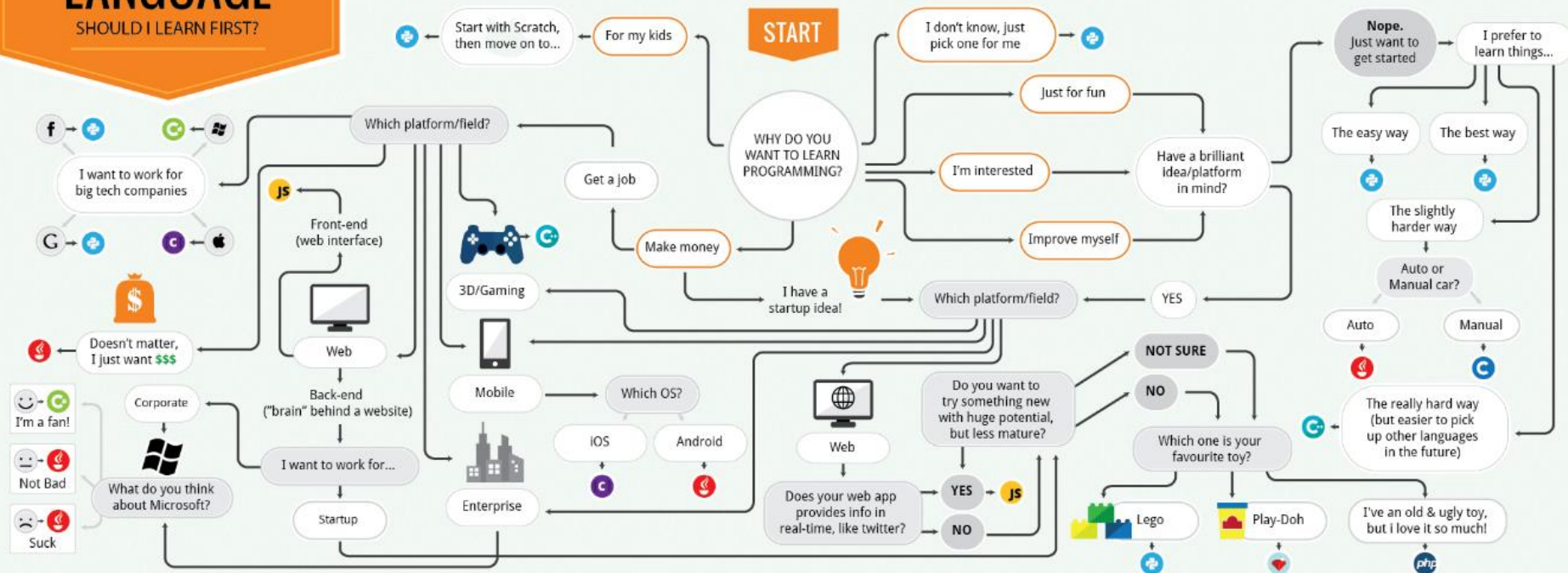


WHAT IS PROGRAMMING?

Writing very specific instructions to a very dumb, yet obedient machine.

















LANGUAGES



WHY PYTHON?



Language Rank	Types	Spectrum Ranking
1. Python	 	100.0
2. C	  	99.7
3. Java	  	99.5
4. C++	  	97.1
5. C#	  	87.7
6. R		87.7
7. JavaScript	 	85.6
8. PHP		81.2
9. Go	 	75.1
10. Swift	 	73.7

WHY PYTHON?

C

```
#include

int main(void)
{
    puts("Hello, world!");
}
```

Java

```
import javax.swing.JFrame; //Importing class JFrame
import javax.swing.JLabel; //Importing class JLabel
public class HelloWorld {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        JFrame frame = new JFrame();           //Creating frame
        frame.setTitle("Hi!");                 //Setting title frame
        frame.add(new JLabel("Hello, world!")); //Adding text to frame
        frame.pack();                          //Setting size to smallest
        frame.setLocationRelativeTo(null);     //Centering frame
        frame.setVisible(true);                //Showing frame
    }
}
```

Python

```
print("Hello, world!")
```

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WHAT IS A DATA SCIENTIST?

MY DEFINITION

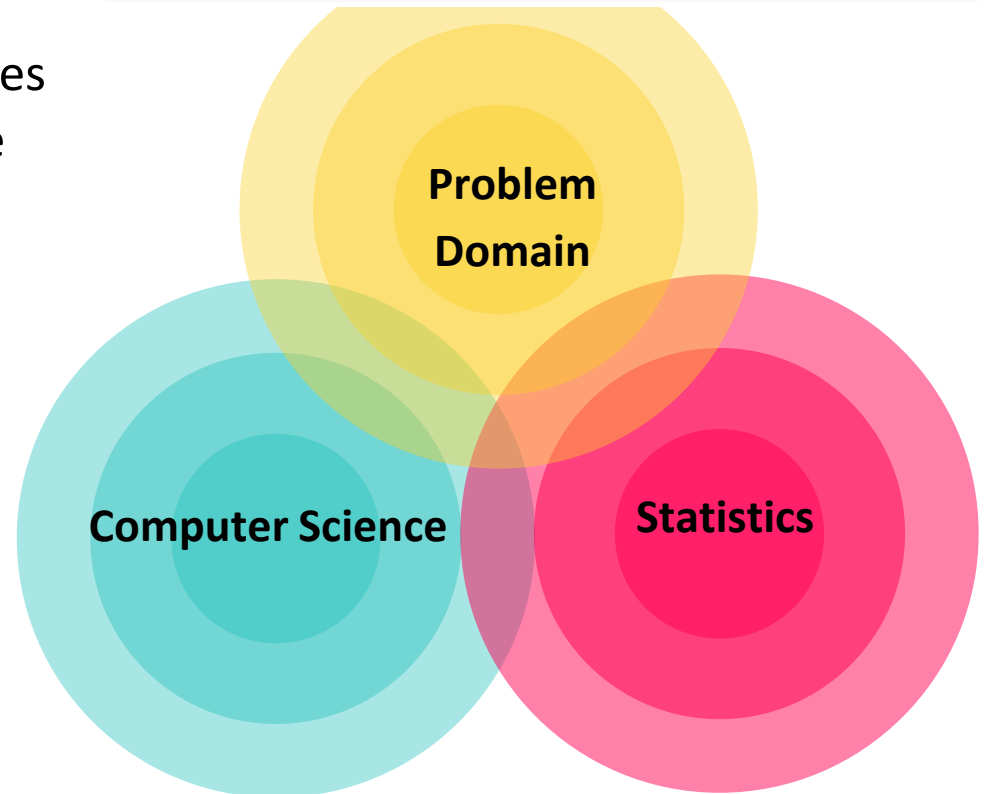
Data Scientists use data mining techniques to generate new insights that increase efficiencies / give businesses a competitive advantage

da·ta min·ing

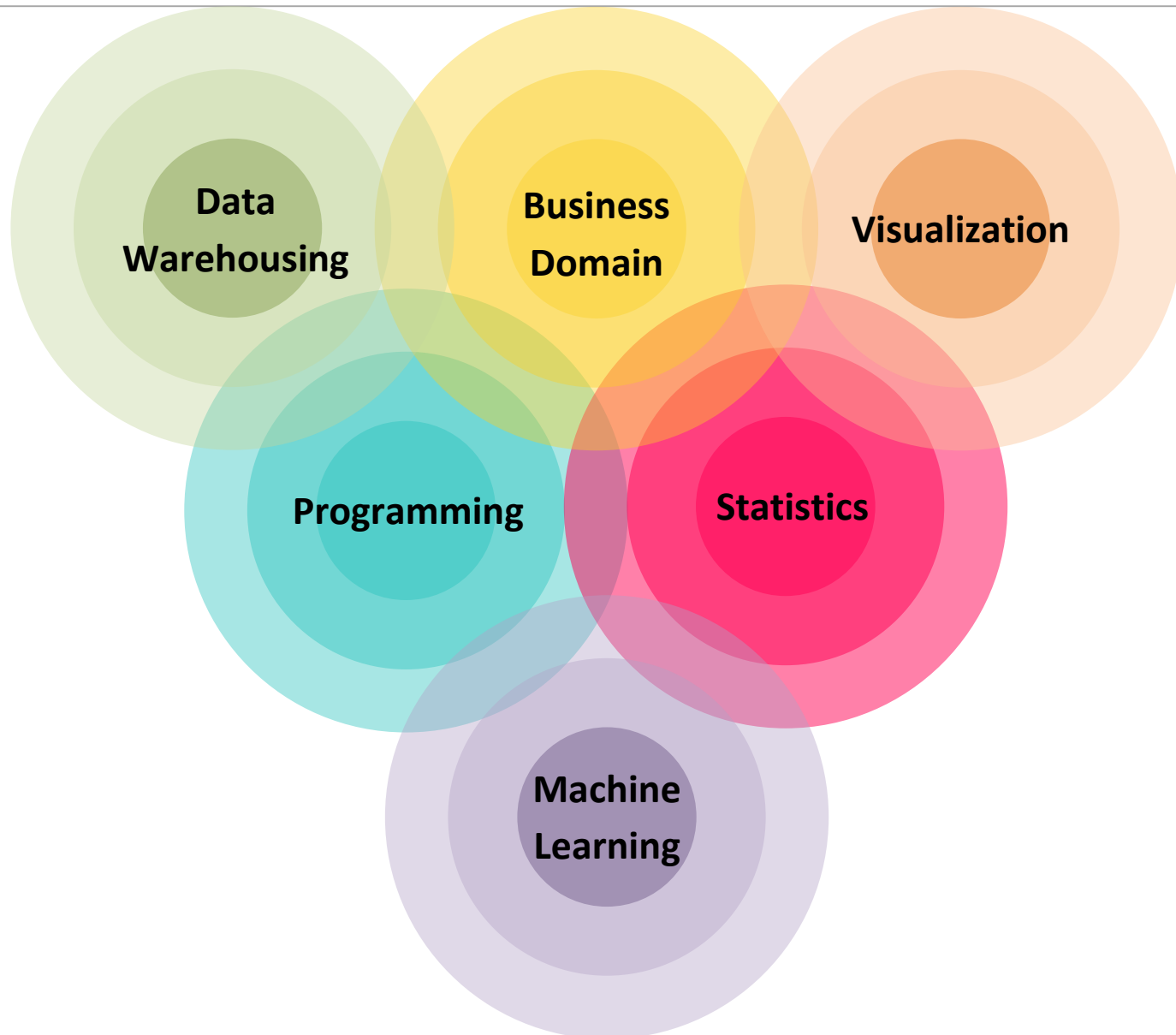
noun COMPUTING

the practice of examining large databases in order to generate new information.

Translations, word origin, and more definitions

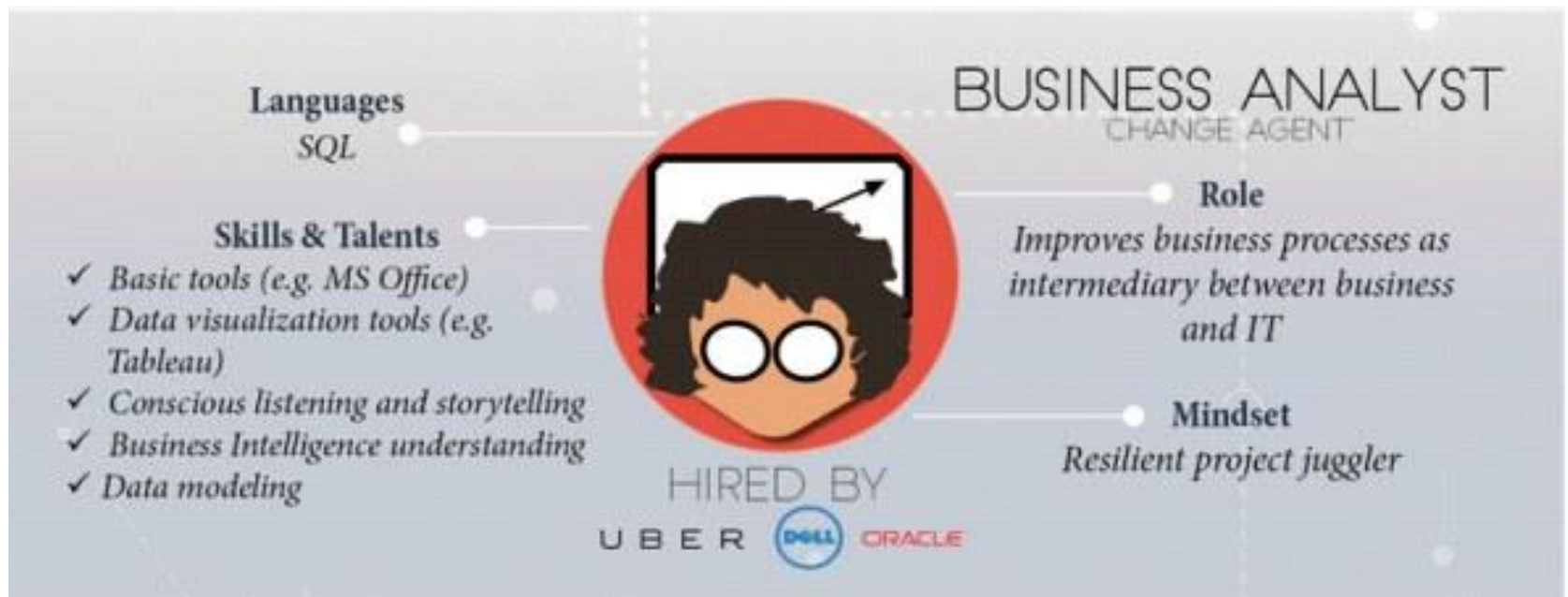


WHAT IS A DATA SCIENTIST?

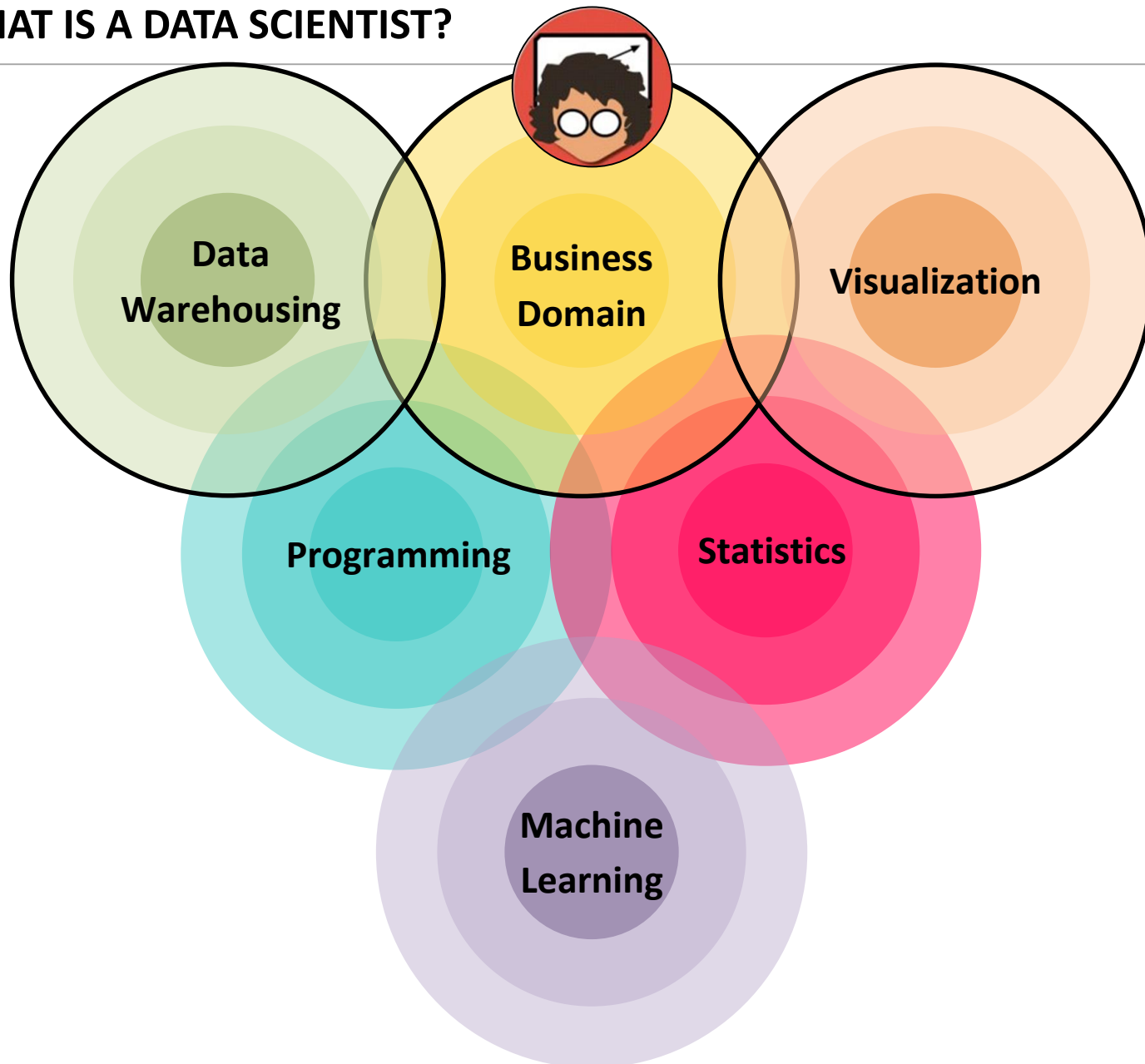


WHAT IS A DATA SCIENTIST?

ROLE:

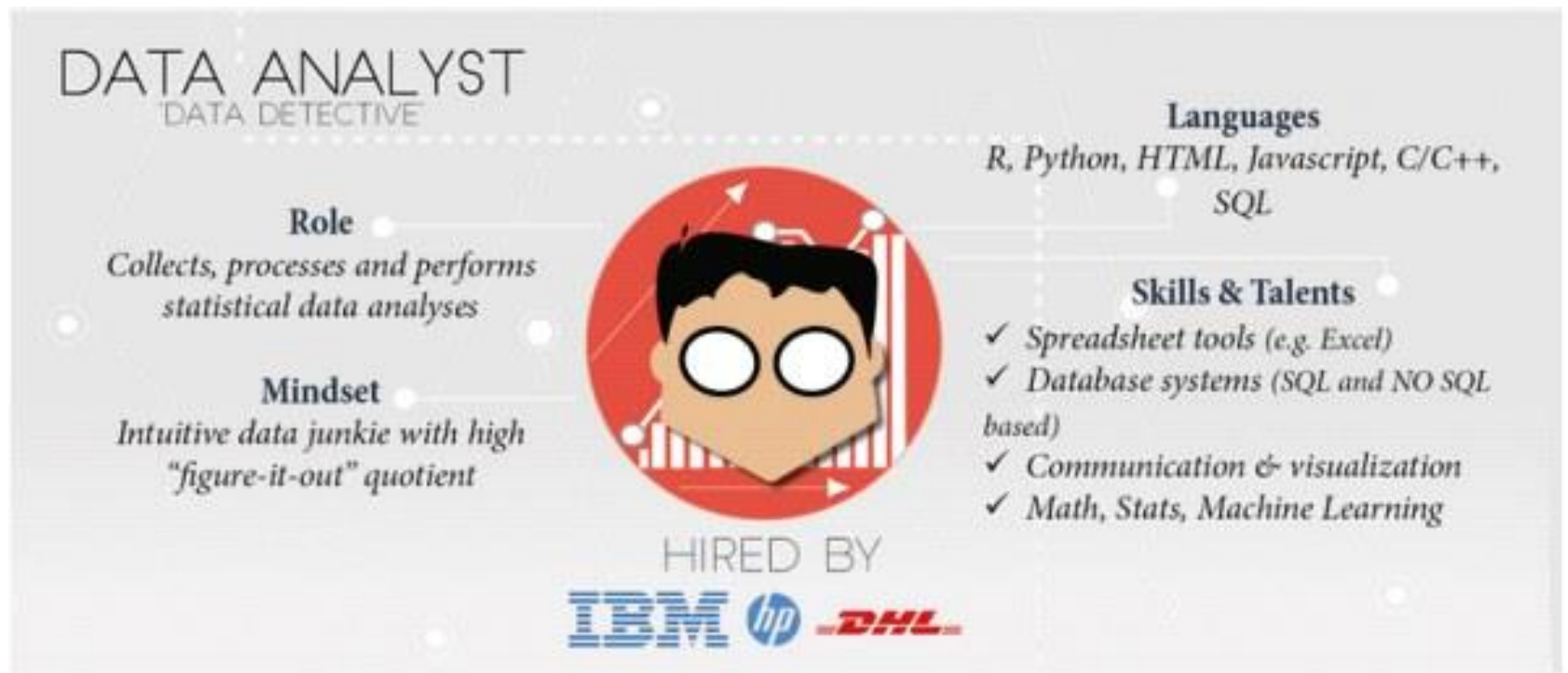


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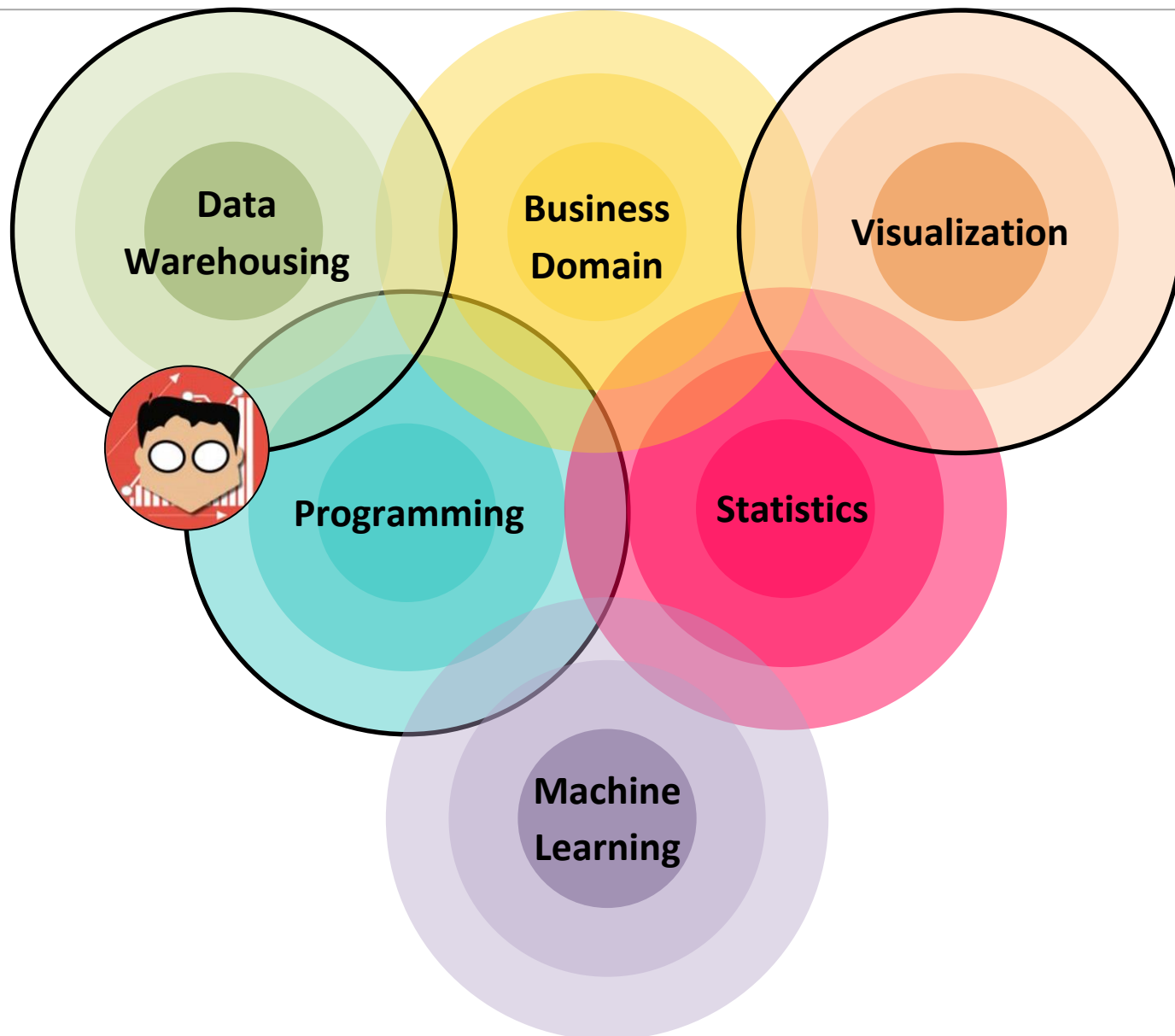


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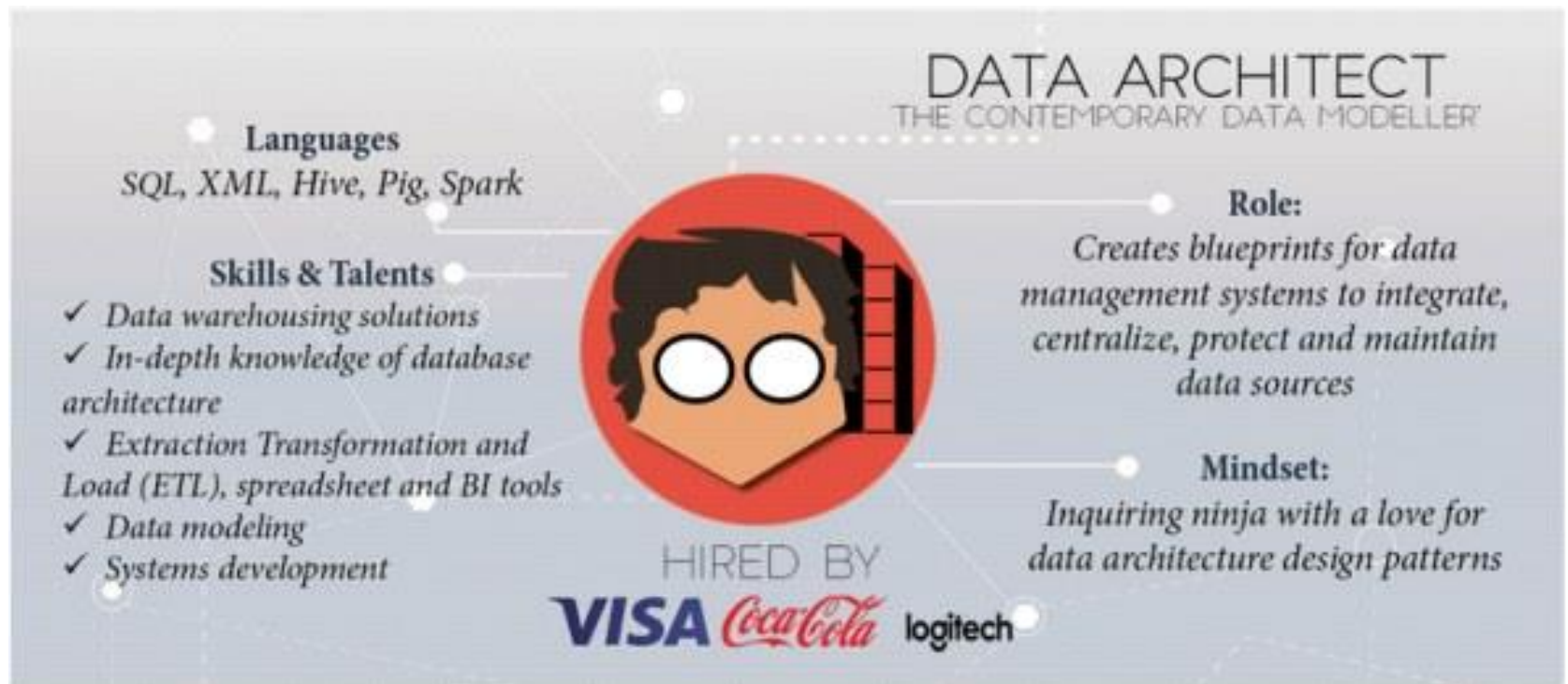


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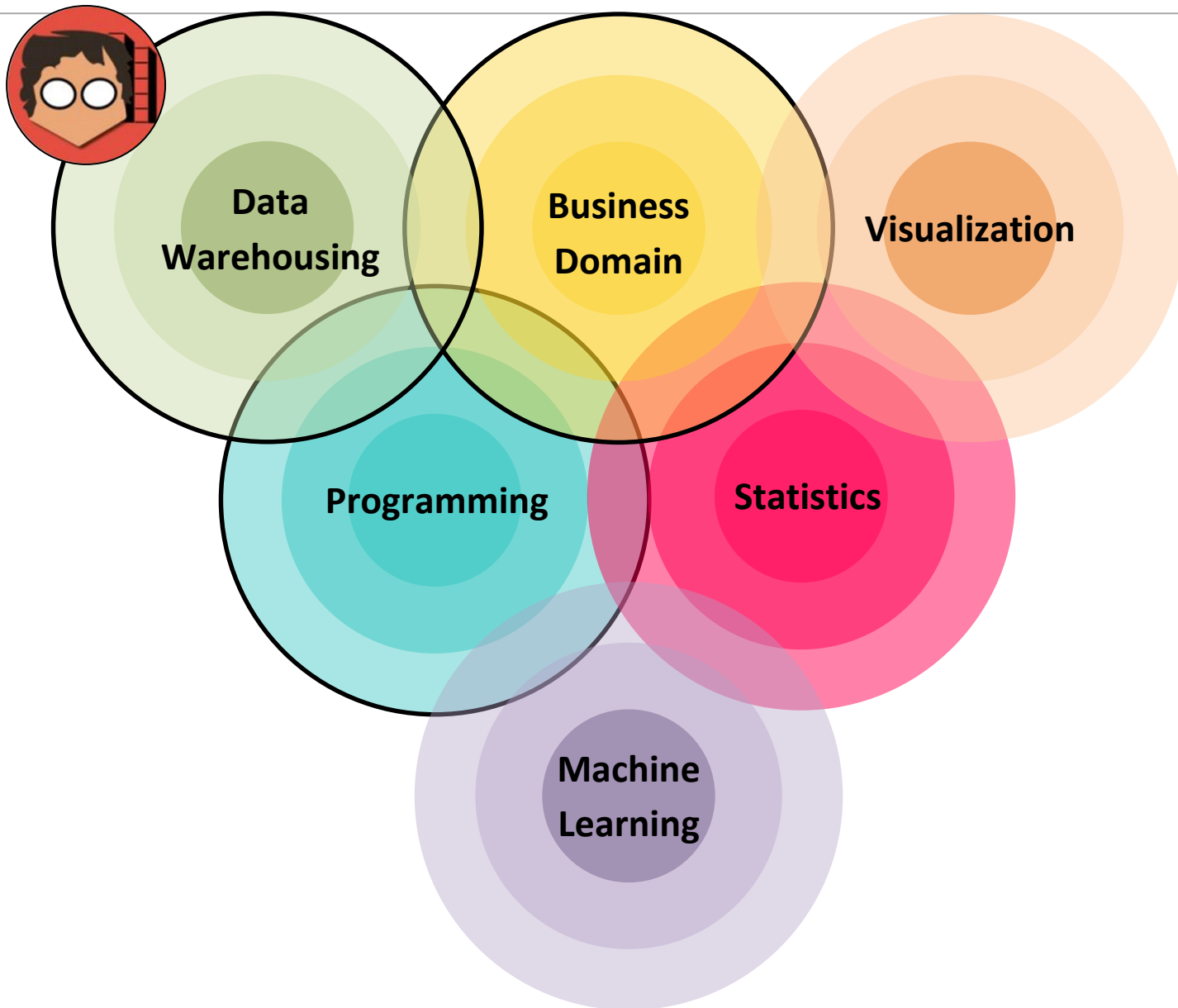


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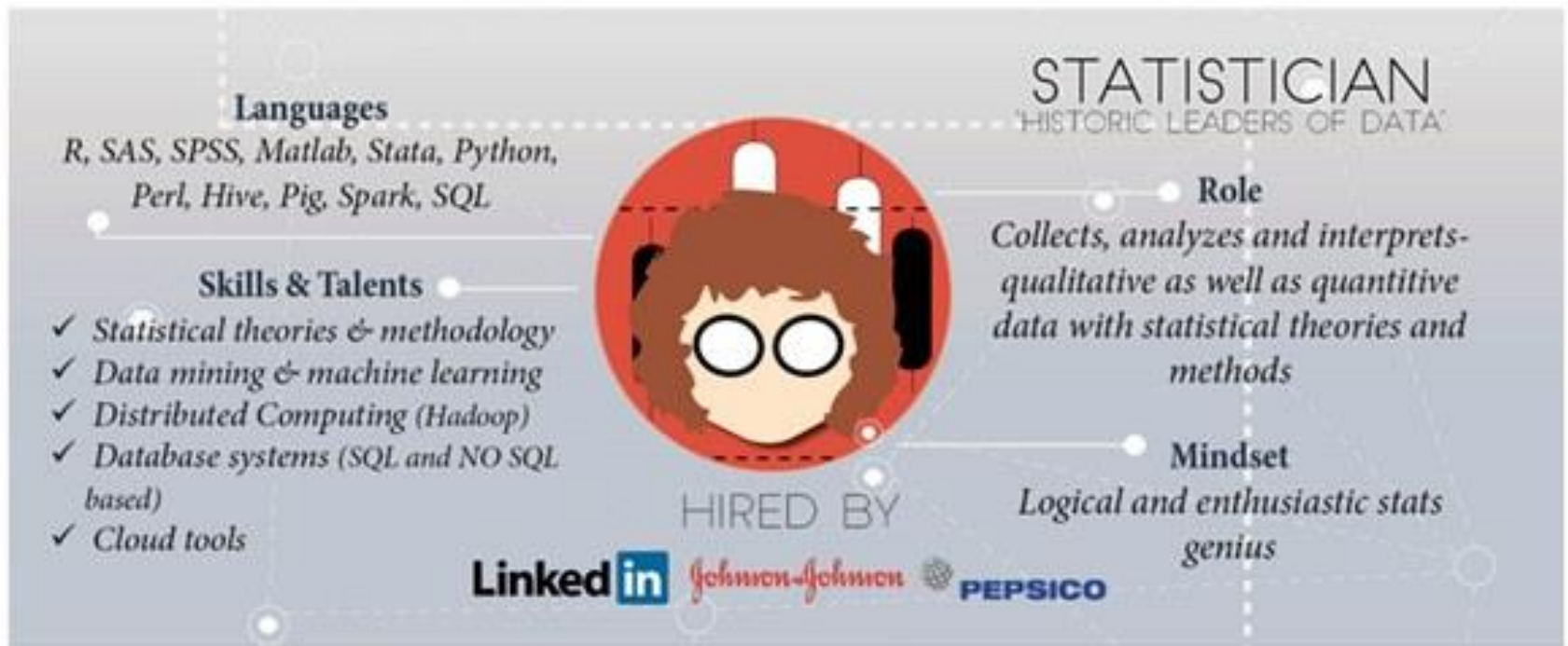


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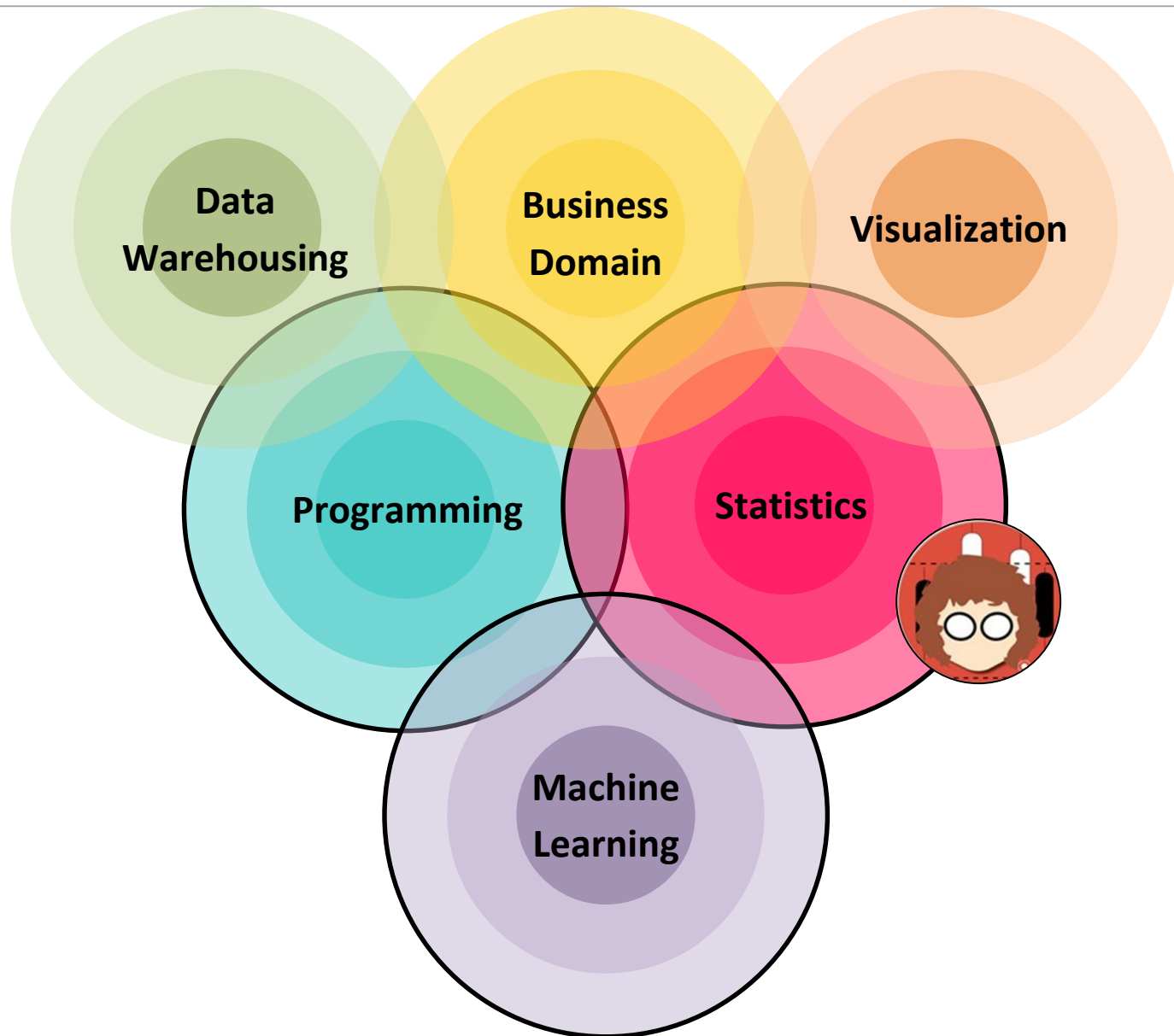


WHAT IS A DATA SCIENTIST?

ROLE:



WHAT IS A DATA SCIENTIST?

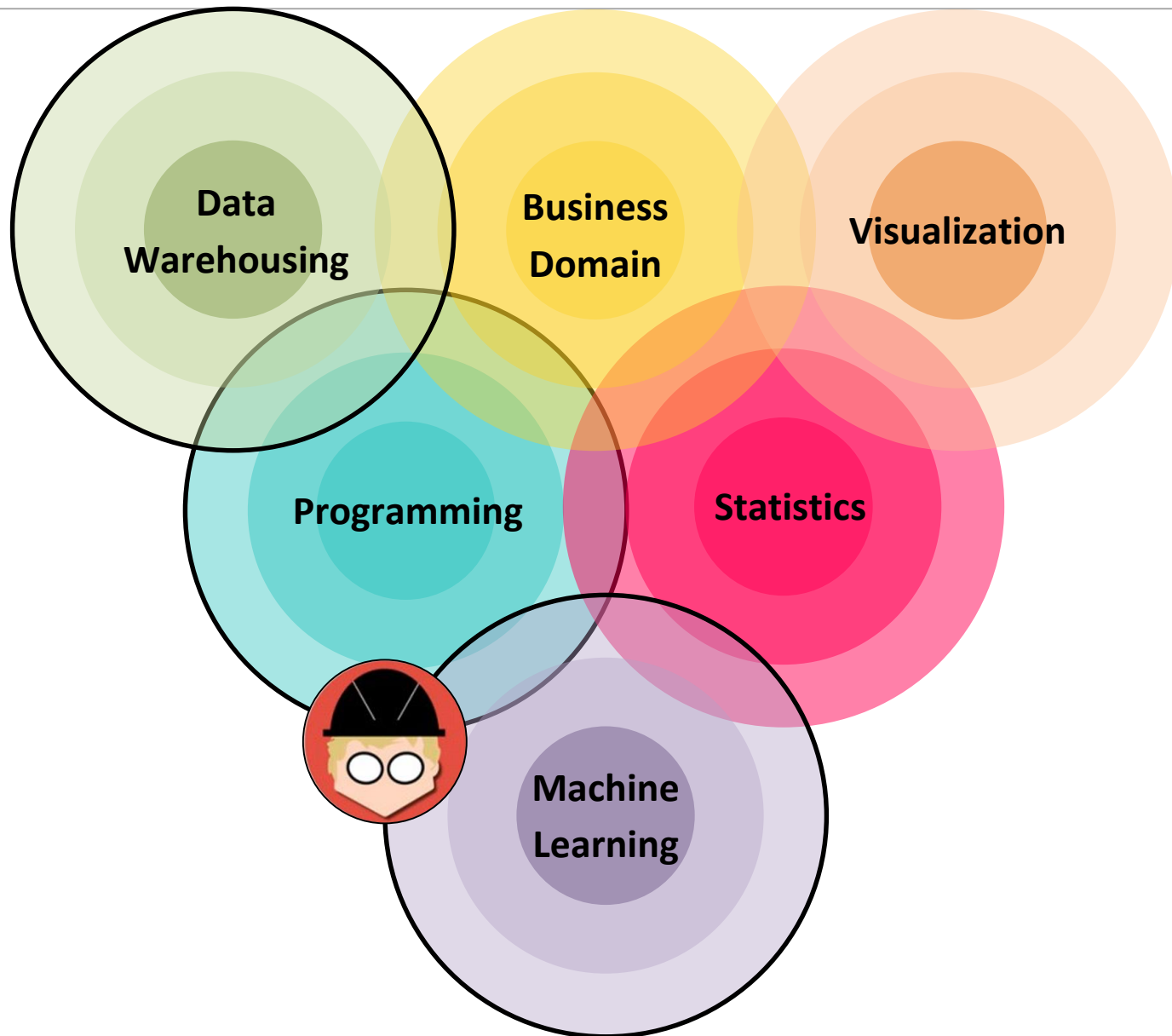


WHAT IS A DATA SCIENTIST?

ROLE:



WHAT IS A DATA SCIENTIST?

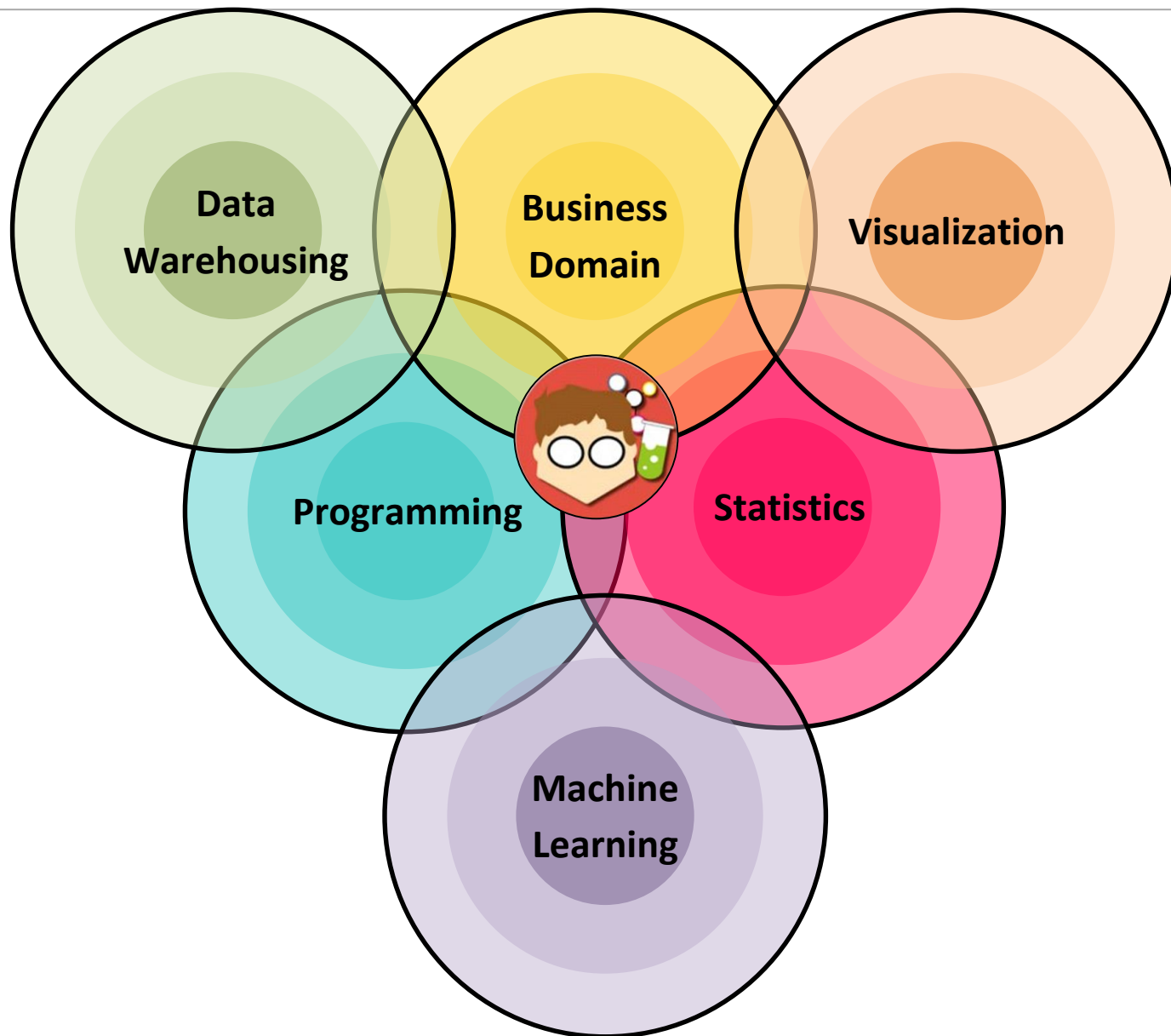


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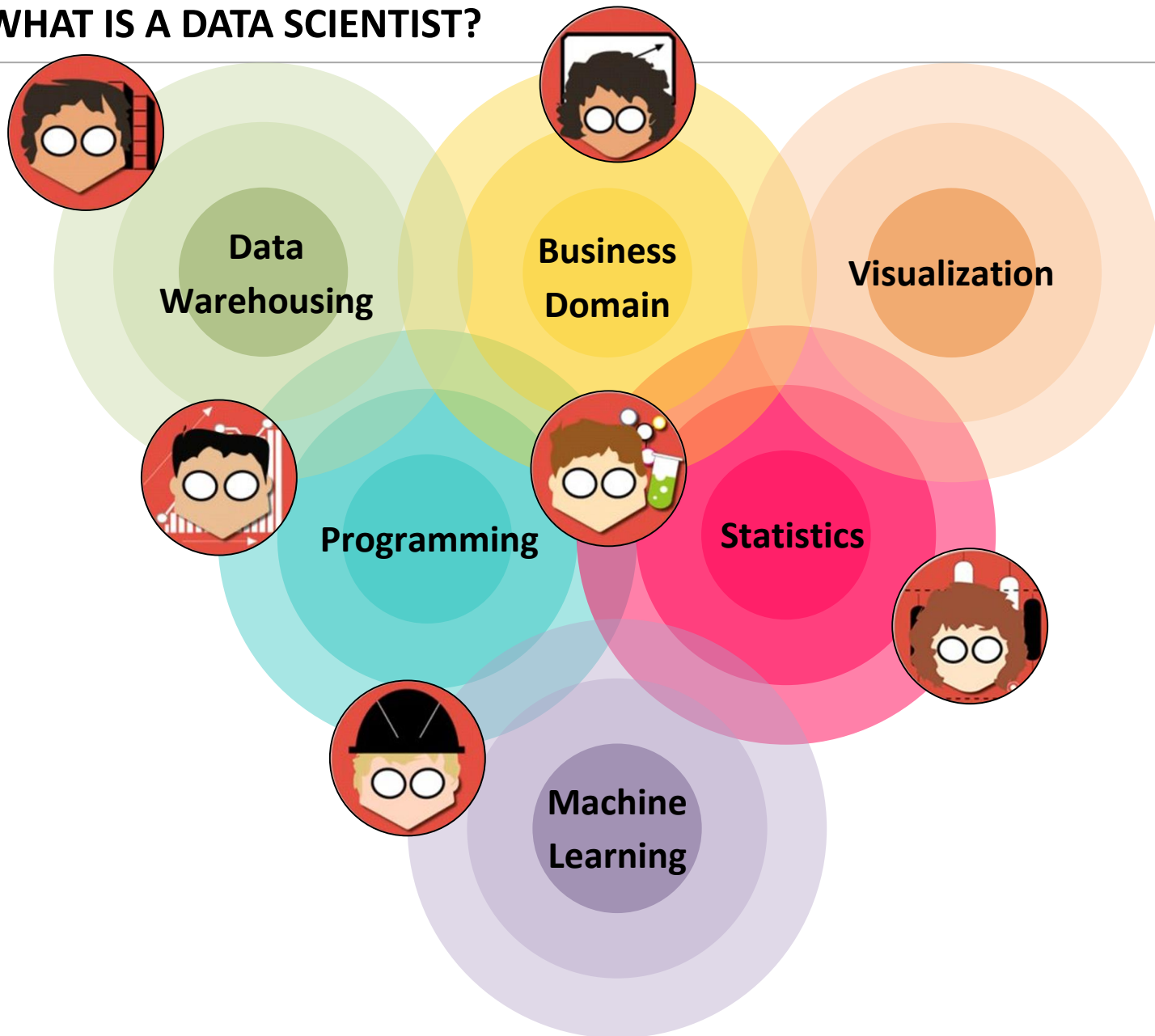
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WHAT IS A DATA SCIENTIST?

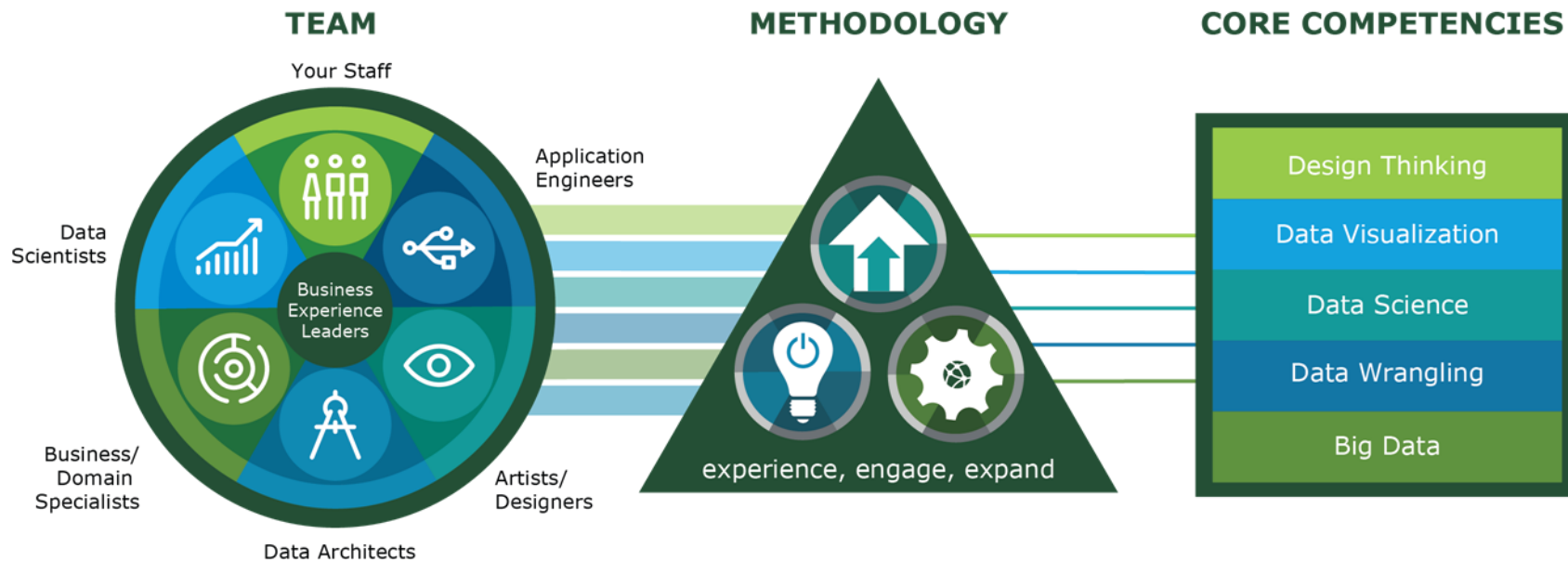


WHAT IS A DATA SCIENTIST?



WHO DO DATA SCIENTISTS WORK WITH?

TEAM



HOW DO DATA SCIENTISTS ADD VALUE?

VALUE ADD

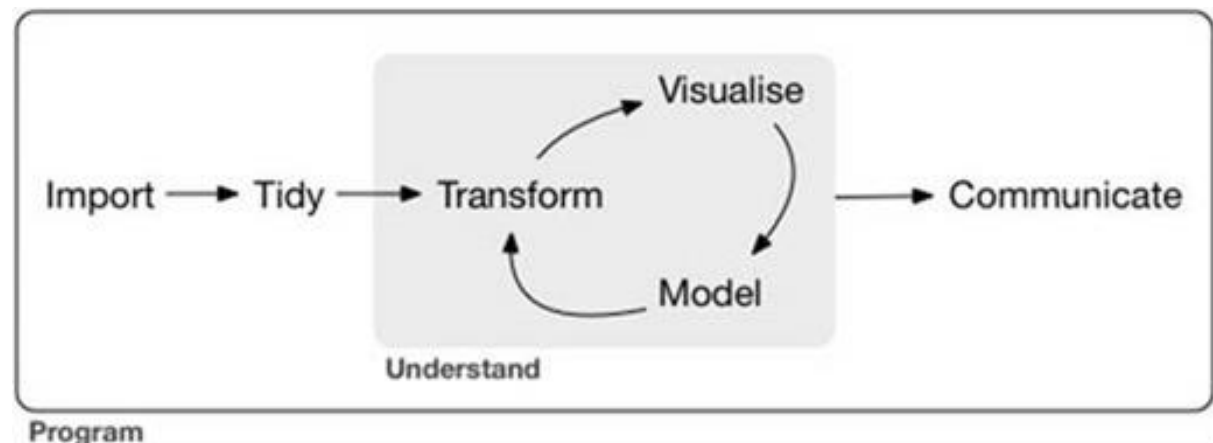
- ☐ Predicting the bad
- ☐ Identifying the good
- ☐ Automating existing processes

	Categorical	Continuous
Supervised	Classification	Regression
Unsupervised	Clustering	Dimension Reduction

WHAT IS THE DATA SCIENCE WORKFLOW?

WORKFLOW

- ☐ Define the problem / question
- ☐ Identify and collect data
- ☐ Explore and prepare data
- ☐ Build and evaluate model
- ☐ Communicate results



WHAT TOOLS DO DATA SCIENTISTS USE?

KEY TOOLS

Querying /
Collection



- Database Queries
 - Web Scraping
 - API Calls

WHAT TOOLS DO DATA SCIENTISTS USE?

KEY TOOLS

Querying / Collection



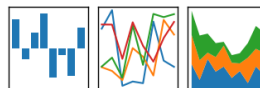
- Database Queries
 - Web Scraping
 - API Calls

Manipulation / Modeling



pandas

$$y_{it} = \beta' x_{it} + \mu_i + \epsilon_{it}$$



- Munging and wrangling
- Merging and enhancing
 - Building Models

WHAT TOOLS DO DATA SCIENTISTS USE?

KEY TOOLS

Querying / Collection



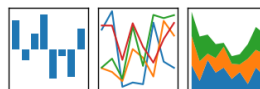
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Manipulation / Modeling



pandas

$$y_{it} = \beta' x_{it} + \mu_i + \epsilon_{it}$$



- Munging and wrangling
- Merging and enhancing
 - Building Models

Exploration / Visualization

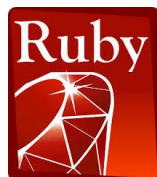


- Exploratory analysis
- Plotting and graphing
- Dashboard creation

WHAT TOOLS DO DATA SCIENTISTS USE?

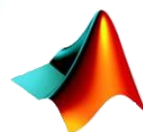
OTHER TOOLS

Querying / Collection



- Database Queries
 - Web Scraping
 - API Calls

Manipulation / Modeling



MATLAB



- Munging and wrangling
- Merging and enhancing
 - Building Models

Exploration / Visualization



Chart.js

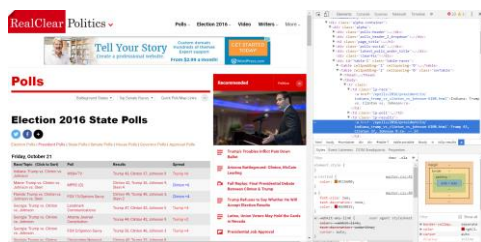


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WHAT TOOLS DO DATA SCIENTISTS USE?

EXAMPLE PROJECT

Querying / Collection



```
8 import pandas as pd # how python creates dataframes
9 import requests # how python goes onto the internet!
10 from bs4 import BeautifulSoup # how python makes sense of html code
11
12 r = requests.get('http://www.realclearpolitics.com/epolls/latest_polls/state/')
13 b = BeautifulSoup(r.text)
```

- Web Scraping

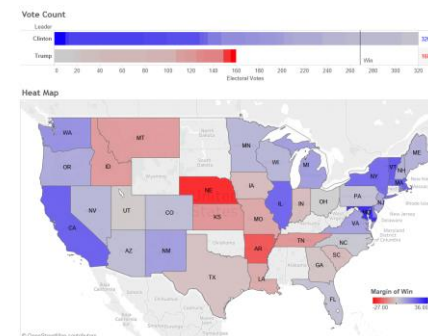
Manipulation / Modeling



```
25 data = []
26 for item in results:
27     data.append(str(b.findAll('a')[item]))
28
29 data_state = []
30 data_scores = []
31
32 for item in data:
33     data_state.append(item[32:34].upper())
34     data_scores.append(item.split('>')[1].split('<')[0])
35
36 data_clinton = []
37 data_trump = []
38
39 for item in data_scores:
40     for items in item.split(', '):
41         if items.split(' ')[0] == 'Clinton':
42             data_clinton.append(items.split(' ')[1])
43         elif items.split(' ')[0] == 'Trump':
44             data_trump.append(items.split(' ')[1])
```

- Munging and wrangling

Exploration / Visualization



- Dashboard creation

PYTHON 101

CODING

PYTHON 101

Q & A

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CODING