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PYTHON INTRODUCTION

WHY PYTHON?

POPULARITY

- **3rd in TIOBE Programming Community Index**, measuring the popularity of programming languages
- Large community → More libraries to solve problems

Dec 2019	Dec 2018	Change	Programming Language	Ratings	Change
1	1		Java	17.253%	+1.32%
2	2		C	16.086%	+1.80%
3	3		Python	10.308%	+1.93%
4	4		C++	6.196%	-1.37%
5	6	^	C#	4.801%	+1.35%

SIMPLE AND HIGH-LEVEL

- simple syntax
- high-level: close to the English language

high-level
"Computer, sort this list alphabetically"

VS

low-level
"Take the first name and compare it to second, if the first letter is lower then put the name first etc...."

INTERPRETED

- can run the program instantly

interpreted
runs instantly
get instant feedback

VS

compiled
have to build the code first to run
need imagination to visualize code, no instant feedback

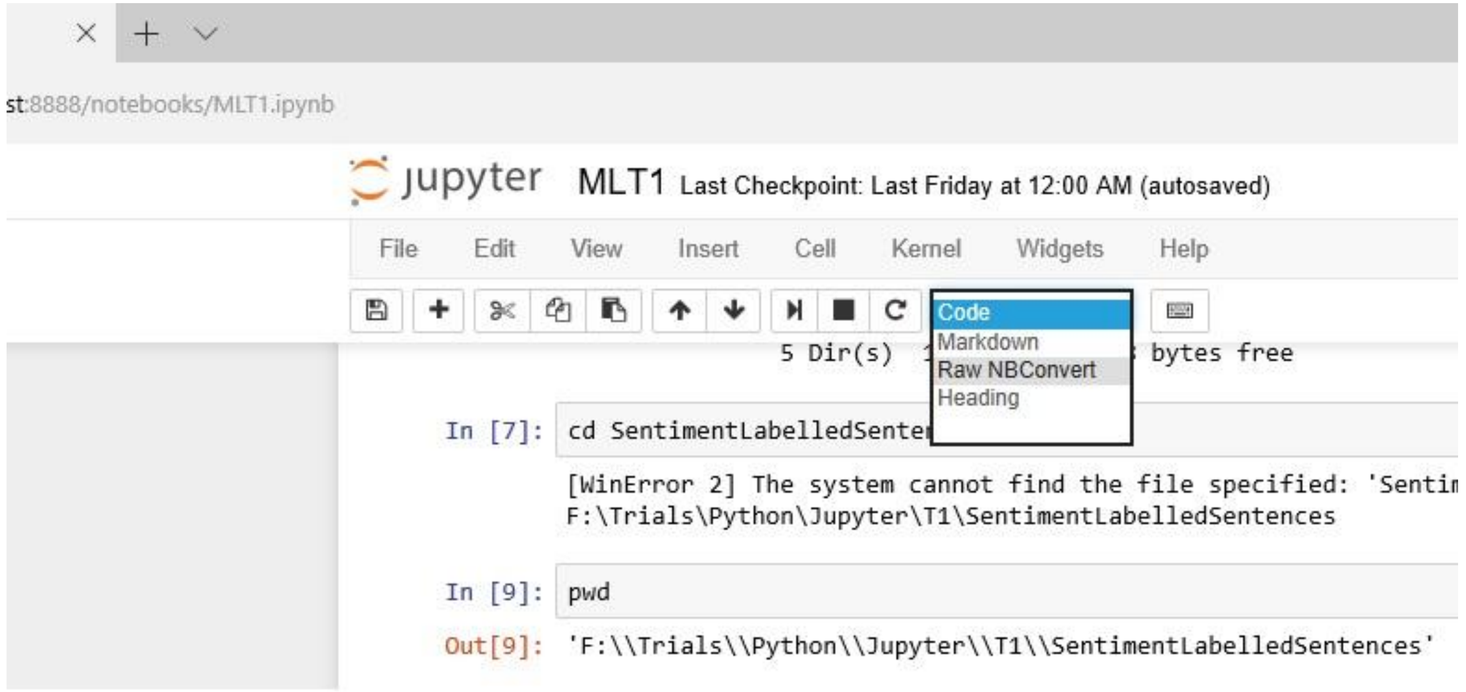
JUPYTER

JUPYTER

- interactive development environment (IDE) where we can run code and view results instantly
- notebook file format (.ipynb)
  - can mix HTML, markdown and code
- perfect for data analysis/science

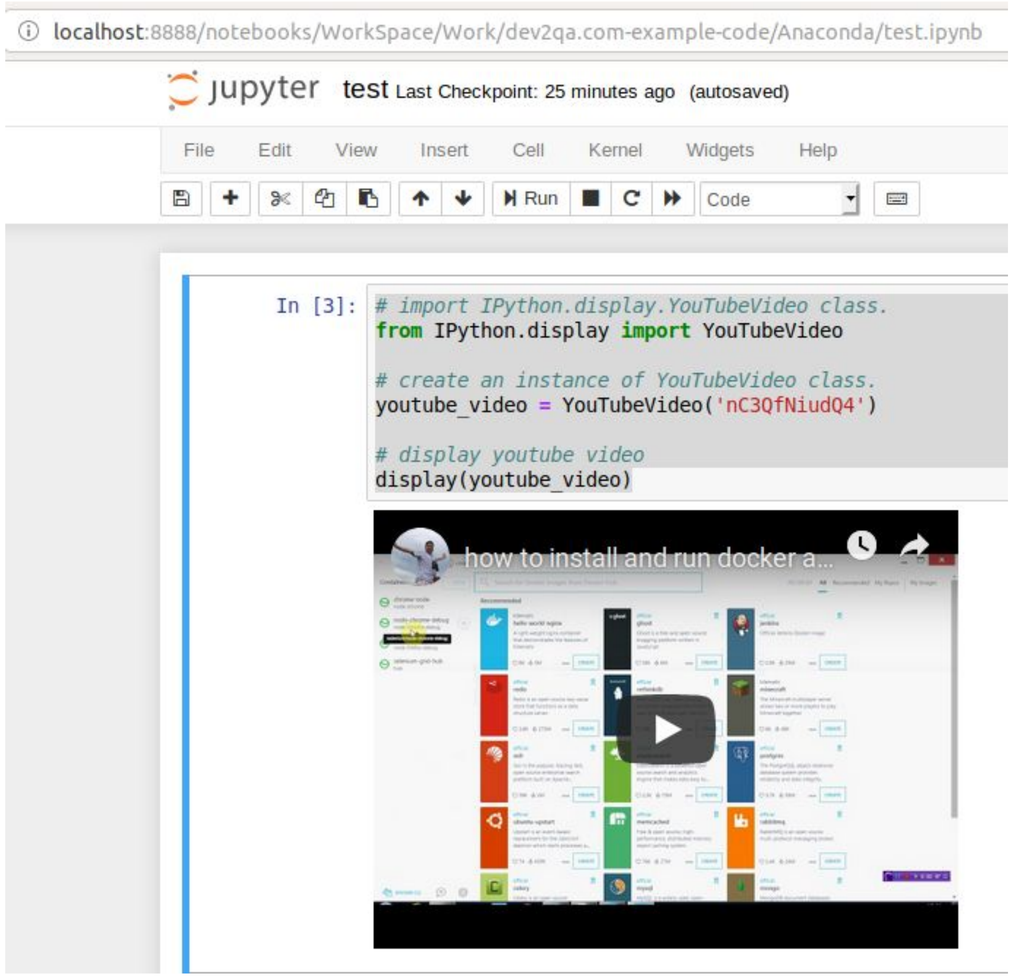
CELL TYPES

- Markdown
  - used to write text in notebooks
- Code
  - used to store code
- Raw
  - rarely used



MARKDOWN

- lightweight language for writing text documents
- markdown cells also capable of executing HTML



LATEX

- language for writing mathematical equations

In [1]:
```
import sys
#                |------------------- path to prettyPy ---------------------------------|
sys.path.append('/home/charlie/Dropbox/UCLA/FUSION SHARED/CHARLIES RESEARCH/pyProjects')
from prettyPy import prettyPy as pp
```

In [2]:
```
print pp.pretty('dy/dx = (y_2 - y_1)/(x_2 - x_1)')
pp.prettyPrint('varepsilon_pl = sigma^(1-C_5^L)/(C_1^L (C_2^L + C_3^L T^C_4^L))-sigma^(1-C_5^U)/(C_1^U
pp.prettyPrint('1/(sigma sqrt(2 pi)) int_{-infty}^infty e^{-(x - mu)^2/(2 sigma^2)} dx = 1')
pp.prettyPrint('dy/dx = (y_2 - y_1)/(x_2 - x_1)')
```

```
$$\frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{y_{2}-y_{1}}{x_{2}-x_{1}}$$
```

$$\varepsilon_{pl} = \frac{\sigma^{1-C_5^L}}{C_1^L\left(C_2^L + C_3^L T^{C_4^L}\right)} - \frac{\sigma^{1-C_5^U}}{C_1^U\left(C_2^U + C_3^U T^{C_4^U}\right)}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

MAGICS

- specific to Python notebooks only
- add additional functionality to code cells
- For example in the below code, we can execute bash code in the notebook using bash magic

```
In [4]: %%bash
        echo "Hello World"
```

EXTENSIONS

- give more functionality to Jupyter notebooks
- little helper functions

- List of provided nbextensions
  - (some) LaTeX environments for Jupyter
  - 2to3 Converter
  - AddBefore
  - Autopep8
  - AutoSaveTime
  - Autoscroll
  - Cell Filter
  - Code Font Size
  - Code prettify
  - Codefolding
  - Codefolding in Editor
  - Collapsible Headings
  - Comment/Uncomment Hotkey
  - contrib_nbextensions_help_item
  - datestamper
  - Equation Auto Numbering
  - ExecuteTime
  - Execution Dependencies
  - Exercise
  - Exercise2
  - Export Embedded HTML
  - Freeze
  - Gist-it
  - Help panel
  - Hide Header
  - Hide input
  - Hide input all
  - Highlight selected word
  - highlighter
  - Hinterland

KERNEL

- computational engine responsible for executing the code in a notebook
- can install kernels of other languages
- can have program notebooks of different languages

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