

DE LA RECHERCHE À L'INDUSTRIE

## Remise à niveau en Python

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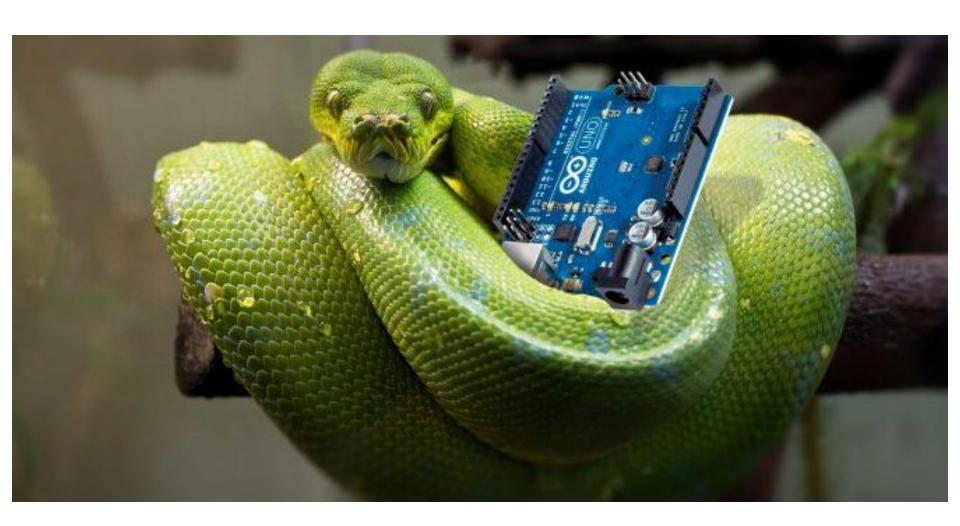






- Qui sait déjà un peu programmer ? (quelque soit le langage)
- Qui connait déjà Python et les jupyter notebooks ?















- Programming language
  - High-level, general purpose (data science +++)
  - Dynamic types, auto memory management
  - Object-oriented
- Interpreted
- Free and open-source
- Multiplatform
- Community-based
- Created by Guido van Rossum 1991; python3 in 2008; Monty Python; py-something



#### ZEN OF PYTHON



- Beautiful is better than ugly
- Explicit is better than implicit
- Simple is better than complex
- Complex is better than complicated
- Readability counts



#### INTERESTS



- Great functionality to deal with mathematics, statistics and scientific function
- Large (and larger) community
- Extensive libraries
- Ease of use
- Simple syntax making it easy to adapt for people who even do not have an engineering background
- Prototyping, scripting, data analysis
- #1/#3 of all languages, #1 for machine-learning





#### The Most Popular Programming Languages Share of the most popular programming languages in the world\* python\* 25.95% ر Java 21.42% 8.26% C# 7.62% https://pypl.github.io/PYPL.html php 7.37% 6.31% R 4.04% 3.15% Objective-C Swift 2 2.56% Matlab 2.04% **Type**Script 1.57% 1.53% Ruby \* Based on the PYPL-Index, an analysis of Google search trends for programming language tutorials. statista 🔽 Source: PYPL @StatistaCharts



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- Not (always) as fast as other languages
- Maybe to be difficult for large projects (permissive)





# A perfect fit for medical physicists and biomedical imaging scientists





```
x = 34 - 23
              # x is a number
y = "Hello" # y is a string
z = 3.45
if z == 3.45 or y == "Hello":
     x = x + 1
     y = y + "World"
print(x) # will be 12
print(y) # will be "Hello World"
```

#### **DATA TYPES**



- Powerful data structures: lists, tuples, and dictionaries
- Lists
  - One-dimensional arrays (but you can also create lists of other lists and get a multidimensional array)
- Dictionaries
  - Associative arrays (so-called hash tables, which can be any data type)
- Tuples
  - Unchangeable one-dimensional arrays (in Python, "arrays" can be of any type, so you can mix, for example, integers, strings, etc. in lists / dictionaries / tuples)
- The index of the first element in arrays of all types is 0, and the last element can be obtained by index -1





To work only with a part of the array elements, use a colon (:)

Element after the last element of the used part of the array (not included)

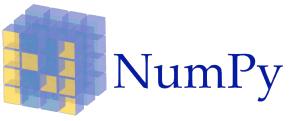
```
x = [23, /toto', 5.2, 'titi']
y = x[1:3]
print(y) # will be ('toto', 5.2)
```

First element of the used part of the array

Main drawback: type errors are only caught at runtime



NumPy
 Fundamental package
 for scientific programming





- Matplotlib
   For 2D or 3D data visualization
   (line graphs, histograms, pie charts can be easily generated)
- SimpleITK

  Toolkit for image manipulation and analysis derived from ITK
- SciPy
   For linear algebra, integration, optimization, statistics



Easy to install: ie

pip install numpy





- Powerful data types: vector, matrices, tensors
   ... and algorithms for algebra
- Example:

```
import numpy as np
x = np.array([1,2,3,4])
print(x.shape, x)
y = np.array([5,4,3,2])
z = x + y  # Elementwise sum
w = np.sqrt(x)  # Elementwise sqrt
t = np.dot(x,y)  # inner product
```





- Spyder
- Pycharm
- Atom
- Anaconda
- Emacs, vi, gedit

### IDE **Integrated Development Environment**





## Language

Environment (IDE)

Modules

**Version control** 

Community







 Programmation en Python pour les sciences de la vie (Patrice Fuchs et Pierre Poulain - Ed. Dunod)

https://python.sdv.univ-paris-diderot.fr/cours-python.pdf

- Apprendre à programmer avec Python 3 (Gérard Swinnen -Ed. Eyrolles)
- Apprendre à programmer en Python (Vincent Legoff -Openclassrooms)

• ...







- Thousands of web tutorials, courses
- Q&A: stackoverflow







- Notebooks principleCells, run
- Google Cloud Collab principle
- Retrieving data files



Execute a line: Shift + Return

### 1 – Download the notebooks

Download the zip archive:

https://we.tl/t-3viISmQUv3

Unzip the archive

### 2 – Use Google Colab

Go to: <a href="https://colab.research.google.com">https://colab.research.google.com</a>

Open new notebook, upload the file gc\_notebook1.ipynb

2 – Use Jupyter notebook

In a terminal, go in folder IA-master\_TP1, Type: jupyter notebook

In the web page select and open the notebook





