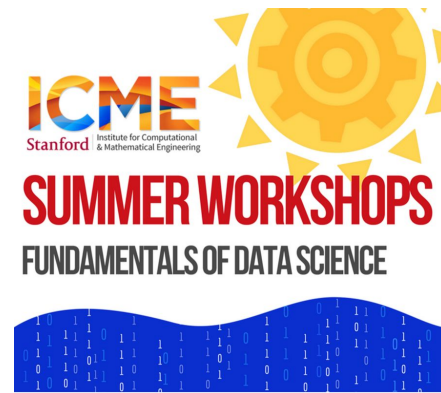


Welcome to Introduction to Python!

(We start at 9am)



1. Python on Google Colab
<https://bit.ly/3kV6Cyo>
2. Interactive polls (*no account needed*)
polllev.com/lc928



Open link in web browser



Google sign-in required



CANCEL

RUN ANYWAY



Ready !



Slides

<https://bit.ly/3kYEv1s>

No Colab? Download Anaconda and code from

www.anaconda.com/products/individual

www.stanford.edu/~lcambier/pc/code_data.zip

Open Python.ipynb in Jupyter (Anaconda Navigator → Jupyter → Select file)

Introduction to Python

Léopold Cambier
lcambier@stanford.edu

ICME Summer Workshops
Fundamentals of Data Science

August 18, 2020

First and Foremost



1. Workshop is recorded (audio & video)
Office-hours (1pm-2pm) will not be recorded.
2. If you are OK, turn on your camera :-)
3. Ask questions in chat.
Ryan our awesome TA is answering.
4. Stay muted unless you are actively talking



Some questions for you first!

PollEv.com/1c928

- Mandatory to participate :-)
- Laptop or phone (keep the tab open for later)
- No account needed, anonymous
- The more the better.

Some info about me

- 5th year PhD in ICME
- Numerical linear algebra (very big sparse “ $Ax=b$ ”)
- Parallel computing (big computers)

“Python” you said ?



“Python” you said ?



Monty Python
and the Holy Grail

Python



A very popular programming language

- Web applications
- Scientific computing
- Data science and machine learning
- General purpose applications

Jul 2020	Jul 2019	Change	Programming Language	Ratings	Change
1	2	⬆	C	16.45%	+2.24%
2	1	⬇	Java	15.10%	+0.04%
3	3		Python	9.09%	-0.17%
4	4		C++	6.21%	-0.49%
5	5		C#	5.25%	+0.88%
6	6		Visual Basic	5.23%	+1.03%
7	7		JavaScript	2.48%	+0.18%
8	20	⬆	R	2.41%	+1.57%
9	8	⬇	PHP	1.90%	-0.27%
10	13	⬆	Swift	1.43%	+0.31%

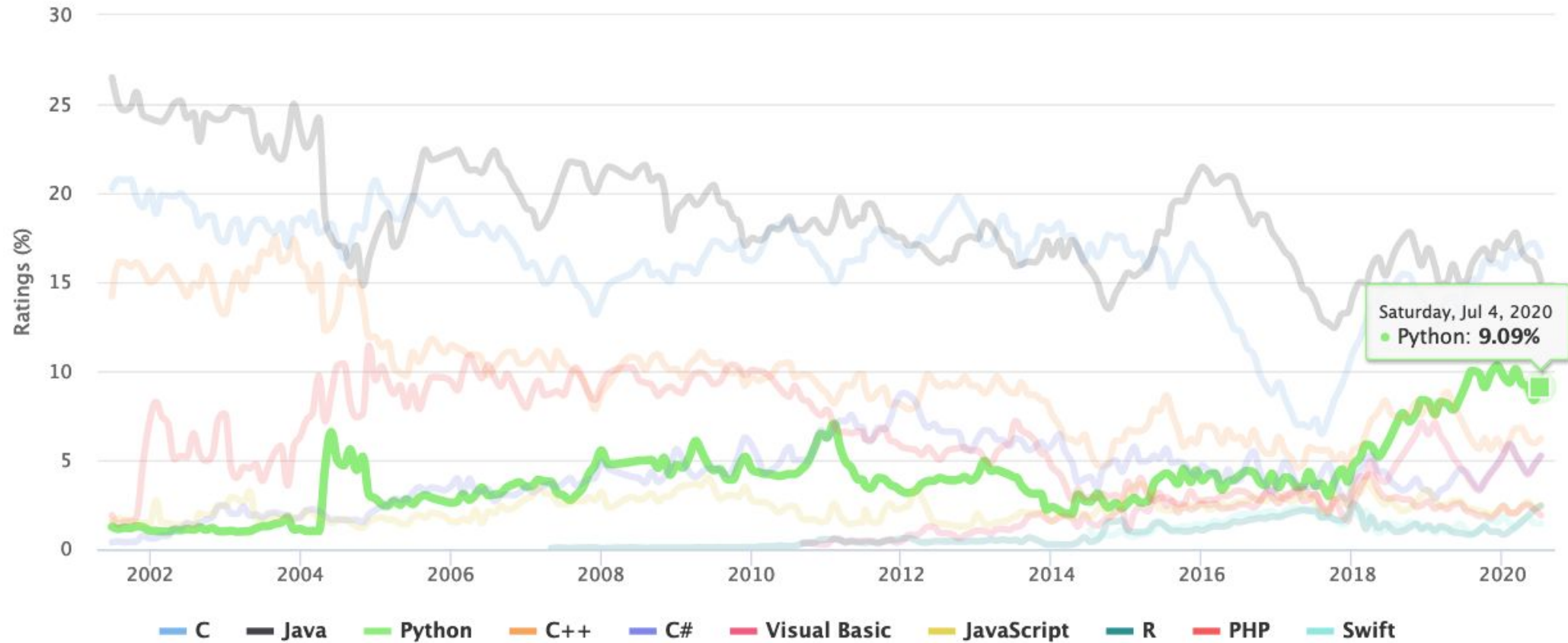
Python

www.tiobe.com



TIOBE Programming Community Index

Source: www.tiobe.com



The class



- Python
 - Variables, control-flow, containers, I/O
 - Functions, iterables
 - (Maybe) References, modules
- Numpy + Matplotlib
- Pandas
- Scikit-learn

9:00-10:30	Basic Python
10:45-12:00	
1:00-2:00	Q&A (optional)
2:00-3:15	Numpy, Pandas, Scikit-learn (more applied)
3:30-4:45	

The class

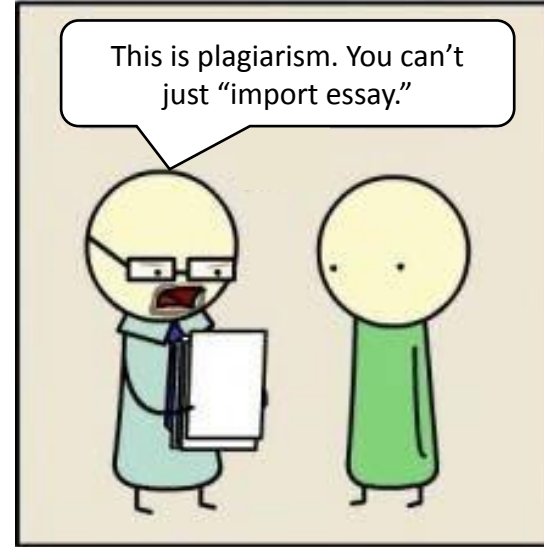


- We will go through code *together*.
- Ask questions in the chat
- Many exercises.
- Goal:
 - Good enough basic Python knowledge to explore on your own.
 - Exposure to various tools used in science. Won't be an expert.

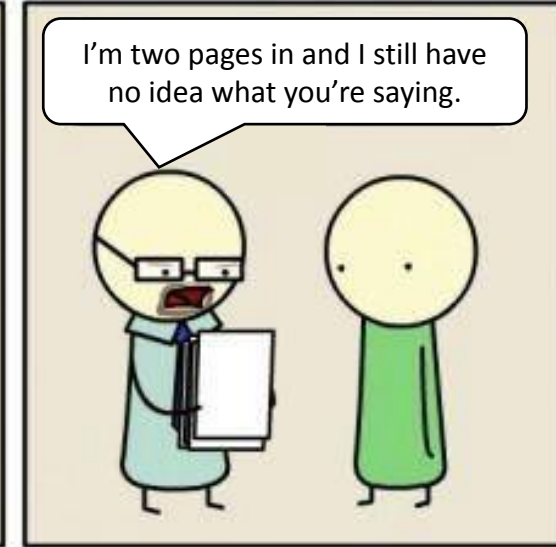
Python

- High-level
- Portable
- Interpreted
- Extensible
- Object-oriented
- Dynamically typed
- Garbage collected

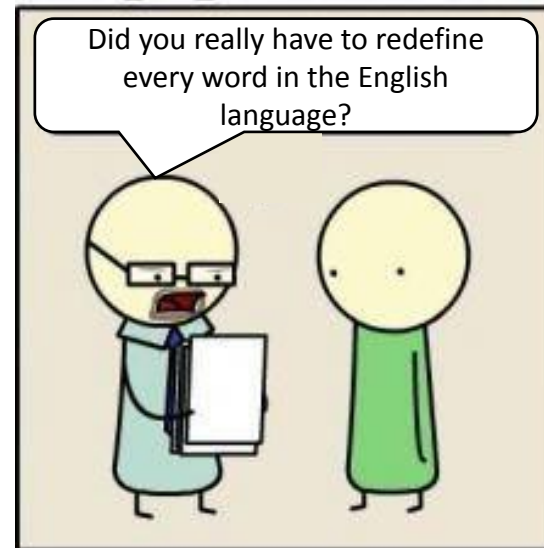
PYTHON



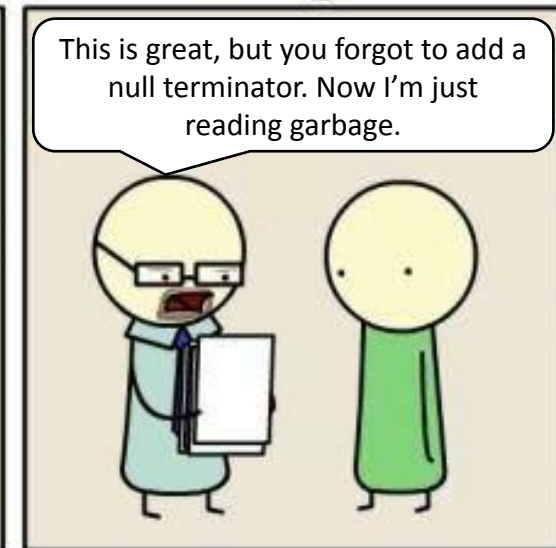
JAVA



ASSEMBLY



C

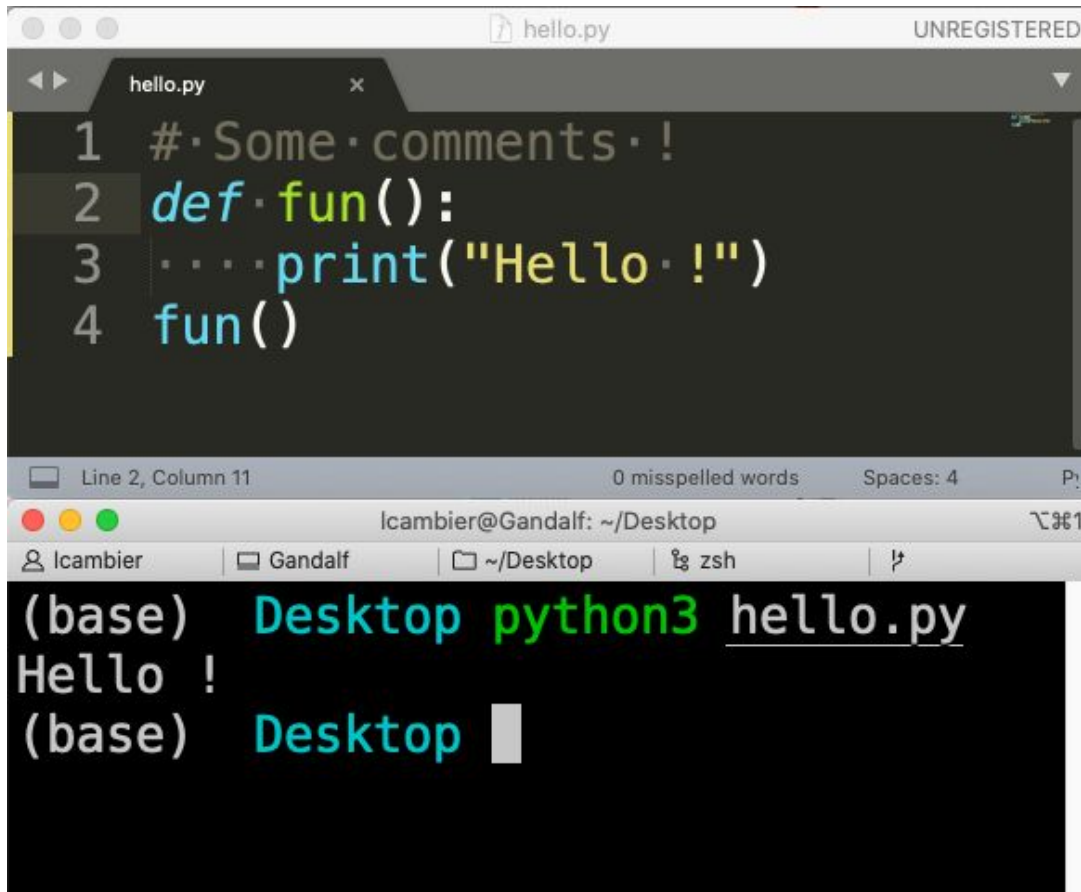


Python 2 vs Python 3



Really no reasons to learn Python 2 in 2020 :-)

How to use Python ?



The image shows a text editor window titled 'hello.py' with the following code:

```
1 # Some comments !
2 def fun():
3     print("Hello !")
4 fun()
```

Below the editor is a terminal window showing the command to run the script and its output:

```
(base) Desktop python3 hello.py
Hello !
(base) Desktop
```

Scripts and Python text files
(in a text editor, offline, usually)



The image shows a Jupyter Notebook interface. The top bar includes the 'co' logo, the filename 'Hello.ipynb', and a star icon. Below the bar are tabs for 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Insert', 'Runtime', 'Tools', 'Help', and a link 'All changes saved'. The main area shows a code cell with the following code:

```
[ ] 1 print("Hello!")
     2
```

The notebook also displays a sidebar with a folder icon and the text 'ICME Summer Workshops'. Below this is a large graphic for 'ICME Summer Workshops' featuring a gear icon and the text 'FUNDAMENTALS OF DATA SCIENCE'.

Notebooks (text + viz + code)
(in web browser, online or offline)

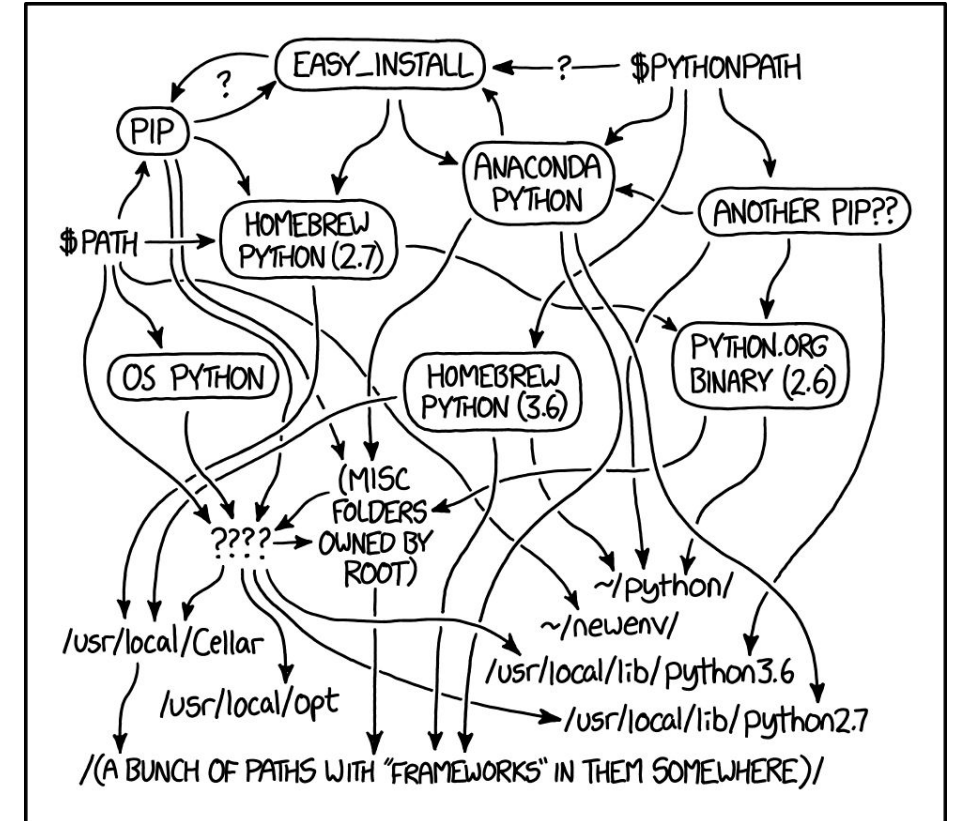
Running on your laptop

Download Anaconda

<https://www.anaconda.com/products/individual>

Comes with all you need

- Many modules preinstalled
- Can use for scripts from terminal
- Can use for Jupyter notebooks from browser



Let's open the first Notebook!

Strings indexing

```
s = "abcdefgh"
```

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1

Dictionaries

Everything is a reference (1)

a = 2

a = 3

Everything is a reference (2)

```
a = "Stanford"
```

```
b = a
```

```
a = "ICME"
```

```
print(b)
```

Everything is a reference (3)

```
a = [1, 2, 3]
```

```
b = a
```

```
a[0] = "ICME"
```

```
print(b)
```

Everything is a reference (4)

```
a = [1, 2]
```

```
t = (a, 1, "String")
```

```
a[0] = [3, 4]
```

```
print(t)
```

Everything is a reference (5)

```
def fun(x):  
    # same as x = a  
    # ...  
a = # Something  
fun(a)
```

Quizzes !

`PollEv.com/lc928`

Welcome back to Introduction to Python!

Numpy

`bit.ly/3h844uz`

Pandas

`bit.ly/3kYEVoy`

Sklearn

`bit.ly/3280RF8`



Open link in web browser



Google sign-in required



CANCEL

RUN ANYWAY



Ready !



No Colab? Download code from

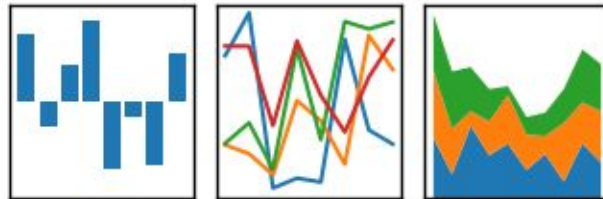
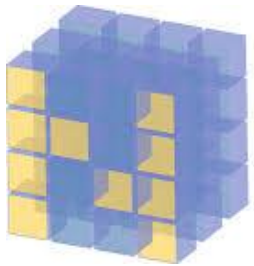
`www.stanford.edu/~lcambier/pc/code_data.zip`

Open Python.ipynb in Jupyter (Anaconda Navigator → Jupyter → Select file)

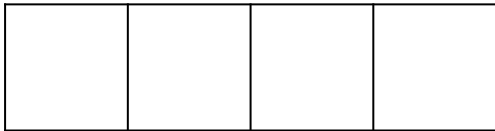
SciPy



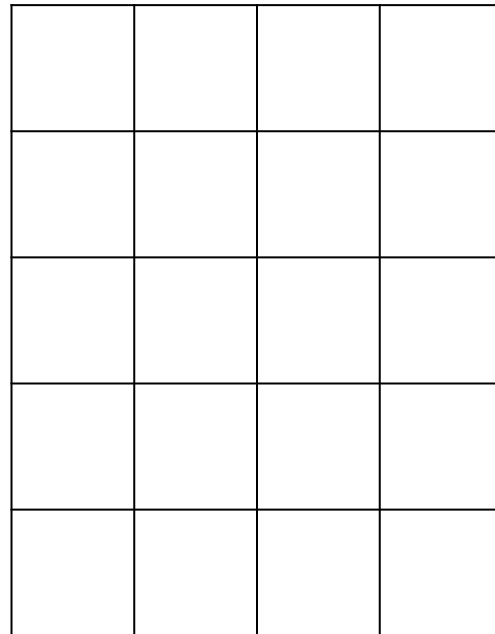
- An ecosystem for Scientific Computing and Data science in Python
- Includes many packages



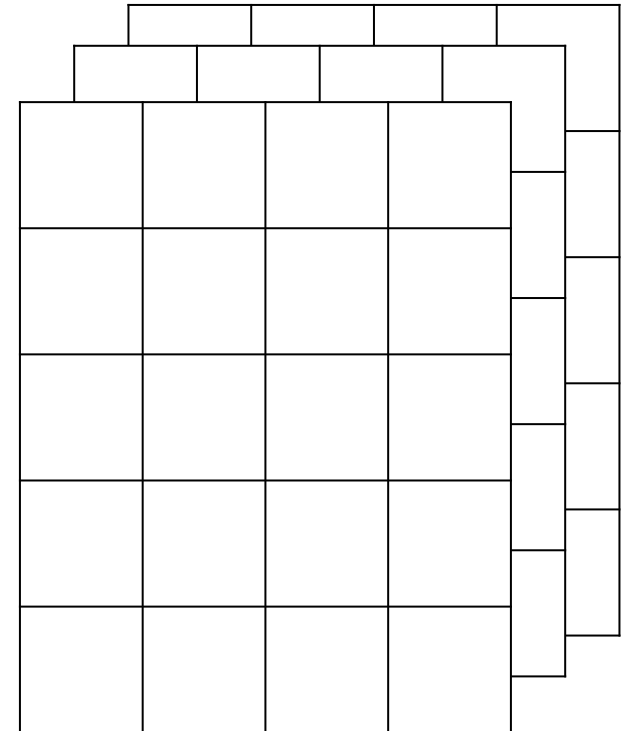
Numpy: arrays



1-D array

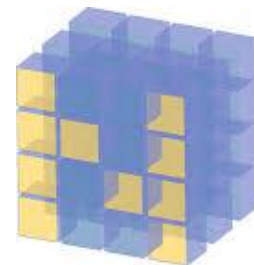


2-D array

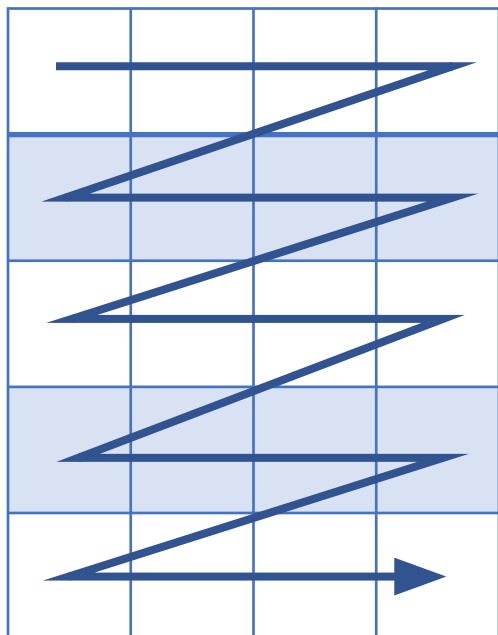


3+-D array

Reshaping

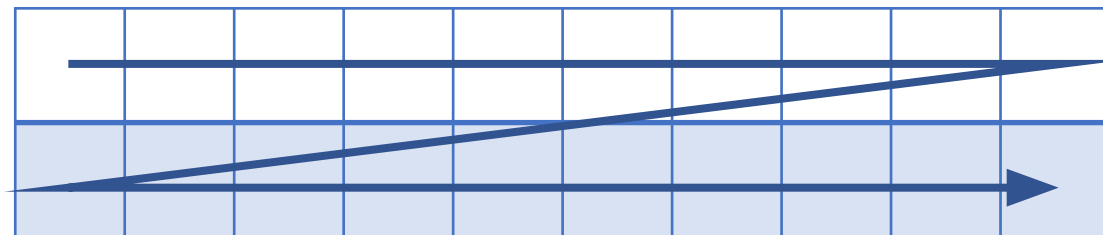


5 x 4

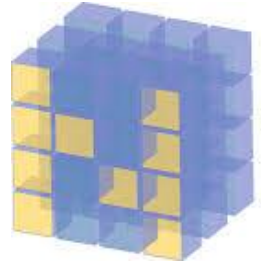


.reshape((2, 10)) =

2 x 10



Broadcasting



3 x 2-array

2-array (vector)

+

a	b
---	---

=

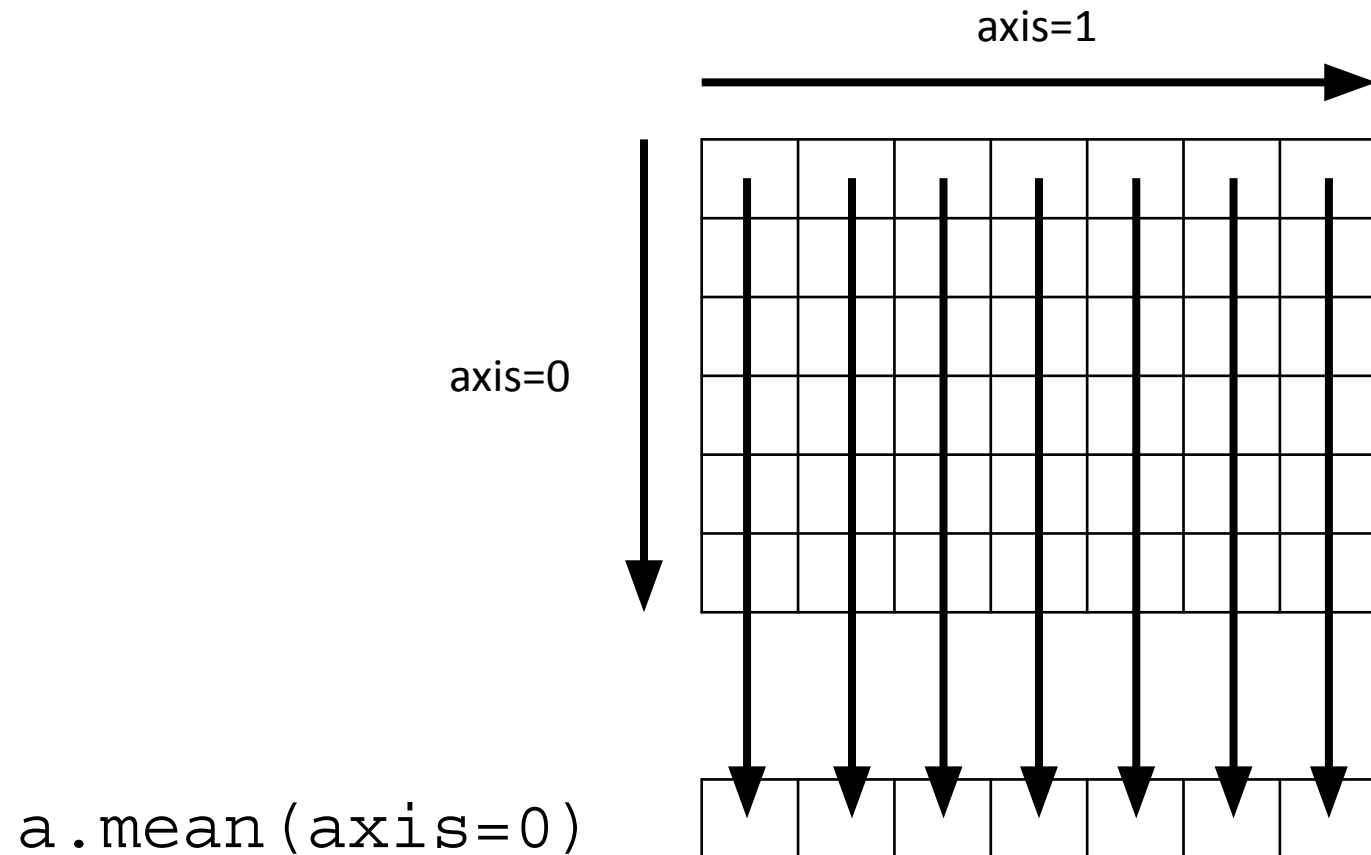
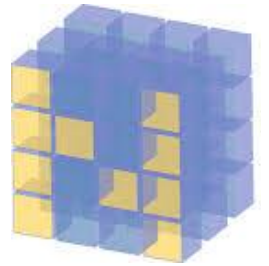
3 x 2-array

+

3 x 2-array

a	b
a	b
a	b

Axis



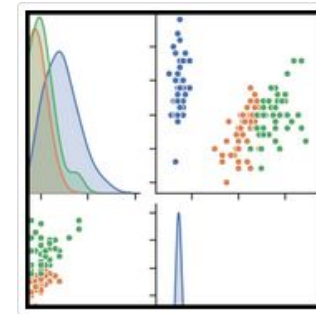
Plotting Ecosystem

matplotlib

plotly



Bokeh



Seaborn



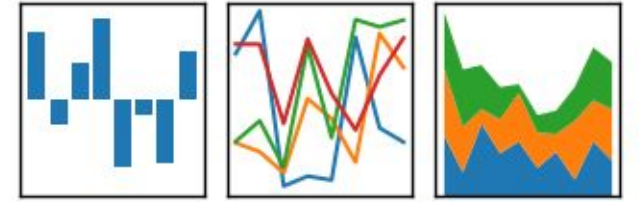
Scipy

- Linear Algebra (`scipy.linalg`)
- Optimization (`scipy.optimize`)
- Statistics (`scipy.stats`)

Many more

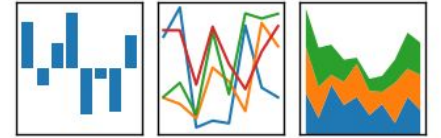
Pandas

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



- Open-source, high-performances & easy-to-use data structures
- DataFrame objects
- Aggregation, grouping, reductions, statistics, etc.
- Powerful dates support
- All kinds of read/write functions (csv, HDF5, etc.)





Accessing a DataFrame

- By Labels

- `df[column]` # Get one column
- `df[rows]` # Get multiple rows
- `df.loc[cols, rows]` # End-points INCLUDED

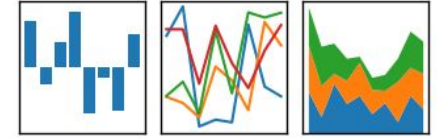
- By position

- `df.iloc[cols, rows]` # End-points NOT INCLUDED w/ `:`

Groupby

pandas

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



	Name	Location	Num Customers	Revenue
0	Tom's Pizza	NYC	5	32.6
1	Leo's Taqueria	SF	3	54.6
2	John's Burgers	WDC	8	43.8
3	Cindy's Peluqueria	SF	4	43.6
4	Sergio's Tacos	SF	6	32.6
5	Bazyli's Pub	NYC	8	97.5

Split

```
-----
Group NYC
      Name Location  Num Customers  Revenue
0  Tom's Pizza    NYC             5     32.6
5  Bazyli's Pub    NYC             8     97.5
-----
Group SF
      Name Location  Num Customers  Revenue
1  Leo's Taqueria    SF             3     54.6
3  Cindy's Peluqueria SF             4     43.6
4   Sergio's Tacos    SF             6     32.6
-----
Group WDC
      Name Location  Num Customers  Revenue
2  John's Burgers    WDC             8     43.8
```

Transform

```
-----
Group NYC
Num Customers    6.50
Revenue         65.05
dtype: float64
-----
Group SF
Num Customers    4.333333
Revenue         43.600000
dtype: float64
-----
Group WDC
Num Customers    8.0
Revenue         43.8
dtype: float64
```

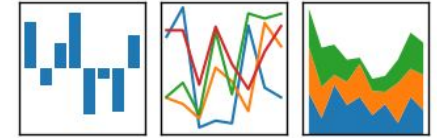
```
df.groupby('Location').mean()
```

	Num Customers	Revenue
Location		
NYC	6.500000	65.05
SF	4.333333	43.60
WDC	8.000000	43.80

Combine

Pivot

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



```
df.pivot(index='date', columns='crypto', values='price')
```

	date	crypto	price	exchange
0	2020-01-01	BTC	8192	Coinbase
1	2020-01-01	ETH	350	Bitconnect
2	2020-02-01	ETH	405	Bitconnect
3	2020-02-01	BTC	9510	Bitconnect



crypto		BTC	ETH
date			
2020-01-01		8192	350
2020-02-01		9510	405

Scikit-learn



- A package for machine learning
- Supervised learning
 - Classification
 - Regression
- Unsupervised

Scikit-learn



A typical supervised learning problem

- Given a dataset

$$S = \{x_i, y_i\}$$

- Learns a function (mapping)

$$y = F(x)$$

Lots of kinds of models !

- https://scikit-learn.org/stable/supervised_learning.html
- https://scikit-learn.org/stable/unsupervised_learning.html
- https://scikit-learn.org/stable/model_selection.html
- ... https://scikit-learn.org/stable/user_guide.html

Scikit-learn

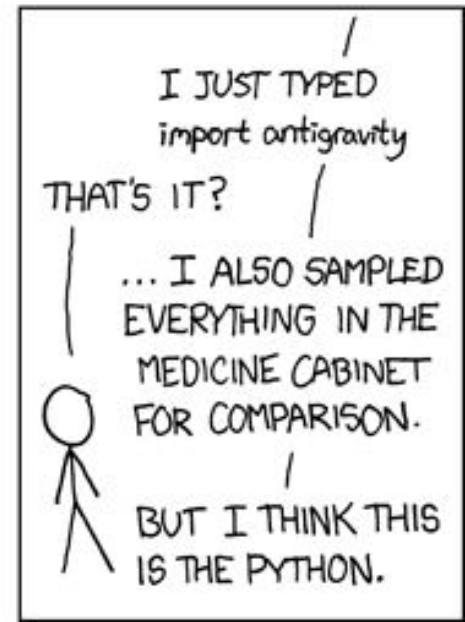
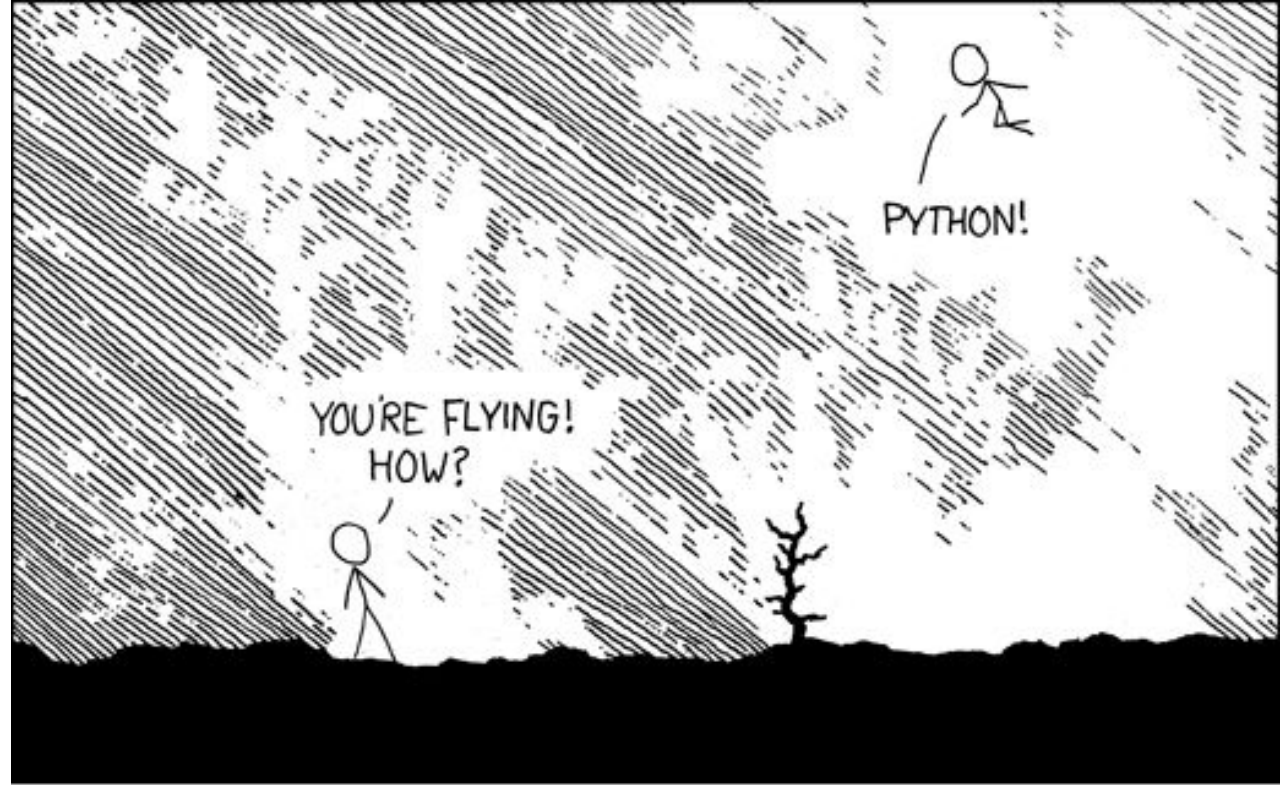


```
# Pick a model
from sklearn import model
m = model.somemodel
# Train
m.fit(X_train, y_train)
# Predict
y_pred = m.predict(X_pred)
```


Recap

```
import antigravity  
# Try it on your laptop,  
# In a Python interpreter
```

(<https://xkcd.com/353/>)



More easter eggs

Try those in a Python interpreter

```
>> from __future__ import braces
```

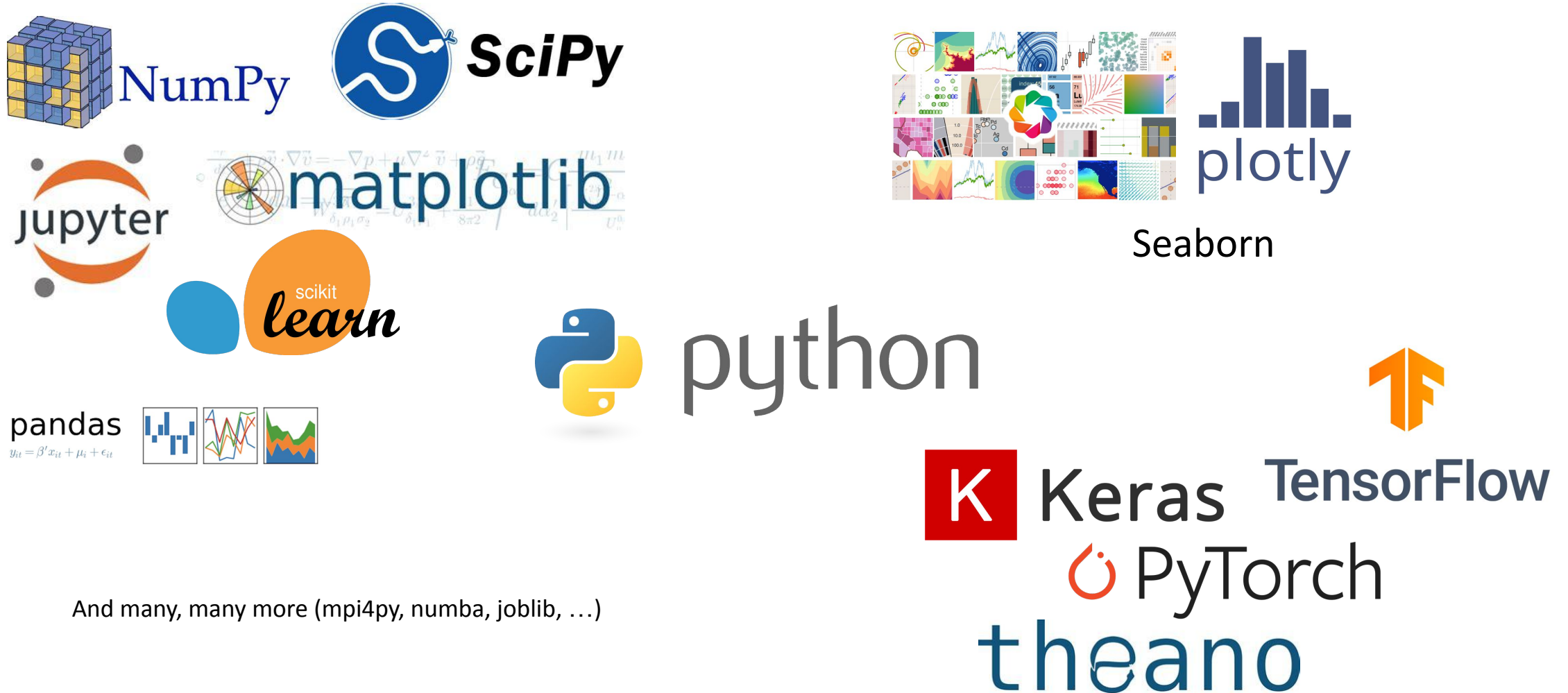
```
>> import this
```

```
>> import __hello__
```

Recap: What did we learn?

- Basic Python
- Numpy for arrays
- Scipy for linear algebra, optimization, statistics
- Matplotlib for simple plotting
- Pandas for data analytics
- Scikit-learn for machine learning

The Python Ecosystem (a tiny subset)



References

- Python

- Google & Stackoverflow
- <https://docs.python.org/3/>
- <https://developers.google.com/edu/python/>
- <https://www.learnpython.org>
- <http://www.practicepython.org/>
- <https://dabeaz-course.github.io/practical-python/Notes/Contents.html>

- Numpy & Scipy

- <https://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/user/quickstart.html>

- Pandas

- <https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/10min.html>
- <https://github.com/jvns/pandas-cookbook>

- Scikit-learn

- <http://scikit-learn.org/stable/tutorial/basic/tutorial.html>

At Stanford

- CME211
 - Software Development for Scientists and Engineers
- CS106AP
 - Programming Methodology in Python
- CS102, CS131, CS230, CS231N, CS375: Machine Learning (using Python)
- CME302: Numerical Linear Algebra (using Python)
Best class at Stanford! Really!

Any question after the class?

lcambier@stanford.edu

-> Stanford Continued Education