

#### ME 5374-ST



# Machine Learning for Materials Science and Discovery

Fall 2025

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### Lecture 2 – Python Crash Course 1

- Python, IDEs, and Libraries/Modules
- Package Managers
- GitHub
- Markdown and Jupyter Notebooks
- Interactive: Setting up VSCode and UV
- Interactive: Data types in Python
- Interactive: Logic in Python (loops, statements, etc.)

## **Python Overview**

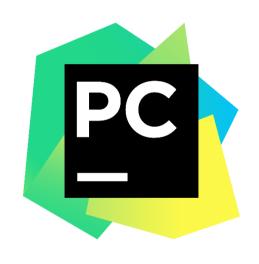
- General-purpose, high-level language
- Interpreted (not compiled) → runs line by line
- **Dynamically typed** → no need to declare variable types
- Beginner-friendly & readable, lightweight syntax
- Cross-platform & open-source
- Massive ecosystem: AI, data science, web, automation
- Large global community & industry adoption



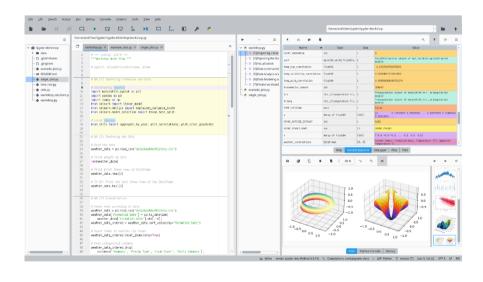


## **Common Python IDEs (Integrated Development Environment)**

#### **PyCharm**



#### **Spyder**



## Visual Studio Code (VS Code)

Or with Al-integration: Cursor, Winsurf, Void,...



- Great for Pythonfocused work
- Not as customizable

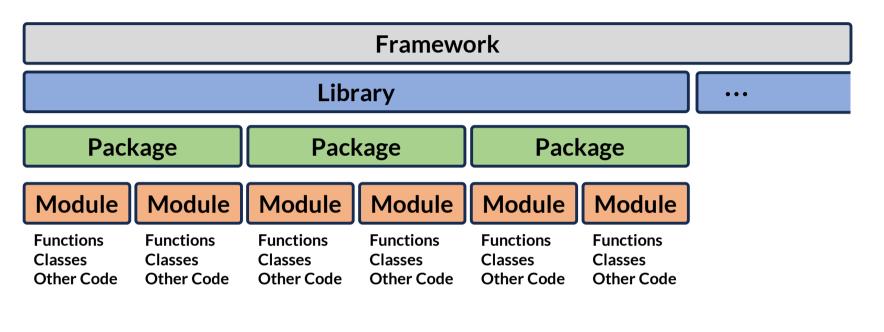
MATLAB-like

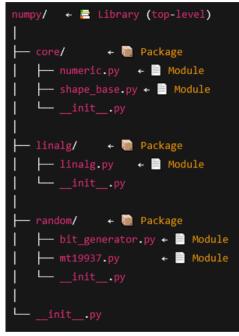
- Highly customizable through plugins
- Works also for other languages

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## **Open-source Community: Python Libraries**

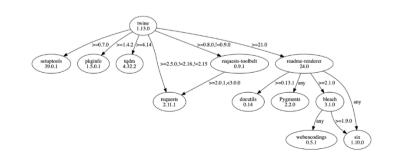




#### Main Python Ecosystem Challenge:

Each library/package typically depends on **specific versions** of other libraries/packages

→ Dependency tree





## Package Managers: Dependency Management

## pip

- Python's default package manager
- Installs packages from PyPI (Python Package Index)
- Works with venv or virtualenv for isolation
- Pros: Lightweight, standard, huge ecosystem, built-in with Python.
- Cons: Doesn't handle non-Python dependencies; slow; sometimes not reproducible

#### Conda •

- Focused on data science & ML.
- Installs packages from Anaconda repo (or conda-forge distribution)
- Built-in environment management
- Pros: Handles scientific stack easily (NumPy, pandas, scikit-learn, TensorFlow, etc.),
   including non-Python dependencies (like C/C++ libraries, compilers, and CUDA)
- Cons: Heavy environments (~3GB), slower updates, larger footprint

#### UV

- Fast & reliable replacement for pip + venv (built in Rust)
- Pros: Super fast (10–100x faster than pip) and reproducible, works with pyproject.toml (modern packaging), operates outside of Python (version independent)
- Cons: Newer, no support for non-Python backend dependencies

#### Others

Micromamba, pipx, pixi



#### **GitHub**

- git is a software for **version control** of files
- On GitHub, you can host your code in a remote "repository"
- Keep track of all changes and ability to revert to any previous state
- Ideal for collaborative code development
- .gitignore file contains the types of files that git should not keep track of

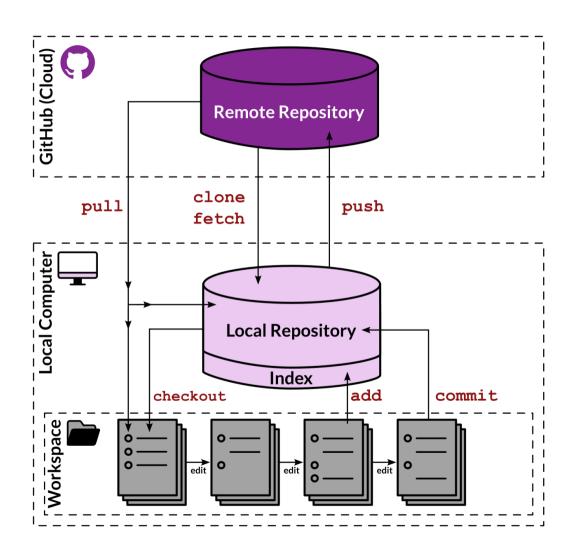
"git" can mean anything, depending on your mood.

- random three-letter combination that is pronounceable, and not actually used by any common UNIX command. The fact that it is a mispronunciation of "get" may or may not be relevant.

- stupid. contemptible and despicable. simple. Take your pick from the dictionary of slang.

- "global information tracker": you're in a good mood, and it actually works for you. Angels sing, and a light suddenly fills the room.

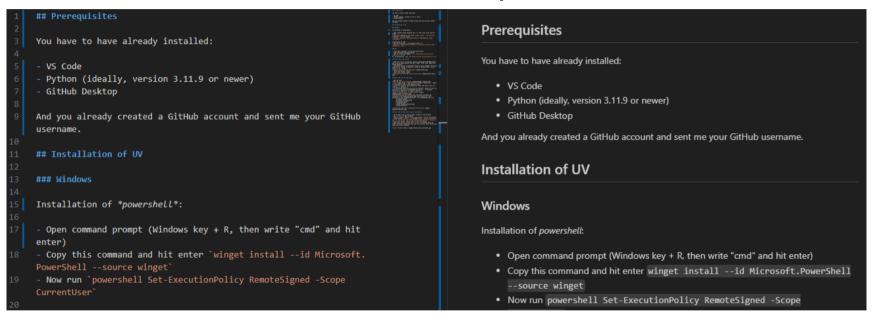
- "goddamn idiotic truckload of sh\*t": when it breaks





## Markdown and Jupyter Notebooks

Markdown is similar to HTML but much simpler (used on GitHub for .md files)



**Jupyter** is an interactive environment that combines markdown text, code, and visualizations in a *notebook* 



## **Markdown Syntax**

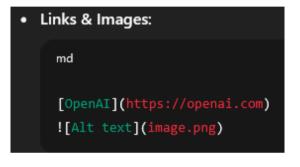
Here are a few main syntax examples for Markdown (as summarized by ChatGPT)



```
Blockquote:
    md
    > This is a quote
  Horizontal rule:
    md

    Strikethrough:

    md
     ~~strikethrough~~
Code:
Inline: `code`
Block:
```python
print("Hello")
```





## **Lecture Feedback**



Please, scan the QR code and take a minute to let me know how the lecture was and mention any **feedback/questions** 

This form is anonymous!