

✓ Python Programming 101

\sunsun-datateathyme\

Basic Python for Data Analyst (Beginner)

- variable
- data type
- data structure
- control flow
- function

```
## 1. variable
x = 100
y = 200
print(x + y)
```

↩ 300

```
my_university_name = "Rangsit"
print(my_university_name)
```

↩ Rangsit

```
# delete variable
del my_university_name
```

```
## replace value
x = 100
x = 150
print(x)
```

↩ 150

```
# ประกาศตัวแปร บรรทัดเดียวกันเลย
x, y, z = 1, "math", 3
print(x, y, z)
```

↩ 1 math 3

```
## R vs. Python
# R for small data, prototyping
# Python for larger data, software, data science, ai, app
# R is statistical language vs. Python is a general language
# R is specialist (stats)
# Python is generalist (app, data, software, ai)
```

```
## variable
my_name = "jane"
age = 25
friends = ["ann", "mae", "joe"] # list
fav_food = ("hotdog", "coke", "french fries") # tuple
```

```
# update value
friends[0] = "kittipong"
```

```
friends
```

↩ ['kittipong', 'mae', 'joe']

```
## 2. data types
## int, float, str, bool
age = 25
type(age)
```

↩ int

```
gpa = 3.72
type(gpa)
```

```
↔ float
```

```
name = "sunsun"
type(name)
```

```
↔ str
```

```
result = age < 40
print(result, type(result))
```

```
↔ True <class 'bool'>
```

```
my_bool = True, False, True
print(my_bool, type(my_bool))
```

```
↔ (True, False, True) <class 'tuple'>
```

```
my_bool = [True, False, True]
print(my_bool, type(my_bool))
```

```
↔ [True, False, True] <class 'list'>
```

```
## convert type
str(25)
```

```
↔ '25'
```

```
int("25")
```

```
↔ 25
```

```
float("25")
```

```
↔ 25.0
```

```
## True = 1, False = 0
bool(0)
```

```
↔ False
```

✓ **AB** Working with String

```
## fstring => format string
name = "sunsun"
gpa = 3.72

text = f"{name} graduates from RSU with gpa {gpa}"
print(text)
```

```
↔ sunsun graduates from RSU with gpa 3.72
```

```
## long string
long_str = """
I love McDonald's
Planning to have it for Lunch
Very Cool!
"""
```

```
long_str
```

```
↔ ' \nI love McDonald's \nPlanning to have it for Lunch \nVery Cool!\n'
```

```
## function vs. method
text = "a duck walks into a bar"
len(text)
print(text)
```

↔ a duck walks into a bar

```
## method is a function created specifically to an object
## string method
text.upper()
```

↔ 'A DUCK WALKS INTO A BAR'

```
## replace new value
text = text.replace("duck", "lion")
print(text)
```

↔ a lion walks into a bar

```
text.count("a")
```

↔ 4

```
"strawberry".count("r")
```

↔ 3

```
result = text.split(" ")
print(result)
```

↔ ['a', 'lion', 'walks', 'into', 'a', 'bar']

```
text = " ".join(result)
print(text)
```

↔ a lion walks into a bar

```
"-".join(result)
```

↔ 'a-lion-walks-into-a-bar'

```
## index in python starts with 0
text = "python"
text[0]
```

↔ 'p'

```
text[-1]
```

↔ 'n'

```
## slice text
text = "python"
text[3:6]
```

↔ 'hon'

```
text[1: ]
```

↔ 'ython'

```
## text + text
"Python" + " is awesome" + " and I love it"
```

↔ 'Python is awesome and I love it'

```
## start and jump
"I am learning Python today"[0:15:2]
```

↔ 'Ia erigP'

```
## string is immutable
text = "python"

text[0] = "c"
```

```
-----
TypeError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
/tmp/ipython-input-3077004063.py in <cell line: 0>()
      2 text = "python"
      3
----> 4 text[0] = "c"

TypeError: 'str' object does not support item assignment
```

Next steps: [Explain error](#)

```
## how to solve
text = "python"

print("c" + text[1: ])
```

```
cython
```

📁 Data Structures

1. List
2. Tuple
3. Dictionary
4. Set

1. list, ordered, mutable object

```
## list, ordered, mutable object
shopping_list = ["egg", "milk", "vitamilk", "bread"]
```

```
shopping_list
```

```
['egg', 'milk', 'vitamilk', 'bread']
```

```
len(shopping_list)
```

```
4
```

```
shopping_list[-4]
```

```
'egg'
```

```
# list can be update value (replace)
shopping_list[0] = "butter"
shopping_list
```

```
['butter', 'milk', 'vitamilk', 'bread']
```

```
## list method
shopping_list.append("banana")
shopping_list
```

```
['butter', 'milk', 'vitamilk', 'bread', 'banana']
```

```
shopping_list.pop()
```

```
'banana'
```

```
shopping_list
```

```
['butter', 'milk', 'vitamilk', 'bread']
```

```
shopping_list.remove("milk")
```

```
shopping_list
```

```
↔ ['butter', 'vitamilk', 'bread']
```

```
shopping_list.insert(1, "milk")  
shopping_list
```

```
↔ ['butter', 'milk', 'milk', 'vitamilk', 'bread']
```

```
shopping_list.insert(2, "butter")
```

```
shopping_list
```

```
↔ ['butter', 'milk', 'butter', 'milk', 'vitamilk', 'bread']
```

```
shopping_list.count("milk")
```

```
↔ 2
```

```
shopping_list.reverse()  
shopping_list
```

```
↔ ['bread', 'vitamilk', 'milk', 'butter', 'milk', 'butter']
```

```
shopping_list.sort()  
shopping_list
```

```
↔ ['bread', 'butter', 'butter', 'milk', 'milk', 'vitamilk']
```

```
## list + list  
["item1" , "item2"] + ["item3", "item4"]
```

```
↔ ['item1', 'item2', 'item3', 'item4']
```

```
## loop through shopping list  
for item in shopping_list:  
    print(item)
```

```
↔ bread  
    butter  
    butter  
    milk  
    milk  
    vitamilk
```

```
for item in shopping_list:  
    print("I have to buy " + item)
```

```
↔ I have to buy bread  
    I have to buy butter  
    I have to buy butter  
    I have to buy milk  
    I have to buy milk  
    I have to buy vitamilk
```

```
for item in shopping_list:  
    if len(item) >= 6:  
        continue  
    else:  
        print(f"I need to buy {item}")
```

```
↔ I need to buy bread  
    I need to buy milk  
    I need to buy milk
```

```
## average revenue per user (ARPU)  
spending = [500, 1200, 800, 300, 900]
```

```
for spend in spending:  
    if spend >= 900:  
        print("high spender")  
    else:
```

```
print("low spender")
```

```
→ low spender  
high spender  
low spender  
low spender  
high spender
```

```
## list comprehension  
scores = [80, 90, 75, 60, 59, 82]  
for score in scores:  
    if score >= 80:  
        print(score, "passed")  
    else:  
        print(score, "failed")
```

```
→ 80 passed  
90 passed  
75 failed  
60 failed  
59 failed  
82 passed
```

```
## example list comprehension  
scores = [80, 90, 75, 60, 59, 82]  
  
new_scores = [score + 5 for score in scores ]  
print(new_scores)
```

```
→ [85, 95, 80, 65, 64, 87]
```

```
grades = ["passed" if score >= 80 else "failed" for score in scores]  
print(grades)
```

```
→ ['passed', 'passed', 'failed', 'failed', 'failed', 'passed']
```

✓ 2. tuple, ordered, immutable

```
## tuple, ordered, immutable  
## tuple unpacking  
toy, jane, ann = (36, 29, 32)  
print(toy, jane, ann)
```

```
→ 36 29 32
```

```
names = ("toy", "joe", "john")  
names.index("joe")
```

```
→ 1
```

```
for name in names:  
    print(f"Hello! {name.capitalize()}")
```

```
→ Hello! Toy  
Hello! Joe  
Hello! John
```

```
## recap list  
complex_list = [  
    25, "The Dark Knight",  
    [1, 2, 3, 4, 5],  
    ("hello", "ni hao", "sawasdee")  
]
```

```
complex_list
```

```
→ [25, 'The Dark Knight', [1, 2, 3, 4, 5], ('hello', 'ni hao', 'sawasdee')]
```

```
complex_list[3][1]
```

```
→ 'ni hao'
```

✓ 3. Dictionary

```
## Dictionary
## key-value pair (similar to json)
```

```
movie = {
    "title": "The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy",
    "author": "Douglas Adams",
    "publishedYear": 1979,
    "genres": [ "Science fiction", "Comedy"],
    "isInPrint": True
}

movie
```

```
➦ { 'title': 'The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy',
    'author': 'Douglas Adams',
    'publishedYear': 1979,
    'genres': ['Science fiction', 'Comedy'],
    'isInPrint': True }
```

```
customer_01 = {
    "name": "john wick",
    "age": 50,
    "fav_movies": ["Superman", "Inside out", "Lion King"],
    "gpa": 3.41
}

customer_01
```

```
➦ { 'name': 'john wick',
    'age': 50,
    'fav_movies': ['Superman', 'Inside out', 'Lion King'],
    'gpa': 3.41 }
```

```
## dictionary is unordered, mutable
customer_01["name"].upper()
```

```
➦ 'JOHN WICK'
```

```
customer_01["fav_movies"]
```

```
➦ ['Superman', 'Inside out', 'Lion King']
```

```
customer_01["fav_movies"][1]
```

```
➦ 'Inside out'
```

```
customer_01["fav_movies"][0::2]
```

```
➦ ['Superman', 'Lion King']
```

```
## dictionary method
list(customer_01.keys())
```

```
➦ ['name', 'age', 'fav_movies', 'gpa']
```

```
list(customer_01.values())
```

```
➦ ['john wick', 50, ['Superman', 'Inside out', 'Lion King'], 3.41]
```

```
list(customer_01.items())
```

```
➦ [('name', 'john wick'),
   ('age', 50),
   ('fav_movies', ['Superman', 'Inside out', 'Lion King']),
   ('gpa', 3.41)]
```

```
## create new key
customer = customer_01
customer["city"] = "Bangkok"
customer["nationality"] = "American"
```

```
customer
```

```
➦ {'name': 'john wick',  
  'age': 50,  
  'fav_movies': ['Superman', 'Inside out', 'Lion King'],  
  'gpa': 3.41,  
  'city': 'Bangkok',  
  'nationality': 'American'}
```

```
## remove the key  
del customer["nationality"]  
customer
```

```
➦ {'name': 'john wick',  
  'age': 50,  
  'fav_movies': ['Superman', 'Inside out', 'Lion King'],  
  'gpa': 3.41,  
  'city': 'Bangkok'}
```

```
## use method to remove  
customer.pop("city")  
customer
```

```
➦ {'name': 'john wick',  
  'age': 50,  
  'fav_movies': ['Superman', 'Inside out', 'Lion King'],  
  'gpa': 3.41}
```

```
## update value  
customer["age"] = 51  
customer
```

```
➦ {'name': 'john wick',  
  'age': 51,  
  'fav_movies': ['Superman', 'Inside out', 'Lion King'],  
  'gpa': 3.41}
```

▼ 🎯 The last data structure: set

```
## The last data structure: set  
## set is used to find distinct/ unique values  
set([1, 1, 2, 3, 4])
```

```
➦ {1, 2, 3, 4}
```

```
set(["orange", "orange", "banana"])
```

```
➦ {'banana', 'orange'}
```

```
## set operation  
## union and intersection  
mary = {"orange", "apple"}  
jay = {"orange", "durian"}
```

```
mary | jay
```

```
➦ {'apple', 'durian', 'orange'}
```

```
mary & jay
```

```
➦ {'orange'}
```

```
mary - jay
```

```
➦ {'apple'}
```

▼ 🎯 Recap Data Structures

1. list
2. tuple
3. dictionary

4. set

Start coding or [generate](#) with AI.

✓ Function

User defined function

```
## the most important thing why we write function
## because they are reusable
def hello():
    print("Hello World!")
```

```
hello()
```

```
↩ Hello World!
```

```
## default argument
def hello2(name="may"):
    print("Hello " + name)
```

```
hello2("jay")
```

```
↩ Hello may
```

```
## can we get input from a user?
def greeting():
    username = input("What's your name: ")
    result = f"Hi {username}"
    print(result)
    action = input("What are you going to do today? ")
    print(f"You're going to {action}. Great!")
```

```
greeting()
```

```
↩ What's your name: Kevin
Hi Kevin
What are you going to do today? having lunch
You're going to having lunch. Great!
```

```
user_age = int(input("How old are you: "))
print(user_age, type(user_age))
```

```
↩ How old are you: 25
25 <class 'int'>
```

✓ function can have more than one parameters

```
## function can have more than one parameters
def my_power(base=2, power=3):
    return base ** power
```

```
result = my_power(5, 2)
print(result)
```

```
↩ 25
```

```
## regular function
# def double(num):
#     return num*2

## lambda function
double = lambda num: num*2
```

```
double(3)
```

```
↩ 6
```

```
hello = lambda name: f"Hello {name}"
hello("jay")
```

↔ 'Hello jay'

✓ Control Flow

1. if
2. for
3. while

```
def grading(score):
    if score >= 80:
        return "Passed"
    else:
        return "Failed"
```

```
grading(85)
```

↔ 'Passed'

```
def grading(score):
    """
    input: score is a numeric number
    output: grade passed or failed
    """
    if score >= 80:
        return "Passed"
    else:
        return "Failed"
```

```
grading(85)
```

```
## multiple if else
def full_grading(score):
    if score >= 80:
        return "A"
    elif score >= 70:
        return "B"
    elif score >= 60:
        return "C"
    elif score >= 50:
        return "D"
    else:
        return "Retry the exam again."
```

```
full_grading(45)
```

↔ 'Retry the exam again.'

```
## if multiple condition
# morning weekday => cereal
# morning weekend => hamburger
# else => fasting
```

```
time = "morning"
day = "weekend"
```

```
if time == "morning" and day == "weekday":
    print("I'm eating cereal")
elif time == "morning" and day == "weekend":
    print("I'm eating hamburger")
else:
    print("I'm eating nothing, I'm fasting")
```

↔ I'm eating hamburger

```
## recap for
```

```
def grading(score):
    if score >= 80:
        return "Passed"
    elif score >= 70:
        return "B"
    elif score >= 60:
        return "C"
    elif score >= 50:
        return "D"
    else:
        return "Retry the exam again."
```

```
shopping_list = [ egg , milk , vitamilk , bread ]
```

```
for item in shopping_list:  
    if len(item) >= 4:  
        print(item)
```

```
➞ milk  
    vitamilk  
    bread
```

```
## while loop  
count = 0  
while count < 5:  
    print("hello world")  
    count += 1
```

```
➞ hello world  
    hello world  
    hello world  
    hello world  
    hello world
```