## A Minimal Book Example

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## Prerequisites

This is a sample book written in **Markdown**. You can use anything that Pandoc's Markdown supports, e.g., a math equation  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ .

The **bookdown** package can be installed from CRAN or Github:

```
install.packages("bookdown")
# or the development version
# devtools::install_github("rstudio/bookdown")
```

Remember each Rmd file contains one and only one chapter, and a chapter is defined by the first-level heading #.

To compile this example to PDF, you need XeLaTeX. You are recommended to install TinyTeX (which includes XeLaTeX): https://yihui.name/tinytex/.

### Introduction

#### Jupyter Lab

to install on mac: pip3 install jupyterlab on terminal

to upgrade pip: pip3 install --upgrade pip on terminal

#### check python version

!python -V

#### Python

Python is what is called an interpreted language. Compiled languages examine your entire program at compile time, and are able to warn you about a whole class of errors prior to execution. In contrast, Python interprets your script line by line as it executes it. Python will stop executing the entire program when it encounters an error (unless the error is expected and handled by the programmer, a more advanced subject that we'll cover later on in this course).

```
# Check the Python Version

import sys
print(sys.version)
```

## 3.10.3 (v3.10.3:a342a49189, Mar 16 2022, 09:34:18) [Clang 13.0.0 (clang-1300.0.29.30)]

[Tip:] sys is a built-in module that contains many system-specific parameters and functions, including the Python version in use. Before using it, we must explicitly import it.

### 2.1 Types of objects in Python

Python is an object-oriented language. There are many different types of objects in Python. Let's start with the most common object types: strings, integers and floats. Anytime you write words (text) in Python, you're using character strings (strings for short). The most common numbers, on the other hand, are integers (e.g. -1, 0, 100) and floats, which represent real numbers (e.g. 3.14, -42.0).

#### Object Types

```
• integer = 10
```

- float = 10.1
- string = "Hello"
- boolean = True

#### float to integer

```
a = 10.123
type(a)
## <class 'float'>
b = int(a)
b
## 10
type(b)
## <class 'int'>
numeric to string
a string = str(a)
a_string
## '10.123'
string to numeric
float("1.1")
## 1.1
it does not transform directly to integer here
int("1.123")
but it works when transforming to float then integer.
```

#### boolean

int(float("10.123"))

```
bl = True
bl

## True
type(bl)

## <class 'bool'>
boolean to numeric

True becomes 1
int(bl)

## 1
numeric to boolean

0 becomes False all other numbers are True
bool(-100)

## True
bool(0)

## False
```

### 2.2 Expressions: Mathematical Operations

```
5 + 5 * 10 - 2 / 5

## 54.6

integer division

11 // 2

## 5

modulo: remainder

10 % 3

## 1
```

### 2.3 String Operations

-string object are in single quote or double quote

#### 2.3.1 Indices

Positive Index In python indices start with 0 In R indices start with 1

```
Negative Index -1 corresponds to the last element
```

print(num[::2], "every 2 other element")

```
myname = "Davut Emrah Ayan"
print("Object myname:", myname)
# examples
## Object myname: Davut Emrah Ayan
print(myname[0], 'is the first element of myname object')
## D is the first element of myname object
print(myname[6], 'is the 6th element of myname object')
## E is the 6th element of myname object
print(myname[-1], 'is the last element of myname object')
## n is the last element of myname object
2.3.2
       Slicing
Full version
object[from: to:increment]
print("Object:", myname)
## Object: Davut Emrah Ayan
print("From 0 index to 5th index, by 1, is", myname[0:5:1])
## From O index to 5th index, by 1, is Davut
Short version
print("Object myname:", myname)
## Object myname: Davut Emrah Ayan
print(myname[0:5], "is the first 5 element of the object")
## Davut is the first 5 element of the object
Shorter version
Numeric string is easier to see.
num = "0123456789"
```

```
## 02468 every 2 other element
print(num[::3], "every 3 other element")
## 0369 every 3 other element
print(num[::4], "every 4 other element")
## 048 every 4 other element
print(num[::5], "every 5 other element")
## 05 every 5 other element
Length of an object : len()
it is character length or element length
len(myname)
## 16
2.3.3
      Concatenate
statement = "KU" + " is the best!"
statement
## 'KU is the best!'
myname[0:5] + " is the best!"
## 'Davut is the best!'
Multiplication with strings
myname[0:6] * 3
## 'Davut Davut Davut '
Strings are Immutable
```

## Pandas Library

run pip<br/>3  $\,$ install $\,$ pandas on r<br/>studio terminal or mac terminal or jupy<br/>ter notebook

#### 3.1 read data

```
import pandas as pd
pd.set_option('display.max_columns', None)
```

#### 3.1.1 csv file

**IBM sample data:** I could not run with "https" because I did not have a certificate installed. So, I go on with "http" and it worked.

```
data_link = "http://s3-api.us-geo.objectstorage.softlayer.net/cf-courses-data/CognitiveClass/DSO3
recipes = pd.read_csv(data_link)
```

### 3.2 Explore Data

```
#recipes.head()
```

#### 3.2.1 Get the dimensions of the dataframe.

```
#recipes.shape
```

# RANDOM

```
i = int(input("sayi gir = "))
for x in range(i+1) :
    y = x*5
    print(x,"x",5,"=",y)
```

# **Applications**

Some significant applications are demonstrated in this chapter.

- 5.1 Example one
- 5.2 Example two

# Final Words

We have finished a nice book.