Introduction to Python

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About the course

1. Basic programming know-hows
2. Elementary to Intermediate Python
   - Python topics covered: data structures, control flow, functions, modules, classes, files
   - Python topics not covered: data analysis, web development, ML & AI
3. 1 project

About the course

- Tips for success
  - Do homeworks in time
  - Ask questions

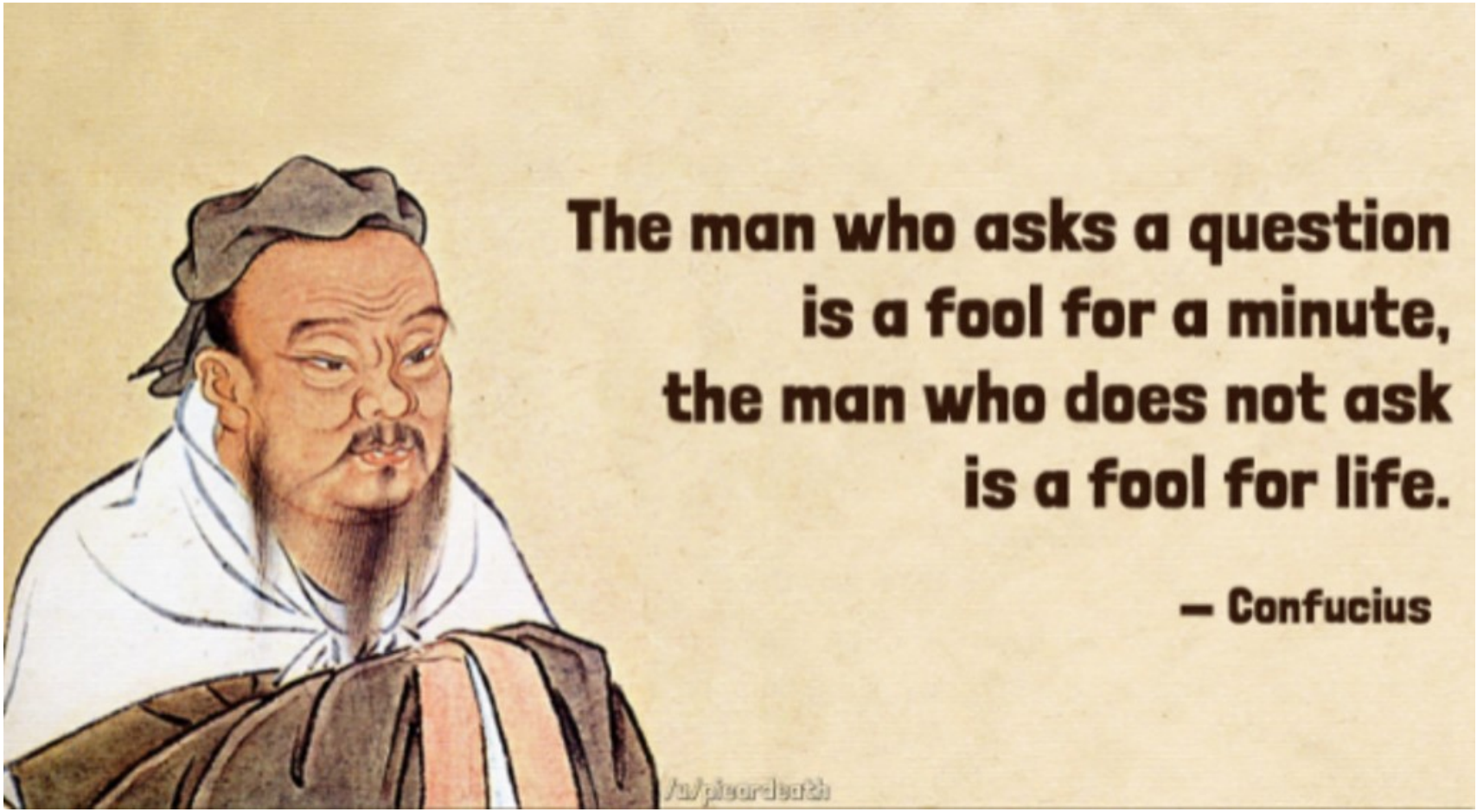
Week 1: Learning objectives

1. Overview of Python
2. Computer basics
3. Communities
4. Folder structures, Path, Shell
5. Python /Anaconda/
6. Text editor, notebook, IDE
7. Git & Github

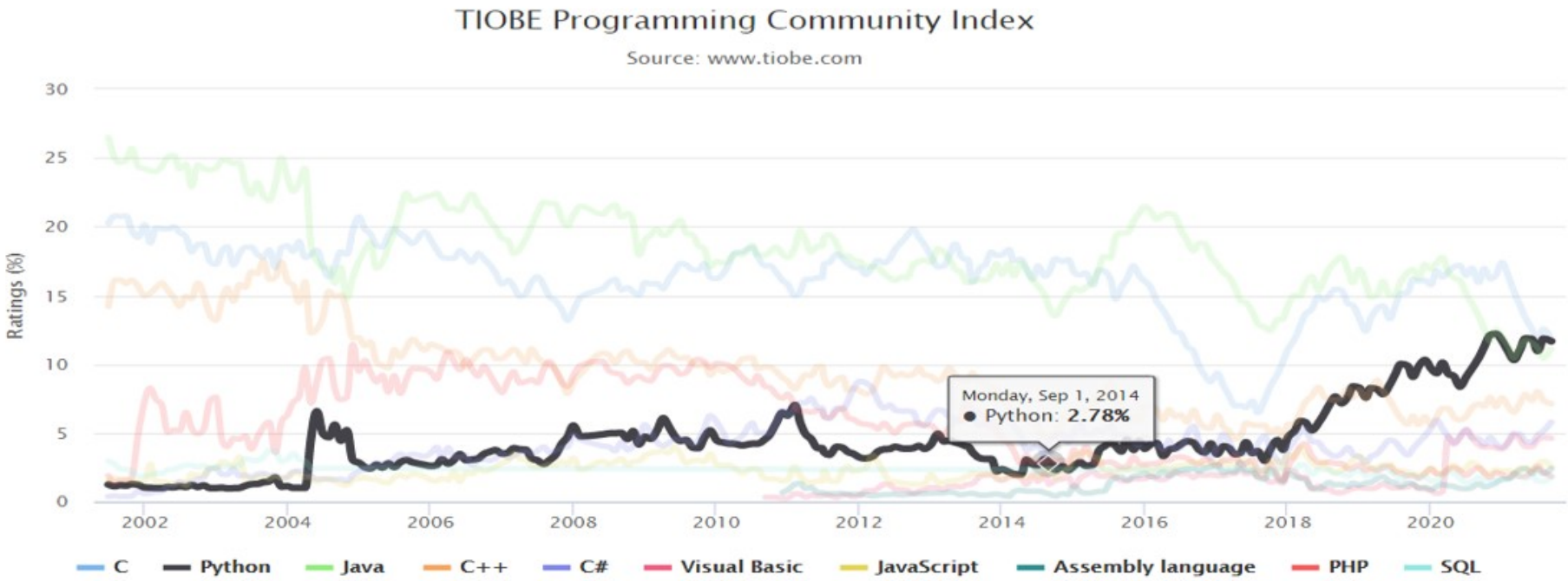
1 Background

2 Programming basics

Ask ask and ask!



Why Python?



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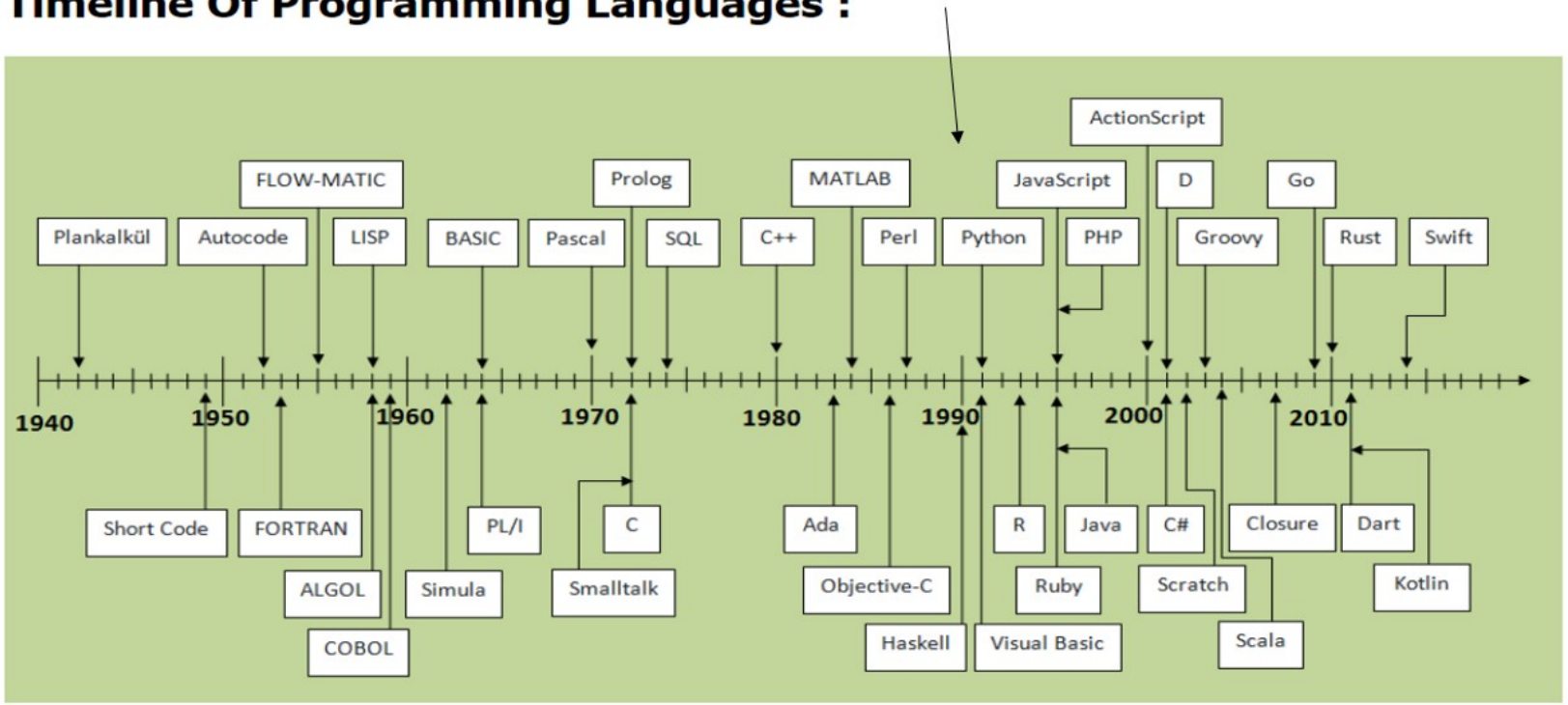
Beginner friendly

Popular applications of Python

1. Data science and data visualization
2. Machine learning & AI
3. Scientific computing (incl. Financial modelling)
4. Web & Game development
5. Desktop applications & Software & GUI
6. Automation

Python was first released in 1991

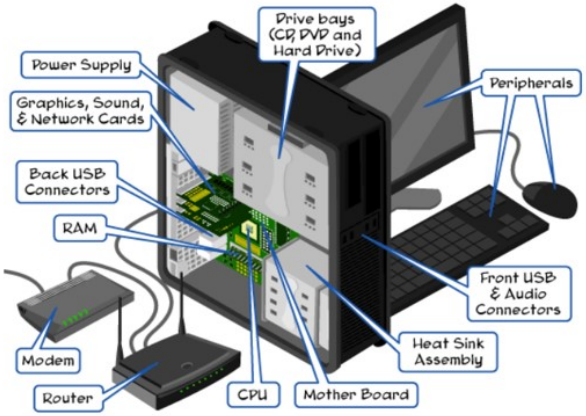
Timeline Of Programming Languages :



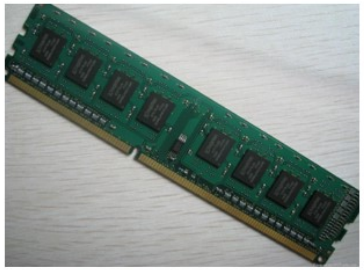
Source: https://javaconceptoftheday.com/history-of-programming-languages/

Computer basics

Processor



RAM



Hard disk

Data units

UNIT	ABBREVIATION	STORAGE
Bit	B	Binary Digit, Single 1 or 0
Nibble	-	4 bits
Byte/Octet	B	8 bits
Kilobyte	KB	1024 bytes
Megabyte	MB	1024 KB
Gigabyte	GB	1024 MB
Terabyte	TB	1024 GB
Petabyte	PB	1024 TB
Exabyte	EB	1024 PB
Zettabyte	ZB	1024 EB
Yottabyte	YB	1024 ZB

Storage units (www.byte-notes.com

CPU (chip)

Operating systems

Mac, Linux,
Windows

Communities and learning platforms

1. Python - Official
2. Stack overflow - Forum
3. Medium - Blog
4. Towardsdatascience - Blog
5. Tutorialspoint
6. Geek for geeks
7. W3schools
8. Real Python
9. Programiz
10. Kaggle - Competition and Learning resource
11. DrivenData
12. TopCoder
13. DataHack

1 Background

2 Programming basics

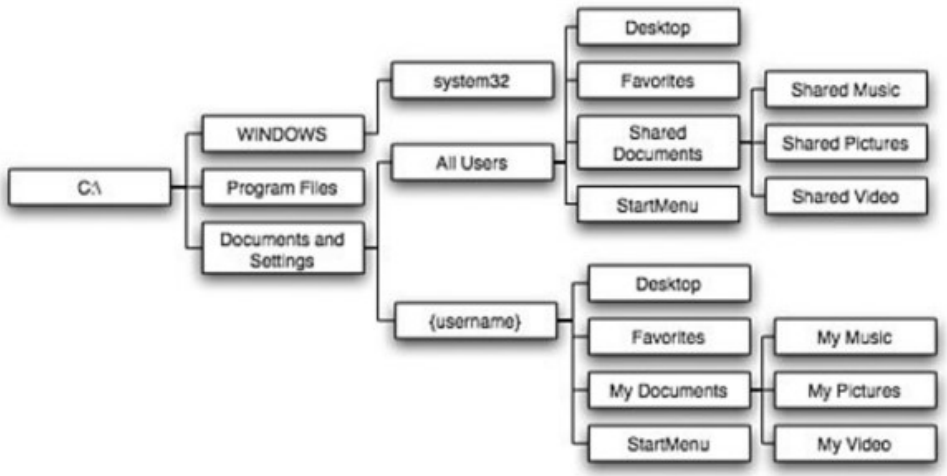
What is a programming language?

A programming language is a formal language comprising a set of strings that produce various kinds of machine code output.
Wikipedia

Folder structure

Folder structure

Figure 4.7. Windows XP file structure.



Copy path:

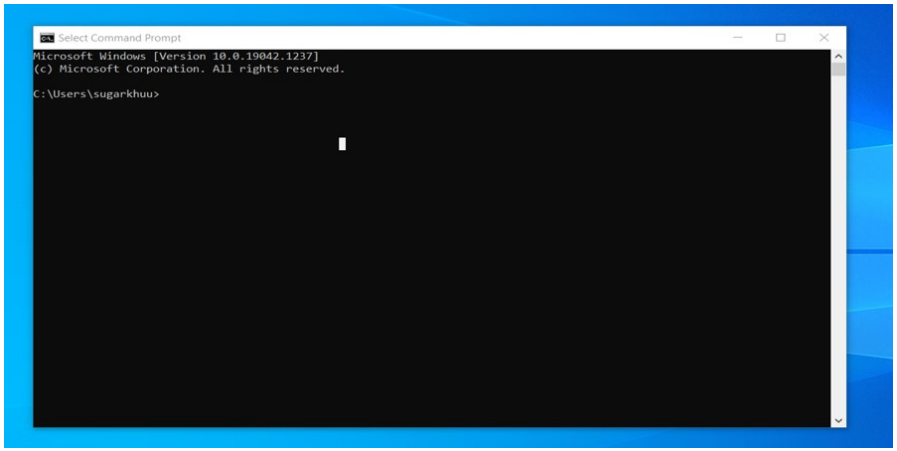
- Ctrl + L = folder path
- Shift + Right mouse > copy as path (a) = file path

When naming folder & file:

- Avoid spaces and uncommon characters
- Use either camel or snake cases

C:\Documents and Settings\sugarkhuu\My Documents\My Video

Command line interpreters/Shells



You are able to control your computer through commanding the OS from terminals (Win+CMD, Ctrl+T). More powerful and flexible than usual GUI way of doing things

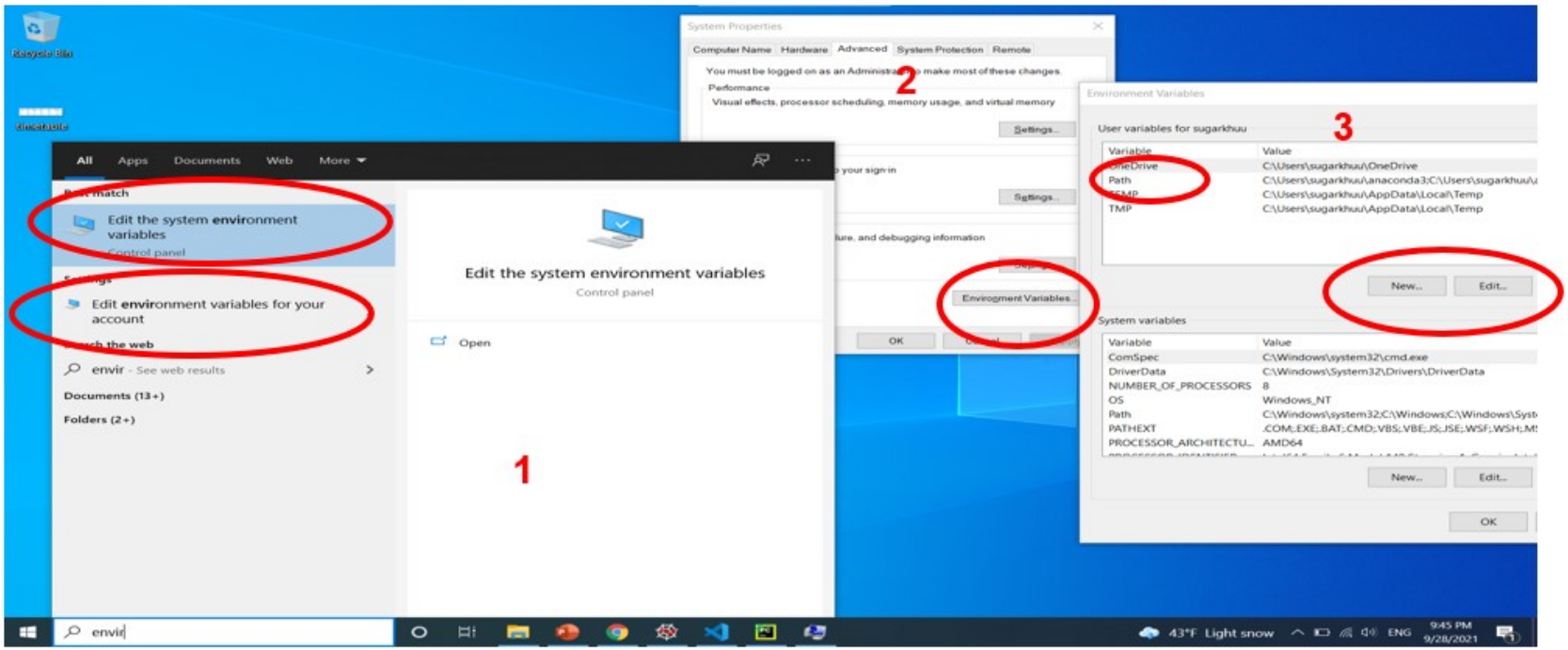
- Windows: Command prompt, Powershell. More recently, Windows Terminal
- Linux: Bash
- Mac: Terminal (zsh)

Common CMD/Bash commands

- cd [cd] – change directory. /? - help
- dir [ls] – directory content
- copy [cp] – copy file
- ren [mv] – rename file
- del [rm] – delete file
- mkdir [mkdir] – create new folder
- exit [exit] - close terminal
- cls [ctrl+L] – clear terminal

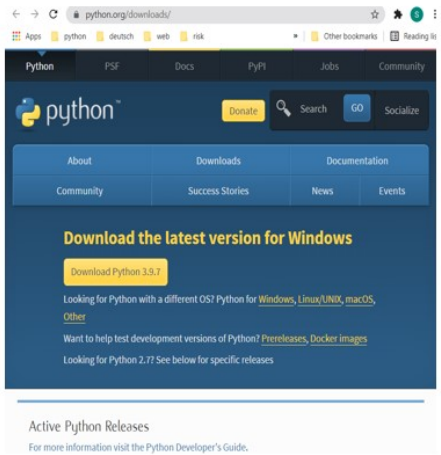
Path (environment variable)

The PATH variable makes it easy to run commonly used programs located in their own folders.



Getting Python

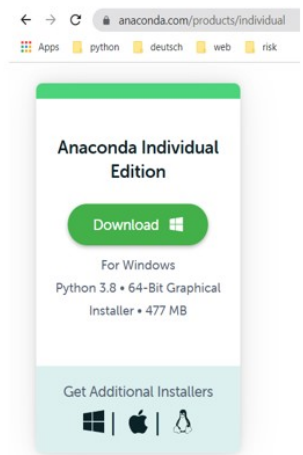
Standalone Python



https://www.python.org/downloads/

Pre-installed all packages useful for data science

Anaconda (incl. python)

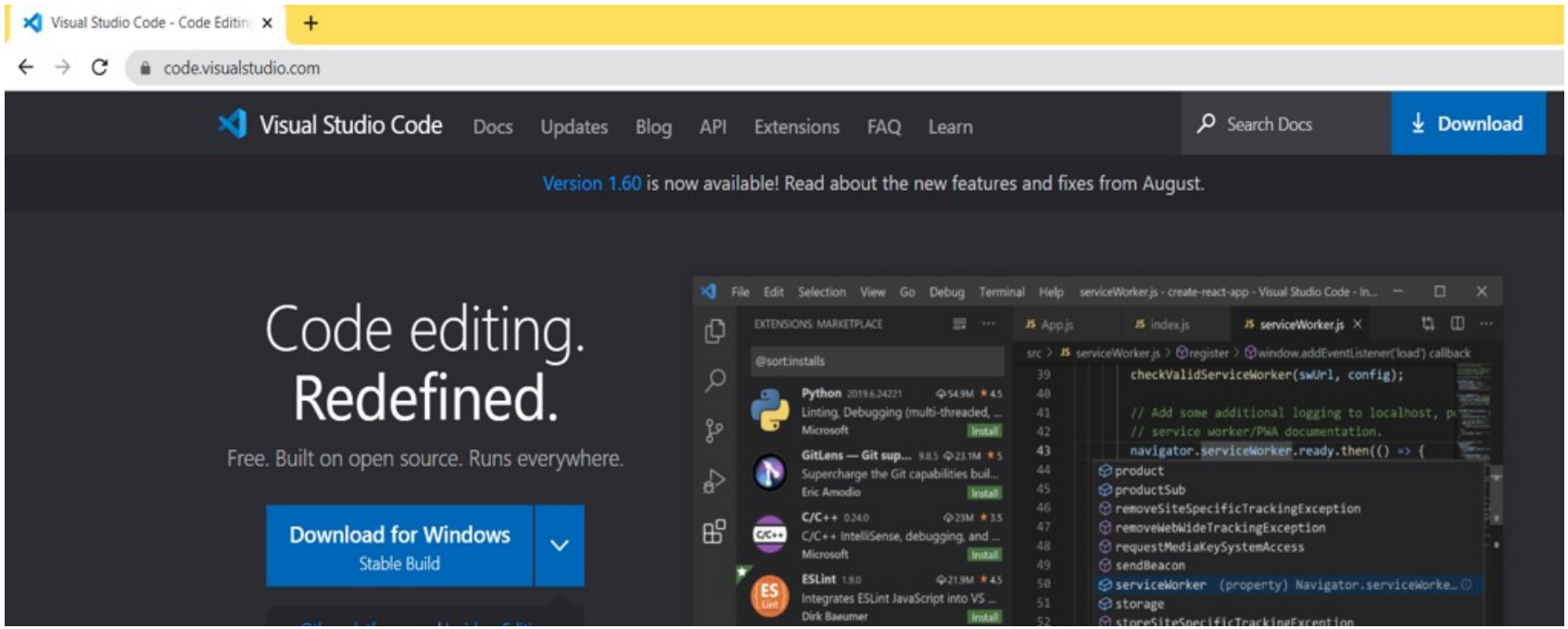


https://www.anaconda.com/products/individual,
https://www.datacamp.com/community/tutorials/installing-anaconda-windows

Possible to use Python in many environments

1. Terminal
2. IDEs – Spyder or Pycharm (IntelliJ), VScode
3. Notebook - (Jupyter notebook)

Using VS code (code editor) for Python



Python basic concepts for today:

- Basic syntax
- Basic operators
- Packages (+ pip)

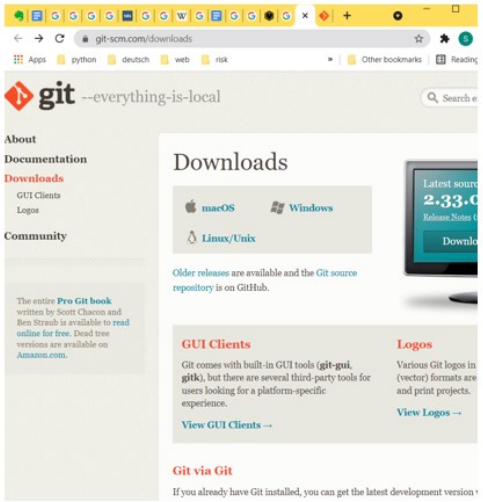
Git – Version control system (VCS)

Version control system (VCS):

Version control systems are a category of software tools that helps in recording changes made to files by keeping a track of modifications done to the code.

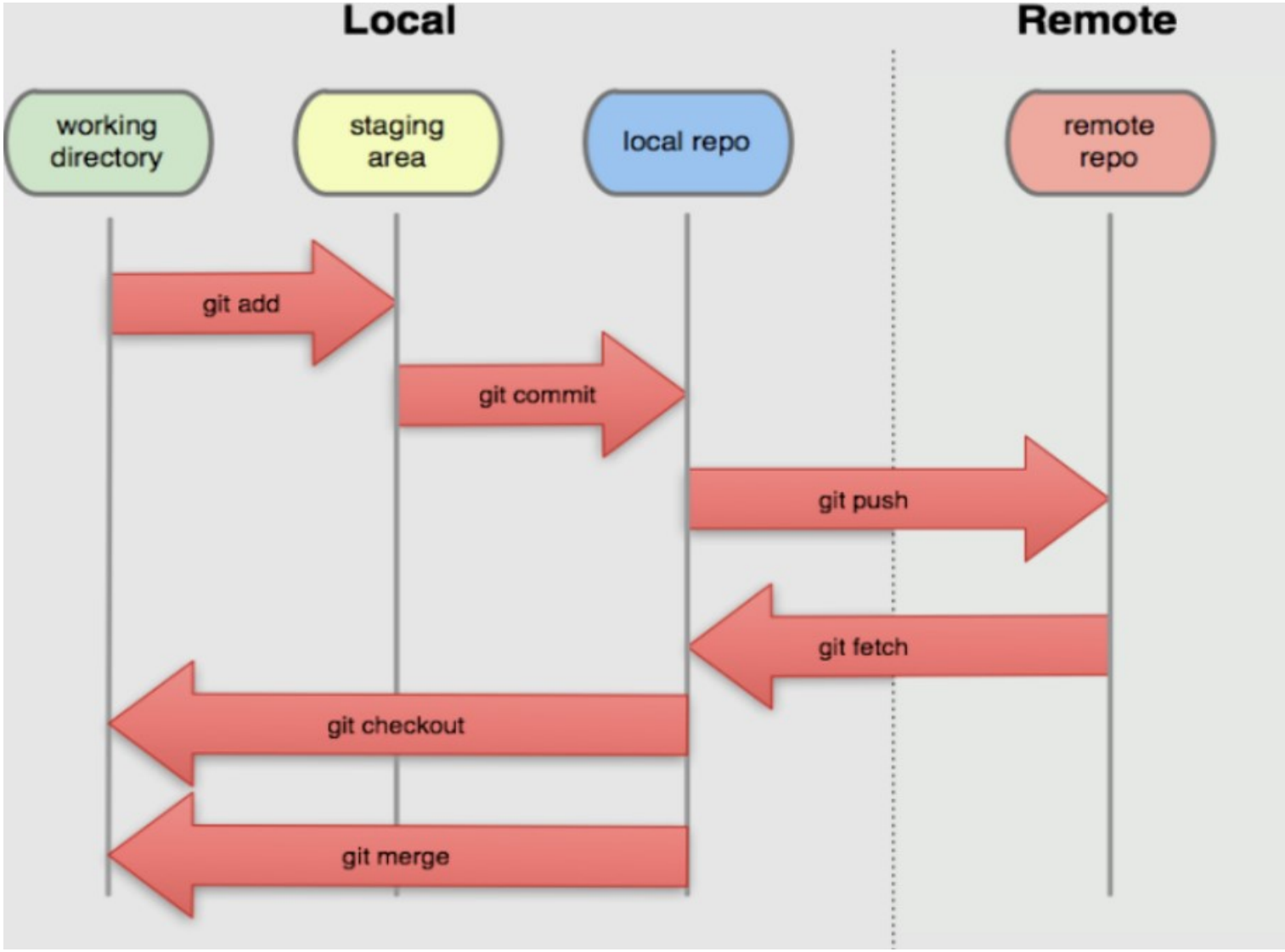
https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/version-control-systems/

Popular VCSs: Git, Subversion, Helix core, Microsoft TFS

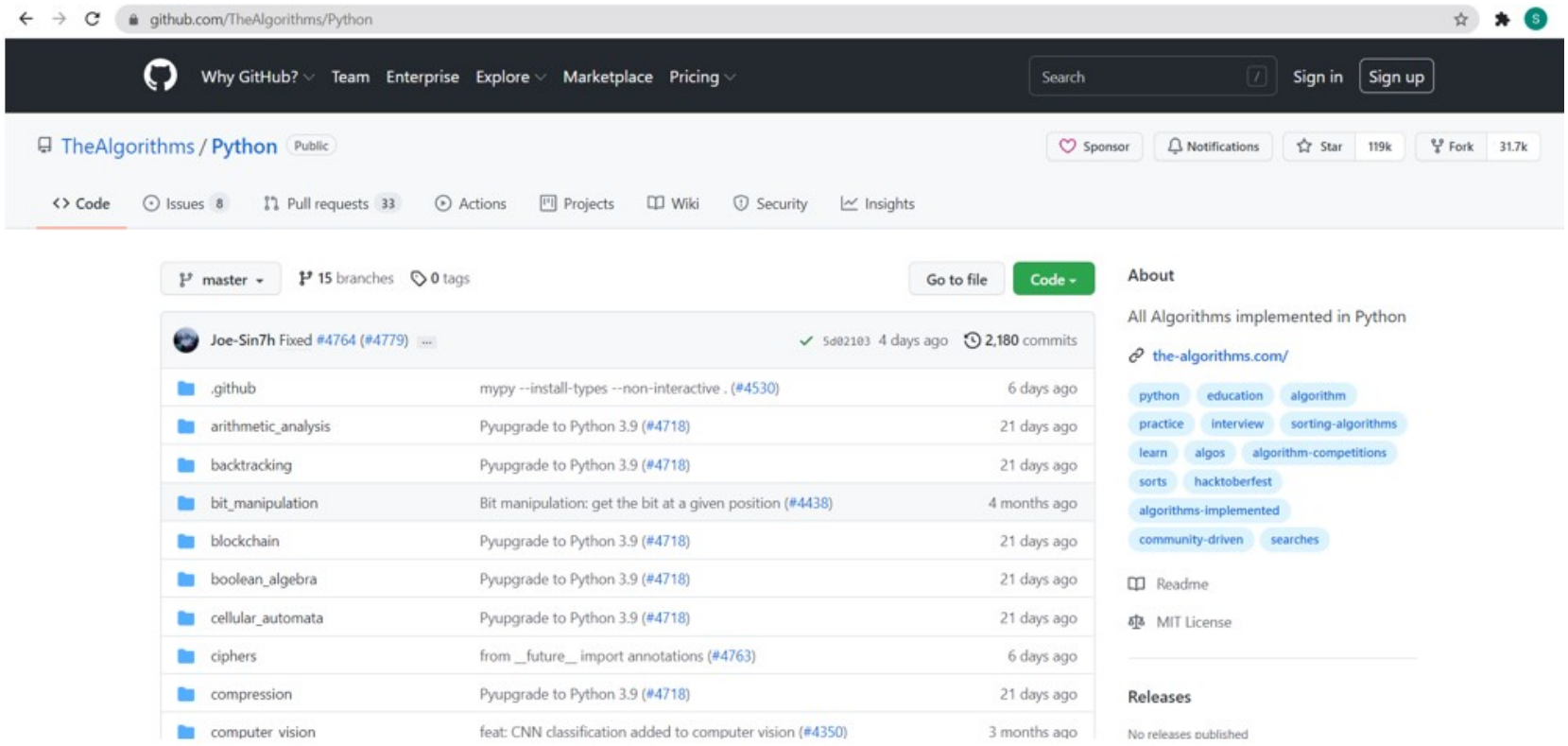


https://git-scm.com/downloads

Git – Version control system (VCS)



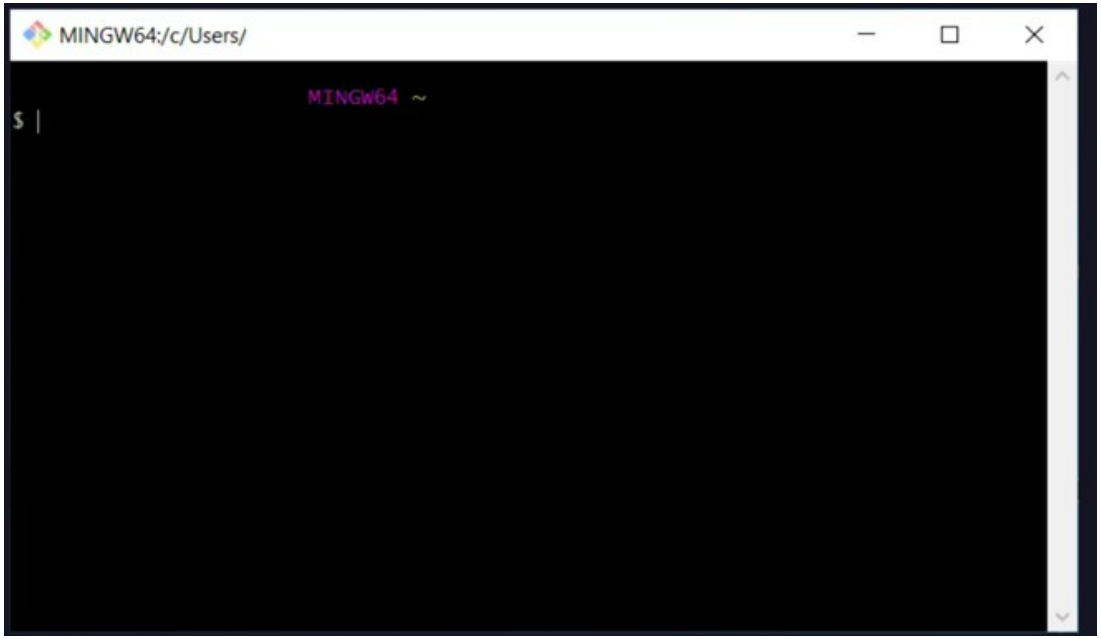
Github – Share everything you want



https://code.visualstudio.com/

Git bash (terminal)

A unix based commands on Windows (Emulator)



Guide: Must-have basics for a good programmer

- Data Structure and Algorithm
- A Version Control Tool (Git)
- One Text Editors (VScode)
- IDEs (Spyder or Pycharm)
- Database and SQL
- UNIX (Linux)
- An OOP Programming language (C++, Java or Python)
- One Scripting language (automation)
- Networking basics
- *Cloud Platform (AWS, GCP, or Azure)*
- *Containers (Docker and Kubernetes)*

Homework

1. Task 1
2. Task 2

- Submit your result as a Github repository
- Deadline: 1 week

Task 1

1. Create a new repository in your Github
2. Clone the previous repository to your local machine
3. Create a Jupyter notebook in the local repo (in your folder)
4. In the notebook, write a code which asks 5 separate questions and receives the answers from the user (we had an example with only one question in the lecture)
5. Commit and push your changes question by question one at a time
6. Make sure your code follows the good practice

Task 2

1. Нэг компьютерт хоёр үйлдлийн систем суулгаж болох уу?
2. Path-д программаа оруулаагүй бол яах вэ?
3. Фолдерийн нэр нь дундаа зайтай байвал фолдерийг танихад ямар асуудал үүсэх вэ?
4. Git, Github хоёрын ялгаа юу вэ?
5. Jupyter notebook IDE мөн үү?
6. Commit, push хоёрын ялгаа юу вэ?
7. Push хийхээс өмнө олон дахин commit хийж болох уу?
8. Commit хийхэд github repo-д access хэрэгтэй юу?

Thank you!