

Atelier Python | Python workshop

- Pandas, tracer et l'analyse des données | Pandas, plotting and data analysis

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Note: This session will be recorded

Getting Started

- Download the slides: jarno.ca/python.pdf
- Go to syzygy.ca
 - Click on LAUNCH in top-right corner
 - Choose UOTTAWA
 - Click on the red house with “Log in” in small print
 - Use your uoAccess credentials to log in
- If you don't have uoAccess credentials, leave a message in Zoom

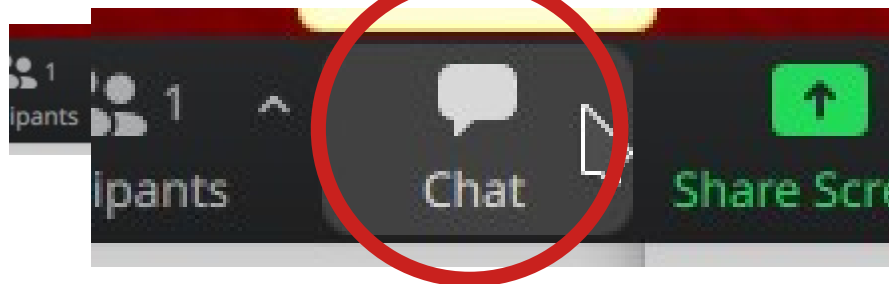
Program

DAY 1	9:00	Intro
	9:30	Reading data
	10:30	Break
	10:45	Plotting
	12:00	END

DAY 2	9:00	Data manipulation
	10:30	Break
	10:45	Basic scripting with if-then and for loops
	12:00	END

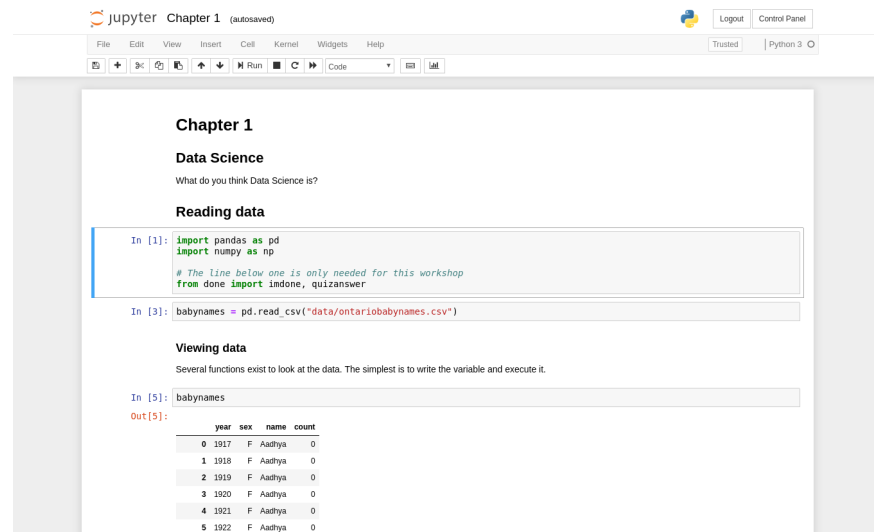
Say Hello!

- We will use the chat function in Zoom for interactivity
- Say hello and introduce yourself!
 - Why are you here?



Reproducible Science

- Programs are reproducible
- Using Jupyter Notebook
- Mix between program and report
- Takes data and reproduces conclusions



Chapter 1

Data Science

What do you think Data Science is?

Reading data

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

# The line below one is only needed for this workshop
from done import indone, quizanswer

In [3]: babynames = pd.read_csv("data/ontariobabynames.csv")
```

Viewing data

Several functions exist to look at the data. The simplest is to write the variable and execute it.

```
In [5]: babynames
```

```
Out[5]:
```

	year	sex	name	count
0	1917	F	Aaditya	0
1	1918	F	Aaditya	0
2	1919	F	Aaditya	0
3	1920	F	Aaditya	0
4	1921	F	Aaditya	0
5	1922	F	Aaditya	0

Python

- High-level
- General-purpose
- Interpreted
- Huge ecosystem



Python – The Language

- Values: -1 1.3 "Ottawa"
- Object: n = -1 x = 1.3 city_name = "Ottawa"
- Functions: print(n) len(city_name)
- Special values:
 - Lists: [1,2,3,4] ["Hello", "world"]
 - Dictionaries: {"num": 12, "name": "something"}

Warm Up

- Which of these are numbers?

1

"1"

"one"

one

Warm Up

- Which one of these will work? (assume one=1)

`log(1)`

`log("1")`

`log("one")`

`log(one)`

Speed test

- Numerical integration of $f(x,y) = x^2 + xy + y^2$ from -10 to 10 with steps of 0.001.
- Python

Integral of $f(x,y) = x^2 + xy + y^2$ is 66.67333333332641

```
real    1m44.903s
user    1m44.866s
sys     0m0.004s
```

- C

Integral of $f(x,y) = x^2 + xy + y^2$ is 66.673333

```
real    0m1.097s
user    0m1.097s
sys     0m0.000s
```

Factor of 96 difference!!

Well, that sucks... but!

- The power of Python is in its ecosystem.
- Thousands of packages are available. Many written in C but usable from Python.
- Python is the glue to connect them all

Python Packages

- Python Package Index (PyPI)
 - <https://pypi.org>
- 233,536 projects
- Package installation depends on how Python was installed, most common is conda or pip.
- Our environment already has the most common packages installed

- Using packages with import

```
import math  
print("sin(3) = ", math.sin(3))
```

Jupyter Notebooks

- Open your browser and go to
 - <https://uottawa.syzygy.ca>
 - Open Chapter 1.ipynb