Big Data with Python

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List / Array

```
Python
 a = ['foo', 'bar', 'baz', 'qux', 'quux', 'corge']
The indices for the elements in a are shown below:
                  'foo'
                            'bar'
                                      'baz'
                                                'qux'
                                                         'quux'
                                                                  'corge'
                                        List Indices
```

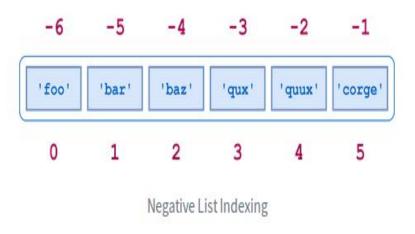
List / Array (Con.)

```
Python
 a = ['foo', 'bar', 'baz', 'qux', 'quux', 'corge']
The indices for the elements in a are shown below:
                  'foo'
                            'bar'
                                      'baz'
                                                'qux'
                                                                   'corge'
                                                         'quux'
                                                                      5
                                         List Indices
```

```
Python
>>> a[0]
'foo'
>>> a[2]
'baz'
>>> a[5]
'corge'
```

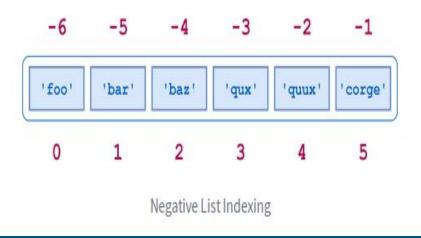
List / Array (Con.)

Virtually everything about string indexing works similarly for lists. For example, a negative list index counts from the end of the list:



List / Array (Con.)

Virtually everything about string indexing works similarly for lists. For example, a negative list index counts from the end of the list:



```
Python
>>> a[-1]
'corge'
>>> a[-2]
'quux'
>>> a[-5]
'bar'
```

List / Array Slicing

```
Python

>>> a = ['foo', 'bar', 'baz', 'qux', 'quux', 'corge']

>>> a[2:5]
['baz', 'qux', 'quux']
```

```
Python

>>> a[-5:-2]
['bar', 'baz', 'qux']
>>> a[1:4]
['bar', 'baz', 'qux']
>>> a[-5:-2] == a[1:4]
True
```

Python

```
>>> print(a[:4], a[0:4])
['foo', 'bar', 'baz', 'qux'] ['foo', 'bar', 'baz', 'qux']
>>> print(a[2:], a[2:len(a)])
['baz', 'qux', 'quux', 'corge'] ['baz', 'qux', 'quux', 'corge']
>>> a[:4] + a[4:]
['foo', 'bar', 'baz', 'qux', 'quux', 'corge']
>>> a[:4] + a[4:] == a
True
```

List / Array Slicing (Con.)

```
Python

>>> a[0:6:2]
['foo', 'baz', 'quux']
>>> a[1:6:2]
['bar', 'qux', 'corge']
>>> a[6:0:-2]
['corge', 'qux', 'bar']
```

```
Python

>>> a[::-1]
['corge', 'quux', 'qux', 'baz', 'bar', 'foo']
```

List / Array (in side /out side)

```
Python
>>> a
['foo', 'bar', 'baz', 'qux', 'quux', 'corge']
>>> 'qux' in a
True
>>> 'thud' not in a
True
```

List / Array (Sorting)

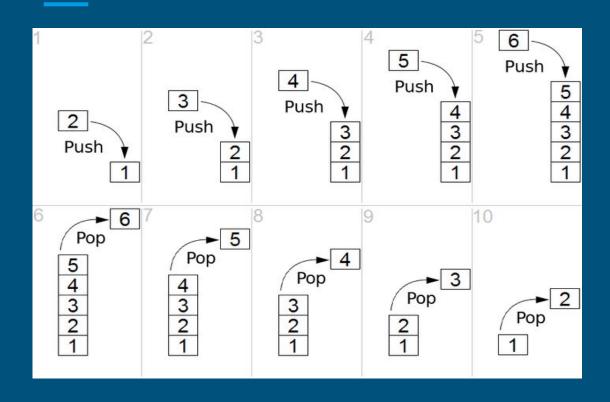
```
abc = [4, 6, -3, 2]
print(sorted(abc)) # ascending order
print(sorted(abc, reverse=True)) # descending order
print(abc[::1]) # print(abc[0:len(abc):2])
print(abc[::-1]) # works looks like, print(abc[-1:-len(abc)-1:-1])
abc.reverse()
print(abc)
```

List / Array (Specific element-wise Sorting)

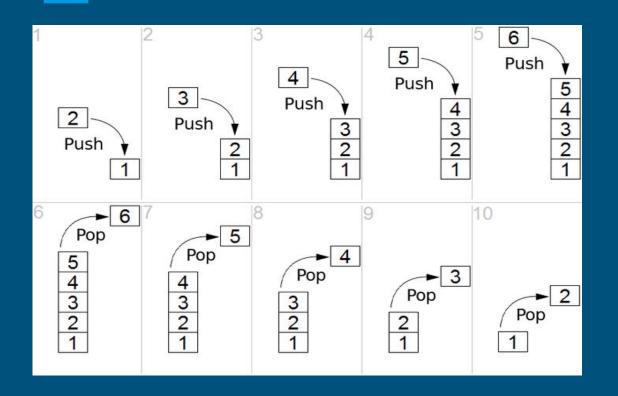
```
reserved = [ [4, 6, 6], [-2,6,11], [-6,2,87], [12,8,4], [11,14,21] ]
reserved.sort(key=lambda x:x[2], reverse=True)

print(reserved)
```

List / Array (Stack)

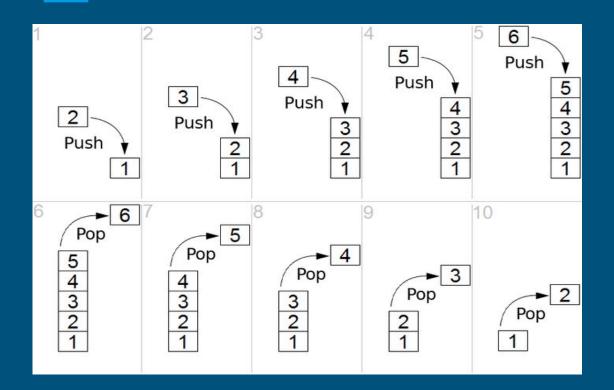


List / Array (Stack): push / append ()



```
PUSH
v.append(1)
print(v)
v.append(2)
print(v)
v.append(3)
print(v)
v.append(4)
print(v)
v.append(5)
print(v)
```

List / Array (Stack): pop()



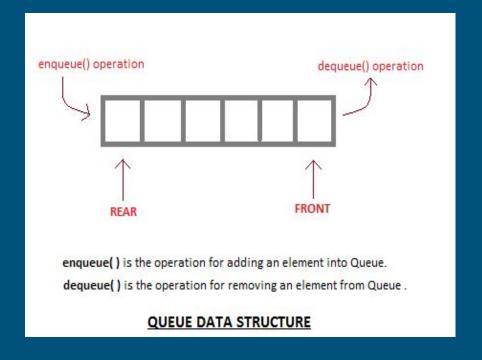
```
# POP
v.pop()
print(v)
v.pop()
print(v)
v.pop()
print(v)
v.pop()
print(v)
v.pop()
print(v)
v.pop()
print()
```

Stack (Hands-On)

```
def main():
   S = []
   S.append(4) # 4
   print(S)
   S.append(41) # 4, 41
   print(S)
   S.append(45) # 4, 41, 45
   print(S)
   S.append(14) # 4, 41, 45, 14
   print(S)
   S.pop() # 4, 41, 45
   print(S)
   S.pop() # 4, 41
   print(S)
   S.append(96) # 4, 41, 96
   print(S)
   print()
   print("-----")
   print(S)
   print("-----")
   print()
   while S. len () != 0:
        print(S[S. len ()-1]) # peek value
        S.pop() # pop value one-by-one
        print(S) # display whole stack after each pop
if name == ' main ':
   main()
```

Queue





Queue (Hands-On)

```
import queue
def main():
   Q = queue.deque()
   Q.append(4) # 4
   Q.append(41) # 4, 41
   Q.append(45) # 4, 41, 45
   Q.append(14) # 4, 41, 45, 14
   Q.popleft() # 41, 45, 14
   Q.popleft() # 45, 14
   Q.append(96) # 45, 14, 96
   print()
   print("-----")
   print(Q)
   print("----")
   print()
   while Q. len () != 0:
       print(Q[0]) # peek value
       Q.popleft() # pop value one-by-one
       print(Q) # display whole queue after each pop
if
   name == ' main ':
   main()
```

Learning Resources (List / Array)

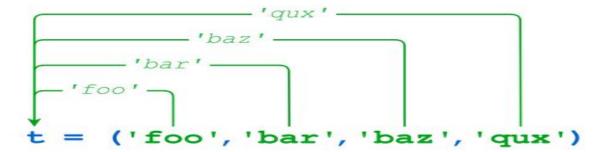
- 1. https://developers.google.com/edu/python/lists
- 2. https://realpython.com/python-lists-tuples/ (*****)
- 3. https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-list/ (***)
- 4. http://thomas-cokelaer.info/tutorials/python/lists.html
- 5. https://www.w3schools.com/python/python_lists.asp
- 6. https://www.pythonforbeginners.com/lists/python-lists-cheat-sheet
- 7. https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/list

Tuple

```
Python

t = ('foo', 'bar', 'baz', 'qux')
```

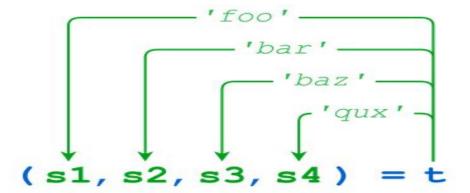
When this occurs, it is as though the items in the tuple have been "packed" into the object:



Tuple Packing

Tuple (Con.)

If that "packed" object is subsequently assigned to a new tuple, the individual items are "unpacked" into the objects in the tuple:



Tuple Unpacking

Tuple (Con.)

```
Python
>>> t = ('foo', 'bar', 'baz', 'qux', 'quux', 'corge')
>>> t
('foo', 'bar', 'baz', 'qux', 'quux', 'corge')
>>> t[0]
'foo'
>>> t[-1]
'corge'
>>> t[1::2]
('bar', 'qux', 'corge')
Python
>>> t[::-1]
('corge', 'quux', 'qux', 'baz', 'bar', 'foo')
```

Tuple (Con.)

Python

```
>>> a = 'foo'
>>> b = 42
>>> a, 3.14159, b
('foo', 3.14159, 42)
```

Learning Resources (Tuple)

- 1. https://realpython.com/python-lists-tuples/ (*****)
- 2. https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tuples-in-python (***)
- 3. https://www.tutorialspoint.com/python/python_tuples.htm
- 4. https://www.w3schools.com/python/python_tuples.asp

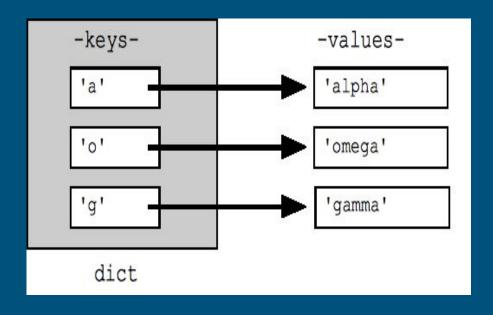
List vs. Tuple

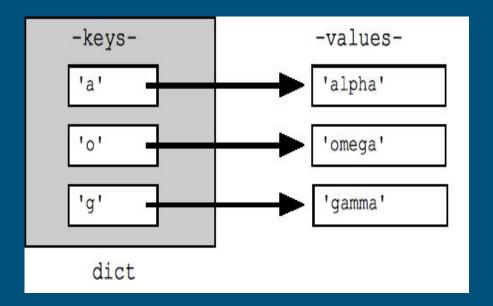
- 1. https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/list-vs-tuples
- 2. https://www.afternerd.com/blog/difference-between-list-tuple/

Sets

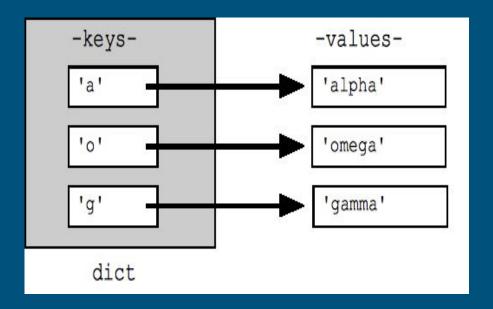
- https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/set
- 2. https://realpython.com/python-sets/
- 3. https://www.python-course.eu/sets_frozensets.php
- 4. https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/sets-in-python/
- 5. https://snakify.org/en/lessons/sets/
- 6. Exercise: https://www.learnpython.org/en/Sets

Dictionary





```
d = {}
d['a'] = 'alpha'
d['o'] = 'omega'
d['g'] = 'gamma'
print(d)
# {'a': 'alpha', 'o': 'omega', 'g': 'gamma'}
```



```
d = \{\}
d['a'] = 'alpha'
d['o'] = 'omega'
d['g'] = 'gamma'
print(d)
# {'a': 'alpha', 'o': 'omega', 'g': 'gamma'}
d = {'a': 'alpha', 'o': 'omega', 'g': 'gamma'}
print(d)
```

```
d = {'a': 'alpha', 'o': 'omega', 'g': 'gamma'}
for key, value in d.items():
    print('{} -> {}'.format(key, value))
```

```
d = {'a': 'alpha', 'o': 'omega', 'g': 'gamma'}
for key, value in d.items():
    print('{} -> {}'.format(key, value))
```



```
a -> alpha
o -> omega
g -> gamma
```

```
def main():
    d = \{ 11:500, 12:600, 10:300, 13:200 \}
    print(sorted(d.items(), key=lambda x:x[0], reverse = True))
def debug():
    print()
if name == ' main ':
    main()
    # debeg()
```

```
from collections import defaultdict
d = defaultdict(list)
d['Author'].append('Rafsanjani Muhammod')
d['Author'].append('Andrew Ng')
d['Author'].append('Swakkhar Shatabda')
d['Rank'].append('Undergrad Student')
d['Rank'].append('Adjoint Associate Professor')
d['Rank'].append('Assistant Professor')
print(d['Author'])
print(d['Rank'])
```

Learning Resources (Dictionary)

- 1. https://developers.google.com/edu/python/dict-files
- 2. https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/dictionary
- 3. https://realpython.com/python-dicts/
- 4. https://www.python-course.eu/dictionaries.php
- 5. https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-dictionary/

Contract your instructor!

Find Me: http://rafsanjani.pythonanywhere.com/contact

Course Website: https://mrzresearcharena.github.io/Big-Data-using-Python

Thank you!