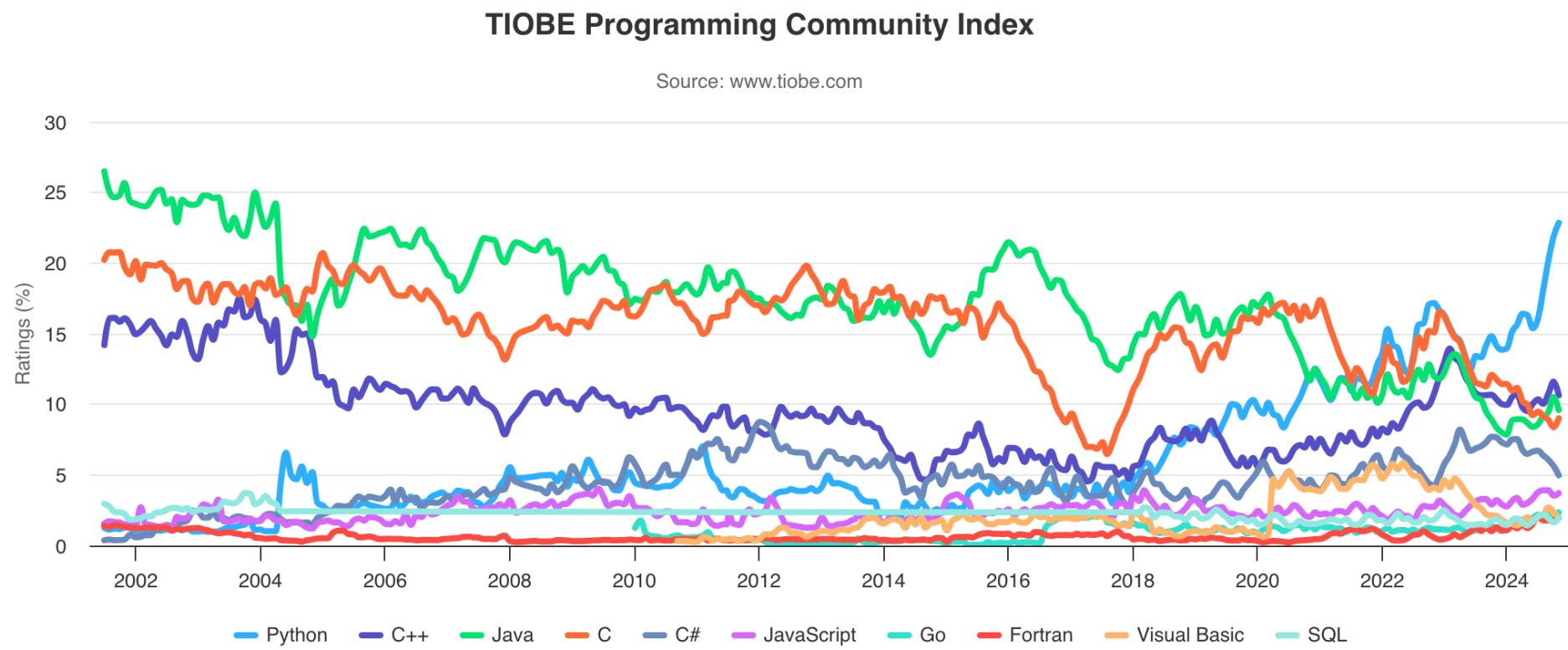


# Python Programming



# Popularity



<https://www.tiobe.com/tiobe-index/>

# Program



Introduction  
Variables en operators  
Strings  
Program Flow



Datastructures  
Functions



Object oriented programming  
Classes, methodes and attributes  
Magic methodes  
Inheritance



Python Standard Library  
Python Package Index

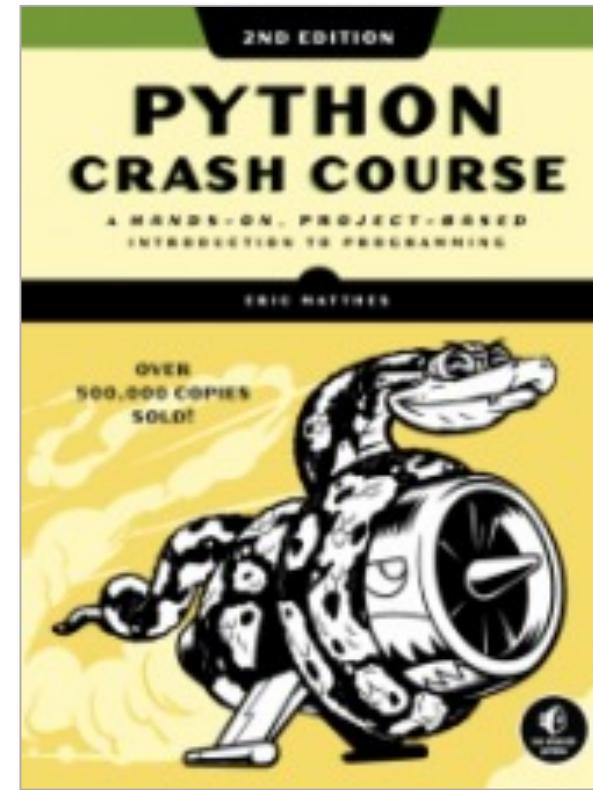
# Book

## Part I: Basics

1. Getting started
2. Variables and Simple Data Types
3. Introducing Lists
4. Working with Lists
5. If Statements
6. Dictionaries
7. User input and While Loops
8. Functions
9. Classes
10. Files and Exceptions
11. Testing Your Code

## Part II: Projects

12. Project 1: Alien Invasion
13. Project 2: Data Visualization
14. Project 3: Web Applications



## Resources:

[https://ehmatthes.github.io/pcc\\_2e/regular\\_index/](https://ehmatthes.github.io/pcc_2e/regular_index/)

# Python background

- Since 1991
- Guido van Rossum
- Monty Python's Flying Circus
- Python 3 since 2008
- End of Life Python 2 in 2020
- Pythonic, Pythonista, Idiomatic Python
- The Zen of Python (import this)

# Python applications

- General Purpose
- Scripting
- Data processing
- Scientific
- Desktop GUI
- Web
- ...

# Python features

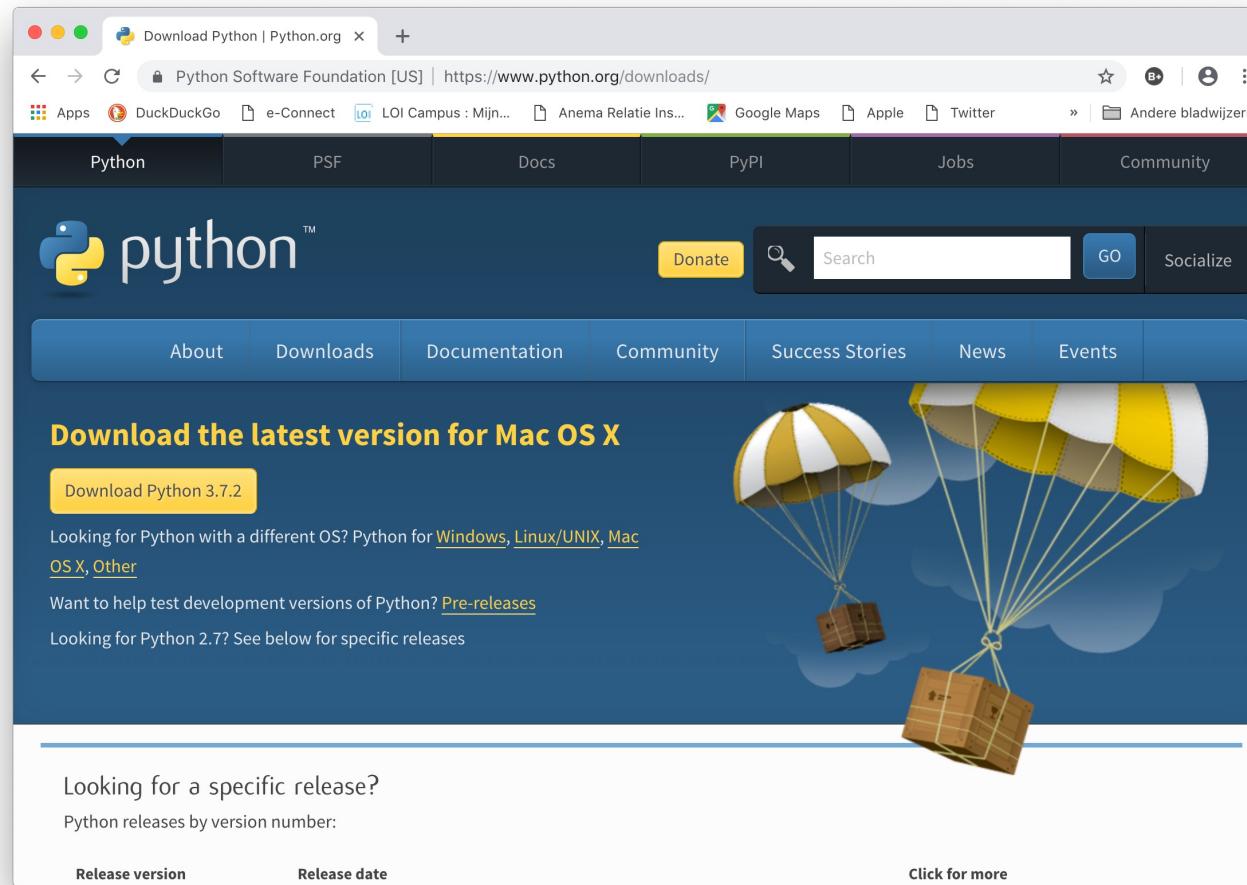
- Interpreted
- Multi-platform (Windows, Mac OS X, Linux, ...)
- Dynamic types
- Object Oriented
- Datastructures
- Integration with C and C++
- Many Libraries

# Links

- <https://www.python.org/>
- [https://www.w3schools.com/python/python\\_reference.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/python/python_reference.asp)
- <http://www.pythontutor.com/visualize.html#mode=edit>
- <https://github.com/get-to-work-together/Python-Basics-ASML>

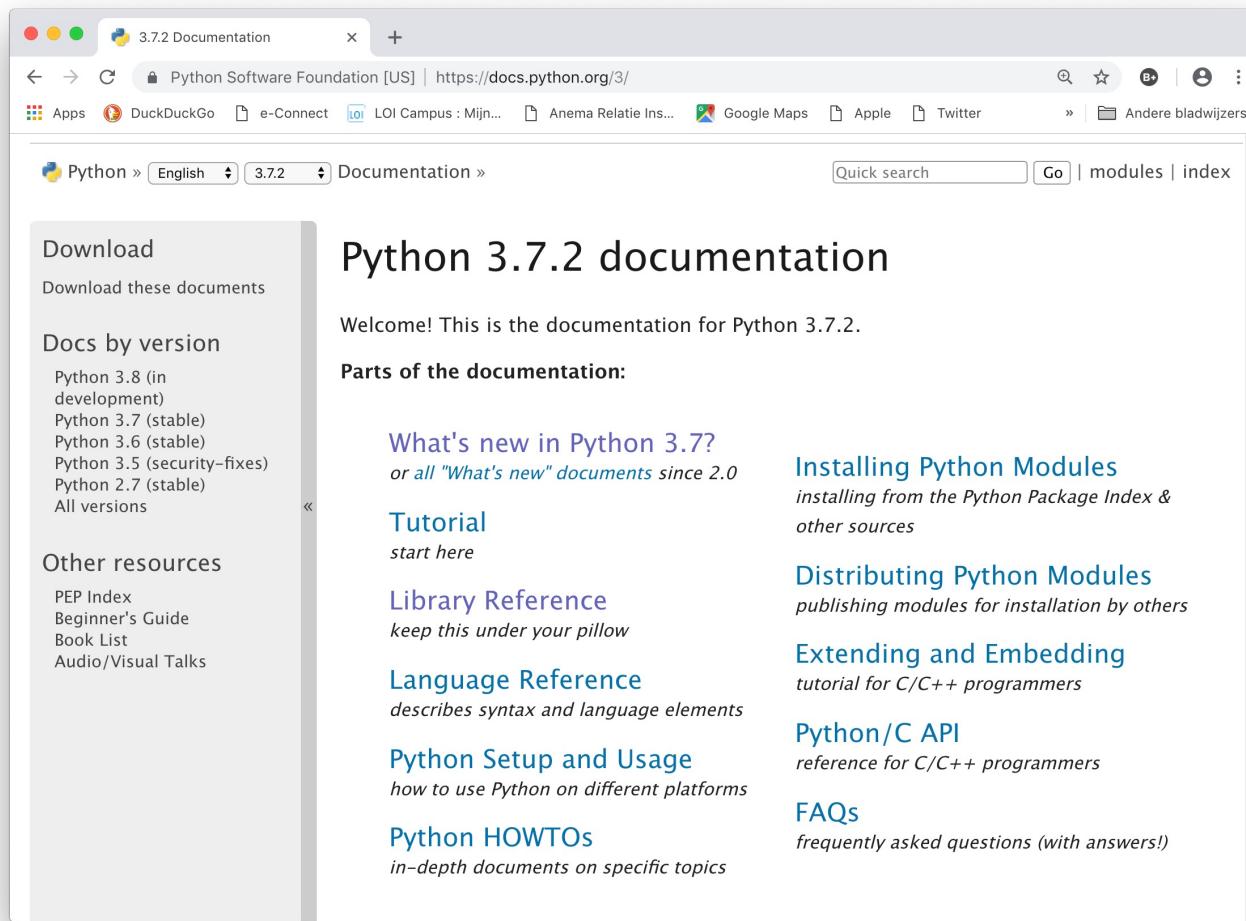
# Installation Python

- <https://python.org>



# Documentation

- <https://docs.python.org/3/>



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Python 3.7.2 Documentation. The title bar reads "3.7.2 Documentation". The address bar shows the URL "https://docs.python.org/3/". The page content includes a sidebar with links for "Download", "Docs by version" (listing Python 3.8, 3.7, 3.6, 3.5, 2.7, and All versions), and "Other resources" (linking to PEP Index, Beginner's Guide, Book List, and Audio/Visual Talks). The main content area features the heading "Python 3.7.2 documentation" and a welcome message: "Welcome! This is the documentation for Python 3.7.2." Below this, there is a section titled "Parts of the documentation:" with links to "What's new in Python 3.7?", "Tutorial", "Library Reference", "Language Reference", "Python Setup and Usage", "Python HOWTOs", "Installing Python Modules", "Distributing Python Modules", "Extending and Embedding", "Python/C API", and "FAQs". Each link is accompanied by a brief description.

3.7.2 Documentation

Python Software Foundation [US] | https://docs.python.org/3/

Apps DuckDuckGo e-Connect LOI Campus : Mijn... Anema Relatie Ins... Google Maps Apple Twitter Andere bladwijzers

Python » English 3.7.2 Documentation » Quick search Go | modules | index

Download

Download these documents

Docs by version

Python 3.8 (in development)  
Python 3.7 (stable)  
Python 3.6 (stable)  
Python 3.5 (security-fixes)  
Python 2.7 (stable)  
All versions

Other resources

PEP Index  
Beginner's Guide  
Book List  
Audio/Visual Talks

Python 3.7.2 documentation

Welcome! This is the documentation for Python 3.7.2.

Parts of the documentation:

[What's new in Python 3.7?](#)  
*or all "What's new" documents since 2.0*

[Tutorial](#)  
*start here*

[Library Reference](#)  
*keep this under your pillow*

[Language Reference](#)  
*describes syntax and language elements*

[Python Setup and Usage](#)  
*how to use Python on different platforms*

[Python HOWTOs](#)  
*in-depth documents on specific topics*

[Installing Python Modules](#)  
*installing from the Python Package Index & other sources*

[Distributing Python Modules](#)  
*publishing modules for installation by others*

[Extending and Embedding](#)  
*tutorial for C/C++ programmers*

[Python/C API](#)  
*reference for C/C++ programmers*

[FAQs](#)  
*frequently asked questions (with answers!)*

# Python 2 versus Python 3

- Not compatible !!!
- Python 3 since 2008
- End of Life Python 2.7 in 2020

Python 2.7	Python 3
print "hello"	print("hello")
raw_input("Geef tekst:")	input("Geef tekst")
5/2 => 2	5/2 => 2.5
byte strings en u'\u2660'	unicode strings
xrange()	range()
old-style and new-style objects	new-style objects

# Python 2 and Python 3

- 2to3.py
- \_\_future\_\_ library
- six library

```
from __future__ import print_function
from __future__ import division
from __future__ import unicode_literals
from __future__ import absolute_import
```

# Python Prompt

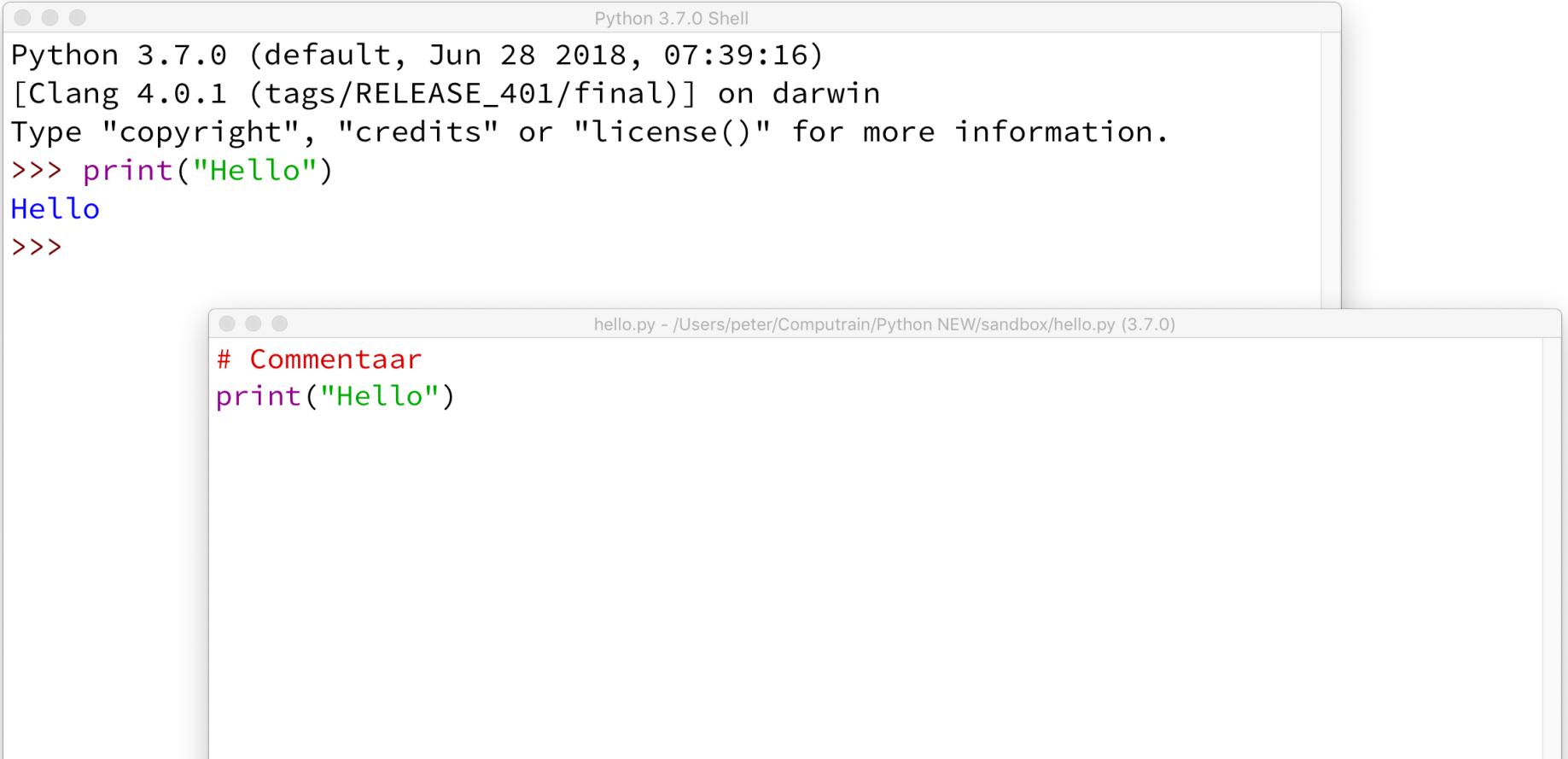
```
C:\Opdrachtprompt
C:\PythonCursus\Demo>
C:\PythonCursus\Demo>python
Python 3.7.2 (tags/v3.7.2:9a3ffc0492, Dec 23 2018, 22:20:52) [MSC v.
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information
>>>
>>> print("Hello world")
Hello world
>>>
>>> quit()

C:\PythonCursus\Demo>python hello.py
Hello world

C:\PythonCursus\Demo>
```

# IDLE

- Interactive Python Prompt
- Python editor



The screenshot shows the IDLE Python editor interface. At the top, there's a title bar with three dots and the text "Python 3.7.0 Shell". Below it is a command-line interface window displaying the following text:

```
Python 3.7.0 (default, Jun 28 2018, 07:39:16)
[Clang 4.0.1 (tags/RELEASE_401/final)] on darwin
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> print("Hello")
Hello
>>>
```

Below this is another window titled "hello.py - /Users/peter/Computrain/Python NEW/sandbox/hello.py (3.7.0)". It contains the following Python code:

```
# Commentaar
print("Hello")
```

# Other Editors & IDE's

## Code Editors

- Notepad++
- Sublime
- Atom
- ... and many more

## Integrated Development Environments

- PyCharm
- VS Code with Python extension
- Spyder



# Python prompt

Experiment with the python prompt

1. Open the python prompt.
  1. by opening IDLE
  2. by typing python in the command window
  3. in any other IDE. For example PyCharm.
2. Execute several numeric calculations.
3. Use the print function to print Hello World



# Python editor

Create and execute a Python module

1. Open IDLE or an other IDE of your choice
2. Create a new Python file called `first.py`
3. Save this file in a newly created directory for this course
4. Use the `print` function to **print** Hello World
5. Save and run the file
6. Change the file to first ask for your name and store the result in a variable **name** using the **`input()`** function
7. Use the `print` function to print "Hello Albert" (if Albert is your name). You can use the `+` operator to concatenate both strings.
8. Save and run the file

# Print function

- The `print()` prints text to the console.
- The print function can except multiple arguments.

```
>>> print("Hello world")
Hello world
>>> print(10)
10
>>> print("Hello world", 10)
Hello world 10
```

# Variables

- Variables do not need to be declared.
- Variables have a name:
  - Upper and lower case letters, digits and underscore \_
  - May not start with a digit
- Python is case sensitive!

```
>>> name = "Guido van Rossum"
>>> n = 10
>>> pi = 3.14159
>>>
>>> print(name)
Guido van Rossum
>>> print(n)
10
>>> print(pi)
3.14159
```

# Input function

- Built-in function: **input()**
- The `input()` function prints the prompt on the console and waits for the user to enter some text.
- The entered text is then returned as the return value of the function.

```
name = input('What is your name? : ')
```

```
print(name)
```

# Comments

Everything a line following a # character is comment.

```
# demo.py
#
# This is a Python module.
#
# Always add comments.
#
# Comments clarify what's happening in the code.

name = "Guido" # Comments can also follow a statement
```

# Keywords

and	del	if	pass
as	elif	import	raise
assert	else	in	return
async	except	is	True
await	False	lambda	try
break	finally	None	while
class	for	nonlocal	with
continue	from	not	yield
def	global	or	

# Built-in functions

<code>abs()</code>	<code>dict()</code>	<code>help()</code>	<code>min()</code>	<code>setattr()</code>
<code>all()</code>	<code>dir()</code>	<code>hex()</code>	<code>next()</code>	<code>slice()</code>
<code>any()</code>	<code>divmod()</code>	<code>id()</code>	<code>object()</code>	<code>sorted()</code>
<code>ascii()</code>	<code>enumerate()</code>	<code>input()</code>	<code>oct()</code>	<code>staticmethod()</code>
<code>bin()</code>	<code>eval()</code>	<code>int()</code>	<code>open()</code>	<code>str()</code>
<code>bool()</code>	<code>exec()</code>	<code>isinstance()</code>	<code>ord()</code>	<code>sum()</code>
<code>bytearray()</code>	<code>filter()</code>	<code>issubclass()</code>	<code>pow()</code>	<code>super()</code>
<code>bytes()</code>	<code>float()</code>	<code>iter()</code>	<code>print()</code>	<code>tuple()</code>
<code>callable()</code>	<code>format()</code>	<code>len()</code>	<code>property()</code>	<code>type()</code>
<code>chr()</code>	<code>frozenset()</code>	<code>list()</code>	<code>range()</code>	<code>vars()</code>
<code>classmethod()</code>	<code>getattr()</code>	<code>locals()</code>	<code>repr()</code>	<code>zip()</code>
<code>compile()</code>	<code>globals()</code>	<code>map()</code>	<code>reversed()</code>	<code>__import__()</code>
<code>complex()</code>	<code>hasattr()</code>	<code>max()</code>	<code>round()</code>	
<code>delattr()</code>	<code>hash()</code>	<code>memoryview()</code>	<code>set()</code>	

# Python Standard Library

- `import` to specify that a library is going to be used
- `dir()` to get the contents of a library
- `help()` to get help on the library

```
import math  
  
dir(math)  
  
help(math)
```

# Import

A library must always be imported first.

- `import math`
- `from math import pi, cos`
- `import math as m`

```
import math # import module
print( math.pi )

from math import pi # import variable / function from module
print( pi )

from math import * # import all from module
print( pi )

import math as m # import module as an alias
print( m.pi )
```

# Modules

A Python module:

- a file with python code
- **.py** extension

When importing a module a file with that name is search first in the current directory.

**sys.path** has list of directory paths that will be searched when importing a library.

# Packages

A Python package:

- consists of modules
- and subpackages
- grouped together in a directory
- with an `__init__.py` file
- import

```
package/
    __init__.py
    subpackage1/
        __init__.py
        module1.py
        module2.py
    subpackage2/
        __init__.py
        module3.py
        module4.py
```

```
import package.subpackage1.module1 as m1
from package.subpackage2 import module3
```

# Numeric Types

- whole numbers int()
  - decimal numbers float()
  - complex numbers complex()

# Boolean

- A boolean variable can be **True** or **False**
- These are also keywords
- `bool()`
- A value is evaluated to False if:
  - 0
  - 0.0
  - 0j
  - "
  - ()
  - []
  - {}
  - `False`
- Otherwise True

# String

- A string can be specified with single quote's '
- or with double quote's ".
- or even with triple quote's """
- The function **str()** converts values to a string.
- Concatenation:
  - Strings are concatenated with a +

```
firstname = 'Albert'  
lastname = 'Einstein'  
name = firstname + ' ' + lastname  
print(name)
```

# Numeric operators

- addition +
- subtraction -
- multiplication \*
- division /
- floored division //
- modulo %
- power \*\*

# Math library

- import **math**
- methods in the math library

acos	cosh	fmod	isnan	pow
acosh	degrees	frexp	ldexp	radians
asin	e	fsum	lgamma	remainder
asinh	erf	gamma	log	sin
atan	erfc	gcd	log10	sinh
atan2	exp	hypot	log1p	sqrt
atanh	expm1	inf	log2	tan
ceil	fabs	isclose	modf	tanh
copysign	factorial	isfinite	nan	tau
cos	floor	isinf	pi	trunc

# Random library

- import random
- methods in the random library:
  - seed()
  - random()
  - randint()

```
import random  
  
random.seed(999)  
  
random_number = random.randint(1, 100)
```

# Comparison operators

- is larger >
- is larger or equal  $\geq$
- is smaller <
- is smaller or equal  $\leq$
- is equal ==
- is not equal !=
- is identical is
- is not identical is not
  
- is element in list in

# Conditional operators

- and
- or
- not

	A	B	A and B	A or B
	True	True	True	True
	True	False	False	True
	False	True	False	True
	False	False	False	False

```
number = 7
is_valid_number = number >= 1 and number <= 10
```

# Bitwise operators

- and &
- or |
- xor ^
- not !

A	B	A & B	A   B	A ^ B
0111	1111	0111	1111	1000
0111	0001	0001	0111	0110
0111	1010	0010	1111	1101



# Calculate a circle

Write a program that calculates the area and circumference of a circle.

1. Create a new Python module with a name like `circle.py`
2. First **import** the math library.
3. Then ask the user to **input** the radius.
4. Change the input to a number using **float()**
5. Calculate the area with **area =  $\pi r^2$**
6. Calculate the circumference with **circumference =  $2\pi r$**
7. Print the results

Tip: The math library has a value for  $\pi$  in `math.pi`.



# Leapyear

Write a program that determines if a year is a leapyear.

1. Create a new Python module with a name like `leapyear.py`
2. Then ask the user to **input** a year.
3. Change the input to a number using **int()**
4. Calculate if the year is a leapyear
  1. a year is a leapyear if the **year can be divided by 4**
  2. but (and) the **year can not be divided by 100**
  3. except (or) if the **year can be divided by 400**
5. **Print** the results
6. Test your program for different years

Tip: Use the module operator to compare the remainder of a division with 0 to determine if a number can be divided by another number. E.g.:  $2021 \% 4 == 0$ .



# Random dice

Write a program that simulates throwing 5 dice.

1. Create a new Python module with a name like dice.py
2. Import the random library
3. Generate a random number between 1 and 6 with random.randint(1, 6) and store the number in a variable like dice1.
4. Repeat this 4 more times creating variables dice2 up to dice5.
5. Print the values of the dice
6. Also print the total sum of the values

# String formatting

- Concatenation +
- Format operator %
- Format method .format()
- F-strings f'....'
- Print function with arguments print(.., .., .., ..)

```
name = 'Guido'
age = 62

print( name + ' is ' + str(age) + ' years old' )
print( '%s is %d years old' % (name, age) )
print( '{} is {} years old'.format(name, age) )
print( f'{name} is {age} years old' )
print( name, 'is', age, 'years old' )
```

# String methods

capitalize	index	isspace	rfind	swapcase
casefold	isalnum	istitle	rindex	title
center	isalpha	isupper	rjust	translate
count	isascii	join	rpartition	upper
encode	isdecimal	ljust	rsplit	zfill
endswith	isdigit	lower	rstrip	
expandtabs	isidentifier	lstrip	split	
find	islower	maketrans	splitlines	
format	isnumeric	partition	startswith	
format_map	isprintable	replace	strip	

```
name = 'Guido'  
print( name.upper() )  
print( name.lower() )  
print( name.isnumeric() )
```

# Index and slicing

- A string behaves as a list of characters that can be selected with an index:
  - `s[0]` => first character
  - `s[1]` => second character
  - `s[-1]` => last character
- A string can be sliced:
  - `s[0:4]` => the first four characters
  - `s[:4]` => the first four characters also
  - `s[-3:]` => the last three characters

# Unicode

- In Python 3 all strings are unicode strings.  
<https://docs.python.org/3/library/codecs.html#standard-encodings>
- List of Unicode characters at  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_Unicode\\_characters](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Unicode_characters)

eg.:

\u2660	\u2665	\u2666	\u2663
♠	♥	♦	♣
\u2664	\u2661	\u2662	\u2667
♠	♡	◊	♣

```
print( 'Patiënt' )
print( 'Pati00EBnt' )
print( '\u2665' )
print( '\u20AC' )    # Euro sign €
```



# Working with strings

Experiment with strings.

1. Create a new python file. E.g. strings.py
2. Ask the user to input some text and store the response in a variable.
3. Print the text in all uppercase and also in all lowercase characters.
4. Use the `capitalize()` and `title()` methods and print the results
5. Check if the text ends with a question mark.
6. Print the text in lowercase with all spaces replaced by an underscore.  
This is called **snake\_case**



# Count vowels

- Get some tekst from input and put this in a variable
- Print a message indicating the total length of the text
- For each vowel 'a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u'
- Count the number of occurrences in the text
- Print a message for each vowel indicating the number of occurrences
- Finally print a message indicating the total number of vowels

```
The complete text contains 929 characters.
```

```
Found the vowel 'a' 58 times
Found the vowel 'e' 97 times
Found the vowel 'i' 66 times
Found the vowel 'o' 39 times
Found the vowel 'u' 23 times
```

```
The text contains 291 vowels.
```

# Conditional statement

- if
- if ... else
- if ... elif ... else
- semi-colon :
- Indenting!
  - 4 spaces

```
gender = ...
age = ...

if gender == 'm':
    if age < 21:
        print('boy')
    else:
        print('man')
elif gender == 'v' :
    if age < 21:
        print('girl')
    else:
        print('woman')
else:
    print('other')
```

# Conditional operator

- One-liner conditional expression if only a value if required
- outcome1 **if** condition **else** outcome2

```
salution = 'sir' if gender.lower() == 'm' else 'madam'
```

# Match

- NEW! Since Python 3.10
- match
- case
- wildcards
- conditional
- patterns
- guards

```
gender = ...

match gender:
    case 'm':
        print('man')
    case 'f' | 'v':
        print('woman')
    case _:
        print('other')
```

# Looping with while

- **while** keyword
  - repeat as long as the condition is **True**
- Someway or another the condition has to be set to **False** to stop the loop.

```
counter = 0
while counter < 10:
    print(counter)
    counter += 1
```

# Looping with for

- keywords **for ... in**
  - Repeat the statements for each element in the list

```
for number in [4,7,4,2,4,1]:  
    print(number)  
  
for letter in 'ABC':  
    print(letter)  
  
for word in ['Python','is','beautiful']:  
    print(word)
```

# range()

- **range(stop)**
  - Generates numbers from 0 to stop. Stop is not included!
- **range(start, stop)**
  - Generates numbers from start to stop. Stop is not included.
- **range(start, stop, step)**
  - Generates numbers from start to stop with is step size. Stop is not included.

```
for number in range(10):
    print(number)

for number in range(1, 11):
    print(number)

for number in range(1, 11, 2):
    print(number)
```

# Break en Continue

- **break**
  - Stops looping and steps out of the loop
- **continue**
  - Stops with the current loop and continue with the next element

```
magicnumber = 11

for i in range(1, 21):
    if i == magicnumber:
        break
    print(i)

for i in range(1, 21):
    if i == magicnumber:
        continue
    print(i)
```

# Pythonic

- **while True**
- Python Does not have a **do ... while** statement. The condition is always evaluated before the loop. It is possible that the statements in loop are never executed.
- A do ... while statement can be simulated with a while True statement combined with a break condition.

```
while True:  
    number = int(input('Enter a number between 1 and 10: '))  
  
    if 1 <= number <= 10:  
        break  
  
print('The number is %d' % number)
```



## Exercise 1.7

# Life stage

Print the stage of life depending on the age entered by the user.

Tips:

- Create a new python module
- Use `input()` to ask for the age
- Assign the integer value to a variable. Use `int()`.
- Use a serie of `if` and `elif` statements to determine which message to print depending on the age entered. The upper bound is exclusive.

Age	Life stage
0 - 2	Baby
2 - 4	Toddler
4 - 13	Kid
13 - 20	Teenager
20 - 65	Adult
65 or older	Elder



# Approximate PI

Write a program that uses the Leibniz formula to approximate pi.

1. Create a new Python module with a name like leibnez\_pi.py
2. Initialize a total variable to 0
3. Initialize a boolean variable add specifies if the term is added or subtracted
4. Create a for loop that loops for say 10000 times (n).  
for i in range(1, n, 2):
5. In the loop get the term as term = 1/i
6. Add or subtract this term to or from the total
7. Approximate PI with total \* 4 and print the approximation.

$$1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} - \dots = \frac{\pi}{4}$$



# Guessing game

Guess a number between 1 and 100

What is your next guess? 50

lower ...

What is your next guess? 25

lower ...

What is your next guess? 12

higher ...

What is your next guess? 19

higher ...

What is your next guess? 22

lower ...

What is your next guess? 21

YEAAAH! You guessed it in 6 guesses

```
import random
secret_number = random.randint(1, 100)
```



# Which order?

```
1. print('lower ...')
2. print('YEAAAHH!!!! You guessed it in %d guesses' % number_of_guesses)
3. while True:
4.     if guess > magic_number:
5.         number_of_guesses += 1
6.     magic_number = random.randint(1, 100)
7.     break
8.     print('Guess a number between 1 and 100')
9.     print('higher ...')
10.    else:
11.        guess = int(input('What is your next guess? '))
12.        import random
13.        elif guess < magic_number:
14.            number_of_guesses = 0
```

# Datastructures

- Sequence types
  - list
  - tuple
- Set types:
  - set
- Dictionary types
  - dict

# List

- A mutable list of elements.
- There is an order.
- Square brackets []
- Built-in function `list()`

```
list1 = []    # empty
list2 = [9,8,7,6,5,4,3,2,1]
list3 = ['Amsterdam', 'New York', 'Parijs']
list4 = list(range(10))
```

# List modification methods

- append()
- extend()
- insert()
- pop()
- remove()
- sort()
- reverse()
- del

```
codes = ['NL', 'B', 'L']

codes.append('F')# ['NL', 'B', 'L', 'F']
codes.extend(['D', 'I']) # ['NL', 'B', 'L', 'F', 'D', 'I']
codes.insert(1, 'ES') # ['NL', 'ES', 'B', 'L', 'F', 'D', 'I']
codes = codes.pop() # ['NL', 'ES', 'B', 'L', 'F', 'D']
codes.remove('L')# ['NL', 'ES', 'B', 'F', 'D']
del codes[1] # ['NL', 'B', 'F', 'D']
codes.sort() # ['B', 'D', 'F', 'NL']
```

# Built-in functions and lists

len()  
max()  
min()  
sum()

map()  
filter()  
sorted()

all()  
any()

```
l1 = [1, 4, 7, 9, 2]

len(l1)          # 5
max(l1)         # 9
min(l1)         # 1
sorted(l1)       # [1, 2, 4, 7, 9]
```

# index and slicing

- index [index]
- slicing [start:stop] or [start:stop:step]
- Built-in function `slice()`

```
import string
letters = list(string.ascii_uppercase)

print( letters[0] ) # A
print( letters[10] ) # K
print( letters[-1] ) # Z
print( letters[0:3] )# ['A', 'B', 'C']
print( letters[:3] ) # ['A', 'B', 'C']
print( letters[10:13] ) # ['K', 'L', 'M']
print( letters[-3:] )# ['X', 'Y', 'Z']
klm = slice(10,13)
print( letters[klm] )# ['K', 'L', 'M']
```

# in

- **in** operator
- Evaluates to **True** if the element is in the list (or tuple or set).

```
cities_visited = ['Amsterdam', 'New York', 'Parijs']

destination = 'Amsterdam'

if destination in cities_visited:
    print("Been there!")
```

# Sequence type operations

- concatenation +
- `index()` method
- `count()` method

```
list1 = ['a', 'b', 'c']
list2 = ['x', 'y', 'z']
list3 = list1 + list2          # concatenation

print( list3.index('b') )      # 1
print( list3.count('b') )      # 1
```

# split and join

- **split()** method
  - returns a list of parts
- **join()** method
  - Returns a string with all elements concatenated

```
sentence = "number of cars"  
  
words = sentence.split()  
print(words)  
  
print('_'.join(words))
```

# List comprehension

- Create a list from another list
- `[x ** 2 for x in range(10)]`
- `[x ** 2 for x in range(100) if x % 5 == 0]`

```
[x**2 for x in range(10)]          # [0,1,4,9,16,25,36,49,64,81]
[x**2 for x in range(100) if x%5 == 0]    # [0,25,100,225,...]

[name[0].upper() for name in ['peter', 'tom', 'Harshini']]
```



# Print list of entered names

Enter a number of names. If no name is entered (return) continue with the rest of the program and print the entered names. Sorted if possible.

Tips:

- Start with an empty list **names = []**
- Use a **while** loop to ask for a name with **name = input(...)**
- Add the entered name to the list with **names.append(name)**
- If no name has been entered **break** out of the loop
- **Print** the entered names in a for loop.
- Sort the list with **sorted(names)**



# Create a random password

Write a program that creates a new password that meets the requirements:

- at least 1 uppercase character
- at least 1 lowercase character
- at least 1 digit
- at least 1 special character

1. Import the random library
2. Create lists for each character group and use choices to randomly select a number of characters from each group
3. **Concatenate** the lists to one list
4. **Shuffle** the resulting list
5. **Join** all the characters to a string and print the result

Tip: Use the functions **choices** and **shuffle** from the random library.



# Playing cards

Select 5 random cards from a deck of playing cards.

Tips:

- Define the 4 suits in a **list**
  - `suits = ['clubs', 'diamonds', 'hearts', 'spades']`
- Define the 13 ranks in a **list**
  - `ranks = '2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 J Q K A'.split()`
- Combine these lists in a new **list** with all combinations using a double list comprehension:
  - `cards = [f'{r} {s}' for r in ranks for s in suits]`
- Shuffle the list with **random.shuffle(cards)**
- Select 5 cards with **cards.pop()**
  - `hand = [cards.pop() for _ in range(5)]`

# Tuple

- An immutable list of elements
  - Similar to a list
  - Round brackets ()
  - Or no brackets at all!
  - Built-in function **tuple()**

# Unpacking

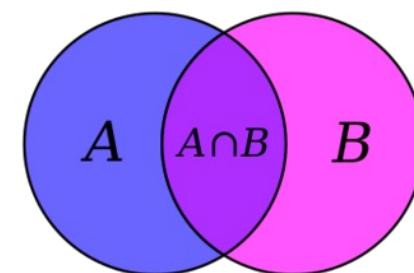
- Lists and tuples can be 'unpacked' into variables
- Instead of assigning one value at a time

```
t = ('a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e')
v1, v2, v3, v4, v5 = t
v1, v2, *rest = t
v1, v2, *_ = t

v1, v2 = v2, v1 # swap the value of v1 and v2
```

# Set

- A set of unique elements without any order.
- Curly brackets {}
- Built-in function `set()`



```
s1 = set()                      # empty set
s1.add(5)                        # {5}
s1.update({1,7,9})                # {1, 5, 9, 7}
s1.remove(9)                      # {1, 5, 7}
s1.discard(9)                    # {1, 5, 7}

9 in s1                          # False
```

# Set methods

add	intersection	remove
clear	intersection_update	symmetric_difference
copy	isdisjoint	symmetric_difference_update
difference	issubset	union
difference_update	issuperset	update
discard	pop	

```
s1 = {1, 4, 7, 9, 2}
s2 = {2, 4, 6, 9}

s1.union(s2)                  # {1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9}
s1.intersection(s2)           # {9, 2, 4}
s1.difference(s2)             # {1, 7}

s1 | s2                      # {1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9}
s1 & s2                      # {9, 2, 4}
s1 - s2                      # {1, 7}
```

# Dict

- A collection of **key – value** pairs
- Built-in function **dict()**

```
d = {'nl': '+31', 'b': '+32', 'uk': '+44'}
```

```
d['nl'] # '+31'
```

```
d['f'] = '+33'
```

```
d.get('d')
```

```
d.get('d', '????')
```

```
d.keys()
```

```
d.values()
```

```
d.items()
```

```
d.update({'d': '+49', 'es': '+34'})
```

# zip function

- The zip function combines multiple lists of the same length to one list of tuples

```
keys = ['Amsterdam', 'Eindhoven', 'Utrecht', 'Delft']
values = ['020', '040', '030', '015']

d = dict(zip(keys, values))

d['Amsterdam'] # => '020'
```



# Occurance of words

- Copy an arbitrary piece of text from internet
- Create a python script that reads the text
  - `s = input()`
- Change to lower case and remove punctuation characters (dots and commas)
  - `s = s.lower().translate(str.maketrans("", "", string.punctuation))`
- Split the text into words
  - `words = s.split()`
- Create a set of unique words with the `set()` function
- For each unique word count the number of occurrences in the list of words
- Start with an empty dictionary.
  - `d = dict()`
- Store the results in a dictionary
  - `d[word] = n`
- Print the results
  - `for word, n in d.items(): print(word, n)`

# Working with datastructures

List comprehension

```
[i**2 for i in range(10)]  
[i**2 for i in range(10) if i%2==0]  
[i*j for i in range(5) for j in range(5)]
```

Set comprehension

```
{e for e in s}
```

Dict comprehension

```
{k: v for k, v in d.items()}
```

Generator

```
(e for e in range(10))
```

Sorting

```
sorted(list, key = lambda item: len(item))
```

Map

```
map(lambda x: x**2, range(10))
```

Filter

```
filter(lambda x: x%2==0, range(10))
```

# Other datastructures

- array
- namedtuple
- deque
- enum

```
from enum import Enum

class Color(Enum):
    RED = 1
    GREEN = 2
    BLUE = 3

print(Color.RED)
```

```
from array import array

array('l')
array('u', 'hello \u2641')
array('l', [1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
array('d', [1.0, 2.0, 3.14])
```

```
from collections import namedtuple

Point = namedtuple('Point', ['x', 'y'])
p1 = Point(11, 22)
p2 = Point(x=11, y=22)
p1.x # => 11
p1.y # => 22
```

```
from collections import deque

numbers = deque([4,5,2,7,9,2])
numbers.append(9)
numbers.appendleft(0)
numbers.pop()
numbers.popleft()
```

# Functions

- Statements grouped together to perform a certain task
- Always consists of two steps:
  1. defining a function with the **def** keyword
  2. calling the function using parentheses

```
def print_goodmorning():
    print('Goodmorning')
    print('How are you today?')
    print('Have a great day!')
```

```
print_goodmorning()
```

# Arguments

- Arguments can be passed to functions

```
def print_goodmorning(name):  
    print('Goodmorning %s' % name)  
    print('How are you today?')  
    print('Have a great day!')
```

```
print_goodmorning('Albert')  
print_goodmorning('Peter')
```

# Return value

- A result can be returned with the `return` keyword

```
def calculate_bmi(weight, height):  
    bmi = weight / height ** 2  
    return bmi  
  
print(calculate_bmi(90, 1.80))
```

# Arguments with default values

- Arguments can have default values
- If the argument is not passed to the function de default value is used.

```
def book_flight(fromairport, toairport, numadults=1, numchildren=0):  
    print('\nFlight booked from %s to %s' % (fromairport, toairport))  
    print('Number of adults: %d' % numadults)  
    print('Number of children: %d' % numchildren)  
  
# Usage (i.e. client code)  
book_flight('BRS', 'VER', 2, 2)  
book_flight('LHR', 'VIE', 4)  
book_flight('LHR', 'OSL')
```

# Keyword arguments

- Arguments can be specified by the name of the argument.
- Keyword arguments can be specified in any order

```
def book_flight(fromairport, toairport, numadults=1, numchildren=0):  
    print('\nFlight booked from %s to %s' % (fromairport, toairport))  
    print('Number of adults: %d' % numadults)  
    print('Number of children: %d' % numchildren)  
  
# Usage (i.e. client code)  
book_flight(fromairport='BRS', toairport='VER', numadults=2, numchildren=2)  
book_flight('LHR', 'CDG', numchildren=2)  
book_flight(numchildren=3, fromairport='LGW', toairport='NCE')
```

# Local variables

- The scope of a variable is defined as the region in the code where the variable is valid
- Variables defined within a function have a **local scope**.
- Otherwise a variable has a **global scope**.
- These are only valid within the function.
- To use and modify a global variable inside of a function use the **global** keyword

```
def print_goodmorning(name):  
    print('Goodmorning %s' % name)  
  
name = 'Albert'  
print_goodmorning(name)
```

# Putting functions in a module

- Functions can be grouped together in a module
- The module can be imported whenever you want to use one of the functions
- The **sys** module has a **path** variable specifying the directories to look for the module.

```
import functions
functions.do_something()

import functions as fu
fu.do_something()

from functions import do_something_else
do_something_else()
```

functions.py

```
def do_something():
    pass

def do_something_else():
    pass
```



# Leap year

Create a function that determines if a year is a leapyear.

Tips:

- Define a function with the year as an argument:
  - E.g. **def is\_leapyear(year):**
- Do the calculation:
  - **b = (year % 4 == 0 and year % 100 != 0) or (year % 400 == 0 )**
- Return the result
  - Return b
- Test the function for different years



# Function to generate a password

Create a function that generates a new password based on arguments that you pass to the function. The arguments can be the number of uppercase characters, lowercase characters, digits, punctuation characters and minimal length of the password.

## Tips:

- Use the generate password code from one of the previous exercises.
- Refactor the code to a function. E.g. **def generate\_password(...)**.
- Also define the **arguments** for the number of characters from each character group and also the minimum length of the password.
- Return the new password with the **return** statement.
- Test the function by calling the function with different arguments and printing the results.
- Optionally put your function into a separate module like "passwords.py". Then import the module in another python script and call your function.  
E.g. **from passwords import generate\_password**

# First class citizens

- Functions are first-class citizens in Python. This means that functions can be passed round just as other objects and values.

```
def print_goodmorning(name):
    print(f'How are you today {name}?')

f = print_goodmorning

f('Peter')
```

# Lambda

- The **lambda** keyword is used to specify an anonymous function

```
is_even = lambda number: number % 2 == 0
```



# Sort words on number of vowels

## Tips

- Enter a piece of tekst
- Split into words
- Use the sorted function to sort these words
- Add a **key** argument using lambda to define a function
  - E.g. lambda word: sum([word.count(v) for v in 'aeiouy'])

# Variadic arguments

- Variadic arguments can take any number of arguments
- Use a \* character
- The arguments are collected in a list

```
def maximum(*numbers):
    highest = numbers[0]
    for number in numbers:
        if number > highest:
            highest = number
    return highest
```

```
maximum(2, 5)
maximum(2, 5, 7, 3, 4)
```



# Banner

Create a function that prints text surrounded by stars. Like a banner.

```
*****  
* Peter *  
*****
```

Tips:

- Define the function called **print\_banner**
- Define one argument called **text**
- Print out the lines



# min\_max function

Create a function that calculates and returns the minimum and maximum of a list of numbers by looping through the numbers only once.

## Tips

- Define a function `min_max` that takes a varying number of arguments
- Start with local variables `minimum` and `maximum` with the value of the first number.
- Loop through the numbers and update the variables if necessary
- Return the minimum and maximum as a tuple.



# remove\_all

Create a function that will remove all instances of a specified values from a list.

Tip:

- Define a function `remove_all` with argument `list` and the value to remove
- In a while loop recurrently call the `remove` method of the `list`

# Functional programming

- Pure functions
- No side-effects
  - no globals
  - no printing



# Built-in functions

- sorted()
- filter()
- map()

```
l1 = ['one', 'two', 'three', 'four']
l1_sorted = sorted(l1, key = len)

l2 = [23, 45, 56, 38, 59, 82, 75]
l2_filtered = filter(lambda x: x%5 == 0, l2)

l3_mapped = map(lambda x: x**3, range(10))
```

# Generator functions

- The keyword **yield** specifies a generator function
- When the **yield** keyword is hit the function returns a result
- The next time the function is called the function continues where it left off

```
import random

def random_order1(numbers):
    random.shuffle(numbers)
    for number in numbers:
        yield number

def random_order2(numbers):
    random.shuffle(numbers)
    yield from numbers
```

# Generator expression

- Generator expression      (  $x^{**2}$  for  $x$  in range(100) )

```
# list comprehension
doubles = [2 * n for n in range(50)]

# same as the list comprehension above
doubles = list(2 * n for n in range(50))
```



# drange

Create a generator function that kan generate a sequence of decimals similar to the built-in function range.

Tip:

- Define a function drange with arguments start, stop, step and endpoint. The endpoint arguments specifies if the endpoint is included or not.
- Give default values 1 for the step and False for endpoint.
  - E.g. **def drange(start, stop, step=1.0, endpoint=False)**
- Create a loop that calculates the numbers from start to end with an increment of step.
  - E.g. **number += step**
- If endpoint is set to true also include the endpoint.
- You can use standard floats to achieve this but using Decimal will improve the precision. E.g. **from decimal import Decimal**

# Read from a file

- The **open()** built-in function is used to access files
- A file can be opened in different modes: read, write or append
- The keyword **with** specifies a context manager

read

readline

readlines

write

seek

close

```
keyword = 'xxx'  
filename = 'data.txt'  
  
with open(filename) as f:  
    for line in f:  
        line = line.strip()  
        if keyword in line:  
            print(line)
```

# Reading a CSV file

```
filename = 'ca-500.csv'

with open(filename) as f:

    headers = f.readline().rstrip('\n').split(';')

    for line in f:
        columns = line.rstrip('\n').split(';')

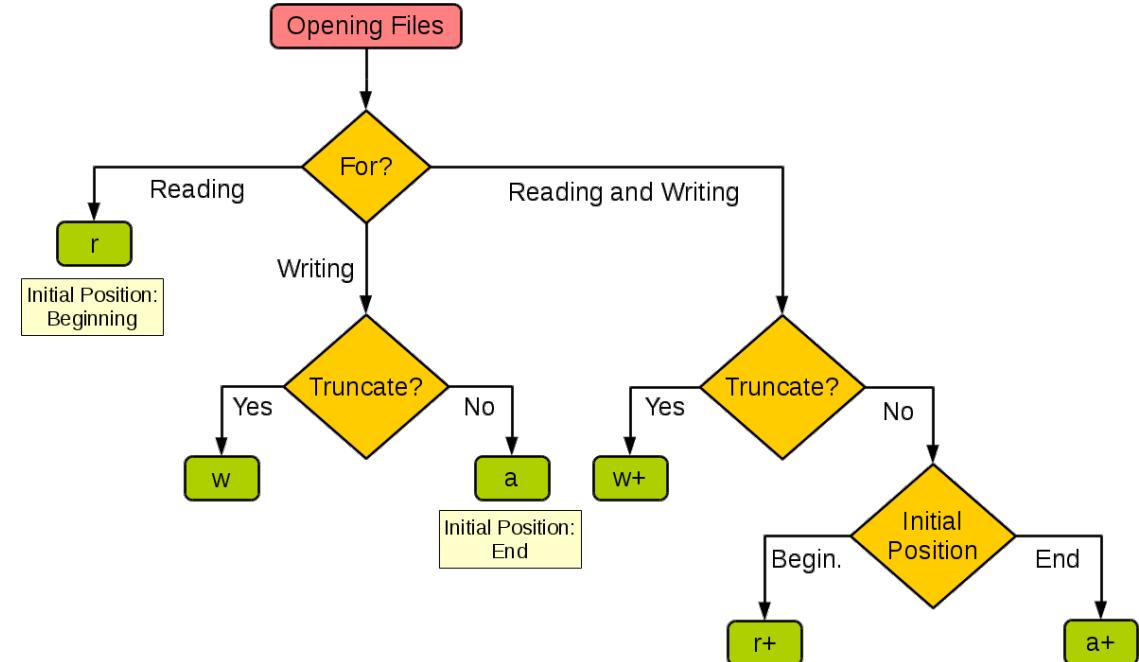
        d = dict(zip(headers, columns))

        if d['city'] in ('Montreal', 'Vancouver'):

            print('{:10} {:15} {:20} {:30}'.format(
                d['first_name'],
                d['last_name'],
                d['city'],
                d['email']))
```

# Write to a file

- Modes: r, w, a, r+, w+, a+, b



```

filename = 'data.txt'

with open(filename, mode = 'w') as f:
    f.write('ID, A, B\n')
    f.write('line 1, 2.0, 10.0\n')
    f.write('line 2, 2.1, 10.0\n')
    f.write('line 3, 2.1, 10.0\n')
    
```



# Read a text file

Create a plain text file with several lines. Then open the file with Python and only print the lines with an e-mail adres.

Tips:

- Create a plain text file with an editor like Notepad.
- Add several lines. Add an e-mail address to some of the lines.
- Save the file in the same directory as your Python files.
- Create a new Python program.
- Specify the filename and location in a variable. E.g. `filename = 'textfield.txt'`
- Open the file with the context manager. E.g. `with open(filename) as f:`
- Read the line of the file on a for loop like `for line in f:`
- Strip the line of trailing newline characters with `line = line.strip()`
- Use an if statement to only print the lines containing an e-mail address
- Optional: Write these lines to an other new file.

# Three types of errors

- Syntax errors    The IDE is your friend
- Runtime errors    Catch the error with try and except
- Functional errors                                        Use the debugger to find the error

# Exceptions

- Run-time errors cause the execution of the code to stop.
- Run-time errors are called **Exceptions**

Traceback (most recent call last):

  File "<input>", line 1, in <module>

  ZeroDivisionError: integer division or modulo by zero

- There are many different types of Exceptions:

StopIteration  
SystemExit  
StandardError  
ArithError  
OverflowError  
FloatingPointError  
ZeroDivisionError  
AssertionError  
AttributeError  
EOFError  
ImportError  
KeyboardInterrupt  
LookupError  
IndexError  
KeyError  
NameError  
UnboundLocalError  
EnvironmentError  
IOError  
FileNotFoundException  
OSError  
SyntaxError  
IndentationError  
SystemError  
SystemExit  
TypeError  
ValueError  
RuntimeError  
NotImplementedError

# Catching Exceptions

- Exceptions can be caught by using the **try** and **except** keywords.
- Different exceptions can be caught by multiple except blocks
- A **finally** and an **else** block can optionally also be added.

```
try:  
    d = 1/0  
    d = int("one")  
  
except ZeroDivisionError:  
    print("Cannot divide by zero")  
  
except ValueError:  
    print("Wrong type")  
  
except:  
    print("Another type of error occurred")
```

# Throwing an Exception

- An exception can also be thrown from the code with the `raise` keyword.
- A built-in Exception can be thrown or a custom user-defined Exception

```
def calculate_area(width, height):  
    if width < 0 or height < 0:  
        raise Exception('Invalid argument')  
    return width * height  
  
try:  
    area = calculate_area(10, -2)  
  
except Exception as err:  
    print(err)
```



# Foolproof input

Create a function that asks to enter a number between two bounds given as arguments. The function should gracefully handle numbers outside of the bounds and also wrong types of input.

Tips:

- Define a function `foolproof_input` with argument lower and upper
- In a while loop use `input()` to get a response from the user
- Turn the input into a number with `int()`
- Catch the error if the input cannot be converted to a number and give a message.
- Check if the number is between the given bounds. If not give a message.
- Break out of the loop if a correct number was entered.
- Return the number
- Test the function

# Object Oriented Programming

Class

Objects

# Object Oriented Programming

Class

Objects

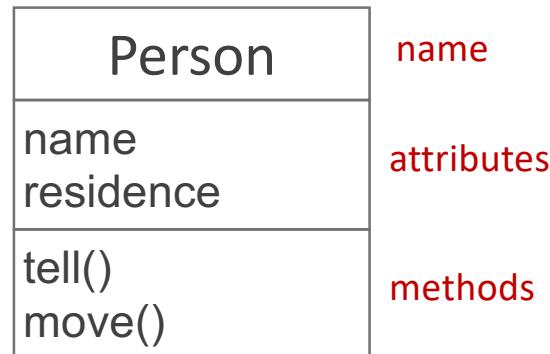
name

properties

behaviour

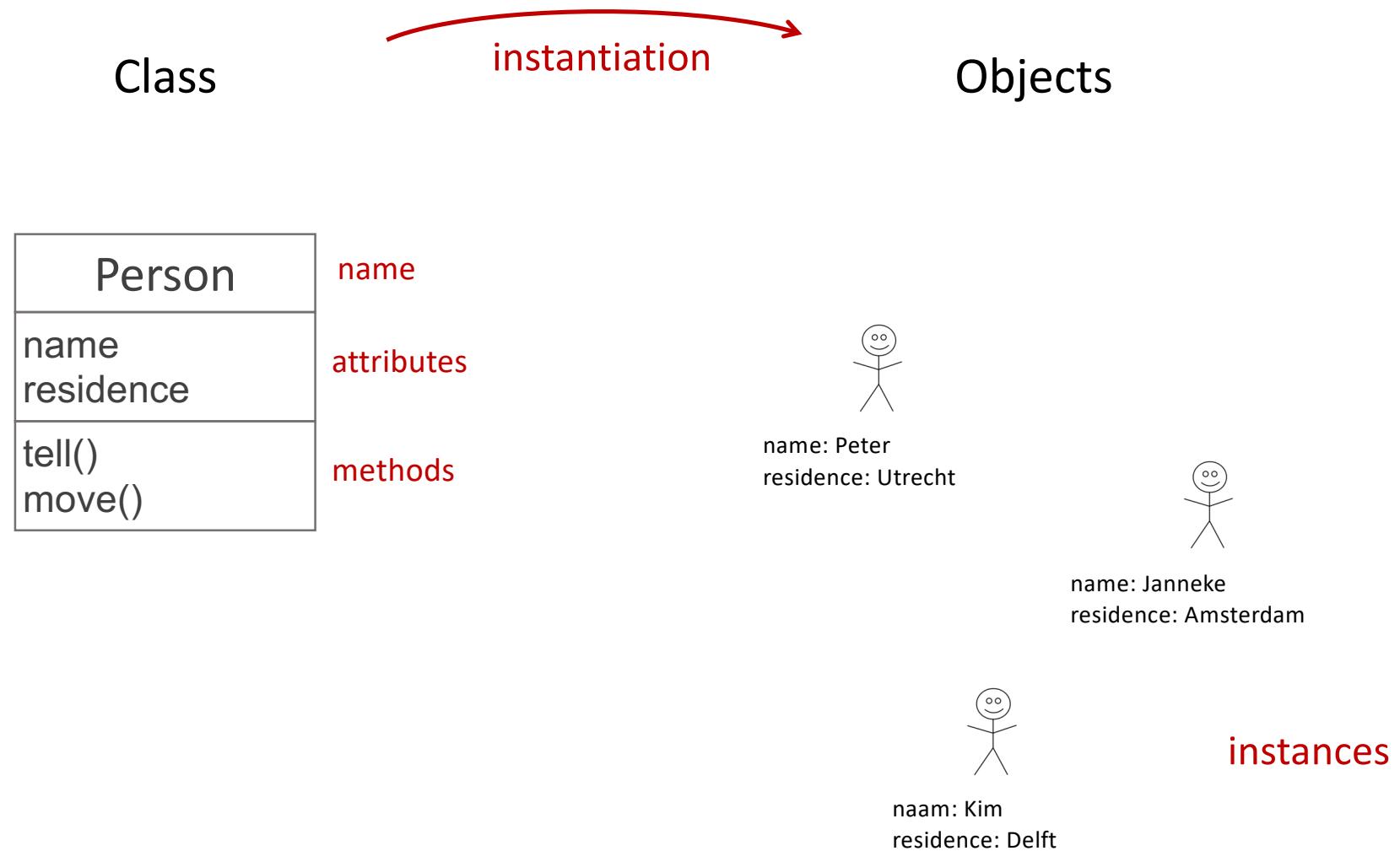
# Object Oriented Programming

Class

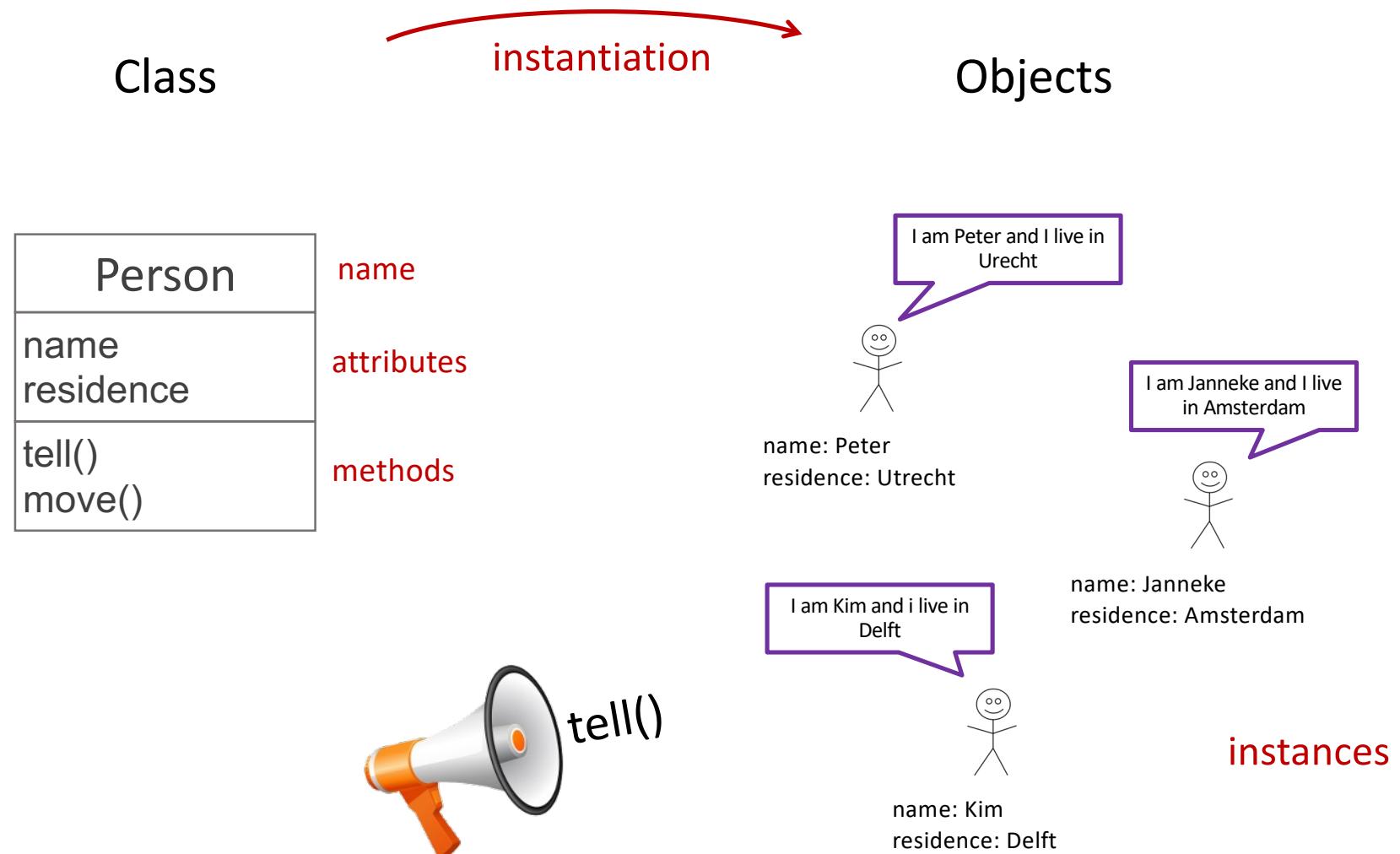


Objects

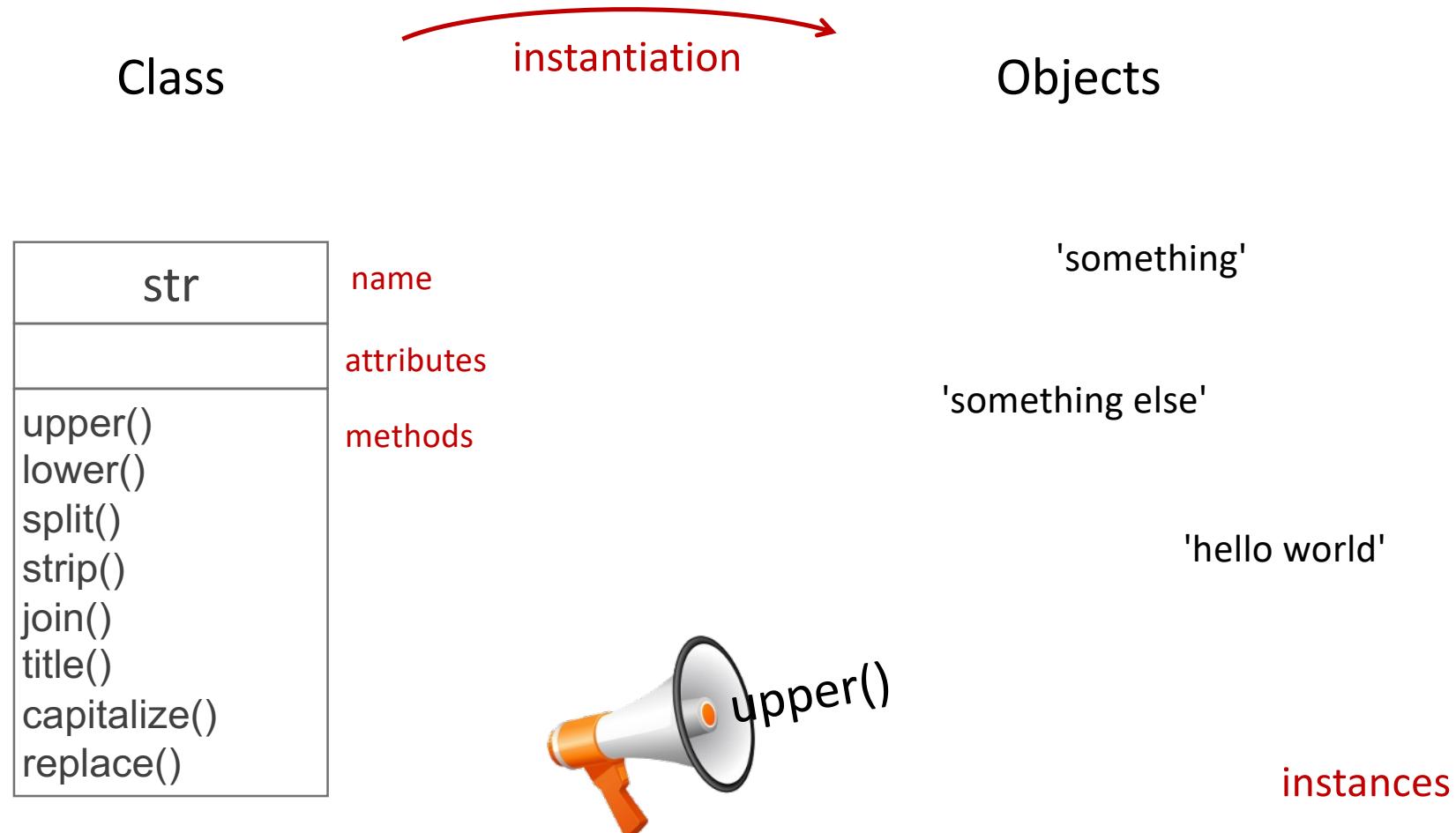
# Object Oriented Programming



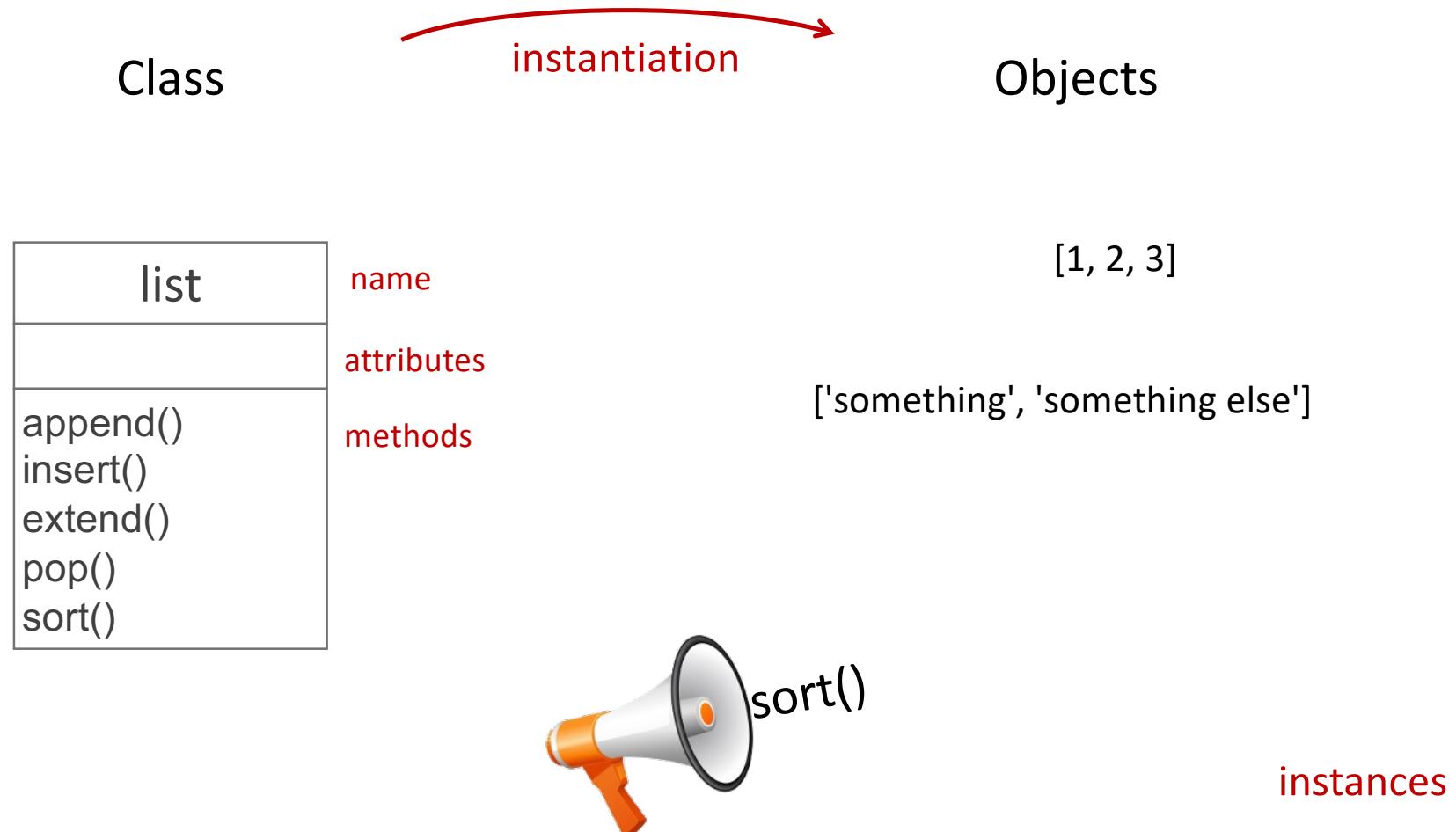
# Object Oriented Programming



# Object Oriented Programming



# Object Oriented Programming



# Classes

- First define a class with the keyword **class**
- Instantiate an object with the class
- Set the state of the object by assigning values to the attributes
- Call the methods of the object
- Use the object operator . (a dot) to access attributes and methods

```
class Person:  
    pass  
  
# -----  
  
p = Person()  
p.name = 'Albert'  
p.residence = 'Amsterdam'
```

# Methods

- Methods are just like functions with in a class. Methodes can have arguments and a return statement just like normal functions.
- The first argument is automatically set to the 'target' object.
- This is typically called **self**.
- Also access methods met the object operator .

```
class Person:  
    def tell(self):  
        return f'I am {self.name}'  
  
# -----  
  
p = Person()  
p.name = 'Albert'  
print( p.tell() )
```

# Object initialisation

- When an object is created (instantiated) from a class the `__init__` method is automatically called
- `__init__` is called a **magic method**. There are many magic methods.

```
class Person:  
    def __init__(self, name):  
        self.name = name  
    def tell(self):  
        return(f'I am {self.name}')  
  
# -----  
  
p = Person('Albert')  
print( p.tell() )
```

# Attributes

- Attributes are typically initialized in the `__init__` method.
- Attributes are dynamic and can be assigned a value anywhere.

```
class Person:  
    def __init__(self, name, residence = 'unknown'):  
        self.name = name  
        self.residence = residence  
    def tell(self):  
        return(f'I am {self.name} from {self.residence}')  
  
# -----  
  
p = Person('Albert', 'Amsterdam')  
print( p.tell() )
```



# Bankaccount

Create a Bankaccount class, create several Bankaccount objects and demonstrate that you can deposit and withdraw amount to the account.

Tips:

- Create a class **Bankaccount**
- Add attributes in the `__init__` method. Attributes should be **holder**, **accountnr** and **balance**.
- Add the methods: **deposit** and **withdraw** that take an amount as argument
- Also add a third method **info** that returns information about the account.
- Instantiate several bankaccount objects and demonstrate the working of the class.

# Public or not

- An attribute can be indicated as **non-public** by adding `_` as a prefix to the name of the attribute.
- This is more of a guideline "We are all adults and know what we're doing."
- You can add a double underscore `__` to obfuscate the name of the attribute outside of the class. This is to prevent naming collisions when inheriting classes.

```
class Person:  
    def __init__(self, name):  
        self._name = name  
    def tell(self):  
        return(f'I am {self._name}')  
  
# -----  
  
p = Person('Albert')  
print( p.tell() )
```

# Class-wide attributes

- Class wide attributes are attributes that are related to the class instead of to an object of that class.
- Class wide attributes can be accessed by all objects of the class

```
class Mathematics:  
    pi = 3.14159  
    e = 2.71828  
  
print( Mathematics.pi )  
print( Mathematics.e )
```

# Class-wide methods

- Class-wide methods are methods related to the class and not to an instance.
- A method can be indicated as a class-wide method with a decorator `@classmethod` or `@staticmethod`.

```
class Mathematics:

    @staticmethod
    def power1(x, n):
        result = 1
        for _ in range(n):
            result *= x
        return result

    @classmethod
    def power2(cls, x, n):
        return cls.power1(x, n)

print(Mathematics.power1(2, 4))
print(Mathematics.power2(2, 4))
```

# Complete Example

```
class Person:

    __slots__ = ('__name', '__residence')

    def __init__(self, name, residence = 'unknown'):
        self.__name = name
        self.__residence = residence

    def tell(self):
        return('I am %s and I live in %s' %
              (self.__name, self.__residence))

    def move(self, new_residence):
        self.__residence = new_residence


p = Person('Albert', 'Amsterdam')
print( p.tell() )
p.move('Eindhoven')
print( p.tell() )
```



# Class Car

- Create a class named **Car**
- Set several attributes like **make**, **model** and **color**
- Set the **mileage** attribute to 0
- Create a method **info** that describes the car and the mileage
- Create a method **drive** that takes a distance and adds that to the mileage.
- Test your class by instantiating a car and calling the methods

# DataClass

- The `dataclass()` decorator examines the class to find fields. A field is defined as a class variable that has a type annotation.
- The `dataclass()` decorator will add various “dunder” methods such as `__init__()` and `__repr__()` to the class.
- New in version 3.7.

```
from dataclasses import dataclass

@dataclass
class Item:
    """Class for keeping track of an item in inventory."""
    name: str
    unit_price: float
    quantity_on_hand: int = 0

    def total_cost(self) -> float:
        return self.unit_price * self.quantity_on_hand
```

# Special Methods

- A class can have many different special methods.
- Also called **magic methods**.
- A magic method is called by Python in all kind of situations, typically when operators are used

`__init__`

`__del__`

`__str__`

`__repr__`

`__eq__`

`__ne__`

`__lt__`

`__le__`

`__gt__`

`__ge__`

`__add__`

`__sub__`



# Vector class

Create a 2d-Vector class. Also add operator overloading for the + sign to add two vectors together.

Tips:

- Build a class called Vector
- Add an `__init__` method that takes two arguments: x and y
- Add an `__str__` method to inspect the x and y coordinates of the vector
- Add an `__add__` method to define the adding of two vectors

# Inheritance

- Classes can be reused by inheritance
- The original class is called the parent class, the superclass or the base class
- The new class is called the child class, the subclass or the derived class
- Enclose the parent in parentheses after the new class name.
- All the attributes and methods of the parent class are available in the child class.
- In the `__init__` method of the child class always first call the `__init__` method of the parent class with the `super` method

```
class Vector(object):
```

```
class ChildClass(ParentClass):  
    def __init__(self, name):  
        super().__init__(name)
```

# Python Standard Library

- The Python Standard Library consists of more than 200 modules and packages
- Python has "batteries included"

<code>os</code>	<code>csv</code>	<code>json</code>	<code>subprocess</code>
<code>os.path</code>	<code>collections</code>	<code>xml</code>	<code>socket</code>
<code>sys</code>	<code>array</code>	<code>sqlite3</code>	<code>asyncio</code>
<code>string</code>	<code>decimal</code>	<code>zipfile</code>	<code>urllib</code>
<code>re</code>	<code>fractions</code>	<code>time</code>	<code>http</code>
<code>math</code>	<code>statistics</code>	<code>argparse</code>	<code>tkinter</code>
<code>random</code>	<code>pathlib</code>	<code>logging</code>	<code>doctest</code>
<code>datetime</code>	<code>pickle</code>	<code>threading</code>	<code>unittest</code>
<code>calendar</code>	<code>shelve</code>	<code>multiprocessing</code>	<code>timeit</code>

# sys - System-specific

- System-specific parameters and functions

**version**  
**version\_info**  
**path**

**argv**  
**exit**  
**stdin / stdout / stderr**

```
import sys

# get Python version
print(sys.version)

# add directory to sys.path
sys.path.append(r'c:\pythondev')
```

# os - Operating system interfaces

- The **os** module provides a portable way of using operating system dependent functionality.

rename	listdir	getenv
remove	path	getpid
mkdir	pipe	getppid
makedirs	scandir	kill
chdir	walk	wait
getcwd	fork	nice
rmdir	system	os.path

```
import os

# set current working directory
os.chdir(r'c:\pythondev')
print(os.getcwd())
```

# os.path - Pathname manipulations

- `os.path` implements common pathname manipulations

<code>abspath</code>	<code>extsep</code>	<code>isfile</code>	<code>sep</code>
<code>basename</code>	<code>genericpath</code>	<code>islink</code>	<code>split</code>
<code>curdir</code>	<code>getatime</code>	<code>ismount</code>	<code>splitdrive</code>
<code>defpath</code>	<code>getctime</code>	<code>join</code>	<code>splitext</code>
<code>dirname</code>	<code>getmtime</code>	<code>os</code>	<code>stat</code>
<code>exists</code>	<code>getsize</code>	<code>pathsep</code>	<code>sys</code>
<code>expanduser</code>	<code>isabs</code>	<code>realpath</code>	
<code>expandvars</code>	<code>isdir</code>	<code>relpath</code>	

```
import os.path

# set current working directory
os.path.isfile(r'c:\python.exe')
```

# string - Common string operations

- String methods

count	isnumeric	split
find	join	strip
format	lower	title
index	replace	

```
# remove vowels
s = 'an example text'
vowels = "aeiou"
trans = str.maketrans("", "", vowels)
result = s.translate(trans)
```

# datetime - Basic date and time types

- The datetime module supplies classes for manipulating dates and times.

```
class datetime.date  
class datetime.time  
class datetime.datetime  
class datetime.timedelta  
class datetime.tzinfo  
class datetime.timezone
```

```
strftime  
strptime
```

```
from datetime import date  
  
d = date(2020, 2, 28)  
  
print(d.strftime('%Y-%m-%d'))
```

# re - Regular expression operations

- Online: <https://www.regex101.com/#python>

```
search(pattern, string, flags)
match(pattern, string, flags)
findall(pattern, string, flags)
sub(pattern, repl, string, max=0, flags)
compile(pattern)
```

```
import re
match = re.search(r'@([\w\.]+)\b', 'albert@gmail.com', re.I)
if match:
    for group in match.groups():
        print('Domain: ', group)
```

# math - Mathematical functions

pi	cosh	gcd	modf
e	degrees	hypot	nan
acos	erf	inf	pow
acosh	erfc	isclose	radians
asin	exp	isfinite	remainder
asinh	expm1	isinf	sin
atan	fabs	isnan	sinh
atan2	factorial	ldexp	sqrt
atanh	floor	lgamma	tan
ceil	fmod	log	tanh
copysign	frexp	log10	tau
cos	fsum	log1p	trunc
	gamma	log2	

# random - Pseudo-random numbers

- Generate pseudo-random numbers

```
random.seed()  
random.randrange(start, stop)  
random.randint(a, b)  
random.choice(sequence)  
random.choices(sequence, k=5)  
random.shuffle(sequence)  
random.sample(sequence, n)  
random.random()
```

```
import random  
items = 'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789'  
sample = random.sample(items, 3)
```

# json - JavaScript Object Notation

- JSON encoder and decoder

```
json.dump(object, file)
json.dumps(object)
json.load(file)
json.loads(string)
```

```
import json

s = json.dumps([1,2,3,{'4': 5, '6': 7}])

with open('bestand.json', 'w') as f:
    json.dump([1,2,3,{'4': 5, '6': 7}], f)

json.loads('[1,2,3,{"4":5,"6":7}]')
```

# pickle - Python object serialization

- A **shelf** is a persistent, dictionary-like object that stores any arbitrary Python that can be pickled.

```
pickle.dump(object, file)
pickle.dumps(object)
pickle.load(file)
pickle.loads(string)
```

```
import pickle

class User:

    def __del__(self):
        with open('user.pickle','wb') as f:
            pickle.dump(self, f)

    def __init__(self):
        with open('user.pickle','rb') as f:
            self.__dict__.update(pickle.load(f).__dict__)
```

# xml

- The `xml.etree.ElementTree` module implements a simple and efficient API for parsing and creating XML data.
- This module provides limited support for **XPath** expressions for locating elements in a tree.
- ElementTree provides a simple way to build XML documents and write them to files.

```
import xml.etree.ElementTree as ET

tree = ET.parse('data.xml')
root = tree.getroot()

print(root.attrib)

for element in root.findall('//name'):
    print(element.text)
```

# statistics

- This module provides functions for calculating mathematical statistics of numeric (Real-valued) data.

bisect_left	median	pstdev
bisect_right	median_grouped	pvariance
collections	median_high	stdev
groupby	median_low	variance
harmonic_mean	mode	
mean	numbers	

```
import statistics
numbers = [23, 64, 86, 23, 54, 76, 98, 21]
print('Median:', statistics.median(numbers))
print('Mean:', statistics.mean(numbers))
print('St.Dev.:', statistics.stdev(numbers))
```



# Statistics

Create a function that calculates and returns the mean, median and mode of a list of numbers.

Tips:

- Define a function as **def central\_measures(numbers)**
- Calculate the measures:
  - The **mean** is the sum of the values divided by the number of values
  - The **median** is middle value of the sorted list of values
  - The **mode** is the most frequently occurring value
- Return the measures as a tuple with **return mean, median, mode**
- Call the function with a list of arbitrary numbers
- Print the result

# doctest

- The [doctest](#) module searches for pieces of text that look like interactive Python sessions, and then executes those sessions to verify that they work exactly as shown.

```
def square(n):
    """Calculate the square of n.

    >>> square(4)
    16

    >>> [square(n) for n in range(6)]
    [0, 1, 4, 9, 16, 25]
    """
    return n ** 2

if __name__ == "__main__":
    import doctest
    doctest.testmod(verbose=True)
```

# unittest - Unit testing framework

- There is also an **assert** statement

```
import unittest

class TestStringMethods(unittest.TestCase):

    def test_upper(self):
        self.assertEqual('foo'.upper(), 'FOO')

    def test_isupper(self):
        self.assertTrue('FOO'.isupper())
        self.assertFalse('Foo'.isupper())

if __name__ == '__main__':
    unittest.main()
```

**assertEqual(a, b)**  
**assertNotEqual(a, b)**  
**assertTrue(x)**  
**assertFalse(x)**  
**assertIs(a, b)**  
**assertIsNot(a, b)**  
**assertIsNone(x)**  
**assertIsNotNone(x)**  
**assertIn(a, b)**  
**assertNotIn(a, b)**  
**assertIsInstance(a, b)**  
**assertNotIsInstance(a, b)**

# csv – Comma Separated Values

- CSV File Reading and Writing

```
reader  
writer  
DictReader  
DictWriter
```

```
import csv  
  
filename = 'data.csv'  
  
with open(filename) as f:  
    reader = csv.DictReader(f, delimiter=';')  
    for d in reader:  
        print(d['first_name'], d['last_name'])
```

# Reading a CSV file with csv

- csv module from Python Standard Library

```
import csv

filename = "ca-500.csv"
colnames = ('first_name', 'last_name', 'city', 'email')

with open(filename) as f:
    reader = csv.DictReader(f, delimiter=';', quotechar='''')

    for d in reader:
        if d['city'] in 'Montreal':

            print('{:10}{:20}{:30}{:30}'.format(
                *[d[fieldname] for fieldname in colnames]))
```

# decimal

- The decimal module provides support for fast correctly-rounded decimal floating point arithmetic.

```
from decimal import Decimal  
  
d1 = Decimal('0.1')  
d2 = Decimal('0.2')  
  
result = float(d1 + d2)
```

# fractions

- The fractions module provides support for rational number arithmetic.

```
from fractions import Fraction

d1 = Fraction(1, 3) # => 1/3
d2 = Fraction(1, 2) # => 1/2

result = d1 + d2 # => 5/6
```

# sqlite3

- DB-API 2.0 interface for SQLite databases
- PEP 249 - Database API Specification 2.0

```
import sqlite3

conn = sqlite3.connect('example.db')
c = conn.cursor()

c.execute("""CREATE TABLE stocks
            (date text, trans text, symbol text, qty real, price real)""")

c.execute("""INSERT INTO stocks
            VALUES ('2006-01-05', 'BUY', 'RHAT', 100, 35.14)""")

conn.commit()

for row in c.execute('SELECT * FROM stocks ORDER BY price'):
    print(row)

conn.close()
```

# subprocess

- The subprocess module allows you to spawn new processes, connect to their input/output/error pipes, and obtain their return codes.

```
run
```

```
import subprocess

subprocess.run(["ls", "-l"])

subprocess.run(["ls", "-l", "/dev/null"], capture_output=True)
```

# shutil

High-level file operations

- **copy**
- **copytree**
- **rmtree**
- **move**
- **disk\_usage**
- **chown**

# glob

- The glob module finds all the pathnames matching a specified pattern according to the rules used by the Unix shell.

```
import glob  
glob.glob('./file[0-9].*')
```

# tempfile

This module generates temporary files and directories.

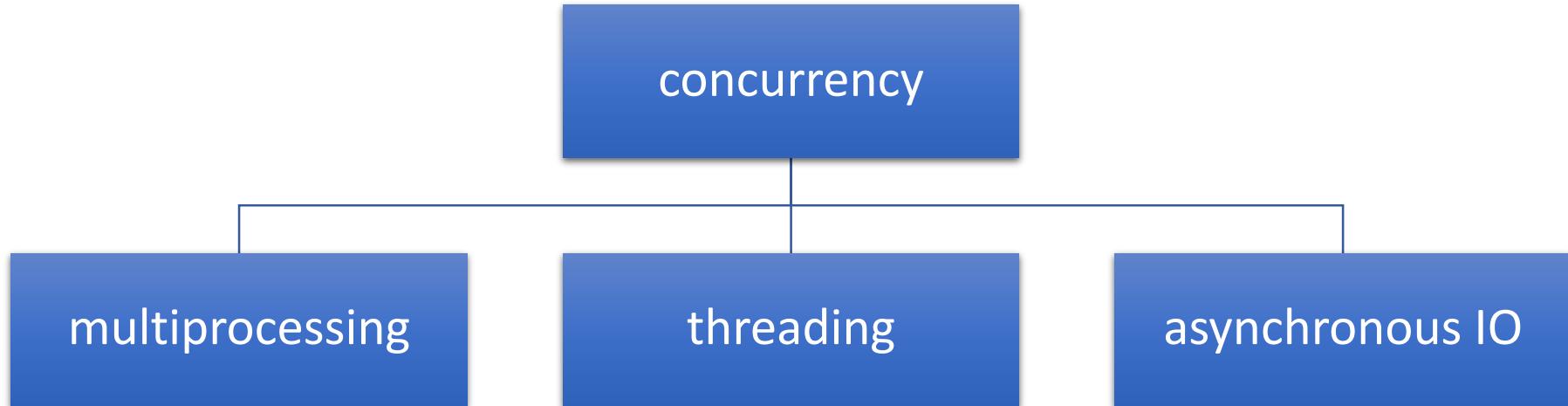
It works on all supported platforms.

- `TemporaryFile`
- `NamedTemporaryFile`
- `TemporaryDirectory`

```
import tempfile

with tempfile.TemporaryFile() as fp:
    fp.write(b'Hello world!')
    fp.seek(0)
    fp.read()
```

# Concurrency



Python Standard Library:

- **multiprocessing** package
- **threading** package
- **asyncio** package and **async/await** keywords (introduced in Python 3.4)

# Comparison

	Multiprocessing	Threading	Asynchronous IO
Package	multiprocessing	threading	asyncio
Class	Process	Thread	Coroutine
Python	Class Process	Class Thread	Keywords <code>async</code> , <code>await</code>
Data sharing	Message	Shared data	
Usage	CPU intensive	IO intensive	IO intensive

# Proces versus Thread

- True parallelism in Python is achieved by creating multiple processes, each having a Python interpreter with its own separate GIL.

<b>Process</b>	<b>Thread</b>
processes run in separate memory (process isolation)	threads share memory
uses more memory	uses less memory
children can become zombies	no zombies possible
more overhead	less overhead
slower to create and destroy	faster to create and destroy
easier to code and debug	can become harder to code and debug

# Python GIL

- A **global interpreter lock (GIL)** is a mechanism used in Python interpreter to synchronize the execution of threads so that only one native thread can execute at a time, even if run on a multi-core processor.
- The C extensions, such as numpy, can manually release the GIL to speed up computations. Also, the GIL released before potentially blocking I/O operations.
- Note that both Jython and IronPython do not have the GIL.

# threading - Thread-based parallelism

- Thread
  - start
  - run
  - join
  - name
- active\_count
- current\_thread
- main\_thread

```
import time
from threading import Thread

def myfunc(i):
    print "sleeping 5 sec from thread %d" % i
    time.sleep(5)
    print "finished sleeping from thread %d" % i

for i in range(10):
    t = Thread(target=myfunc, args=(i,))
    t.start()
```

# asyncio

- At the heart of async IO are **coroutines**. A coroutine is a specialized version of a Python generator function.

```
import asyncio

async def count():
    print("One")
    await asyncio.sleep(1)
    print("Two")

async def main():
    await asyncio.gather(count(), count(), count())

if __name__ == "__main__":
    import time
    s = time.perf_counter()
    asyncio.run(main())
    elapsed = time.perf_counter() - s
    print(f"__file__ executed in {elapsed:.2f} seconds.")
```

# multiprocessing

- The multiprocessing library is based on spawning Processes.
- A process starts a fresh Python interpreter thereby side-stepping the Global Interpreter Lock
- The multiprocessing module allows the programmer to fully leverage multiple processors on a given machine.

```
from multiprocessing import Process

def f(name):
    print('hello', name)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    p = Process(target=f, args=('bob',))
    p.start()
    p.join()
```

# logging - Logging facility for Python

- Setup with `basicConfig`
- Logging Levels: DEBUG, INFO, WARNING, ERROR, CRITICAL

```
import logging

logging.basicConfig(
    filename = None, # or to a file 'example.log',
    level = logging.ERROR,
    format = '%(asctime)s.%(msecs)03d - %(message)s',
    datefmt = '%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%S')

logging.debug('This message should go to the log file')
logging.info('So should this')
logging.warning('And this, too')
logging.error('Watch out!')
logging.critical('ERROR!!!!')
```

# time

- Time-related functions

- `time()`
- `time_ns()`
- `sleep(secs)`
- `strftime(format)`
- `strptime(string, format)`

```
import time

t0 = time.time()
time.sleep(2)
t1 = time.time()
d = t1 - t0
print(d)
```

# timeit

- Measure execution time of small code snippets.

```
from timeit import timeit

timeit("-".join(str(n) for n in range(100)), number=10000)
timeit(lambda: "-".join(map(str, range(100))), number=10000)
```

# zipfile

- The ZIP file format is a common archive and compression standard. This module provides tools to create, read, write, append, and list a ZIP file.

```
import zipfile
import pandas as pd

with zipfile.ZipFile("FinalExam.zip") as z:
    with z.open("AdvWorksCusts.csv") as f:
        df_Customers = pd.read_csv(f)

    with z.open("Aw_AveMonthSpend.csv") as f:
        df_AveMonthSpend = pd.read_csv(f)

    with z.open("Aw_BikeBuyer.csv") as f:
        df_BikeBuyer = pd.read_csv(f)
```

# tarfile

- The tarfile module makes it possible to read and write tar archives, including those using gzip, bz2 and lzma compression.

```
import tarfile

t = tarfile.open('example.tar.gz', 'r')
print("Files in TAR file:")
print(t.getnames())
```

# GUI Frameworks

- **TkInter** - The traditional Python user interface toolkit.
- **PyQt** - Bindings for the cross-platform Qt framework.
- **PySide** - PySide is a newer binding to the Qt toolkit
- **wxPython** - a cross-platform GUI toolkit that is built around wxWidgets
- **Win32Api** - native window dialogs
- **PyMsgBox**
- **CustomTkinter**
- **Kivy**

# tkinter

- The tkinter package (“Tk interface”) is the standard Python interface to the Tk GUI toolkit.
- There are also Standard Dialogs

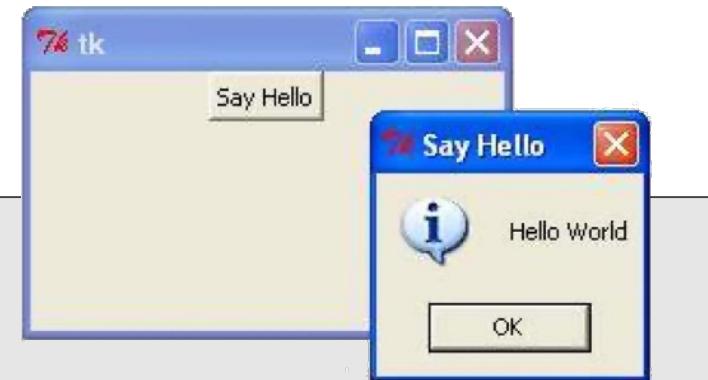
```
import tkinter as tk
import tkMessageBox

top = tk.Tk()

def hello():
    tkMessageBox.showinfo("Say Hello", "Hello World")

btn1 = tk.Button(top, text = "Say Hello", command = hello)
btn1.pack()

top.mainloop()
```



# The Python Package Index - PyPI

- The official third-party software repository for the Python programming language
- The Python Package Index is a repository of software for the Python programming language. There are currently > **400000** packages.
- Install packages with the **pip** command.

```
pip list
```

```
pip search
```

```
pip install numpy
```

```
pip install scipy
```

```
pip install matplotlib
```

```
pip install pandas
```

```
pip install requests
```

```
pip install openpyxl
```

```
pip install pyodbc
```

# openpyxl – Accessing Excel Workbooks

```
import openpyxl

wb = openpyxl.Workbook()
ws = wb.active

for col_idx in range(1,40):
    col = openpyxl.cell.get_column_letter(col_idx)

for row in range(1,600):
    ws.cell('%s%s'%(col, row)).value = '%s%s'%(col, row)

ws = wb.create_sheet()
ws.title = 'openpyxl'
ws['F5'] = 'use it'
wb.save(filename='using_openpyxl.xlsx')

wb = openpyxl.load_workbook(filename ='myfile.xlsx')

print wb.get_sheet_names()
```

# pyodbc - Accessing ODBC databases

*PEP 249 -- Python Database API Specification v2.0*

```
import pyodbc

conn = pyodbc.connect('DRIVER={SQL Server};'
                      'SERVER=localhost\SQLEXPRESS;'
                      'DATABASE=mijndatabase;'
                      'UID=username; PWD=pa55w0rd')

sql = 'SELECT customers.* FROM customers'

cursor = conn.cursor()
for row in cursor.execute(sql):
    print("{} , {}".format(row.name, row.residence))
cursor.close()
conn.close()
```

# numpy

- NumPy is the fundamental package for scientific computing with Python.
- NumPy's main object is the homogeneous multidimensional array.
- Vectorized operations

```
import numpy as np

a = np.array( [1,2,3,4] )
b = np.array( [ (1.5,2,3), (4,5,6) ] )
c = np.array( [ [1,2], [3,4] ], dtype=complex )

np.zeros( (3,4) )
np.arange( 0, 2, 0.4 ) # array([ 0., 0.4, 0.8, 1.2, 1.6, 2.0])
np.linspace( 0, 2*pi, 100 ). # 100 numbers from 0 to 2*pi
```

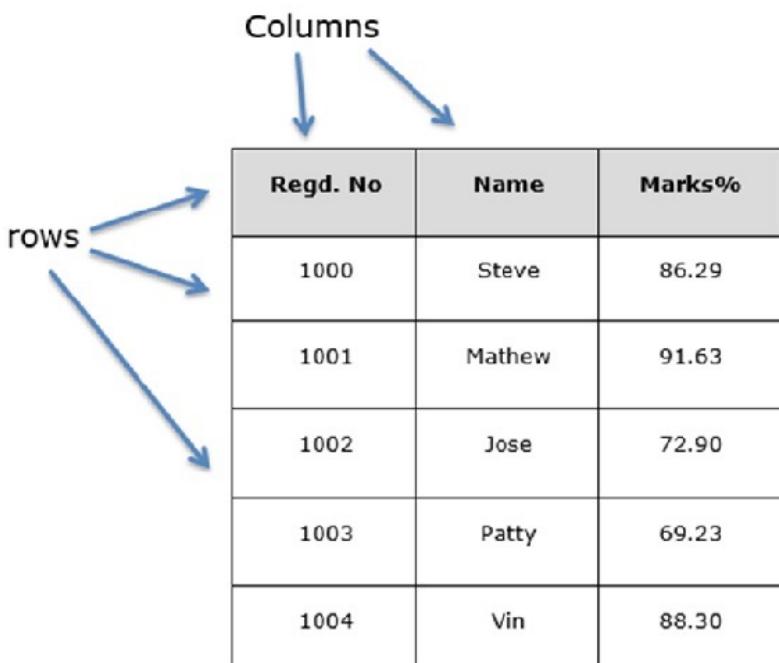
# scipy

- It provides many user-friendly and efficient numerical routines, such as routines for numerical integration, interpolation, optimization, linear algebra, and statistics.

Clustering  
Constants  
Discrete Fourier transforms  
Integration  
Interpolation  
Input and output  
Linear algebra  
Miscellaneous routines  
Multi-dimensional image processing  
Orthogonal distance regression  
Optimization and Root Finding  
Signal processing  
Sparse matrices  
Sparse linear algebra  
Compressed Sparse Graph Routines  
Spatial algorithms and data structures  
Special functions  
Statistical functions  
Statistical functions for masked arrays  
Low-level callback functions

# pandas

- Pandas is a fast, powerful, flexible and easy to use open source data analysis and manipulation tool.
- **Series** is a one-dimensional labeled array capable of holding any data type
- **DataFrame** is a 2-dimensional labeled data structure with columns of potentially different types.



The diagram illustrates a 2D data structure represented as a table. The vertical axis is labeled 'rows' and the horizontal axis is labeled 'Columns'. Blue arrows point from these labels to their respective counterparts in the table. The table has a header row with columns labeled 'Regd. No', 'Name', and 'Marks%'. Below the header, there are six data rows, each containing three pieces of information: a registration number, a name, and a percentage mark.

Regd. No	Name	Marks%
1000	Steve	86.29
1001	Mathew	91.63
1002	Jose	72.90
1003	Patty	69.23
1004	Vin	88.30

# matplotlib

- Matplotlib is a Python 2D plotting library which produces publication quality figures

Line plot

Histogram

Scatter plot

3D plot

Image plot

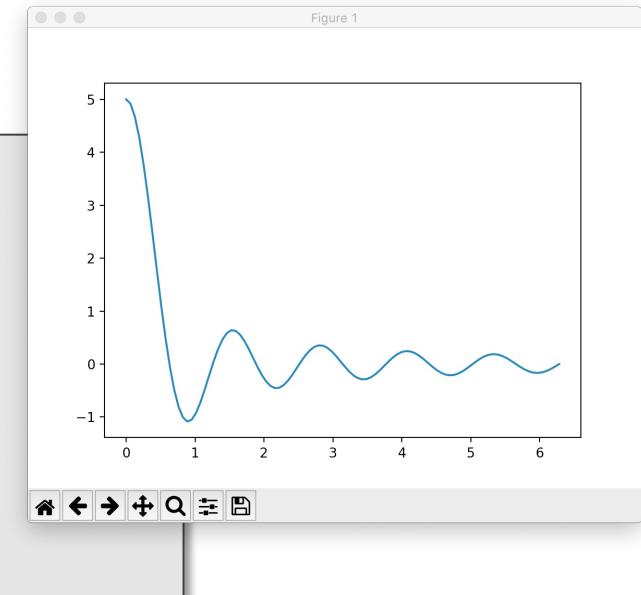
Contour plot

Polar plot

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

x = np.linspace( 0.000001, 2*np.pi, 100 )
y = 1/x * np.sin(5*x)

plt.plot(x, y)
plt.show()
```



# requests – HTTP for Humans

- **Requests** is an elegant and simple HTTP library for Python, built for human beings.

```
import requests

url = "http://api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather"
url += "?appid=d1526a9039658a6f76950cff21823aff"
url += "&units=metric"
url += "&mode=json"
url += "&q>New York"

response = requests.get(url)
if (response.status_code == 200):
    body = response.text
    decoded = response.json()
    temperature = decoded['main']['temp']
else:
    print("Error for city %s" % (city))
```



# Get the weather in New York

Use `urllib` to query [openweathermap.org](https://openweathermap.org/current) for the weather in a specified city.

Tips:

- import `urllib.request` and `json`
- build the url (see <https://openweathermap.org/current>)  
use: `appid=d1526a9039658a6f76950cff21823aff`
- use the following code to get the response:  
`site = urllib.request.urlopen(url)`  
`response = str(site.read(), encoding='UTF-8')`
- use `json` to decode the response into a Python dictionary
- get and print the temperature

# django

MVC Framework

Models

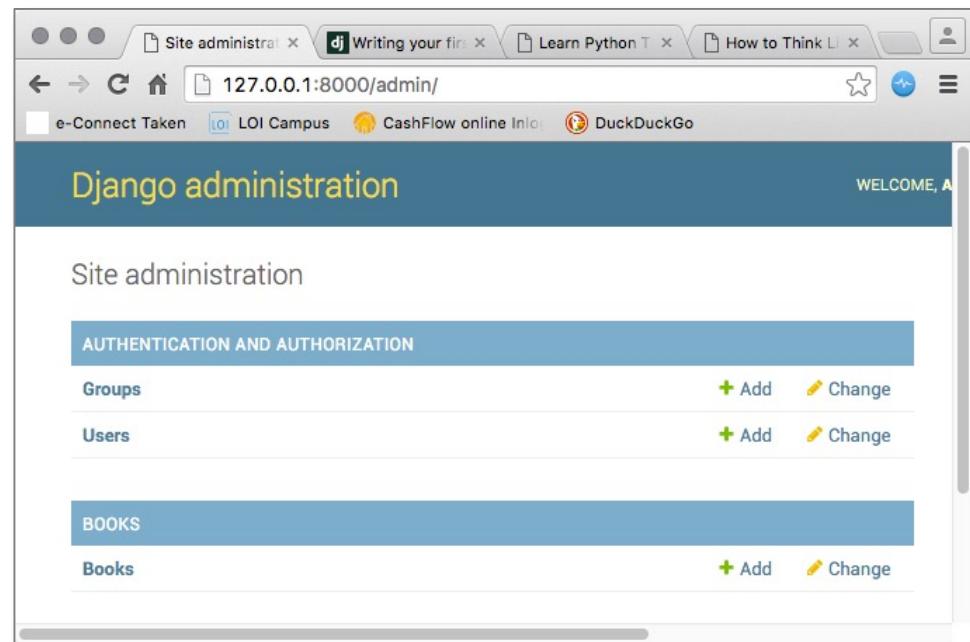
Object-Relational Mapping

URL Mapping

Views

HTML Templates

Command line bootstrap:



```
$ mkdir django-demo
$ cd django-demo
$ virtualenv -p python3.5 venv
$ . venv/bin/activate
$ pip install django
$ django-admin
$ django-admin startproject demo
$ python manage.py createsuperuser
$ python manage.py startapp books
$ python manage.py makemigrations
$ python manage.py migrate
$ python manage.py runserver
```

# Python Distributions

- Anaconda
- Active Python
- Python (X,Y)
- IPython
- Enthought Canopy
- Sage
- PyPy
- Pocket Python
- Portable Python

# Implementations

- [CPython](#) reference implementation
- [IronPython](#) (Python running on .NET)
- [Jython](#) (Python running on the Java Virtual Machine)
- [PyPy](#) (A fast python implementation with a JIT compiler)
- [Stackless Python](#) (Branch of CPython supporting microthreads)
- [MicroPython](#) (Python running on micro controllers)
- Cython
- MyPy



# Approximate PI

Write a program that uses Monte Carlo simulation to approximate pi.

1. Create a new Python module with a name like `approximate_pi.py`
2. Import the random library
3. Create a for loop that loops for say 1000000 times (**n**) or more.
4. Within each loop generate a x and a y both a random number between 0 and 1. Use `random.random()`
5. Determine the length of this vector with Pythagoras.
6. Count the number of generated vectors with length less or equal to 1.0  
Start with `n_shorter_than_1 = 0` and then `n_shorter_than_1 += 1`
7. Determine the ratio of counted vectors versus the total number of generated vectors `q = n_shorter_than_1 / n`
8. Approximate PI with `q * 4` and print the approximation.
9. Can you explain why this works?

# Style Guide for Python Code

- PEP 8 - Style Guide for Python Code

# Virtual Environment

- Separated environments

```
$ virtualenv -p python3.5 venv  
$ . venv/bin/activate
```

- Requirements file

```
$ pip list > requirements.txt  
$ pip install -r requirements.txt
```

# Ducktyping

- “If it looks like a duck and quacks like a duck, it must be a duck.”
- A programming style which does not look at an object’s type to determine if it has the right interface; instead, the method or attribute is simply called or used

# EAFP versus LBYL

- EAFP: "it's easier to ask for forgiveness than permission"
- LBYL: "look before you leap"

# Python 2

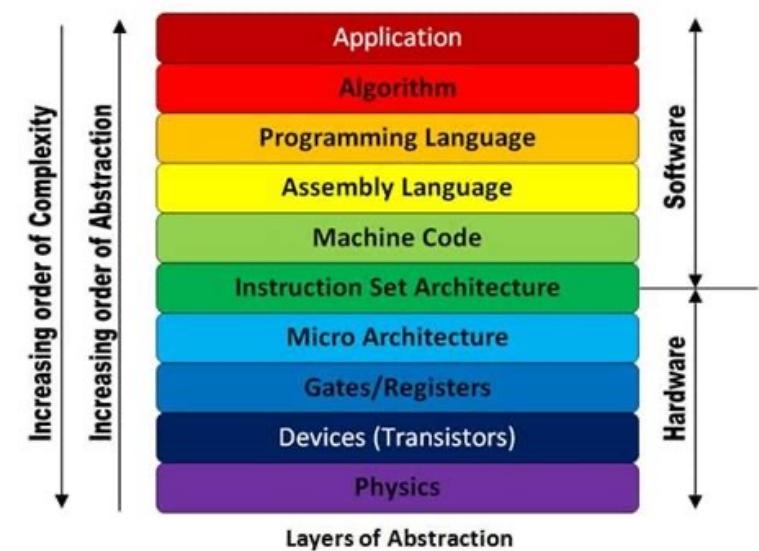
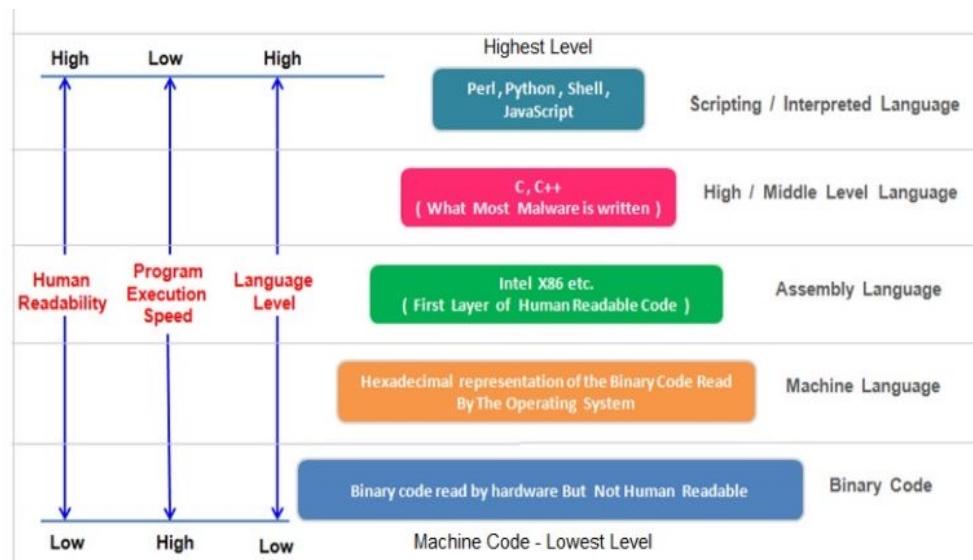
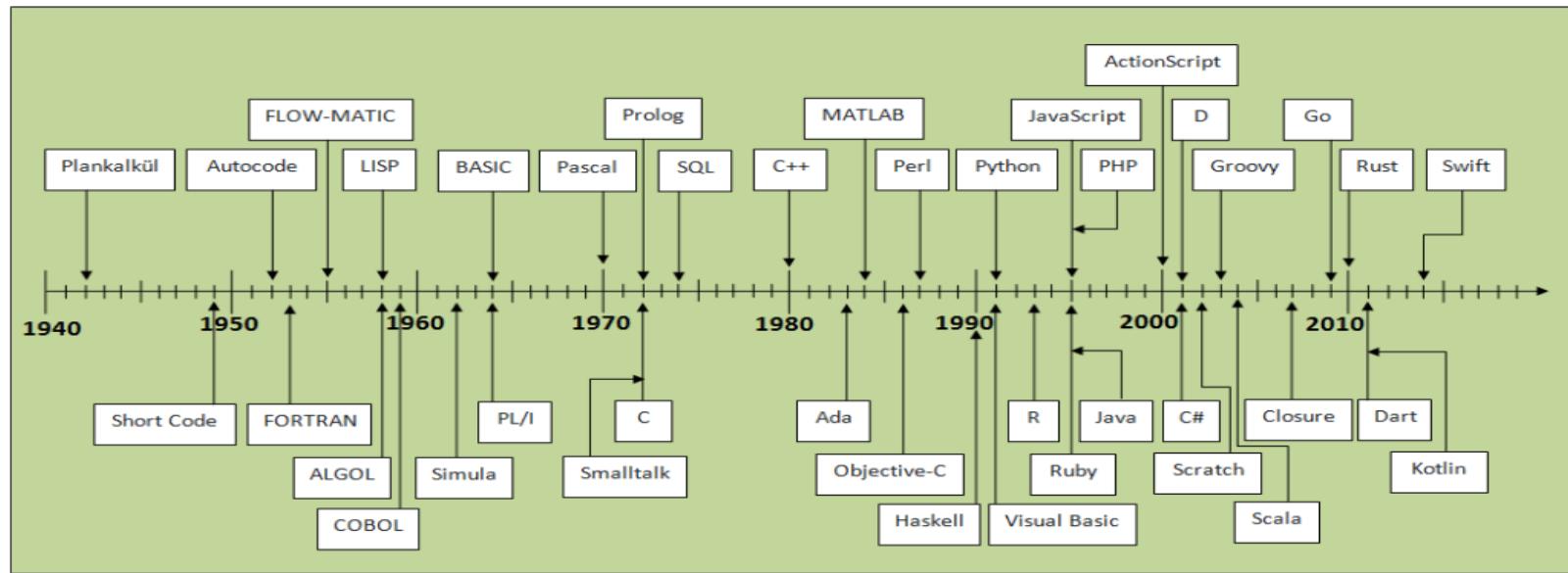
**NOT!!**

- f-string =>    `'my name is %s' % name`  
                      or  
                      `'my name is {}'.format(name)`
- print() =>    `print 'Hallo world'`  
                      or  
                      `from __future__ import print_function`

# Python 2

- Python 2
- print keyword
- from \_\_future\_\_ import print\_function
- string formatting with %
- linux os => #!/usr/local/bin/python
- editor
- run from console

# Program Languages



# NumPy nd-array

- NumPy is the fundamental scientific computing library for Python.  
It is essential to any data science toolkit.
- The key datastructure is a n-dimensional array: **ndarray**
- NumPy arrays are very much like C. They must contain a single datatype, and this allows the array to be stored in a contiguous block of memory, which makes reading the array significantly faster.

# NumPy

- import numpy as np
- Homogenous data data.dtype
- n-Dimensional array data.ndim and data.shape

```
import numpy as np  
  
data = np.array([10, 20, 30])  
data = np.arange(0, 10, 0.1)
```

# Creating a NumPy array

- `np.array(iterable)`
- `np.arange(start, stop, step)`
- `np.linspace(start, stop, count)`
- `np.empty(shape)`
- `np.zeros(shape)`
- `np.ones(shape)`
- `np.full(shape, fill_value)`

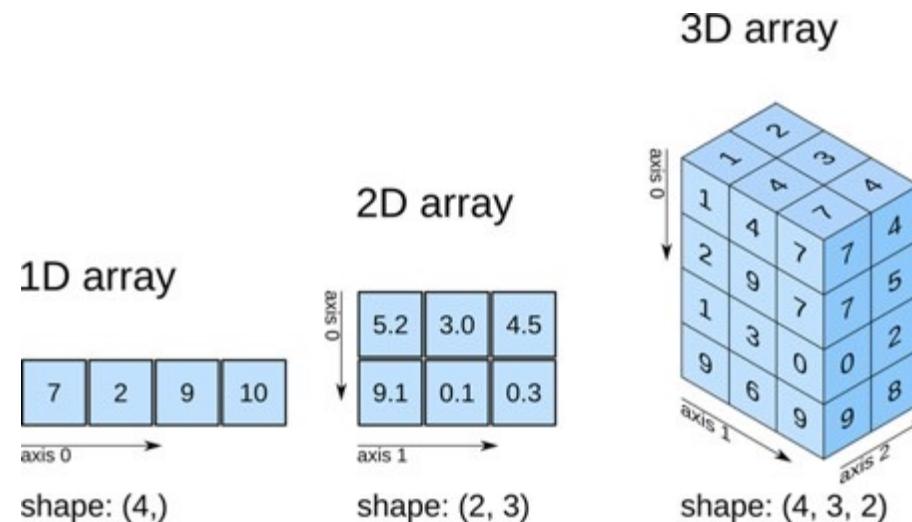
# Inspection

- `dtype`
- `ndim`
- `shape`
- `info()`

```
a = np.array([1, 2, 3])  
  
a.dtype  
a.ndim  
a.shape
```

# Shape and Reshape

- shape tuple
- reshape method                   `np.arange(36).reshape(3, 4, 3)`
- axis



# Indexing and Slicing

- n-dimensional index
- n-dimensional slicing
- boolean indexing
- fancy index with lists

```
m = np.arange(1, 13).reshape((3, 4))

m[1]

m[1, 2]

a = np.arange(1, 13)

a[a > 6]

a[[6, 1, 4, 8]]
```

# Vectorized operations

- Element wise arithmetic
- Vectorized operations on all elements

No more for-loops !!  
No more comprehensions !!

```
a = np.array([1, 2, 3])
b = a + 1          # => [2, 3, 4]
c = np.sin(b)
```

```
a = np.array([1, 2, 3])
b = np.array([5, 6, 7])
c = a + b          # => [6, 8, 10]
```

# Unary ufuncs

- abs, fabs
- sqrt
- square
- exp
- log, log10
- log2, log1p
- sign
- ceil
- floor
- rint
- modf
- isnan
- isfinite, isinf
- sin, cos, tan
- sinh, cosh, tanh
- arcsin, arccos, arctan
- arcsinh, arccosh, arctanh
- radians, degrees
- logical\_not

# Binary ufuncs

- add (+)
- subtract (-)
- multiply (\*)
- divide (/)
- floor\_divide (//)
- power (\*\*)
- mod (%)
- maximum, fmax
- minimum, fmin
- copysign
- greater (>)
- greater\_equal ( $\geq$ )
- less (<)
- less\_equal ( $\leq$ )
- equal ( $=$ )
- not\_equal ( $\neq$ )
- logical\_and ( $\&$ )
- logical\_or ( $\mid$ )
- logical\_xor ( $\wedge$ )

# Additional functions

## statistics

- mean
- average
- median
- std
- var
- percentile
- quantile
- histogram

- inner
- outer
- linalg.det
- linalg.eig
- linalg.inv

## linear algebra

- dot

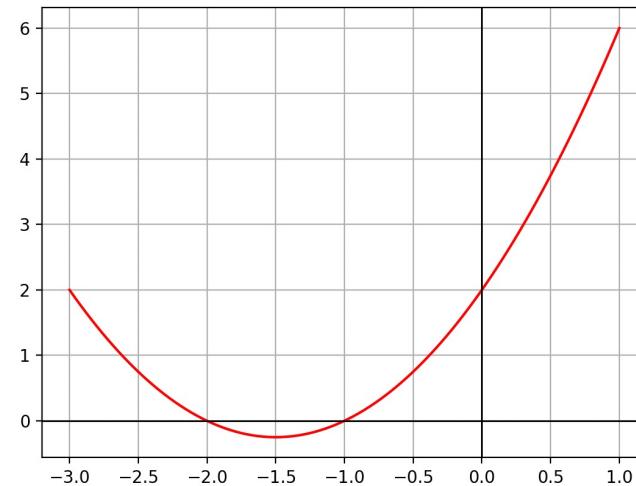
# Polynomial

```
from numpy.polynomial import Polynomial
```

- `f = Polynomial([2, 3, 1])`
- `f = Polynomial.fromroots([-2, -1])`

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \Rightarrow \\ \text{Polynomial}([c, b, a])$$

```
f = np.polynomial.Polynomial([2, 3, 1])
x = np.linspace(-3, 1, 100)
y = f(x)
```



# Random module

- `np.random.randint(lowest, highest, size)`
  - `np.random.rand(size)`
  - `np.random.uniform(low, high, size)`
  - `np.random.randn(size)`
  - `np.random.normal(loc, scale, size)`
  - `np.random.binomial(n, p)`
  - ... many more distributions
- 
- `np.random.shuffle(array)`
  - `np.random.choice(array, size)`

# Date & time values

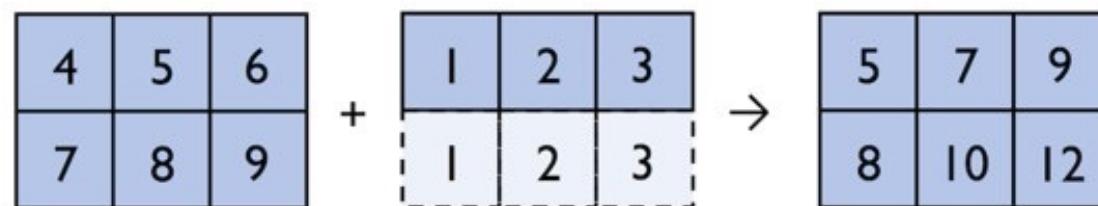
- `dt = np.datetime64('2005-02-25T03:30')`
- date units - years ('Y'), months ('M'), weeks ('W'), days ('D')
- time units - hours ('h'), minutes ('m'), seconds ('s'), milliseconds ('ms'), ...
- `np.timedelta64(1, 'D')`
- datetime calculations

```
np.arange('2005-02', '2005-03', dtype='datetime64[D]')
```

# Broadcasting

- Operations between two array with different sizes.
- The smallest array is extended to the size of the largest.
- Then the operation is preformed

```
np.array([[4, 5, 6],  
         [7, 8, 9]]) + np.array([1, 2, 3]):
```



# View versus Copy

- Views are memory-efficient since they do not duplicate the data  
They simply provide a different perspective on the same data.
- `copy()`
- `view()`
- Slicing operations are views into an array

<http://www.pythontutor.com/visualize.html#mode=edit>

# Simple Plots with Matplotlib

- Line            `plt.plot(x, y)`
- Histogram     `plt.hist(x)`
- Scatter        `plt.scatter(x, y)`
- Box            `plt.boxplot(x)`

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

x = np.array([0, 6])
y = np.array([0, 250])

plt.plot(x, y)
plt.show()
```

[https://www.w3schools.com/python/matplotlib\\_getting\\_started.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/python/matplotlib_getting_started.asp)

# SciPy

Basic functions

Special functions (scipy.special)

Integration (scipy.integrate)

Optimization (scipy.optimize)

Interpolation (scipy.interpolate)

Fourier Transforms (scipy.fftpack)

Signal Processing (scipy.signal)

Linear Algebra (scipy.linalg)

Sparse Eigenvalue Problems with ARPACK

Compressed Sparse Graph Routines (scipy.sparse.csgraph)

Spatial data structures and algorithms (scipy.spatial)

Statistics (scipy.stats)

Multidimensional image processing (scipy.ndimage)

File IO (scipy.io)

*SciPy is a collection of mathematical algorithms and convenience functions built on the Numpy extension of Python.*

# Matlab to Numpy

## Matlab

index from 1

1:10

linspace(1, 10, 7)

[a; b]

[a, b]

a(2:end)

sum(a)

a .^ b

a ~= b

a & b

a && b

## Numpy

index from 0

np.arange(1, 11)

np.linspace(1, 10, 7)

np.vstack(a, b)

np.hstack(a, b)

a[2:]

a.sum(axis=0)

a \*\* b

a != b

a & b

a and b

[Cheatsheet: NumPy\\_for\\_MATLAB\\_users.pdf](#)

# Additional Libraries

- matplotlib, plotly plotting
- scipy statistics, linear algebra
- statsmodels statistical models
- rasterio geospatial raster data
- geopandas GeoDataFrame
- shapely geometry Point, Polygon
- pil image processing

# Pandas

- 2 key data structures in Pandas
  - Series
  - DataFrame
- A **Series** can be understood as a 1 dimensional labelled / indexed array. You can access individual elements of this series through these labels.
- A **DataFrame** is similar to Excel workbook – you have column names referring to columns and you have rows, which can be accessed with use of row numbers. The essential difference being that column names and row numbers are known as column and row index, in case of dataframes.

<https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/>

# DataFrame

	voornaam	achternaam	woonplaats	leeftijd
0	Albert	Einstein	Leiden	46
1	Tijn	Peters	Amsterdam	26
2	Luc	Lucassen	Amsterdam	24
3	Joep	Jongsma	Utrecht	24

- 2-dimensional
- Each **column** represents a different variable or characteristic and can be a different data type, such as floats, integers, or strings.
- Each **row** of the data frame is a separate observation or instance with its own set of values.
- Ordered collection of columns
- Each column with a different data type
- Row and column index
- Like a dict of Series all sharing the same index
- Optional hierarchical indexing

# Series

- One-dimensional sequence of values
- Associated array of data labels called its **index**
- Like a fixed-length dict
- A homogeneous data type: **dtype**
- One single column in a DataFrame is a Series

```
0    Leiden
1    Amsterdam
2    Amsterdam
3    Utrecht
Name: woonplaats, dtype: object
```

# Building a DataFrame

- `pd.DataFrame( .. )`

Parameters :

- **data** ndarray (structured or homogeneous), Iterable, dict, or DataFrameDict can contain Series, arrays, constants, or list-like objects.
- **index** Index or array-likeIndex to use for resulting frame. Will default to RangeIndex if no indexing information part of input data and no index provided.
- **columns** Index or array-likeColumn labels to use for resulting frame. Will default to RangeIndex (0, 1, 2, ..., n) if no column labels are provided.
- **dtype** dtype, default NoneData type to force. Only a single dtype is allowed. If None, infer.
- **copy** bool, default FalseCopy data from inputs. Only affects DataFrame / 2d ndarray input.

- `pd.DataFrame.from_dict()`
- `pd.DataFrame.from_records()`

# Data Ingestion

- read\_csv
- read\_table
- read\_fwf
- read\_clipboard
- read\_excel
- read\_hdf
- read\_html
- read\_json
- read\_msgpack
- read\_pickle
- read\_sas
- read\_sql
- read\_stata
- read\_feather

```
import pandas as pd

filename = r'filename.csv'      # full or relative path to file
df = pd.read_csv(filename, sep=',', quotecharstr='''')
```

# Exploration

- `ndim`
  - `shape`
  - `dtypes`
  - `size`
  - `axes`
  - `index`
  - `columns`
  - `head()`
  - `tail()`
  - `describe()`
  - `count()`
  - `value_counts()`
- 
- `info()`

# Data Types

Pandas dtype	Python type	NumPy type	Usage
object	str or mixed	string_, unicode_, mixed types	Text or mixed numeric and non-numeric values
int64	int	int_, int8, int16, int32, int64, uint8, uint16, uint32, uint64	Integer numbers
float64	float	float_, float16, float32, float64	Floating point numbers
bool	bool	bool_	True/False values
datetime64	NA	datetime64[ns]	Date and time values
timedelta[ns]	NA	NA	Differences between two datetimes
category	NA	NA	Finite list of text values
string	str	string_ ,	Text values

# Data type conversion

- `series.astype('int')`
  - `series.astype('float')`
  - `series.astype('string')`
  - `series.astype('category')`
- 
- `pd.to_numeric(arg)`
  - `pd.to_datetime(arg, format=None, unit=None)`
  - `pd.to_timedelta(arg, unit=None)`

# Column names

- `df.columns` column names
- Rename columns `df.rename({columns=[...]} )`
- Hierarchical indexing with tuples



# Index

- df.index row index
  - Set index df.set\_index(keys, ...)
  - Reset index df.reset\_index(...)
  - Reindexing df.reindex(...)
    - index
    - columns
    - methodNaN filling method: ffill, bfill, nearest
  - Hierarchical indexing with tuples

# Indexing and slicing

- Indexing, Selection, Filtering:

- index
- slicing
- boolean slicing
- fancy slicing

- brackets

select columns or filter rows

- label oriented indexing

.loc[..., ...] or .at[..., ...]

- integer-location based indexing

.iloc[..., ...] or .iat[..., ...]

```
df[df['col1']=='ABC']
df[['col2', 'col1', 'col3']]
df.loc[df['col1']=='ABC', ['col2', 'col1', 'col3']]
```

# Hierarchical Indexing

- multiple indexes
  - partial indexing
- 
- df.swaplevel()
  - df.droplevel()
  - df.reorder\_levels()

Provincie	Stad	kengetal
UT	Utrecht	030
	Amersfoort	033
NH	Amsterdam	020
	Haarlem	023
ZH	Rotterdam	010
	Den Haag	070

# Missing data

- sentinel value
  - pd.NA
  - pd.NaT
  - np.nan from NumPy
  - None from Python
- methods
  - pd.isna()
  - pd.notna()
  - df.dropna(axis=..., subset=...)
  - df.fillna(value=..., method='...')

# Duplicates

- `unique()`
- `is_unique()`
- `duplicated(keep='...')`      `keep = 'first', 'last', False`
- `drop_duplicates(keep='...')`
- `value_counts()`

# Outliers

Where do the outliers come from?

Randomness, Errors, Skewed, Interesting

Methods to find Outliers:

- Tukey's method (Box Whiskers)
- Z-score
- MADe – Median Absolute Deviation
- Generalized ESD

# Vectorized String Functions

- len
- count
- endswith, startswith, contains
- strip, rstrip, lstrip
- lower, upper, capitalize, title
- ljust, rjust
- join, split
- find, rfind, index, rindex
- regular expressions: match, findall, extract, replace

```
df['namen'].str.upper()
df['namen'].str.find('bert')
df['namen'].str.count('e')
df['namen'].str.match(r'.*bert')
```

# Categorical Data

- `pd.Categorical(values, categories=None, ordered=None)`
- `series.astype('category')`
- `series.unique()`
- `series.nunique()`
- `series.value_counts()`

# Discretization and Binning

- `pd.cut(data, bins, labels=...)`
- `pd.qcut(data, q, labels=...)`
  
- `numpy.histogram(data, bins)`

# Sorting

- df.sort\_values()
- df.sort\_index()

# Merging

- pd.concat()
- pd.merge(left, right)
- df.merge(right, left\_on=None, right\_on=None, suffixes=('\_x', '\_y'))
- df.join(right, on=None, how='left', lsuffix='', rsuffix '')
- df.combine()
- Series.map()
- Series.replace()

# Aggregation

- `df.groupby(by='...')`
- followed by:
  - `.sum()` or `.agg(np.sum)` or `.agg('sum')`
  - `.size()` or `.agg(np.size)` or `.agg('size')`
  - `.mean()` or `.agg(np.mean)` or `.agg('mean')`

<https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/version/0.23/api.html#id39>

<a href="#">GroupBy.all([skipna])</a>
<a href="#">GroupBy.any([skipna])</a>
<a href="#">GroupBy.bfill([limit])</a>
<a href="#">GroupBy.count()</a>
<a href="#">GroupBy.cumcount([ascending])</a>
<a href="#">GroupBy.ffill([limit])</a>
<a href="#">GroupBy.first(**kwargs)</a>
<a href="#">GroupBy.head([n])</a>
<a href="#">GroupBy.last(**kwargs)</a>
<a href="#">GroupBy.max(**kwargs)</a>
<a href="#">GroupBy.mean(*args, **kwargs)</a>
<a href="#">GroupBy.median(**kwargs)</a>
<a href="#">GroupBy.min(**kwargs)</a>
<a href="#">GroupBy.ngroup([ascending])</a>
<a href="#">GroupBy.nth(n[, dropna])</a>
<a href="#">GroupBy.ohlc()</a>
<a href="#">GroupBy.prod(**kwargs)</a>
<a href="#">GroupBy.rank([method, ascending, na_option, ...])</a>
<a href="#">GroupBy.pct_change([periods, fill_method, ...])</a>
<a href="#">GroupBy.size()</a>
<a href="#">GroupBy.sem([ddof])</a>
<a href="#">GroupBy.std([ddof])</a>
<a href="#">GroupBy.sum(**kwargs)</a>
<a href="#">GroupBy.var([ddof])</a>
<a href="#">GroupBy.tail([n])</a>

# Reshaping and Pivoting

- **pd.pivot:**
  - from "long" to "wide" format
- **pd.stack:**
  - this "rotates" or pivots from the columns in the data to the rows
- **pd.unstack:**
  - this pivots from the rows into the columns
- **pd.pivot\_table:**
  - pivot with aggregation
- **pd.crosstab:**
  - a simple cross tabulation of two (or more) factors.
- **pd.melt:**
  - Unpivot a DataFrame from "wide" to "long" format
- **pd.wide\_to\_long**

Less flexible but more user-friendly than melt.

# Pivot

- Long to wide format
- No duplicates

```
df.pivot(index='foo',  
         columns='bar',  
         values='baz')
```

	foo	bar	baz	zoo
0	one	A	1	x
1	one	B	2	y
2	one	C	3	z
3	two	A	4	q
4	two	B	5	w
5	two	C	6	t

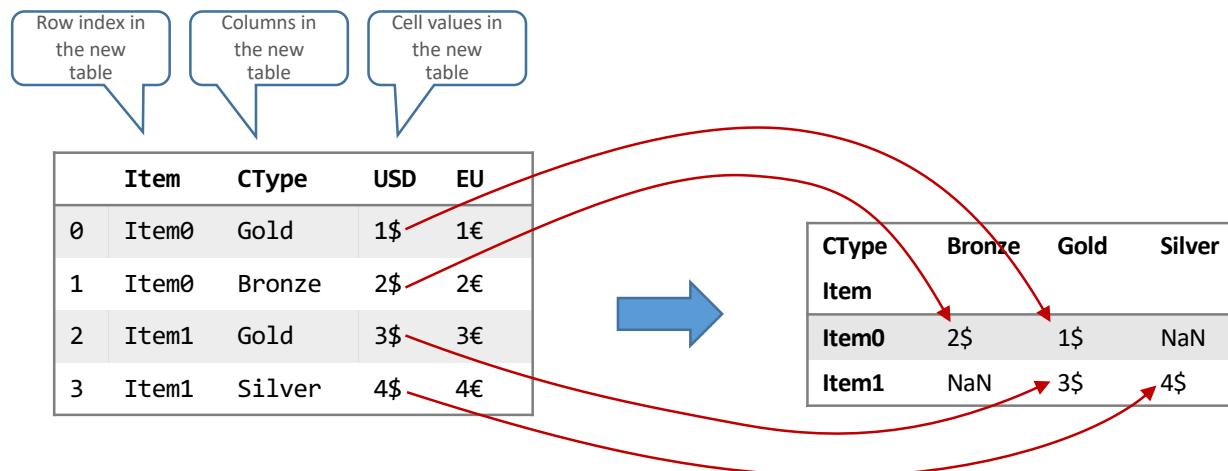


	bar	A	B	C
foo				
one	1	2	3	
two	4	5	6	

# Pivot

- Long to wide format
- No duplicates

```
df.pivot(index = 'Item',
          columns = ' CType',
          values = 'USD')
```



[Reshaping in Pandas - Pivot, Pivot-Table, Stack, and Unstack explained with Pictures](#)

# Pivot\_Table

- crosstable with aggregation

```
pd.pivot_table(df,
               values = 'D',
               index = [ 'A', 'B'],
               columns = [ 'C'],
               aggfunc = np.sum,
               fill_value = 0)
```

	A	B	C	D	E
0	foo	one	small	1	2
1	foo	one	large	2	4
2	foo	one	large	2	5
3	foo	two	small	3	5
4	foo	two	small	3	6
5	bar	one	large	4	6
6	bar	one	small	5	8
7	bar	two	small	6	9
8	bar	two	large	7	9



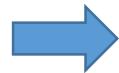
A	B	C	large	small
		one	4	5
bar	one		7	6
	two		0	6
foo	one		4	1
	two		0	6

# Melt

Unpivot a DataFrame from wide to long format.

```
df.melt(id_vars=[ 'A' ],  
        value_vars=[ 'B' , 'C' ])
```

	A	B	C
0	a	1	2
1	b	3	4
2	c	5	6



	A	variable	value
0	a	B	1
1	b	B	3
2	c	B	5
3	a	C	2
4	b	C	4
5	c	C	6

# Stack and Unstack

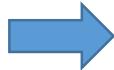
- Stack the prescribed level(s) from columns to index
- Unstack the prescribed levels(s) from index to columns

weigh		
	t	poun
	kg	ds
cat	1	2
dog	2	4



weight		
cat	kg	1
	pounds	2
dog	kg	2
	pounds	4

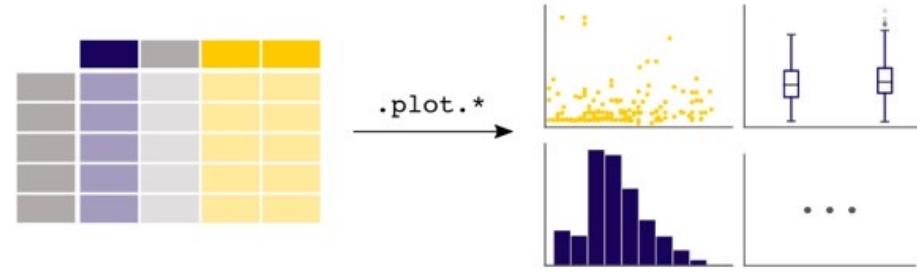
weight		
cat	kg	1
	pounds	2
dog	kg	2
	pounds	4



weigh		
	t	poun
	kg	ds
cat	1	2
dog	2	4

# Plotting

- bar or barh for bar plots
- hist for histogram
- box for boxplot
- kde or density for density plots
- area for area plots
- scatter for scatter plots
- hexbin for hexagonal bin plots
- pie for pie plots



```
df.plot(kind = ...)
```

```
df.plot.bar(...)  
df.plot.hist(...)  
df.plot.scatter(...)  
df.plot.box(...)
```

Integrated with matplotlib

# Matplotlib

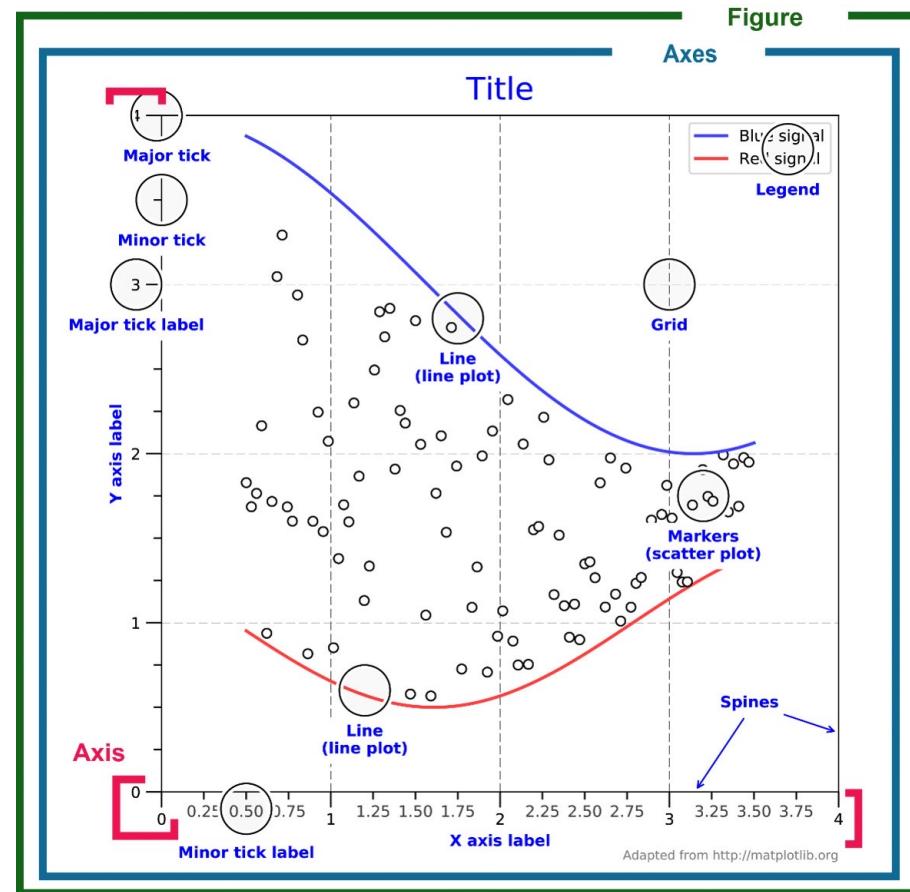
- Defining plot types – bar, line, and stacked charts
- Drawing simple sine and cosine plots
- Defining axis lengths and limits
- Defining plot line styles, properties, and format strings
- Setting ticks, labels, and grids
- Adding legends and annotations
- Moving spines to the center
- Making histograms
- Making bar charts with error bars
- Making pie charts count
- Plotting with filled areas
- Drawing scatter plots with colored markers

<https://matplotlib.org/stable/index.html>



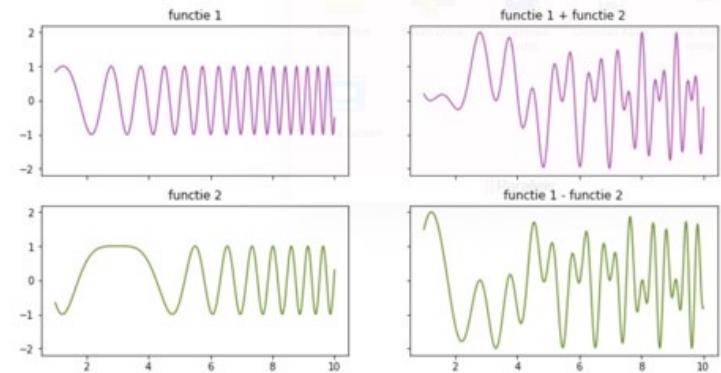
# Elements

- Figure
- Axes (subplots)
- Title
- Spine
- Grid
- Axis labels
- Ticks
- Tick labels
- Legend
- Line
- Markers
- Patches



# Figure, axes and subplots

- plt.subplots(nrows, ncols, ...)



```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(2, 2, sharey=True, sharex=True, figsize=(12, 6))

ax[0,0].plot(x, y1, color='darkmagenta', linewidth=1.5, alpha=0.7)
ax[0,0].set_title('functiion 1')
ax[0,1].plot(x, y1+y2, color='darkmagenta', linewidth=1.5, alpha=0.7)
ax[0,1].set_title('function 1 + function 2')
ax[1,0].plot(x, y2, color='olivedrab', linewidth=1.5)
ax[1,0].set_title('function 2')
ax[1,1].plot(x, y1-y2, color='olivedrab', linewidth=1.5)
ax[1,1].set_title('function 1 - function 2')

plt.show()
```

# Plot types

## Pairwise data

- Line plot
- Scatter
- Bar

- Error Bars

## Gridded data:

- Image plot
- Contour plot
- Quiver

## Statistical distributions

- Histogram
- Box
- Violin
- Pie

## 3D and volumetric data

- Scatter
- Surface
- Wireframe

[https://matplotlib.org/stable/plot\\_types/index.html](https://matplotlib.org/stable/plot_types/index.html)

# Styling

- Defining plot line styles, properties, and format strings
  - markers
  - color
  - background color
  - ticks
  - labels
  - grids
  - legend
  - annotations
  - spines

# Colors

- built-in: 'b', 'g', 'r', 'c', 'm', 'y', 'k', 'w'
- named colors: coral, springgreen
- rgnamed cb: (0.1, 0.3, 0.5)
- rgba: (0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.8)
- hexadecimal color code: '#ef34aa'
- grayscale string: '0.3'
- color cycle colors: 'C0', 'C1', ...
- from a listed color map
- from a continuous color map

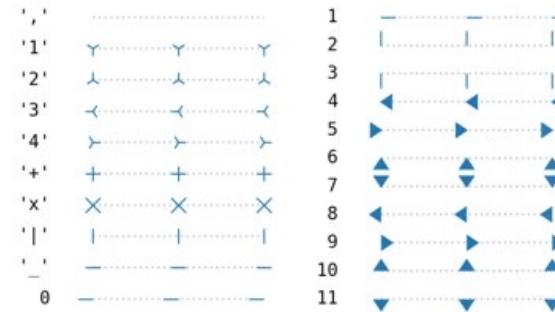


<https://matplotlib.org/stable/users/explain/colors/colors.html#sphx-glr-users-explain-colors-colors-py>

# Line style and Markers

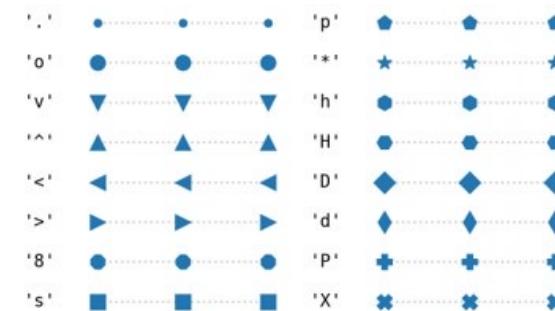
## linestyle

- solid
- dashed
- dashdot
- dotted
- dash tuple (offset, (on\_off\_seq))



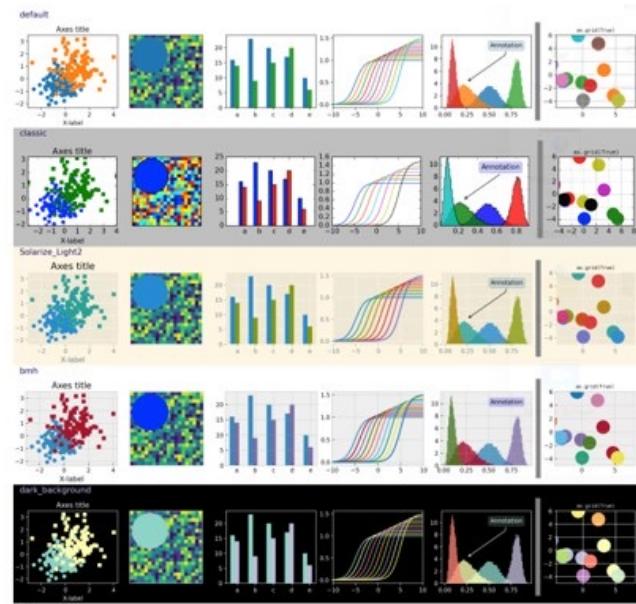
## markers:

- circle: 'o'
- cross : 'x'
- plus sign : '+'
- filled plus sign : 'P'
- filled diamond : 'D'
- square : 's'  
[https://matplotlib.org/stable/gallery/lines\\_bars\\_and\\_markers/linestyles.html](https://matplotlib.org/stable/gallery/lines_bars_and_markers/linestyles.html)
- triangle : 'v'  
[https://matplotlib.org/stable/gallery/lines\\_bars\\_and\\_markers/marker\\_reference.html](https://matplotlib.org/stable/gallery/lines_bars_and_markers/marker_reference.html)



# Style sheet

- `matplotlib.style.available`
- `matplotlib.style.use('classic')`

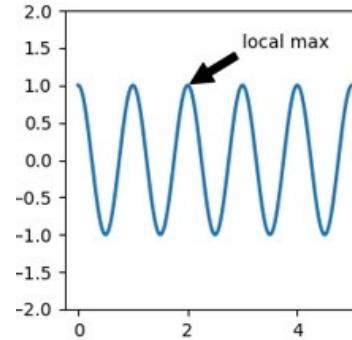


[https://matplotlib.org/stable/gallery/style\\_sheets/style\\_sheets\\_reference.html](https://matplotlib.org/stable/gallery/style_sheets/style_sheets_reference.html)

# Annotations and patches

## Annotations

- `ax.text(x, y, s, fontsize=12)`
- `ax.annotate('important', xy=(), xytext=(), arrowprops={'arrowstyle': '->'})`



## Patches

- `ax.add_patch()`
  - Rectangle, Circle, Ellipse, Arc, Wedge, Polygon, Arrow
- `PatchCollection(list of patches)`

# Seaborn

- Seaborn is a Python visualization library based on matplotlib.
- It provides a high-level interface for drawing attractive statistical graphics.
- Seaborn aims to make visualization a central part of exploring and understanding data.
- If matplotlib “tries to make easy things easy and hard things possible”, seaborn tries to make a well-defined set of hard things easy too.

<https://seaborn.pydata.org/>

# Graph Types

## Plots

- scatterplot
- lineplot
- histplot
- kdeplot
- distplot
- lmplot
- barplot
- boxplot
- violinplot

## Figure level

- heatmap
- relplot
- displot
- catplot

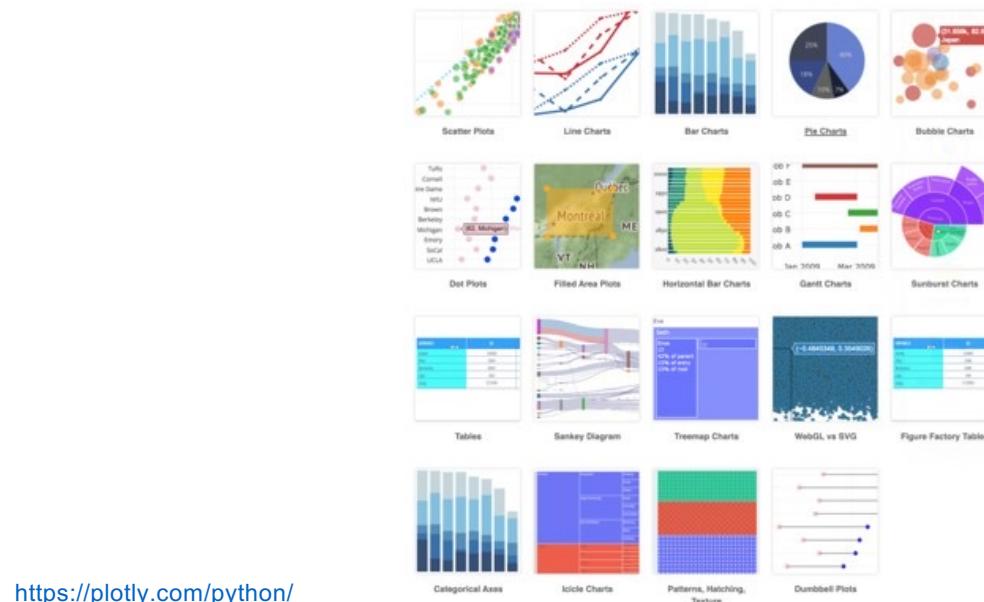
## Multi plots

- FacetGrid
- pairplot
- jointplot

<https://seaborn.pydata.org/api.html>

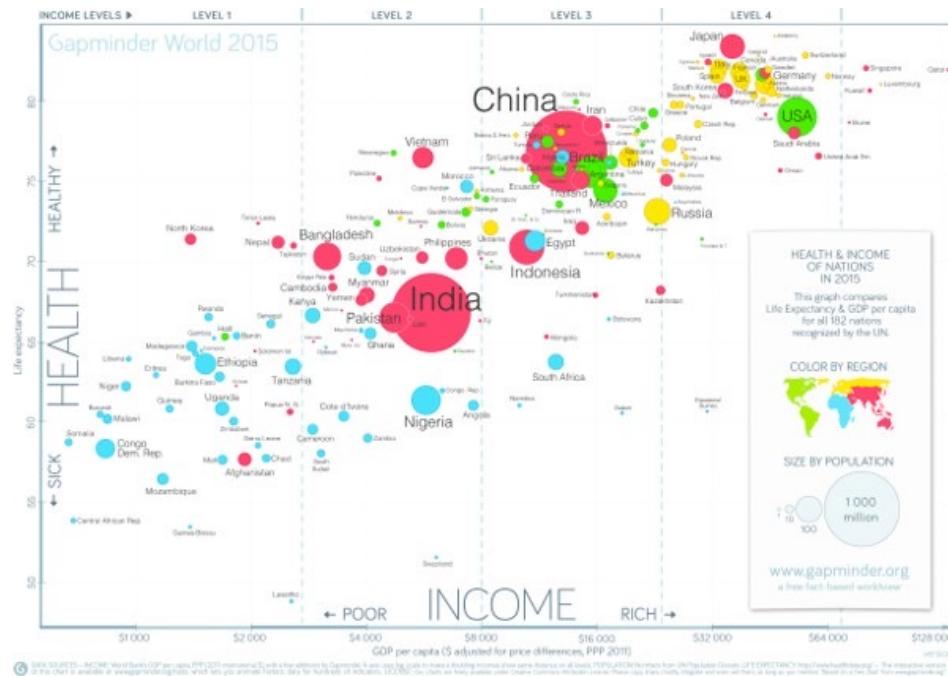
# Plotly & Dash

- Built on top of the Plotly JavaScript library ([plotly.js](#))
- Beautiful interactive web-based visualizations
- Part of pure Python-built web applications using Dash.



# Visualizing Additional Dimensions

- Plot Aesthetics
- Marker shape
- Marker size
- Marker color
- 3D plots
- Contour plots

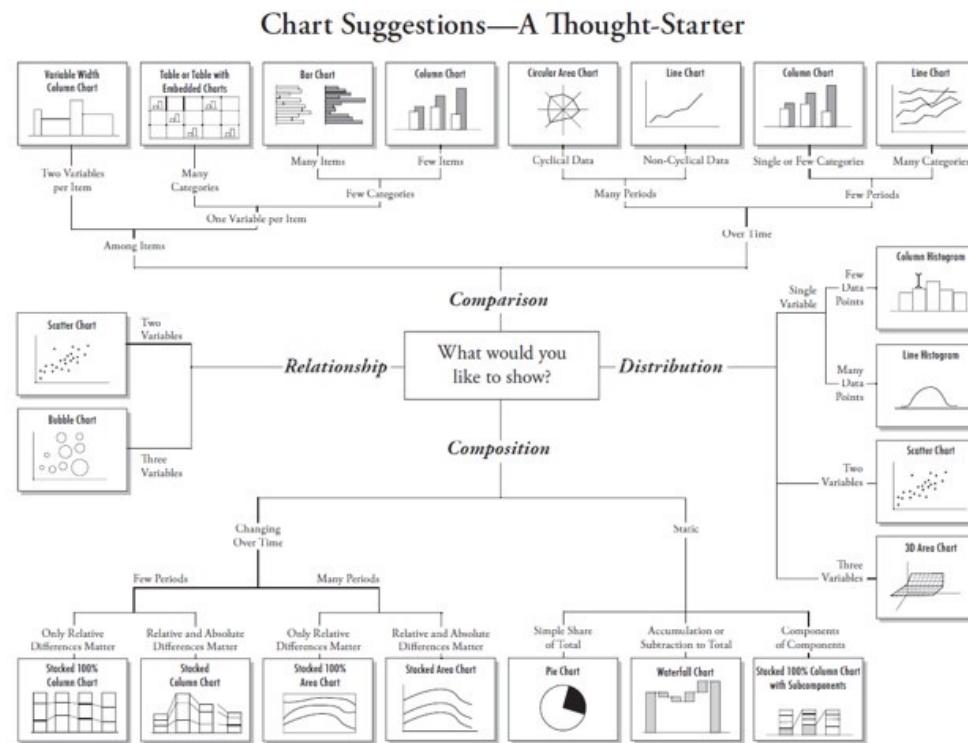


<https://www.gapminder.org/tools/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hVimVzgtD6w>

# Use the Right Plot

- Composition
- Distribution
- Relationship
- Comparison



<https://eazychart.com/img/blog/chart-suggestions.jpg>