

# Data science for everyone

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Feb. 10, 2020

3.1: Introduction to Python

# ANNOUNCEMENTS

1. Lab 0 due Wed., Feb. 12, 8p
2. Homework 1 due Tue., Feb. 18, 8p
3. It's DS major/minor and DS-CS joint major declaration kickoff day!
  1. Declare a major/minor in DS [here](#)!
  2. Declare a joint major in DS-CS [here](#)!

Questions:  
[cds-undergraduate@nyu.edu](mailto:cds-undergraduate@nyu.edu)

# Outline

0. Wrap up causality from Lecture 2.2

- 1. Programming background
- 2. The art & science of programming
- 3. Python building blocks

SEE LECTURE 2.2 SLIDES

One more example

Combining selecting on the DV with necessary  
and sufficient conditions

Selecting on the DV: Example from the *NYT* Nonfiction Bestseller List

Book	DV: Best-seller?	Memoir?	Female author?	Political figure?	Social issue?	Colorful cover? (non-white background)
<i>Becoming</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<i>Educated</i>	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
<i>Maid</i>	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N

Being written by a political figure is not a **necessary** condition for being a bestselling nonfiction book

Having a colorful cover is not a **necessary** condition for being a bestselling nonfiction book

**Potential necessary conditions:** Memoir, female author, social issue; **Can't say sufficiency w/ just bestsellers**

Book	DV: Best-seller?	IV: Memoir?	IV: Female author?	IV: Political figure?	IV: Social issue?	IV: Colorful cover? (non-white background)
<i>Becoming</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<i>Educated</i>	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
<i>Maid</i>	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
<i>Women Rowing North</i>	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
	Being about a social issue may be a necessary but not sufficient condition					
<i>Inheritance</i>	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
	In this sample of 6 books only, being female also may be necessary but not sufficient					
<i>Factfulness</i>	N	N	N	N	Y	N

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# COMPUTER PROGRAM

- Set of instructions to tell a computer what to do
- It's a way of telling a computer how to solve a specific problem
  - Usually requires telling it to solve a set of smaller problems first
- Example problem: Making a video game
  - Sub-problems:
    - How far or fast to move the character when you indicate →
    - What happens when the character runs into an object
    - What the background looks like, how it changes



# SUPER MARIO BROS.



# PROGRAMMING

- Lots of approaches to programming
  - Write entire programs from scratch
  - Buy other people's programs completely (e.g., an app)
  - Fold existing programs into your own (e.g., import a module or package)
  - Use an existing program and modify it to do what you want

# COMPONENTS OF A PROGRAM

- Source code:
  - Human-readable code that you're writing to tell the computer what to do
- Translation to computer:
  - Compiler: translates source code into object code or machine code
  - Interpreter: executes source code line by line
- Interpreters: Easier to build, slower to run
- Writing source code: Programming, coding, software developing
  - Individually, in teams, in massive groups

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# PROGRAMMING

- One often hard part is figuring out what the sub-problems are
  - It's a high-level logic and architecture challenge more than knowing the vocabulary or a long list of commands (tools)
  - But, more tools → more solutions you can think of
- It can be both conceptually challenging and often just flat-out time-consuming
  - To build all the steps
  - Debugging!!! (BTW: Scientific method works here, too!)
- Creativity is an asset
  - Analogies: Designing experiments; filmmaking

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# PYTHON BUILDING BLOCKS

Arithmetic

“Expressions” in  
textbook

Naming  
objects

“Names” using an  
assignment statement  
in textbook

Built-in  
functions

Call expressions in  
textbook

Modules &  
packages

More on this in  
lecture 3.2

Ch. 3 of *Inferential Thinking*  
(and all over the Internet!)

# ARITHMETIC

- Mathematical expressions in Python
- Basically, using Python as a calculator

$2+3$

$4*8$

$12+8*4$



# NAMING OBJECTS

- Assign a name to something you've created
- Allows you to use it again and again without re-creating
- Generally, we try to assign names that are useful, clear, informative, easy to re-type (for time and so we are less likely to make errors)!

```
price = 2+3
```

```
myformula = 12+8*4
```

# BUILT-IN FUNCTIONS

- Python has built-in functions that perform specific operations
- We can call them using specific syntax (generally relatively intuitive!)
- If we want to do something more than what's built in, we either need to import a module or package (lecture 3.2) or create our own (in coming weeks)

```
abs ( -6 )
```

```
max ( 4 , 8 , 9 )
```

# PACKAGES & MODULES

- Beyond relatively basic/general built-in functions, we will want to conduct more complicated processes with our code
- We can use more specialized and sophisticated built-in functions by importing entire packages or specific modules within that package
- These come with their own built-in functions, which we can use directly, or fold into further, more complicated, functions we write ourselves
- Every (good) package has its own documentation and examples (and informal support on forums, etc.)

```
import math
```

```
import numpy as np
```

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