Computational Linguistics HC2

Introduction to Python

Meaghan Fowlie

Lecture 2

Today

Python

Jupyter Notebooks

IDEs & Mini-assignment

Terminal

Git

Outline for Section 1

Python

Jupyter Notebooks
IDEs & Mini-assignment
Terminal

Git

▶ This course uses the programming language Python

- ▶ This course uses the programming language Python
- ► If it's completely new to you, that's fine! We teach Python from scratch

- ▶ This course uses the programming language Python
- ▶ If it's completely new to you, that's fine! We teach Python from scratch
- ► If you have never programmed before, you may need some extra help, but the materials are designed for beginners.

► Python interpreter: turns Python code, line by line, into something the computer can execute

- Python interpreter: turns Python code, line by line, into something the computer can execute
 - Installing Anaconda installs Python

- Python interpreter: turns Python code, line by line, into something the computer can execute
 - Installing Anaconda installs Python
 - You can use Anaconda to make an "environment" (A Python interpreter and some Python packages) for a specific use.

- Python interpreter: turns Python code, line by line, into something the computer can execute
 - Installing Anaconda installs Python
 - You can use Anaconda to make an "environment" (A Python interpreter and some Python packages) for a specific use.
 - There are several ways to make a Python interpreter run on some Python code. We'll see as we go along today.

- Python interpreter: turns Python code, line by line, into something the computer can execute
 - Installing Anaconda installs Python
 - You can use Anaconda to make an "environment" (A Python interpreter and some Python packages) for a specific use.
 - There are several ways to make a Python interpreter run on some Python code. We'll see as we go along today.
- Python file: a plain-text file containing Python code

- Python interpreter: turns Python code, line by line, into something the computer can execute
 - Installing Anaconda installs Python
 - You can use Anaconda to make an "environment" (A Python interpreter and some Python packages) for a specific use.
 - There are several ways to make a Python interpreter run on some Python code. We'll see as we go along today.
- Python file: a plain-text file containing Python code
 - File suffix .py, e.g. my_python_file.py

- Python interpreter: turns Python code, line by line, into something the computer can execute
 - Installing Anaconda installs Python
 - You can use Anaconda to make an "environment" (A Python interpreter and some Python packages) for a specific use.
 - There are several ways to make a Python interpreter run on some Python code. We'll see as we go along today.
- Python file: a plain-text file containing Python code
 - File suffix .py, e.g. my_python_file.py
 - Technically can open in any plain-text file editor, but usually it's best to open it in an Integrated Development Environment like Spyder (comes with Anaconda) or VSCode.

- Python interpreter: turns Python code, line by line, into something the computer can execute
 - Installing Anaconda installs Python
 - You can use Anaconda to make an "environment" (A Python interpreter and some Python packages) for a specific use.
 - There are several ways to make a Python interpreter run on some Python code. We'll see as we go along today.
- Python file: a plain-text file containing Python code
 - File suffix .py, e.g. my_python_file.py
 - Technically can open in any plain-text file editor, but usually it's best to open it in an Integrated Development Environment like Spyder (comes with Anaconda) or VSCode.
 - Warning: opening a Python file in some programs, like, I think, Word, can cause a bunch of weirdness in the formatting that is hard to see and hard to fix.

- Python interpreter: turns Python code, line by line, into something the computer can execute
 - Installing Anaconda installs Python
 - You can use Anaconda to make an "environment" (A Python interpreter and some Python packages) for a specific use.
 - There are several ways to make a Python interpreter run on some Python code. We'll see as we go along today.
- Python file: a plain-text file containing Python code
 - File suffix .py, e.g. my_python_file.py
 - ► Technically can open in any plain-text file editor, but usually it's best to open it in an Integrated Development Environment like Spyder (comes with Anaconda) or VSCode.
 - Warning: opening a Python file in some programs, like, I think, Word, can cause a bunch of weirdness in the formatting that is hard to see and hard to fix.
 - All of your hand-in assignments include Python files.



Jupyter Notebook (formerly IPython Notebook): a (technically plain-text) file that contains Python code AND Markdown code

Opens in a web browser or in some IDEs like Visual Studio if they have the right plug-ins

- Opens in a web browser or in some IDEs like Visual Studio if they have the right plug-ins
- All of your exercises are in Jupyter Notebooks

- Opens in a web browser or in some IDEs like Visual Studio if they have the right plug-ins
- ► All of your exercises are in Jupyter Notebooks
- File suffix .ipynb e.g. my_jupyter_notebook.ipynb

- Opens in a web browser or in some IDEs like Visual Studio if they have the right plug-ins
- All of your exercises are in Jupyter Notebooks
- File suffix .ipynb e.g. my_jupyter_notebook.ipynb
- Code is divided into "cells" and each cell can be edited and read by the Python interpreter individually

- Opens in a web browser or in some IDEs like Visual Studio if they have the right plug-ins
- All of your exercises are in Jupyter Notebooks
- File suffix .ipynb e.g. my_jupyter_notebook.ipynb
- Code is divided into "cells" and each cell can be edited and read by the Python interpreter individually
- Useful for teaching, demonstrating, note-taking....

Exercise

- From BB > Weekly Content > Week 1 > HC 2 download both Jupyter Notebooks and put them in the folder you are using for this class. (If you don't have one yet, make one!)
- Open Anaconda Navigator (from the Start/Application menu;
 Linux: anaconda-navigator in the terminal)
- Click on Jupyter Notebook (Jupyter Lab probably works fine too)
- It should open in a web browser automatically.
- Navigate to the class folder
- Open jupyter-notebooks.ipynb

► An Integrated Development Environment (IDE) that comes with Anaconda

- ► An Integrated Development Environment (IDE) that comes with Anaconda
- ► You'll learn more about using it in a couple of weeks

- ► An Integrated Development Environment (IDE) that comes with Anaconda
- ► You'll learn more about using it in a couple of weeks
- You can create Python files here

- ► An Integrated Development Environment (IDE) that comes with Anaconda
- You'll learn more about using it in a couple of weeks
- You can create Python files here
- You can run the Python interpreter on Python files here

- ► An Integrated Development Environment (IDE) that comes with Anaconda
- You'll learn more about using it in a couple of weeks
- You can create Python files here
- You can run the Python interpreter on Python files here
- You can open an IPython console and write lines of Python code here.

- An Integrated Development Environment (IDE) that comes with Anaconda
- You'll learn more about using it in a couple of weeks
- You can create Python files here
- You can run the Python interpreter on Python files here
- You can open an IPython console and write lines of Python code here.
- ▶ Use Spyder or another IDE for your hand-in assignments

Exercise

- From Anaconda Navigator, open Spyder
- It will open with a new Python file, probably temp.py
- Open a new file and name it my_number.py, in your course folder
- Copy and paste your Python code from jupyter-notebooks.ipynb into it.
- Save
- Push Play, and see the same output as you had in the Jupyter Notebook appear in the Console.
- Copy one line of your code into the console and hit enter, and see the same output for that line as you had in the Jupyter Notebook appear in the Console.

This is your solution to Mini-assignment 1. You can upload it to BB.



▶ You can run Python on a Python file from a console or terminal

- ▶ You can run Python on a Python file from a console or terminal
- You'll learn more about this in a couple weeks

- You can run Python on a Python file from a console or terminal
- You'll learn more about this in a couple weeks
- Recommendation: use the Anaconda console in Anaconda Navigator, if you have it and especially on Windows. It is most likely to be correctly connected to your Python interpreter.

- You can run Python on a Python file from a console or terminal
- You'll learn more about this in a couple weeks
- Recommendation: use the Anaconda console in Anaconda Navigator, if you have it and especially on Windows. It is most likely to be correctly connected to your Python interpreter.
- navigate with cd to the folder where your Python file is

- You can run Python on a Python file from a console or terminal
- You'll learn more about this in a couple weeks
- Recommendation: use the Anaconda console in Anaconda Navigator, if you have it and especially on Windows. It is most likely to be correctly connected to your Python interpreter.
- navigate with cd to the folder where your Python file is
- type python my_python_file.py and hit Enter

- You can run Python on a Python file from a console or terminal
- You'll learn more about this in a couple weeks
- Recommendation: use the Anaconda console in Anaconda Navigator, if you have it and especially on Windows. It is most likely to be correctly connected to your Python interpreter.
- navigate with cd to the folder where your Python file is
- type python my_python_file.py and hit Enter
- (You might have to type python3 instead)

Exercise

- From Anaconda Navigator, open a terminal if you have one, otherwise however you usually do.
- ► If you don't have it in Navigator and you don't know what to do, look over a classmate's shoulder for this exercise.
- In the terminal, use cd to navigate to your class folder.
 - If you want to see the contents of the current folder, type dir (for Windows) or ls (otherwise) and hit enter.
 - type cd path/to/my/cl/folder and hit enter
 - or cd path enter cd to enter ... etc
- type python my_number.py and hit enter
- See the same output again!

- 1. Jupyter Notebooks: Practicum exercises
 - These are not Python files, but they do contain Python code
 - Can be "exported" as Python files from Jupyter Notebooks

- 1. Jupyter Notebooks: Practicum exercises
 - These are not Python files, but they do contain Python code
 - Can be "exported" as Python files from Jupyter Notebooks
- 2. Python files:
 - Plain text files containing Python code
 - Create in Spyder or another IDE
 - Test in Spyder (play button) or in the terminal

- 1. Jupyter Notebooks: Practicum exercises
 - These are not Python files, but they do contain Python code
 - Can be "exported" as Python files from Jupyter Notebooks
- 2. Python files:
 - Plain text files containing Python code
 - Create in Spyder or another IDE
 - Test in Spyder (play button) or in the terminal
 - All mini-assignments are Python files

- 1. Jupyter Notebooks: Practicum exercises
 - These are not Python files, but they do contain Python code
 - Can be "exported" as Python files from Jupyter Notebooks
- 2. Python files:
 - Plain text files containing Python code
 - Create in Spyder or another IDE
 - Test in Spyder (play button) or in the terminal
 - All mini-assignments are Python files
 - Both group assignments involve multiple Python files

- 1. Jupyter Notebooks: Practicum exercises
 - These are not Python files, but they do contain Python code
 - Can be "exported" as Python files from Jupyter Notebooks

2. Python files:

- Plain text files containing Python code
- Create in Spyder or another IDE
- Test in Spyder (play button) or in the terminal
- All mini-assignments are Python files
- Both group assignments involve multiple Python files
- Taught in more detail in a later practicum

- 1. Jupyter Notebooks: Practicum exercises
 - These are not Python files, but they do contain Python code
 - Can be "exported" as Python files from Jupyter Notebooks

2. Python files:

- Plain text files containing Python code
- Create in Spyder or another IDE
- Test in Spyder (play button) or in the terminal
- All mini-assignments are Python files
- Both group assignments involve multiple Python files
- Taught in more detail in a later practicum

3. Terminal

- Probably best to open in Anaconda
- run Python interpreter on a Python file



Outline for Section 2

Python

Jupyter Notebooks

IDEs & Mini-assignment

Terminal

Git

Git version control tutorial

- Open git_tutorial.html
- This isn't really a stand-alone tutorial: please follow along with me.
- If you haven't already:
 - Install GitHub Desktop (see BB for instructions and links)
 - Make a GitHub account
 - Download all files from Blackboard
- Alexander and I are here to answer questions when you're doing exercises