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A HOPEFULLY GENTLE INTRODUCTION TO PYTHON

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OBJECTIVES FOR TODAY

- Learn how to operate Python on VS Code
- Become acquainted with the Python programming environment (scripts, terminal and packages)
- Learn the fundamentals of Python programming
 - Operations
 - Data structures: Lists, dictionaries
 - Read in tabular data (e.g. .csv)
 - Basic functionalities with the Pandas library





SOME REASONS TO LEARN PYTHON AS SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

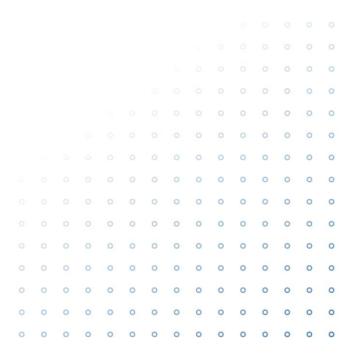
- Some use cases...
 - Data collection: web scraping
 - Data cleaning and preprocessing
 - Statistical analysis (e.g. regressions)
 - Text analysis, natural language processing (NLP)
 - Data visualization
- ...And some motivation
 - It has become a lot easier to learn Python and coding since the arrival of ChatGPT and other LLMs
 - Tons of resources and a good community
 - Great entry point to other programming languages



WHY USE VISUAL STUDIO CODE AS A CODE EDITOR?

- Free
- Open source
- Relatively light
- Supports many languages (e.g. R, HTML)
- Numerous extensions
- Maintained by Microsoft

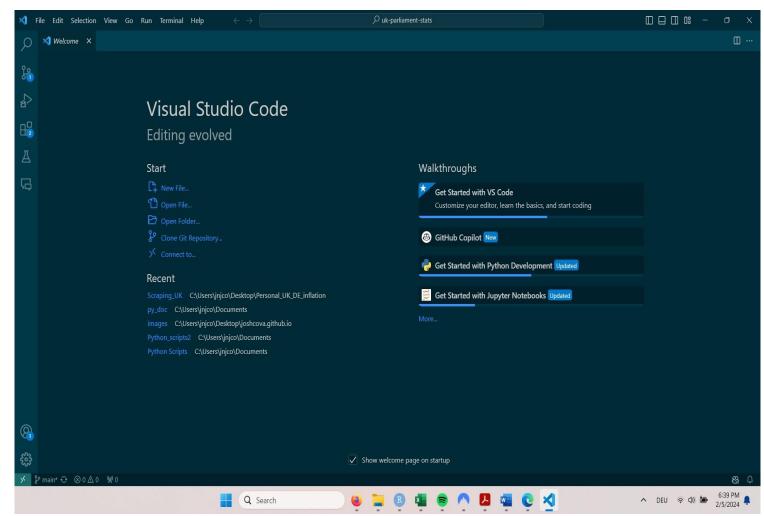






LET'S GET STARTED: HOPEFULLY YOU SEE SOMETHING LIKE THIS...

- But first let us check whether Python is properly installed:
 - Window users: Open the command prompt and then type: python -version
 - Mac users: Open the terminal and then type: python --version
- In case you have run into difficulties installing/setting up VS Code and/or Python, you might want to use Google Colab as a workaround





VS CODE: SETTING THINGS UP

- Select the Extension Icon:
 - Install the Python extension, which will make it easier to code in Python and debug code
 - Install Jupyter, a special Python file type, which makes it easier to visualize output (Notebook/markdown documents)
- If you do not like the dark color of the editor, feel free to change it:
 - Settings → Themes → Color Theme
- Create a folder for this session and then open it in VS Code
 - File → Open Folder
- Create a new file
 - File → Create new file

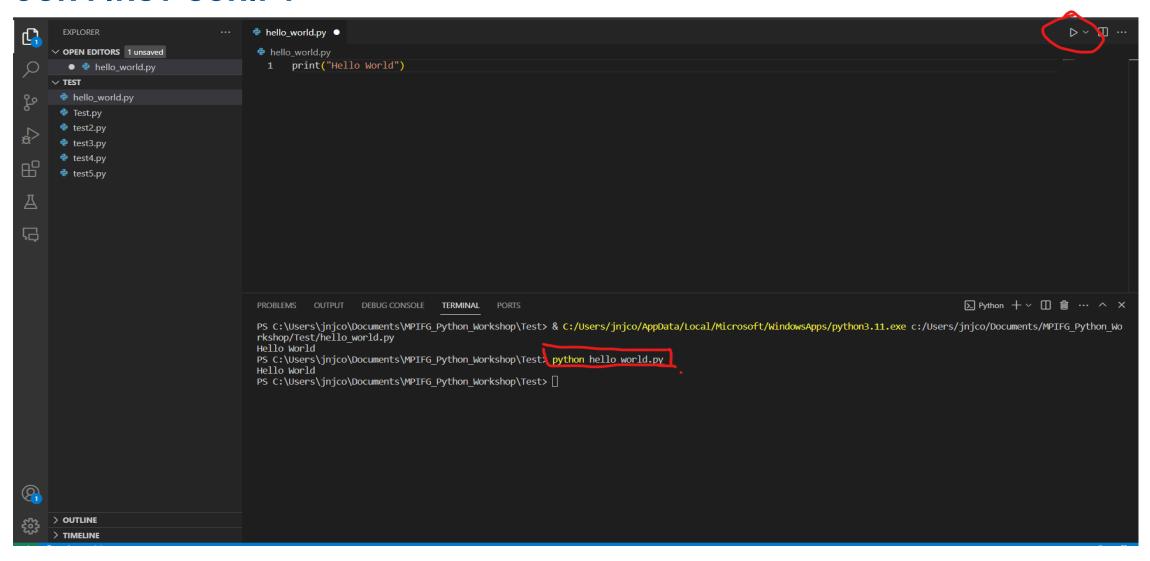
File extensions

Python scripts → .py

Jupyter notebook → .ipynb



OUR FIRST SCRIPT





OPERATIONS

- You can use Python as a calculator in the terminal: +; -; *; /....
- Note the role of = as an assignment operator and note the difference between = and ==
- But a better use then using the terminal as a calculator would be to assign numeric values to variables and then run a program
- Remember to comment you code with #, it is better for future you and for your colleagues!

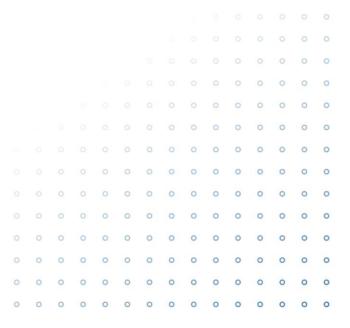




DATA TYPES

- The way in which Python stores your variables is important → We know when a number is a number, Python does not necessarily know it if you do not tell it.
- You can always check the data type with the type function → type(variable)

Туре	Python operationalization	Example
Text	str	abc = 'Hello World'
Numeric	int, float	num1 = 1
Logical	bool	print(1==1) TRUE





IF STATEMENTS AND VARIABLE ASSIGNMENT

- If statement are a common application in programming, let's try it out!
- Reserved words: if, elif, else
- Indent code in Python → either use the Tab key or press the Spacebar 4 times.





LET US SWITCH TO JUYPTER NOTEBOOKS AND TAKE A CLOSER LOOK AT DATA STRUCTURES

- Today, we will focus on lists, dictionaries and data frames
 - Lists: Mutable and can contain different data types.
 - Create a list with square brackets → e.g. names = ['Adam', 'Bob', 'Claire']
 - Index a value with []
 - Methods: .append
 - Dictionaries: {key: value} format, think of an old-fashioned phone book.
 - sentiments = {"positive": 1, "neutral": 0, "negative": -1}



PYTHON LIBRARIES

Collection of domain-specific and reusable Python functions and methods (think of a toolbox)

Some useful libraries for social scientists:

- Pandas, Numpy: data analysis, wrangling & manipulating
- Matplotlib/Seaborn: data visualization
- NLTK, scikit-learn, SpaCy: QTA/NLP
- Beautiful Soup, Selenium: Web scraping

To install libraries/packages open a terminal window and type → pip install 'package name'

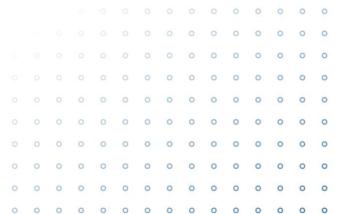
Alternatively if you have the Anaconda environment -> conda install 'package name'



ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

There a great number of free resources to learn Python:

- Python tutorial → https://wiki.python.org/moin/BeginnersGuide/Programmers
- YouTube videos, especially the <u>data science ones</u>
- Python QTA/NLP applications for computational social sciences
 - Wouter van Atteveldt, Damian Trilling & Carlos Arcila (2022) <u>Computational Analysis of Communication</u>



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