

Introduction to Jupyter notebooks

Here is a Jupyter notebooks [tutorial](#). Notebooks can be used for mixing code, text, and images. A notebook consists of a number of cells. Each cell is of one of four types: Code, Markdown, Raw NB Convert, and Heading. The type is selected in the dropdown menu above. We will only need Code and Markdown.

- Cells of all types can be evaluated
- Press the button Run to evaluate the current cell (or type Shift + return)
- Press the button FastForward to evaluate all cells in the notebook

Cells of type Code

- You can write Python code in these cells
- The code is evaluated just like in a Python interpreter

```
In [25]: 3+3 #pocket calculator
```

```
Out[25]: 6
```

```
In [26]: fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
for x in fruits:
    print(x)
```

```
apple
banana
cherry
```

Try typing print and then Shift + tab.

Cells of type Markdown

- Markdown is a simple language for producing text that can be read by browsers
- You can learn to use it in 10 minutes!
- Markdown tutorial: <https://guides.github.com/features/mastering-markdown/>

Headings

Write # Big heading, ## Smaller heading, etc. Don't forget the space. Use 1-6 hashes.

Styles

You can make words **bold** or *italic*

Unordered lists

- Item 1

- Item 2
 - Item 2a
 - Item 2b

Ordered lists

1. Item 1
2. Item 2
3. Item 3
 - A. Item 3a
 - B. Item 3b

Quotes

As Kanye West said:

■ We're living the future so the present is our past.

Tables

Column 1	Column 2
Row 1 Col 1	Row 1 Col 2
Row 2 Col 1	Row 2 Col 2

Images

Links

URL-addresses become clickable: <http://github.com>. You can also use [hidden links](#)

Latex

Latex works fine in Markdown! θ

TEST

small

In [27]: `%lsmagic`

Out[27]: Available line magics:
%alias %alias_magic %autoawait %autocall %automagic %autosave %bookmark %cat %cd
%clear %colors %conda %config %connect_info %cp %debug %dhist %dirs %doctest_
mode %ed %edit %env %gui %hist %history %killbgscripts %ldir %less %lf %lk %
ll %load %load_ext %loadpy %logoff %logon %logstart %logstate %logstop %ls %ls
magic %lx %macro %magic %man %matplotlib %mkdir %more %mv %notebook %page %pa

```
stebin %pdb %pdef %pdoc %pfile %pinfo %pinfo2 %pip %popd %pprint %precision %
prun %psearch %psource %pushd %pwd %pycat %pylab %qtconsole %quickref %recall
%rehashx %reload_ext %rep %rerun %reset %reset_selective %rm %rmdir %run %save
%sc %set_env %store %sx %system %tb %time %timeit %unalias %unload_ext %who %
who_ls %whos %xdel %xmode
```

Available cell magics:

```
%%! %%HTML %%SVG %%bash %%capture %%debug %%file %%html %%javascript %%js %%la
tex %%markdown %%perl %%prun %%pypy %%python %%python2 %%python3 %%ruby %%scrip
t %%sh %%svg %%sx %%system %%time %%timeit %%writefile
```

Automatic is ON, % prefix IS NOT needed for line magics.

In [28]: `%matplotlib inline`

```
In [29]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

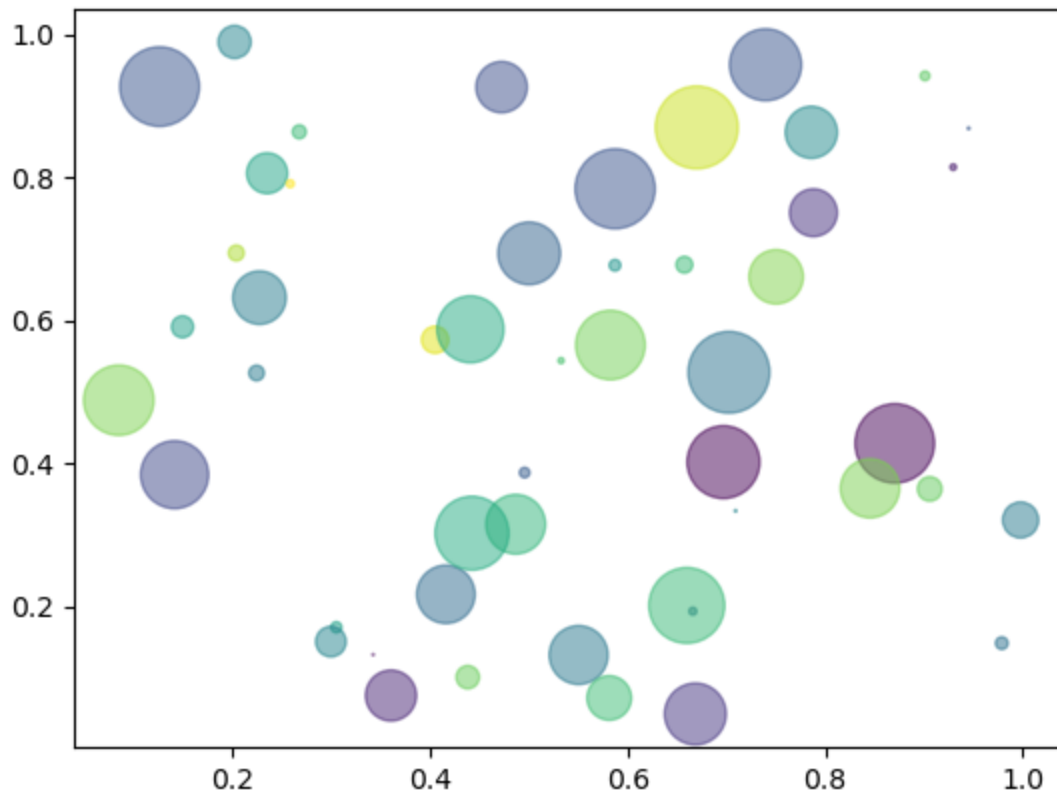
N = 50
x = np.random.rand(N)
y = np.random.rand(N)

colors = np.random.rand(N)

area = (30 * np.random.rand(N))**2 # 0 to 15 point radii

plt.scatter(x, y, s=area, c=colors, alpha=0.5)

plt.show()
```



In [30]: `%%HTML`
`<iframe width="560" height="315" src="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=91l_ptH4Sss" frame`

```
In [31]: %%timeit
square_evens = [n*n for n in range(1000)]
```

62.5 μ s \pm 2.41 μ s per loop (mean \pm std. dev. of 7 runs, 10000 loops each)

```
In [32]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 5))

df
```

```
Out[32]:
```

	0	1	2	3	4
0	-0.657295	-0.137970	0.335545	1.147721	-0.509878
1	-0.833602	-0.937949	-0.743393	1.223935	-0.534960
2	-0.469307	1.119968	-0.732124	0.282951	-0.173881
3	0.141843	-2.215394	-0.778181	-0.105122	0.476768
4	1.559953	-0.530989	-1.248301	-0.295968	-1.157848
5	1.944005	-0.687398	-0.211380	0.369830	-0.529440
6	0.245025	1.225401	-0.940832	-0.056975	-0.322635
7	-0.162730	0.270449	-0.722988	0.959309	-1.213432
8	-0.606884	1.054427	-0.625560	0.709589	-0.692293
9	1.193705	-1.488465	0.150382	0.971385	-1.892882

```
In [ ]:
```