# Introduction to Python for Scientific Computing and Data Science

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## About Python

Modern, high level, free and open source, general purpose programming language.

#### Used extensively by:

- ► Tech firms (e.g. Google, Dropbox, Reddit);
- Finance industry (e.g. hedge funds);
- Research agencies (e.g. NASA, CERN);
- Academia.

Python is a free and open source programming language:

- ► Free as in freedom (libre);
- ► Free as in "free food" (gratis).

#### This means:

- Free to install and use;
- No license issues;
- Source code can be freely read, modified and shared.

- Simple to learn;
- Clean, elegant and very readable syntax;
- High productivity;
- Vast collection of libraries for almost everything;
- Powerful enough for scientific computing;
- Relatively simple tweaks offer performance comparable to compiled languages such as C and Fortran.



Figure: IEEE overall ranking, 2020

Jan 2021	Jan 2020	Change	Programming Language	Ratings	Change
1	2	^	С	17.38%	+1.61%
2	1	•	Java	11.96%	-4.93%
3	3		Python	11.72%	+2.01%
4	4		C++	7.56%	+1.99%
5	5		C#	3.95%	-1.40%
6	6		Visual Basic	3.84%	-1.44%
7	7		JavaScript	2.20%	-0.25%
8	8		PHP	1.99%	-0.41%
9	18	*	R	1.90%	+1.10%
10	23	*	Groovy	1.84%	+1.23%
11	15	*	Assembly language	1.64%	+0.76%
12	10	•	SQL	1.61%	+0.10%
13	9	*	Swift	1.43%	-0.36%
14	14		Go	1.41%	+0.51%
15	11	*	Ruby	1.30%	+0.24%
16	20	*	MATLAB	1.15%	+0.41%
17	19	^	Perl	1.02%	+0.27%
18	13	*	Objective-C	1.00%	+0.07%
19	12	*	Delphi/Object Pascal	0.79%	-0.20%
20	16	*	Classic Visual Basic	0.79%	-0.04%

Figure: TIOBE index top 20 languages, January 2021.



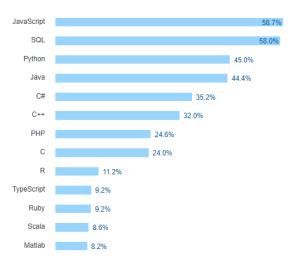


Figure: Most Popular Languages for "Data Scientist/Engineer" occupation. Source: Stack Overflow Survey 2017



# Major Scientific Computing and Data Analysis Libraries

- Numpy: basic data types, array operations.
- ➤ **Scipy**: high-level numerical routines (e.g. integration, interpolation, optimization).
- ► Matplotlib: plotting 2D and 3D figures.
- ➤ **Sympy**: symbolic math computations (similar to Maple/Mathematica).
- Pandas: data manipulation.
- Statsmodels: statistics and econometrics.
- Scikit-learn: machine learning.
- TensorFlow: machine learning.
- ▶ Numba: just-in-time compilation for higher performance.

## Objectives and Agenda

#### Objectives:

- 1. Overview of Python.
- 2. Some examples.
- 3. Discussion.
- 4. Resources for further study.

#### Agenda:

- 1. Core Python: data types and structures, basic operations, input-output, control flow, functions.
- 2. Scientific libraries: Numpy, Matplotlib, Scipy.
- 3. Data science: Pandas, statsmodels.

#### Getting started

It is strongly recommended to install one of the many Python distributions (e.g. Anaconda, Canopy, WinPython) and to choose a good programming interface (e.g. Jupyter Lab, VScode, Spyder, PyCharm).

For this class, we will be using:

- Anaconda with Python 3.8;
- Jupyter Lab.

#### Anaconda

Most popular scientific Python distribution!

#### Installation:

- Download from https://www.anaconda.com/products/individual
- ► Choose Python 3.8;
- Installation guide available at https:
  //github.com/maitlahcen/qu\_cbe\_python\_workshop

### Jupyter Lab

For the tutorials, we will use Jupyter Lab:

- ▶ Browser based front-end for over 40 programming languages (e.g. Python, R, Julia, C++);
- Allows for live code, equations, visualizations and explanatory text.

#### Jupyter Lab is included in Anaconda:

- First, install Anaconda
- ▶ In the command line type: jupyter lab
- Uses Jupyter notebook files with extension .ipynb

#### Resources

Worshop's Github repo: https: //github.com/maitlahcen/qu\_cbe\_python\_workshop

- QuantEcon Python lectures site: https://quantecon.org/lectures/
- Scipy lecture notes: http://www.scipy-lectures.org/
- Scipy cookbook: http://scipy-cookbook.readthedocs.io/
- Q&A on Reddit: https://www.reddit.com/r/Python/
- ► Q&A on Stack Overflow: http://stackoverflow.com/questions/tagged/python