# Introduction To Python With Pandas

#### **Course Contents**

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- 9. Python Classes
- 10. Numpy
- 11. Pandas
- 12. Matplotlib

#### **Course Objectives**

At the end of the course, you will be able to:

- Write beginning to intermediate Python scripts
- Manipulate Python data structures
- Create Python functions
- Understand and use iterators
- Understand object programming in Python
- Handle exceptions
- Use Python terminal and file I/O
- Understand the ndarray of numpy
- o Know the basic concepts of the pandas dataframe
- Understand how to produce graphs with matplotlib

# INTRODUCTION TO PYTHON WITH PANDAS Chapter 1: Getting Started

### **Python Programming**

#### 1. Getting Started

- 2. Variables
- 3. Program Flow Control
- 4. Lists, Tuples, and Dictionaries
- 5. Functions and Lambdas
- 6. Iterators
- 7. Exception Handling
- 8. File Handling
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Using ipython

Very Simple I/O

Creating and Executing Programs

Debugging

# Class Exercise 1.1: Introduction to ipython

- Please turn to Exercise 1.1 in the Exercise Manual
- For this exercise, you and your instructor will work through a series of steps which will give you a working knowledge of ipython

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### **Writing to Standard Out**

Syntax:

```
print( [[expression][, expression]...])
```

- Note all expressions are converted to strings (a sequence of characters)
- Example:

```
print("hello!")
```

- The expression is a string
- A string is a sequence of characters included in single or double quotes

### Writing to Standard Out (continued)

- Separator between objects
  - Default separator is a single space
  - Change the separator with sep argument

```
print( [[expression][, expression]...], sep='string')
```

– Example:

```
print("Cost", "Title", "Author", sep=',')
```

- End of line terminator
  - Default end of line terminator is a newline character ('\n')
  - Change the end of line terminator with an end argument

```
print( [[expression][, expression]...], sep='string',
end='string')
```

– Example:

```
print("Cost", "Title", "Author", sep=',', end='!')
```

### **Writing to Standard Error**

Syntax:

```
print( [[expression][, expression]...], file=sys.stderr)
```

- Note all expressions are converted to strings (a sequence of characters)
- *Note:* sys **must be imported (import** sys)
- Later will see how to write to any file

#### Reading from stdin

Syntax:

```
input(cprompt_string>)
```

- Notes:
  - Returns only string
  - Returns all characters up to but not including new line (' $\n$ ') which is discarded
- Example:

```
In [18]: name = input("what is your name? ")
what is your name? haha

In [19]: name
Out[19]: 'haha'
```

## **Exercise 1.2: Simple I/O**

o Please turn to Exercise 1.2 in the Exercise Manual or open the Notebook	k

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## Exercise 1.3: Editing with ipython

Please turn to Exercise 1.3 in Exercise Manual and work through this with the instructor

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# Exercise 1.4: Debugging with ipython

Please turn to Exercise 1.4 in Exercise Manual and work through this with the instructor

This is a very, very gentle introduction to debugging

As the programs become more complex debugging will be revisited

#### **Exercise 1.5: Chapter Exercises**

Please turn to Exercise 1.5 in Exercise Manual or open the Notebook Please let the instructor know when you have finished

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```
o input
 - prompt string
o print
 - sep, end
o ipython
o %run -d
o %lsmagic
o help(<object>), ?/??, dir
0 #!
o math, sys
o string, docstring
```