# Software tutorial

## **VSCode**

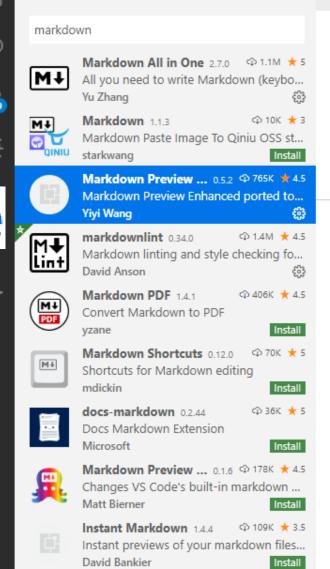
- Install Visual Studio Code
  - Explain the GUI of VSCode
  - Show example of MarkDown visualization
  - Show example of installing VSCode extensions

VSCode MarkDown (.md)



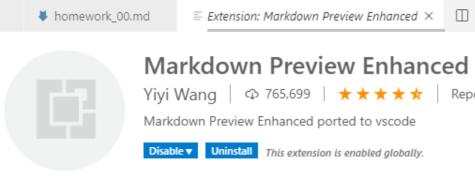
## Visual Studio Code





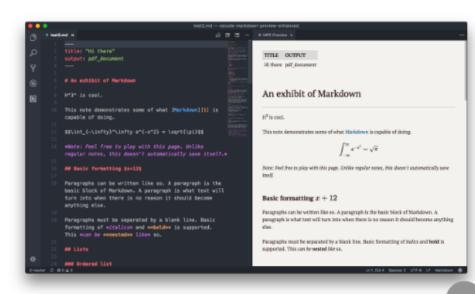
EXTENSIONS: MARKETPLACE

<u></u> ...



#### Markdown Preview Enhanced

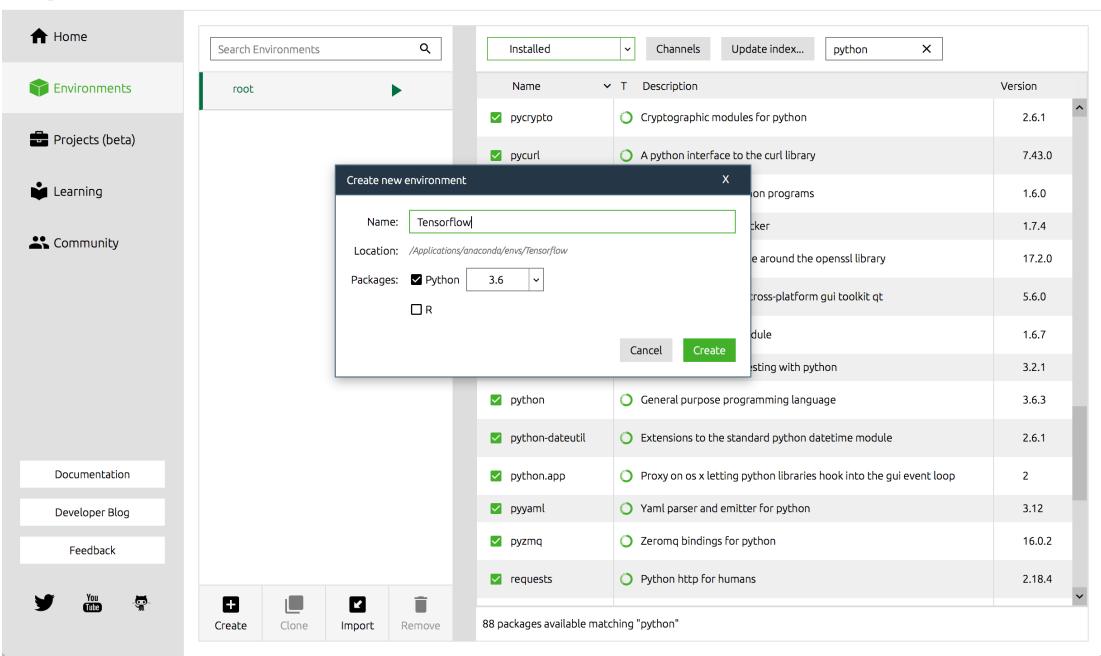
**Details** Contributions Changelog



#### Anaconda Python Environments X **ANACONDA** NAVIGATOR Sign in to Anaconda Cloud ♠ Home Applications on Refresh Channels ٠ ٠ ů **Environments** Notebook Glueviz JupyterLab Orange 3 **Learning 才** 5.6.0 0.15.2 1.1.4 3.23.1 Multidimensional data visualization across Web-based, interactive computing notebook An extensible environment for interactive Component based data mining framework. environment. Edit and run human-readable files. Explore relationships within and among Data visualization and data analysis for and reproducible computing, based on the novice and expert. Interactive workflows docs while describing the data analysis. related datasets. Jupyter Notebook and Architecture. Community with a large toolbox. Launch Install Install Install ů \* ٠ **RStudio** Spyder VS Code 1.1.456 3.3.6 1.39.2 A set of integrated tools designed to help Scientific PYthon Development Streamlined code editor with support for you be more productive with R. Includes R EnviRonment. Powerful Python IDE with development operations like debugging, essentials and notebooks. advanced editing, interactive testing, task running and version control. debugging and introspection features Install Install Install



Sign in to Anaconda Cloud

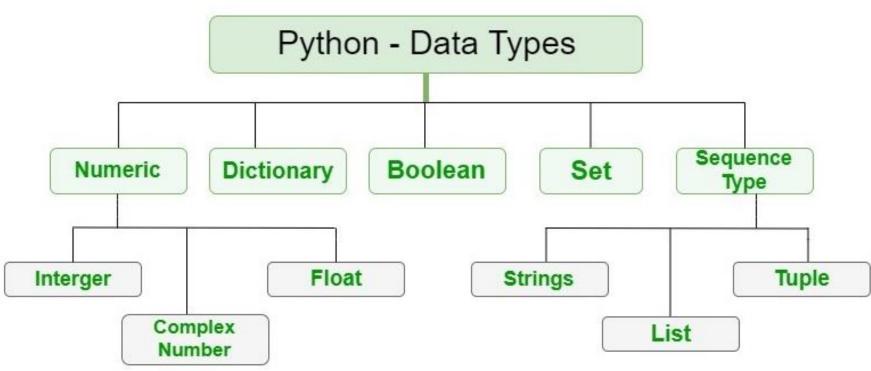


# Python



## Python









```
# THIS IS A COMMENT

# NUMBERS
a = 5 # Integers
print("Type of a: ", type(a))
b = 5.0 # Numbers on the real line
(float)
print("\nType of b: ", type(b))
```

>\_ Code





```
# TEXT
my_string = "My 1st string"
print(my_string)
my_string = 'My 2nd string'
print(my_string)
my_string[0]
my_string[-3]
```

M	у		2	n	d		S	t	r	i	n	g
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
-13	3 -12	-11	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1





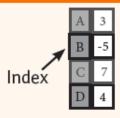
```
('a', 5) # tuple
['a', 5, True] # list
{2, 'a'} # set
{'a':['Professor', 'Students'], 'x'
:[111, 555]} # Dictionary
```

# Python (Pandas)

#### **Pandas Data Structures**

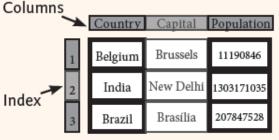
#### Series

A one-dimensional labeled array capable of holding any data type



```
>>> s = pd.Series([3, -5, 7, 4], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
```

#### DataFrame



A two-dimensional labeled data structure with columns of potentially different types





```
import pandas as pd
x = pd.DataFrame({'a':['Professor', 'St
udents'], 'y':[111, 555]}, index = [2,
8])
print(x)
print(type(x))
# Slicing
x.iloc[1,]
x.loc[1,] # index-based
X.Y
x['y']
```

pandas.pydata.org/Pandas Cheat Sheet.pdf



















### **Data Wrangling**

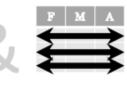
with pandas **Cheat Sheet** http://pandas.pydata.org

## data set:

In a tidy

Each variable is saved in its own column

#### Tidy Data – A foundation for wrangling in pandas



Each observation is

saved in its own row

Tidy data complements pandas's vectorized operations, pandas will automatically preserve observations as you manipulate variables. No other format works as intuitively with pandas.

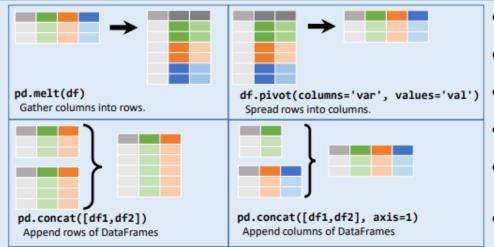


M \* A

#### **Syntax** – Creating DataFrames

		a	b	c						
	1	4	7	10						
	2	5	8	11						
	3	6	9	12						
df = pd.DataFrame(										
{"a" : [4 ,5, 6],										
"b" : [7, 8, 9],										
"c" : [10, 11, 12]},										
index = [1, 2, 3])										
Specify values for each column.										
<pre>df = pd.DataFrame(</pre>										
[[4, 7, 10],										
[5, 8, 11],										
[6, 9, 12]],										
index=[1, 2, 3],										
columns=['a', 'b', 'c'])										
Specify values for each row.										
		а	ь	c						

### Reshaping Data - Change the layout of a data set



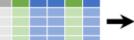
- df.sort\_values('mpg') Order rows by values of a column (low to high).
- df.sort\_values('mpg',ascending=False) Order rows by values of a column (high to low).
- df.rename(columns = {'y':'year'}) Rename the columns of a DataFrame
- df.sort\_index() Sort the index of a DataFrame

index to columns.

- df.reset index() Reset index of DataFrame to row numbers, moving
- df.drop(columns=['Length','Height']) Drop columns from DataFrame

### **Subset Observations (Rows)**

### **Subset Variables** (Columns)



# Jupyter Lab Notebooks



## **VSCode Extensions**

- Markdown
- Python
- Dash/Zeal
  - Ctrl+H