Practicing Python 3

Mosky

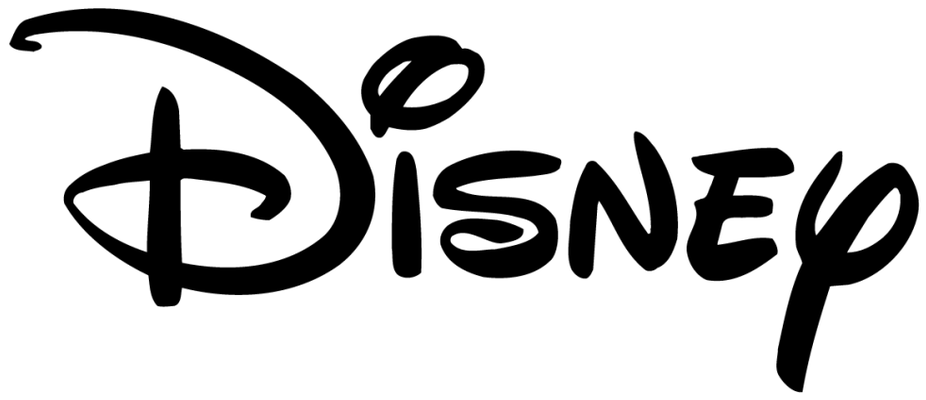
Python?

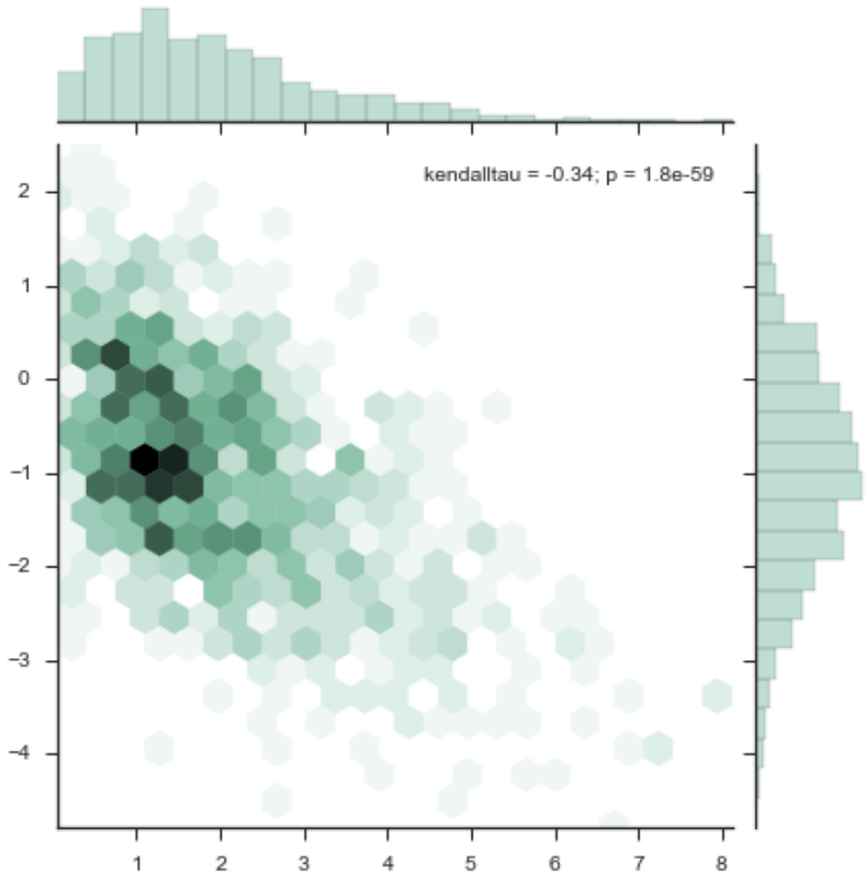
Websites

- Pinkoi
- Google search engine
- Uber
  - 2016 MAU > 16M
- Instagram
  - 2017 MAU > 700M
- Pinterest

Desktop Applications

- Dropbox
- Disney
  - For animation studio tools.
- Blender
  - A 3D graphics software.





Python source code: [download source: hexbin_marginals.py]

```
import numpy as np
from scipy.stats import kendalltau
import seaborn as sns
sns.set(style="ticks")

rs = np.random.RandomState(11)
x = rs.gamma(2, size=1000)
y = -.5 * x + rs.normal(size=1000)

sns.jointplot(x, y, kind="hex", stat_func=kendalltau, color="#4CB391")
```

Science

- NASA
- LIGO
  - 2016 Gravitational waves
- LHC
  - 2013 Higgs boson
- MMTK
  - Molecular Modeling Toolkit

Embedded System

- **iRobot** uses Python.
- **Raspberry Pi** supports.
- Linux has built-in Python.

Why?

- Python is slower than C, Java,
- But **much faster to write**,
- And **easy to speed up**.
  - Numba | Cython
- Has **the rich libraries**.
- Emphasizes code readability.
  - Easier to learn.
  - Easier to co-work.
- “Time is money.”

Showcases

A Website in a Minute

```
from flask import Flask

app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route("/")
def hello():
    return "Hello World!"

if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run()
```

Symbolic Mathematics

```
from sympy import init_printing
init_printing()

from sympy import symbols
x = symbols('x')
x**2
```

x^2

```
diff(x**2)
```

$2x$

```
from sympy import symbols
from sympy import diff

x = symbols('x')

x**2
diff(x**2)
```

Data Visualization

```
%matplotlib inline

import matplotlib
matplotlib.style.use('ggplot')

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

ts = pd.Series(np.random.randn(1000), index=pd.date_ran
ts = ts.cumsum()
ts.plot()
```

```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x109ba8128>
```


```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

ts = pd.Series(
 np.random.randn(1000),
 index=pd.date_range(
  '1/1/2000', periods=1000
 )
)
ts = ts.cumsum()

ts.plot()
```

Mosky

- Python Charmer at Pinkoi.
- Has spoken at: PyCons in TW, MY, KR, JP, SG, HK, COSCUPs, and TEDx, etc.
- Countless hours on teaching Python.
- Own the Python packages like ZIPCodeTW.
- http://mosky.tw/

The Outline

- The Foundation Part:
  - Primitives
  - If & While
  - Composites
  - For, Try, Def
  - Common Functions
  - Input & Output
  - Command Line Arguments
- The Fascinating Part:
  - Yield
  - Comprehensions
  - Functional Tricks
  - Import Antigravity
    - **With 8 notebooks!**
  - Module & Package
  - Class
- And the checkpoints!

Our Toolbox

We Will Use

(a terminal)	Master the machine.
Python 3	Not Python 2.
Jupyter Notebook	Learn Python with browsers.
Visual Studio Code	A full-featured source code editor.
(other libs)	Will be introduced in this slides.

On Mac

- Open a terminal:
  - Spotlight (Cmd-Space) / “terminal”
- Install Homebrew by executing the command:
  - `$ /usr/bin/ruby -e "$(curl -fsSL https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Homebrew/install/master/install)"`
- Execute the commands:
  - `$ brew install python3`
  - `$ pip3 install requests beautifulsoup4 flask jupyter numpy scipy sympy matplotlib ipython pandas seaborn statsmodels scikit-learn`
- Note the above commands are just a single line.

On Mac

- Open a terminal:
  - e) / “terminal”
- ecuting the command:
  - `$ /usr/bin/ruby -e "$(curl -fsSL https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Homebrew/install/master/install)"`

Hint to talk to macOS. Enter the command without $.

- Execute the commands:
  - `$ brew install python3`
  - `$ pip3 install requests beautifulsoup4 flask jupyter numpy scipy sympy matplotlib ipython pandas seaborn statsmodels scikit-learn`
- Note the above commands are just a single line.

On Windows

- Install Python 3 with Miniconda:
  - http://conda.pydata.org/miniconda.html
  - Python 3.6 / Windows / 64-bit (exe installer)
- Open Anaconda's terminal:
  - Start Menu / Search / Type “Anaconda Prompt”
  - Right-click the item and choose “Run as administrator”.
- Execute the commands:
  - `> conda install requests beautifulsoup4 flask jupyter numpy scipy sympy matplotlib ipython pandas seaborn statsmodels scikit-learn`
- Note the above commands are just a single line.

On Windows

- Install Python 3 with Miniconda:
  - http://conda.pydata.org/miniconda.html
  - Python 3.6 / Windows / 64-bit (exe installer)
- Open Anaconda's terminal:
  - Start Menu / Search / Type “Anaconda Prompt”
  - nd choose “Run as administrator”.
-

Hint to talk to Windows. Enter the command without >.

  - `> conda install requests beautifulsoup4 flask jupyter numpy scipy sympy matplotlib ipython pandas seaborn statsmodels scikit-learn`
- Note the above commands are just a single line.

If You Already Have Python

- Try to install the packages:
  - The Jupyter Notebook
    - `jupyter`
  - The SciPy Stack
    - `numpy scipy sympy matplotlib ipython pandas`
  - The web-related libs
    - `flask beautifulsoup4 requests`
  - The data-related libs
    - `seaborn statsmodels scikit-learn`
- If fail, *clean uninstall* Python, and follow the previous slides.

Common MS-DOS Commands

`C:`	Go *C:* drive.
`cd PATH`	Change directory to *PATH*. *PATH* can be */Users/python/*, *python/*, etc.
`dir`	Display the contents of a directory.
`cls`	Clear the terminal screen.
`python PATH` `python3 PATH`	Execute a Python program.
`exit`	Exit the current command processor.

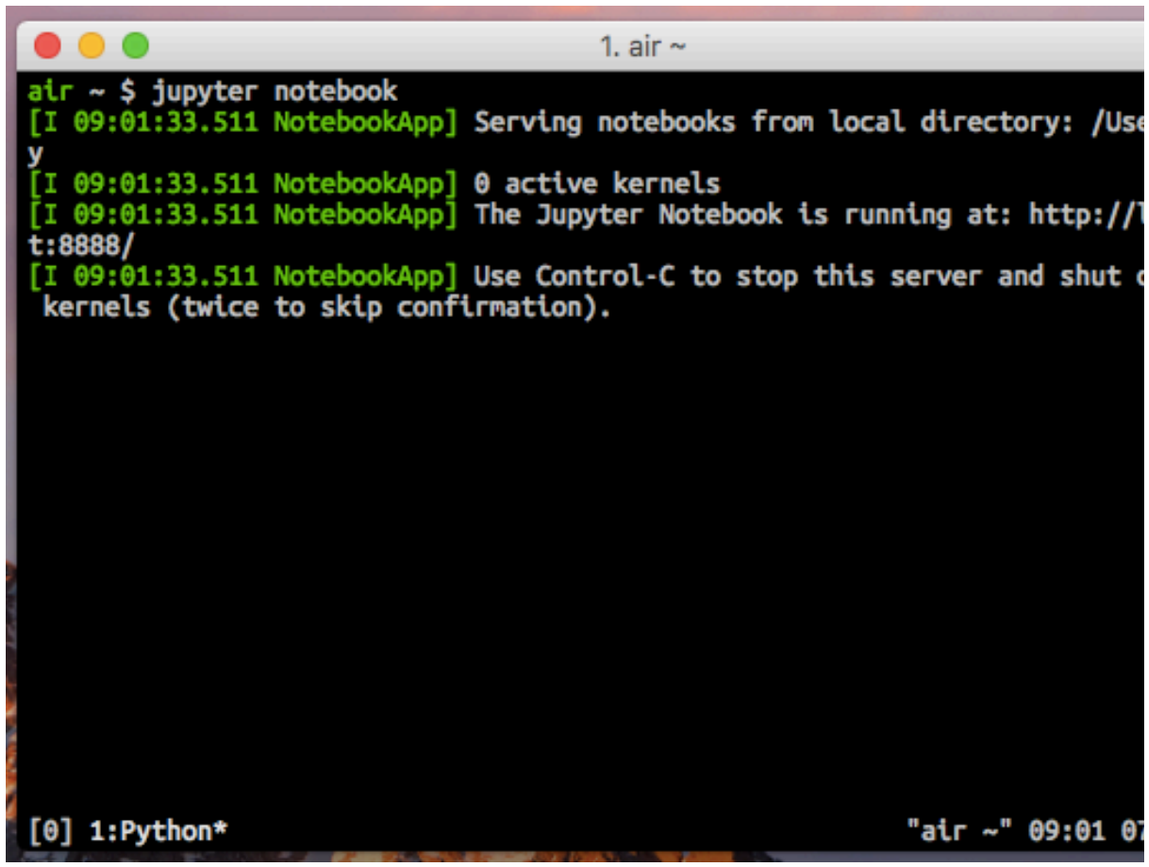
Common Unix-like (Mac) Commands

`cd PATH`	Change Directory to *PATH*. *PATH* can be */Users/python/*, *python/*, etc.
`ls`	List the contents of a directory.
`<Ctrl-L>`	Clear the terminal screen.
`python PATH` `python3 PATH`	Execute a Python program.
`<Ctrl-D>`	Exit the current terminal.

Common Terminal Shortcuts

<Tab>	Complete the command.
<Up>	Show the last command.
<Down>	Show the next command.
<Ctrl-C>	Enter new command, or interrupt a running program.

Start Jupyter Notebook



- Mac:
  - `$ jupyter notebook`
- Windows:
  - Search / “Jupyter Notebook”

Install Visual Studio Code

- If you already have a source code editor, it's okay to skip.
- Install:
  - https://code.visualstudio.com/download
- Execute a Python program:
  - `$ cd PROJECT_DIR`
  - `$ python hello.py`
  - or
  - `$ python3 hello.py`

Hello, Python!

Checkpoint: Say Hi to Python

```
print('Hello, Python!')
```

Checkpoint: Say Hi to Python — on a Notebook

- Type the code into a notebook's cell.
- Press <*Ctrl-Enter*>.
- The output should be “Hello, Python!”

Checkpoint: Say Hi to Python — on an Editor

- Save a "hello.py" file into your project folder.
- Write the code into the file.
- Open up a new terminal, or use the integrated terminal.
- Change directory ($ *cd* ...) to your project folder.
- Execute (*$ python* ... or *$ python3* ...) the file.
- The output should be "Hello, Python!"

Common Jupyter Notebook Shortcuts

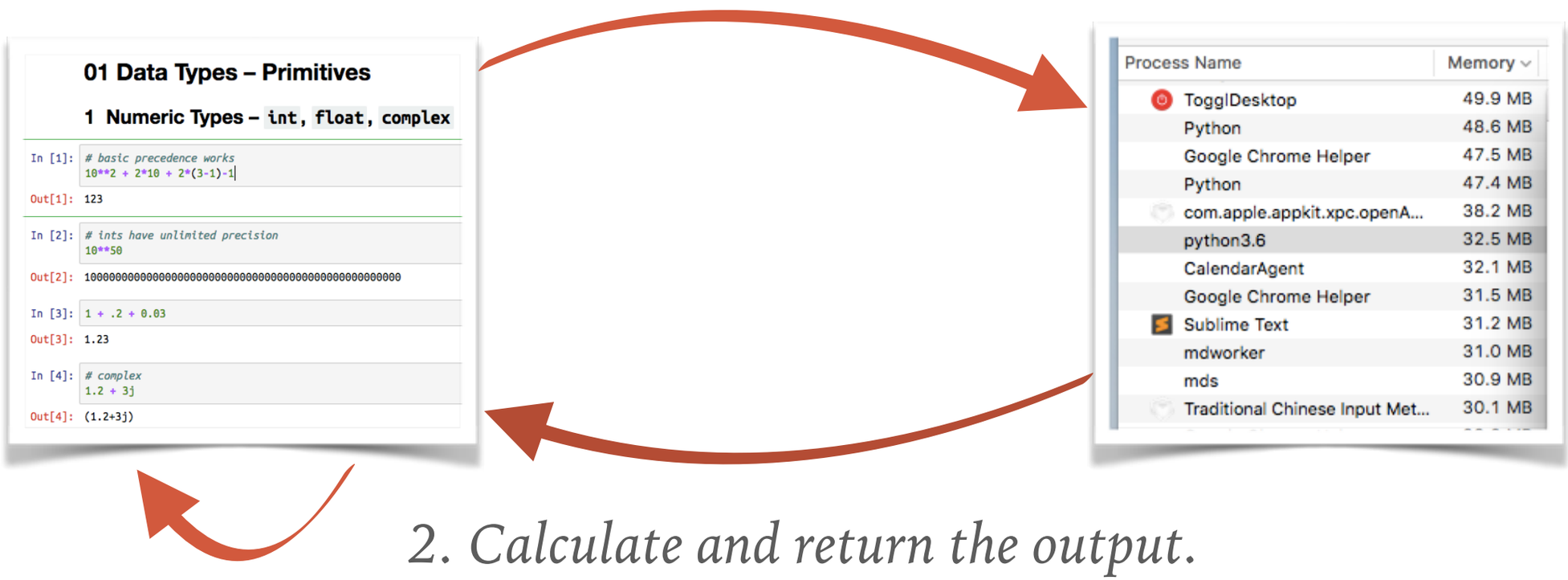
`Esc`	Edit mode → command mode.
`Ctrl-Enter`	Run the cell.
`B`	Insert cell below.
`D, D`	Delete the current cell.
`M`	To Markdown cell.
`Cmd-/`	Comment the code.
`H`	Show keyboard shortcuts.
`P`	Open the command palette.

Common Markdown Syntax

`# Header 1`	Header 1
`## Header 2`	Header 2.
`> Block quote`	Block quote.
`* Item 1` `* Item 2`	Unordered list.
`1. Item 1` `2. Item 2`	Ordered list.
`*emphasis*`	*Emphasis.*
`**strong emp**`	**Strong emphasis.**
	Markdown Cheatsheet | markdown.tw

How Jupyter Notebook Works?

1. Connect to a Python kernel.



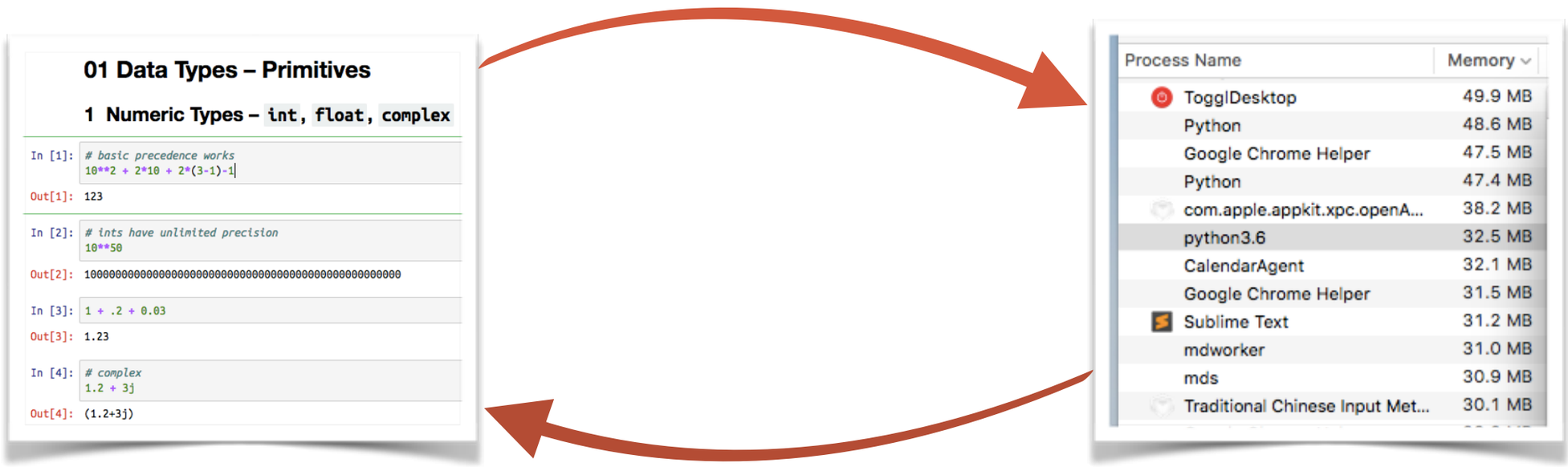
2. Calculate and return the output.

3. Store the output.

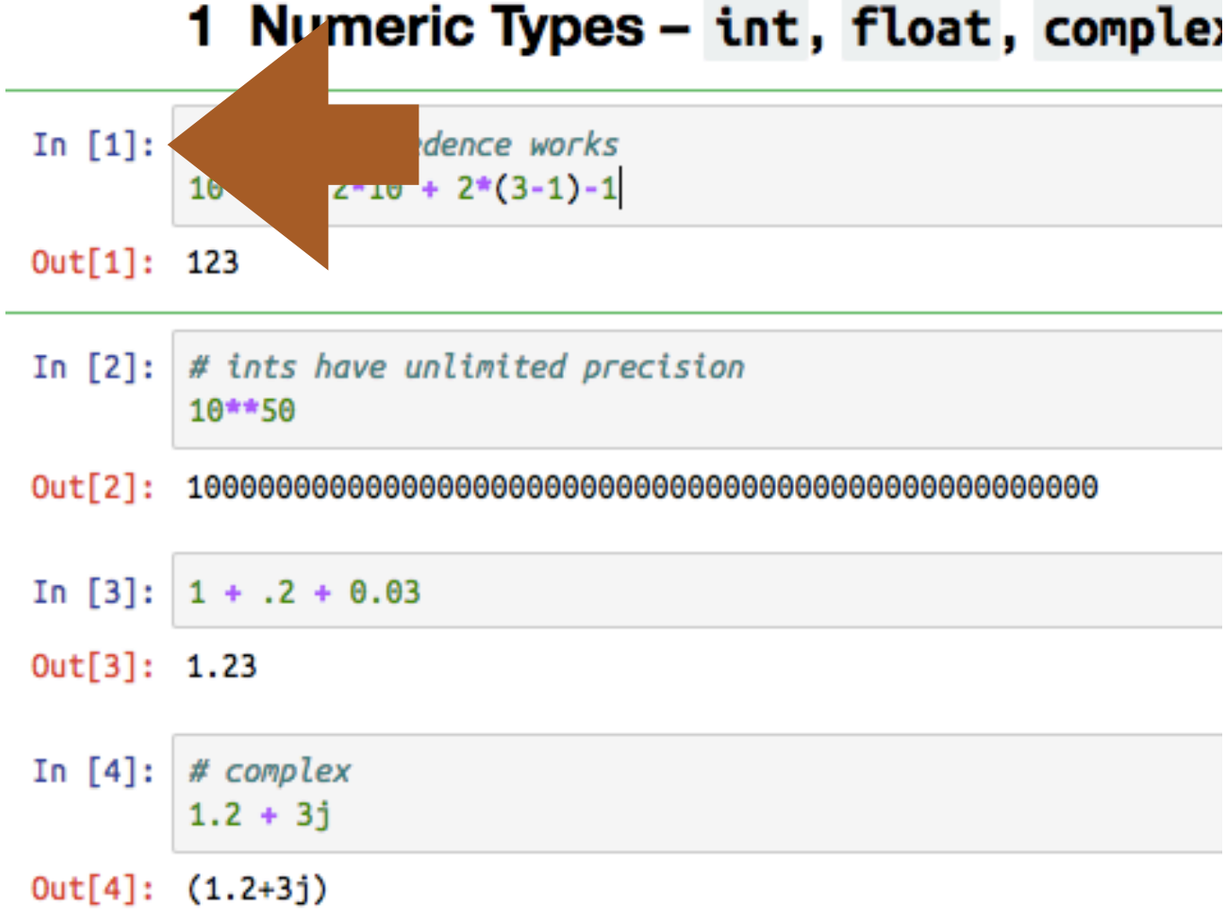
A. When kernel halts or restart,

notebook keeps the outputs.

But when connect to a new kernel,
*kernel remember **nothing**.*



B. "Run All"
to execute all the code again



01 Data Types – Primitives

1 Numeric Types – int, float, comple

```
In [1]: # ...dence works
        10...2*10 + 2*(3-1)-1

Out[1]: 123

In [2]: # ints have unlimited precision
        10**50

Out[2]: 100000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000

In [3]: 1 + .2 + 0.03

Out[3]: 1.23

In [4]: # complex
        1.2 + 3j

Out[4]: (1.2+3j)
```

The Numbers

- In [n]
  - *n* is the execution order, like the line number.
- It may be:
  - 1, 2, 3, 4
  - 3, 5, 2, 4
  - Depends on how you run it.
- "Restart & Run All" to reorder the numbers.

Primitives

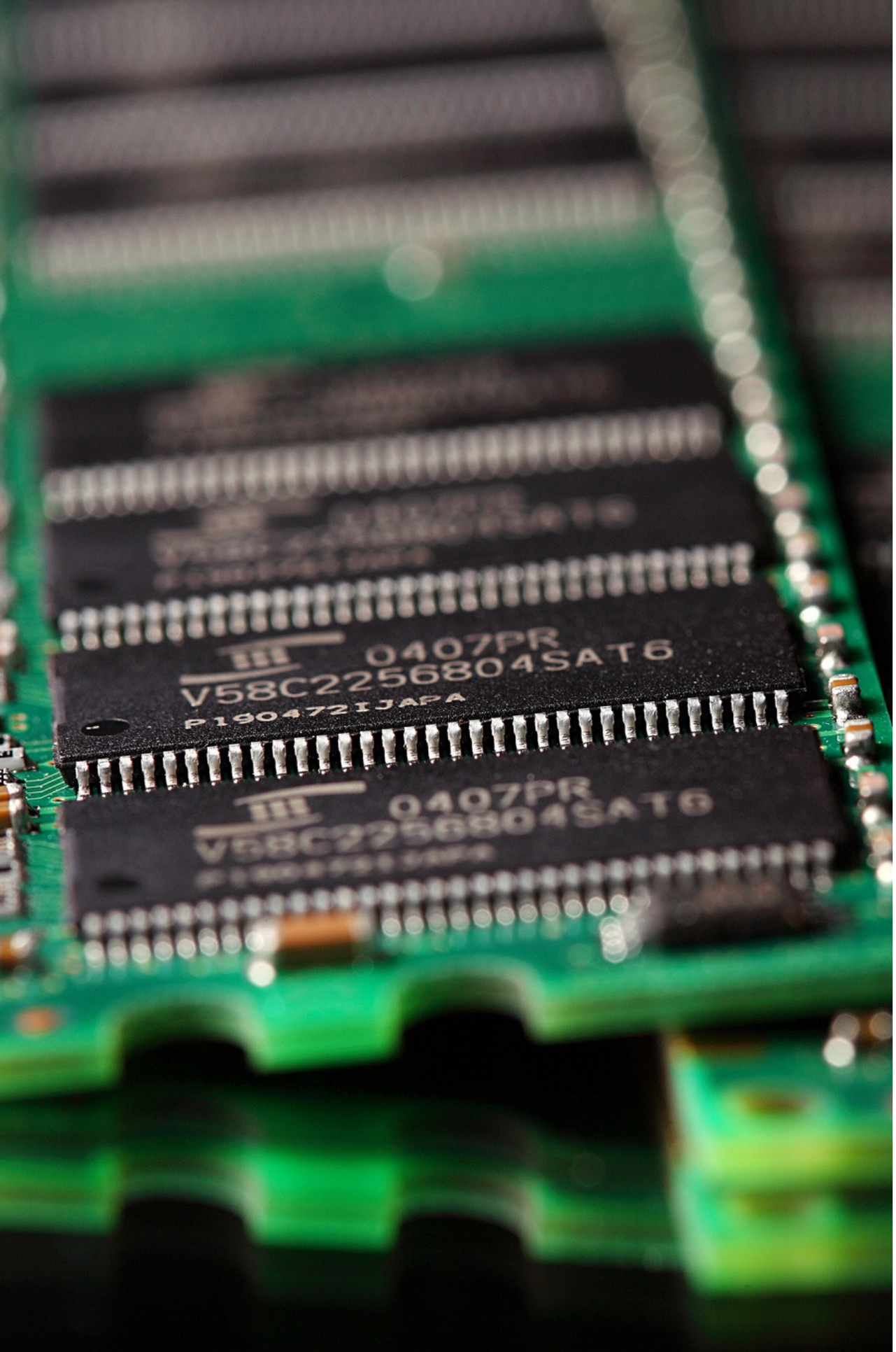
Data Types

Programming?

- Programming
  is abstracting.
- Abstract the world with:
  - Data types: *1*.
    - Operations: *1+1*.
  - Control flow: *if … else*.
- They are from:
  - Libraries.
  - Your own code.

The Common Primitives

int	Integer: 3
float	Floating-point numbers: `3.14`
str	Text Sequence: `'3.14'`
bytes	Binary Sequence: `b'\xe4\xb8\xad\xe6\x96\x87'`
bool	`True` or `False`
None	Represents the absence of a value.



Variables

- Points to an “object”.
- Everything in Python is an object, including class.
- The object:
  - Has a (data) type.
  - Supports an operation set.
  - Lives in the memory.

“

01_data_types_primitives.ipynb

-The Notebook Time

Delete the "Pointing"

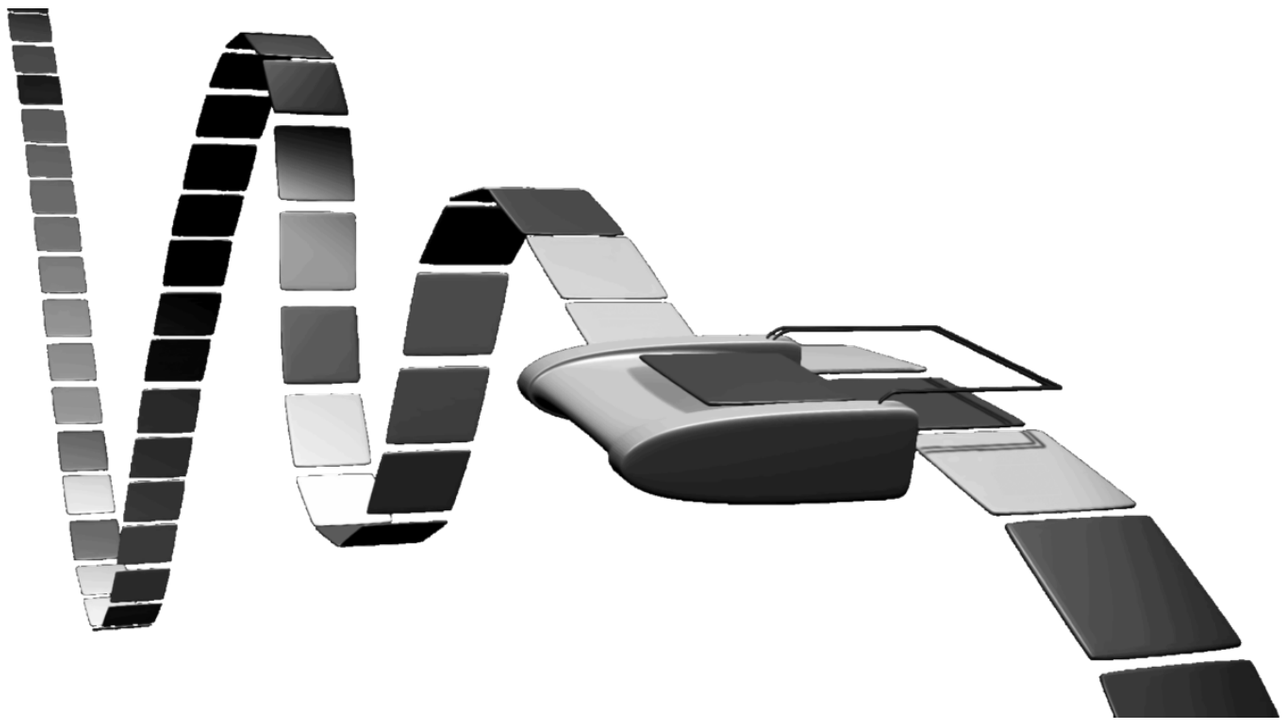
- `del x`
  - Now the *x* points to nothing.
  - The object will be collected if no variable points to it.

Checkpoint: Calculate BMR

- The Mifflin St Jeor Equation:
  - $P = 10m + 6.25h - 5a + s$
  - Where:
    - **P**: kcal / day
    - **m**: weight in kg
    - **h**: height in cm
    - **a**: age in year
    - **s**: +5 for males, -161 for females
- Just simply calculate it in notebook.

If & While

Control Flow



If & While

- `if <condition>: ...`
  - Run inner block *if* true.
- `while <condition>: ...`
  - The while-loop.
  - Run inner block *while* true.
  - I.e. run until false.

“

02_control_flow_if_while.ipynb

-The Notebook Time

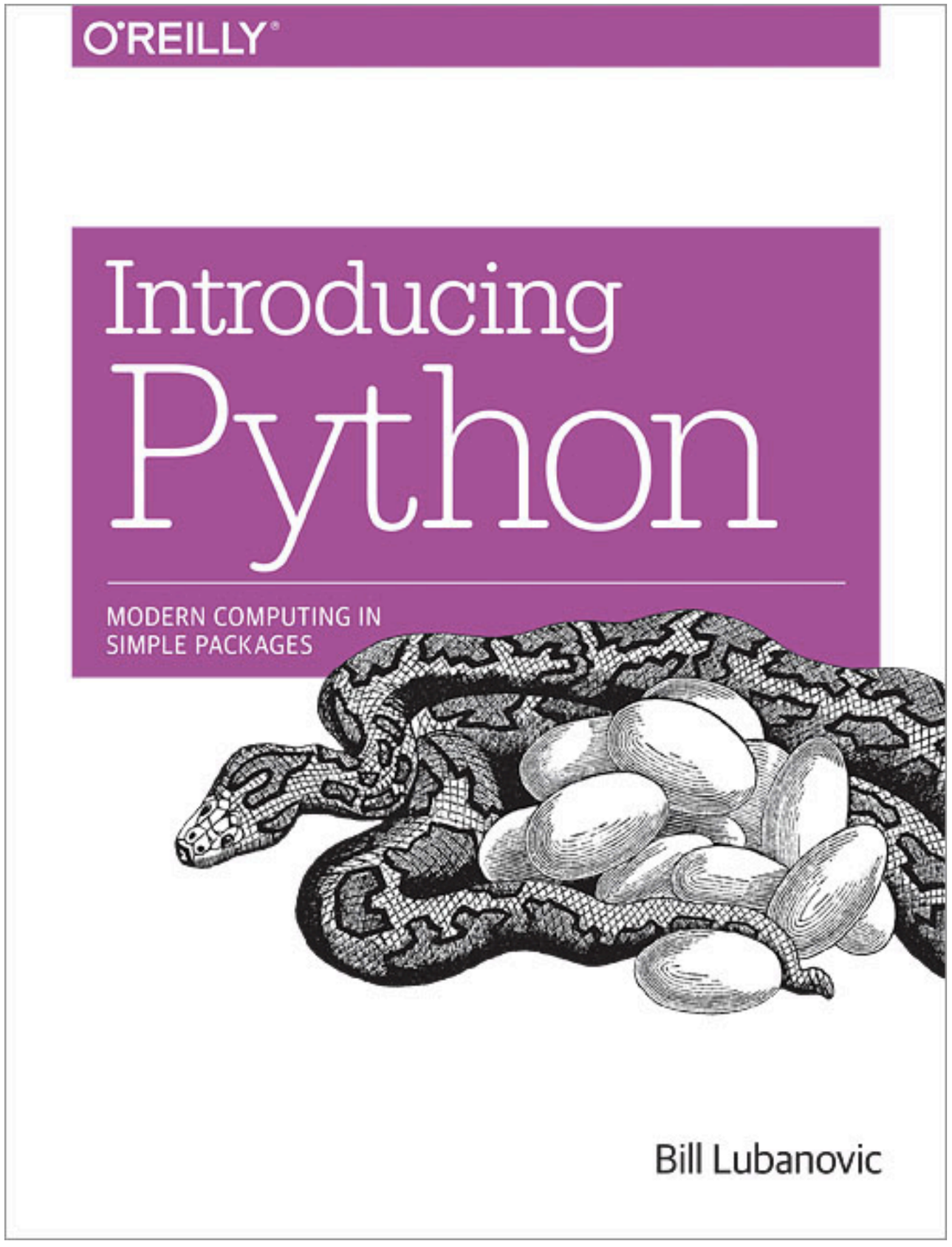
Keep Learning

The Domains

- Web
  - Django Girls Tutorial
    - The Taipei Version
- Data / Data Visualization
  - Seaborn Tutorial
  - The Python Graph Gallery
  - Matplotlib Gallery
- Data / Machine Learning
  - Scikit-learn Tutorials
  - Standford CS229 (ML)
  - Hsuan-Tien Lin
- Data / Deep Learning
  - TensorFlow Getting Started
  - Standford CS231n (CNN)
  - Standford CS224n (RNN)
- Data / Statistics
  - Seeing Theory
  - Statistics – SciPy Tutorial
  - statsmodels
  - Biological Statistics
  - Research Design
- Ask or google
  for your own domain!

The Language Itself

- All the “Dig More”.
- Understand the built-in batteries and their details:
  - The Python Standard Library – Python Documentation
- Understand *the* language:
  - The Python Language Reference – Python Documentation
    - Data model



If You Need a Book

- "Introducing Python – Modern Computing in Simple Packages"
- "精通Python：運用簡單的套件進行現代運算"

The Learning Tips

- "**Nothing is particularly hard**
  if you divide it into small jobs." – Henry Ford
- "**The master has failed more times**
  than the beginner has even tried." – Stephen McCranie
- Also learn from the great people in the communities:
  - Taipei.py, PyHUG
  - Taichung.py, Tainan.py, Kaohsiung.py
  - PyCon TW
  - Python Taiwan

Composites

Data Types

The Common Composites

list	Contains objects.
tuple	A compound objects has an unique meaning, e.g., a point: (3，1).
dict	Maps an object to another object.
set	Contains non-repeated objects.

“

03_data_types_composites.ipynb

-The Notebook Time

Recap

- list []
- tuple ()
- dict {:}
- set {}

For

Control Flow

For & Loop Control Statements

- `for`
  - The for-loop.
  - In each iteration, get the next item of a collection.
  - Supports str, list, tuple, set, and dict, etc.
  - I.e. iterate an iterable.
- `break`
  - Leave the loop.
- `continue`
  - Go the next iteration.
- `loop … else`
  - If no break happens, execute the *else*.

Pass

- `pass`
  - Do nothing.
  - The compound statements must have one statement.
    - The if, while, for, etc.

“

04_control_flow_for.ipynb

-The Notebook Time

Checkpoint: Calculate Average BMR

height_cm	weight_kg	age	male
152	48	63	1
157	53	41	1
140	37	63	0
137	32	65	0

Try

Control Flow

“

05_control_flow_try.ipynb

-The Notebook Time

Raise Your Exception

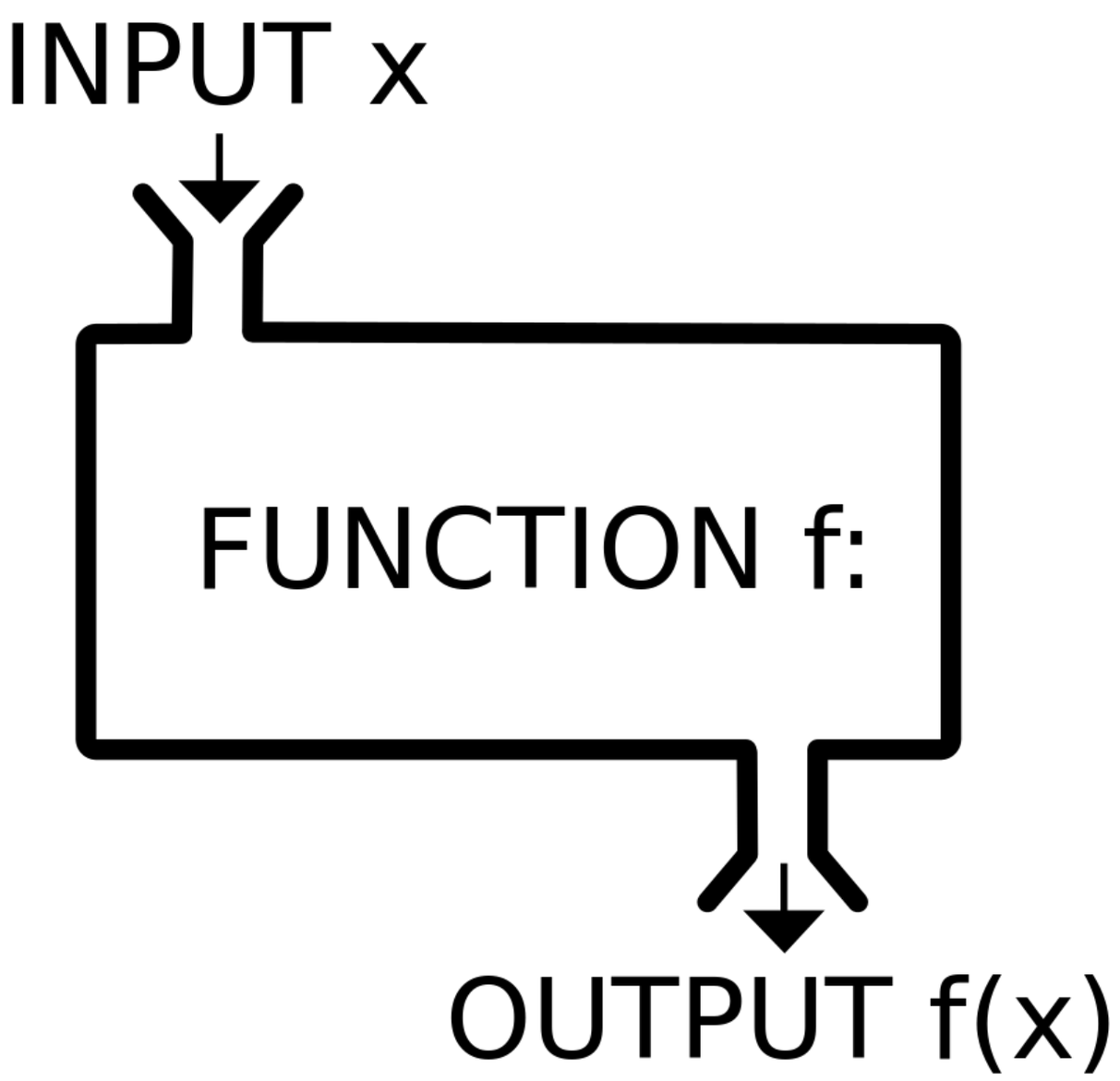
- `raise RuntimeError('should not be here')`
  - Raise an customized exception.
  - Use *class* to customize exception class.
- `raise`
  - Re-raise the last exception.

The Guidelines of Using Try

- An exception stops the whole program.
- However sometimes stop is better than a bad output.
- Only catch the exceptions you expect.
- But catch everything before raise to user.
- And transform the exception into log, email, etc.

Def

Control Flow



Functions

- Reuse statements.
- `def`
  - Take the inputs.
- `return`
  - Give an output.
  - If no return, returns *None*.
- Method
  - Is just a function belonging to an object.

“

06_control_flow_def.ipynb

-The Notebook Time

Recap

- When calling function:
  - Keyword arguments: *f(a=3.14)*
  - Unpacking argument list: *f(*list_like, **dict_like)*
- When defining function:
  - Default values: *def f(a=None): ...*
  - Arbitrary argument list: *def f(*args, **kwargs): ...*
- Using docstrings to cooperate with others.

Docs – the Web Way

- The Python Standard Library
  - Tip: Search with a leading and a trailing space.
    - “sys ”
- DevDocs
  - Tip: Set it as one of Chrome's *search engine*.
- seaborn API reference
  - For an example of 3rd libs.

The Guidelines of Designing Functions

- Use the simplest form first.
- Unless the calling code looks superfluous.

Checkpoint: Calculate Average BMR With Functions

height_cm	weight_kg	age	male
152	48	63	1
157	53	41	1
140	37	63	0
137	32	65	0

Common Functions

Libraries

“

07_libraries_
common_functions.ipynb

-The Notebook Time

Input & Output

Libraries

Input & Output

- IO: input & output.
- Standard IOs:
  - *stdout*: standard output.
  - *stderr*: standard error.
  - *stdin*: standard input.
- File IOs:
  - Including networking.
- Command line arguments
- Always validate user's inputs.

“

08_libraries_input_output.ipynb

-The Notebook Time

Checkpoint: Calculate Average BMR From the Dataset

- Read the *dataset_howell1.csv* in.
- Skip the first line which doesn't contain data.
- Transform the datatypes.
- Calculate the average BMR from the dataset.

Command Line Arguments

Libraries

“

09_libraries_
command_line_arguments.py

-The Notebook Time

Recap

- *open(…)* → file object for read or write.
- The *with* will close file after the suite.
- The Inputs:
  - stdin → *input()*
    - *for line in <file object>: …*
    - *<file object>.read()*
- The outputs:
  - *print(…)* → stdout
  - *print(…, file=sys.stderr)* → stderr
  - *<file object>.write(…)*

Checkpoint: Calculate BMR From Command Line

- The requirement:
  - `$ python3 calc_bmr.py 152 48 63 M`
  - `1120`
- The hints:
  - Read the inputs from *sys.argv*.
  - Transform, calculate, and print it out!
- Get the extra bonus:
  - Organize code into functions by functionality.
  - Let user see nice error message when exception raises.
- Refer to *09_libraries_command_line_arguments.py*.

Yield

Control Flow

“

10_control_flow_yield.ipynb

-The Notebook Time

“Yield” Creates a Generator

- If a function uses `yield`, it returns a generator.
- Save memory.
- Simplify code.

Comprehensions

Control Flow

“

11_control_flow_
comprehensions.ipynb

-The Notebook Time

Comprehensions & Generator Expression

- List Comprehension []
- Set Comprehension {}
- Dict Comprehension {:}
- Generator Expression ()

Functional Tricks

Libraries

The Functional Tricks

- The functional programming:
  - Is a programming paradigm.
  - Avoids changing-state and mutable data.
  - Sometimes makes code clean, sometimes doesn't.
    - Use it wisely.
- Python is *not* a functional language.
- But provides some useful tools.

“

12_libraries_functional_tricks.ipynb

-The Notebook Time

The Popular Functional Libs

- Recommend:
  - https://github.com/Suor/funcy
- Not so recommend, but still useful:
  - https://github.com/pytoolz/toolz
  - https://github.com/EntilZha/PyFunctional

Checkpoint: Calculate Average BMR With Comprehensions

- Either the table or the CSV is okay.
- Use at least one comprehension.

Import Antigravity

Libraries

The Useful Packages in Standard Library

- `sys`
- `os` and `os.path`
- `glob`
- `math`
- `random`
- `decimal`
- `datetime`
- `collections`
- `re`
- `urllib`
- `smtplib`
- `json`
- `csv`
- `pickle`
- `gzip` and many others
- `threading`
- `multiprocessing`
- `asyncio`
- `pprint`
- `logging`
- `doctest`
- `sqlite3`

The Useful Third-Party Packages

- Requests
- Beautiful Soup
- Flask
- Django
- seaborn
- statsmodels
- dateutil
- attrs
- Click
- Pillow
- CFFI
- pytest
- Pipenv
- Sphinx
- The SciPy Stack
  - NumPy
  - SciPy
  - SymPy
  - Matplotlib
  - IPython
  - pandas
- python3wos.appspot.com

“

13_*_libraries_
import_antigravity_*.ipynb

-The Notebook Time

Install Third-Party Package

- When using pip:
  - `pip3 install <package name>  # or`
  - `pip install <package name>`
- When using Conda:
  - `conda install <package name>  # or`
  - `pip install <package name>`

Checkpoint: Visualization

- Explore from *13_7_libraries_import_antigravity_seaborn.ipynb* .
- Refer to seaborn API Reference to plot the different graphs.
- Refer to statsmodels Datasets for the different datasets.
  - Tip: “fair” in http://www.statsmodels.org/stable/datasets/generated/fair.html is the name of the dataset.
- Share your interesting insights with us!

Module & Package

Libraries

ma.py

mb.py

Import Module

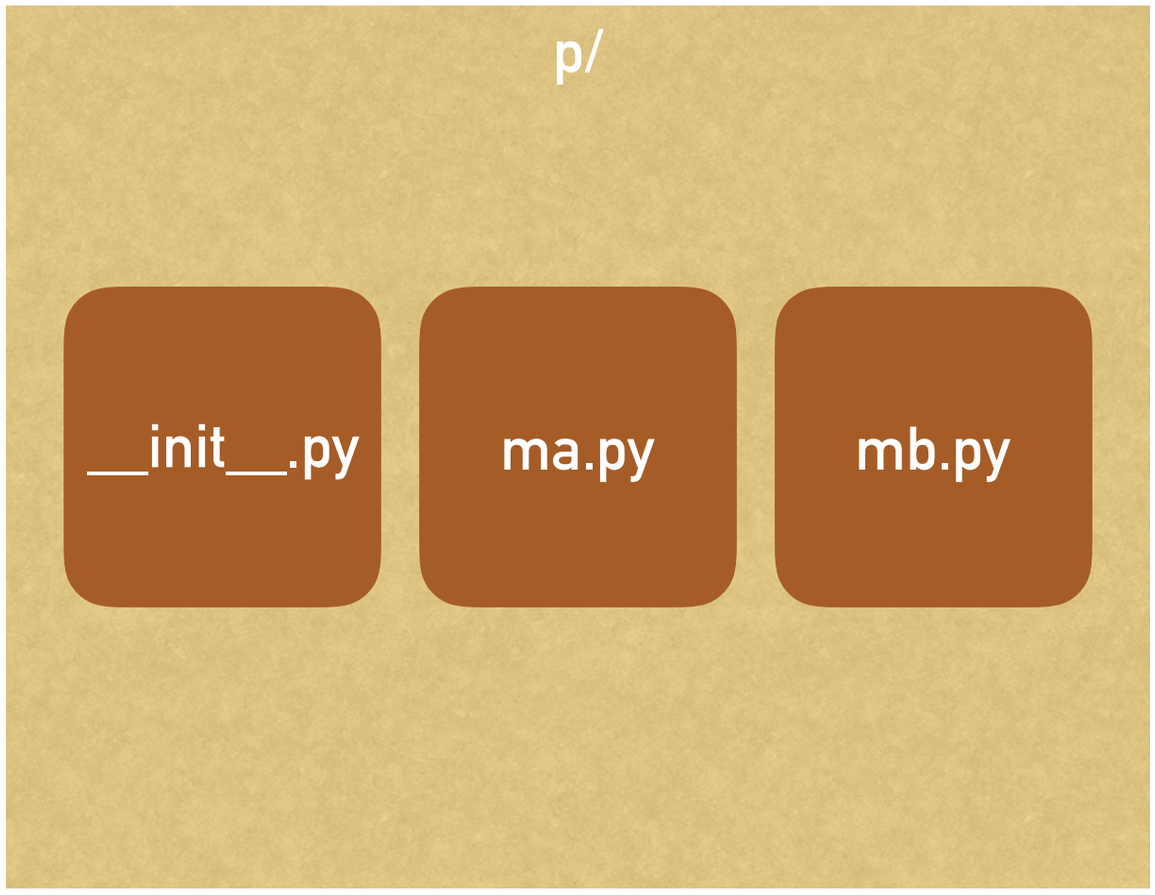
- A Python file is just a Python module:

```
import ma
import mb
```

- A module has a namespace:

```
ma.var
mb.var
```

- The vars are different variables.


p/
__init__.py
ma.py
mb.py

Import Package

- A directory containing a `__init__.py` is just a package:

```
import p
```

- It executes the `__init__.py`.
  - Usually import
    the common function or module of the whole package.

- Import modules in a package:

```
import p.ma
import p.mb
```

Make Them Shorter

- Import variables from a module:

```
from ma import x, y
# or
from ma import x
from ma import y
```

- Import modules from a package:

```
from p import ma, mb
# or
from p import ma
from p import mb
```

- Give an alias:

```
from ma import var as _var
```

- Mix them up:

```
from p.ma import var as _var
```

“

14_libraries_moudle_and_package

-The Notebook Time

Class

Data Types

The Object-Oriented Programming

- Class makes objects.
- Customize your:
  - Data type.
  - And its operations.
- A powerful tool to abstract the world.

The Object-Oriented Terms in Python

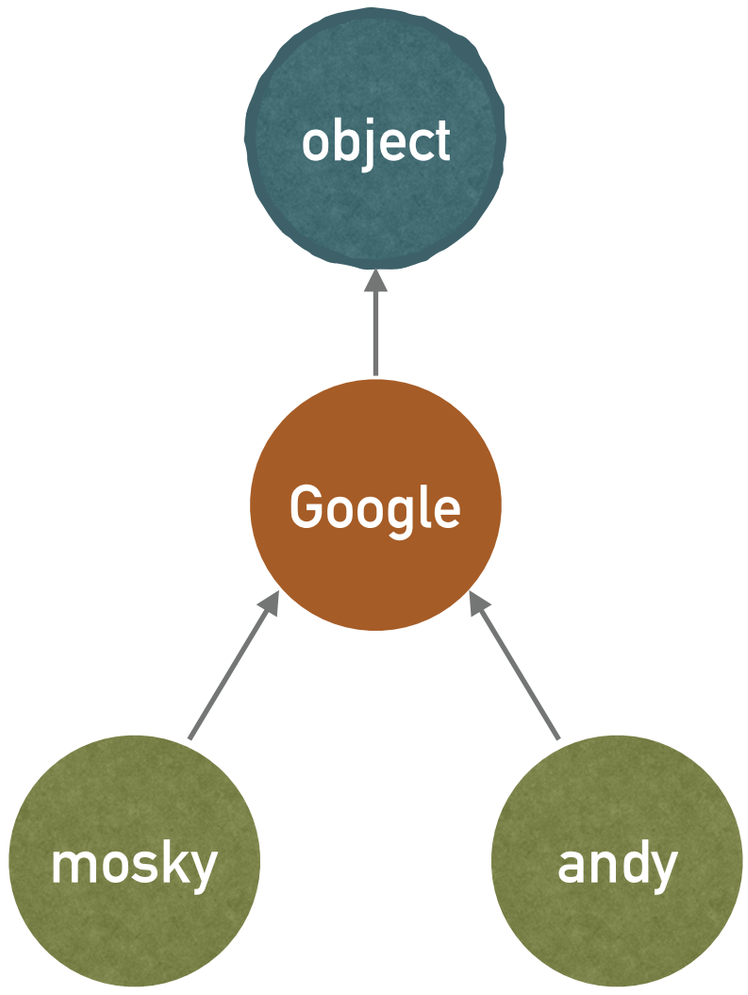
object	Everything in Python is an object, e.g., `str`, `'str'`.
class	Makes instances, e.g., `str`.
instance	Made from class, e.g., `'str'`.
attribute	Anything an object owns.
method	A function an object owns.

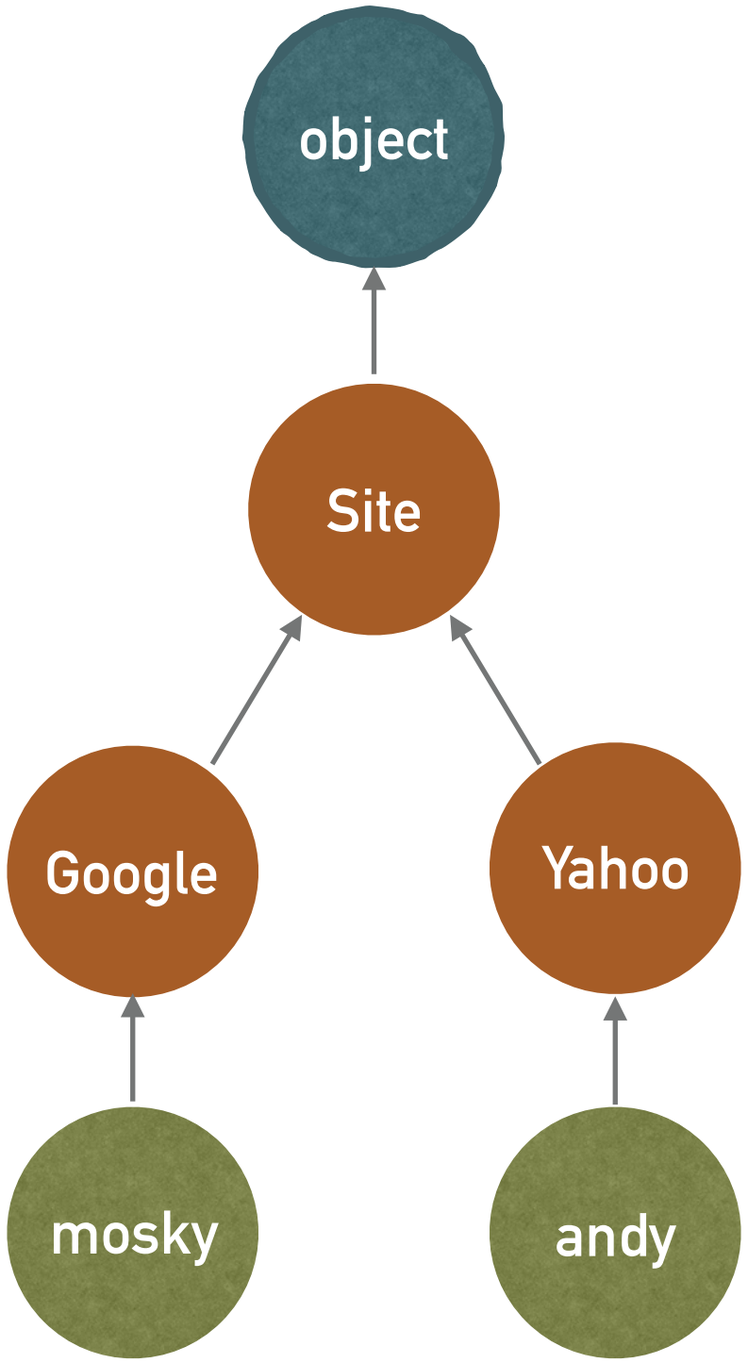
`str`	object | class
`str.__class__`	object | attribute | class
`str.split`	object | attribute | function | method
`'str'`	object | instance
`'str'.split`	object | attribute | function | method

“

15_data_types_class.ipynb

-The Notebook Time


object
Google
mosky
andy


object
Site
Google
Yahoo
mosky
andy

Duck-Typing & Protocol

- Duck-Typing
  - "If it looks like a duck and quacks like a duck, it must be a duck."
  - Avoids tests using `type()` or `isinstance()`.
  - Employs `hasattr()` tests or EAFP programming.
  - EAFP: easier to ask for forgiveness than permission.
- Iterator protocol, for example:
  - `__iter__()` returns itself.
  - `__next__()` returns the next element.
  - The for-loops use the iterator protocol to iterate an object.

The Guidelines of Designing Classes

- Don't use class, unless:
  - Many functions have the same arguments, e.g.,:
    - `def create_user(uid, ...): ...`
    - `def retrieve_user(uid, ...): ...`
    - `def update_user(uid, ...): ...`
  - When design or implementation.
- Don't use class method, etc., unless:
  - You're sure the method is only associate with class.

The Fun Facts

- `import this`
- Python's easter eggs and hidden jokes – Hacker Noon

Checkpoint: Classification

- Extend *13_8_libraries_import_antigravity_scikitlearn.ipynb* .
- Refer to Scikit-Learn Random Forest for the arguments.
- Share your awesome metrics with us!

At the End

- Python is useful in lot of domains. 🐍
- Programming is just abstracting. 👩🏻‍🎨
  - The **data types** and **control flows**.
    - The ints, lists, if, while, functions, classes, etc.
    - The libraries.
- **Practice is the key of learning programming.**
  - Revisit the handouts and the checkpoints. 📖
- **Drive yourself to practice.**
  - Resolve your own fun problems! 🚀

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- “iRobot”
  - http://fotonin.com/959257.html
- “The Money”
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