



# Introduction to Python

Tutorial by Milton S. Gomez

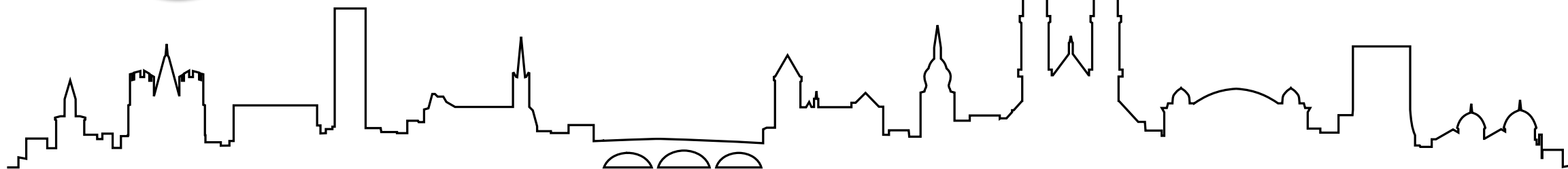


EuroSciPy

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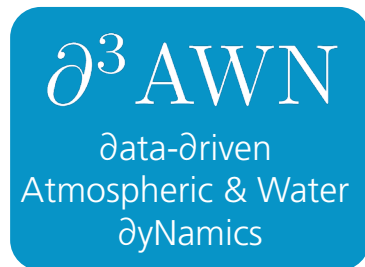


# Who am I, and who are you?

2<sup>nd</sup> year PhD Student working with  
Tom Beucler



My main research focus is  
AI and Tropical Meteorology



EuroSciPy

Are you new to...

... Scientific Programming?

... Python?

# What should you expect?

By the end of the session, you should be able to:

- Describe Python in broad terms

- Indicate reasons for using Python for scientific computing

- Identify variables types and container types in Python

- Understand how conditionals, loops, and functions work in Python

- Develop an intuition for the use of Objects in Python

# Can you describe Python?



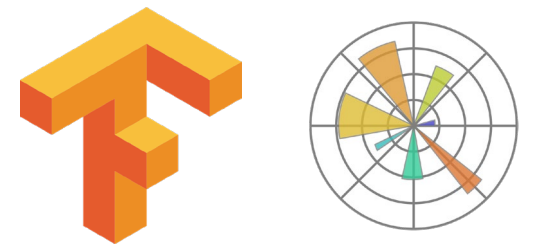
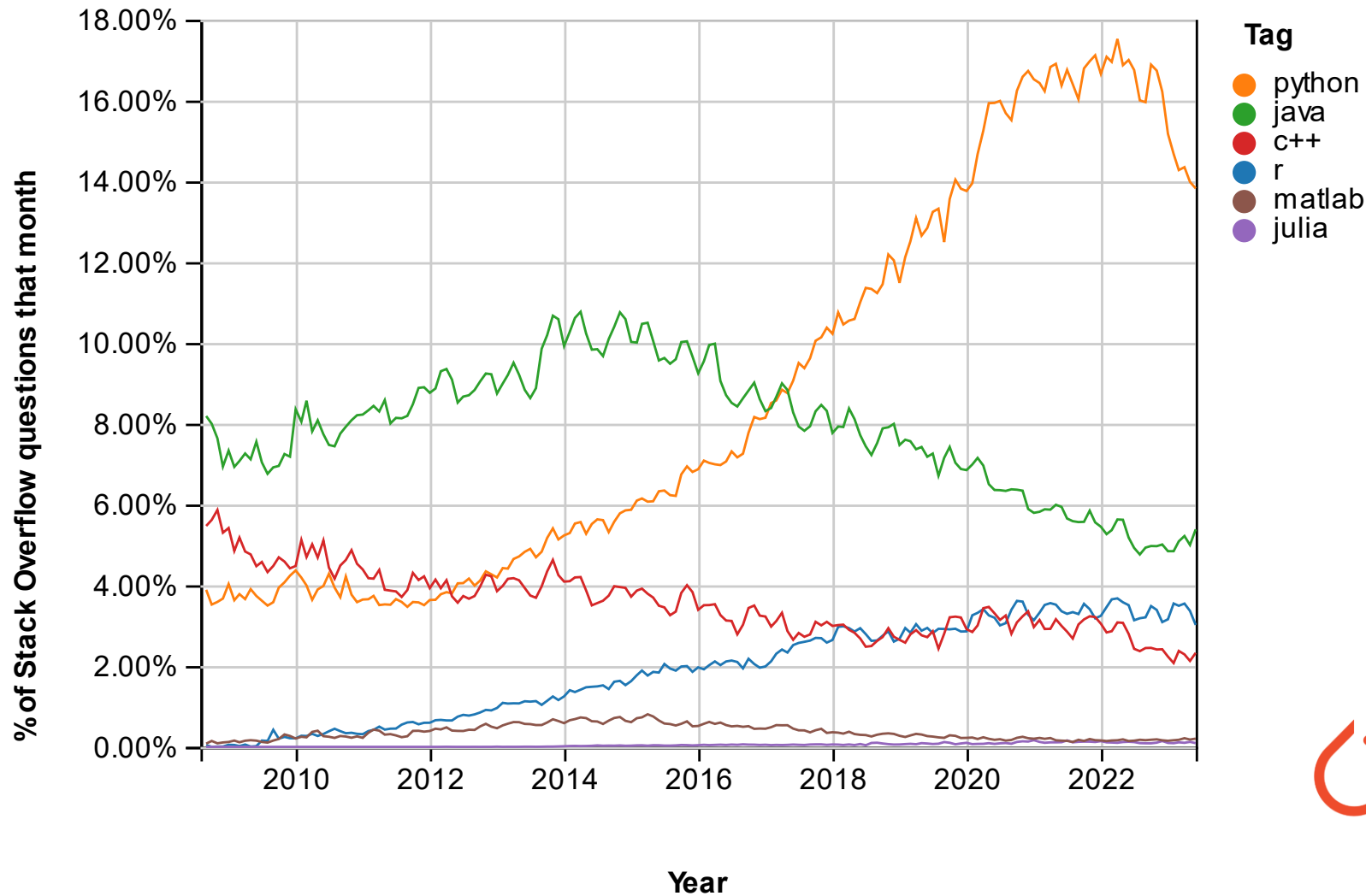
# What is Python, anyway?

Python is a **high-level** programming language

```
my_age = 36
my_age_group = "adult" if my_age >= 18 else "minor"
print(my_age_group)
```

It is also an **interpreted** language – *programs don't have to be compiled*

# Why use Python?



# Where do we start?



Today we'll be working on Jupyter Notebooks with your choice of [Binder](#) or [Google Colaboratory](#) ...

... but the repo wiki on GitHub has the information you need to set up a local environment with miniconda.

(00\_Running\_Python\_Scripts.md)

<https://tinyurl.com/EuroSciPy-Intro2Python>

# What type of information do we store in computers?

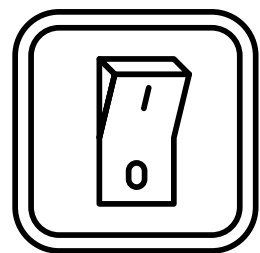




# Storing information digitally

Computers use switches (bits) to represent all information

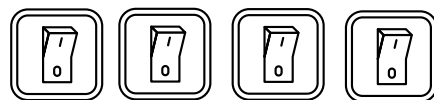
Booleans



True

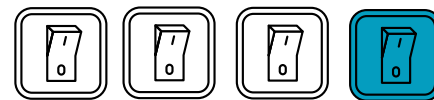
False

Integers



1  
2  
3  
...  
32

Floats

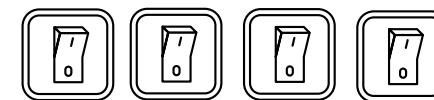


1  
2  
...  
8

x

$10^0$   
 $10^1$

Strings



1 = a  
2 = b  
...  
26 = z  
27 = .  
...

# How do we group digital information?



# Sequences of Information

We often need to store sequences

$[0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, \dots]$

*student* {  
    *Name*  
    *Age*  
    *Nationality*  
    *Languages*  
    *Institution*  
    *Major*

*Coordinate Pairs*

$(x_1, y_1)$

$(x_2, y_2)$

$(x_3, y_3)$

$\dots$

$(x_n, y_n)$

# What else do we do with computers?

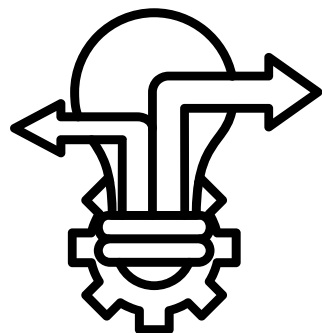


# Performing tasks digitally

Our code represents tasks for the computer to carry out

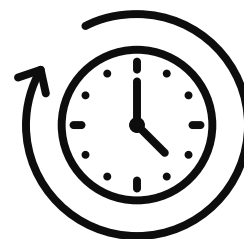
## Loops

Conditionals



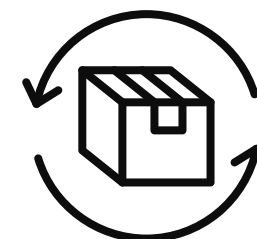
What to do  
when X  
happens

For Loops



Fixed  
number of  
Iterations

While Loops



Iterate until  
condition is  
met

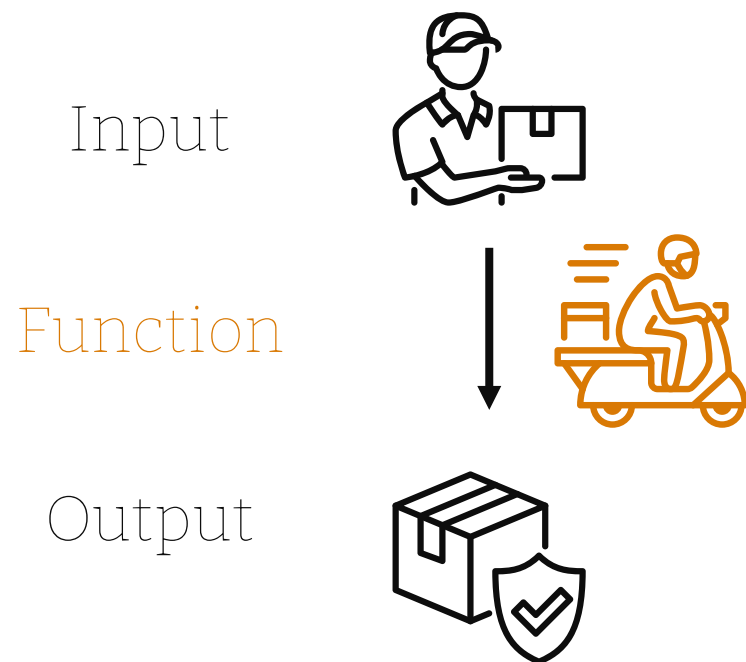
What if we want to repeat a task, but we don't have a fixed condition?



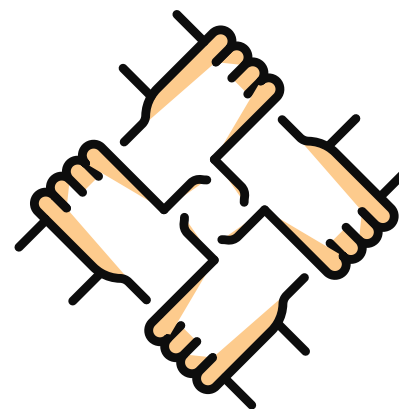
# Repeating tasks

We often need to do the same thing more than once, or use somebody else's solution to our problem

## Functions



## Libraries



We can solve larger problems together

# How do we organize code and data?





# How do we organize code?

## Objects

Attributes



(Variables)

Methods



(Functions)

Any questions?



# By now we should be able to...

Describe Python in broad terms

Indicate reasons for using Python for scientific computing

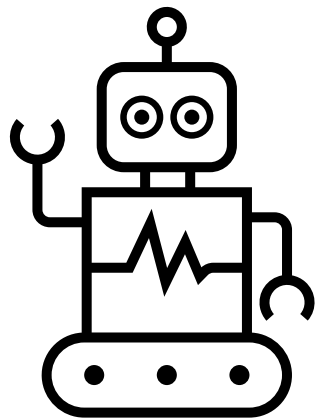
Identify variables types and container types in Python

Understand how conditionals, loops, and functions work in Python

Develop an intuition for the use of Objects in Python

# Coming to a repository near you...

AI assisted coding practice exercises



ChatGPT



**GitHub**  
Copilot