CYPLAN 255

Urban Informatics and Visualization

HIT RECORD

Lecture 04 – C++ Programming

January 31, 2022

Lecture 04 – Python at the Command-line

January 31, 2022

Agenda

- 1. Announcements
- 2. Python at the command-line
- 3. For next time
- 4. Questions

1. Announcements

Announcements

- ICYMI: I made a guide for using GitHub and posted it <u>here</u>
- Assignment 1 released
 - assignment_1 branch
- Office hours format

2. Python at the Command-line

Python vs. IPython vs. Jupyter

- Python an interpreted, high-level programming language
- IPython "interactive" Python interpreter
 - o In [1]: instead of >>>
- Jupyter Notebooks web-based GUI for IPython
 - o .ipynb = "IPython notebook"





Options for Running Python

```
python my script.py
                                     execute a Python script
                                     launch the default Python interpreter
python
    exit()
                                          exit
     <ctrl> + d (Mac/Linux)
                                          exit
     \langle ctrl \rangle + z (Windows)
                                          exit
                                     launch the interactive Python interpreter
ipython
     exit
                                          exit
     <ctrl> + d (Mac/Linux)
                                          exit
     \langle ctrl \rangle + z (Windows)
                                          exit
                                     launch a notebook server and dashboard
jupyter notebook
     <quit> (notebook dashboard)
                                          exit
     \langle ctrl \rangle + c (Mac/Linux)
                                          exit
```

Managing Packages and Virtual Environments

- Anaconda a Python distribution
- Conda a Python package manager and environment manager
 - Created by the Anaconda folks
 - As a package manager
 - Installs Python libraries (packages) from package **repositories** (e.g. conda-forge)
 - Manages dependencies and resolves conflicts
 - Other examples: "pip"
 - As an environment manager
 - Manages Python virtual environments (sandboxes)
 - Other examples: "virtualenv"



11

Max's Tips for Creating a Conda Environment

- 1. conda create -n my-first-env
- 2. conda activate my-first-env
- 3. conda config --add channels conda-forge
- 4. conda config --set channel priority strict
- 5. conda install python ipython notebook nb_conda_kernels jupyter_contrib_nbextensions
- 6. jupyter contrib nbextension install --user

Intro to Python (LIVE DEMO)

- SLIDES ⇔ NOTEBOOK
- Options for following along:
 - a. Start a Notebook server (jupyter_notebook) and open the notebook named "lecture_03_intro_python_jupyter.ipynb"
 - b. Open a static copy of the rendered notebook on the class GitHub repo here
 - c. Sit back and enjoy the demo. You can (and should) explore the notebook on your own time afterwards.

4. For next time

For next time ("homework")

- 1. Make sure you've finished the GitHub exercise which includes:
 - a. Forking the class repo
 - b. Cloning your fork
 - c. Syncing your fork
 - d. Submitting Assignment 0
- 2. Work through lecture_03_intro_python_jupyter.ipynb on your own
- 3. Try creating a conda environment and accessing it from a notebook

5. Questions?

Image attribution

- [4] https://www.python.org/static/community_logos/python-logo-master-v3-TM.png
- [5] https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/3c/lPython_Logo.png
- [6] https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Jupyter_logo.svg
- [7] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anaconda (Python distribution)#/media/File:Anaconda Logo.png

Bonus Material