Python 1 - Overview

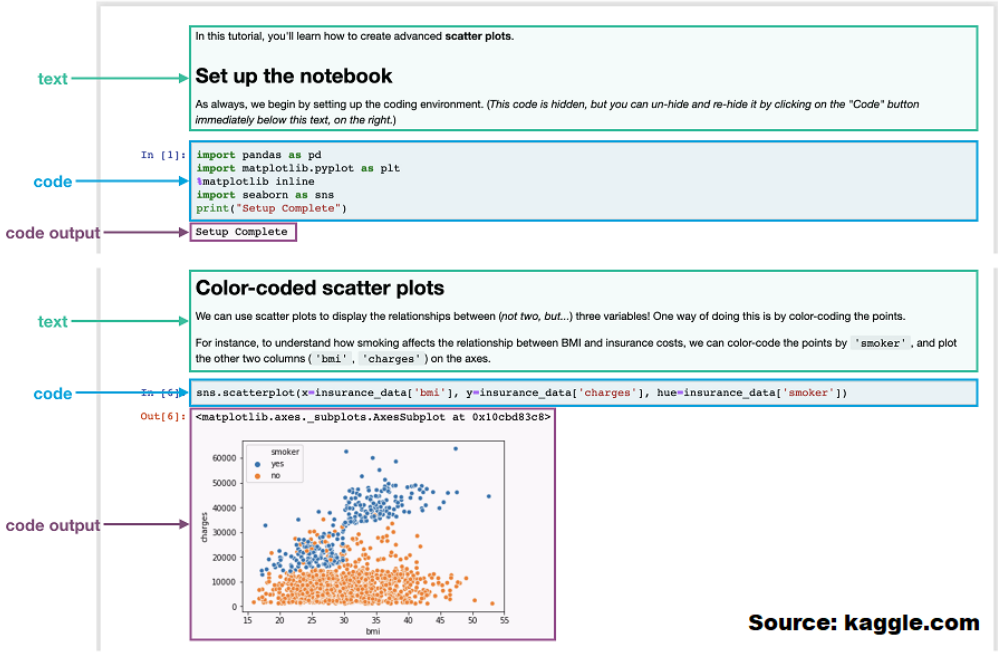
Bootcamp will cover Python fundamentals while making a music playlist program

- Evaluating primitive types in python: type()
- Declaring variables and variable declaration conventions: =
- Math Operators and string concatenation: (+ , - , * , /,%)
- IF and WHILE statements with conditional operators: (==, >, >=, break)
- User input: input()
- Data collections - Lists: ([ ], append(), insert(), del, pop(), len(), sort())
- Data collections - Dictionaries: ({ },[ ], insert(), del, clear(), keys(), values())
- Declaring custom functions: def, return
- Classes and object oriented programming: class(), __init__(), methods
- Automating with FOR loops: for, in

Jupyter Notebook

This is a web-based application (runs in the browser) that is used to interpret Python code.

- To add more code cells (or blocks) click on the **'+'** button in the top left corner
- There are 3 cell types in Jupyter:
  - Code: Used to write Python code
  - Markdown: Used to write texts (can be used to write explanations and other key information)
  - NBConvert: Used convert Jupyter (.ipynb) files to other formats (HTML, LaTex, etc.)
- To run Python code in a specific cell, you can click on the **'Run'** button at the top or press **Shift + Enter**
- The number sign (#) is used to insert comments when coding to leave messages for yourself or others. These comments will not be interpreted as code and are overlooked by the program



Data Types

- Four primitive types in Python
    1. Integers
    2. Booleans
    3. Floats
    4. Strings
- Types may be changed using int(), str(), float(), and bool() methods

In [1]:
```
# The type() function will return the data type of the data passed to it

type("Hello!")
```

Out[1]:
```
str
```

In [2]:
```
type(True)
```

Out[2]:
```
bool
```

In [3]:
```
type(3.14)
```

Out[3]:
```
float
```

In [4]:
```
type(3)
```

Out[4]:
```
int
```

In [5]:
```
# Casting - converting from one data type to another
print(type(float(3)))
print(int(3.55))
```

```
<class 'float'>
3
```

In [6]:
```
# Try to cast a string to a boolean so that it returns false
print(bool(''))
```

```
False
```

In [7]:
```
# Try to cast an int to a boolean so that it returns false
print(bool(0))
```

```
False
```

Variables

- May consist of letters, numbers, and underscores, but not spaces.
  - **Cannot start with a number.**
- Avoid using Python keywords (for, if, and, or, etc.)
- Be careful when using 1s and lower case ls, as well as 0s and Os.
- Keep it short.
- Example: phone_num = 647606
- In Jupyter, we need to be very careful when running cells when we use variables!

In [8]:
```
# In the code below, the variable `hours_worked` has been assigned
# an integer value of 10.
hours_worked = 10
```

In [9]:
```
print(hours_worked)
```

```
10
```

Math Operators

- Addition, Subtration, Multiplication and Division may be done using basic math operators (+ , - , * , /,%).
- Python will also try to interpret your code with other data types
  - (+) may be used with strings!
  - However, the usability is limited, instead we will introduce functions

In [10]:
```
# Create two variables, price1 and price2 that have float values representing the
price1 = 3.40
price2 = 2.51

# Create a new variable whose value is the sum of the prices
tot_price = price1 + price2
# Python can perform all the typical mathematical operations
diff_price = price1 - price2
mult_price = price1 * price2
div_price = price1 / price2
print(tot_price)
```

```
5.91
```

Functions

- We cannot perform all math on strings, as it sometimes doesn't make sense
- Instead we use functions, prewritten sets of instructions
- To use a function on a string, we use the **dot operator**
- The general form will be *string_variable.function_name(function_arguments)*
- We'll talk more about functions later in the session

In [11]:
```
#A few string functions
employment = "I work with python"
print(employment.title())
print(employment.lower())

print(employment.index("work"))
print(employment.split(" "))
print(employment.replace("python", "Finance"))
```

```
I Work With Python
i work with python
2
['I', 'work', 'with', 'python']
I work with Finance
```

In [12]:
```
# With F strings, variables go directly into a string! Even methods!
name = "Seamus"
tool = "python"
print(f"{name} works with {tool.upper()}")
```

```
Seamus works with PYTHON
```

In [13]:
```
# A boolean can only have one of two values. Either they are "True" or "False".
# Variables "yes" and "no" have been assigned boolean variables of "True" and "Fa

yes = True
no = False
```

IF and WHILE Statements

- Will only run indented code if condition is true
- Make use of **conditional operators** to create tests
  - (==) will return true if both variables are equal
  - (>) will return true if left variable is larger
  - (>=) will return if left variable is larger or equal to right variable
- IF will only run indented code once, WHILE will run indented code until condition is no longer true

In [14]:
```
# Boolean variables are generally used for conditional statements such as an if s
# The below lines of code uses boolean variables to determine whether or not the
if yes:
    print("True Statement!")

if no:
    print("Will not print")
```

```
True Statement!
```

In [15]:
```
#New variable to keep track of total number of employees
dept_size = 10
```

In [16]:
```
# if else statments can also be used with math or anything really (like strings)!

if dept_size >=0 and dept_size < 20:
    print(f"Small Department: {dept_size}")
elif dept_size < 50:
    print(f"Medium Department: {dept_size}")
else:
    print(f"Large Department: {dept_size}")
```

```
Small Department: 10
```

In [17]:
```
# While loops will keep running a loop of code until the intial condition is no l
# It is important to always have a breaking condition to stop the loop so it does
limit = 10
dept_size = 0
while dept_size < limit:
    print(dept_size)
    dept_size += 1

    if dept_size == 8:
        break # The 'break' statement in Python is used to close/end a loop
```

```
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
```

Lists

- Collection of items in a particular order
- They are used to store data and can be assigned to variables just like integers and strings
- Indexing (order) starts from **0**
- Accessing items in a list can be done with square brackets ([ ])
- Items can be easily added to lists using append() and insert() methods

In [18]:
```
# Lists are a collection of data. List numberings always start from 0.

banks = ["RBC", "CIBC", "TD", "BMO"]
print(banks[0]) # Here the first item in the list is at index 0
print(banks[3]) # The third item in the list is at index 4

#Can use a colon to indicate range of indices
print(banks[0:3]) # From the first to third item
print(banks[:1])
print(banks[2:])

#Negative indexing goes from Right to Left, starting from -1
print(banks[-1])

#Reassign values with square brackets as well
banks[0] = "Scotiabank"
print(banks)

#Cannot do artists[4]  = ""
```

```
RBC
BMO
['RBC', 'CIBC', 'TD']
['RBC']
['TD', 'BMO']
BMO
['Scotiabank', 'CIBC', 'TD', 'BMO']
```

In [19]:
```
# add value to end of a list - Canadian Western Bank
# The .append() function can be used!
banks.append("CWB")
print(banks)
```

```
['Scotiabank', 'CIBC', 'TD', 'BMO', 'CWB']
```

In [20]:
```
# add value to the start of a list  - First Nations Bank of Canada
banks.insert(0, "FNBC")
print(banks)

# Return the length of the list
len(banks)
```

```
['FNBC', 'Scotiabank', 'CIBC', 'TD', 'BMO', 'CWB']
```

Out[20]: 6

In [21]:
```
# Remove list entries
del banks[4]
print(banks)
```

```
['FNBC', 'Scotiabank', 'CIBC', 'TD', 'CWB']
```

Dictionaries

- Collection of key-value pairs
- No positions as with lists, values stored at specific key
  - keys can be of any data type
- Accessing values in a dictionary can still be done with square brackets ([ ])
- Declared using braces ({ })

In [22]:
```
# collection of "data" which is unordered, changeable, and not indexed. They have
employee = { "name": "Peter", "employee_num": 314425, "workplace": "RBC"}
# Here, 'name', 'employee_num', and 'department' are keys, and 'Peter', '314425',
print(employee)
```

```
{'name': 'Peter', 'employee_num': 314425, 'workplace': 'RBC'}
```

In [23]:
```
# Access key values using ['key_name']
employee["name"]
```

Out[23]:
```
'Peter'
```

In [24]:
```
# Reassign a key value
employee["workplace"] = "TD"
print(employee["workplace"])
```

```
TD
```

In [25]:
```
# Add a new key
employee["management"] = False
print(employee)
```

```
{'name': 'Peter', 'employee_num': 314425, 'workplace': 'TD', 'management': Fals
e}
```

In [26]:
```
# Can remove a key easily using del
# Other keys are unaffected when you use 'del' to remove a key
del employee["management"]
print(employee)
```

```
{'name': 'Peter', 'employee_num': 314425, 'workplace': 'TD'}
```

In [27]:
```
#Dictionary methods return iterables
print(employee.items())
print(employee.keys())
print(employee.values())

# Cannot do print(employee.keys[0]) because it is not a list
# Iterables are data objects that can be 'interated' over, like in loops
# Iterables to be used with keyword IN ('IN' example is covered in the next cell
```

```
dict_items([('name', 'Peter'), ('employee_num', 314425), ('workplace', 'TD')])
dict_keys(['name', 'employee_num', 'workplace'])
dict_values(['Peter', 314425, 'TD'])
```

In [28]:
```
# You can use dictionaries and lists in 'if' statments.

#Will look through keys by default
if "name" in employee:
    print("Yes, name is one of the keys in this dictionary")
else:
    print("no")
```

```
Yes, name is one of the keys in this dictionary
```

For Loops

- Execute a block of code once for each item in collection (List/Dictionary)
- Declare temporary variable to iterate through collection
- Can be used in combination with IF statements

In [29]:
```
#Loop through banks list
for bank in banks:
    print(bank)
```

```
FNBC
Scotiabank
CIBC
TD
CWB
```

In [30]:
```
#Loop through pairs in employee dictionary
for key in employee:
    print(key)

for key, value in employee.items():
    print(f"{key}: {value}")
```

```
name
employee_num
workplace
name: Peter
employee_num: 314425
workplace: TD
```

In [31]:
```
# Use RANGE to specify a number of iterations
for i in range(len(banks)): # The len() function returns the length of the previo
    print(i)
```

```
0
1
2
3
4
```

In [32]:
```
# Make a loop that prints all odd values from 1 to 21
for i in range(1,22,2):
    print(i)
```

```
1
3
5
7
9
11
13
15
17
19
21
```

Functions

- Named blocks of code that do one specific job
- Functions are also referred to as methods
- Prevents rewriting of code that accomplishes the same task
- Keyword *def* used to declare functions
- Variables may be passed to functions

In [33]:
```
# In this function 'name', 'employee_num', and 'department' are required values t
def description(name, employee_num, workplace):
    print(f"{name} - Employee Number: {employee_num} - works at: {workplace}")

description("Mike", 12210, "CIBC")
description(employee['name'], employee['employee_num'], employee['workplace'])
```

```
Mike - Employee Number: 12210 - works at: CIBC
Peter - Employee Number: 314425 - works at: TD
```

Classes

- **NOTE: We cover classes in the next section, but here's a primer if you're interested**
- Object-orientated programming approach popular and efficient
- Define classes of real-world things or situations (can be thought of as creating your own data type)
  - Attributes of various data types
  - Functions inside of a class are the same except called methods
  - Methods may be accessed using the dot operator
- Instanciate objects of your classes
- __init()__ method used to prefill attributes
- Capitalize class names

In [34]:
```
class Employee():
    """A simple attempt to represent am employee."""
    def __init__(self, name, employee_num, department ):
        self.name = name
        self.employee_num = employee_num
        self.department = department


    def description(self): # Creating a function (a.k.a method) that can be used
        print(f"{self.name} (employee number: {self.employee_num}) - Dept: {self.
```

In [35]:
```
employee1 = Employee("Mike", 12210, "Marketing")
employee2 = Employee("Peter", 31445, "IT")
employee1.description()
employee2.description()
```

```
Mike (employee number: 12210) - Dept: Marketing
Peter (employee number: 31445) - Dept: IT
```

User Input

- **OPTIONAL: Not covred during the bootcamp.** Just some extra content if you're interested!
- Pauses your program and waits for the user to enter some text
- Variable used with Input() will be a **string** even if user inputs an integer
  - Will need to make use of **type casting.**

In [36]:
```
#Ask user for a name
my_age = input("Enter your age.\n")
print(f"Entered age is {my_age}")
print(f"You were born in {2020 - int(my_age)}")
```

```
Enter your age.
22
Entered age is 22
You were born in 1998
```

Putting it all Together

- This is an optional section - a great way to practice everything we've learned!
- Note that to do this, you're expected to know both **classes** and **input**
- Let's create a new **Employee**
- We can then use our class methods easily!

In [37]:
```
employee_input = input("Enter your name, employee number and department.\n")
name = employee_input.split(' ')[0]
employee_num = employee_input.split(' ')[1]
department = employee_input.split(' ')[2]
new_employee = Employee(name,employee_num,department)
new_employee.description()
```

```
Enter your name, employee number and department.
Seamus 3453243 Bootcamps
Seamus (employee number: 3453243) - Dept: Bootcamps
```

In [ ]:
```

```