

Introduction to Python 2020-PY-101

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Technology on Demand to Learning From

Clientoclarify.ai







Our Team

Technology & Development



Yusuf
Founder and CEO



Mushtaq
Co-Founder & Business
Advisor



Reddy Prasad

CTO & Machine Learning

Researcher



About Me

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- CTO & Machine Learning Researcher at ClientoClarify.ai
- Co-Developer of Keras and Automl
- One of top Instructor in IBM Ai Lab
- I have 3+ Years of Experience on Software Industry in the Field of AI, DL, ML, Data Science, AWS, GCP.
- I Work For the Companies like TMTS, Clientoclarify.ai

Follow Me













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About Me



Reddy Prasad

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Background

Overview of the Training

- Learning By Doing
- Upgrade Your Skill For Your Feature
- Practical Exposure Towards IT
- Earn a Global certificate Professional
- Expert instruction Find the right instructor for you
- Hands-on Labs
- Use Cases
- Cloud-enabled learning environment





Our Plan

Day 02

Operators

Arithmetic operators

Assignment operators

Comparison operators

Logical operators

Special operators

Identity operators

Membership operators

02

Bitwise operators

01

Day 01

Introduction to Python
Installation of Python In

Window 10

Variables

Data Types

Type Casting

String

Indexing, Slice, Extended

Slice

Day 04

Funcation

Working with Files

Error & exception Handling

Module's and package

03

04

05

Day 05

Class and OPPS

Image Selection Processing

Pattern Program

Day 03

Data Structure

- List
- Tuple
- Set
- Dictionary
- Looping Statement
 - For Loop
 - While Loop



How you will learn

- Day-1
 - Introduction to Python
 - Installation of Python In Window 10
 - Variables
 - Data Types
 - Type Casting
 - String
 - Indexing, Slice, Extended Slice

- Day-2
 - Operators
 - Arithmetic operators
 - Assignment operators
 - Comparison operators
 - Logical operators
 - Special operators
 - Identity operators
 - Membership operators
 - Bitwise operators

- Day-3
 - Data Structure
 - List
 - Tuple
 - Set
 - Dictionary
 - Looping Statement
 - For Loop
 - While Loop

- Day-4
 - Funcation
 - Working with Files
 - Error & exception Handling
 - Module's and package
- Day-5
 - Class and OPPS
 - Image Selection Processing
 - Pattern Program

include <stdio.h>



Introduction Day 01



- Python is an interpreted.
- Python high-level and general-purpose programming language.
- Created by Guido van Rossum and first released in 1991.
- Python is dynamically typed and garbage-collected.
- Python packages, also for data science, Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Quantum Computing.
 - Many applications and held
- Download and install Version 3.x https:/www.python.org/downloads/
- Developer Survey Results https://insights.stackoverflow.com/survey/2019

- Easy to Learn and Use
- Expressive Language
- Interpreted Language
- Cross-platform Language
- Free and Open Source
- Object-Oriented Language

- Extensible (jython, cython, ironython)
- Large Standard Library
- GUI Programming Support
- Integrated
- Embeddable
- Dynamic Memory Allocation

History of Python



- Python was conceived in the late 1980s by Guido van Rossum.
- ABC language (itself inspired by SETL), capable of exception handling and interfacing with the Amoeba operating system.

HISTORY OF PYTHON.

Python Tricks

1991

Guido Van Rossum published the first version of Python code

2000

Python 2.0 was introduced.

2019

Python 3.7.3 was released.

1980

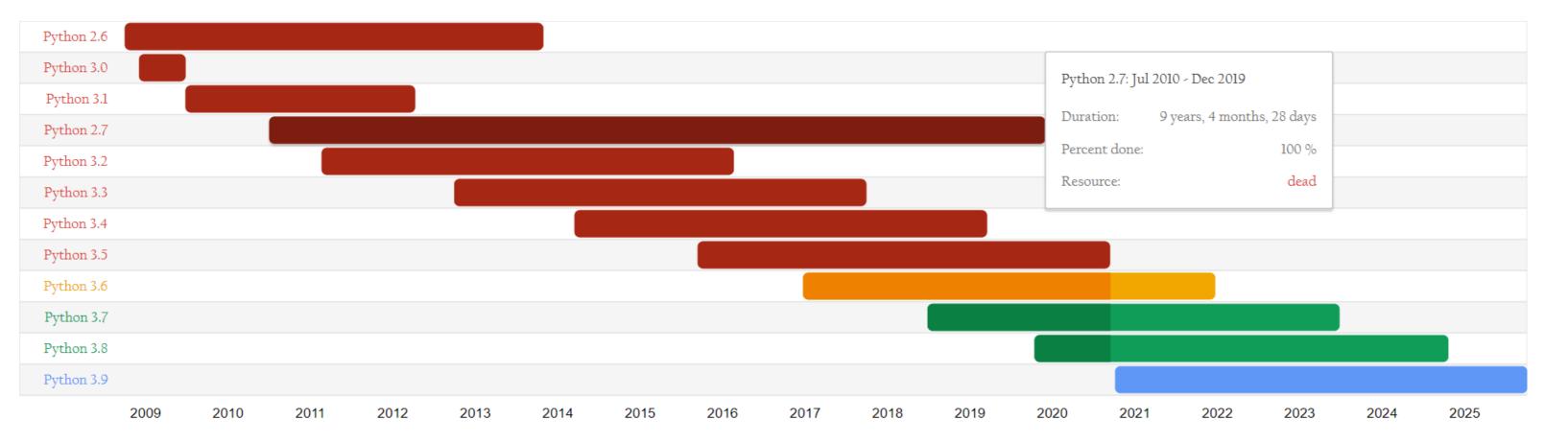
Python was conceptualized in the late 1980s.

1994

Python version 1.0 was released

2008

Python 3.0 was released



Who-Use-Python



















Where we Use Python

```
Use Python for...
                                                                     >>> More
Web Development: Django , Pyramid , Bottle , Tornado , Flask , web2py
GUI Development: tkInter, PyGObject, PyQt, PySide, Kivy, wxPython
Scientific and Numeric: SciPy , Pandas , IPython
Software Development: Buildbot , Trac , Roundup
System Administration: Ansible , Salt , OpenStack
```

Quantum Computing	Statistical Computing	Signal Processing	Image 3-D Processing Visualization		Symbolic Computing	Astronomy Processes	Cognitive Psychology	
		ullunp			$a^2 = b^3$ b^{-20} $a = 7$			
QuTiP PyQuil Qiskit	Pandas statsmodels Seaborn	SciPy PyWavelets	Scikit-image OpenCV	Mayavi Napari	SymPy	AstroPy SunPy SpacePy	PsychoPy	
Bioinformatics	Bayesian Inference	Mathematical Analysis	Simulat Modeli		lti-variate Analysis	Geographic Processing	Interactive Computing	
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BioPython Scikit-Bio PyEnsembl	PyStan PyMC3	SciPy SymPy cvxpy FEniCS	PyDSTo	ool F	PyChem	Shapely GeoPandas Folium	Jupyter IPython Binder	

Shell



Execute Python commands

```
Python 3.6.8 Shell
                                                                                               - o ×
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.6.8 (tags/v3.6.8:3c6b436a57, Dec 24 2018, 00:16:47) [MSC v.1916 64 bit (AMD6
4)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
```

Editor

		\
	•	-)
(/	-)
\		/

Untitled	_	\times
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help		
		-

Python Script

>

- Demo-.py
- List of Python commands
- Similar to typing in IPython Shell (Colab, Azure Note book, jupyter)

Top Python IDLE























PyCharm



Visual Studio Code



Sublime Text



Vim



GNU Emacs



IDLE

Python's Integrated Development and Learning Environment

Atom



Spyder



JuPyter



Eclipse



Eric Python

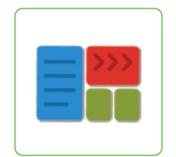




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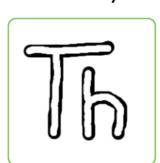
PyScripter





Pyzo

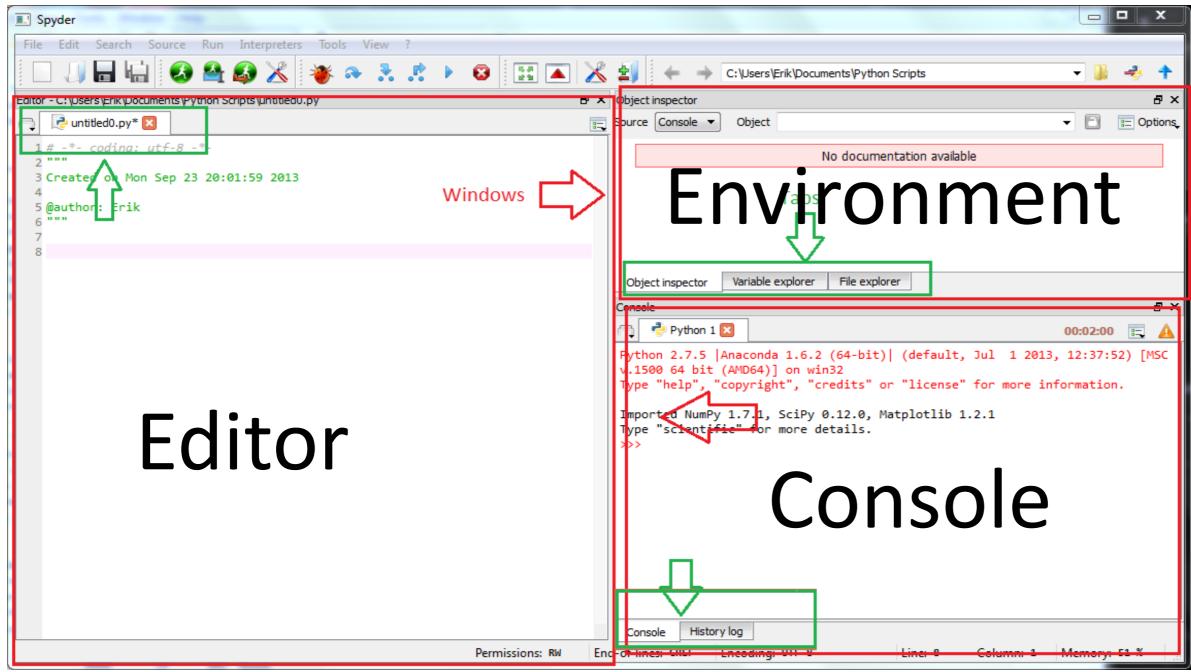
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•

Python Script Spyder





Use print() to generate output from script



Let's practice!

INTRODUCTION TO PYTHON





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Variable

>

- Varable Which can Store a Data in it Specific, case-sensitive name
- Call up value through variable name
 - 1.79 m 68.7 kg

```
height = 1.79
weight = 68.7
height
```

Calculate BMI

>

```
height = 1.79
weight = 68.7
height
```

1.79

$$BMI = \frac{weight}{height^2}$$

```
68.7 / 1.79 ** 2
```

21.4413

```
weight / height ** 2
```

21.4413

Reproducibility

```
>
```

```
height = 1.79
weight = 68.7
bmi = weight / height ** 2
print(bmi)
```

Reproducibility

```
>
```

```
height = 1.79
weight = 74.2 # <-
bmi = weight / height ** 2
print(bmi)</pre>
```

```
type(bmi)
```

float

```
day_of_week = 5
type(day_of_week)
```

int

Python Types (2)

```
x = "body mass index"
y = 'this works too'
type(y)
str
```

```
z = True
type(z)
```

bool

Python Types (3)



```
'abcd'
```

• Different type = different behavior!



Let's practice!

INTRODUCTION TO PYTHON



Contributions

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Suggestions and Feedback

