

# Python Week 1

Introduction & Review



AI Academy

# Welcome AI Academy Cohort 3

## Program Courses

1. Computer Programming with Python
2. Data Mining
3. Introduction to Artificial Intelligence
4. Machine Learning

# Computer Programming with Python

**Instructor: James E. Robinson, III**

**Teaching Assistant: Travis Martin**

# About Travis

Travis has several degrees including a master's degree in computer science education, a bachelors in physics education, and a bachelors in computer engineering. Additionally, he has taught high school science for 15 years, mostly physics.

Travis currently lives in Texas but has lived in multiple places in the US over the course of his life.

# About James

James has a Masters of Science in Computer Engineering from NC State University. The latter with a focus on computer networking and software design.

While currently involved primarily in systems architecture, James still writes integration code for projects when required (Python, SQL, cloud service APIs, Amazon Web Services).

# About James

- Pascal
- C
- C++
- TCSH
- BASH
- Awk
- Perl
- Java
- TCL/TK
- Ruby
- Go
- JavaScript
- Python

# Development Environment

*This environment will be used by subsequent AIA courses.*

## Recommended

- Windows 10
- Anaconda v. 2021.11 or later
  - Interpreter: Python 3.9 - included
  - IDE: Spyder v5 - included
  - Modules: numpy, pandas, matplotlib, etc. - included

# Lightning Review

- Variables
- Expressions
- Functions
- Conditional Control
- Looping
- Lists & Tuples
- Nested Lists
- Objects / Classes
- File Handling
- Dictionary
- Debugging
- Error Types
- Using Modules



# Variables - labels for things

# good examples

```
full_name = "Laila Ali"
```

```
street_name = "Butterfly Street"
```

# bad examples

```
XÆA12 = "son"
```

# yes, Python does understand unicode characters

# no, do not use them for variable/object names

# Expression

Some combination of values, variables, and operators.

# examples

$y = 3$

$x = 2$

$z = y \% x$  # modulo/remainder operator

$a = 2 * (x + z) + y$  # PEMDAS FTW

# Function

# A block of code that runs when called.  
# May take parameters, may return something.

```
def my_summer(param1, param2 = 0):
```

```
    """
```

```
        Sum two values.
```

```
        Inputs:
```

```
            param1 - int or float
```

```
            param2 - int or float, optional
```

```
        Returns:
```

```
            sum - int or float
```

```
    """
```

```
    return param1 + param2
```

# Conditional Control

```
# execute some statements based on a condition
if temperature > 100.3: # per CDC guidelines
    print("Patient has a fever")
    if temperature > 102.9:
        print("Patient should seek medical attention")
elif temperature > 99.5:
    print("Patient has low-grade fever")
else:
    print("Patient is either normal or has assumed room temp.")
```

# Looping

```
x = 1; y = 6
```

```
while x < y:
```

```
    x += 3
```

```
    print("while: good data")
```

```
for x in range(1, 100, 3):
```

```
    if x < y:
```

```
        print("for: good data")
```

```
    else:
```

```
        break
```

# Lists

# a list

```
a = ['foo', 'bar', 'baz', 'qux']
```

- Lists are ordered.
- Lists can contain any arbitrary objects.
- List elements can be accessed by index.
- Lists can be nested to arbitrary depth.
- Lists are mutable.
- Lists are dynamic.

# Tuples

# a tuple is a list that you can't change - immutable

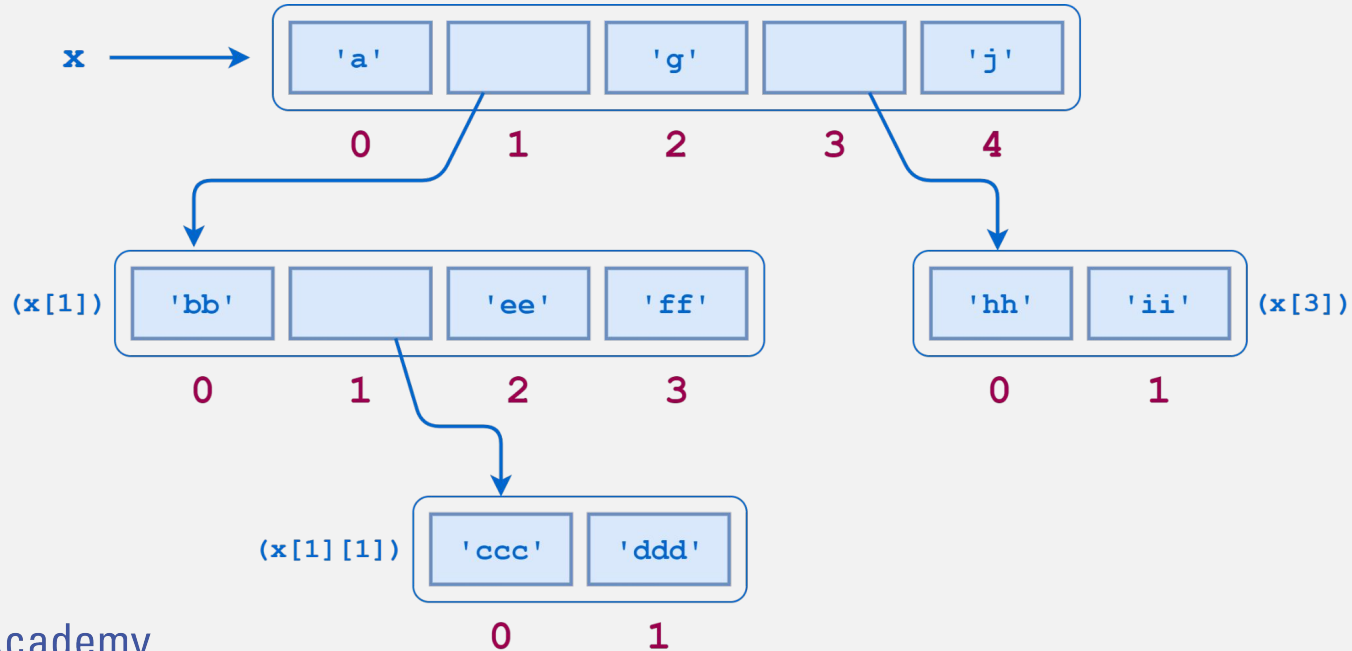
```
t = ('foo', 'bar', 'baz', 'qux', 'quux', 'corge')
```

```
t[1] = 'boo'
```

```
>>> TypeError: 'tuple' object does not support item assignment
```

# Nested Lists

```
x = ['a', ['bb', ['ccc', 'ddd'], 'ee', 'ff'], 'g', ['hh', 'ii'], 'j']
```





# Objects & Classes

```
# class definition
class Dog:
    def __init__(self, name, breed)
        self.name = name
        self.breed = breed
    return
```

```
# object created from class
mydog = Dog("Julie", "mixed")
```

# File Handling

# opening, reading/writing, closing  
# use 'with' statement to make it easier

```
with open('class.txt', 'r') as fp:  
    contents = fp.read()
```

# with handles closing for us

# Dictionary

# dictionaries are ordered, keys are unique, mutable

```
thisdict = {  
    "brand": "Ford",  
    "model": "Mustang",  
    "year": 1964  
}
```

```
print(thisdict["brand"])
```

# Debugging

- Syntax Errors
- Runtime Errors
- Semantic Errors

# Error Types

- `NameError`
- `TypeError`
- `KeyError`
- `AttributeError`
- `IndexError`

# Using Modules

- using import
- import best practices
  - what do you need?
  - use a name that fits
- referencing module methods

# Example

Problem: Using the NC Lottery Cash 5 data, what is the distribution of winning numbers by ball? Graph the result (5 graphs).