

***Rotman***

# BASIC PROGRAMMING WITH PYTHON

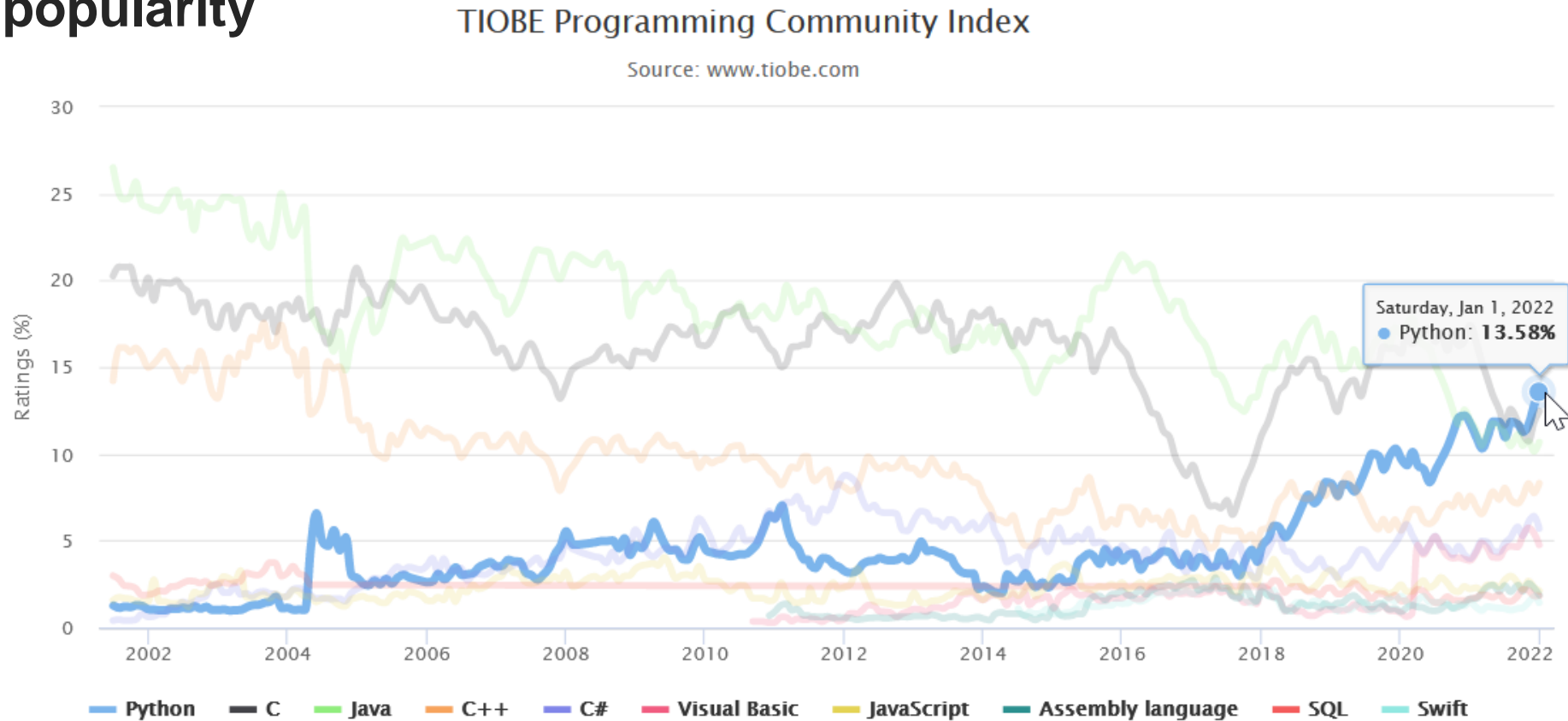
February 7, 2022   Prepared by Niti  
TDMDAL & FinHUB



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# Python's Popularity

Python gained the highest increase in one year in TIOBE index of programming language popularity



Source: <https://www.tiobe.com/tiobe-index/>

# Python's Popularity

1. Statistical analysis
2. Scientific computing
3. Machine learning
4. Data visualization
5. Artificial intelligence
6. Others:
  - i. Scripting & automation
  - ii. Web development
  - iii. Systems testing & prototyping
  - iv. Desktop & mobile applications
  - v. Education!

# Getting Python

- **Anaconda**

- Anaconda installation is the **recommended** method for getting **Python**.
- Anaconda is a package manager that allows installing many applications at once.
- **Installation Guide - Video** : <https://youtu.be/Z1Yd7upQsXY?t=4m19s> *timestamped to start minutes 19 seconds watch until 5:59*
- **Installation Guide - Text** <https://bit.ly/2FRyakD>

# Writing Python Codes

- **Jupyter Notebook**

- Among other applications, Anaconda also installs **Jupyter notebook**,
- Jupyter Notebook is an application where you can easily write and execute Python codes.

- **Google Colab**

- [Google's colaboratory](https://colab.research.google.com/), which is a free Jupyter notebook environment that requires no setup and runs entirely on Google's cloud.

- **UofT Jupyter Hub**

- <https://jupyter.utoronto.ca/>

# Python Help

- Please contact ***pythonhelp@rotman.utoronto.ca*** if you require additional assistance to install jupyter notebook through Anaconda or for any other Python related inquiries.

# Data Structures

# Data Structures

## 1. Basic

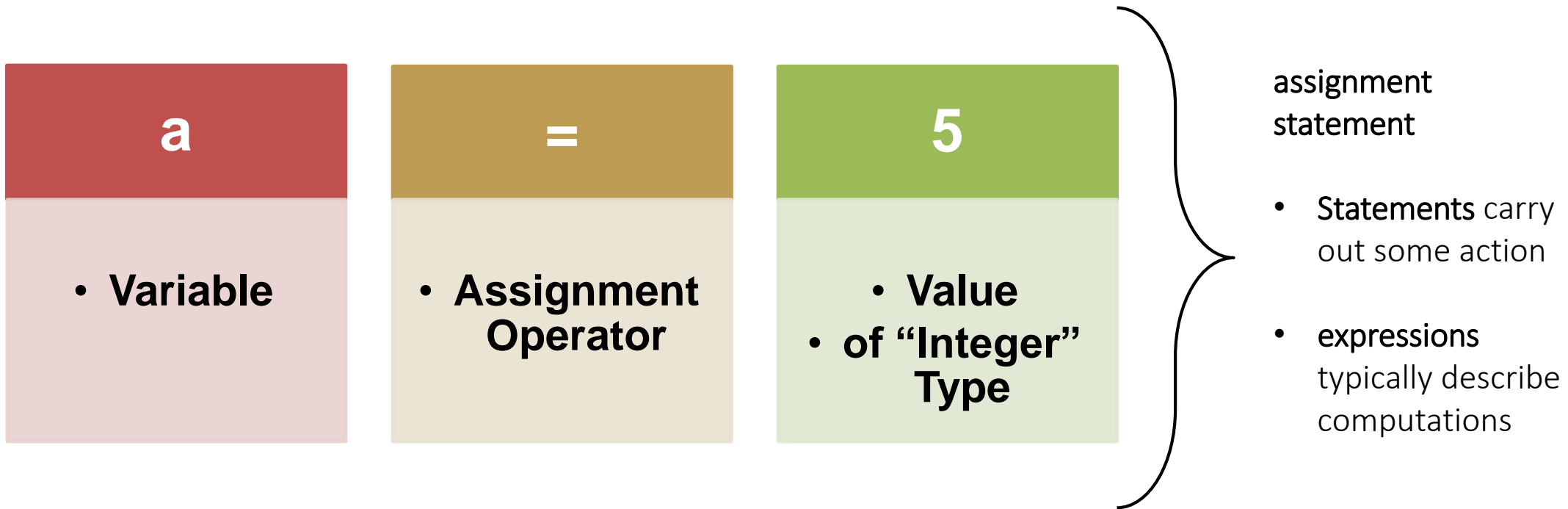
- a) Values
- b) Types
- c) Variables

## 2. Native to Python

- a) List
- b) Dictionary



# Data Structures: Basic



- A program works with values
- Values can be numbers, texts and/or special characters
- Values belong to different [data types](#)

## Special Attention to Data Type - String

# STRING

- values contained by either single or double quotes
- sequence of character(s)
- can be indexed and sliced by its position
- positions can be indicated by an integer value called index

Contained by quotes



```
b = 'Hello World!'
```

# Data Structures: Native to Python

## LIST

- Mutable
- Ordered
- Sequence of items

```
fruits = ['apple', 'orange',  
         'peach']
```



Each element  
separated by  
comma.

All elements  
contained inside  
square brackets.

# DICTIONARY

- Mutable
- Unordered
- Key-Value Pairs

keys                      values

```
fruits_dict = { 'apple' : 5,  
                'orange' : 2,  
                'peach' : 3 }
```

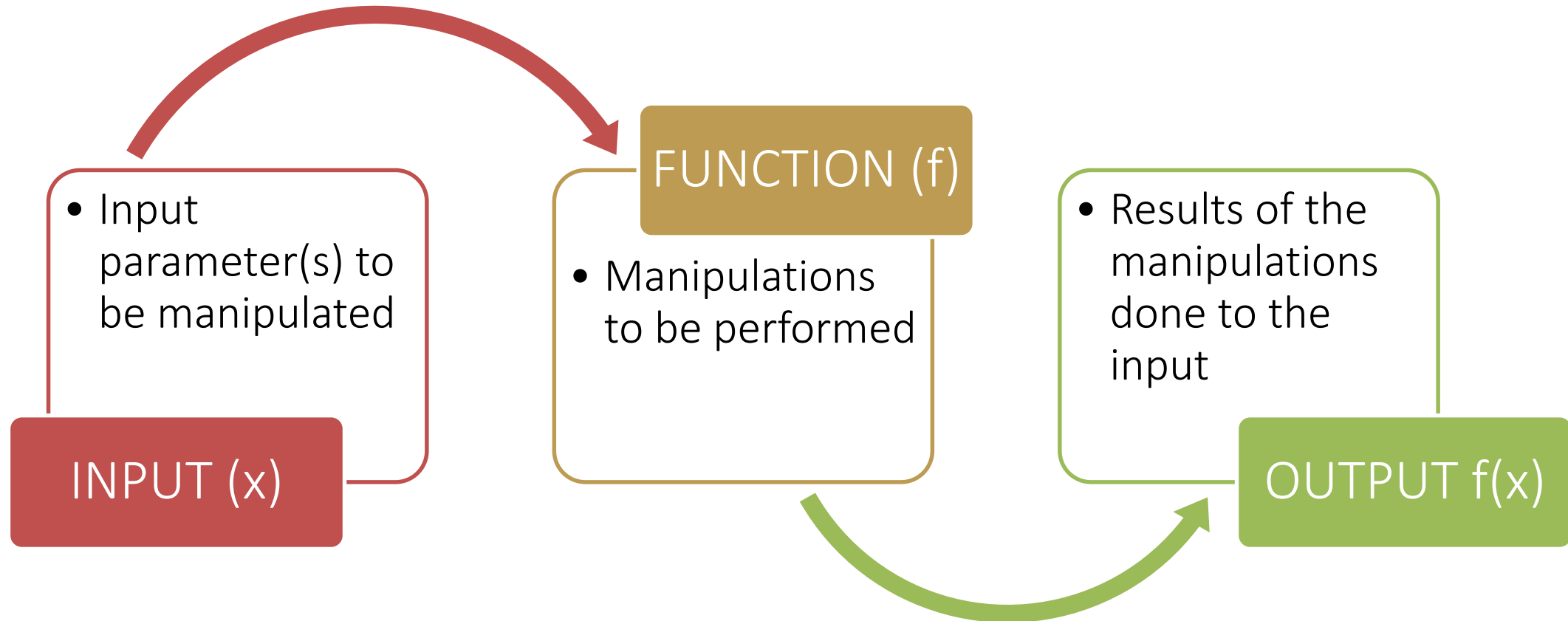
The diagram shows a Python dictionary definition. Above the code, the word 'keys' has an arrow pointing to the fruit names ('apple', 'orange', 'peach') and the word 'values' has an arrow pointing to the numbers (5, 2, 3). The entire dictionary is enclosed in curly braces.

Keys and their values  
are separated by colon

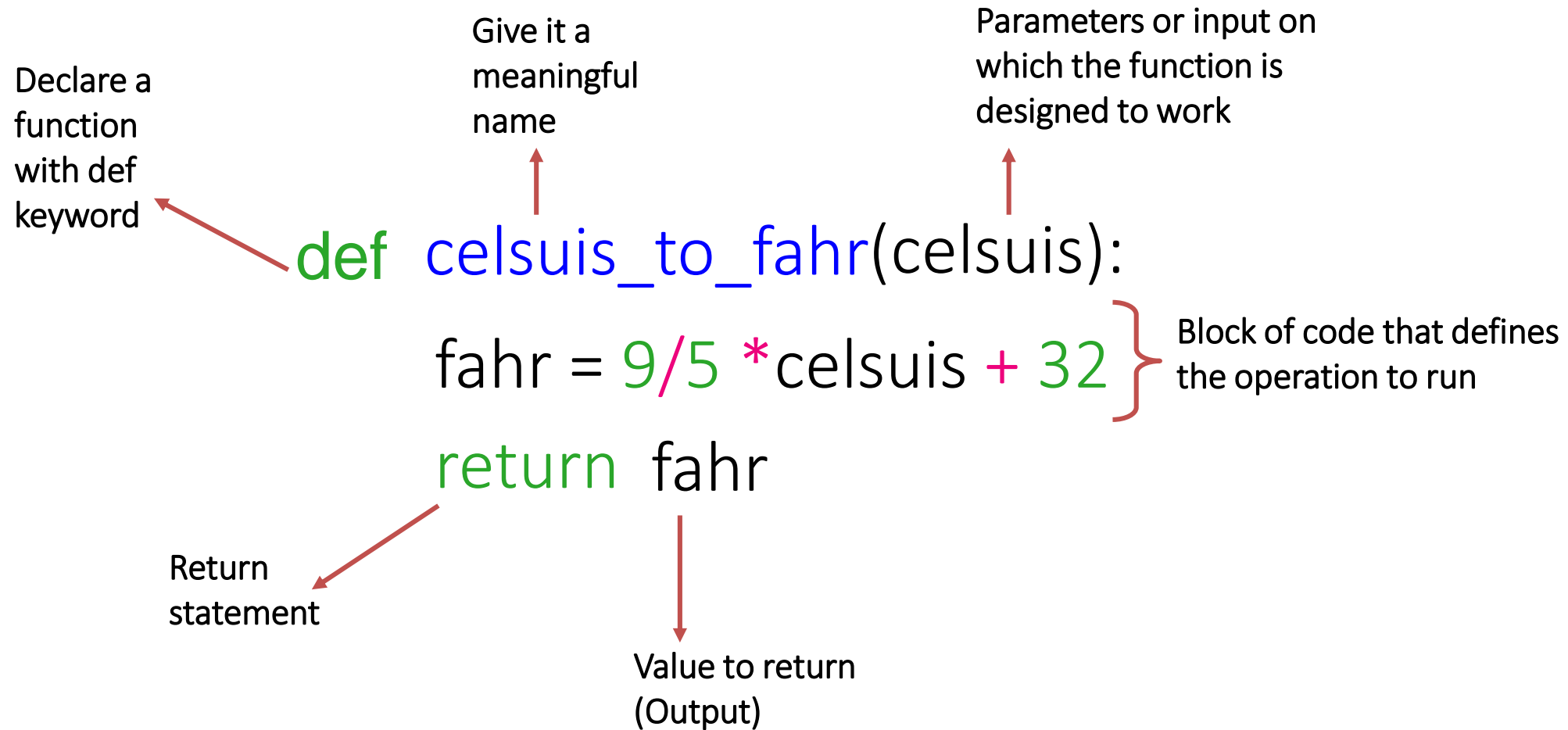
All key-value pairs are  
contained inside curly  
brackets.

# Functions

# Functions



# Functions: User-defined Functions



# Functions: Built-in Functions

- Python interpreter has a number of functions and types built into it that are always available.
- `print()` is an example of built-in function. It prints the given object to the standard output device (screen) or to the text stream file.
- [Here](#) is the list of Python's built-in functions.

```
numlist = [4, 8, 10, 15]
```

```
type(numlist)  
→ list
```

```
len(numlist)  
→ 4
```

```
sum(numlist)  
→ 37
```



# Functions: Methods

- Functions that are attached to specific class of objects.
- Methods are accessed using the dot expression.
- Methods available to an object can be viewed using "dir" function.

```
b = 'Hello World!'
```

```
b.upper()  
→ 'HELLO WORLD!'
```

methods available  
to string objects  
only


```
b.isnumeric()  
→ False
```

```
b.count('l')  
→ 3
```

# Functions: Methods

- How are methods supposed to work?
- There are documentations available with information on how a given method is intended to work.
- [Python's official documentation for methods of list object](#)
- [Easy-to-read documentation provided by w3schools.](#)

```
numlist=[4,8,10,15]  
numlist.append(16)  
numlist  
→ [4,8,10,15,16]
```



.append is a method  
available to objects of  
class list only

## Functions: Third Party Packages

- Python has an active supporting community of contributors and users who also make their software available for other Python developers to use under its open source license terms.
- The [SciPy](#) ecosystem is a collection of open source software for scientific computing in Python.

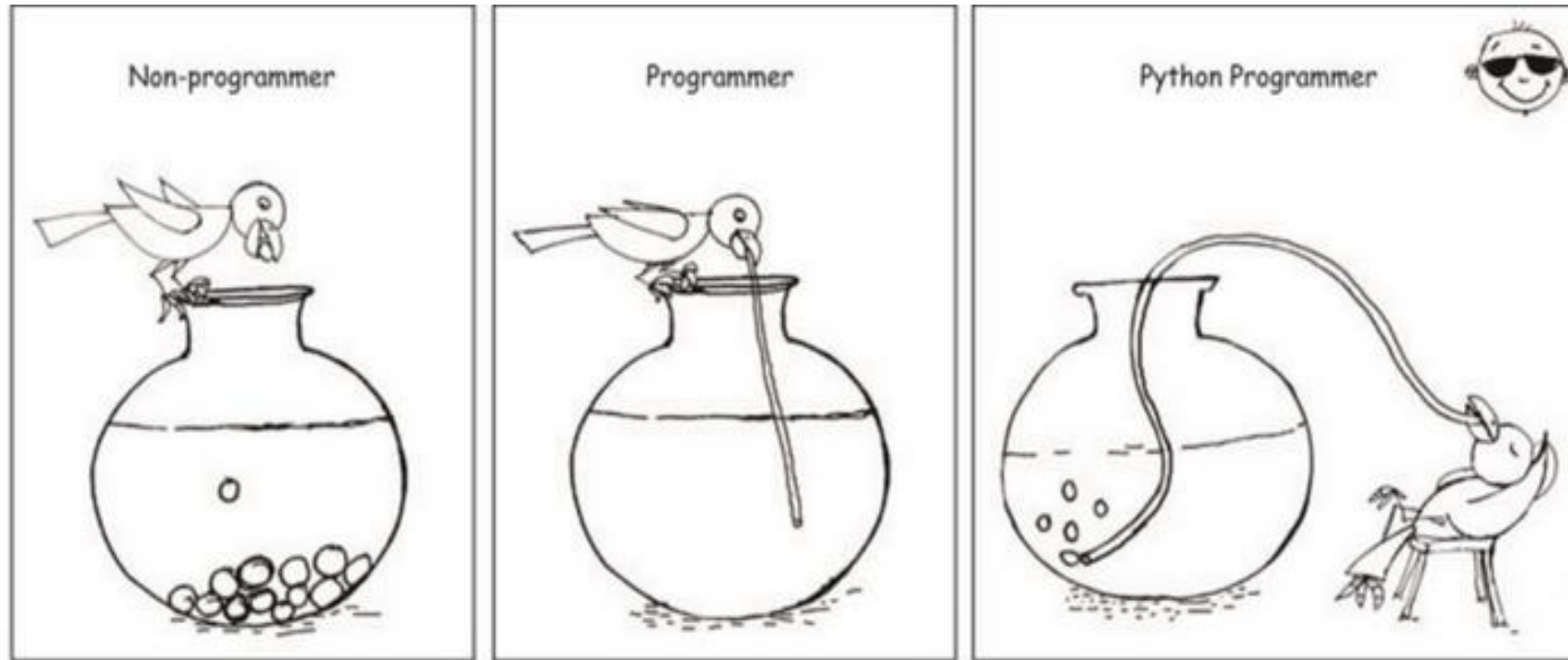


pandas  
 $y_{it} = \beta' x_{it} + \mu_i + \epsilon_{it}$



matplotlib

# Questions?



Who wants to become a Python Programmer?

**Thank you**