



HIBALL

Hacking Hour



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What is Colaboratory?

Colaboratory, or 'Colab' for short, allows you to write and execute Python in your browser, with

Zero configuration

Free access to GPU

Easy sharing

Whether you're a student or just get started below

Getting started

The document that you execute code.

For example, here is a code snippet

```
[ ] seconds_in_a_day
seconds_in_a_day = 24 * 60 * 60

86400
```

To execute the code in the cell, press the Run button (a play icon) or the keyboard shortcut 'Command/Ctrl + Enter'.

Variables that you define in the cell are available in the next cell.

```
[ ] seconds_in_a_week
seconds_in_a_week = 7 * 24 * 60 * 60

604800
```

Colab notebooks allow you to combine executable code and rich text in a single document, along with images, HTML, LaTeX and more. When you create your own Colab notebooks, they are stored in your Google Drive account. You can easily share your Colab notebooks with co-workers or friends, allowing them to comment on your notebooks or even edit them. To find out more, see [Overview of Colab](#). To create a new Colab notebook you can use the File menu above, or use the following link: [Create a new Colab notebook](#).

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NEW NOTEBOOKCANCEL

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Welcome to Collaboratory

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Variables that you define in a code cell are available in other code cells in the notebook.

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Enter a GitHub URL or search by organisation or user☒ Include private repos

https://github.com/tfunck/hacking_hour

Repository: tfunck/hacking_hour

Branch: main

Path notebooks/W1.ipynb

NEW NOTEBOOKCANCEL

- **Part 1: Basics**
 - Basics I
 - variables, data structures, functions
 - Basics II
 - standard Python functions and libraries, strings, I/O
 - Software Design
 - writing safe, reusable software

- **Part 2: Neuroimaging Libraries**
 - 2D and 3D Images
 - numpy, imageio, nibabel
 - Data frames and visualization
 - pandas, matplotlib
 - Image processing
 - scipy, skimage

- **Part 3: Neuroimaging Applications**
 - some ideas...
 - Statistics
 - Segmentation
 - Registration
 - Machine Learning / AI
 - fMRI

W1.ipynb - Colaboratory

colab.research.google.com/github/tfunck/hacking_hour/blob/main/notebooks/W1.ipynb#scrollTo=BbxM-cbUa5Te

W1.ipynb

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help Cannot save changes

+ Code + Text Copy to Drive

Connect Editing

Programming is about writing instructions that can be executed by a computer and read by human beings.

Data and functions that manipulate data

[] ### Variables and integers

variables are the most basic data structure.

x = 1 #here set <x> to equal the integer 1

print(x) #print is a function that displays the value of a variable or other data types

x = 2 #here we modify the variable <x> to equal the integer 2

print(x)

1

2

3

[] ### Characters

variables can point to different types of data

x = 'c' #instead of pointing to an integer, the variable now points to a character, 'c'

print(x)

[] ### Booleans

x = True #booleans are another type of data, they can be True or False

print(x)

x=3

y='3' #here we define a new variable and equate it to the character, not the number, 3

print(x == y) #using the == operator, we can check if two data structures are equal to one another.

z = x == y # we can also assign the result of a == operator to a new variable,<z>

print(z)

What is programming?

- Programming is about writing instructions that:
 - Can be executed by a computer
 - Read by human beings ← very important!
- Programs are composed of
 - Data
 - Functions that manipulate data

Programming Languages

- Programming languages are different ways of writing those instructions
 - Programming languages are much simpler than natural languages
- “Low-level”
 - Require very detailed, specific instructions
 - Example: C, C++
- “High-level”
 - More general, abstract instructions
 - Example: Python, Matlab, R

Algorithms

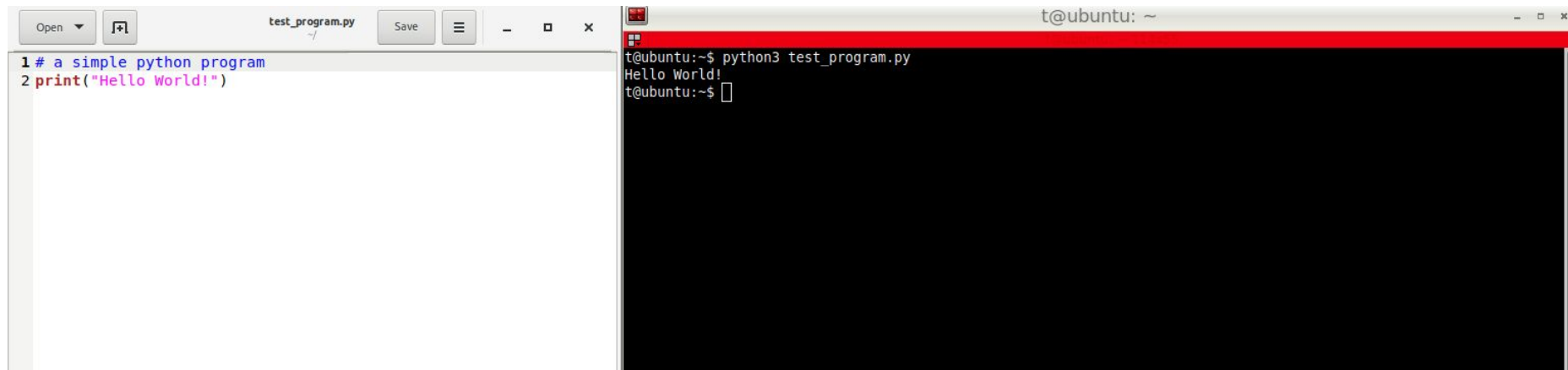
- A finite set of instructions for performing computational operations
 - Like a cooking recipe, but for computers
- Eggs Benedict Algorithm
 - Low-level language
 - Apply heat to 500mL of water to bring to 100C
 - Add 2 tb of white vinegar to water
 - Collect 2 unfertilized chicken eggs
 - For each chicken egg: apply 1n of force to shell, empty egg into water
 - ...
 - High-level language
 - Poach 2 eggs
 - Make a cup of bechamel sauce
 - Toast 2 sides of a bagel
 - For each side of toasted bagel: add 1 poached egg and then half of bechamel sauce



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Traditional_Eggs_Benedict.jpg

How Do People Normally Write Software?

- Text editor + command line interface



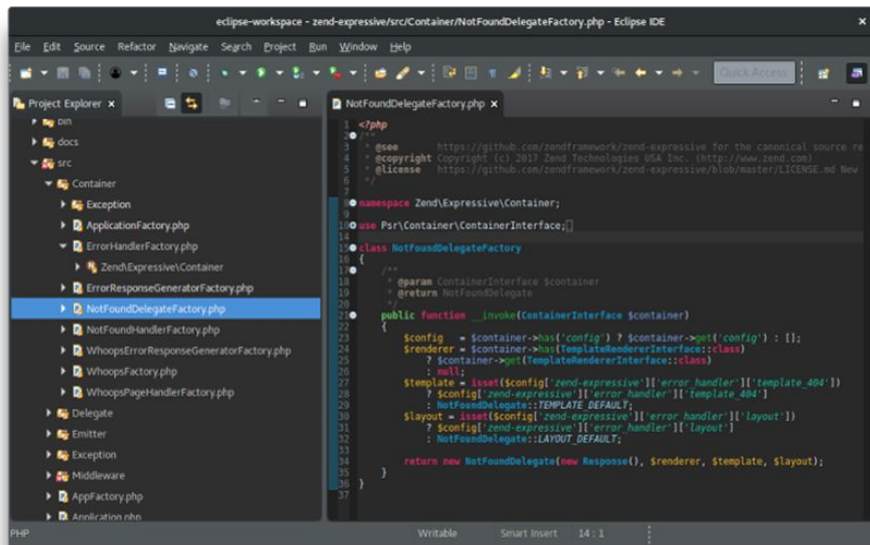
The image shows two side-by-side windows. The left window is a text editor titled 'test_program.py' with a menu bar containing 'Open', 'Save', and a hamburger menu icon. The editor contains two lines of Python code: `1 # a simple python program` and `2 print("Hello World!")`. The right window is a terminal titled 't@ubuntu: ~' with a red title bar. It shows the command `python3 test_program.py` being executed, which outputs `Hello World!`. The prompt `t@ubuntu:~$` is shown again on the next line.

```
1 # a simple python program
2 print("Hello World!")

t@ubuntu:~$ python3 test_program.py
Hello World!
t@ubuntu:~$
```

How Do People Normally Write Software?

- Integrated Development Environment (IDE)
 - Software dedicated to writing code.
 - Lots of features, but can be a bit complex.



Eclipse IDE

How Do People Normally Write Software?

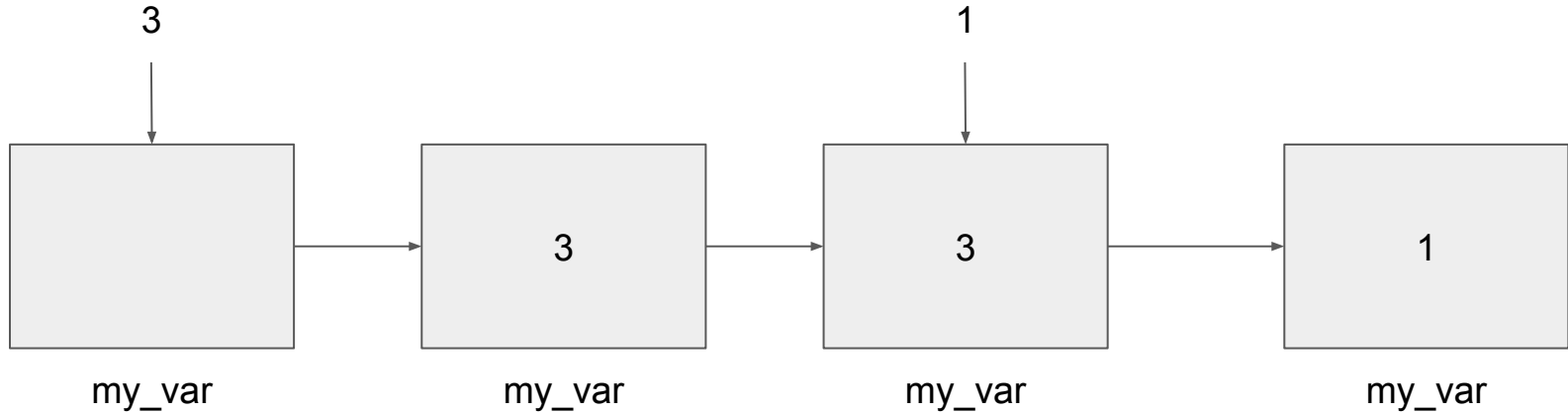
- Jupyter Notebooks
 - Not a good way to develop software, but very good for educational purposes
 - Consists of blocks of code, i.e., “cells”, that can be run one at a time.



- Instead of installing anything, we can use jupyter notebooks on Google Colab

Variables

- A memory address containing a *value* referenced by an *identifier*



Functions

- Functions take inputs, do some computations, and then return outputs
 - Inputs are usually called “arguments”

