

# Overview

About ..

Python, Numpy, Pandas, Matplotlib

Install

With a blank page

Different exercises

Final projects

# Overview

Why..

Easy to learn

Easy to read

Dynamic structure

Large libraries

Suitable

# Overview

Why..

Large and effective

Find answers

Easy to read

Flexible

Very popular

# Variables

How..

Reserved memory

Need to store

No declaring command

# Variables

How..

```
S = 'Python'
```

# Variables

Rules..

X and Y

Age, Carname, Total\_Volume

# Variables

## Rules..

Letter or « \_ »

Cannot start with number

Only alpha-numeric and « \_ »

Case sensitive (age, Age, AGE)

Not defined in Python (for, while, elif, if ...)

# Data Types

What is..

Age → Numeric

Address → Alpha-numeric



# Data Types

What is..

Numbers

Strings

Lists

Tuples

Dictionaries

# Data Types

How..

```
type("Variable Name")
```

# Numbers

What is..

**Integer**

Positive or negative  
No decimal point

**Float**

Positive or negative  
With decimal point

**Complex**

$A + BJ$   
 $A$  = Real Part  
 $BJ$  = Imaginary Part

# Strings

What is..

Sequence of characters, literal constant

Text

# Strings

How..

**'Python'**  
**&**  
**"Python"**

# Data Types

Print..

Built-in functions

Displays arguments

# Data Types

## Conversion..

Very important

Type name as a function

Return a new object

# Data Types

Conversion..

**float**

**int**

**str**



# Operators

What is..

Manipulating

# Operators

How..

$$4 + 5$$

# Operators

How..

Arithmetic Operators

Comparison Operators

Assignment Operators

Logical Operators

# Arithmetic Operators

What is..

+

- Addition

-

- Subtraction

\*

- Multiplication

/

- Division

%

- Modulus

\*\*

- Exponentiation

//

- Floor Division

# Boolean

What is..

**TRUE**

**FALSE**

# Comparison Operators

What is..

==

- Equals

!=

- Not Equal

<

- Less Than

>

- Greater Than

<=

- Less Than Equal

=>

- Greater Than Equal

# Assignment Operators

What is..

**A = 9**

# Logical Operators

What is..

**and**

**or**

**not**



# Conditionals

What is..

Specifying actions according to the conditions

# Conditionals

How..

True or False

Determine actions and statements

Non-Zero, Non-Null = True

Zero, Null = False

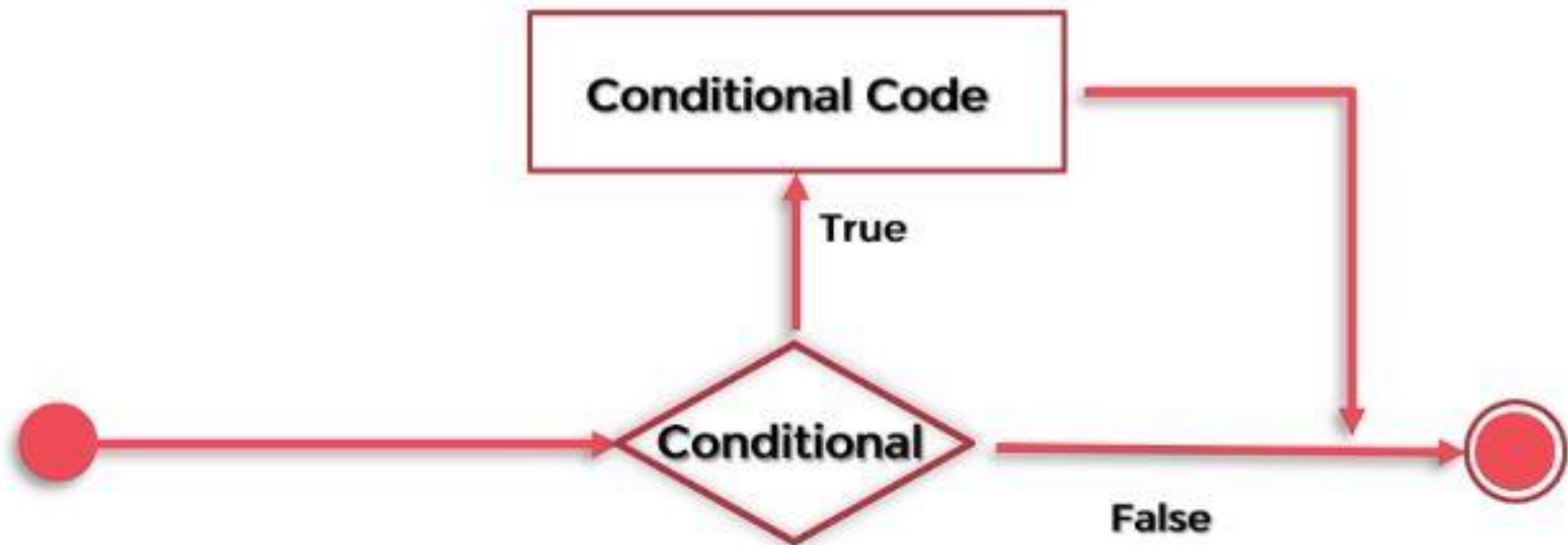
# IF Statements

What is..

Based on the result of the comparison

# IF Statements

How..



# Else Statements

What is..

Combined with if statement

# Elif Statements

What is..

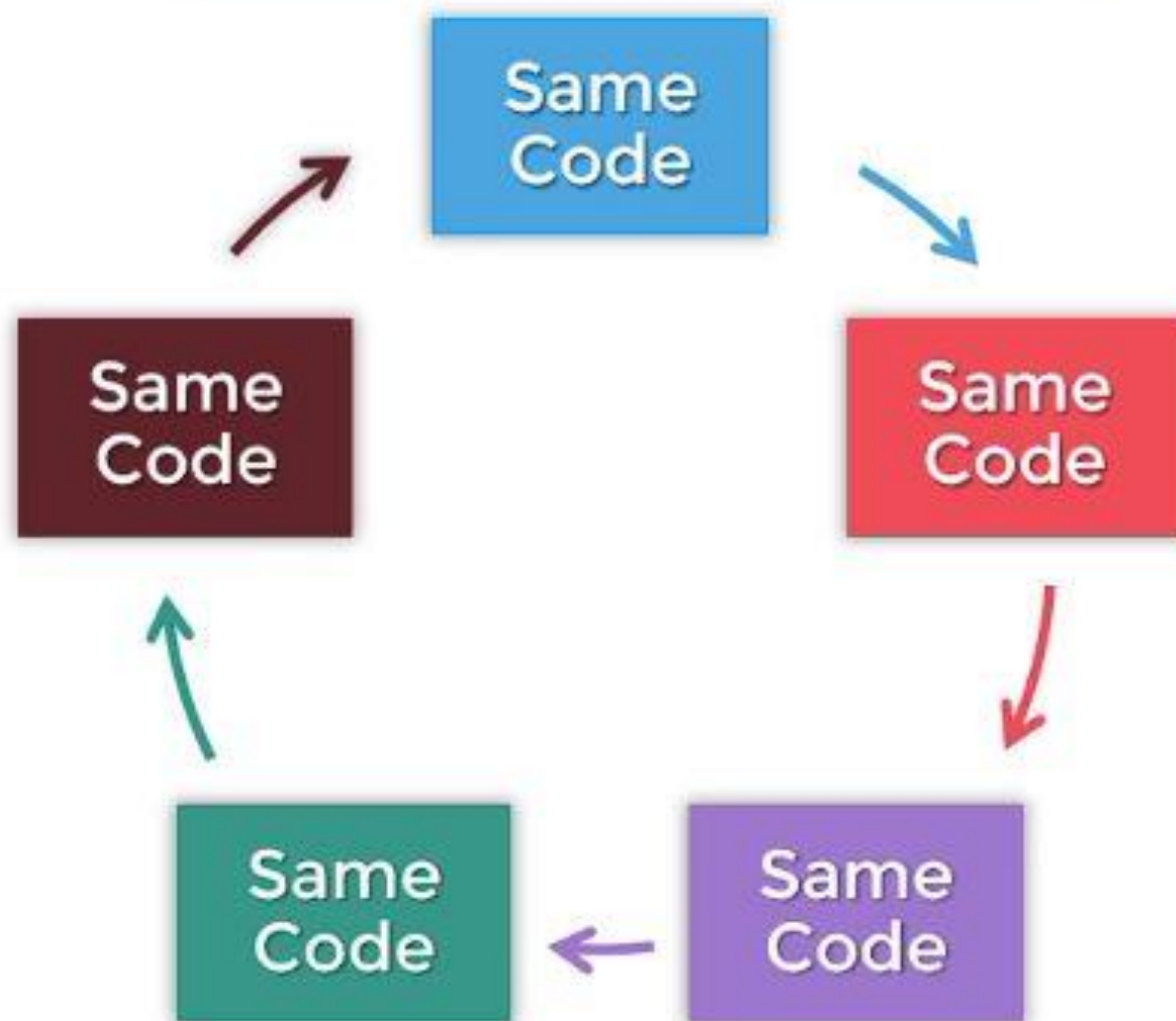
Multiple expressions for True

Optional

Arbitrary number

# Loops

What is..



# Loops

What is..

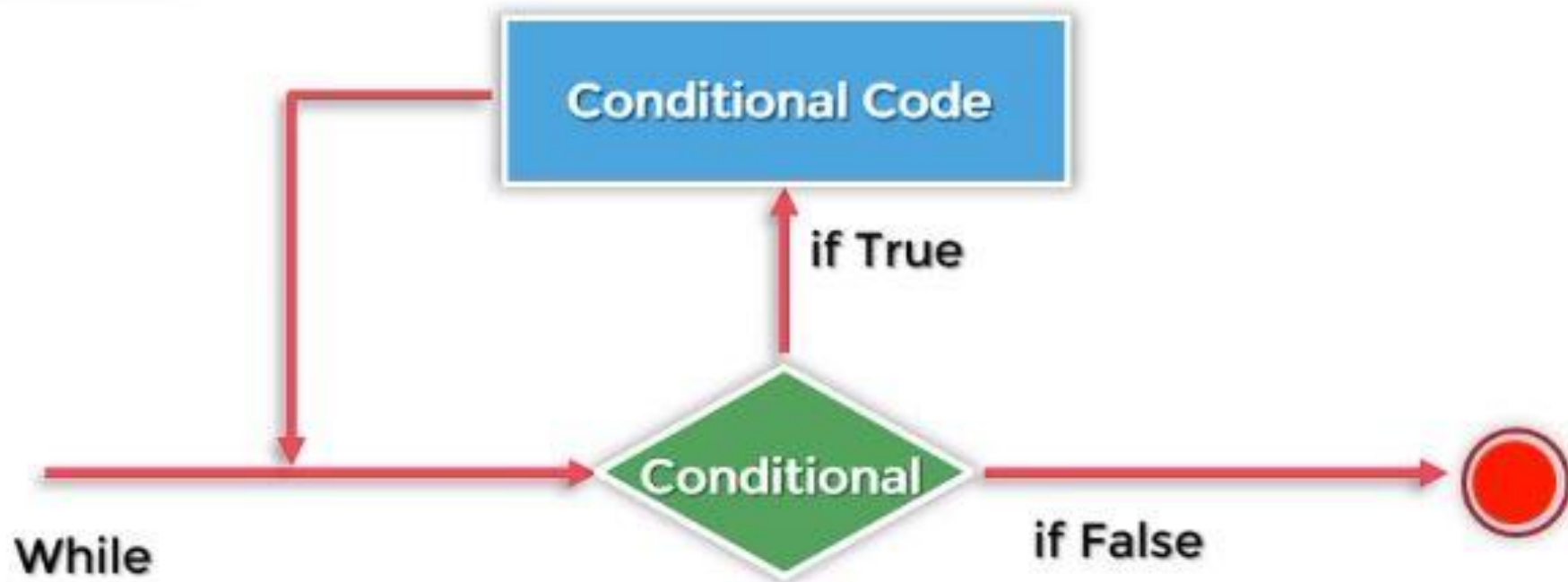
While

For



# Loops

What is..



# Loops

Pass..

Not want to execute any command or code

Nothing happens

Placeholder

# Loops

What is..

Pre-defined function

Starting, ending, incrementing

Certain range

# Sequences

What is..

Basic data structure

Index

0,1,2,3...

Six built in types

# Sequences

## Types

**Lists**

**Tuples**

**Dicts**

**Sets**

# Sequences

## Types

Do with all sequences

Indexing, slicing, adding ...

Length, largest, smallest

Operations

# Lists



How..

Most versatile

Comma-separated, square brackets

[,]

Homogeneous data

# Numpy



What is..

Math library

Numpy Arrays

Scientific computing



# Numpy



## Features..

Sophisticated functions

C/C++ and Fortran

Linear algebra, fourier transform, random number

N-dimensional array

# Numpy



What is..

Homogeneous Multidimensional Array

Faster than lists

Speed is important

Nested loops or list comprehensions

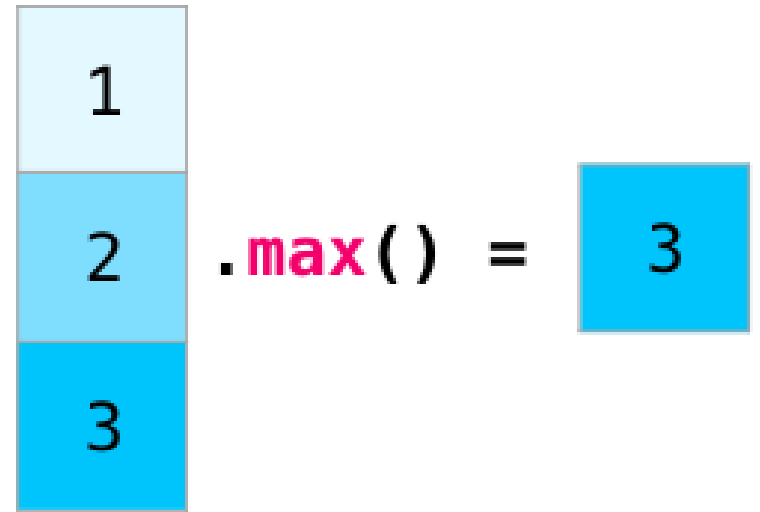
Array-oriented programming

```
data = np.array([1,2,3])
```

data

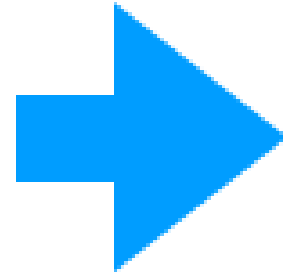


data



## Command

```
np.array([1,2,3])
```



## NumPy Array

1
2
3

`np.ones(3)`



1
1
1

`np.zeros(3)`



0
0
0

`np.random.random(3)`



0.5967
0.0606
0.2223

```
data = np.array([1,2])
```

**data**

1
2

```
ones = np.ones(2)
```

**ones**

1
1

**data** + **ones** =

1
2

+

1
1

=

2
3

The diagram illustrates the addition of two arrays. The first array, labeled 'data', is a 2x1 array with values 1 and 2. The second array, labeled 'ones', is a 2x1 array with values 1 and 1. The result of the addition is a 2x1 array with values 2 and 3.

data

1
2

-

ones

1
1

=

0
1

data

1
2

\*

data

1
2

=

1
4

data

1
2

/

data

1
2

=

1
1



1
2

**\*** **1.6**

**=**

1
2

**\***

1.6
1.6

**=**

1.6
3.2

**data**

**data[0]**

**data[1]**

**data[0:2]**

**data[1:]**

0	1
1	2
2	3

1
---

2
---

1
2

2
3

data

1
2
3

.max() =

3

data

1
2
3

.min() =

1

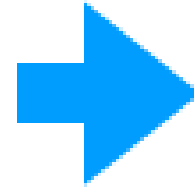
data

1
2
3

.sum() =

6

**np.array([[1,2],[3,4]])**



1	2
3	4

`np.ones((3,2))`



3

2

1	1
1	1
1	1

`np.zeros((3,2))`



0	0
0	0
0	0

`np.random.random((3,2))`



0.37	0.88
0.75	0.79
0.63	0.16

**data** + **ones** =

1	2
3	4

+

1	1
1	1

=

2	3
4	5

**data** + **ones\_row** =

1	2
3	4
5	6

+

1	1
---	---

=

1	2
3	4
5	6

+

1	1
1	1
1	1

=

2	3
4	5
6	7

Diagram illustrating a matrix dot product operation:

**data** (1x3 matrix)  $\cdot$  **powers\_of\_ten** (3x2 matrix) = Result (1x2 matrix)

**data** matrix (1x3):

1	2	3
---	---	---

**powers\_of\_ten** matrix (3x2):

1	10
100	1,000
10,000	100,000

**Result** matrix (1x2):

30201	302010
-------	--------

Matrix dimensions: 1x3, 3x2, 1x2



$$\text{sum} \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 100 & 10,000 \\ * & * & * \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{sum} \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 10 & 1,000 & 100,000 \\ * & * & * \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right)$$

1x2

$$1*1 + 2*100 + 3*10,000$$

$$1*10 + 2*1,000 + 3*100,000$$

=

30201

302010

data

0 1

0	1	2
1	3	4
2	5	6

data[0,1]

0 1

0	1	2
1	3	4
2	5	6

data[1:3]

0 1

0	1	2
1	3	4
2	5	6

data[0:2,0]

0 1

0	1	2
1	3	4
2	5	6

data

1	2
3	4
5	6

.max() =

6

data

1	2
3	4
5	6

.min() =

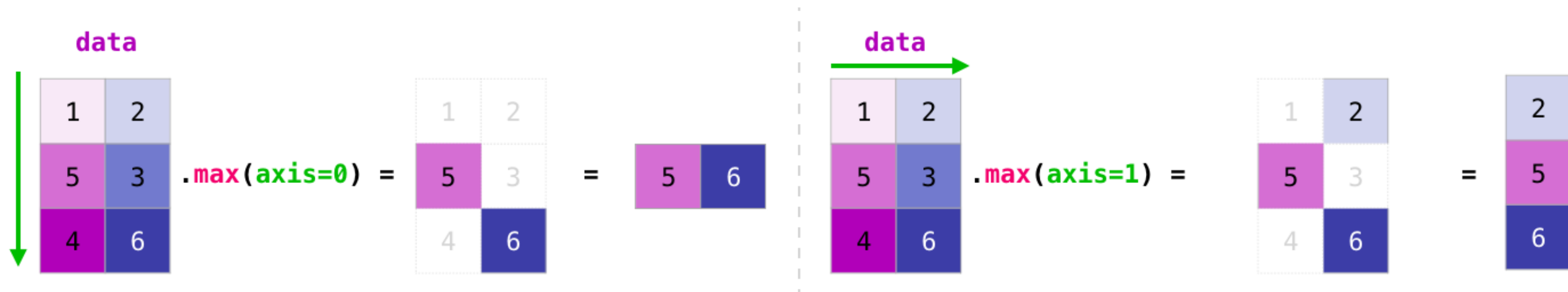
1

data

1	2
3	4
5	6

.sum() =

21



**data**

1	2
3	4
5	6

**data.T**

1	3	5
2	4	6

**data**

1
2
3
4
5
6

**data.reshape(2,3)**

1	2	3
4	5	6

Diagram illustrating the reshaping of the data array into a 2x3 matrix. The original data is a 1D array of 6 elements. The reshaped array has 2 rows and 3 columns. The elements are arranged as follows:

- Row 1: 1, 2, 3
- Row 2: 4, 5, 6

The dimensions are indicated by a red vertical line labeled 2 and a purple horizontal line labeled 3.

**data.reshape(3,2)**

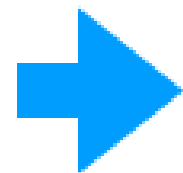
1	2
3	4
5	6

Diagram illustrating the reshaping of the data array into a 3x2 matrix. The original data is a 1D array of 6 elements. The reshaped array has 3 rows and 2 columns. The elements are arranged as follows:

- Row 1: 1, 2
- Row 2: 3, 4
- Row 3: 5, 6

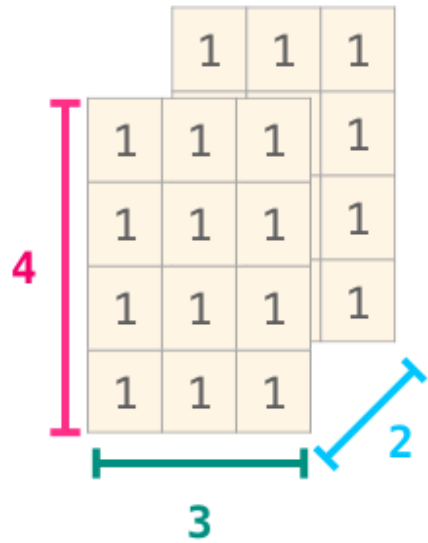
The dimensions are indicated by a red vertical line labeled 3 and a purple horizontal line labeled 2.

```
np.array([ [[1,2],[3,4]],  
          [[5,6],[7,8]] ])
```

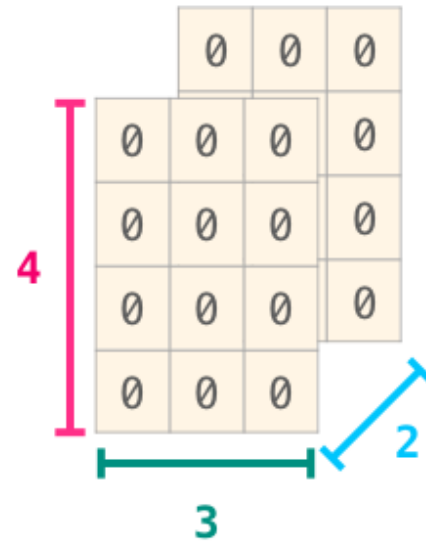


	5	6
1	2	8
3	4	

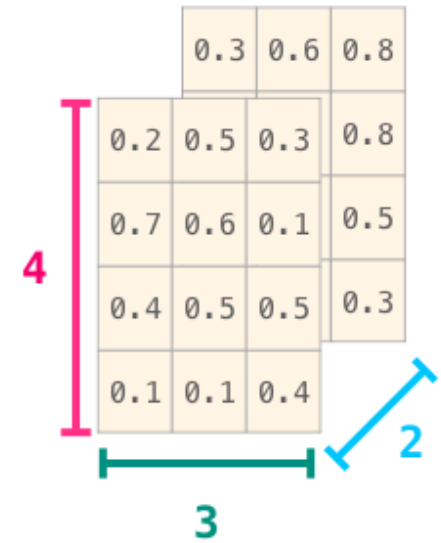
`np.ones((4,3,2))`



`np.zeros((4,3,2))`



`np.random.random((4,3,2))`





# Tuples



How..

Similar to list

Immutable

Config file

a, b, c,

(a, b, c)

# Dictionaries



What is..

Real life dictionaries

Different than the others

Key - Value

# Dictionaries



What is..

**DECREASE**

Make or become  
smaller or fewer in size,  
amount, intensity, or  
degree

# Dictionaries



How..

{Key : Value}



# Sets



What is..

## Maths

- Intersection
- Join
- Difference

## Python

- Intersection
- Join
- Difference

# Modules



What are..

Python code file

Functions, classes, variables

Runnable code

# Modules



Why..

Reuse, more effectively

Avoid to type the same code again



# Functions



More..

Repeatedly

`print()`

In one step

Runs when it called

Built-in / user defined



# Functions



Why..

Returns a value

Keep the value

# Functions



What is..

Anonymous function

lambda

# Functions



Difference..

One line

Short function

Multiple arguments, one expression

Nested function