

Introduction to Python

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Spring 2026

A large, dark, teardrop-shaped object, possibly a alien craft, hovers over a landscape of rolling hills and distant mountains under a cloudy sky.

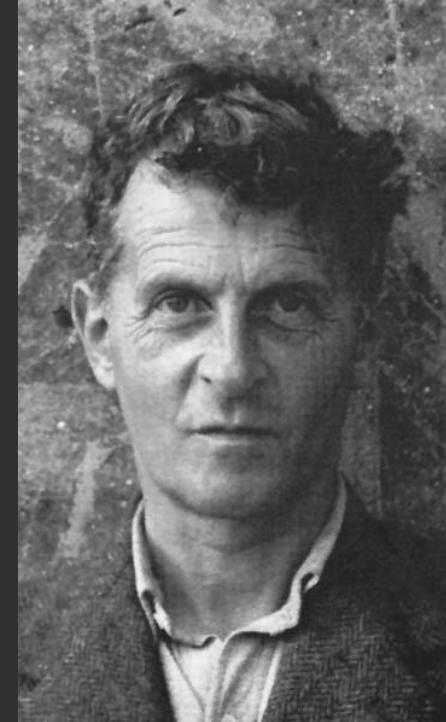
ARRIVAL

The language you speak (or use) affects the way you think.

Linguistic Relativity / Sapir-Whorf hypothesis

The limits of my language
mean the limits of my world.

– Ludwig Wittgenstein



Pythonic

Uncluttered

Simple



Readable

Explicit

Concise

The Zen of Python

Beautiful is better than ugly.

Explicit is better than implicit.

Simple is better than complex.

Complex is better than complicated.

Sparse is better than dense.

Readability counts.

Special cases aren't special enough to break the rules.

Although practicality beats purity.

Errors should never pass silently.

Unless explicitly silenced. (contd.)

Pearl Programming Motto

There is more than one way to do it.

TIMTOWTDI, pronounced Tim Toady

The Zen of Python

"There should be one
— and preferably only one —
obvious way to do it."

**Python is powerful... and fast;
plays well with others;
runs everywhere;
is friendly & easy to learn;
is Open.**



“Python is an interpreted, object-oriented,
high-level programming language with dynamic semantics.”

IN DECEMBER 1989
Guido van Rossum,
a Dutch computer scientist,
set himself a Christmas project.



Irked by shortcomings
in other programming languages,
he wanted to build his own.

Guido van Rossum
Python's creator and
emeritus BDFL (Benevolent Dictator For Life)
[@gvanrossum](https://twitter.com/gvanrossum)



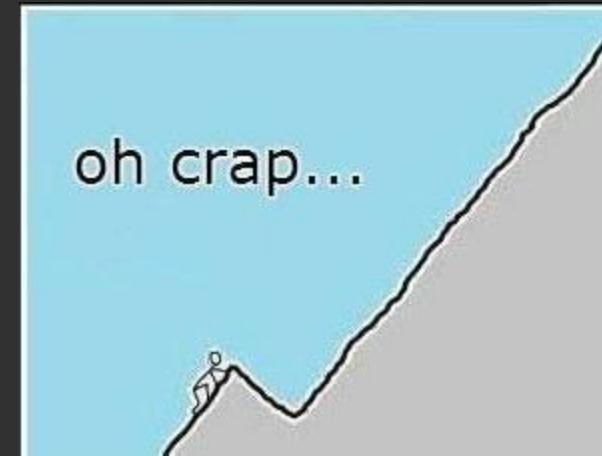
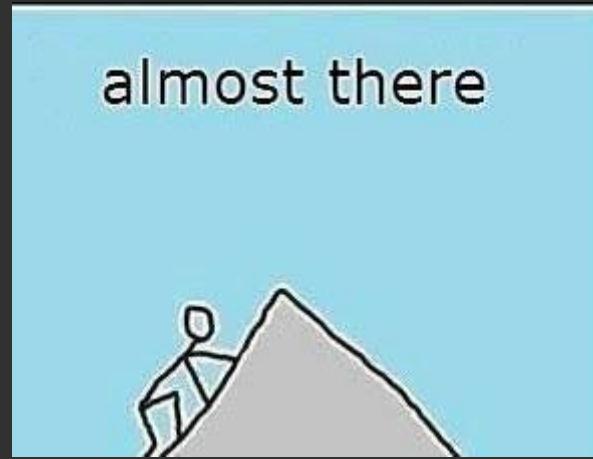
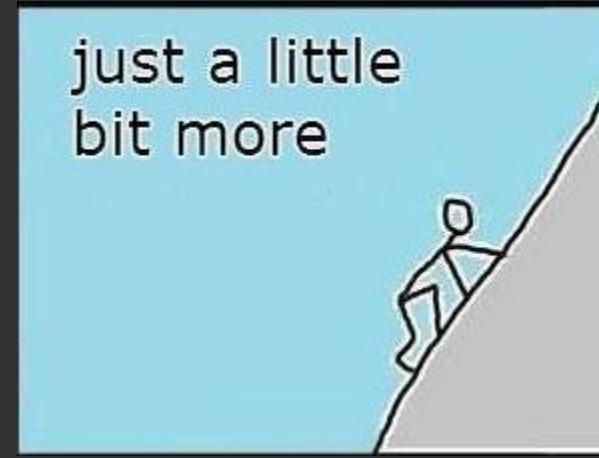
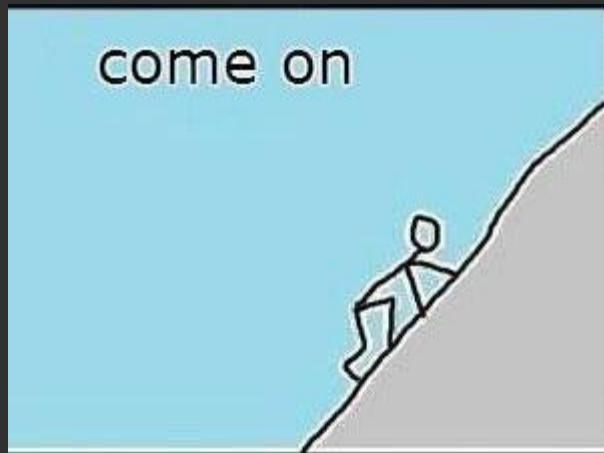
"short, unique and slightly mysterious" name

Most Popular Programming Languages



⌚2001 Q1

Trying to Learn Any Programming Language 100%



It's not Perfect.

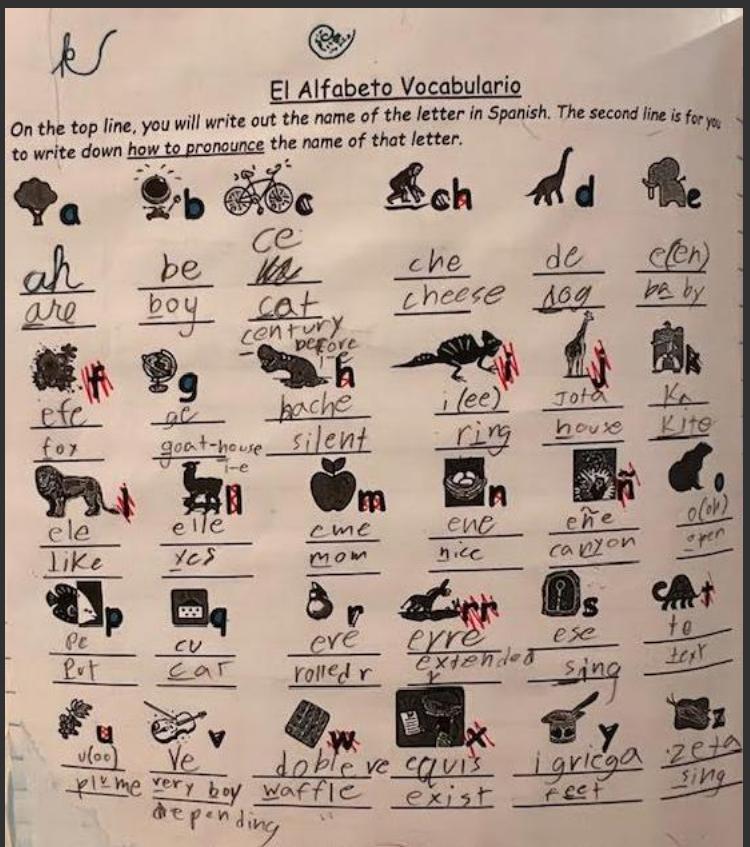


Tim Hopper
@tdhopper

x1 ...

· [@stroustrup](#): "There are only two kinds of languages: the ones people complain about and the ones nobody uses."

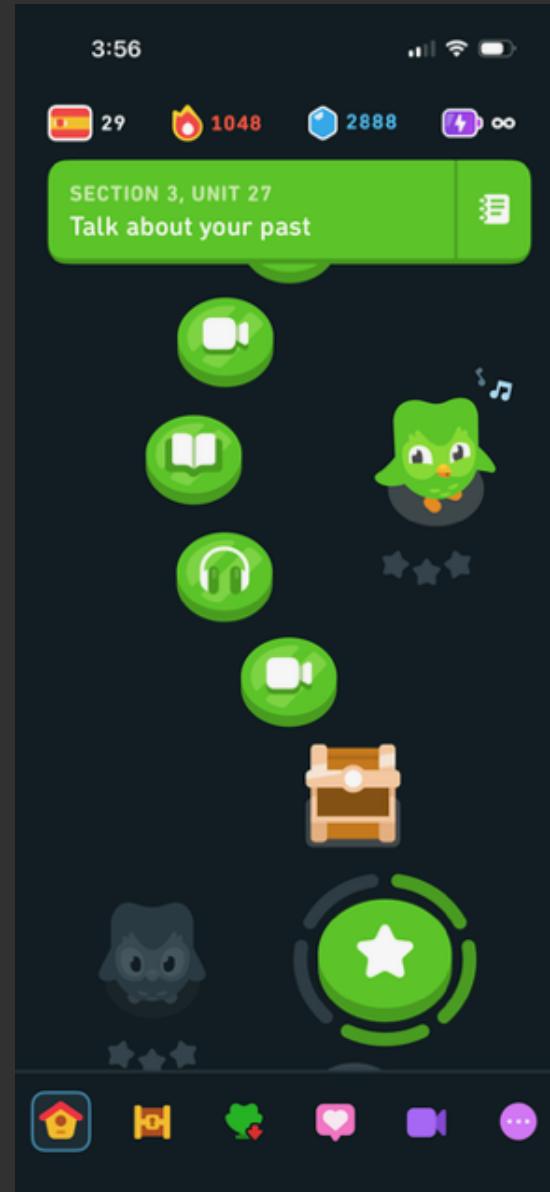
12:20 PM · Jun 26, 2015



3:56

29 1048 2888 ∞

SECTION 3, UNIT 27
Talk about your past



The Rise of Coding AI Agents

"I think the job of being paid money to type code into a computer will go the same way as **punching punch cards** [...] in **six** years time, I do not think anyone will be paid to just to do the thing where you type the code.

I think software engineering will still be an enormous career. I just think the software engineers won't be spending multiple hours of their day in a text editor typing out syntax."

– Simon Willison



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45M

Makers & maintainers use
Anaconda

1.8M

Developers and
contributors

1M

Organizations use
Anaconda

pandas

$$y_i t = \beta' x_{it} + \mu_i + \epsilon_{it}$$



Provides high-performance, easy-to-use data structures and data analysis tools

scikit
learn

Simple and efficient tools for data mining and data analysis

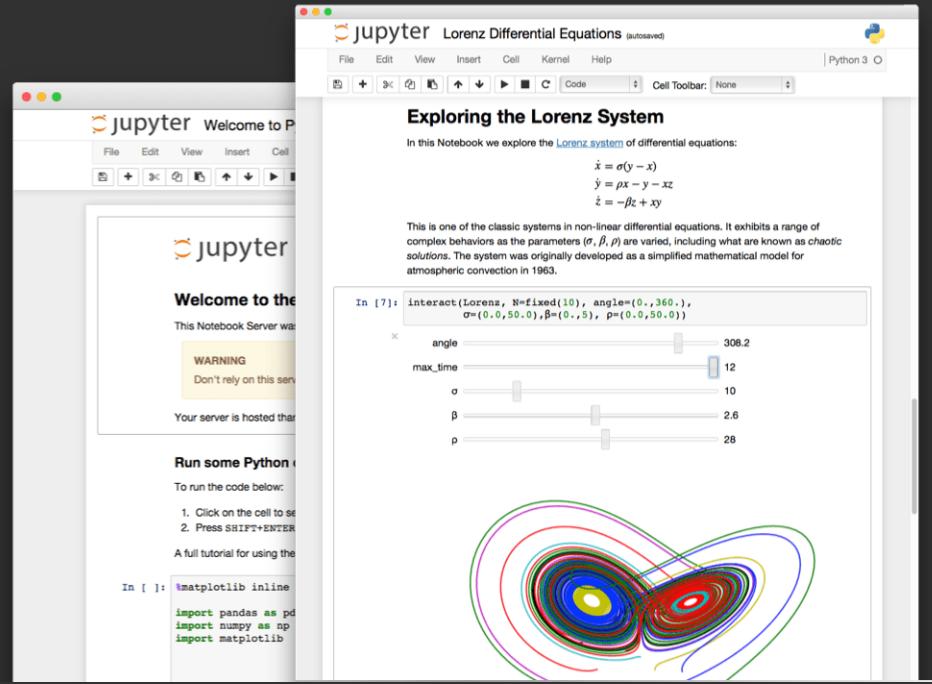
seaborn

Provides a high-level interface for drawing attractive and informative statistical graphics.



Project Jupyter exists to develop open-source software, open-standards, and services for interactive computing across dozens of programming languages.

Julia, Python and R



The **Jupyter Notebook** is an open-source web application that allows you to create and share documents that contain live code, equations, visualizations and narrative text.



Language of choice

The Notebook has support for over 40 programming languages, including Python, R, Julia, and Scala.



Share notebooks

Notebooks can be shared with others using email, Dropbox, GitHub and the [Jupyter Notebook Viewer](#).



Interactive output

Your code can produce rich, interactive output: HTML, images, videos, LaTeX, and custom MIME types.



Big data integration

Leverage big data tools, such as Apache Spark, from Python, R and Scala. Explore that same data with pandas, scikit-learn, ggplot2, TensorFlow.

kaggle Search kaggle Q Competitions Datasets Kernels Discussion Jobs ...

Welcome to Kaggle Kernels

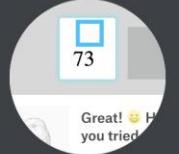
The best place to explore data science results and share your own work



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[New Kernel](#)

colab

Amazon SageMaker

Machine learning for every data scientist and developer

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A gallery of interesting Jupyter Notebooks

Jupyter Notebook

1. The **Jupyter Notebook App** (formerly IPython Notebook) is a server-client application that allows editing and running notebook documents via a web browser.
2. A notebook **kernel** is a “computational engine” that executes the code contained in a Notebook document.
3. The Jupyter Notebook App gets installed automatically when you install Anaconda.
4. The Jupyter Notebook App can be launched by clicking on the Jupyter Notebook icon installed by Anaconda in the start menu.

Version 1.52 is now available! Read about the new features and fixes from November.

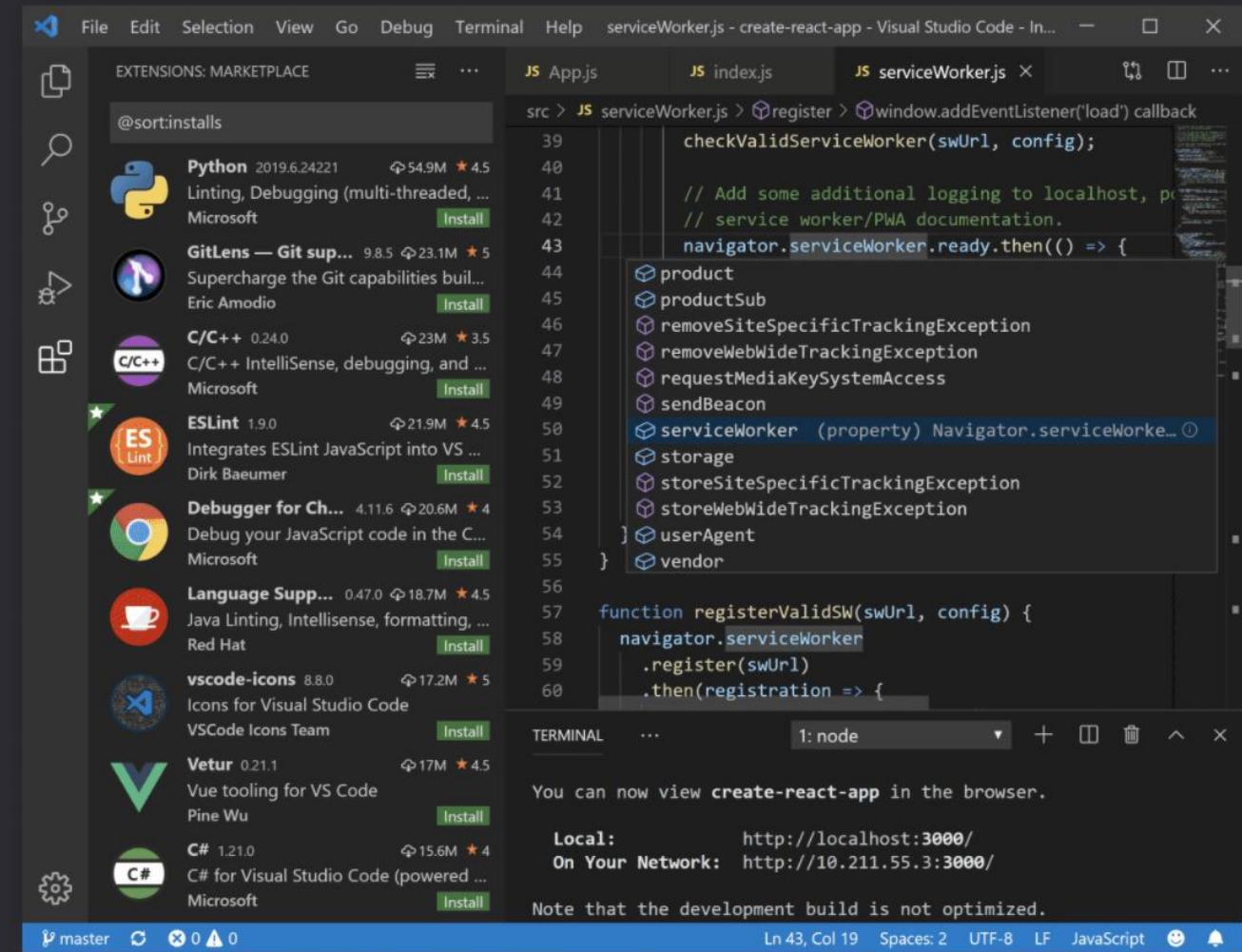
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A quick intro to Jupyter Notebook/Lab

Closing the Jupyter Notebook App

1. Closing the browser (or the tab) **will not close** the Jupyter Notebook App. To completely shut it down you need to **close the associated terminal**.
2. To shut it down, go to the associated notebook and click on menu **File → Close** and **Halt**.
 1. Alternatively, the Notebook Dashboard has a tab named *Running* that shows all the running notebooks (i.e. kernels) and allows shutting them down (by clicking on a *Shutdown* button).

A Few Useful Commands

Task	Command/Short-cut
Run selected cell	Ctrl + Enter
Run selected cell and insert a new cell below	Alt + Enter
Run all cells	Menu: <i>Cell -> Run All.</i>
Restart the kernel	Menu: <i>Kernel -> Restart</i>
Delete a cell	

How much of coding experience do you have?

- None / Less than 1 year
- 1-5 years
- 5+ years

Python Intro Tutorial

`00_intro_python_tutorial.ipynb`

Case Sensitive

```
In [1]: temp = 1
```

```
In [2]: print(temp)
```

```
1
```

```
In [3]: print(Temp)
```

```
NameError  
<ipython-input-3-086e40c91607> in <module>  
----> 1 print(Temp)
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last)
```

```
NameError: name 'Temp' is not defined
```

Whitespace / Indentation

```
In [1]: for i in [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]:  
    print(i)
```

```
1  
2  
3  
4  
5
```

```
In [2]: for i in [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]:  
    print(i)
```

```
File "<ipython-input-2-500429ebfc34>", line 2  
    print(i)  
        ^  
IndentationError: expected an indented block
```

```
In [1]: (1+3) == (1 + 3)
```

```
True
```

Whitespaces *within* lines do not matter.

Dynamic Typing

```
In [1]: a = 3  
      print(a, type(a))
```

```
3 <class 'int'>
```

```
In [2]: a = 'Python'  
      print(a, type(a))
```

```
Python <class 'str'>
```

```
In [3]: a = 3.14  
      print(a, type(a))
```

```
3.14 <class 'float'>
```

Arithmetic Operations

Operator	Name	Description
a + b	Addition	Sum of a and b
a - b	Subtraction	Difference of a and b
a * b	Multiplication	Product of a and b
a / b	True division	Quotient of a and b
a // b	Floor division	Quotient of a and b, removing fractional parts
a % b	Modulus	Integer remainder after division of a by b
a ** b	Exponentiation	a raised to the power of b
-a	Negation	The negative of a
+a	Unary plus	a unchanged (rarely used)

```
In [1]: counter = 1  
counter = counter + 1  
print(counter)  
  
2  
  
In [2]: counter = 1  
counter += 1  
print(counter)  
  
2
```

Scalar Types

Type	Example	Description
int	x = 1	integers (i.e., whole numbers)
float	x = 1.0	floating-point numbers (i.e., real numbers)
complex	x = 1 + 2j	Complex numbers (i.e., numbers with real and imaginary part)
bool	x = True	Boolean: True/False values
str	x = 'abc'	String: characters or text
NoneType	x = None	Special object indicating nulls

Data Structures

Type Name	Example	Description
list	[1, 2, 3]	Ordered collection
tuple	(1, 2, 3)	Immutable ordered collection
dict	{'a':1, 'b':2, 'c':3}	Unordered (key,value) mapping
set	{1, 2, 3}	Unordered collection of unique values

Indexing and Slicing

```
In [1]: mylist = [1, 50, 100]
print(mylist)
```

```
[1, 50, 100]
```

```
In [2]: print(type(mylist))
```

```
<class 'list'>
```

```
In [3]: len(mylist)
```

```
3
```

```
In [4]: mylist.append(99)
print(mylist)
```

```
[1, 50, 100, 99]
```

```
In [5]: mylist[0]
```

```
1
```

```
In [6]: mylist[3]
```

```
99
```

```
In [7]: mylist[-1]
```

```
99
```

```
In [8]: mylist[0:2]
```

```
[1, 50]
```

```
In [9]: mylist[::-1]
```

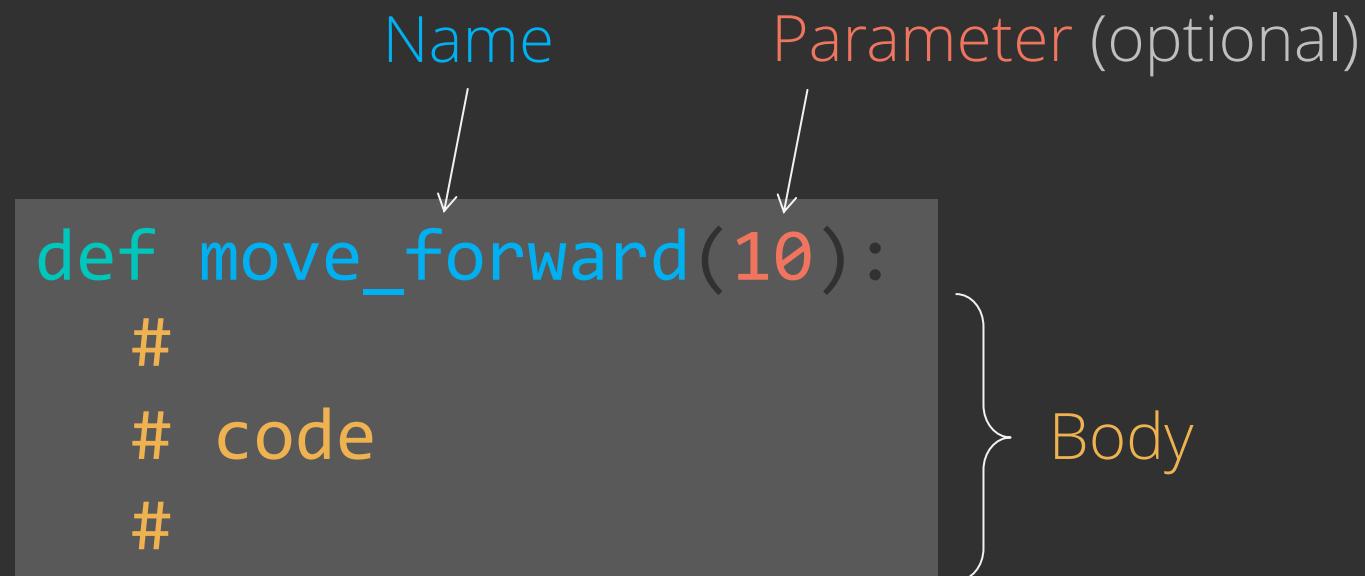
```
[99, 100, 50, 1]
```

Indexing

Slicing

Anatomy of a Python Function

- Functions ≈ Actions, verbs, commands
- Parameters ≈ adverbs



Python Packages

1. Installing a package on your computer:

1. Go to Anaconda command prompt (search for it on your computer using the search bar).
2. Type '`pip install <package-name>`' or '`conda install <package-name>`' to install a specific package.

2. Importing a package into your program:

1. Explicit module import: e.g., `import math`
2. Explicit module import by alias: e.g., `import numpy as np`
3. Explicit import of module contents: e.g., `from math import cos, pi`

“The Cheese Shop”

The screenshot shows the Python Package Index (PyPI) homepage. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Help, Docs, Sponsors, Log in, and Register. Below the header, a large blue banner features the text "Find, install and publish Python packages with the Python Package Index". A search bar contains the placeholder "Type '/' to search projects" and a magnifying glass icon. Below the search bar is a link "Or [browse projects](#)". A white footer bar at the bottom displays current statistics: 722,729 projects, 7,877,940 releases, 16,747,437 files, and 995,612 users. Below this, a table compares historical data for January of each year from 2022 to 2025.

Month	Projects	Releases	Files	Users
Jan 2025	598,203	6,453,837	12,986,350	889,931
Jan 2024	505,211	5,245,624	9,992,706	773,013
Jan 2023	426,421	4,064,431	7,333,845	655,788
Jan 2022	281,813	2,297,688	3,708,457	476,044