

Python Crash Course

For Data Scientist

Notice

Please note, this is not meant to be a comprehensive overview of Python or programming in general.

Outline – Part 1

- **Introduction**
- **Data types**
 - Numbers
 - String
 - Printing
 - Lists
 - Dictionaries
 - Booleans
 - Tuples
 - Sets
- **Python Comparison Operators**
- **Python statements**
 - if, elif, else Statements
 - for Loops
 - while Loops
- **Methods and functions**
 - lambda expressions
 - map and filter
- **Error handling**
- **Modules and Packages**
- **Object Oriented Programming**

Outline – Part 2

- **Most popular data Python Data Science Libraries**
 - **NumPy**
 - **SciPy**
 - **Pandas**
 - **Matplotlib**
 - **Seaborn**
 - **Scikit-learn**
 - **And much more (Dask, ...)**

Outline – Part 3

- **Data Science project**
 - **Cross-industry standard process for data mining**
 - **Exploratory data analysis**
 - **Data preparation**
 - **Missing data imputation**
 - **Data Encoding and scaling**
 - **Feature selection**
 - **Model construction**
 - **Cross-validation**
 - **Grid-search**
 - **Ensemble methods**
 - **Model deployment**

Python version

Python 2 or Python 3 ? Definitely 3

- <https://www.python.org/>
- <https://pythonclock.org/>

Python version

- Why Python ?

The rich ecosystem of libraries and tooling, and the convenience of the language itself, make Python an excellent choice.

- Many distributions of Python, such as
 - WinPython,
 - ActivePython,
 - **Anaconda**,
 - Enthought Canopy,
 - Python(x,y),
 - Pyzo



Python version

- Why Python ?

For this course, let's install Anaconda for python 3

- <https://www.anaconda.com/products/individual>



Python version

- Virtual Environment
 - Virtual Environments allow you to set up virtual installations of Python and libraries on your computer
 - You can have multiple versions of Python or libraries and easily activate or deactivate these environments
 - Virtual environment = a self-contained directory tree that contains a Python installation for a particular version of Python, plus a number of additional packages

Python version

- Why Virtual Environment?
 - Sometimes you'll want to program in different versions of a library
 - For example:
 - You develop a program with SciKit-Learn 0.17
 - SciKit-Learn 0.18 is released
 - You want to explore 0.18 but don't want you old code to break

Python version

- Virtual Environment

Several ways to create a virtual environment

- Using venv module of python (default)
 - `python3 -m venv tutorial-env`
 - `source tutorial-env/bin/activate`
 - `pip3 search astronomy`
 - `pip3 install novas` or `pip install novas=2.1.0`
 - `source deactivate`
 - Virtual Environments allow you to set up virtual installations of Python and libraries on your computer
- Using Virtualenv Environment
- Using Pipenv Environment

Python version

- Virtual Environment

Several ways to create a virtual environment

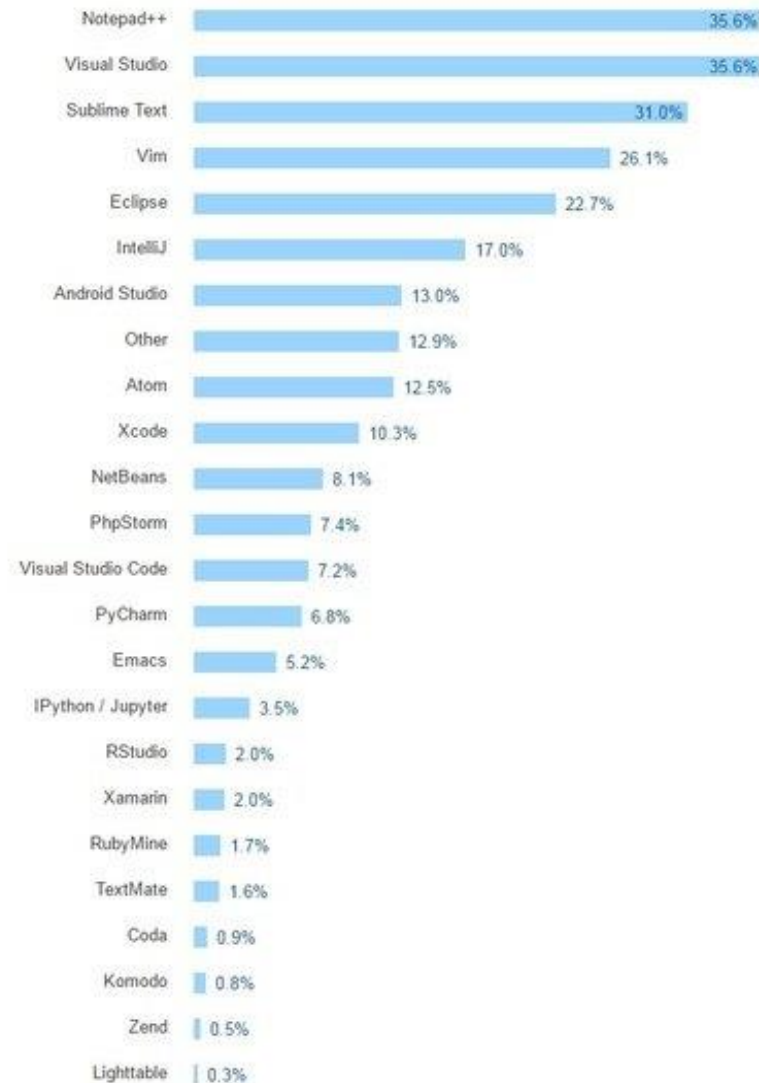
- Using Anaconda (Conda) a Environment

<https://conda.io/docs/user-guide/tasks/manage-environments.html>

- `conda create --name myenv`
- `conda install numpy`
- `conda install anaconda`
- `conda activate myvenv`
- `conda deactivate`

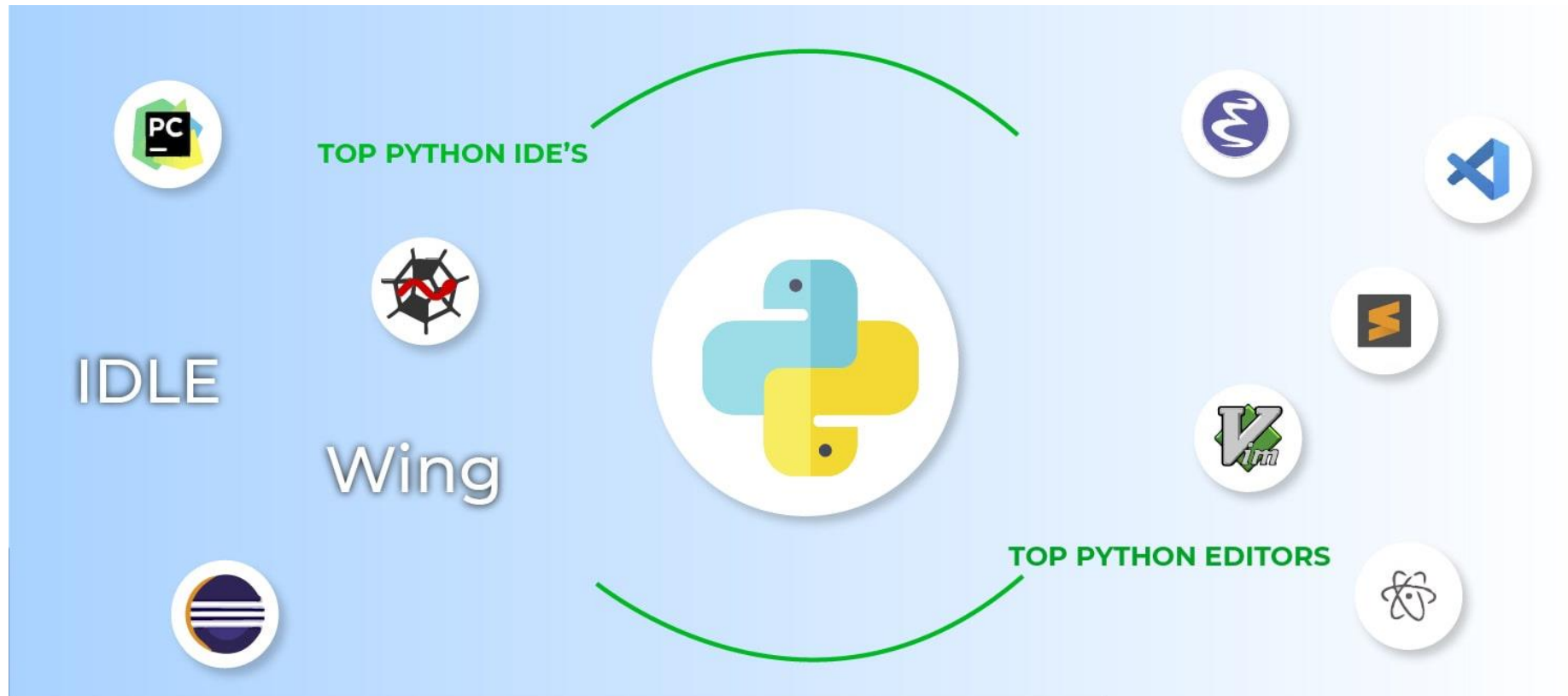
Python IDE

- IDEs versus Text Editors



Python IDE

- Python IDEs for python



Python IDE

- Python IDEs for Data Science
 - Spyder
 - **PyCharm**
 - Rodeo
 - Atom
 - **Jupyter Notebook**
 - **Jupyter Lab**
 - **Visual Studio Code**
 - **PyDev**

Python IDE

- Python IDEs for Data Science

- <http://www.jupyter.org/>

and

- try it with python in <http://jupyter.org/try>
 - Code Cell
 - Markdaown Cell

Python IDE

- Python IDEs for Data Science

Now, let's launch Jupyter Notebook in your PC

- Open a terminal window or **anaconda prompt**
- Enter the startup folder with `cd`
- Create and/or activate your virtual environment
- Type **jupyter notebook** to launch the Jupyter Notebook App
 - If not installed, use **conda install -c conda-forge jupyterlab** (or using **pip3** or **mamba**)
 - The notebook interface will appear in a new browser window or tab.
- Ask for help if needed