

# Python Training Workshop 2019

## An introduction course to Python

**Jan 31, 2019**

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Please go to

<https://tinyurl.com/y6wzrk15> (introduction)

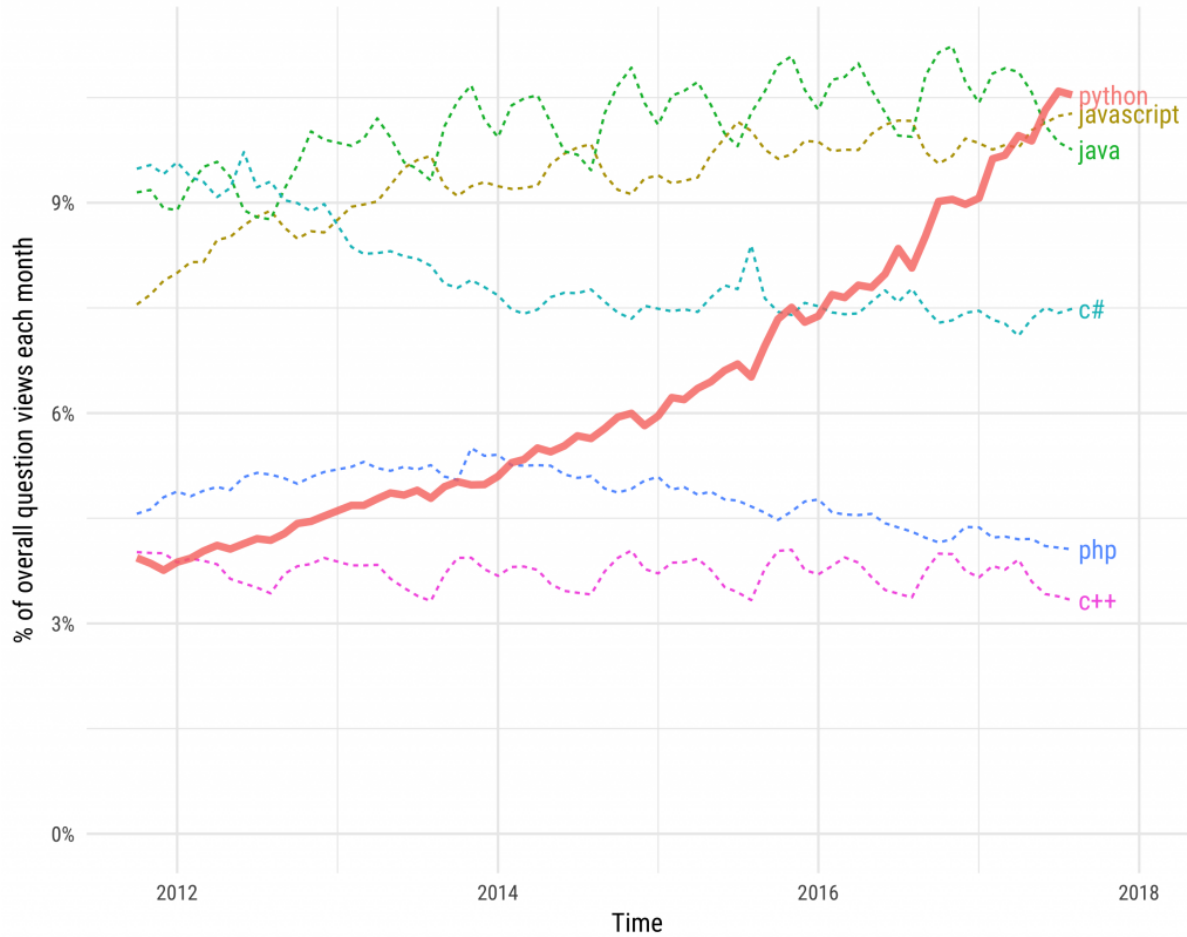
<https://tinyurl.com/ybz69nux> (hands-on materials)

<https://tinyurl.com/ycwj6kcs> (Download all notebooks)

# Python: a very fast-growing language

## Growth of major programming languages

Based on Stack Overflow question views in World Bank high-income countries



# A new era of computing

- Varieties of programming languages
- Multi-core CPU and GPU support
- Easily-accessible cloud computing
- Cloud microservices

# Python: a versatile language



- high-level
- object-oriented, and
- Interpreted

programming language.

# Python: a "High-level language"

- "Low level language": C, Fortran, Basic
- **Level** means the accessibility to system resources.
- **High Level** :
  - care less about memory management or proper declaration of variables
  - less abstract than low-level language
  - less time to write and compile
  - relatively slower running time than some low-level language (not always true).

# Community of Python users

- Web backend developers
- Data science
- Machine learning

Global Community

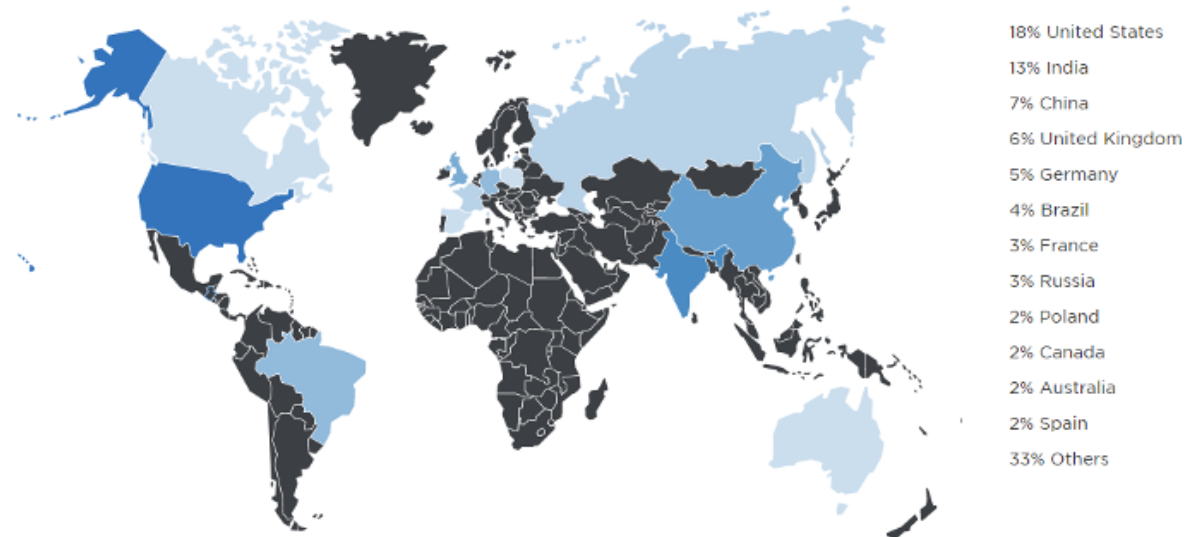


Image courtesy of the Python Developers Survey 2017 Results website

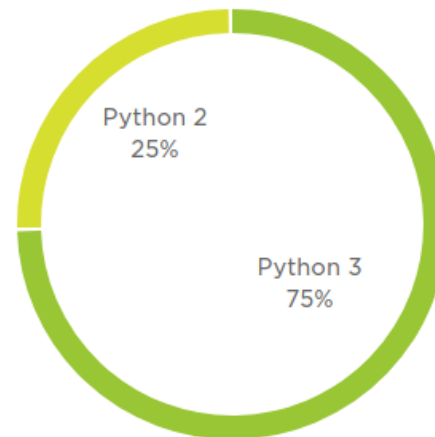
# Python 2 vs Python 3

Results are quoted from

<https://www.jetbrains.com/research/devecosystem-2018/python/>

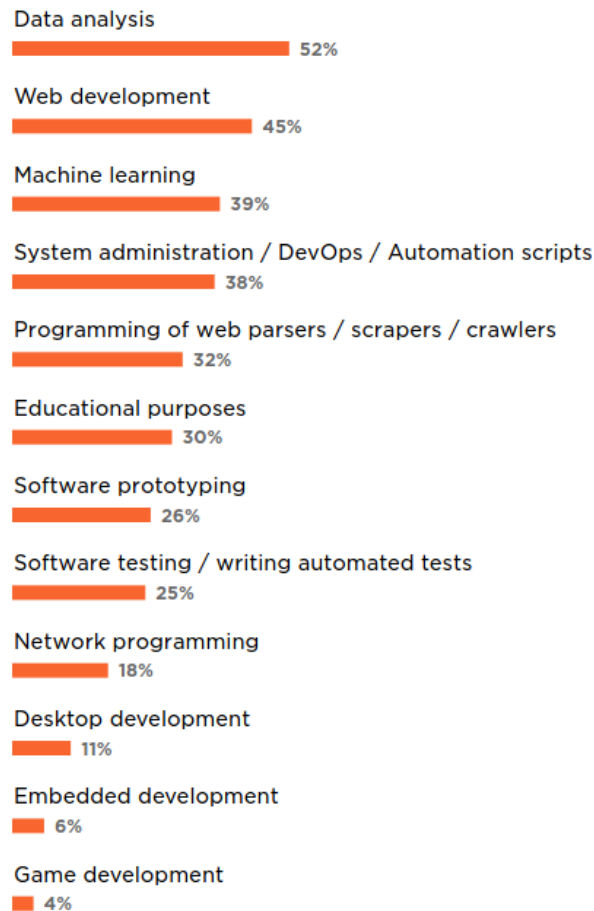


Which version of Python do you use the most?

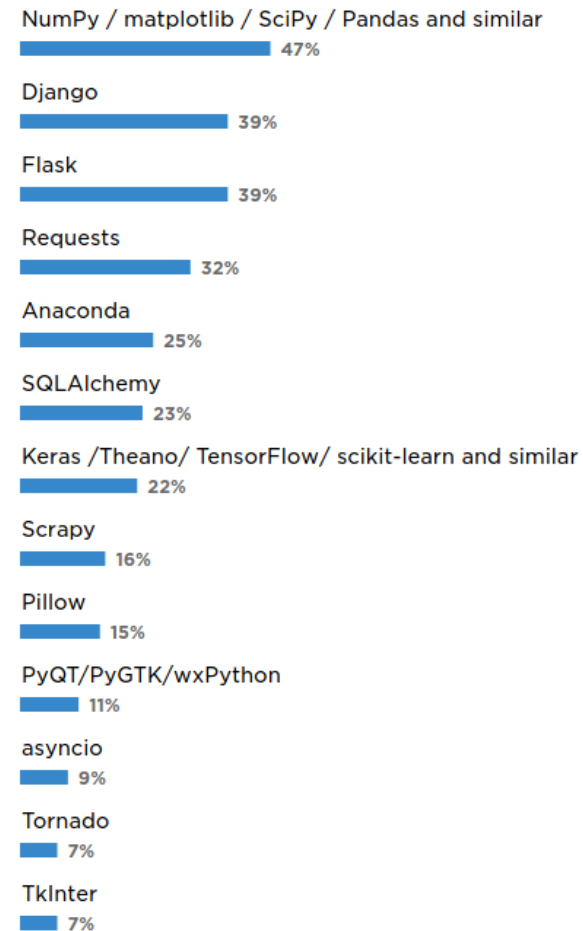


# Python Usages

What do you use Python for?



What libraries and/or frameworks do you use in addition to Python, if any?





# Installation

- Refer to another guide
- Recommendation:
  - Anaconda
  - Google colab

## Install packages (with anaconda)

- `conda search xxxxxx`
- `conda install xxxxxx`

# Install packages (with `pip` )

`pip` is a package management system in Python

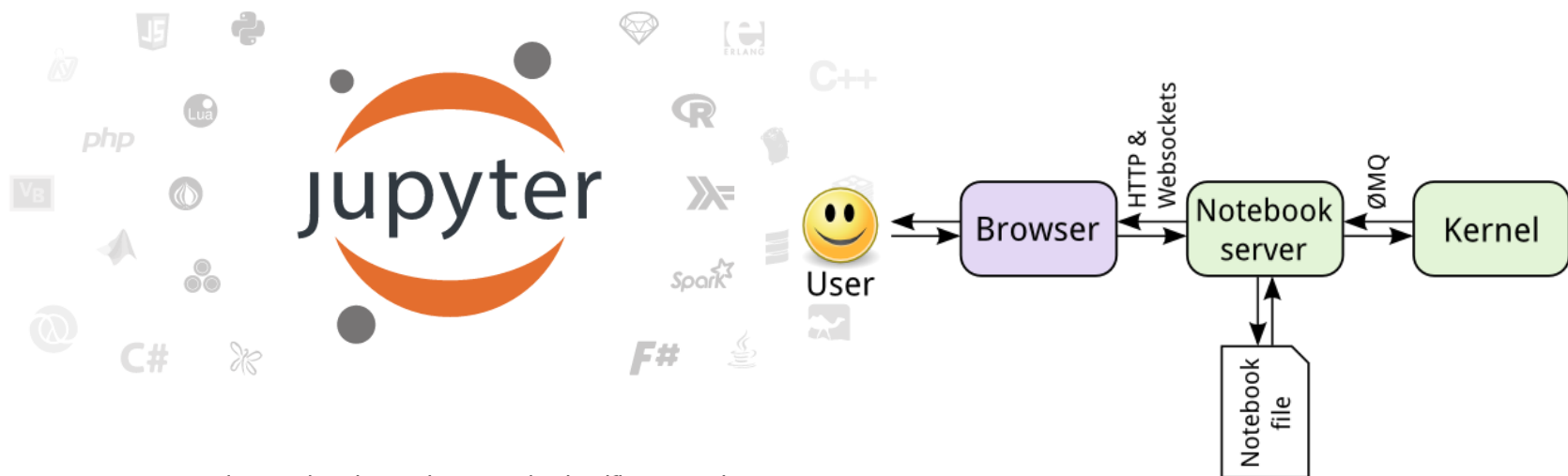
To search/install packages:

- Search package : `pip search xxxxxx`
- Install package : `pip install xxxxxx`
- Upgrade package : `pip install --upgrade xxxxxx`
- Uninstall package : `pip uninstall xxxxxx`
- Install wheel package : `pip install xxxxxx.whl`

# Jupyter Notebook

You may want to run a Jupyter notebook when:

- You want to try out a new experiment or analysis with an existing Jupyter notebook from someone.
- You want to develop an algorithm that run on a large software.
- You have only ten minutes to download a data, plot a graph and send the email to your supervisor in a neat format.



Open source, interactive data science and scientific computing across over 40 programming languages.

# Open Jupyter in Linux/MacOS

Type

```
jupyter notebook
```

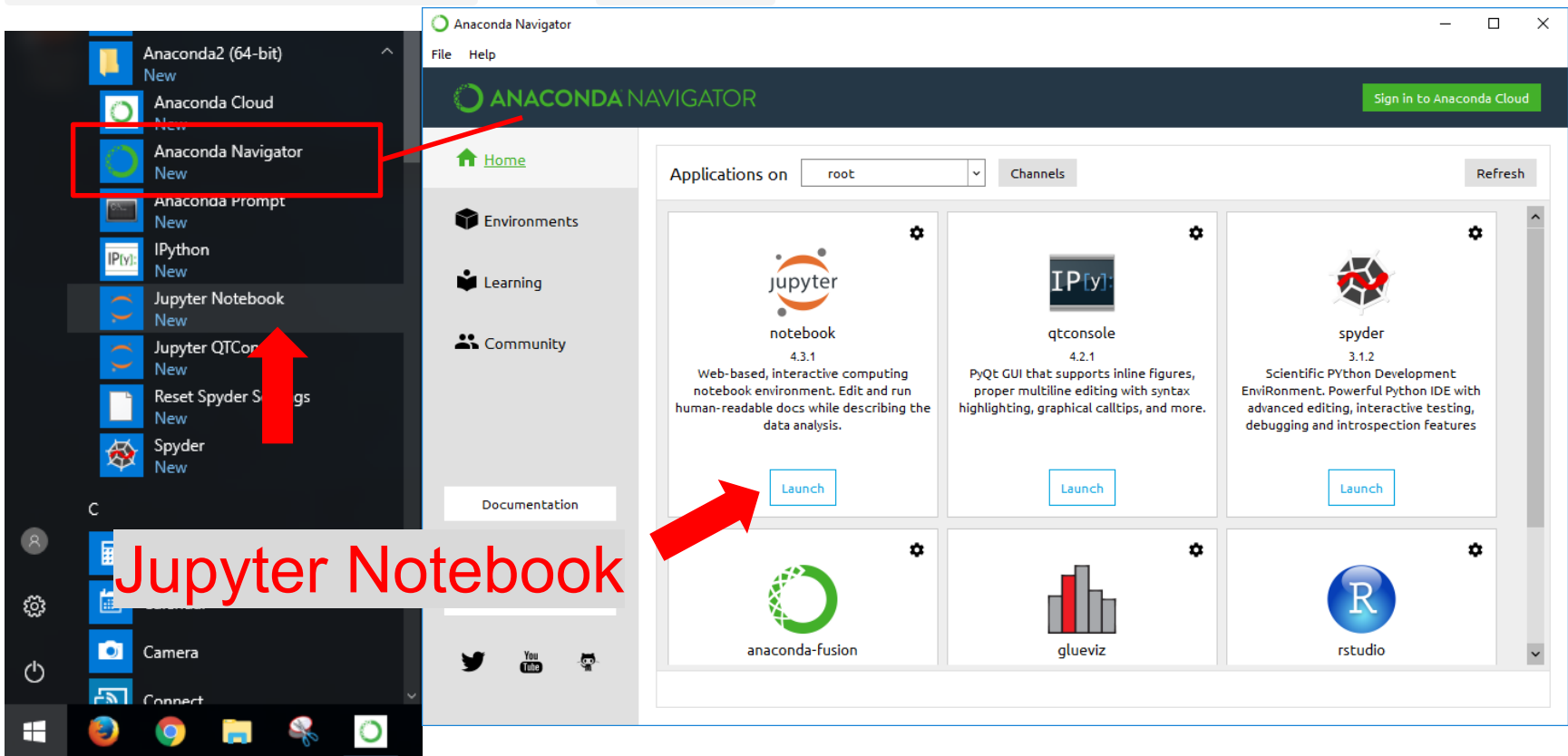
```
# yanyan @ vela in ~/workspace [12:37:07]
$ jupyter notebook
jupyter notebook

# yanyan @ vela in ~/workspace [12:37:07]
$ jupyter notebook
[I 12:38:14.082 NotebookApp] Serving notebooks from local directory: /home/yanyan/workspace
[I 12:38:14.082 NotebookApp] 0 active kernels
[I 12:38:14.082 NotebookApp] The Jupyter Notebook is running at: http://localhost:8888/?token=40a1e1aa7783bb15e5178ec870a0f8bb07470e94d0a02da0
[I 12:38:14.082 NotebookApp] Use Control-C to stop this server and shut down all kernels (twice to skip confirmation).
[C 12:38:14.083 NotebookApp]

Copy/paste this URL into your browser when you connect for the first time, to login with a token:
http://localhost:8888/?token=40a1e1aa7783bb15e5178ec870a0f8bb07470e94d0a02da0
Gtk-Message: Failed to load module "pk-gtk-module"
Created new window in existing browser session.
[I 12:38:15.159 NotebookApp] Accepting one-time-token-authenticated connection from ::1
```

# Open Jupyter in Windows

Open your Start menu, goes to **Anaconda** Folder,  
Click the **Jupyter Notebook** shortcut (Recommended). Or start the  
**Anaconda Navigator** and **Launch**



## **Hand's on Session**

The hand's on session requires a working python installations with Jupyter installed. The following links are read-only, they do not run calculations in your computer.

## First Session:

- Python Syntax
- Python Data Structures
- Python Numpy Array



## Second Session:

- Introduction to Pandas
- Python Functions and Class
- Python Matplotlib
- Python plotting with Astropy and AplPy

# Online Platforms

Here are some online Python platform that are quite good indeed.

- [c9.io](https://c9.io)
- [repl.it](https://repl.it)
- [Microsoft Azure Notebooks](https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/services/notebooks/)
- [Google Colab](https://colab.research.google.com/)

@YanYanLeung/PhonyProudConure No description

my repls community BETA YanYanLeu...

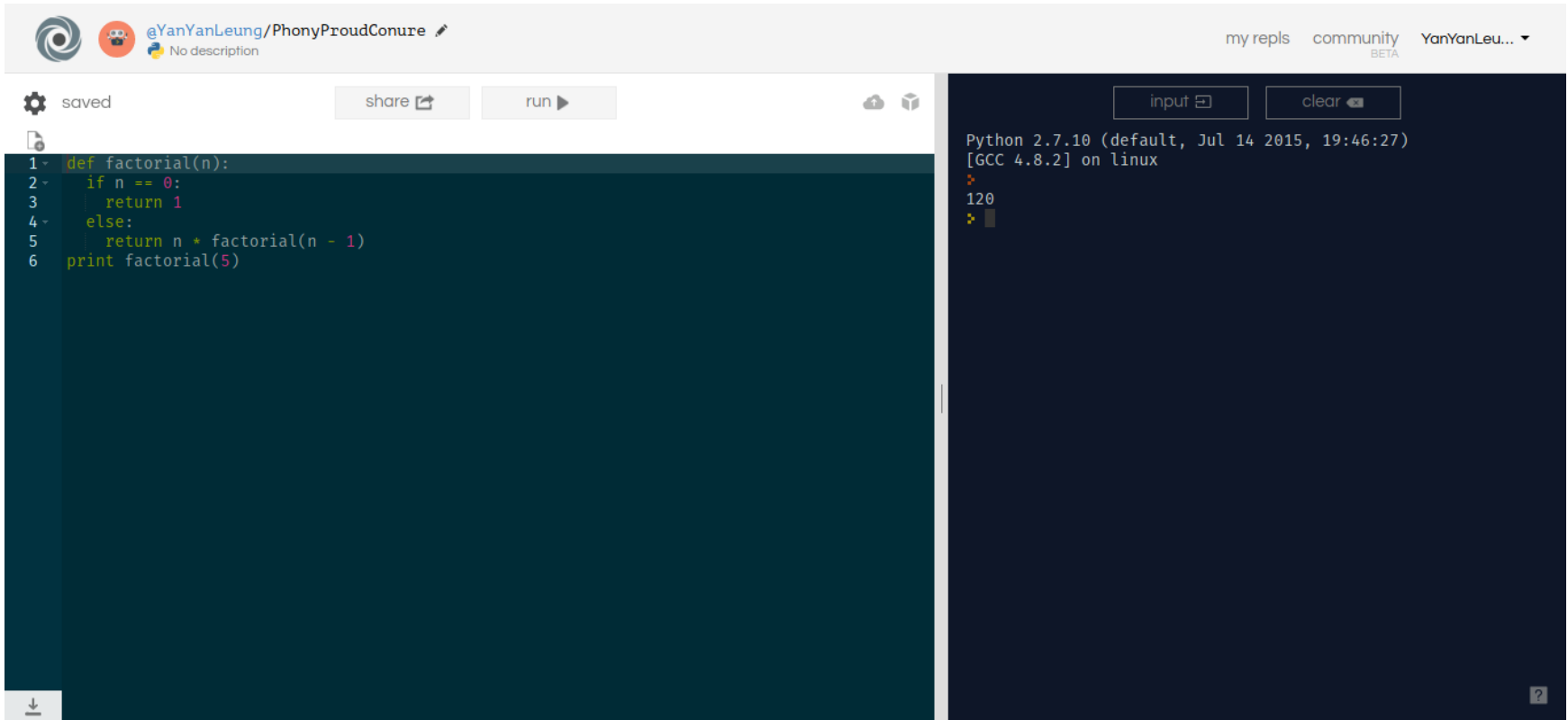
saved share run

```
1 def factorial(n):
2     if n == 0:
3         return 1
4     else:
5         return n * factorial(n - 1)
6 print factorial(5)
```

Python 2.7.10 (default, Jul 14 2015, 19:46:27)  
[GCC 4.8.2] on linux

120

input clear

The image shows a web-based Python REPL interface. The top header includes the user profile '@YanYanLeung/PhonyProudConure' and navigation links for 'my repls', 'community BETA', and 'YanYanLeu...'. Below the header, there are controls for 'saved', 'share', and 'run'. The main area is split into two panels. The left panel is a code editor with a dark teal background, containing a Python function definition for 'factorial(n)' and a call to 'print factorial(5)'. The right panel is a terminal with a dark blue background, showing the output of the code: 'Python 2.7.10 (default, Jul 14 2015, 19:46:27) [GCC 4.8.2] on linux' followed by the result '120'. There are also 'input' and 'clear' buttons in the terminal area.

repl.it

## An Informal Introduction to Python

[The [source material](#) is from Python 3.5.1, but the contents of this tutorial should apply to almost any version of Python 3]

Many of the examples in this manual, even those entered at the interactive prompt, include comments. Comments in Python start with the hash character, #, and extend to the end of the physical line. A comment may appear at the start of a line or following whitespace or code, but not within a string literal. A hash character within a string literal is just a hash character. Since comments are to clarify code and are not interpreted by Python, they may be omitted when typing in examples.

Some examples:

```
In [1]: # This is the first comment
spam = 1 # and this is the second comment
        # ... and now a third!
text = "# This is not a comment because it's inside quotes."
```

### Using Python as a Calculator

Let's try some simple Python commands.

#### Numbers

# Azure Notebook

The screenshot shows the Google Colaboratory web interface. At the top left, there is a logo with the letters 'CO' and the text 'Hello, Colaboratory'. Below this is a menu with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Insert', 'Runtime', 'Tools', and 'Help'. On the top right, there is a 'SHARE' button and a user profile icon. A secondary navigation bar contains 'CODE', 'TEXT', 'CELL', 'COPY TO DRIVE', 'CONNECTED', and 'EDITING'. On the left side, there is a 'Files' sidebar with 'Table of contents', 'Code snippets', and 'Files' tabs. The 'Files' tab is active, showing an 'UPLOAD' and 'REFRESH' button, and a folder named 'sample\_data'. The main content area features a large 'Welcome to Colaboratory!' message with the 'CO' logo and a brief description. Below this is a 'Getting Started' section with a list of links: 'Overview of Colaboratory', 'Loading and saving data: Local files, Drive, Sheets, Google Cloud Storage', 'Importing libraries and installing dependencies', 'Using Google Cloud BigQuery', 'Forms, Charts, Markdown, & Widgets', 'TensorFlow with GPU', 'TensorFlow with TPU', 'Machine Learning Crash Course: Intro to Pandas & First Steps with TensorFlow', and 'Using Colab with GitHub'. A 'Highlighted Features' section is partially visible, with a 'Seedbank' subsection that includes the text: 'Looking for Colab notebooks to learn from? Check out [Seedbank](#), a place to discover interactive machine learning examples.'

Google Colab

# Online Judge

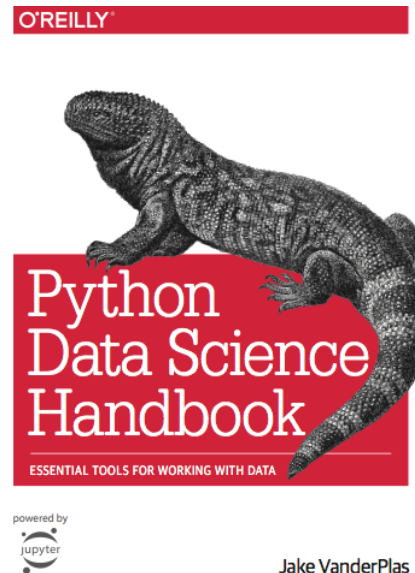
- [Sphere Online Judge \(SPOJ\)](#)
- [HackerRank](#)
- [CodeAcademy](#)
- [Aizu Online Judge \(AOJ\)](#)

# Good Reference Material

- [stackoverflow.com](https://stackoverflow.com)



- <https://github.com/jakevdp/PythonDataScienceHandbook>



- [Book: Python for Astronomers](#)

# Credits

This tutorial have referenced the following materials:

- [Unidata's online-python-training](#)
- [Anaconda Installation Guide](#)
- And thanks Sandy Chan and Stephen Ng