Programming Principles in Python (CSCI 503/490)

Introduction

Dr. David Koop
Python Experience?
Programming Principles?
Why Python?
Productivity
Libraries, Libraries, Libraries
What about speed?
Administrivia

• Course Web Site
• TA: Mohammed Abdul Moyeed (Blackboard Collaborate)
• Syllabus
  - Plagiarism
  - Accommodations
• Assignments
• Tests: 2 (Feb. 23, April 6) and Final (May 9)
• Course is offered to both undergraduates (CS 490) and graduates (CS 503)
  - Grad students have extra topics, exam questions, assignment tasks
Academic Honesty

• **Do not cheat!**
• You will receive a **zero** for any assignment/exam/etc. where cheating has occurred
• You will **fail** the course if you cheat more than once
• Misconduct is reported through the university's system
• You **may** discuss problems and approaches with other students
• You **may not** copy or transcribe code from another source
In-Person Course

- Plan is for lectures to be 2:00-3:15pm MW in PM 153
  - Better for learning if you are engaged
  - **Ask questions**
  - Please advise me of any issues, including those related to your health
- Due to the ongoing pandemic, plans may be modified by the university
  - Any changes will be announced as soon as possible
- Slides will be posted to the course website
Office Hours & Email

- Moyeed's office hours will be held via Blackboard Collaborate
  - TuTh: 11:30am-2:30pm
- Prof. Koop's office hours will be held in person
  - MW: 10:45am-12pm, or by appointment (can be Zoom)
- You do not need an appointment to stop by during scheduled office hours, but please adhere to university regulations (Protecting the Pack)
- If you wish to meet virtually, please schedule an appointment
- If you need an appointment, please email me with details about what you wish to discuss and times that would work for you
- Many questions can be answered via email. Please consider writing an email before scheduling a meeting.
Course Material

• Textbook:
  - Recommended: Python for Programmers
  - Good overview + data science examples

• Many other resources are available:
  - http://www.pythontutor.com
  - https://www.python-course.eu
  - https://software-carpentry.org/lessons/
• Software:
  - Jupyter Notebook: Web-based interface for interactively writing & executing Python code
  - JupyterLab: An updated web-based interface that includes the notebook and other cool features
  - JupyterHub: Access everything through a server
Python

• Started in December 1989 by Guido van Rossum
• “Python has surpassed Java as the top language used to introduce U.S. students to programming…” (ComputerWorld, 2014)
• Python is also a top language for data science
• High-level, interpreted language
• Supports multiple paradigms (OOP, procedural, functional)
• Help programmers write readable code, use less code to do more
• Lots of libraries for python
• Designed to be extensible, easy to wrap code from other languages like C/C++
• Open-source with a large, passionate community
Python was the #1 Programming Language in 2021
Even Wider Gap in Google Tutorial Searches

PYPL Popularity of Programming Language

Log-Scale
StackOverflow Languages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Loved</th>
<th>Dreaded</th>
<th>Wanted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rust</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>86.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TypeScript</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>67.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Python</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kotlin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Go</td>
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<td>62.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Julia</td>
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<td>Dart</td>
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<td>C#</td>
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<td>59.7%</td>
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<td>Swift</td>
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<td>59.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>JavaScript</td>
<td></td>
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<td>58.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% of developers who are developing with the language or technology and have expressed interest in continuing to develop with it

[Stack Overflow Developer Survey, 2020]
StackOverflow Languages

% of developers who are not developing with the language or technology but have expressed interest in developing with it

- Python: 30.0%
- JavaScript: 18.5%
- Go: 17.9%
- TypeScript: 17.0%
- Rust: 14.6%
- Kotlin: 12.6%
- Java: 8.8%
- C++: 8.6%
- SQL: 8.2%
- C#: 7.3%

[Stack Overflow Developer Survey, 2020]
Modes of Computation

- Python is **interpreted**: you can run one line at a line without compiling
- Interpreter in the Shell
  - Execute line by line
  - Hard to structure loops
  - Usually execute whole files (called scripts) and edit those files
- Notebook
  - Richer results (e.g. images, tables)
  - Can more easily edit past code
  - Re-execute any cell, whenever
Python Differences

• Dynamic Typing
  - A variable does not have a fixed type
  - Example: `a = 1; a = "abc"

• Indentation
  - Braces define blocks in Java, good style is to indent but not required
  - Indentation is critical in Python
    ```
    z = 20
    if x > 0:
      if y > 0:
        z = 100
      else:
        z = 10
    ```
JupyterLab and Jupyter Notebooks

In this Notebook we explore the Lorenz system of differential equations:

\[
\begin{align*}
\dot{x} &= \sigma(y - x) \\
\dot{y} &= px - y - xz \\
\dot{z} &= -\rho z + xy
\end{align*}
\]

Let's call the function once to view the solutions. For this set of parameters, we see the trajectories swirling around two points, called attractors.

```python
In [4]: from Lorenz import solve_lorenz
t, x, y = solve_lorenz(N=10)
```

D. Koop, CSCI 503/490, Spring 2022

[JupyterLab Documentation]
Jupyter Notebooks

- Display rich representations and text
- Uses Web technology
- Cell-based
- Built-in editor
- GitHub displays notebooks
Jupyter Notebooks

- An interactive programming environment
- Runs in your web browser
- Displays results (even interactive maps) inline
- Originally designed for Python
- Supports other languages, too
- You decide how to divide code into executable cells
- Shift+Enter (or the "play" button) to execute a cell
Notebooks in JupyterLab

• Directory view on left
• Create new notebooks using "+" button, "New" from the File menu, or Launcher window
  - Notebook originally has name "Untitled"
  - Click on "Untitled" to change the name (do this!)
• Save a notebook using the command under the File menu
• Shutting down the notebook — use Close and Shutdown Kernel
  - Web browser is **interface** to display code and results
  - **Kernel** actually runs the code: usually see messages in a console/terminal window
Notebooks in JupyterLab

• Open a notebook by going back to the file browser and clicking on it like you would in a desktop view

• Past results are displayed—does not mean they are loaded in memory

• Use "Run All" or "Run All Above" to re-execute past work
  - If you shut down the kernel, all of the data and variables you defined need to be redefined (so you need to re-run all)
  - **Watch Out—Order Matters**: If you went back and re-executed cells in a different order than they are shown, doing "Run All" may not produce the same results!

• Edit mode (green) versus Command mode (blue == Be Careful)

• Learn keyboard shortcuts
Notebooks in JupyterLab

- Can write code or plain text (can be styled Markdown)
  - Choose the type of cell using the dropdown menu
- Cells break up your code, but all data is **global**
  - Defining a variable `a` in one cell means that variable is accessible in **any** other cell
  - This includes cells **above** the cell `a` was defined in!
- Remember **Shift+Enter** to execute
- Enter just adds a new line
- Use `?<function_name>` for help
- Use Tab for **auto-complete** or suggestions
JupyterLab

- More than just notebooks:
  - Text editor
  - Console
  - Custom components (Many extensions)

- Arrange multiple documents and views

- JupyterLab Documentation
Using Python & JupyterLab Locally

- www.anaconda.com/download/
- Anaconda has JupyterLab
- Use Python 3.9
- Anaconda Navigator
  - GUI application for managing Python environment
  - Can install packages
  - Can start JupyterLab
- Can also use the shell to do this:
  - $ jupyter lab
  - $ conda install <pkg_name>
Using Python & JupyterLab on Course Server

- Stay tuned…
Chicago Food Inspections

• Data: Information about food facility inspections in Chicago
• Data Source: https://data.cityofchicago.org/Health-Human-Services/Food-Inspections/4ijn-s7e5/data
• Fields: Name, Facility Type, Risk, Violations, Location, etc.
Chicago Food Inspections Exploration

- Based on David Beazley's PyData Chicago talk
- YouTube video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j6VSAsKAj98
- Our in-class exploration:
  - Don't focus on the syntax
  - Focus on how interactive Python makes this exploration work well