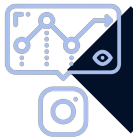
PYTHON DATA ESSENTIALS

- INTRODUCTIONS
- LEARNING OBJECTIVES
- PYTHON OVERVIEW

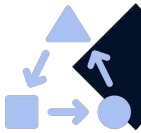
AGENDA

DATA SCIENCE & PYTHON
KEY LEARNING OBJECTIVES



Be able to describe the key elements of the Python data science eco-system

Gain some hands-on experience of data wrangling with Python



Be able to load data into Python and perform basic operations

Be able to create static data visualizations in Python

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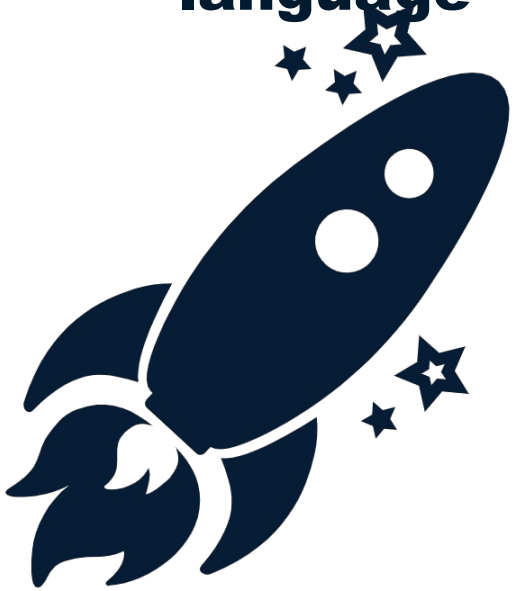
- WHAT IS PYTHON?
- WHAT CAN YOU DO WITH IT?
- WHY IS IT SO POPULAR?

PYTHON – THE TOP 3 QUESTIONS

WHAT IS PYTHON?

The world's fastest growing programming language



- Software Engineers
- Data Analysts
- Accountants
- Mathematics
- Scientists
- + Kids

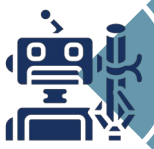
WHAT CAN YOU DO WITH IT?

Data Analysis

Analyze big datasets much more effectively than with Excel

Automation

Automate repetitive tasks such as copying files, sending emails or generating reports



Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning

Combine these top two applications – Data Analysis & Automation – alongside the huge range of free utilities and you have the perfect AI platform

Building Apps and Web Sites

Traditional programming tasks

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WHY IS IT SO POPULAR?

Beginner Friendly

uses considerably less code than other languages while producing similar outcomes, “reads like English”

Batteries Included

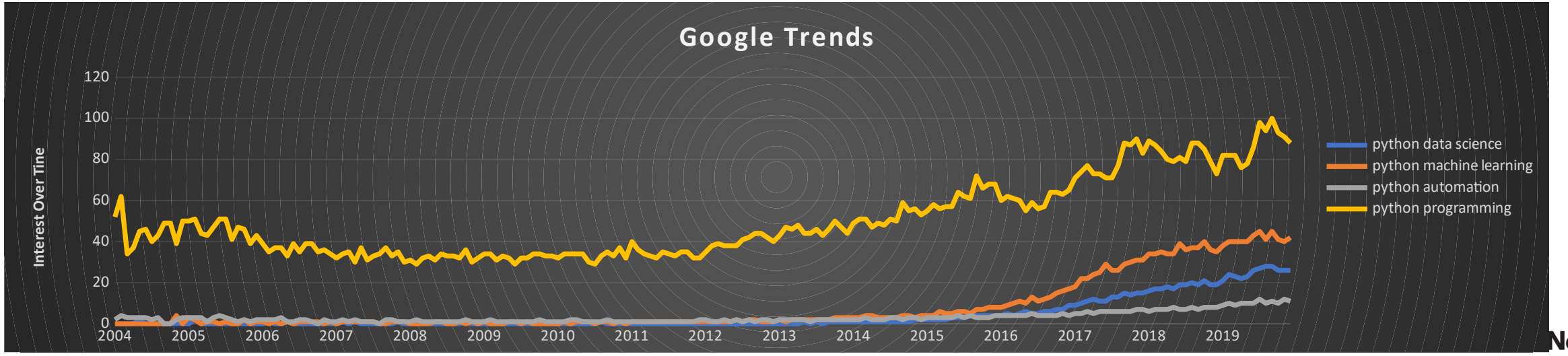
ships with many standard libraries right out of the box

Libraries

a wealth of open source libraries built on Python

Versatility

mobile & web, ML, NLP data science, gaming, task automation, finance



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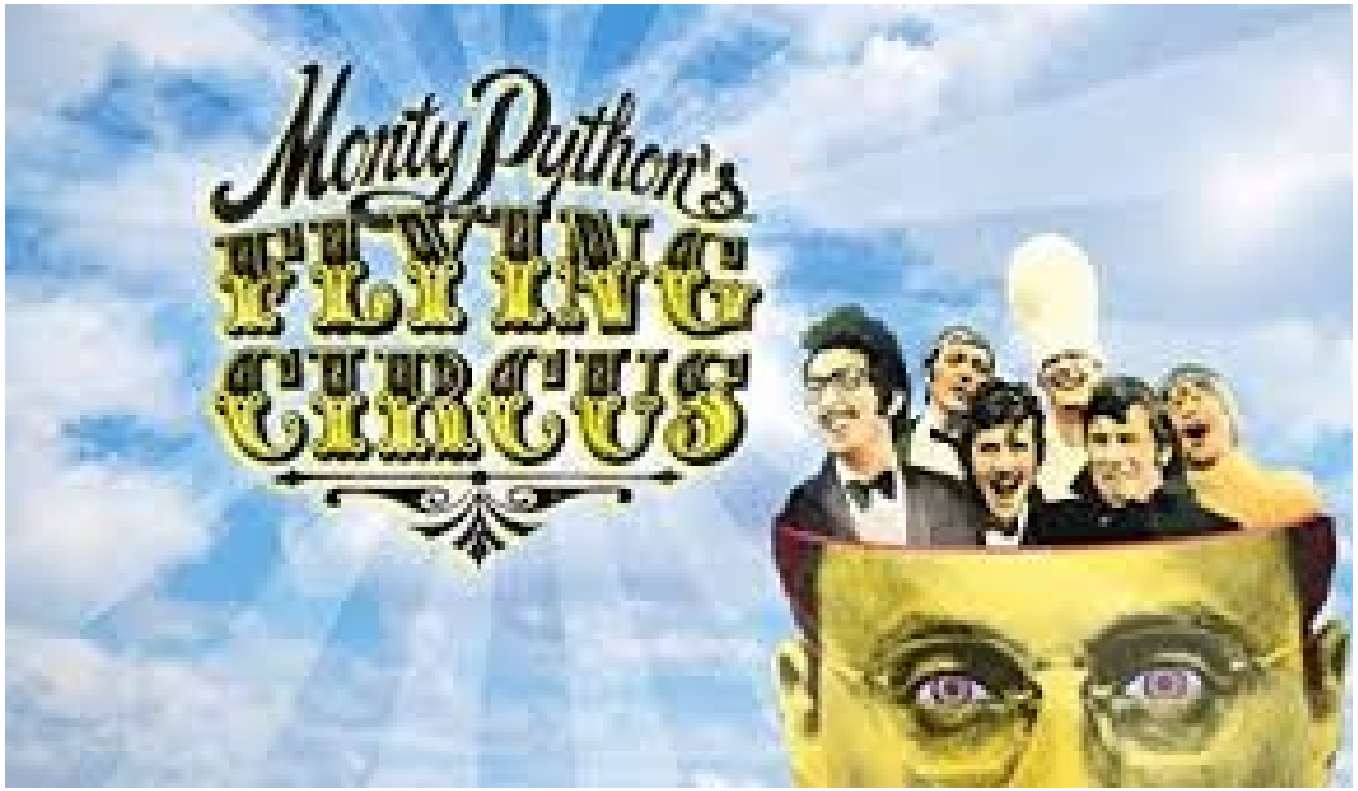


Interpreted, high level programming language

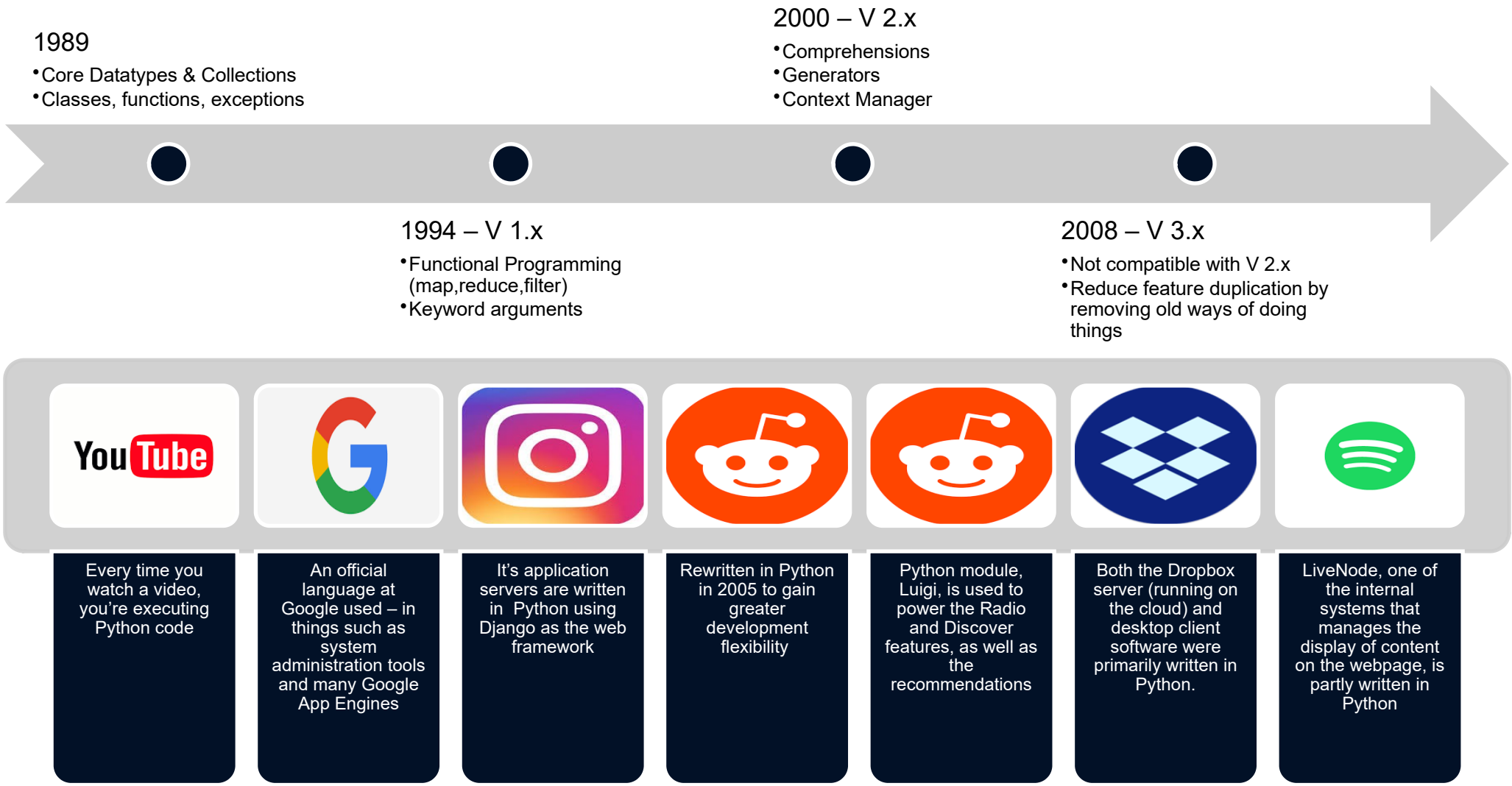
First released in 1991 by Guido van Rossum with goals of

- small core language
- a large standard library
- easily extensible interpreter

Beautiful is better than ugly.
Explicit is better than implicit.
Simple is better than complex.
Complex is better than complicated.
Readability counts.

The Zen of Python

HISTORY & ADOPTION BY BUSINESS COMMUNITY



PYTHON FOR DATA SCIENCE – KEY COMPONENTS
1. PYTHON

- A programming language i.e. the actual language syntax
- An executable program – it takes as it's input Python code and does things based on what it finds in that code
  - This is referred to as the "Python Interpreter"
- The "Python Interpreter" is commonly installed for you e.g. it's running "inside" Jupyter or Dataflame

PYTHON FOR DATA SCIENCE – KEY COMPONENTS
2. JUPYTER

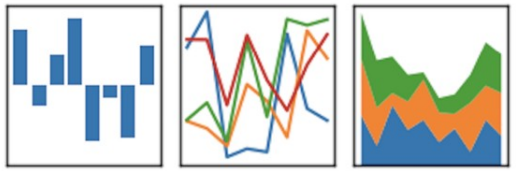
- A "web application" that lets you write python code in a web browser
- The Python code is sent to a "backend" to be executed, the result is displayed in the web browser
- The Citi enhanced version of Jupyter is called Dataflame

PYTHON FOR DATA SCIENCE – KEY COMPONENTS
3. PANDAS

- A "Python Library" i.e. it adds extra features to the core Python language
- Designed specifically for fast manipulation of tables of data
- The core element in Pandas is called a "DataFrame"
- A DataFrame represents a single table of data

pandas

$y_{it} = \beta' x_{it} + \mu_i + \epsilon_{it}$



PYTHON FOR DATA SCIENCE – KEY COMPONENTS
4. ANACONDA

- A data science platform designed to simplify installing data science tools
- Commonly used to simplify the installation of Python, Jupyter, Pandas
- Anaconda includes Python, Jupyter and Pandas in it's default installation

PYTHON FOR DATA SCIENCE – KEY COMPONENTS
5. PACKAGE INSTALLERS- PIP / CONDA

- Pip is the default Python package management system "Pip Installs Packages"
  - The default source of packages is pypi.org

- Conda is the package management system that comes with Anaconda
- Pip and Conda work in a very similar way, the main differences are
  - They get their packages from different sources
  - Conda is used to install more than just Python packages

LET'S GET STARTED USING PYTHON!

QUESTIONS