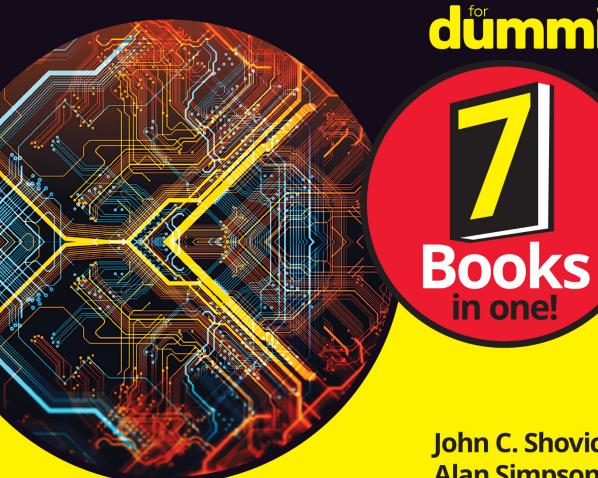


2nd Edition

Python®

ALL-IN-ONE



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John C. Shovic, PhD **Alan Simpson**



Python[®] ALL-IN-ONE

2nd Edition

by John C. Shovic, PhD Alan Simpson



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Introduction

he power of Python. The Python language is becoming more and more popular, and in 2017 it became the most popular language in the world according to IEEE Spectrum. The power of Python is real.

Python the number-one language because it's easy to learn and use, due partly to its simplified syntax and natural-language flow but also to the amazing user community and the breadth of applications available.

About This Book

This book is a reference manual to guide you through the process of learning Python and how to use it in modern computer applications, such as data science, artificial intelligence, physical computing, and robotics. If you're looking to learn a little about a lot of exciting things, this is the book for you. It gives you an introduction to the topics that you'll need to explore more deeply.

Python All-in-One For Dummies, 2nd Edition guides you through the Python language and then takes you on a tour through some cool libraries and technologies (the Raspberry Pi, robotics, AI, data science, and more) that all revolve around the Python language. When you work on new projects and new technologies, Python is there with a diverse number of libraries just waiting for you to use.

This is a hands-on book, with examples and code throughout. You are expected to enter the code, run it, and then modify it to do what you want. You don't just buy a robot; you build it so you can understand all the pieces and can make sense of the way Python works with the robot to control its motors and sensors. Artificial intelligence is complicated, but Python helps make a significant part of it accessible. Data science is complicated, but Python helps you do data science more easily. Robotics is complicated, but Python gives you the code that controls the robot. And Python even enables you to tie these pieces together and use, say, AI in robotics.

In this book, we take you through the basics of the Python language in small, easy-to-understand steps. After we have introduced you to the language, we step into the world of artificial intelligence, exploring programming in machine

learning and neural networks using Python and TensorFlow and working on real problems and real software, not just toy applications.

After that, we're off to the exciting world of big data and data science with Python. We look at big public data sets such as medical and environmental data.

Finally, you get to experience the magic of what we call physical computing. Using the inexpensive, small, and incredibly popular Raspberry Pi computer, we show you how to use Python to control motors and read sensors. This is a lead-up to the final minibook, "Building Robots," where you build a robot and control it with Python and your own programs, even using artificial intelligence. This is not your mother's RC car.

Python data science, robotics, AI, and fun all in the same book.

This book won't make you understand everything about these fields, but it will give you a great introduction to the terminology and the power of Python in all these fields. Enjoy the book and go forth and learn more afterwards.

Foolish Assumptions

We assume that you know how to use a computer in a basic way. If you can turn on the computer and use a mouse, you're ready for this book. We assume that you don't know how to program yet, although you will have some skills in programming by the end of the book. If we're wrong and you already know Python (or some other computer language), jump ahead to minibook 4 and dig right into learning something new. Our intent is to guide you through the language of Python and then through some of the amazing technologies and devices that use Python. We provide complete examples. If you get stuck on something, look it up on the web, read a tutorial, and then come back to it.

What to Buy

To complete the projects in Books 4 through 7, you need a Raspberry Pi 3B+ starter kit at https://amzn.to/2WzYdoY or a Raspberry PI 4B Starter Kit at https://amzn.to/3nIH8W8. In addition, you need the items listed in this section, organized by minibook.



If you want to use a Raspberry Pi 4B in the robot in Book 7, it will dramatically reduce the battery life, and with some types of batteries the robot may not be able to boot the Pi 4B.

Book 6

For building the projects in Book 6, you need the following:

- >> Pi2Grover board at https://shop.switchdoc.com or www.amazon.com. (You can get \$5.00 off the board at shop.switchdoc.com by using the discount code PI2DUMMIES at checkout.)
- >> Grove blue LED module, which includes a Grove cable, at https://shop.switchdoc.com or Amazon.
- ➤ A package of Grove male jumper patch cables, specifically the Grove-4-male-pin-to-Grove-conversion cables, at https://shop.switchdoc.com/products/grove-4-pin-male-jumper-to-grove-4-pin-conversion-cable-5-pcs-per-pack and https://amzn.to/3nyGbic.
- ➤ A package of female-to-Grove patch cables at https://shop.switchdoc.com/products/grove-4-pin-female-jumper-to-grove-4-pin-conversion-cable-5-pcs-per-pack and https://amzn.to/3jhQmXY.
- ➤ Grove HDC1080 I2C temperature and humidity sensor at https://store.switchdoc.com or www.amazon.com. The SwitchDoc Labs HDC1080 sensor comes with a Grove connector. If you buy a non-Grove sensor on Amazon, you'll need a female-to-Grove patch cable, as discussed in Chapter 2 of this minibook. You can get a female-to-Grove patch cable at https://shop.switchdoc.com/products/grove-4-pin-female-jumper-to-grove-4-pin-conversion-cable-5-pcs-per-pack and https://amzn.to/3jhQmXY.
- >> Grove oxygen sensor at www.seeedstudio.com or www.amazon.com.
- >> Pi2Grover Raspberry-Pi-to-Grove converter, https://shop.switchdoc.com or www.amazon.com. (You can get \$5.00 off the board at shop.switchdoc.com by using the discount code PI2DUMMIES at checkout.)
- >> Grove four-channel, 16-bit analog-to-digital converter at https://store.switchdoc.com orwww.amazon.com.
- >> Grove I2C motor drive (with a Grove cable) at www.seeedstudio.com or https://amazon.com.
- >> Two small DC motors at www.adafruit.com/product/711 or https://amazon.com.
- ➤ SG90 micro servo motor at www.ebay.com or https://amazon.com. These motors are inexpensive, so you may end up having to buy two or more for under \$10.
- >> 28BYJ-48 ULN2003 5V stepper motor at www.ebay.com or https://amzn.to/2BuNDV1. This type of motor is inexpensive, so you may end up having to buy five for \$12. Make sure you get the ones with the driver boards (such as the ones at the Amazon.com link).

Book 7

For the robot in Book 7, purchase the following:

- >> Adeept Raspberry Pi PiCar-B. Make sure you buy the PiCar-B and *not* the PiCar-A. Look for "Adeept Mars Rover PiCar-B." You can buy the PiCar-B at Amazon.com https://amzn.to/36dukPU, www.ebay.com, and www.adeept.com.
- >> Two 18650 3.7V LiPo 5000mAh batteries at https://amazon.com and many other places.

Icons Used in This Book

What's a *Dummies* book without icons pointing you in the direction of truly help-ful information that's sure to speed you along your way? Here we briefly describe each icon we use in this book.



The Tip icon points out helpful information that's likely to make your job easier.



REMEMBER

This icon marks a generally interesting and useful fact — something you may want to remember for later use.



The Warning icon highlights lurking danger. When we use this icon, we're telling you to pay attention and proceed with caution.

WARNING



TECHNICAL

When you see this icon, you know that there's techie-type material nearby. If you're not feeling technical-minded, you can skip this information.

Beyond the Book

In addition to the material in the print or e-book you're reading right now, this product also comes with some access-anywhere goodies on the web. To get this material, simply go to www.dummies.com and search for "Python All-in-One For Dummies cheat sheet" in the Search box. In addition, we provide all the source code for this book at www.dummies.com/go/pythonaiofd2e. Click Downloads in the left column, and you'll see the code links organized by minibook.

Where to Go from Here

Python All-in-One For Dummies, 2nd Edition is designed so that you can read a chapter or section out of order, depending on what subjects you're most interested in. Where you go from here is up to you!

Book 1 is a great place to start reading if you've never used Python before. Discovering the basics and common terminology can be helpful when reading later chapters that use the terms and commands regularly!

Getting Started

Contents at a Glance

| CHAPTER 1: | Starting with Python Why Python Is Hot. Choosing the Right Python. Tools for Success. Writing Python in VS Code. Using Jupyter Notebook for Coding | 10 11 13 19 |
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- » Discovering why Python is hot
- » Finding the tools for success
- » Writing Python in VS Code
- » Writing Python in Jupyter notebooks

Chapter $oldsymbol{1}$

Starting with Python

ecause you're reading this chapter, you probably realize that Python is a great language to know if you're looking for a good job in programming, or if you want to expand your existing programming skills into exciting cutting-edge technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML), data science, or robotics, or even if you're just building apps in general. So we're not going to try to sell you on Python. It sells itself.

Our approach leans heavily toward the hands-on. A common failure in many programming tutorials is that they already assume you're a professional programmer in some language, and they skip over things they assume you already know.

This book is different in that we *don't* assume that you're already programming in Python or some other language. We *do* assume that you can use a computer and understand basics such as files and folders.

We also assume you're not up for settling down in an easy chair in front of the fireplace to read page after page of theoretical stuff about Python, like some kind of boring novel. You don't have that much free time to kill. So we're going to get right into it and focus on *doing*, hands-on, because that's the only way most of us learn. We've never seen anyone read a book about Python and then sit at a computer and write Python like a pro. Human brains don't work that way. We learn through practice and repetition, and that requires being hands-on.

Why Python Is Hot

We promised we weren't going to spend a bunch of time trying to sell you on Python, and that's not our intent here. But we would like to talk briefly about *why* it's so hot.

Python is hot primarily because it has all the right stuff for the kind of software development that's driving the software development world these days. Machine learning, robotics, artificial intelligence, and data science are the leading technologies today and for the foreseeable future. Python is popular mainly because it already has lots of capabilities in these areas, while many older languages lag behind in these technologies.

Just as there are different brands of toothpaste, shampoo, cars, and just about every other product you can buy, there are different brands of programming languages with names such as Java, C, C++ (pronounced C plus plus), and C# (pronounced C sharp). They're all programming languages, just like all brands of toothpaste are toothpaste. The main reasons cited for Python's current popularity are

- >> Python is relatively easy to learn.
- >> Everything you need to learn (and do) in Python is free.
- >> Python offers more ready-made tools for current hot technologies such as data science, machine learning, artificial intelligence, and robotics than most other languages.

HTML, CSS, AND JavaScript

Some of you may have heard of languages such as HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. Those aren't traditional programming languages for developing apps or other generic software. HTML and CSS are specialized for developing web pages. And although JavaScript is a programming language, it is heavily geared to website development and isn't quite in the same category of general programming languages like Python and Java.

If you specifically want to design and create websites, you have to learn HTML, CSS, and JavaScript whether you're already familiar with Python or some other programming language.

Figure 1-1 shows Google search trends over the last five years. As you can see, Python has been gaining in popularity (as indicated by the upward slope of the trend) whereas other languages have stayed about the same or declined. This certainly supports the notion that Python is the language people want to learn right now and for the future. Most people would agree that given trends in modern computing, learning Python gives you the best opportunity for getting a secure, high-paying job in the world of information technology.

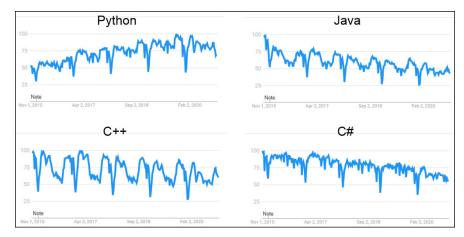


FIGURE 1-1: Google search trends for the last five years or so.



You can do your own Google trend searches at https://trends.google.com.

Choosing the Right Python

There are different *versions* of Python out roaming the world, prompting many a beginner to wonder things such as

- >>> Why are there different versions?
- >> How are they different?
- >> Which one should I learn?

All good questions, and we'll start with the first. A version is kind of like a car year. You can go out a buy a 1968 Ford Mustang, a 1990 Ford Mustang, a 2019 Ford Mustang, or a 2020 Ford Mustang. They're all Ford Mustangs. The only difference is that the one with the highest year number is the most current Ford Mustang. That Mustang is different from the older models in that it has some improvements based on experience with earlier models, as well as features current with the times.

Programming languages (and most other software products) work the same way. But as a rule we don't ascribe year numbers to them because they're not released on a yearly basis. They're released whenever they're released. But the principle is the same. The version with the highest number is the newest, most recent model, sporting improvements based on experience with earlier versions, as well as features relevant to the current times.

Just as we use a decimal point with money to separate dollars from cents, we use decimal points with version numbers to indicate how much the software has changed. When there's a significant change, the entire version number is usually changed. More minor changes are expressed as decimal points. You can see how the version number increases along with the year in Table 1-1, which shows the release dates of various Python versions. We've skipped a few releases because there is little reason to know or understand the differences between all the versions. We present the table only so you can see how newer versions have higher version numbers; that's all that matters.

TABLE 1-1 Examples of Python Versions and Release Dates

| Version | When Released |
|------------|----------------|
| Python 3.9 | October 2020 |
| Python 3.8 | October 2019 |
| Python 3.7 | June 2018 |
| Python 3.6 | December 2016 |
| Python 3.5 | September 2015 |
| Python 3.4 | March 2014 |
| Python 3.3 | September 2012 |
| Python 3.2 | February 2011 |
| Python 3.1 | June 2009 |
| Python 3.0 | December 2008 |
| Python 2.7 | July 2010 |
| Python 2.6 | October 2008 |
| Python 2.0 | October 2000 |
| Python 1.6 | September 2000 |
| Python 1.5 | February 1997 |
| Python 1.0 | January 1994 |