Python Workshop

Chaitanya Talnikar

Saket Choudhary

January 18, 2012

Named after this:



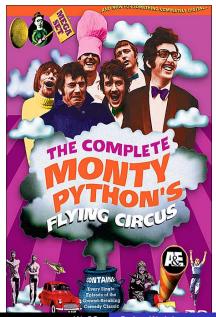
• Slide 1 was a joke!

- Slide 1 was a joke!
- Python: Conceived in late 1980s by Guido van Rossum as a successor to ABC programming language!

- Slide 1 was a joke!
- Python: Conceived in late 1980s by Guido van Rossum as a successor to ABC programming language!
- Philosophy: Language for readable code! Remarkable power coupled with clear beautiful syntax!

- Slide 1 was a joke!
- Python: Conceived in late 1980s by Guido van Rossum as a successor to ABC programming language!
- Philosophy: Language for readable code! Remarkable power coupled with clear beautiful syntax!
- Ideology behind Name: A Television Series Monty Python's Flying Circus!

Monty Python



WnCC

Python Workshop

Readable Syntax, Clarity print "Hi There!"

- Readable Syntax, Clarity print "Hi There!"
- Intuitive object Orientedness

- Readable Syntax, Clarity
 print "Hi There !"
- Intuitive object Orientedness
- Natural Expression of Procedural Code

- Readable Syntax, Clarity print "Hi There !"
- Intuitive object Orientedness
- Natural Expression of Procedural Code
- Full Modularity, support for heirarchical packages

- Readable Syntax, Clarity print "Hi There !"
- Intuitive object Orientedness
- Natural Expression of Procedural Code
- Full Modularity, support for heirarchical packages
- Exception-based Error Handling!

- Readable Syntax, Clarity print "Hi There !"
- Intuitive object Orientedness
- Natural Expression of Procedural Code
- Full Modularity, support for heirarchical packages
- Exception-based Error Handling!
- Is Open Source!

Python can run everywhere, Literally!

- Windows, Mac, Linux
- Most of Linux versions have Python pre-installed for other dependenices
- Python for Windows : http://python.org/getit/
- We will stick to Python2.7 for the session

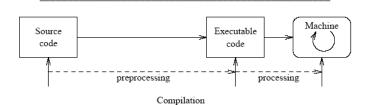
 On an average Python code is smaller than JAVA/C++ codes by 3.5 times owing to Pythons built in datatyeps and dynamci typing

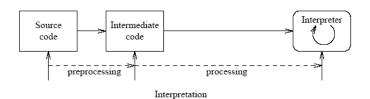
- On an average Python code is smaller than JAVA/C++ codes by 3.5 times owing to Pythons built in datatyeps and dynamci typing
- No Declarations of Arguments or variables!

- On an average Python code is smaller than JAVA/C++ codes by 3.5 times owing to Pythons built in datatyeps and dynamci typing
- No Declarations of Arguments or variables!
- Dynamically declare and use variables!

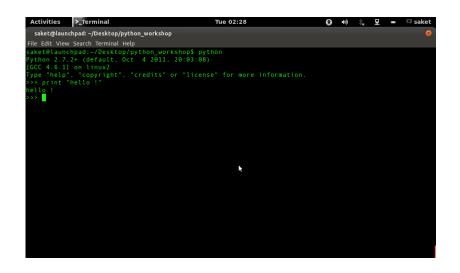
- On an average Python code is smaller than JAVA/C++ codes by 3.5 times owing to Pythons built in datatyeps and dynamci typing
- No Declarations of Arguments or variables!
- Dynamically declare and use variables!
- Python is interpreted while C/C++ are compiled.
 - Compiler: spends a lot of time analyzing and processing the program, faster program execution
 - Intrepreter : relatively little time is spent analyzing and processing the program, slower program execution

Compiler v/s Interpreter





Python Interpreter Interactive



Running Python Programs

• Python is a scripting language. No *edit-compile-link-run* procedures

Running Python Programs

- Python is a scripting language. No edit-compile-link-run procedures
- Python programmes are stored in files, called as Python scrips saket@launchpad: python filaname.py

Running Python Programs

- Python is a scripting language. No edit-compile-link-run procedures
- Python programmes are stored in files, called as Python scrips saket@launchpad: python filaname.py
- One of the ideology behind Python was to have a Language without braces. Cool (?)

Sample I

- Variable declaration: The usual suspects:
 - Strings
 - int
 - float
 - bool
 - complex
 - files
- No declaration required
 - x = 3
 - x ** 50
- Data Structures:
 - Tuples Immutable(Fixed length)("this", "cannot", "be", "appended by anything")
 - Lists ["this", "resembles", "traditional", "arrays"]

Sample II

- Dictonaries
 {"this":"corresponds to this", "and this": "to
 this"}
- set
 set(["this", "has", "unique", "set of", "elements"])
 => union, intersection, difference

Sample

• Maths module for your MA Courses!

```
import math
math.sqrt(10)
math.log(10,3)
math.radians(x)
```

Sample

Maths module for your MA Courses!

```
import math
math.sqrt(10)
math.log(10,3)
math.radians(x)
```

Arrays of the scientific world from numpy import *
a = array([1,2,3]) and not a = array(1,2,3)
a
array([1,2,3])
zeros(3,4)
array([[0., 0., 0., 0.], [0., 0., 0., 0.], [0.,
0., 0., 0.]])

Blocks in Python

• Python doesn't use curly braces or any other symbol for programming blocks like for loop, if statement.

Blocks in Python

- Python doesn't use curly braces or any other symbol for programming blocks like for loop, if statement.
- Instead indentation is used in the form of spaces of tabs.

```
if a == 2:
    print 'Hello'
```

Blocks in Python

- Python doesn't use curly braces or any other symbol for programming blocks like for loop, if statement.
- Instead indentation is used in the form of spaces of tabs.

```
if a == 2:
    print 'Hello'
```

Recommended standard: 4 spaces
 PS: For more python style rules visit
 http://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0008/

Loops and Conditionals

• Simple for loop for a variable i, for i in range(0,10): print i

Loops and Conditionals

• Simple for loop for a variable i, for i in range(0,10): print i

• The range part can be replaced by any list.

Loops and Conditionals

• Simple for loop for a variable i,

```
for i in range(0,10):
    print i
```

- The range part can be replaced by any list.
- if statement used for conditionals.

```
if a not in b:
    print 'Hello'
else:
    print 'Bye'
```

while loops can also be used the same way

Functions in python

• Simple to define. Multiple return values. Default parameters.

```
def sum(a, b=5):
    return a+b
print sum(2, 3)
s = sum(4)
```

• Lambda expressions: can be used to quickly define functions.

```
g = lambda x: x**2
g(4)
```

Lists and Tuples

 Tuples are just like lists, except their values cannot be changed.

```
a = (2, 3)
print a[0]
```

 Items can be added to a list using append and deleted using remove

```
b = [2, 3]
b.append(4)
b.remove(2)
```

Lists and Tuples

 Tuples are just like lists, except their values cannot be changed.

```
a = (2, 3)
print a[0]
```

 Items can be added to a list using append and deleted using remove

```
b = [2, 3]
b.append(4)
b.remove(2)
```

• The length of a list can be found out using len. Lists can store any type of object, you can even mix them len(b) 1 = [2, 'Hi']

Dicts

 Dicts hold a value given a key, they can be used to store records.

```
d = {'H2': 23, 'H3':17}
print d['H2']
d['H5'] = 30
```

Dicts

 Dicts hold a value given a key, they can be used to store records.

```
d = {'H2': 23, 'H3':17}
print d['H2']
d['H5'] = 30
```

To get a list of all keys or values

```
print d.keys()
v = d.values()
```

Dicts

 Dicts hold a value given a key, they can be used to store records.

```
d = {'H2': 23, 'H3':17}
print d['H2']
d['H5'] = 30
```

To get a list of all keys or values

```
print d.keys()
v = d.values()
```

The lists can also be sorted.

```
v.sort()
```

File I/O

• To open a file as read/write.

```
f = open('test.txt','r+')
```

File I/O

• To open a file as read/write.

```
f = open('test.txt','r+')
```

• To read the file entirely/line by line

```
print f.read()
print f.readline()
```

File I/O

To open a file as read/write.

```
f = open('test.txt','r+')
```

• To read the file entirely/line by line

```
print f.read()
print f.readline()
```

 Writing to a file, note the text is written at the current file location of f

```
f.write("text")
f.close()
```

slides.close(): Are you ready to hunt?

