

# **APSSDC**



**Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation** 

# Programming Using Python







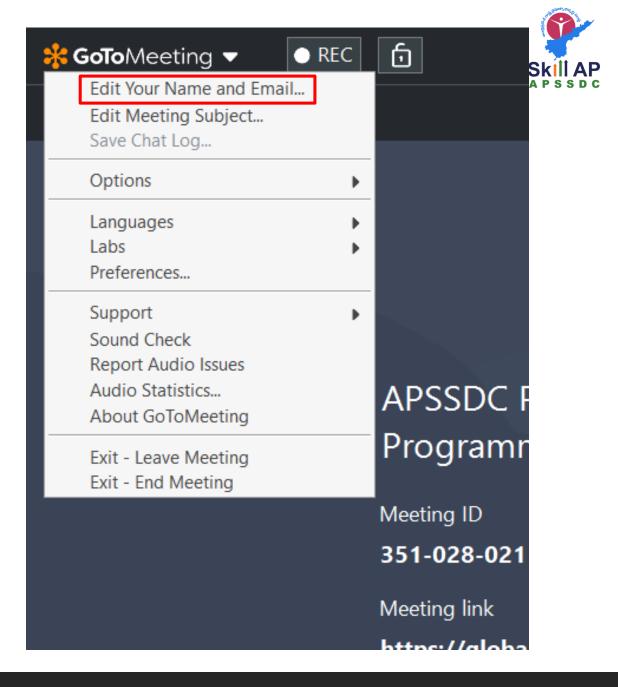






# For Attendance and Verification Purpose

# RollNo-Name And Registeremed Email ID



### Session Resources



http://bit.ly/apssdc-python-mb10







# Why python?

# Why python



PYPL Index 10 TOP IDE 10 TOP ODE 10 TOP DB PYPL PopularitY of Programming Language Worldwide, Dec 2020 compared to a year ago: Rank Change Language Share Trend 30.34 % +1.2 % 1 Python 2 Java 17.23 % -1.7 % 3 8.65 % +0.6 % JavaScript C# 6.44 % -0.8 % 4 C/C++ 6.11 % +0.1 % 5.88 % PHP -0.3 % 7 R 3.84 % +0.1 % The PYPL PopularitY of Programming Language 8 Objective-C 3.75 % +1.2 % Index is created by analyzing how often language tutorials are searched on Google. 9 Swift 2.17 % -0.3 % 10 1.77 % -0.0 % Matlab The more a language tutorial is searched, the more popular the language is assumed to be. It is a leading indicator. The raw data comes from Google -0.2 % 11 TypeScript 1.62 % Trends. 12 1.52 % +0.3 % If you believe in collective wisdom, the PYPL Popularity of Programming Language index can help you decide which language to study, or which one 13 1.44 % -0.2 % Kotlin to use in a new software project.

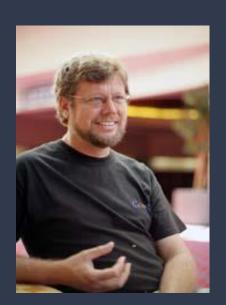


# Python as a Language

Python is the language of the Python Interpreter and those who can converse with it. An individual who can speak Python is known as a Pythonista. It is a very uncommon skill, and may be hereditary. Nearly all known Pythonistas use software initially developed by Guido van Rossum.







By Anil Kumar APSSDC



# History

Python is an interpreted, high-level, general-purpose programming language.



Guido Van Rossum

# Language properties



- 1. Everything is an object
- 2. Modules, classes, functions
- 3. Exception handling
- 4. Dynamic typing, polymorphism
- 5. Static scoping
- 6. Operator overloading
- 7. Indentation for block structure

# High-level data types



- 1. Numbers: int, float, complex
- 2. Strings: immutable
- 3. Lists, Tuple, Sets, dictionaries: containers
- 4. Other types for e.g. binary data, regular expressions, introspection
- 5. Extension modules can define new "built-in" data types

# Comparsions



#### Java

- 1. Typically 3-5 times shorter than equivalent Java programs
- 2. Run-time works harder than Java's
- 3. Components can be developed in Java and combined to form applications in Python
- 4. Python can be used to prototype components into Java implementation

# Comparsions, cont'd



#### Perl

- 1. Come from similar backgrounds
- 2. Python is more applicable than Perl
- 3. Perl emphasizes support for common application-oriented tasks
- 4. Python emphasizes support for common programming methodologies

# Comparsions, cont'd



#### **C**++

- 1. Differences are similar to Java's
- 2. Often 5-10 times shorter than equivalent C++ code
- 3. Python shines as a glue language; used to combine components written in C++





Easy To Learn, Code
And Read

Free And Opensource High-level
Programming
Language

Portable And Extensible

Interpreted

**Object-oriented** 

**Embeddable** 

Large Range Of
Library

**GUI Programming** 

**Dynamically Typed** 



High Level → Human Understandable → Complier, Interpreter
Assembly/Intermediate/Middle → half humans and half machine → Embedded
C

Assign A, #10

move 10, #10 → Assemble Programming → machine Code → Assembler Low Level → Machine Understandable 010101010





**Python** had been developed to assimilate and work dynamically across various platforms. Here is a list of applications on its functional role:

1. Artificial Intelligence

2. Machine Learning

3. Data Analysis

4. Web Development

5. Game Development

6. Embedded Applications

7. Scripting Applications



# Softwares

- Basic python IDLE
  - from <a href="https://www.python.org/downloads/">https://www.python.org/downloads/</a>
  - VS Code
  - PyCharm
  - Sublime Text
  - Atom
  - Spyder
- Jupyter Notebook by Anaconda Distributions
  - From https://www.anaconda.com/products/individual
- Google Colab by Google cloud service
  - From <a href="https://colab.research.google.com/">https://colab.research.google.com/</a>
  - DataLab
- Different online editors
  - From <a href="https://repl.it/languages/python3">https://repl.it/languages/python3</a>
  - Kaggle
  - Azure Jupyter notebooks



#### Google Colab Resources:

Here I run some test.

https://colab.research.google.com/notebook#fileId=1dint4ly-

7h8Trw0XRJ1uhC VKe wDJfY

#### In short:

n1-highmem-2 instance

2vCPU @ 2.2GHz

13GB RAM

100GB Free Space

idle cut-off 90 minutes

maximum 12 hours

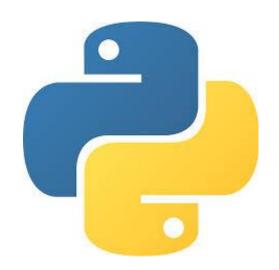
#### **2020 Update:**

GPU instance downgraded to 64GB disk space.



# Anaconda for Python









### Anaconda





It is a platform/navigator to run python

Why should we use Anaconda for Python?

Many scientific packages require a specific version of Python to run. It's difficult to keep various Python installations on one computer from interacting and breaking, and harder to keep them up-to-date.

Anaconda Distribution makes management of multiple Python versions on one computer easier, and provides a large collection of highly optimized, commonly used data science libraries to get you started faster Link for installation of Anaconda Software: <a href="https://www.anaconda.com/distribution/">https://www.anaconda.com/distribution/</a>

# Jupyter





- Jupyter is a web application
- Jupyter name is a reference to the three core programming languages supported by Jupyter, which are Julia, Python and R

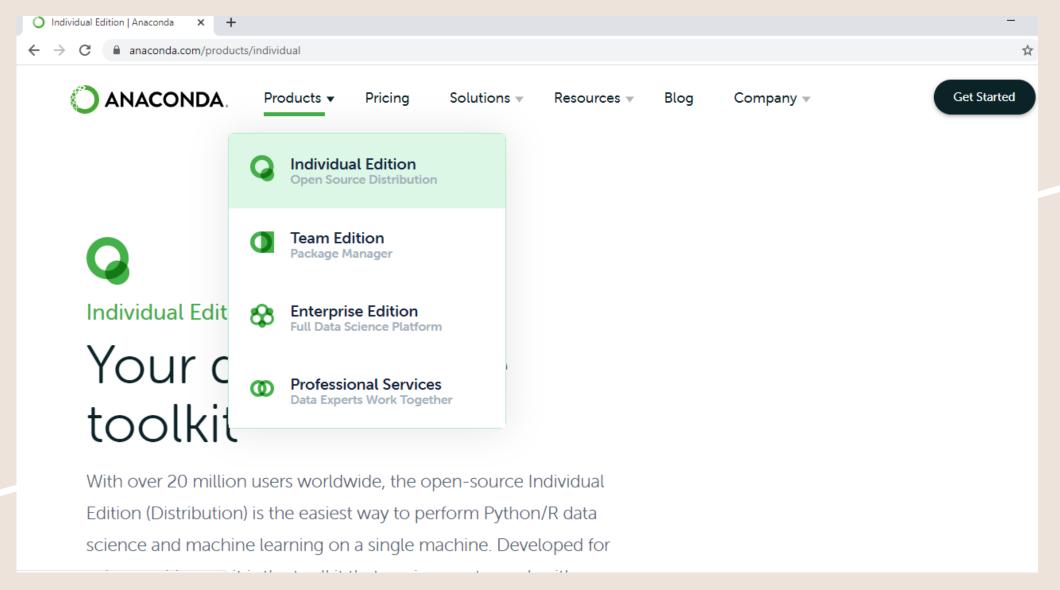
**Jupyter Notebook**: The Jupyter Notebook is an open-source web application that allows you to create and share documents that contain live code, equations, visualizations and narrative text.

**Uses include:** data cleaning and transformation, numerical simulation, statistical modelling, data visualization, machine learning, and much more.

Advantages: Best for data exploration, data preparation, data validation, ....



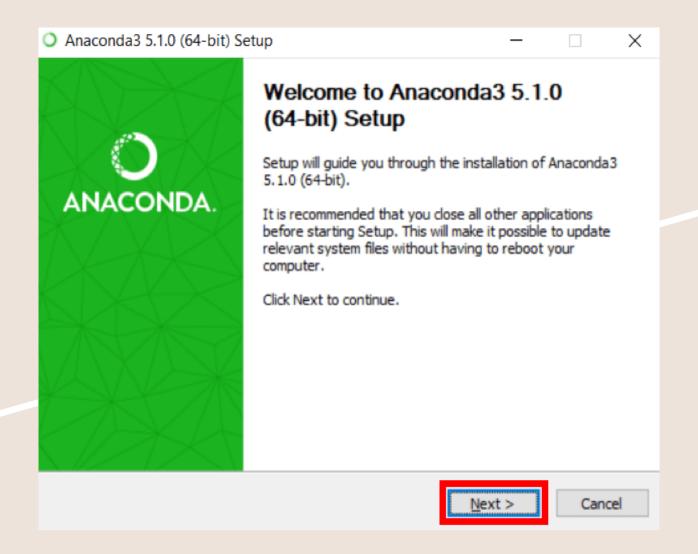
# **Anaconda Installation**

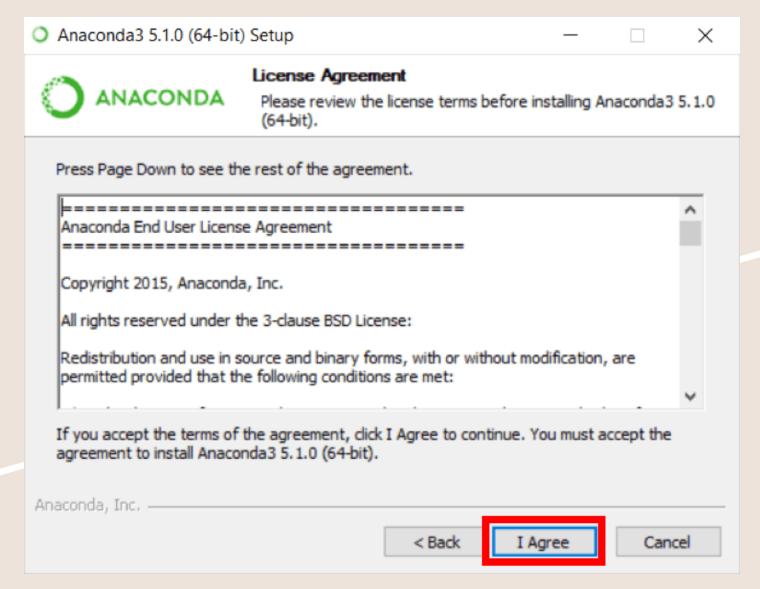


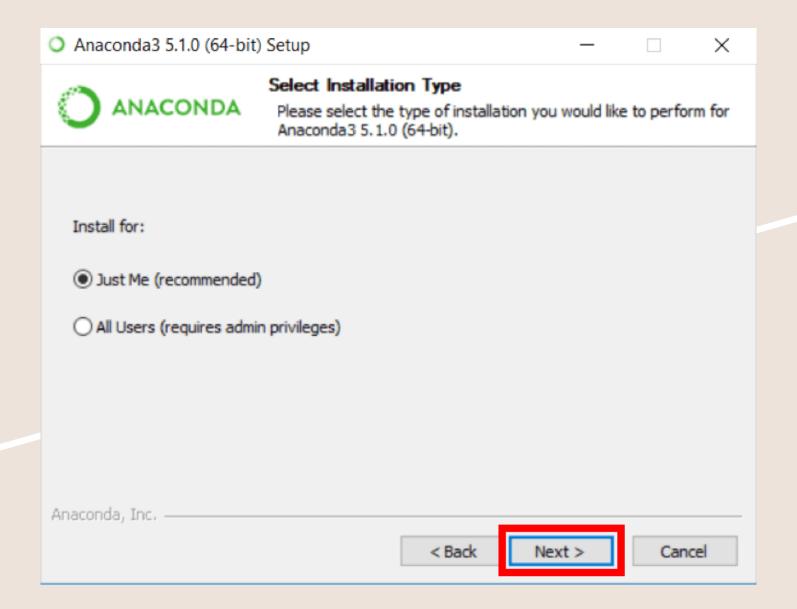
#### **Downloading Anaconda Software**

Windows <b>=</b>	MacOS 🕊	Linux 🕭
Python 3.7	Python 3.7	Python 3.7
54-Bit Graphical Installer (466 MB)	64-Bit Graphical Installer (442 MB)	64-Bit (x86) Installer (522 MB)
32-Bit Graphical Installer (423 MB)	64-Bit Command Line Installer (430 MB)	64-Bit (Power8 and Power9) Installer (276 MB)
Python 2.7	Python 2.7	
54-Bit Graphical Installer (413 MB)	64-Bit Graphical Installer (637 MB)	Python 2.7
32-Bit Graphical Installer (356 MB)	64-Bit Command Line Installer (409 MB)	64-Bit (x86) Installer (477 MB)
		64-Bit (Power8 and Power9) Installer (29. MB)

Visit: <a href="https://www.anaconda.com/products/individual">https://www.anaconda.com/products/individual</a>









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Anaconda, Inc. —————		< Back	Next >		Cancel	



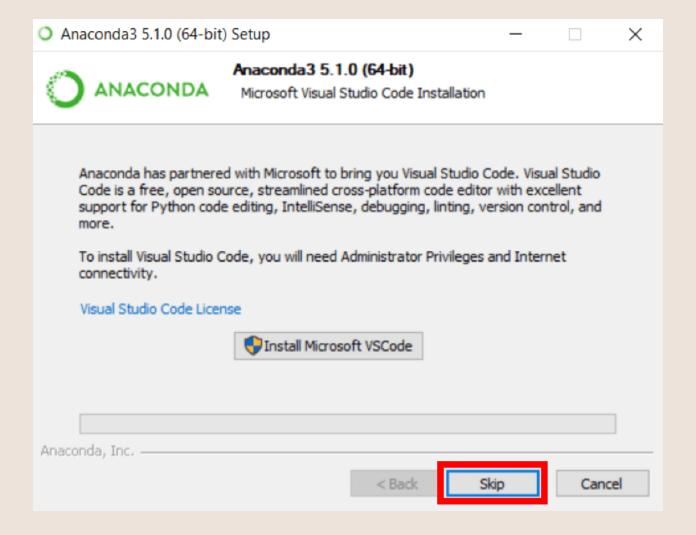


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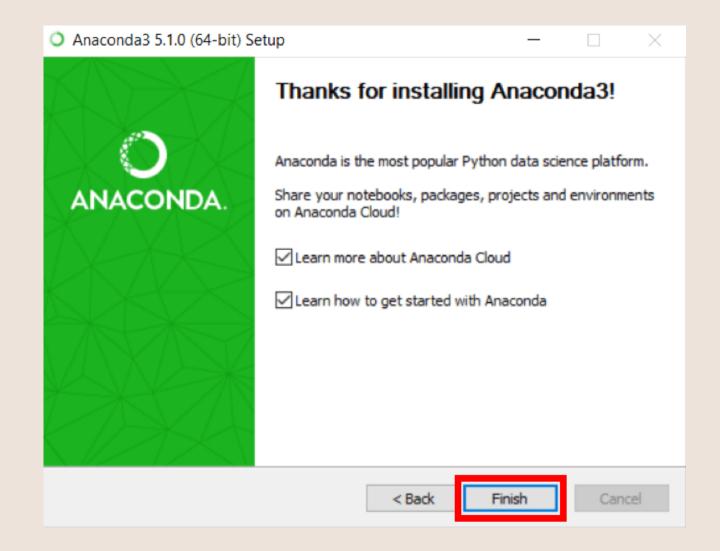


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Completed				
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# Let us start Jupyter Notebook



# Launch Jupyter Notebook

