

## FAQ's of Python

### What big companies use Python?

- ✓ Google (Youtube)
- ✓ Facebook (Tornado)
- ✓ Dropbox.
- ✓ Yahoo.
- ✓ NASA.
- ✓ IBM.
- ✓ Mozilla.
- ✓ Quora

### Google written in Python?

**Google** App Engine is an eminent sample of **Python-written** application, it allows building web applications with **Python** programming language, using its rich collection of libraries, tools and frameworks. ... **Python** is everywhere at YouTube. [code.google.com](http://code.google.com) - main website for **Google** developers.

### Is Python for web development?

**Python** can be used to build server-side **web** applications. While a **web** framework is not required to build **web** apps, it's rare that developers would not use existing open source libraries to speed up their progress in getting their application working. **Python** is not used in a **web** browser.

### What is the framework for Python?

"What is a web **framework**?" is an in-depth explanation of what web **frameworks** are and their relation to web servers. Django vs Flask vs Pyramid: Choosing a **Python Web Framework** contains background information and code comparisons for similar web applications built in these three big **Python frameworks**

### What is a Numpy in Python?

**NumPy** (pronounced /'nʌmpaɪ/ (NUM-py) or sometimes /'nʌmpi/ (NUM-pee)) is a library for the **Python** programming language, adding support for large, multi-

dimensional arrays and matrices, along with a large collection of high-level mathematical functions to operate on these arrays.

### What is error handling in Python?

An **exception** is an event, which occurs during the execution of a program that disrupts the normal flow of the program's instructions. In general, when a **Python** script encounters a situation that it cannot cope with, it raises an **exception**. An **exception** is a **Python** object that represents an error.

### What is import sys in Python?

**sys** — System-specific parameters and functions. This module provides access to some variables used or maintained by the interpreter and to functions that interact strongly with the interpreter. It is always available. ... If no script name was passed to the **Python** interpreter, `argv[0]` is the empty string.

### What is PYPI Python?

The **Python** Package Index (**PyPI**) is a repository of software for the **Python** programming language. **PyPI** helps you find and install software developed and shared by the **Python** community. Learn about installing packages. Package authors use **PyPI** to distribute their software

### What is the use of break in Python?

It terminates the current loop and resumes execution at the next statement, just like the traditional **break** statement in C. The most common use for **break** is when some external condition is triggered requiring a hasty exit from a loop. The **break** statement can be used in both while and for loops.

### What is a try block in Python?

The **Try** and **Except** Statements[edit] **Python** allows for errors and exceptions to be handled by the program. ... Here it will execute the code and if, for any reason, there's

an error within the **except** statement, you'll get the message During handling of the above exception, another exception occurred

### How do you stop a code in Python?

To **stop code** execution in **Python** you first need to import the **sys** object. After this you can then call the **exit()** method to **stop** the program running. It is the most reliable, cross-platform way of **stopping code** execution

### What is the return in Python?

The **print()** function writes, i.e., "prints", a string in the console. The **return** statement causes your function to exit and hand back a **value** to its caller. The point of functions in general is to take in inputs and **return** something. The **return** statement is used when a function is ready to **return** a **value** to its caller

### What is the definition of DEF in Python?

The whole second half of conditionals and control flow in **Python** is very poorly written. They never explicitly tell you what '**def**' means. hislittlecuzin over 2 years ago. **def** means **define**. defines a variable, or function.

### What is the input function in Python?

**Input** can come in various ways, for example from a database, another computer, mouse clicks and movements or from the internet. Yet, in most cases the **input** stems from the keyboard. For this purpose, **Python** provides the **function input()**. **input** has an optional parameter, which is the prompt string.

### What is a raw input in python?

It presents a prompt to the user (the optional arg of **raw\_input([arg])** ), gets **input** from the user and returns the data **input** by the user in a string. See the docs for **raw\_input()** . Example: `name = raw_input("What is your name? ")` `print "Hello, %s." % name`

### Do you need semicolons in Python?

**Python** does not require semi-**colons** to terminate statements. ... **You** can also use them at the end of a line, which makes them look like a statement terminator, but this is legal only because blank statements are legal in **Python** -- a line that contains a **semicolon** at the end is two statements, the second one blank.

## **Applications for Python**

### *Web and Internet Development*

Python offers many choices for web development:

- ✓ Frameworks such as Django and Pyramid.
- ✓ Micro-frameworks such as Flask and Bottle.
- ✓ Advanced content management systems such as Plone and django CMS.

Python's standard library supports many Internet protocols:

- ✓ HTML and XML
- ✓ JSON
- ✓ E-mail processing.
- ✓ Support for FTP, IMAP, and other Internet protocols.
- ✓ Easy-to-use socket interface.

And the Package Index has yet more libraries:

- ✓ Requests, a powerful HTTP client library.
- ✓ BeautifulSoup, an HTML parser that can handle all sorts of oddball HTML.
- ✓ Feedparser for parsing RSS/Atom feeds.
- ✓ Paramiko, implementing the SSH2 protocol.
- ✓ Twisted Python, a framework for asynchronous network programming.

### *Scientific and Numeric*

Python is widely used in scientific and numeric computing:

- ✓ SciPy is a collection of packages for mathematics, science, and engineering.

- ✓ Pandas is a data analysis and modeling library.
- ✓ IPython is a powerful interactive shell that features easy editing and recording of a work session, and supports visualizations and parallel computing.
- ✓ The Software Carpentry Course teaches basic skills for scientific computing, running bootcamps and providing open-access teaching materials.

### *Education*

Python is a superb language for teaching programming, both at the introductory level and in more advanced courses.

- ✓ Books such as How to Think Like a Computer Scientist, Python Programming: An Introduction to Computer Science, and Practical Programming.
- ✓ The Education Special Interest Group is a good place to discuss teaching issues.

### *Desktop GUIs*

The Tk GUI library is included with most binary distributions of Python.

Some toolkits that are usable on several platforms are available separately:

- ✓ wxWidgets
- ✓ Kivy, for writing multitouch applications.
- ✓ Qt via pyqt or pyside

Platform-specific toolkits are also available:

- ✓ GTK+
- ✓ Microsoft Foundation Classes through the win32 extensions

### *Software Development*

Python is often used as a support language for software developers, for build control and management, testing, and in many other ways.

- ✓ SCons for build control.
- ✓ Buildbot and Apache Gump for automated continuous compilation and testing.
- ✓ Roundup or Trac for bug tracking and project management.

### *Business Applications*

Python is also used to build ERP and e-commerce systems:

- ✓ Odoo is an all-in-one management software that offers a range of business applications that form a complete suite of enterprise management applications.
- ✓ Tryton is a three-tier high-level general purpose application platform.