Introduction to Python 0 – How to run Python

Chang Y. Chung

Office of Population Research

May 2015

Schedule

from		to	topic	note
9:30am	-	10:30am	How to run Python; Comments; Variables; Integers and Floating point numbers; Strings; None; Operators	
10:30am	-	11:00am	Break	
11:00am	-	noon	Flow Control and Compound statements; File I/O; Defining and Calling a Function; Lo- cal and Global Variables; Importing a mod- ule	
noon	-	1:30pm	Lunch break	#242
1:30pm	-	2:30pm	List; Dictionary; Data Structure	
2:30pm	-	3:00pm	Break and Optional Evaluation	
3:00pm	-	4:00pm	Tuples; Class; Exception Handling; Regular Expression	

1/12

Running Python Read-Eval-Print Loop 1

- ► For those who are using UNIX-like systems, including Apple Mac, Nobel, or Adroit.
- ▶ On Mac, open the terminal window.



Running Python Read-Eval-Print Loop 2

- ► Skip this step, if you are running locally installed Python. Continue, if you are to run Python on Nobel or Adroit.
- ► Register for an account at: http://www.princeton.edu/ researchcomputing/computational-hardware/
- ► Secure Shell (ssh) into Nobel (or Adroit).

```
cchung—ssh—80×24

Last login: Mon May 4 11:45:39 on ttys003
cchung@opr-216m ~$
cchung@opr-216m ~$
cchung@opr-216m ~$
cchung@opr-216m ~$
schung@opr-216m ~$
schung@opr-216m ~$
schung@opr-216m ~$
cchung@opr-216m ~$
cchung@opr-216m.~$
ssh cchung@nobel.princeton.edu

Chung@opr-216m.~$
ssh cchung@nobel.princeton.edu

Please see the Nobel website for information on the hardware and licensed software available on the systems:

http://www.princeton.edu/researchcomputing/computational-hardware/nobel/
```

3/12

Running Python Read-Eval-Print Loop 3

▶ Run Python REPL at the shell prompt.

```
-bash-4.1$
-bash-4.1$
-bash-4.1$
-bash-4.1$
python 2.6.6 (r266:84292, Jan 22 2014, 14:30:03)
[GCC 4.4.7 20120313 (Red Hat 4.4.7-4)] on linux2
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for mor
>>>
>>> print "hello, world!"
hello, world!
>>>
>> quit()
-bash-4.1$
-bash-4.1$
```

4/1

Running a Python Script File (.py)

- ► Create a python script file using a text editor (nano, vim, emacs, ...).
- ➤ Type "python" followed by the script file name at the shell prompt.

```
-bash-4.1$
-bash-4.1$ cat hello.py
print "hello, python script!"
-bash-4.1$ python hello.py
hello, python script!
-bash-4.1$
-bash-4.1$
-bash-4.1$
-bash-4.1$
```

5/1

Running a Local Python REPL on Windows 1

▶ (MS Windows before 8) Open a cmd window.



► (Ms Windows 8 and 8.1) Swipe up to show the Apps screen. Swipe or scroll to the right and click on the Command Prompt under the Windows System section.

6/12

Running a Local Python REPL on Windows 2

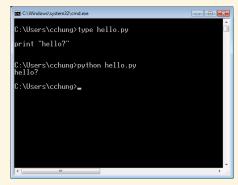
► Start Python REPL.

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All
C:\Users\cchung>python
Python 2.7.6 |Anaconda 1.9.2 (32-bit)| (default
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license
>>>
>>> print "hello?"
hello?
>>> quit()
C:\Users\cchung>
```

7/1

Running a Python Script File (.py) on Windows

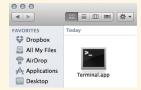
- ► Create a python script file using a text editor (notepad, nano, vim, emacs, ...).
- ► Execute python command with the script file name at the shell prompt.



8/1

Starting IPython Notebook 1

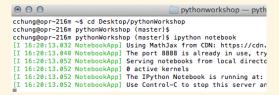
- ► For those who are using Apple Mac.
- ▶ Open the terminal window.



/12

Starting IPython Notebook 2

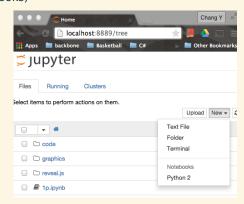
- ▶ (Optional) Change directory to the desired sub-directory.
- ► Execute "ipython notebook" command. The default browser should open up showing the current working directory.



10/12

Starting IPython Notebook 3

► Either open an existing ipython notebook (.ipynb) or create a new one (click on Python 2 under New > Notebooks)



Quiz

- ▶ Print out a "HELLO" in your environment.
- ▶ Print out "HELLO" 20 times in your environment.
- ▶ Print out "HELLO" *vertically*, that is, the printed output should look like below (line numbers are not required).
- 1 H 2 E
- 4 L 5 O