PYTHON PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE

Python Programming Language

PREPARED FOR

Engineering Students

All Engineering College

(PP)

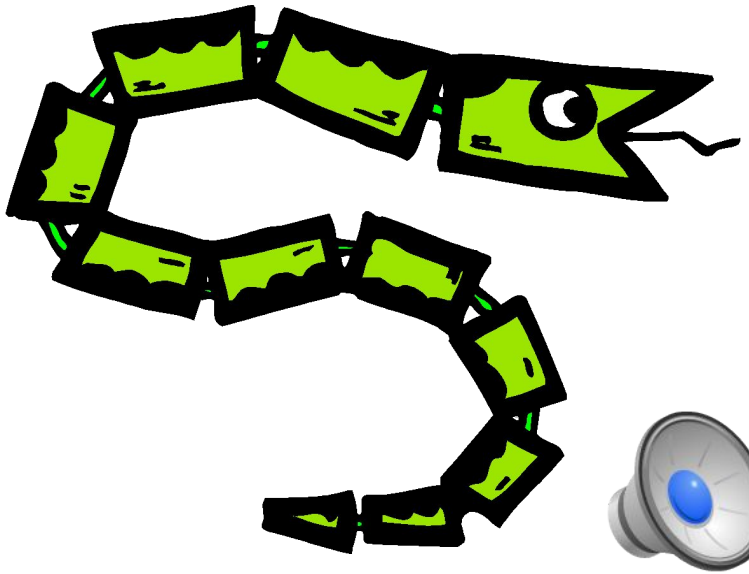
PREPARED BY: MS. SHWETA TIWARI

Published On: April, 2022

FALL SEMESTER, YEAR (IVth, 2nd)

FALL SESSION (2021-22)

Python I



Overview

- Names & Assignment
- Data types
- Sequences types: Lists, Tuples, and Strings
- Mutability
- Understanding Reference Semantics in Python

A Code Sample (in IDLE)

```
x = 34 - 23       # A comment.
y = “Hello”             # Another one.
z = 3.45
if z == 3.45 or y == “Hello”:
    x = x + 1
    y = y + “ World”   # String concat.
print x
print y
```

Enough to Understand the Code

- **Indentation matters to meaning the code**
  - Block structure indicated by indentation
- **The first assignment to a variable creates it**
  - Dynamic typing: no declarations, names don't have types, objects do
- **Assignment uses `=` and comparison uses `==`**
- **For numbers `+ - * / %` are as expected.**
  - Use of `+` for string concatenation.
  - Use of `%` for string formatting (like printf in C)
- **Logical operators are words (`and,or,not`) *not* symbols**
- **The basic printing command is `print`**

Basic Datatypes

- **Integers (default for numbers)**

  z = 5 / 2 # Answer 2, integer division

- **Floats**

  x = 3.456

- **Strings**
  - Can use ”…" or ’…’ to specify, "foo" == 'foo’
  - Unmatched can occur within the string “John’s” or ‘John said “foo!”.’
  - Use triple double-quotes for multi-line strings or strings than contain both ‘ and “ inside of them: “““a‘b“c”””

Whitespace

Whitespace is meaningful in Python, especially indentation and placement of newlines

- Use a newline to end a line of code
  - Use \ when must go to next line prematurely
- No braces {} to mark blocks of code, use *consistent* indentation instead
  - First line with *less* indentation is outside of the block
  - First line with *more* indentation starts a nested block
- Colons start of a new block in many constructs, e.g. function definitions, then clauses

Comments

- Start comments with #, rest of line is ignored
- Can include a “documentation string” as the first line of a new function or class you define
- Development environments, debugger, and other tools use it: it’s good style to include one

```
def fact(n):
    """fact(n) assumes n is a positive
    integer and returns facorial of n."""
    assert(n>0)
    return 1 if n==1 else n*fact(n-1)
```

Assignment

- *Binding a variable* in Python means setting a *name* to hold a *reference* to some *object*
  - *Assignment creates references, not copies*
- *Names* in Python don't have an intrinsic type, *objects* have types

  Python determines type of the reference auto-matically based on what data is assigned to it
- You create a name the first time it appears on the left side of an assignment expression:

  ```
  x = 3
  ```
- A reference is deleted via garbage collection after any names bound to it have passed out of scope
- Python uses *reference semantics* (more later)

Naming Rules

- Names are case sensitive and cannot start with a number. They can contain letters, numbers, and underscores.

```
bob  Bob  _bob  _2_bob_  bob_2  BoB
```

- There are some reserved words:

```
and, assert, break, class, continue,
def, del, elif, else, except, exec,
finally, for, from, global, if,
import, in, is, lambda, not, or,
pass, print, raise, return, try,
while
```

Naming conventions

The Python community has these recommended naming conventions

- **joined_lower** for functions, methods and, attributes
- **joined_lower** or **ALL_CAPS** for constants
- **StudlyCaps** for classes
- **camelCase** only to conform to pre-existing conventions
- Attributes: interface, _internal, __private

Python PEPs

- Where do such conventions come from?
  - The community of users
  - Codified in PEPs
- Python's development is done via the Python Enhancement Proposal (PEP) process
- PEP: a standardized design document, e.g. proposals, descriptions, design rationales, and explanations for language features
  - Similar to IETF RFCs
  - See the PEP index
- PEP 8: Style Guide for Python Code

Accessing Non-Existent Name

Accessing a name before it's been properly created (by placing it on the left side of an assignment), raises an error

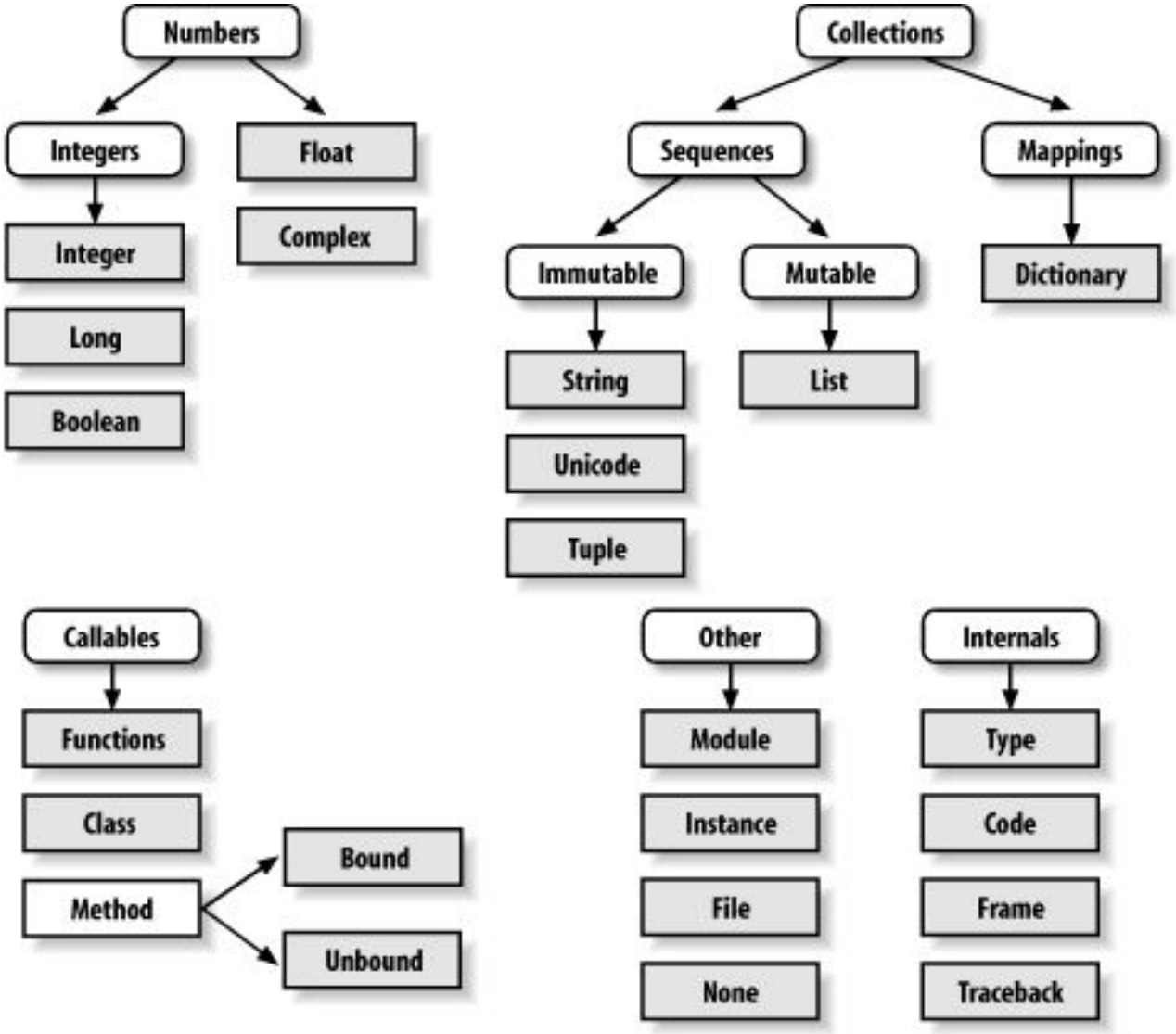
```
>>> y

Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#16>", line 1, in -toplevel-
    y
NameError: name 'y' is not defined
>>> y = 3
>>> y
3
```

Python’s data types

Everything is an object

- Python data is represented by objects or by relations between objects
- Every object has an identity, a type and a value
- **Identity** never changes once created Location or address in memory
- **Type** (e.g., integer, list) is unchangeable and determines the possible values it could have and operations that can be applied
- **Value** of some objects is fixed (e.g., an integer) and can change for others (e.g., list)

Python's built-in type hierarchy



Sequence types: Tuples, Lists, and Strings

Sequence Types

- Sequences are *containers* that hold objects
- Finite, ordered, indexed by integers
- Tuple: `(1, "a", [100], "foo")`
  - An *immutable* ordered sequence of items
  - Items can be of mixed types, including collection types
- Strings: `"foo bar"`
  - An *immutable* ordered sequence of chars
  - Conceptually very much like a tuple
- List: `["one", "two", 3]`
  - A *Mutable* ordered sequence of items of mixed types

Similar Syntax

- All three sequence types (tuples, strings, and lists) share much of the same syntax and functionality.
- Key difference:
  - Tuples and strings are *immutable*
  - Lists are *mutable*
- The operations shown in this section can be applied to *all* sequence types
  - most examples will just show the operation performed on one

Sequence Types 1

- Define tuples using parentheses and commas

```
>>> tu = (23, 'abc', 4.56, (2,3), 'def')
```

- Define lists are using square brackets and commas

```
>>> li = ["abc", 34, 4.34, 23]
```

- Define strings using quotes (", ', or """).

```
>>> st = "Hello World"
>>> st = 'Hello World'
>>> st = """This is a multi-line
string that uses triple quotes."""
```

Sequence Types 2

- Access individual members of a tuple, list, or string using square bracket “array” notation
- *Note that all are 0 based…*

```
>>> tu = (23, 'abc', 4.56, (2,3), 'def')
>>> tu[1]       # Second item in the tuple.
 'abc'

>>> li = ["abc", 34, 4.34, 23]
>>> li[1]       # Second item in the list.
 34

>>> st = "Hello World"
>>> st[1]       # Second character in string.
 'e'
```

Positive and negative indices

```
>>> t = (23, 'abc', 4.56, (2,3), 'def')
```

Positive index: count from the left, starting with 0

```
>>> t[1]
'abc'
```

Negative index: count from right, starting with –1

```
>>> t[-3]
4.56
```

Slicing: Return Copy of a Subset

```
>>> t = (23, 'abc', 4.56, (2,3), 'def')
```

Returns copy of container with subset of original members. Start copying at first index, and stop copying *before* the second index

```
>>> t[1:4]
('abc', 4.56, (2,3))
```

You can also use negative indices

```
>>> t[1:-1]
('abc', 4.56, (2,3))
```

Slicing: Return Copy of a Subset

```
>>> t = (23, 'abc', 4.56, (2,3), 'def')
```

Omit first index to make a copy starting from the beginning of container

```
>>> t[:2]
(23, 'abc')
```

Omit second index to make a copy starting at 1st index and going to end of the container

```
>>> t[2:]
(4.56, (2,3), 'def')
```

Copying the Whole Sequence

- [:] makes a *copy* of an entire sequence

```
>>> t[:]
(23, 'abc', 4.56, (2,3), 'def')
```

- Note the difference between these two lines for mutable sequences

```
>>> l2 = l1 # Both refer to same ref,
            # changing one affects both
>>> l2 = l1[:] # Independent copies, two
  refs
```

The ‘in’ Operator

- Boolean test whether a value is inside a container:

```
>>> t = [1, 2, 4, 5]
>>> 3 in t
False
>>> 4 in t
True
>>> 4 not in t
False
```

- For strings, tests for substrings

```
>>> a = 'abcde'
>>> 'c' in a
True
>>> 'cd' in a
True
>>> 'ac' in a
False
```

- Careful: the *in* keyword is also used in the syntax of *for loops* and *list comprehensions*

+ Operator is Concatenation

- The + operator produces a *new* tuple, list, or string whose value is the *concatenation* of its arguments.

```
>>> (1, 2, 3) + (4, 5, 6)
 (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)

>>> [1, 2, 3] + [4, 5, 6]
 [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]

>>> "Hello" + " " + "World"
 'Hello World'
```

Mutability: Tuples vs. Lists

Lists are mutable

```
>>> li = ['abc', 23, 4.34, 23]
>>> li[1] = 45
>>> li
  ['abc', 45, 4.34, 23]
```

- We can change lists *in place.*
- Name `li` still points to the same memory reference when we're done.

Tuples are immutable

```
>>> t = (23, 'abc', 4.56, (2,3), 'def')
>>> t[2] = 3.14

Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#75>", line 1, in -toplevel-
    tu[2] = 3.14
TypeError: object doesn't support item assignment
```

- You can't change a tuple.
- You can make a fresh tuple and assign its reference to a previously used name.

```
>>> t = (23, 'abc', 3.14, (2,3), 'def')
```

- *The immutability of tuples means they are faster than lists*

Functions vs. methods

- Some operations are functions and others methods
  - Remember that (almost) everything is an object
  - You just have to learn (and remember or lookup) which operations are functions and which are methods

len() is a function on collec-tions that returns the num-ber of things they contain

```
>>> len(['a', 'b', 'c'])
3
>>> len(('a','b','c'))
3
>>> len("abc")
3
```

index() is a method on col-lections that returns the index of the 1st occurrence of its arg

```
>>> ['a','b','c'].index('a')
0
>>> ('a','b','c').index('b')
1
>>> "abc".index('c')
2
```

Lists methods

- Lists have many methods, including index, count, append, remove, reverse, sort, etc.
- Many of these modify the list

```
>>> l = [1,3,4]
>>> l.append(0)       # adds a new element to the end of the list
>>> l
[1, 3, 4, 0]
>>> l.insert(1,200)  # insert 200 just before index position 1
>>> l
[1, 200, 3, 4, 0]
>>> l.reverse()       # reverse the list in place
>>> l
[0, 4, 3, 200, 1]
>>> l.sort()          # sort the elements.  Optional arguments can give
>>> l                 # the sorting function and direction
[0, 1, 3, 4, 200]
>>> l.remove(3)       # remove first occurence of element from list
>>> l
[0, 1, 4, 200]
```

Tuple details

- The **comma** is the tuple creation operator, not parens

```
>>> 1,
(1,)
```

- Python shows parens for clarity (best practice)

```
>>> (1,)
(1,)
```

- Don't forget the comma!

```
>>> (1)
1
```

- Trailing comma only required for singletons others
- Empty tuples have a special syntactic form

```
>>> ()
()
>>> tuple()
()
```

Tuples vs. Lists

- Lists slower but more powerful than tuples
  - Lists can be modified and they have many handy operations and methods
- Tuples are immutable & have fewer features
  - Sometimes an immutable collection is required (e.g., as a hash key)
  - Tuples used for multiple return values and parallel assignments

```
x,y,z = 100,200,300
old,new = new,old
```

- Convert tuples and lists using list() and tuple():

```
mylst = list(mytup); mytup = tuple(mylst)
```