# Lesson: Python for Web Development

November 19, 2018

## Objective

The next few series of lectures on python are introductory. These lectures are aimed to get familiar with python, and how to use for web development.

## Python -3

- Python is a pretty popular language because
  - Easy to learn
  - Less verbose
  - Python has support for external framework such as Tensor flow, pyCuda etc.
- Python can be used for web development, there are some well known popular python based web-frameworks such as Django, and flask
- Real-World Python based web application- Instagram, Facebook (Migrating from PHP)

## Python 3

- Python is an interpreter, just like javaScript
- Interpreter is different from compiler, one significant difference is we can only see error during run-time
- Unlike C/C++, Java they have compilers, if there is any syntax error we will know at the time of compiling
- There are many version of Python, we will use Python 3.7 or the latest version available

## Python 3 - Installation

- Let's install python-
  - Python Installation Link <a href="https://www.python.org/">https://www.python.org/</a>
- After we install python, we should be able to run it from command line such as git bash
- Class Demo -- helloworld.py
- \*.py is used for all python files, similar to what we do \*.html for html files

## Python Examples

Class Demo, Examples will be uploaded to Github

### Indentations

- In all languages indentation is for readability purpose, however in python indentation is pretty important
- If indentation is wrong, python will give you a runtime error
- Try adding extra space, and see what happens

## Python Variables, Types & Casting

- In JavaScript if you remember we used to define variables using var, In python we don't need to use var, just simply say x=10
  - y= 10, test="abcd"
- To know the data type of a variable try type(x)
- We can change the variable datatype x= int("5"), now x becomes int

## Python Strings

- Strings can be surrounded by single quotation or double quotation
  - x ='test' or x= "test" both are correct
  - Strings have few inbuilt functions such as length of String, strip whitespace.
- Examples -- Class Demo

## Python Loops & Condition

We can use the for loop for iterating Example

#### For x in fruits:

```
print(x)
```

If condition can be used for validation

```
If b<a:print("I am in ")</pre>
```

## Python Functions

Function is a block of code which only runs when it is called

- We can create functions in Python as well
  - Syntax def my\_function():

Example- Classroom demo