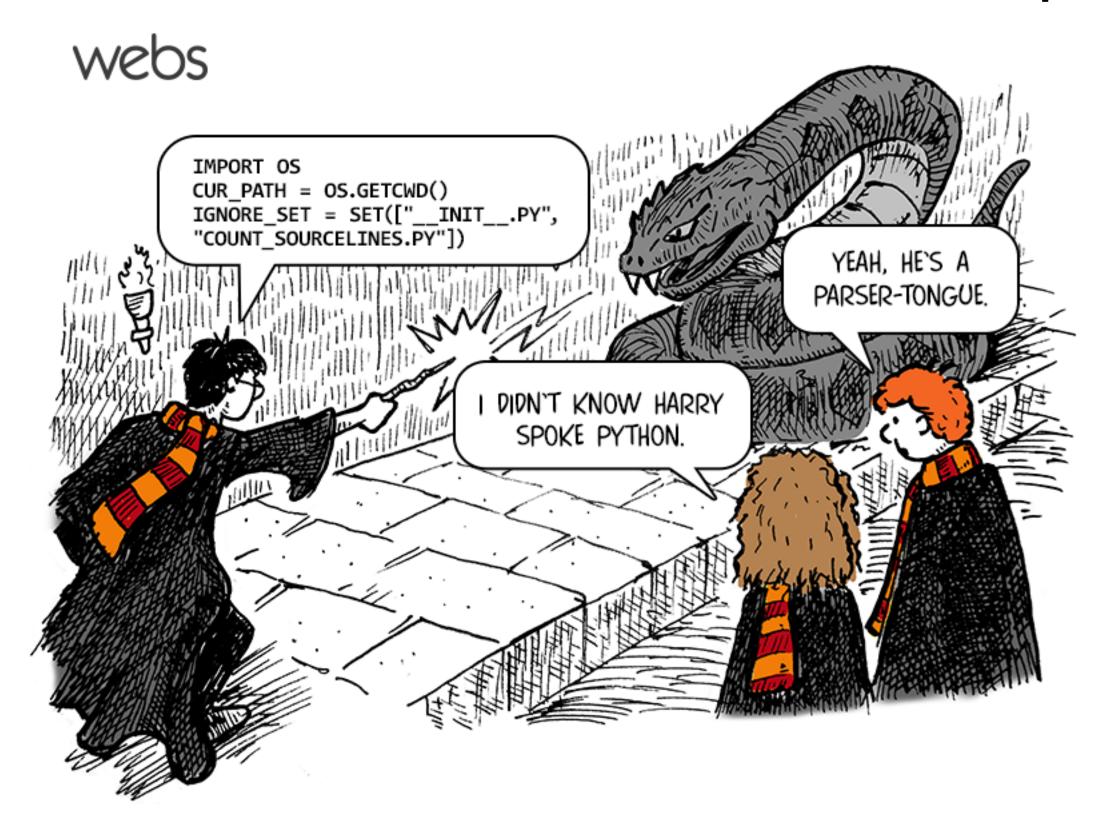
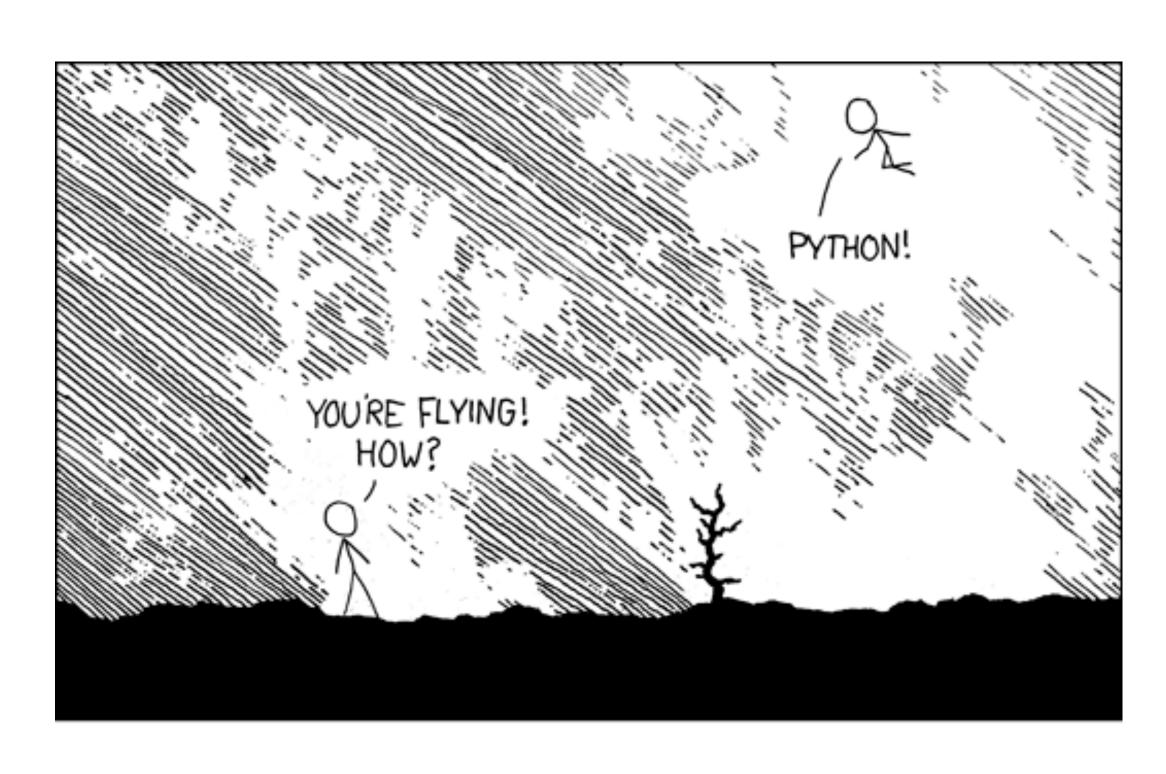
Python Scripting - Part 1

Fall 2018 PCfB Class 4 September 21, 2018





Why Python?

Enhanced readability

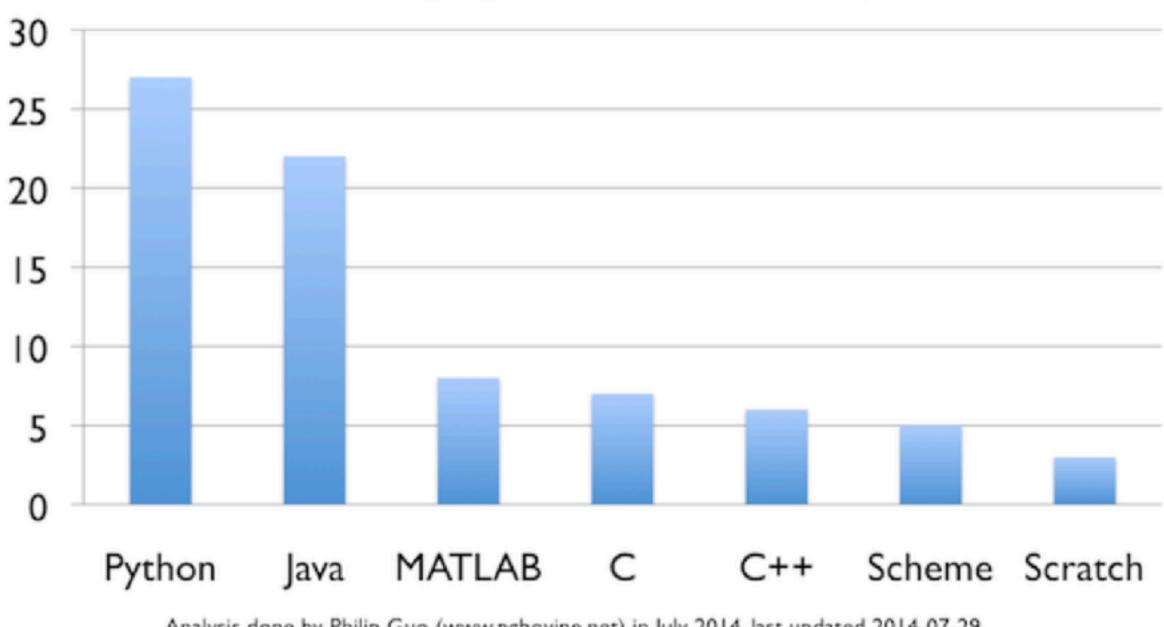
PYTHON

```
print('hello world')
```

JAVA

```
public class Main {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       System.out.println("hello world");
   }
}
```

Number of top 39 U.S. computer science departments that use each language to teach introductory courses

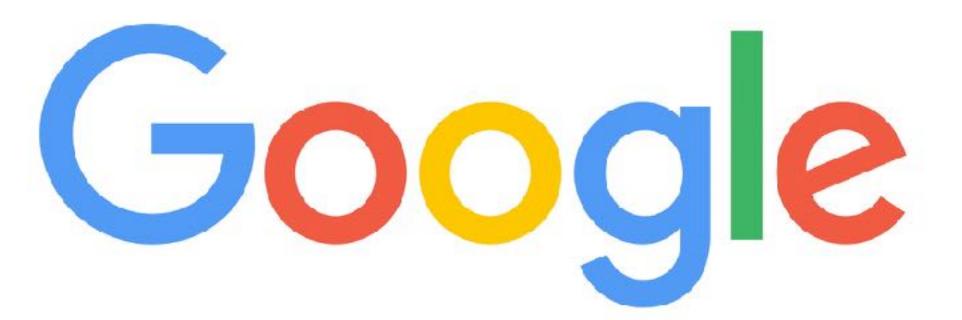


Analysis done by Philip Guo (www.pgbovine.net) in July 2014, last updated 2014-07-29

Still very powerful







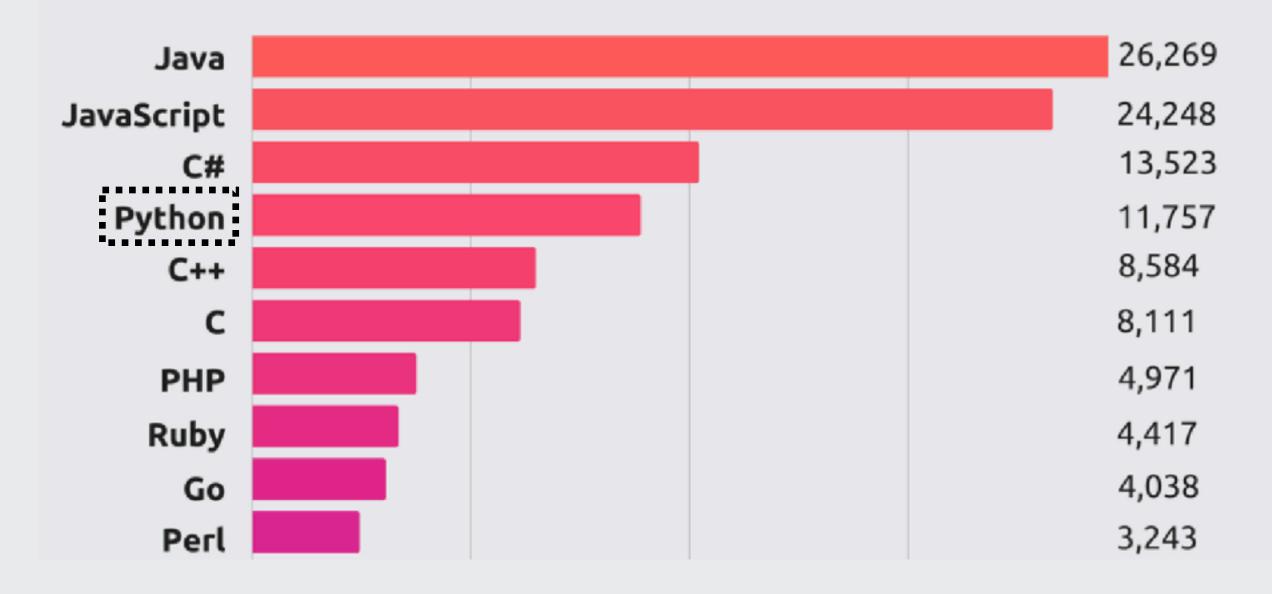


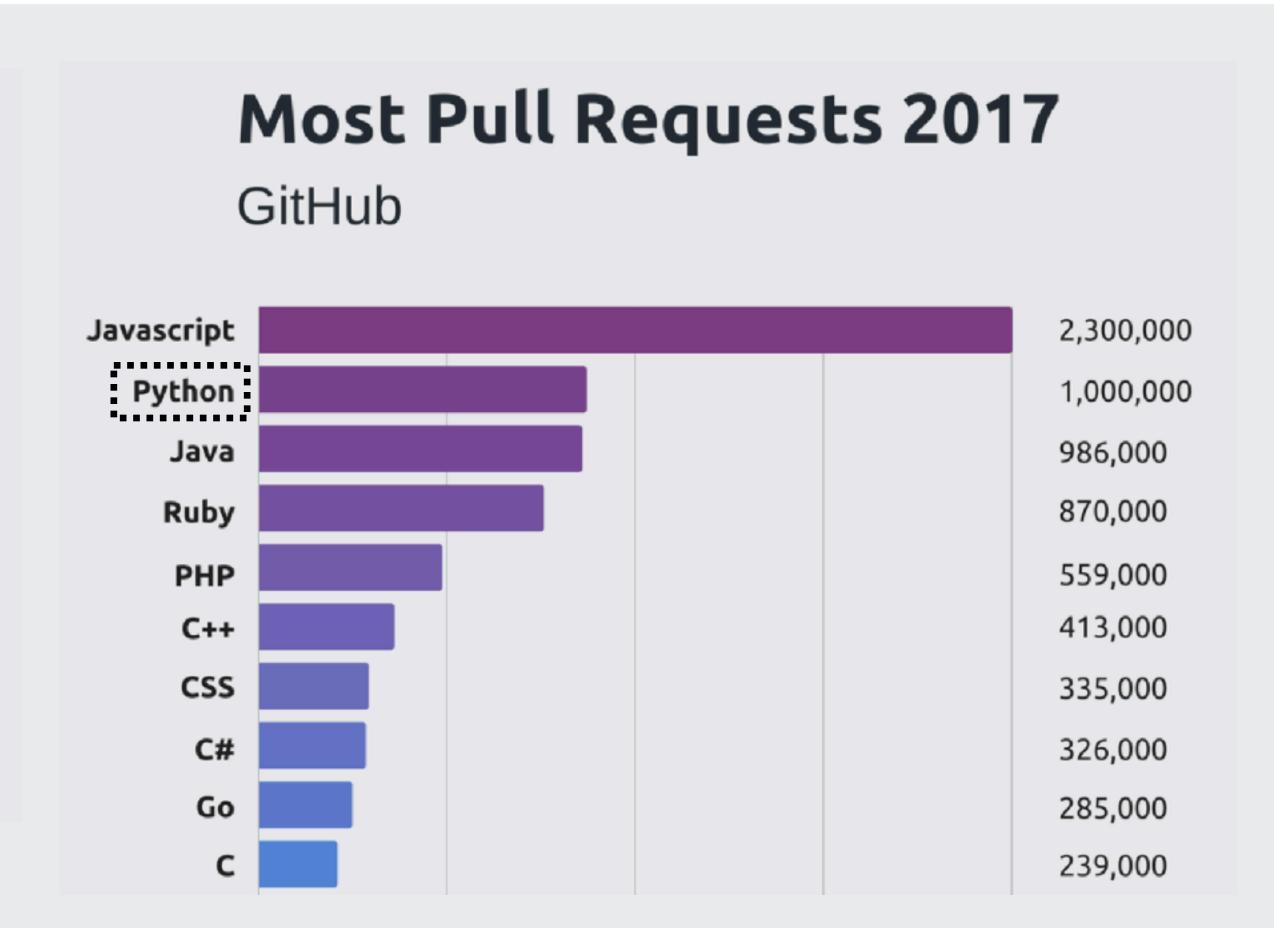


Very popular



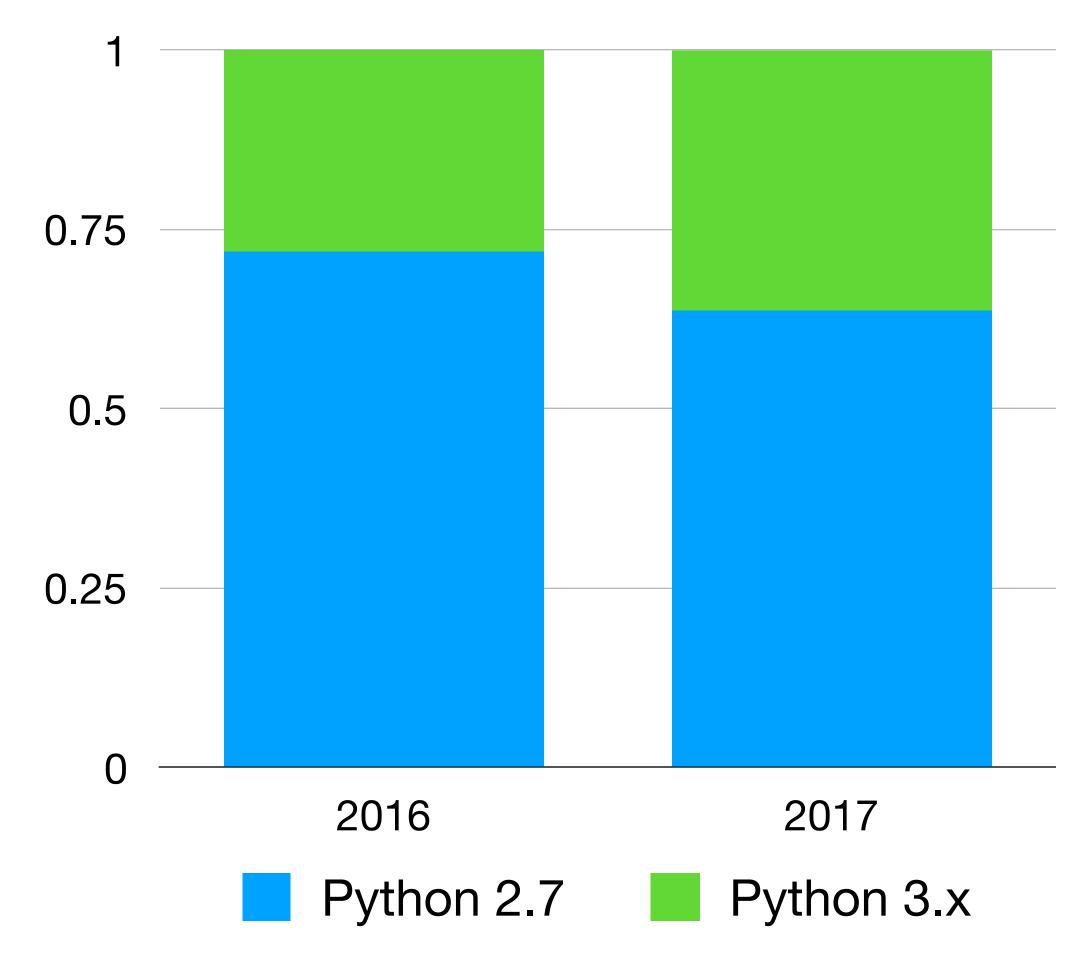
Indeed Job Openings - Dec. 2017

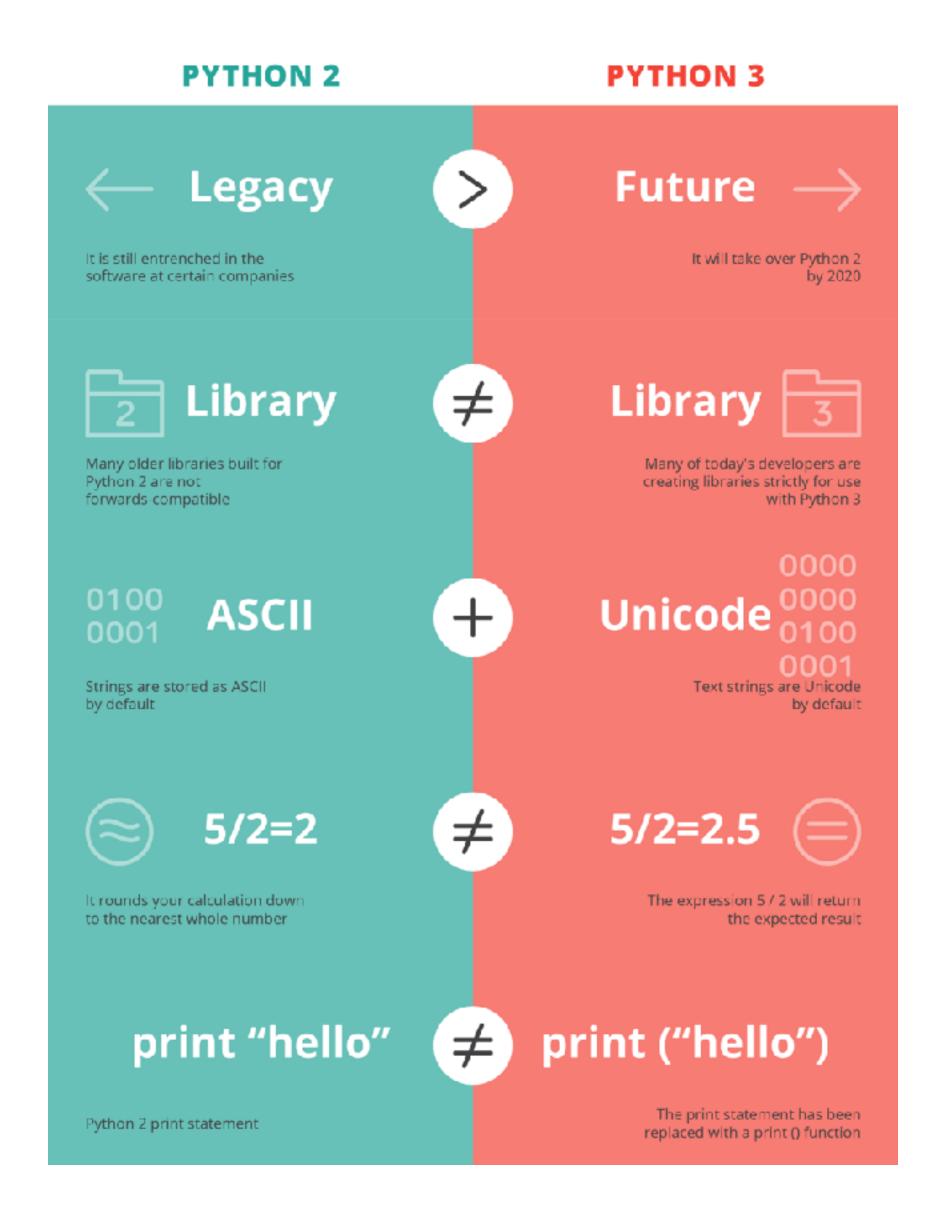




Python 2 vs 3







Ways to use Python

1. Stand-alone scripts

- Code saved in text file, executed on command line
- As described in PCfB book

2. Interactive mode via command line

- Enter commands 1-by-1 on command line
- Good for testing

3. Jupyter notebook

- Rich, web-based interface; results presented inline
- Good for teaching purposes and sharing code

To make a text file a Python script

- 1. Use the file extension ".py"
 - not a requirement, but helpful
 - will result in useful color-coding within text editor
- 2. Tell the Shell which program to use to interpret your code
 - Needs to be the first line in your script
 - #!/usr/bin/env python

#Comment, #comment, #comment

- Used to:
 - Guide others through your script
 - Indicate assumptions being made
 - Document changes made across versions
- You really can't have too many comments!
- Most will probably be more useful to YOU than others

Integer division in Python

- Default behavior in Python 2 is for mathematical operations with integers to also generate integers as results
- Therefore, remainders will be truncated when one integer is divided by another
 - For example: 5/2 = 2
- Use this line at the beginning of script to modify behavior:
 - -from __future__ import division

Exercises

Jupyter Notebook

Interactive mode via terminal

•Stand-alone script