

David Grellscheid



Why Python?

- * easy to learn
- * huge library
- * excellent science support
- * quick development turnaround

History

* development started 1989 main author Guido van Rossum (BDFL)

* Python 2: October 2000 end of life in 2020

* Python 3: December 2008

Usage

```
$ python
>>> 3+4
7
```

```
a = 3+4
print(a)
```

\$ python test.py

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
a = 3+4
print(a)
```

\$./test.py

Numerical Expressions

mostly as expected from other languages transparent arbitrary-length integers!

Be careful with division in Python 2!

$$5/3 == 1$$
 $5./3. == 1.6666666667$

Can be "fixed" with this line at the top:

from __future__ import division

Boolean operators are written out:

and or not True False

Strings

String delimiters:

use 'or "as needed, no difference

```
a = "Fred's house"
b = 'He said "Hello!" to me'
```

Verbatim texts in triple quotes
"""can go
over several lines
like this
"""

String formatting

f-Strings

```
num = 12
food = "apples"
f"I ate {num} {food} today"
```

Type system

strong typing

'foo'+5 is an error

dynamic typing

$$b = 2*a$$

$$a = 5$$

$$b = 2*a$$

"duck typing"
def foobar(a,b):
 return a+b

function calls will take any argument types, runtime error if it doesn't fit

Collections

list, tuple

```
[3, 1, 'foo', 12.] List (mutable)
(3, 1, 'foo') Tuple (immutable)
a[0] a[-1] a[2:5] a[2:10:2] index/slice access
[x**2 for x in range(1,11)] list comprehension
```

```
dict, set

d={'name':'Monty', 'age':42}
    d['name'] d['age']

{3, 1, 'foo', 12.} unique elements, union, intersection, etc.
```

Syntax Loops

```
for i in [3,5,1]:

print(i)

3
5
1
```

```
for s in 'Cat':
   print(s)
```

a t

```
for nn in range(0,3):
    print(nn)
```

1 2

Syntax

Whitespace is significant!

```
C/C++
if (a>b) {
    foo();
    bar();
}
baz();
```

```
Python

if a>b:
foo()
bar()
baz()
```

Syntax

Control flow

for i in list:
 baz(i)

```
if a>b:
    foo()
elif b!=c:
    bar()
else:
    baz()
```

while a>b:
 foo()
 bar()

pass

break continue

Syntax

```
Function definition

def stuff(a,b,c):

x = 3*b

return a+x-c
```

Function names can be passed like data!

Some syntax niceties

```
t = (3, 7+5j)
a, b = t
a, b = b, a
```

Exceptions

Use them!

```
try:
    a = read_my_data()
except:
    print("Corrupted data")
```

is almost always preferable to:

```
if consistent_data():
    a = read_my_data()
else:
    print("Corrupted data")
```

File I/O

Create file handle, then read/write to it.

```
f = open("somefile.txt","r")
for line in f:
   print(line)
   words = line.split()
   # ...
f.close()
```

```
with open("somefile.txt","r") as f:
  for line in f:
    print(line)
  # do something ...
```

```
msg ="""\
How are you?
"""

with open("hello.txt","w") as f:
   f.write(msg)
```

```
msg ="""\
"With open("hello.txt","w") as f: f.write(msg)
```

File I/O

```
in = 'inputdata.txt'
out = 'result.txt'

with open(in,'r') as fi, open(out,'w') as fo:
    for line in fi:
        l = line + line[::-1]
        fo.write(l)
```

Standard Library

Enormous variety:

- * Regular expressions, difflib, textwrap
- * datetime, calendar
- * synchronized queue
- * сору
- * math, decimal, fractions, random
- * os.path, stat, tempfile, shutil
- * pickle, sqlite3, zlib, bz2, tarfile, csv
- * Markup, internet protocols, multimedia, debugging, ...

External packages

>500000 available at PyPI

http://pypi.python.org/pypi

..., Numpy, Scipy, Matplotlib, ...

Easy installation with pip

Quality varies a lot!