Overview



Install Python on your system

Write basic Python code

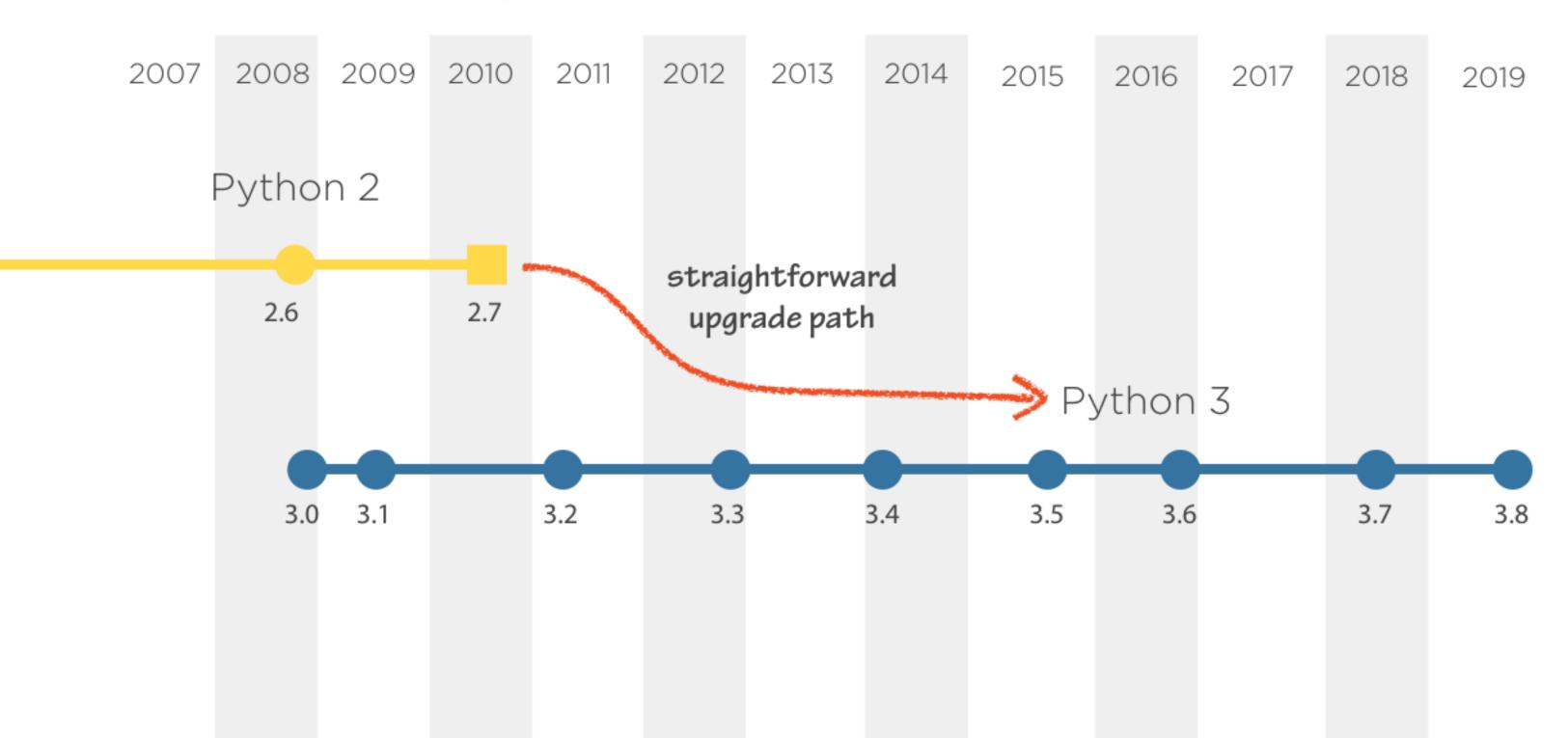
Get acquianted with Python programming culture

Never forget the origins of the name of the language

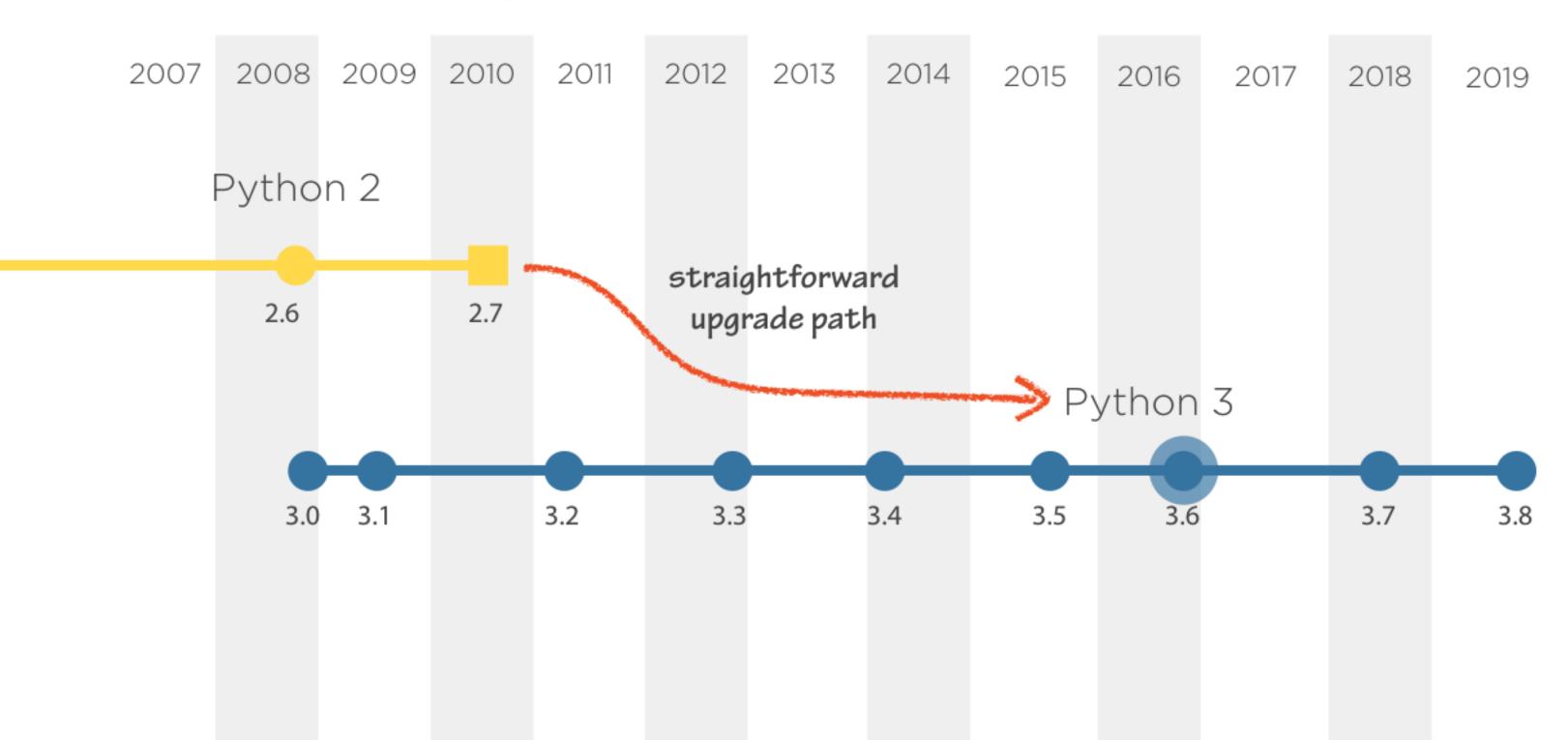
Python Release Timeline

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	Pytho	n 2										
								P	ython	3		

Python Release Timeline



Python Release Timeline



Obtaining and Installing Python 3

Portable across Operating Systems







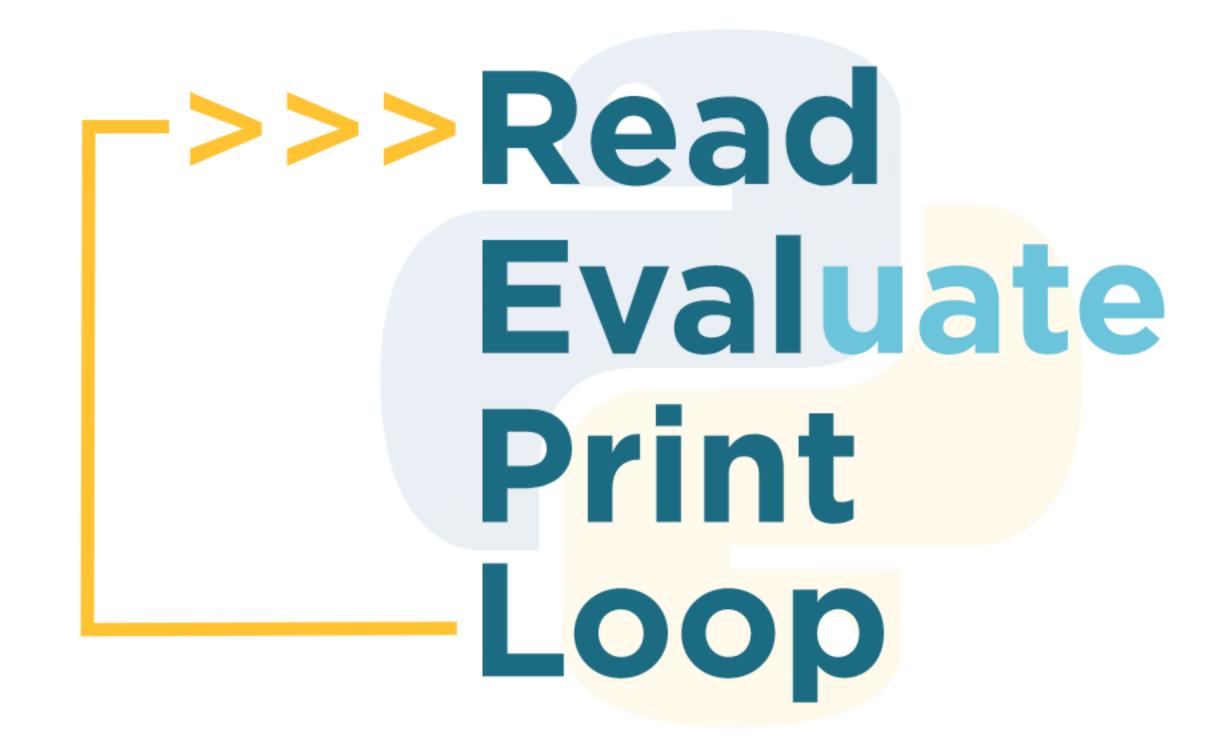
Installation on Windows

Installation on macOS

Installation on Linux

Interactive Python

Interactive Python



>> REPL

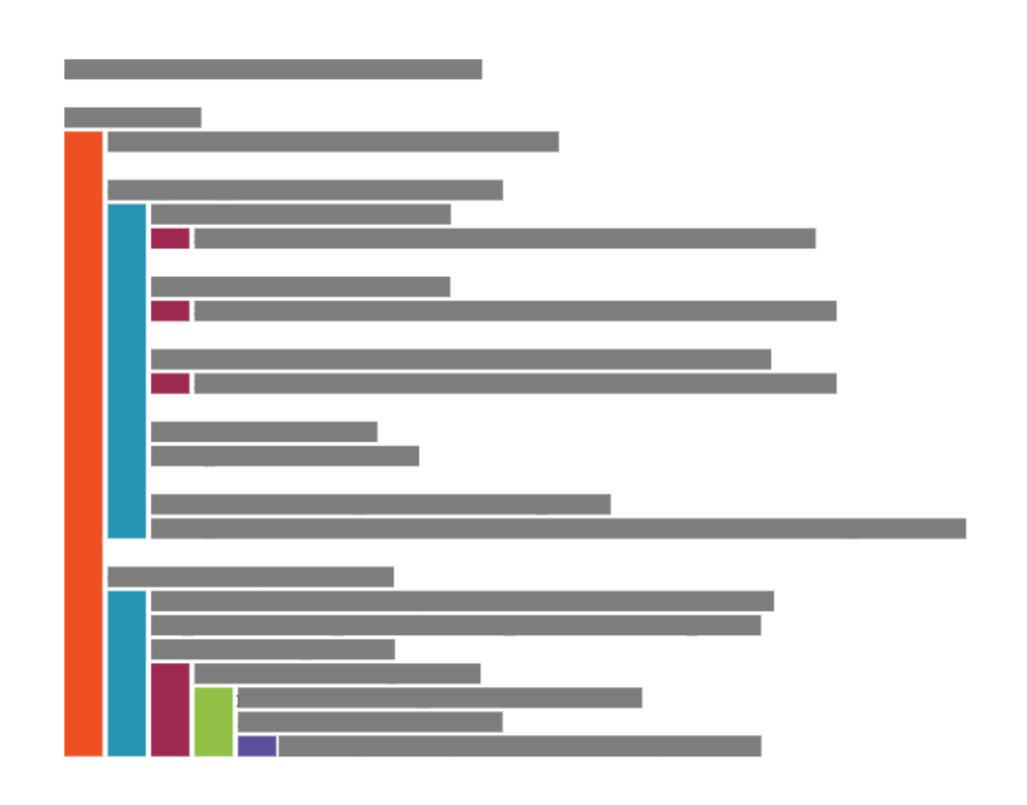
Printing in Python 2 and Python 3

print "Python 2"



```
$ python
Python 3.7.4 (default, Oct 17 2019, 14:41:32)
[Clang 10.0.1 (clang-1001.0.46.4)] on darwin
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> for i in range(5):
       x = i * 10
       print(x)
. . .
0
10
20
30
40
>>>
```

Significant Whitespace



Significant Whitespace



Requires readable code



No clutter



Human and computer can't get out of sync

Significant Whitespace Rules

- 1. Prefer four spaces
- 2. Never mix spaces and tabs
- 3. Be consistent on consecutive lines
- 4. Only deviate to improve readability

Programming as Guido intended it indented

Python Culture

The Zen of Python

```
>>> import this
The Zen of Python, by Tim Peters
Beautiful is better than ugly.
Explicit is better than implicit.
Simple is better than complex.
Complex is better than complicated.
Flat is better than nested.
Sparse is better than dense.
Readability counts.
Special cases aren't special enough to break the rules.
Although practicality beats purity.
Errors should never pass silently.
Unless explicitly silenced.
In the face of ambiguity, refuse the temptation to guess.
There should be one-- and preferably only one --obvious way to do it.
Although that way may not be obvious at first unless you're Dutch.
Now is better than never.
Although never is often better than *right* now.
If the implementation is hard to explain, it's a bad idea.
If the implementation is easy to explain, it may be a good idea.
Namespaces are one honking great idea -- let's do more of those!
```

>>>

Using the Standard Library



Batteries Included

The import keyword

import module_name

```
>>> from math import factorial
>>> factorial(n) / (factorial(k) * factorial(n - k))
10.0
>>> from math import factorial as fac
>>> fac(n) / (fac(k) * fac(n - k))
10.0
>>> fac(n) // (fac(k) * fac(n - k))
10
>>> 2**31 - 1
2147483647
>>> fac(13)
6227020800
>>> fac(13) > 2**31 - 1
True
>>> n = 100
>>> k = 2
>>> fac(n) // (fac(k) * fac(n - k))
4950
>>> fac(n)
93326215443944152681699238856266700490715968264381621468592963895217599993229915
60894146397615651828625369792082722375825118521091686400000000000000000000000000
>>> len(str(fac(n)))
158
>>>
```

Summary



Download and install Python
Start the Python REPL
Evaluate simple expressions
The role of underscore in the REPL
How to use print()

- Output is a side-effect

Exiting the REPL

Summary



Significant whitespace

- Colons and indentation
- Advantages of significant whitespace
- Rules for indentations

Python culture

- The Zen of Python
- "Readability Counts"

Summary



Importing standard library modules

- import from
- from module import name
- from module import name as name2

Using Python's help system

math.factorial