Python Basic Track

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Contents

In	trod	uction	\mathbf{v}						
	0.1	About this book	v						
	0.2	About the authors	v						
		0.2.1 Vincent Velthuizen	v						
		0.2.2 Niels Wouda	v						
		0.2.3 Nick Szirbik	v						
	0.3	Acknowledgements	V						
1	Wh	What it is and what it isn't							
	1.1	Computers	1						
	1.2	Programming	1						
	1.3	Software engineering	1						
	1.4	This course	1						
Ι	Co	decademy course	3						
2	Python syntax								
_	2.1	Variables	5						
		2.1.1 Datatypes	5						
		2.1.2 Duck typing	5						
	2.2	Whitespace	5						
		2.2.1 Keep code together	5						
	2.3	Comments	5						
	2.4	Arithmetic operations	5						
	2.5	Apply these concepts	5						
		2.5.1 Tip calculator	5						
3	Strings & Console Output								
	3.1	Strings	7						
	3.2	Index	8						
	3.3	(String) Methods	8						
	3.4	Print							

	3.5	3.4.2 3.4.3	Concatenation		. 8	
	0.0		Date and Time			
4	Conditionals and Control Flow				9	
5	Functions					
6	8 Lists & Dictionaries					

Introduction

- 0.1 About this book
- 0.2 About the authors
- 0.2.1 Vincent Velthuizen
- 0.2.2 Niels Wouda
- 0.2.3 Nick Szirbik
- 0.3 Acknowledgements

vi INTRODUCTION

What it is and what it isn't

- 1.1 Computers
- 1.2 Programming
- 1.3 Software engineering
- 1.4 This course

Part I Codecademy course

Python syntax

- 2.1 Variables
- 2.1.1 Datatypes

int, float, bool

2.1.2 Duck typing

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duck_typing

- 2.2 Whitespace
- 2.2.1 Keep code together
- 2.3 Comments
- 2.4 Arithmetic operations
- 2.5 Apply these concepts
- 2.5.1 Tip calculator

Strings & Console Output

3.1 Strings

In the previous chapter you have seen some basic data types. One of the basic types is the 'character'. As the name suggests this type of variable can represent any ingle character. Often being able to represent a single character will not be enough. After all, characters are usually combined to form words, sentences, paragraphs, etc.

To help us do this a new type of variabel was created. It is called a because it represents a string of characters. This concept is available in most (if not all) programming language but can have slight variations. Here we will focus on how strings work in python.

To create a string we need to tell the system where the string starts and were it ends. Like in most languages you can use " and '. Since these are characters themselves we cannot just use them inside of a string. We need to 'escape' them by putting a \setminus in front of them. That makes \setminus a special character in its own right requiring it to be escaped as well. An overview of common escape sequences is given in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Common escape sequences

Sequence	Represents
11/211	,
"\""	II .
"//"	\
"\n"	newline
"\t"	tab

¹Clearly there is a limited 'characterset', but if you stay within the characters used in English you should be safe.

- 3.2 Index
- 3.3 (String) Methods
- 3.4 Print
- 3.4.1 Concatenation
- 3.4.2 Explicit string conversion
- 3.4.3 String formatting
- 3.5 Apply these concepts
- 3.5.1 Date and Time

Conditionals and Control Flow

Functions

Lists & Dictionaries

Index

```
authors, v
Nick Szirbik, v
Niels Wouda, v
Vincent Velthuizen, v
string, 7
```