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# What is Python?

# An interpreted, interactive, object-oriented programming language.

• Develop faster.

- Develop faster.
- Write cleaner code.

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- Write cleaner code.
- Scientific Computing.

· Can be slower.

- · Can be slower.
- Scalability issues.

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- Scalability issues.
- Library incompatibilities.



### Compiled >> Interpreted

### Compiled < Interpreted

Compiled — Interpreted

# Hello World

#### Hello World!

```
public class Hello {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      System.out.println("Hello World!");
   }
}
```

#### Hello World!

"Hello World!"

Hello World!

print("Hello World!")

# REPL

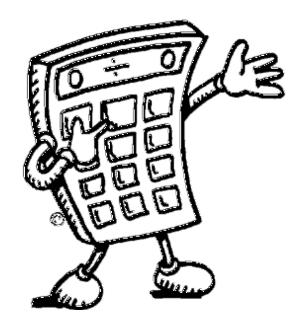
Read Eval Print Loop

### Turning this:

### Turning this:



### Into This:



#### **Arithmetic**

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```
5 + 3
3 - 1
4 * 5
2 / 9
1 // 2
2 ** 10
```

#### Comparators

```
<exp> == <exp>
   <exp> != <exp>
    <exp> > <exp>
    <exp> < <exp>
    <exp> >= <exp
   <exp> <= <exp>
   <exp> is <exp>
<exp> in <collection>
```

### Comparators

```
1 == 3
    5!= 3
    18 > 3
     5 < 5
   134 >= 2
    5 <= 14
    8!=3
    5 is 5
5 in {1, 5, 10}
```

# True False

and or not

# not True

not True and False or True and (True or False)

```
((not True) and False) or (True and (True or False))
```

# Variables

### <var> = <val>

$$x = 2$$

$$x = 1 + 5$$

```
x = 5
y = str(x)
z = int(z)
a = float(z)
```

```
[<item0>, <item1>, ..., <itemn>]
```

$$x = [0, 1, 2, 3]$$

Length of a list

$$x = [1, 2, 3]$$

$$x = [1, 2, 3]$$
  
len(x)

## append to a list

```
x = [1, 2, 5
x.append(3)
print(x) # [1, 2, 5, 3]
```

# List Indexing

```
x = ["red", "green", "blue"]
print(x[2]) # blue
```

```
x = ["red", "green", "blue"]
print(x[2]) # blue
x[1] = "yellow"
print(x) # ["red", "yellow", "blue"]
```

# while loops

# while <condition>: <exp>

# while True: print("y")

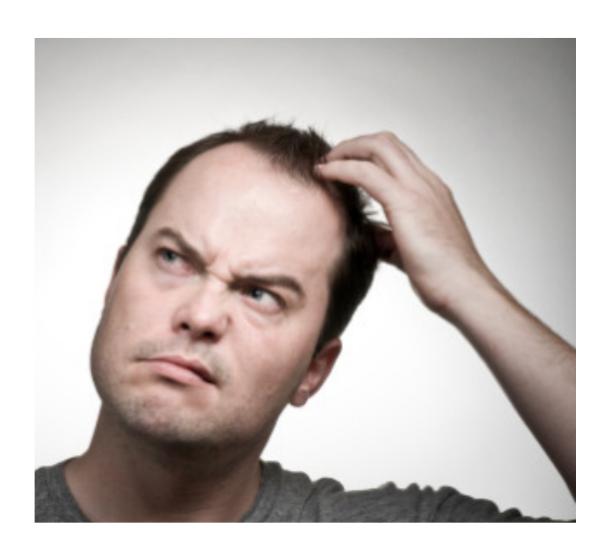
```
while 18 > 3:
    print("y")
```

#### Note the Whitespace

```
while 1 == 1:
    print("I'm in the loop.)"
print("I'm not in the loop.")
```

#### A word on variable scope

### A word on variable scope Loops do not create new scope



```
i=1
while i < 10:
    i = i + 1
    tmp = i
print(tmp) # 10</pre>
```

#### Like Java's for/each loop

Creating Java style for loops

```
x = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
for i in len(range(x)):
    print(x[i])
```

```
x = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
for i in len(range(x)):
    print(x[i])
```

## Don't do this!

(It's ugly)

## functions

#### **functions**

#### **functions**

def sum(a, b):
 return a + b

A word on scope:

A word on scope:

Functions make new scope.

#### A bigger function

```
def sum_range(a, b):
    sum = 0
    for i in range(a, b):
        sum += i
    return sum
```

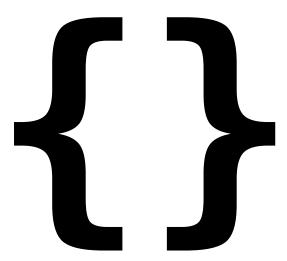
## sets dicts

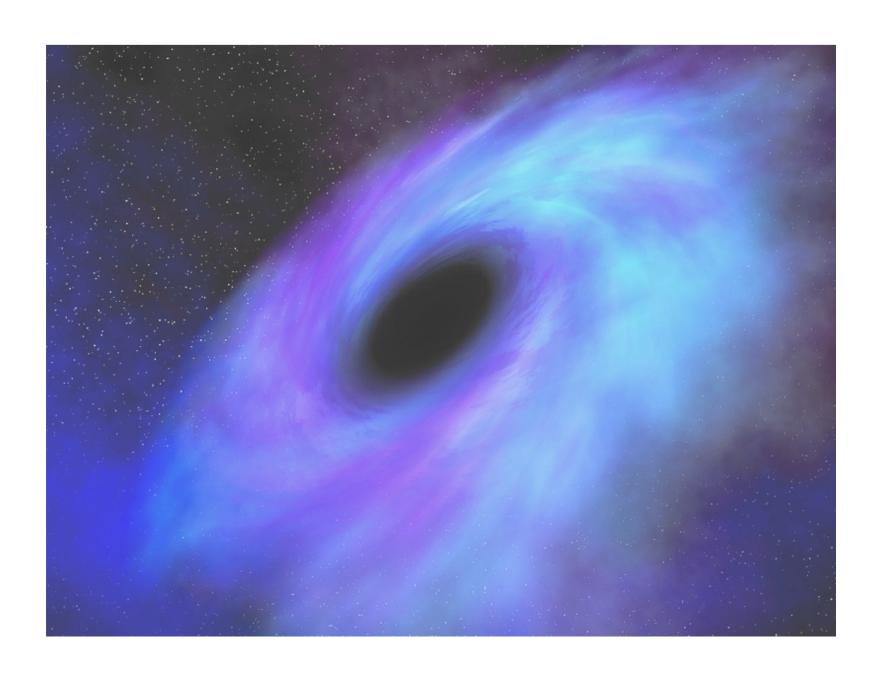
$$x = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$x = \{1, 2, 3, 1\}$$

```
y = {"red": 5,
   "blue": 10,
   "orange": 42}
```

```
y = {"red": 5,
   "blue": 10,
   "orange": 42}
print(y["orange"]) # 42
y["yellow"] = 10
```





## classes

#### THANK YOU MARIO!

### BUT OUR PRINCESS IS IN ANOTHER CASTLE!

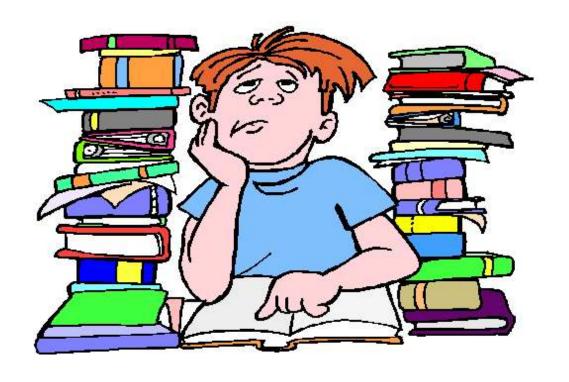


#### Running a Python file

#### python3 <filename>

#### python3 foo.py

#### Why python3



Download Python

- Download Python
- Make factorial function

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- Use python to solve some math problems.
- Do something cool with python (pygame, numpy, etc.).
- Fill out the survey

## Python 2 vs. 3

# print "text" VS print("text")

## 

## 

Use python3

• bpython3

- bpython3
- Pydev/Aptana Studio (Eclipse Environment

- bpython3
- Pydev/Aptana Studio (Eclipse Environment)
- PDB (good with emacs)

Python API

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- Stack Overflow

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- Google

## Questions?

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