Python Overview

Besant Technologies

Why Python?

- Simplicity
- High-level language
- Interpreted
- Interactive
- Object-oriented
- Extensible (Can be merged with c, c++)
- Libraries (numpy, scipy etc.,)
- * Current python version 3.7.4

Variables:

- Just like a container.
- Used for storing values.
- Values can be changed.
- Adv: No need to define type of variable.
- Memory efficient.
- Garbage collection.

Operators:

- Arithmetic: +,-,*,/,//,%,**
- Assignment: =
- Relational: ==, !=, <,>,<=,>=
- Logical: and, or, not
- Bitwise: &, |, ^, <<, >>, ~

Datatypes:

- None
- Integer
- Float
- Complex numbers
- Boolean
- Strings

Some more datatypes...

- Lists
- Tuples
- Set
- Dictionary

Conditionals and loops:

- If condition
- If-elif-...else
- For loop
- While loop
- Break
- Continue
- pass

Functions:

How Function works in Python?

Argument types:

- Formal arguments
- Default arguments
- Keyword arguments
- Variable length arguments
- Variable length keyword arguments

Lambda functions:

- Syntax: lambda arguments: expression
- Can be assigned to a variable.
- Simple programs with single line executions.

Special functions:

• Filter, map, reduce.

Modules:

- Module means a separate file.
- How to call functions from different files.
- Import <file>
- From <file> import <function>
- From <file> import *
- Import <file> as <different name>
- dir() getting the functions in a file.
- __init__.py file
- __name__==__main__

Opening & Closing a file:

- open(<path to file>, <mode>)
- Modes:
 - o 'r' read mode
 - o 'w' write mode
 - o 'a' append mode
 - o 'r+' reading and writing
 - o 'w+' writing and reading
 - o 'Wb', 'rb' for reading and writing binary files
- * with statement
- * close()

Reading & Writing:

- f.read()
- f.read(<number of characters>)
- f.readline()
- f.readlines()
- for line in f:
- f.write()
- f.writelines()

JSON Files:

- .json extension.
- Import json
- Independent of platform
- json.dump(<python_variable>, file_object)
- <python variable> = json.load(file object)