

# Python



the awesome programming language

# Python

- created by Guido van Rossum
- interpreted, interactive, object-oriented
- easy to learn and powerful

start here

<http://www.python.org/>





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```
# Simple arithmetic
>>> 1 / 2
0.5
>>> 2 ** 3
8
>>> 17 / 3 # classic division returns a
float
5.666666666666667
>>> 17 // 3 # floor division
5
```

&gt;

## Intuitive Interpretation

Calculations are simple with Python, and expression syntax is straightforward: the operators `+`, `-`, `*` and `/` work as expected; parentheses `()` can be used for grouping. [More about simple math functions.](#)

1

2

3

4

5

Python is a programming language that lets you work quickly and integrate systems more effectively. [>>> Learn More](#)

## Get Started

Whether you're new to programming or an experienced developer, it's easy to learn and use Python.

[Start with our Beginner's Guide](#)

## Download

Python source code and installers are available for download for all versions! Not sure which version to use? [Check here.](#)

Latest: [Python 2.7.6](#) - [Python 3.3.4](#)

## Docs

Documentation for Python's standard library, along with tutorials and guides, are available online.

[docs.python.org](http://docs.python.org)

## Jobs

Looking for work or have a Python related position that you're trying to hire for? Our community-run job board is the place to go.

[jobs.python.org](http://jobs.python.org)

## Latest News

[>>> More](#)

- 2014-02-20 [The first release candidate for Python 3.4, Python 3.4.0rc1, has ...](#)
- 2014-02-20 [A new maintenance release, Python 3.3.3, has been released on ...](#)
- 2014-02-20 [The final release of Python 2.6.9 is now available, released ...](#)

## Upcoming Events

[>>> More](#)

- 2014-03-14 [Conference "for Python Quants"](#)
- 2014-03-29 [PythonCamp 2014 - Python Bar Camp in Cologne](#)
- 2014-04-01 [Guadalajara, Mexico PUG](#)



community

# documentation

<http://www.python.org/doc/>



## Download

Download these documents

## Docs for other versions

[Python 3.3 \(stable\)](#)  
[Python 3.4 \(in development\)](#)  
[Old versions](#)

## Other resources

[PEP Index](#)  
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## Quick search

Enter search terms or a module, class or function name.

# Python v2.7.6 documentation

Welcome! This is the documentation for Python 2.7.6, last updated Mar 07, 2014.

### Parts of the documentation:

#### What's new in Python 2.7?

*or all "What's new" documents since 2.0*

#### Tutorial

*start here*

#### Library Reference

*keep this under your pillow*

#### Language Reference

*describes syntax and language elements*

#### Python Setup and Usage

*how to use Python on different platforms*

#### Python HOWTOs

*in-depth documents on specific topics*

#### Extending and Embedding

*tutorial for C/C++ programmers*

#### Python/C API

*reference for C/C++ programmers*

#### Installing Python Modules

*information for installers & sys-admins*

#### Distributing Python Modules

*sharing modules with others*

#### FAQs

*frequently asked questions (with answers!)*

### Indices and tables:

#### Global Module Index

*quick access to all modules*

#### General Index

*all functions, classes, terms*

#### Glossary

*the most important terms explained*

#### Search page

*search this documentation*

#### Complete Table of Contents

*lists all sections and subsections*

### Meta information:

#### Reporting bugs

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#### History and License of Python

#### Copyright

# Stack Overflow

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/tagged/python>







Questions

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## Tagged Questions

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votes

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unanswered

Python is a dynamic and strongly typed programming language that is designed to emphasize usability. Two similar but incompatible versions of Python are in widespread use (2 and 3). Please consider mentioning the version and implementation that you are using when asking a question about Python.

[learn more...](#) | [top users](#) | [synonyms \(2\)](#) | [python jobs](#)2368  
votes18  
answers

444k views

### The Python yield keyword explained

What is the use of the yield keyword in Python? What does it do? For example, I'm trying to understand this code (\*\*): `def node._get_child_candidates(self, distance, min_dist, max_dist): if ...`

[python](#) [iterator](#) [generator](#) [yield](#)

asked Oct 23 '08 at 22:21

Alex. S.  
14.6k ● 7 ● 29 ● 431643  
votes8  
answers

214k views

### What is a metaclass in Python?

What are metaclasses? What do you use them for?

[python](#) [oop](#) [metaclass](#) [python-datamodel](#)

asked Sep 19 '08 at 6:10

e-satis  
134k ● 55 ● 178 ● 2371188  
votes11  
answers

260k views

### How can I make a chain of function decorators in Python?

How can I make two decorators in Python that would do the following? `@makebold @makeitalic def say(): return "Hello"` which should return `<b><i>Hello</i></b>` I'm not ...

[python](#) [decorator](#)

asked Apr 11 '09 at 7:05

Imran  
18.7k ● 8 ● 49 ● 88928  
votes20  
answers

561k views

### How do I check if a file exists using Python?

How do I check if a file exists, using Python, without using a try: statement?

[python](#) [file](#) [filesystems](#)

asked Sep 17 '08 at 12:55

spence91  
5,523 ● 5 ● 18 ● 17904  
votes11  
answers

214k views

### Does Python have a ternary conditional operator?

If not, is it possible to simulate one concisely using other language constructs?

[python](#) [operators](#) [conditional-operator](#) [python-2.5](#)

community wiki

13 revs, 9 users 48%  
Devoted901  
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### How can I represent an 'Enum' in Python?

I'm mainly a C# developer, but I'm currently working on a project in Python. How can I represent the equivalent of an Enum in Python?

276,802

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- Best way to write 2014
- "Cut their hawthers"
- Published on blog but taken down: Still remains previously-published?
- Equivalence of AIC and p-values in model selection
- Disk Latency vs Throughput



# PyCon

<http://www.pycon.org/>

# Python Events and User Group Calendar

Σήμερα	◀	▶	Μάρτιος 2014	Εκτύπωση	Εβδομάδα	Μήνας	Ατζέντα
Δευ	Τρί	Τετ	Πέμ	Παρ	Σάβ	Κυρ	
24	25 01:00 Guadalajara, 18:00 Python Sheffield 22:30 Dominican Re	26	27	28 06:00 Dehradun Pytl 16:00 Minsk Python	1 Μαρ 09:30 Dehradun Pytl	2	
3 07:00 Melbourne, Au	4	5 18:30 London Python	6 07:30 Sydney Python 18:00 Reunión Pytho	7	8 20:00 DFW Pythonee	9	
10	11 19:00 Leipzig Python 22:30 Dominican Re	12 00:30 Edmonton.py. 18:00 pyCologne Us	13 23:30 Python Atlanta	14 Conference "for Py 00:00 PyMNTos - Twi	15	16	
17	18	19	20 22:00 MadPUG	21 22:00 Chattanooga I	22	23	
24	25 18:00 Python Sheffield 22:30 Dominican Re	26	27	28	29 PythonCamp 2014 - Python Bar Camp	30	
31	1 Απρ 01:00 Guadalajara,	2 17:30 London Python	3 07:30 Sydney Python 17:00 Reunión Pytho	4	5	6	

Συμβάντα που εμφανίζονται στη ζώνη ώρας: GMT (χωρίς θερινή ώρα)

# Python Software Foundation

"The mission of the Python Software Foundation is to promote, protect, and advance the Python programming language, and to support and facilitate the growth of a diverse and international community of Python programmers."

<http://www.python.org/psf/>

# batteries included



<http://docs.python.org/2/library/>

<http://docs.python.org/2/py-modindex.html>

# modules

standing on the shoulders of giants

<https://pypi.python.org/pypi?:action=browse>

**Browse packages**

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[List trove classifiers](#)  
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## Environment

[Console](#) (4869) [Handhelds/PDA's](#) (125) [No Input/Output \(Daemon\)](#) (402) [Other Environment](#) (507) [Plugins](#) (1392) [Web Environment](#) (7438) [Win32 \(GUI\)](#) (314) [X X11 Applications](#) (595)

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[BFG](#) (21) [Bottle](#) (8) [Buildout](#) (478) [Cairo](#) (125) [CherryPy](#) (21) [CubicWeb](#) (24) [Django](#) (125) [Gears](#) (140) [Plone](#) (2733) [Pylons](#) (228) [Pyramid](#) (186) [Zope2](#) (1059) [Zope3](#) (979)

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[1 - Planning](#) (515) [2 - Pre-Alpha](#) (1102) [3 - Alpha](#) (5263) [4 - Beta](#) (9364) [5 - Production/Stable](#) (6964) [6 - Mature](#) (254) [7 - Inactive](#) (125)

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[Assembly](#) (5) [Awk](#) (1) [Basic](#) (4) [C](#) (522) [C#](#) (7) [C++](#) (193) [Cython](#) (155) [Emacs-Lisp](#) (2) [Erlang](#) (4) [Fortran](#) (43) [Haskell](#) (1) [Java](#) (35) [JavaScript](#) (319) [Lisp](#) (6) [Objective C](#) (49) [Other](#) (18) [Other Scripting Engines](#) (9) [PHP](#) (18) [PL/SQL](#) (1) [Pascal](#) (1) [Perl](#) (7) [Prolog](#) (4) [Python](#) (28050) [Rexx](#) (2) [Ruby](#) (9) [SQL](#) (45) [Scheme](#) (3) [Tcl](#) (2) [Unix Shell](#) (77) [Visual Basic](#) (1) [Zope](#) (49)

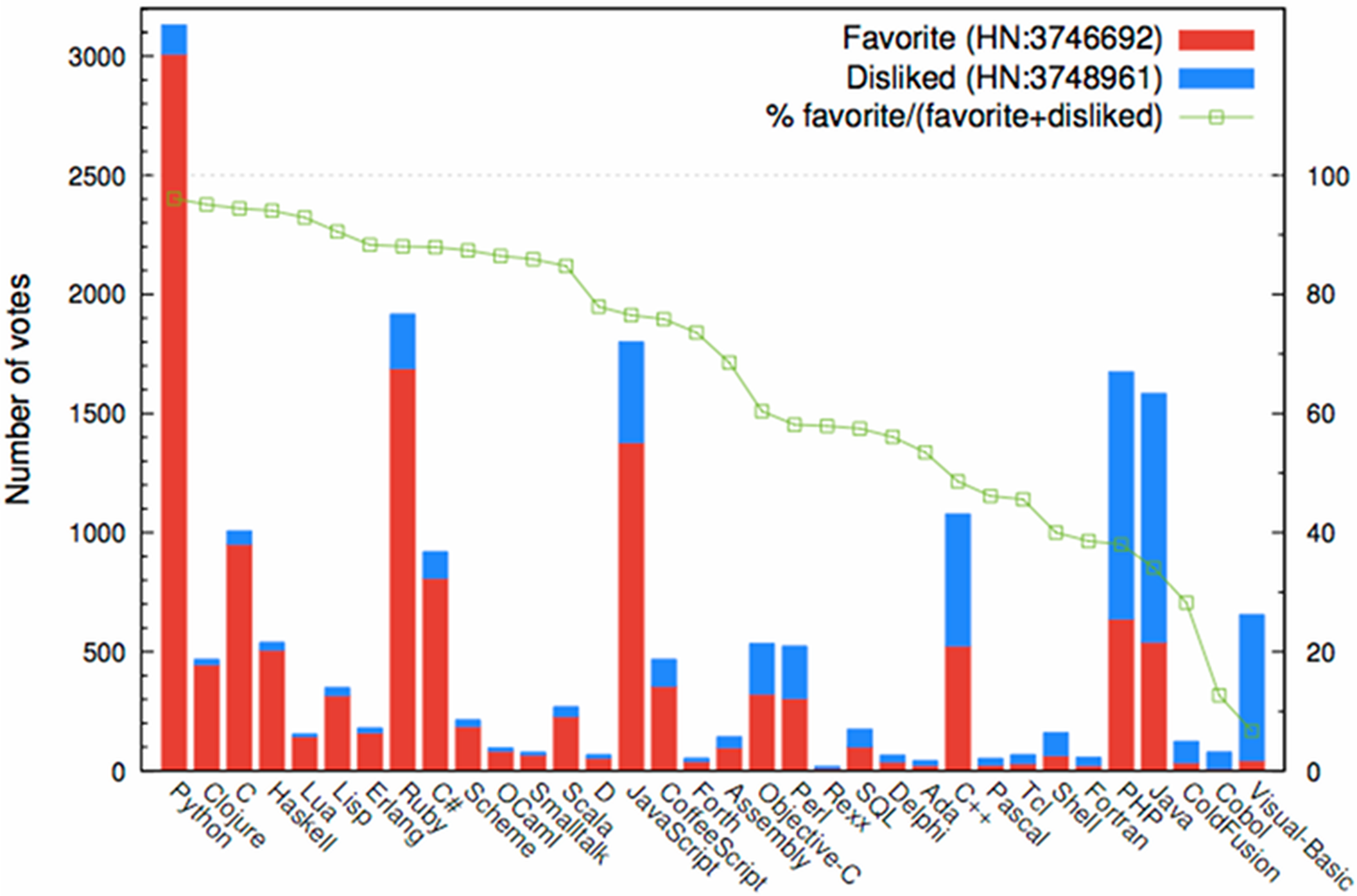
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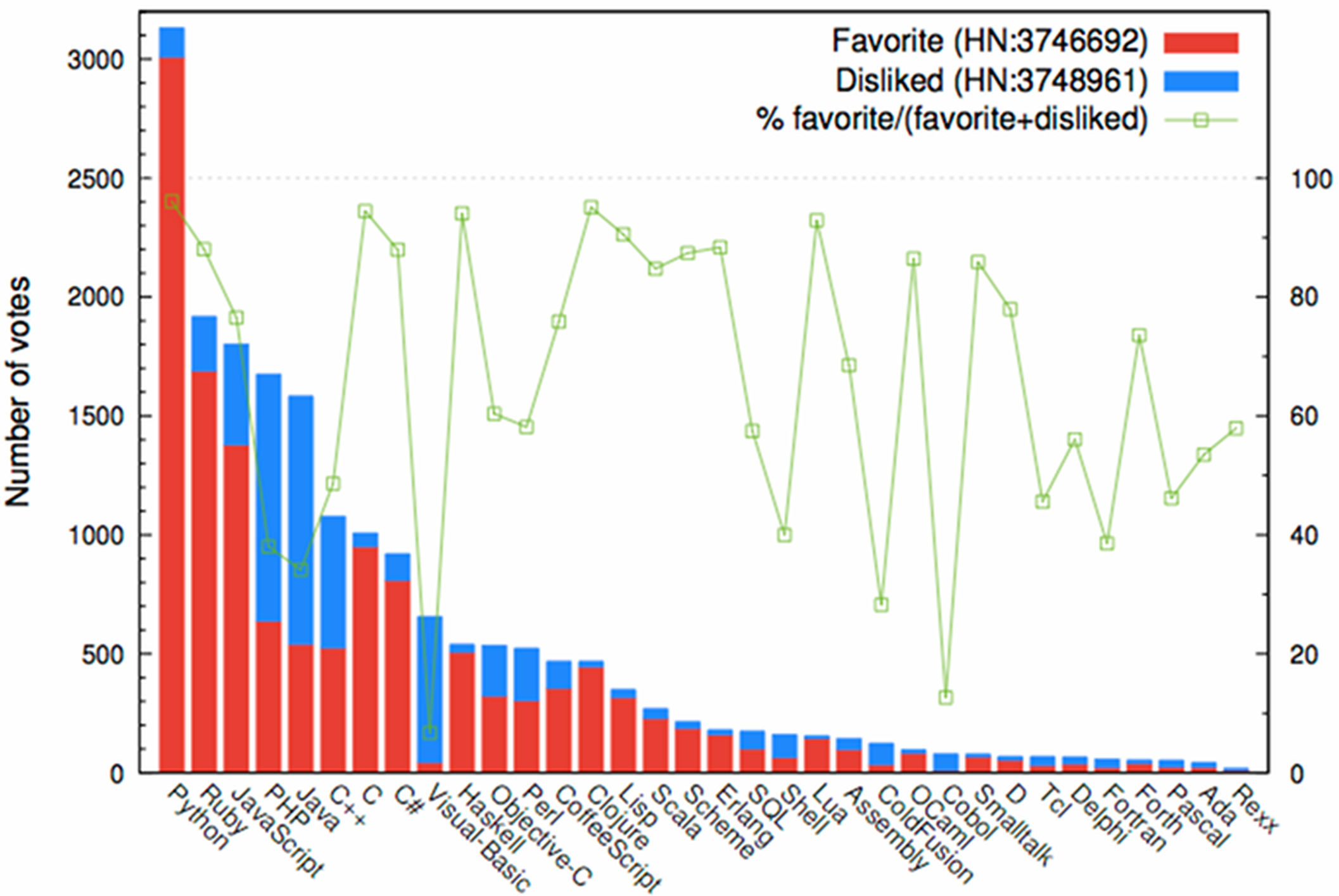
popularity



Sorted by favorite/(favorite+disliked)



# HackerNews polls on favorite/disliked programming languages (Mon Mar 26 18:15:30 2012)



# syntax

- elegant
- readable
- concise

The Python logo, consisting of two interlocking snakes, one blue and one yellow, is positioned behind the code block.

```
print "Hello World!"
```

# print the time

```
import datetime  
print str(datetime.datetime.now())
```

# Python 3

<https://wiki.python.org/moin/Python2orPython3>



# variables

```
i = 5 # integer
```

```
f = 6.28 # float
```

```
s = "Hello World!" # string
```

```
u = "Καλημέρα!" # unicode
```

```
l = [0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21] # list
```

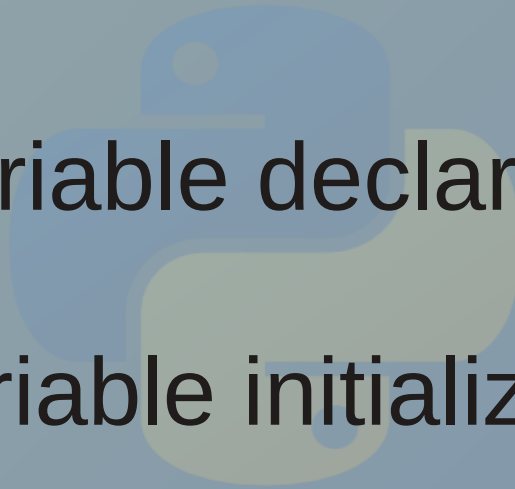
```
d = {'first': 1, 'second': 2, 'third': 3}  
# dictionary
```

```
b = True # boolean
```

# dynamic typing

no variable declaration

no variable initialization



# dynamic typing

```
v = 5  
print type(v)  
<type 'int'>
```

```
v = v * 1.5  
print type(v)  
<type 'float'>
```

```
v = "Eve"  
print type(v)  
<type 'str'>
```



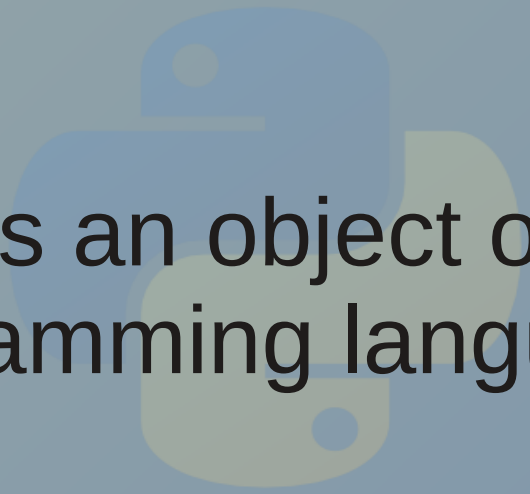
# garbage collector

The Python logo, consisting of two interlocking snakes, one blue and one yellow, is centered in the background.

no memory management

# OOP

Python is an object oriented  
programming language

A large, faint, light blue Python logo watermark is centered in the background of the slide, behind the text.

# string methods

```
s = "Hello World!"
```

```
print s.upper()  
HELLO WORLD!
```

```
print s.lower()  
hello world!
```

```
print s.find("o")  
4
```

```
print s.replace("World", "everyone")  
Hello everyone!
```

# data structures

"Languages shape the way we think, or don't."



# list methods

```
l = [0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21]
```

```
l.append(34)
```

```
print l
```

```
[0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34]
```

```
print l.pop()
```

```
34
```

```
print l.pop()
```

```
21
```

```
print l
```

```
[0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13]
```

# more list methods

```
l = [0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21]
```

```
l.reverse()
```

```
print l
```

```
[21, 13, 8, 5, 3, 2, 1, 1, 0]
```

```
l = [10, 5, 1, 3, 2, 4, 9, 8, 7, 6]
```

```
l.sort()
```

```
print l
```

```
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
```

# list element referencing

```
l = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
```

```
print l[0], '+', l[1], '=', l[2]  
1 + 2 = 3
```

```
print l[-1]  
10
```

```
#          +---+---+---+---+  
#          | l | i | s | t |  
#          +---+---+---+---+  
#          0   1   2   3   4  
#          -4  -3  -2  -1
```

# list slicing

```
l = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
```

```
print l[0:5] # list[start:end]  
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

```
print l[0:-5]  
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

```
print l[1:-1]  
[2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,
```

```
print l[0:10:2] # list[start:end:step]  
[1, 3, 5, 7, 9]
```



# dictionary methods

```
d = {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3, 'd': 4}
```

```
print d['a']
```

```
1
```

```
d['e'] = 5
```

```
print d['e']
```

```
5
```

```
print d.keys()
```

```
['a', 'c', 'b', 'e', 'd']
```

```
print d.values()
```

```
[1, 3, 2, 5, 4]
```

# if, elif, else

```
a, b = 1, 2
```

```
if a < b:  
    print "a is less than b"  
elif a > b:  
    print "a is greater than b"  
else:  
    print "a and b are equal"
```

```
a is less than b
```

# while

```
while True:  
    print "Help! I'm stuck in a loop!"  
  
temperature = 85  
while temperature > 45:  
    print temperature  
    temperature -= 1  
print "The tea is now cool enough."
```

# for

```
for item in iterable_collection:  
    # do something with item
```

```
for i in range(len(seq)):  
    # do something with seq[i]
```

```
string = "Hello World!"  
for x in string:  
    print x
```

```
list_of_lists = [ [1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9] ]  
for list in list_of_lists:  
    for x in list:  
        print x
```

# list comprehensions

```
squares = []  
for x in range(10):  
    squares.append(x**2)  
print squares  
[0, 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81]
```

# equivalent to

```
squares = [x**2 for x in range(10)]
```

# syntax

```
la = [expression for item in list if conditional]
```

# functions

```
def get_max(a, b):  
    """  
    a and b are integers or floats  
    """  
    if a > b:  
        return a  
    else:  
        return b
```

```
print get_max(1, 2)  
2
```

```
print get_max(199, -54)  
199
```

# more functions

```
from __future__ import division
def get_average(i):
    """
    i is an iterable collection containing numbers
    """
    return sum(i) / len(i)

print get_average( [1, 2, 3, 4] )
2.5

print get_average( [0, 100] )
50.0
```

# input

```
name = raw_input("What's your name? ")
print name

cost = input("How much is it? ")
pocket = input("How much do you have? ")
if cost > pocket:
    print "I'm sorry but you can't afford it."
else:
    print "Nice doing business with you."
```



# output

```
print "\tHello everyone!\n"  
Hello everyone!
```

```
print # print an empty line
```

```
s = "I am a string."  
print s + " I really am.\n" # concatenate strings  
I am a string. I really am.
```

```
print "%s Again." % s  
I am a string. Again.
```

# file operations

```
echo "Creating a text file." > text_file.txt
```

```
f = open("text_file.txt", "r") # read only  
print f.read()  
Creating a text file.
```

```
f = open("hello.txt", "w+") # create if missing  
f.write("Hello World! ")  
f.close()  
f = open("hello.txt", "a") # append to the file  
f.write("Hello again!\n")  
f.close()
```

```
cat hello.txt  
Hello World! Hello again!
```

# using modules

```
import datetime
```

```
from __future__ import division
```

```
import numpy as np
```

# Flask

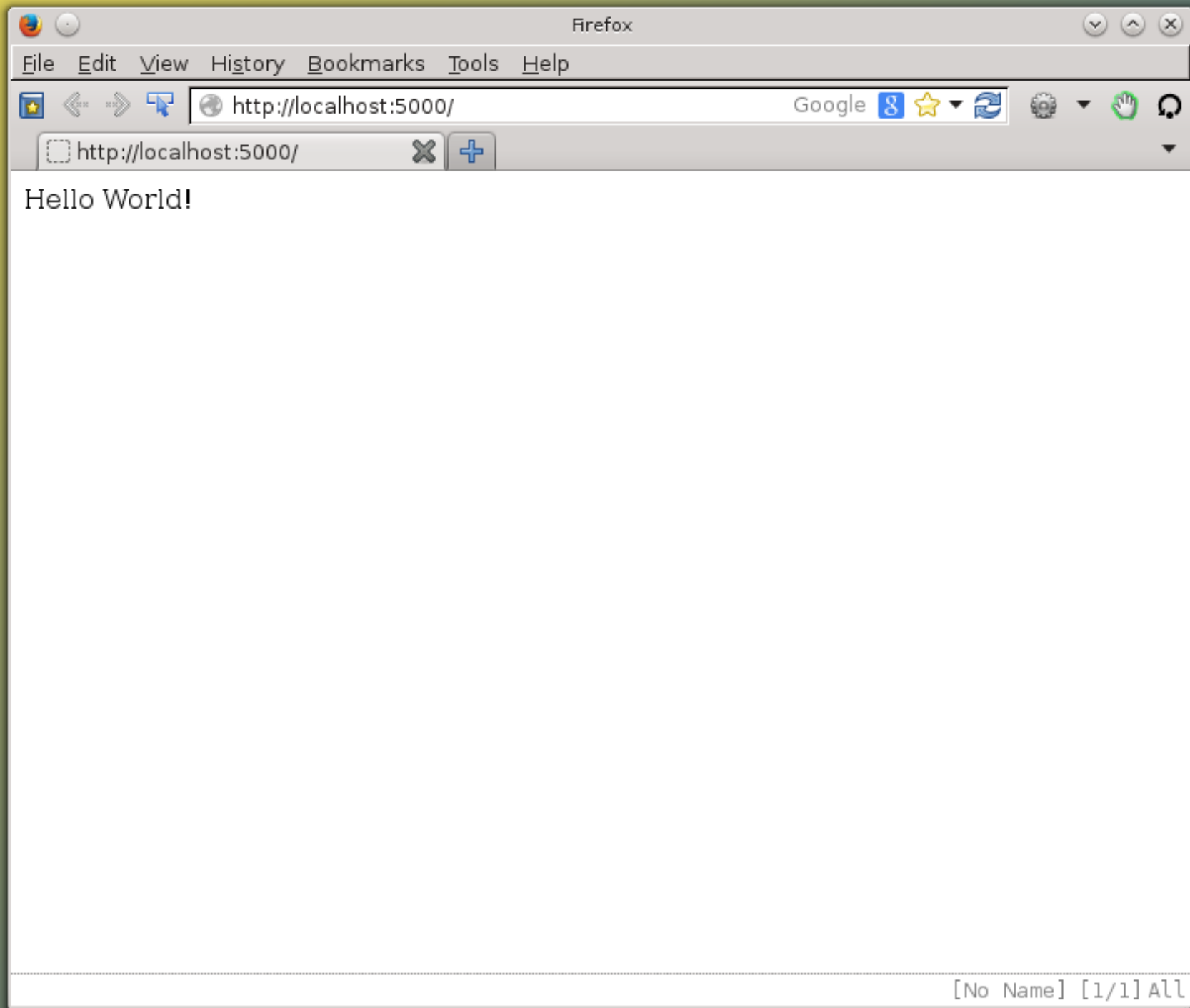
```
pip install Flask
```

```
from flask import Flask  
app = Flask(__name__)
```

```
@app.route("/")  
def hello():  
    return "Hello World!"
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    app.run()
```

```
python server.py  
* Running on http://localhost:5000/
```

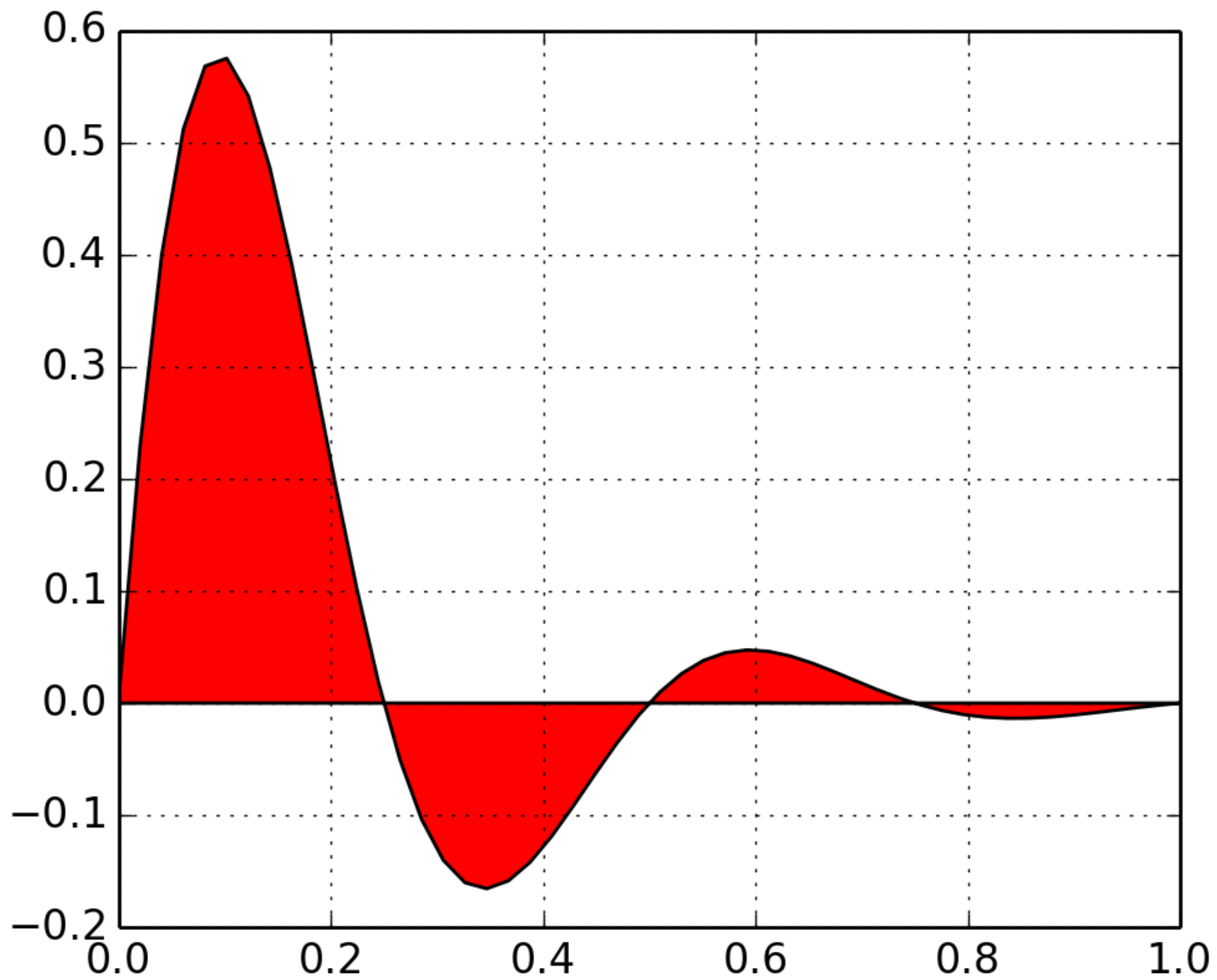


# matplotlib

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

x = np.linspace(0, 1)
y = np.sin(4 * np.pi * x) * np.exp(-5 * x)

plt.fill(x, y, 'r')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



# install

<http://www.python.org/download/>

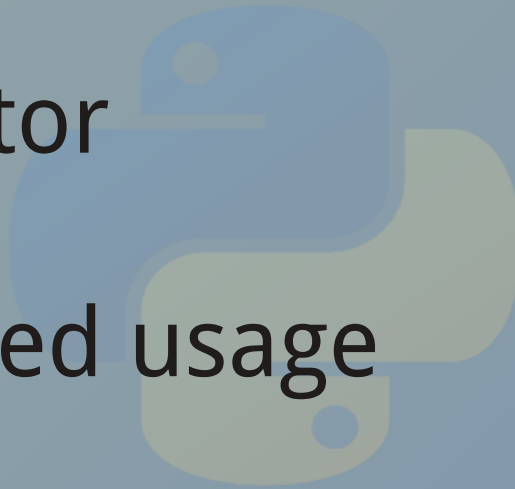




# editor

simple text editor

Vim for advanced usage



# IDE

PyDev

<http://pydev.org/>



# tools

IPython



# resources

Python website

<http://www.python.org/>

documentation

<http://docs.python.org/2/>

Stack Overflow

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/tagged/python>

Codecademy

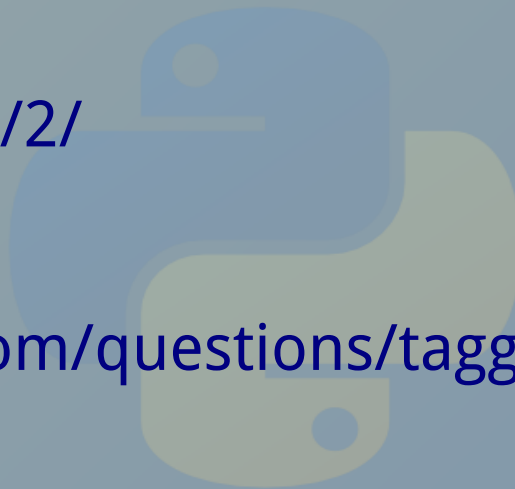
<http://www.codecademy.com/tracks/python>

Think Python

<http://www.greenteapress.com/thinkpython/>

Dive Into Python

<http://www.diveintopython.net/>



Thank you!

@paraschas



created for the hacker group of  
the University of Thessaly, VolosHack

2014-03-08, Volos, Greece