

Python Programming-An Introduction

Centre for Data Science, ITER
Siksha 'O' Anusandhan (Deemed to be University), Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India.



Contents

- 1 Introduction
- 2 IDLE - An Interpreter for Python
- 3 Python Strings
- 4 Relational Operators
- 5 Logical Operators
- 6 Bitwise Operators
- 7 Variables and Assignment Statements
- 8 Keywords
- 9 Script Mode
- 10 Summary

- Python is a general purpose, high level and interpreted programming language.
- Python is an interactive programming language.
- Simple syntax, Easy to read and write
- Python was developed by **Guido Van Rossum** in 1991 at the National Research Institute for Mathematics and Computer Science in the Netherlands.

IDLE - An Interpreter for Python

- **IDLE** stands for “*Integrated Development and Learning Environment*”.
- Python IDLE comprises:
 - ① **Python Shell**: An Interactive Interpreter.
 - ② **Python Editor**: Allows us to work in Script Mode.
- While using Python shell, we just need to type Python code at the `>>>` prompt and press Enter key.
- For Example:

```
>>> print('Hello World')
```

```
Hello World
```

IDLE - An Interpreter for Python

- Python shell may also be used as a calculator.
- For Example:

```
>>> 18+5
```

```
23
```

```
>>> 27//5
```

```
5
```

```
>>> 27.0//5
```

```
5.0
```

```
>>> 27%5
```

```
2
```

IDLE - An Interpreter for Python

- We can evaluate the foregoing expressions in Python shell.
- For Example:

```
>>> 3**2
9
>>> 6/3/2      #(6/3)/2
1.0
>>> 2**3**2    #2**(3**2)
512
```

- Left associative operators: +, -, *, /, //, %
- Right associative operators: **

Precedence of Arithmetic Operators

Table 1: Precedence of Arithmetic Operators.

() : Parentheses	Decreasing Order ↓
** : Exponentiation	
- : Negation	
/ : Division, // : Integer Division, * : Multiplication, % : Modulus	
+ : Addition, - : Subtraction	

IDLE - An Interpreter for Python

- While the parentheses have the highest precedence, addition and subtraction are at the lowest level.
- Python complains when it encounters a wrongly formed expression. For Example

```
>>> 7+3(4+5)
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
```

```
File "<pyshell#17>", line 1, in <module>
```

```
7+3(4+5)
```

```
TyeError: 'int' object is not callable
```

- Similarly, Division by zero is a meaningless operation. For Example

```
>>> 7/0
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
```

```
File "<pyshell#18>", line 1, in <module>
```

```
7/0
```

```
ZeroDivisionError: division by zero
```


Python Strings

- A string is a sequence of characters.
- We can enclose a sequence of characters between single, double, or triple quotes to specify a string.
- A string enclosed in single quotes may include double quotes marks and vice versa.
- A string enclosed in triple quotes (also known as docstring, i.e. documentation string) may include both single and double quote marks and may extend over several lines.
- For Example:

```
<<< 'Hello World'
```

```
'Hello World'
```

```
<<< print('Hello World')
```

```
Hello World
```

```
<<< """Hello
```

```
World"""
```

```
"""Hello
```

```
World"""
```

Python Strings

- Escape sequence “\n” marks a new line.
- Use of + as the concatenation operator.
- The operator * (multiplication) is used to repeat a string a specified number of times.
- For Example:

```
>>> 'hello' + '!!'
```

```
'hello !!'
```

```
>>> 'how' + 'are' + 'you?'
```

```
'how are you?'
```

```
>>> 'hello' * 5
```

```
'hellohellohellohellohello'
```

Relational Operators

- Relational Operators are used for comparing two expressions.
 - Result can be: **True** or **False**.
- Arithmetic operators have higher precedence than the relational operators.

Table 2: Relational Operators.

==	equal to
<	less than
>	greater than
< =	less than or equal to
> =	greater than or equal to
! =	not equal to

Relational Operators

- A relational operator applied on expressions as:
expression **< comparison operator >** **expression**

- For Example:

```
>>> 23 != 23
```

False

- ASCII vales of characters are used for string comparison.
- Python 3 does not allow string values to be compared with numeric values.

Logical Operators

- Logical operators *not*, *and*, and *or* are applied to logical operands True and False, also called Boolean values.
 - Produces either *True* or *False*.
- The operator *not* is unary, whereas other two are binary operator, those are as described below:

Table 3: *not* operator

True	False
False	True

Table 4: *and* operator

	True	False
True	True	False
False	False	False

Table 5: *or* operator

	True	False
True	True	True
False	True	False

Logical Operators

Table 6: Precedence of Logical Operators.

not	Decreasing Order ↓
and	
or	

Table 7: Precedence of Operators.

Arithmetic Operators	Decreasing Order ↓
Relational Operators	
Logical Operators	

- For Example: The expression $(10 < 5)$ and $((5 / 0) < 10)$ yields False, the expression $(10 > 5)$ and $((5 / 0) < 10)$ yields an error.

Bitwise Operators

These operators operate on integers interpreted as strings of binary digits 0 and 1, also called bits.

Table 8: Boolean Operators.

Bitwise Operator	Description	Example
Bitwise AND $x \& y$	A bit in $x \& y$ is 1, if the corresponding bit in each of x and y is 1, and 0 otherwise.	10 & 6 yields 2: 10 : 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 6 : 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 ----- 2 : 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
Bitwise OR $x y$	A bit in $x y$ is 1, if at least one of the corresponding bit in x and y is 1, and 0 otherwise.	10 6 yields 14: 10 : 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 6 : 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 ----- 14 : 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0
Bitwise Complement $\sim x$	A bit in $\sim x$ is 1, if and only if the corresponding bit in x is 0. The result obtained from this operation is $-x - 1$.	~ 11 yields -12: 11 : 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 ----- ~ 11 : 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 Note that 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 is the two's complement of 12: 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0

Table 9: Boolean Operators.

Bitwise Operator	Description	Example
Bitwise Exclusive OR $x \wedge y$	A bit in $x \wedge y$ is 1, if exactly one of the corresponding bits in x and y is 1, and 0 otherwise.	$10 \wedge 6$ yields 12: 10 : 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 6 : 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 ----- 12 : 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0
Left Shift $x \ll y$	Bits in the binary representation of x are shifted left by y places. Rightmost y bits of the result are filled with zeros. The result obtained from this operation is $x * 2^y$.	$5 \ll 2$ yields 20: 5 : 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 ----- 20 : 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0
Right Shift $x \gg y$	Bits in the binary representation of x are shifted right by y places. Leftmost y bits of the result are filled with sign bits. The result obtained from this operation is $x / 2^y$.	$5 \gg 2$ yields 1: 5 : 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 ----- 1 : 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1

Table 10: Precedence of Operators.

()	Decreasing Order ↓
**	
+X, -X, ~X	
/, //, *, %	
+, -	
<<, >>	
&	
^	
==, <, >, <=, >=, !=	
not	
and	
or	

Variables and Assignment Statements

- Variables provide a means to name values so that they can be used and manipulated later on. For Example:

```
>>> english = 57
```

- When this statement is executed, Python associates the variable `english` with value 57.
- In Python style (often called Pythonic style or Pythonic way), variables are called names, and an assignment is called an association or a building.

```
>>> english
```

```
57
```

```
>>> maths = 64
```

```
>>> total = english + maths
```

```
121
```

Variables and Assignment Statements (Contd..)

- Syntax for assignment statement:
variable = expression
- Rules for naming variables:
 1. A variable must begin with a letter or _ (Underscore character).
 2. A variable may contain any number of letters, digits, or underscore characters. No other character apart from these is allowed.
- Always use meaningful variables names.
- Follow a consistent style in choosing variables.
- Examples of not valid variables as:

total_no.	# use of dot(.)
1st_number	# begins with a digit
AmountIn\$	# Use of dollar symbol (\$)
Total Amount	# Presence of blank between two words

Variables and Assignment Statements (Contd..)

- Python is case-sensitive. For example, age and Age are not same, different.
- More than one variable may refer to the same object.

```
>>> a = 5
```

```
>>> b = a
```

```
>>> b
```

```
>>> a = 7
```

```
>>> a
```

- The shorthand notation works for all binary mathematical operators. $a = a \langle operator \rangle b$ is equivalent to $a \langle operator \rangle = b$. For example: $a = a + b$ is equivalent to $a += b$.
- Multiple assignments in a single statement as:

```
>>> a, b, c = 'how', 'are', 'you?'
```

- Assigning same value to multiple variables in a single statement as:

```
>>> a = b = 0
```

Keywords

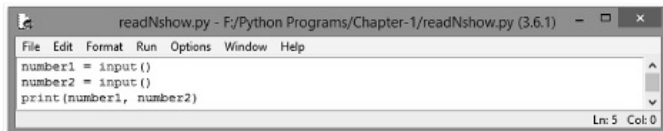
- Keywords are the reserved words that are already defined by the Python for specific uses.
- Keywords cannot be used for any other purposes.
- Keywords cannot be used for naming objects.

Table 11: List of Python Keywords.

False	class	finally	is	return	None
continue	for	lambda	try	True	def
from	nonlocal	while	adn	del	global
not	with	as	if	or	yield
assert	else	import	pass	break	except
in	raise	elif			

Script Mode

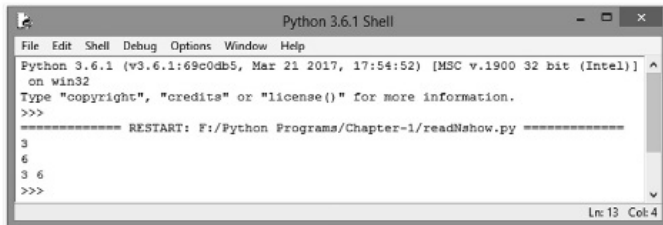
- When we exit an IDLE session, and start another IDLE session, we must redo all computations. This is not convenient mode of operation for most of the computational tasks.
- Python provides another way of working called script mode.
- In script mode, instructions are written in a file.
- A script should have extension .py or .pyw.



The screenshot shows a text editor window titled "readNshow.py - F:/Python Programs/Chapter-1/readNshow.py (3.6.1)". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Format, Run, Options, Window, and Help. The code content is as follows:

```
number1 = input()
number2 = input()
print(number1, number2)
```

The status bar at the bottom right indicates "Ln: 5 Col: 0".



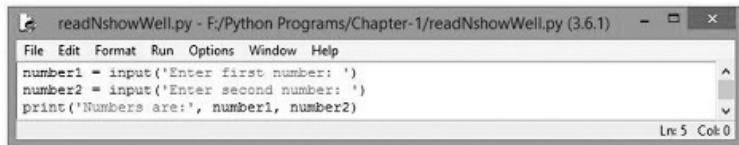
The screenshot shows the "Python 3.6.1 Shell" window. The menu bar includes File, Edit, Shell, Debug, Options, Window, and Help. The output text is as follows:

```
Python 3.6.1 (v3.6.1:69c0db5, Mar 21 2017, 17:54:52) [MSC v.1900 32 bit (Intel)]
on win32
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: F:/Python Programs/Chapter-1/readNshow.py =====
3
6
3 6
>>>
```

The status bar at the bottom right indicates "Ln: 13 Col: 4".

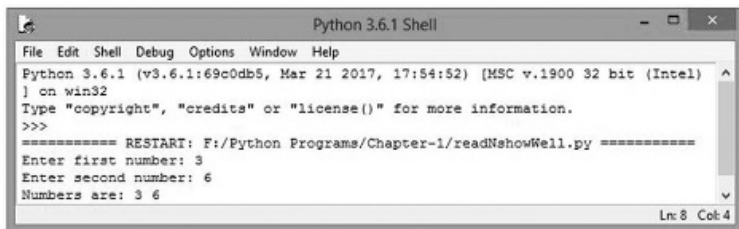
Script Mode (Contd..)

- We can modify the previous example as we may not remember that the program requires two numbers as the input.
- A good programming practice is to display to the user what data to be entered.



```
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
number1 = input('Enter first number: ')
number2 = input('Enter second number: ')
print('Numbers are:', number1, number2)
```

Ln: 5 Col: 0



```
Python 3.6.1 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.6.1 (v3.6.1:69c0db5, Mar 21 2017, 17:54:52) [MSC v.1900 32 bit (Intel)] on win32
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: F:/Python Programs/Chapter-1/readNshowWell.py =====
Enter first number: 3
Enter second number: 6
Numbers are: 3 6
```

Ln: 8 Col: 4

Summary

- Python interpreter executes one expression (command) at a time.
- A string is a sequence of characters. To specify a string, we may use single, double, or triple quotes.
- While evaluating a boolean expression involving *and* operator, the second sub-expression is evaluated only if the first sub-expression yields True.
- While evaluating an expression involving *or* operator, the second sub-expression is evaluated only if the first sub-expression yields False.
- A variable is a name that refers to a value. We may also say that a variable associates a name with data object such as number, character, string or Boolean.
- A variable name must begin with a letter or _.
- Python is case-sensitive.
- Python programming can be done in an interactive and script mode.

References

- [1] Python Programming: A modular approach by Taneja Sheetal, and Kumar Naveen, *Pearson Education India, Inc.*, 2017.

Thank You
Any Questions?