Python Session 1

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Python

- High level programming language
- Used in Scientific computing, Application development, Scripting, etc.





Why Python?

- Easy to learn, read, and modify the code
- Easy to implement
- Object Oriented





List manipulation

```
empty_list = []
list = [1, 4, 9, 2]
print list
list.append(8)
list.pop()
print list
```

```
# List
# [1, 4, 9, 2]
# [1, 4, 9, 2, 8]
# 8
# [1, 4, 9, 2]
```



List manipulation- access elements

```
org = ["gnu.org", "emacs.org", "hive.org"] # List
print org[0]  # gnu.org
print org[2]  # hive.org

# Last elements
print org[-1]  # hive.org
print org[-2]  # emacs.org
```



List manipulation-slicing

```
org = ["gnu.org", "emacs.org", "hive.org"] # List
print org[:1] # ['gnu.org']
print org[:2] # ['gnu.org', 'emacs.org']
print org[:3] # ['gnu.org', 'emacs.org', 'hive.org']
```



List manipulation-slicing

```
list = [9, 6, 3, 1, 7, 5, 0, 4, 8]
list[0:3] # [9, 6, 3]
list[1:3] # [6, 3]
list[1:1] # []
list[5:7] # [5, 0]
list[4:5] # ?
```



```
List manipulation
list = [9. 6. 3]
# Add list
new_list = ["Gandolf", "Gollum", "Aragron"]
my_new_list = list + new_list
# [9, 6, 3, 'Gandolf', 'Gollum', 'Aragron']
len(my_new_list)
                                 # 6
list_in_list = list.append(new_list)
# [9, 6, 3, ['Gandolf', 'Gollum', 'Aragron']]
list_in_list[3][2]
                                 # 'Aragron'
# What if I want to print 'Gandolf'?
```



List

```
Run for-loop over list

new_list = ["Gandolf", "Gollum", "Aragron"]
for item in new_list:
    print item

# Gandolf
# Gollum
# Aragron
```



Dictionary

```
empty_dict = {} # Empty dictionary
status = {
    'stdout': 'Hello'.
    'stderr': None.
    'exit': 0.
}
print status['exit'] # 0
print status['stdout'] # 'Hello'
print status.keys() # ['stdout', 'stderr', 'exit']
print status.values() # ['Hello', None, 0]
```

Dictionary

```
status = {
    'stdout': 'Hello',
    'stderr': None,
    'exit': 0,
}

# Change value
status['exit'] = 1 # 0 to 1
```



Dictionary

one 1

```
run for-loop over a dictionary
numbers = {
    'one': 1,
    'two': 2.
    'three': 3,
    'four': 4
}
for k, v in numbers.iteritems():
    print k, v
# four 4
# three 3
# two 2
```





```
Define a function
# Function definition
def greet():
    """Greet user."""
    print "Hello "

# Call a function
greet() # Hello
```





```
# Function return a value

# Function definition
def greet():
    """Greet user."""
    # return a string
    return "Hello"

# Call a function
print greet() # Hello
```





```
Function with argument

# Function definition
def greet(username):
    """Greet user."""
    print "Hello ", username

# Call a function
name="Sachin"
greet(name) # Hello Sachin
```



```
Function with argument

# Function definition
def greet(username):
    """Greet user."""
    print "Hello %s" % username

# Call a function
name="Sachin"
greet(name) # Hello Sachin
```



lambda function

```
(lambda x: x > 2)(3) # True
(lambda x: x > 2)(1) # False
(lambda x: x+10)(45) # 55
```





string method



Simple class

```
class Animal(object):
    """Animal class"""
    def walk(self):
        print "Walking.."
    def eat(self, food):
        print "Eating %s" % food
    def fight(self):
        print "Fighting.."
if name ==' main ':
    animal_obj = Animal() # instance
    animal_obj.fight() # Fighting..
    animal_obj.eat("flesh") # Eating flesh
```

Simple class

```
class Animal(object):
    """Animal class"""
    def walk(self):
        print "Walking.."
    def eat(self, food="flesh"):
        print "Eating %s" % food
    def fight(self):
        print "Fighting.."
if ___name___=='___main___':
    animal_obj = Animal() # instance
    animal_obj.fight() # Fighting..
    animal_obj.eat() # Eating flesh
```

Inherit a class

Inherit Animal class

```
class Cat(Animal):
      "Animal category: Cat"""
    def drink(self):
        print "Drink Milk"
if __name__=='__main__':
    cat_obj = Cat() # instance
    cat_obj.drink() # Drink Milk
    cat_obj.walk() # Walking
    cat_obj.eat("Biscuit") # Eating Biscuit
```





Class constructor

```
init
class Calculator():
    A calculator with offset.
    11 11 11
    def __init__(self, offset=0):
        self.offset = offset
    def add(self, x, y):
        return x + v + self.offset
if __name__=='__main__':
    calc = Calculator()
    print calc.add(2, 3) # 5
```





A word about **self**

- self is similar to .this in Java
- Scope will be within a Class

```
def add(self, x, y):
    self.total = x + y # self :)
    return x + y + self.offset
def adder(self):
    11 11 11
    Simple function which make use of
    self.total defined in add()
    11 11 11
    return self.total + self.offset
```



Module

import Calculator

```
calc = Calculator()
calc.add(6, 7) # 13

# Define 'offset'
calc = Calculator(9) # offset=9
calc.add(6, 7) # 22

calc = Calculator(-5) # offset=-5
calc.add(6, 7) # ?
```





Module

from Calculator import add





Virtualenv

Written in python

Install - Ubuntu

sudo apt-get install python-virtualenv





Create a virtual environment

Create

virtualenv ~/enigma

-no-site-packages

Don't give access to global package directory to virtual environment

virtualenv --no-site-packages ~/enigma



Activate/Deactivate

Activate

source ~/enigma/bin/activate

Deactivate

deactivate



pip

Install packages

```
pip install pep8
pip install pylint
pip install django==1.5
```

List packages

```
pip list
pip freeze
```



References

- Books
 - Byte of Python
 - Dive into Python
 - Learn Python the Hard Way
- Links
 - https://docs.python.org/2.7/tutorial/
 - https://docs.python.org/2/
 - http://learnxinyminutes.com/docs/python/





Contact

Proudly made with Emacs org-mode and LATEX

Contact

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Todo

- user input
- list comprehension
- funtion as an argument
- return a function
- *args, **kwargs
- class method
- static methods
- decorators
- super



