KOLT Python

Introduction

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Monday 23rd September, 2019

Agenda

1. Program Information
2. Logistics
3. Installations
4. Introduction
5. References

Course Outcomes

- Apply basic programming concepts using Python
- Demonstrate how Python can be used in different areas or disciplines
- Create code that is easy to understand
- **Implement practical challenges** by gaining experience in Python

Why Python?

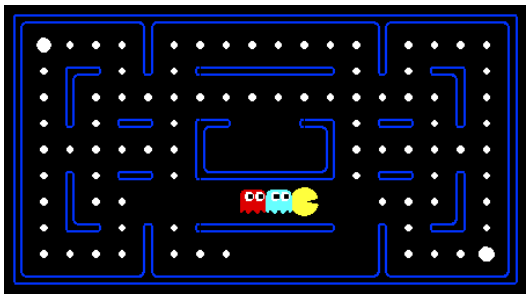
- Easy Syntax
- Beginner Friendly -most popular language for introductory CS courses in top universities[**?**]-
- Wide usage area
- Large and growing community

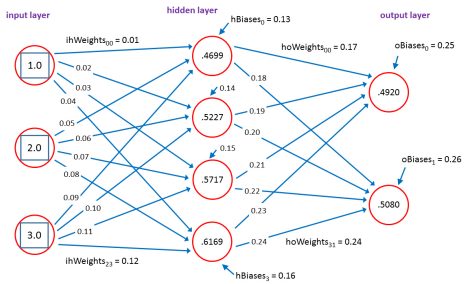
Some of the Usage Areas [?]

- Data Analysis
- Web Development
- System Administration
- Machine Learning
- Web Parsers/Scrawlers
- Testing
- Education
- Network Programming
- ...

Python at Koç University

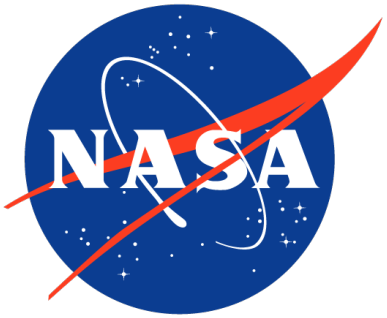
- COMP341: Introduction to Artificial Intelligence
- COMP421/521: Introduction to Machine Learning
- ENGR350 (Selected Topics - Summer18/Spring19): Introduction to Programming for Data Science
- INTL450 (Selected Topics - Spring19): Advanced Data Analysis in Python





Python at Industry

Google



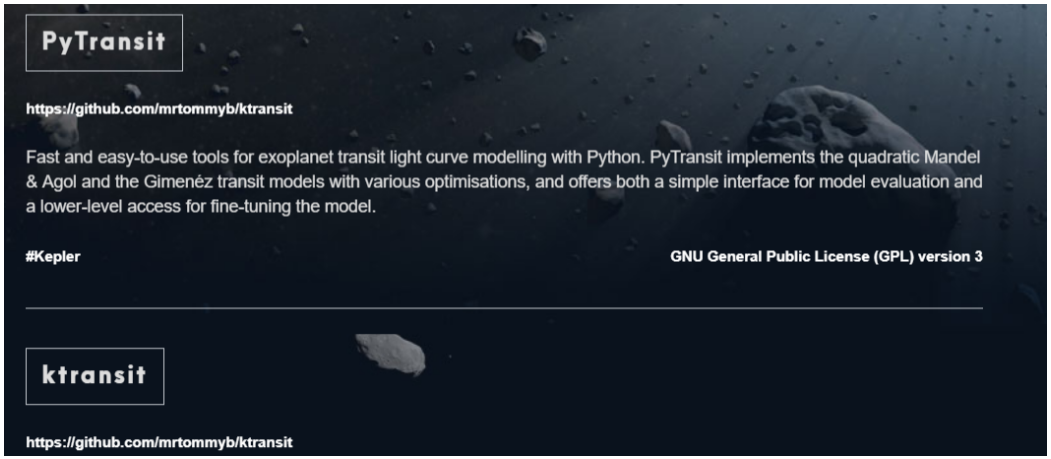
YouTube

Python at Industry [?]

Web Service Efficiency at Instagram with Python

Instagram Engineering Follow
Jun 21, 2016 · 6 min read

Instagram currently features the world's largest deployment of the Django web framework, which is written entirely in Python. We initially chose to use Python because of its reputation for simplicity and practicality, which aligns well with our philosophy of "do the simple thing first." But simplicity can



Python Everywhere

Who Are We?

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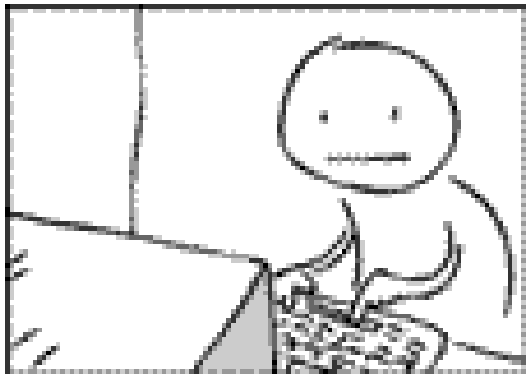
What Will We Do?

Monday 17:30–18:45 **Lecture**

Wednesday 17:30–18:45 **Review/PS**

Programming Assignments(Don't Be Afraid!)

- 4-6 Programming Assignments
- Review sessions will be conducted to **help you**
- Some assignments will have **autograders** to help you find your mistakes and test your code.
- Later assignments will be based on **your interests!**



Certificate Requirements

- At most **3 unexcused absences**, including onsite contests and review sessions.
- Working on and submitting all homework assignments. Submissions that do not pass the autograders will be examined by us.
- We do not expect that you ace all programming assignments. But, we expect that you **spend time** on it!
- Complying to *Koç University Code of Conduct*.

Installing Python

- Go to *python.org/downloads*
- Install the Python 3.7.2 for your operating system
- (Windows only) Make sure to add python to the `environment variables` by checking the corresponding permission on the installation or by hand
- Check the installation by running **`python`**(Windows)/**`python3`**(macOS/Linux) in terminal.

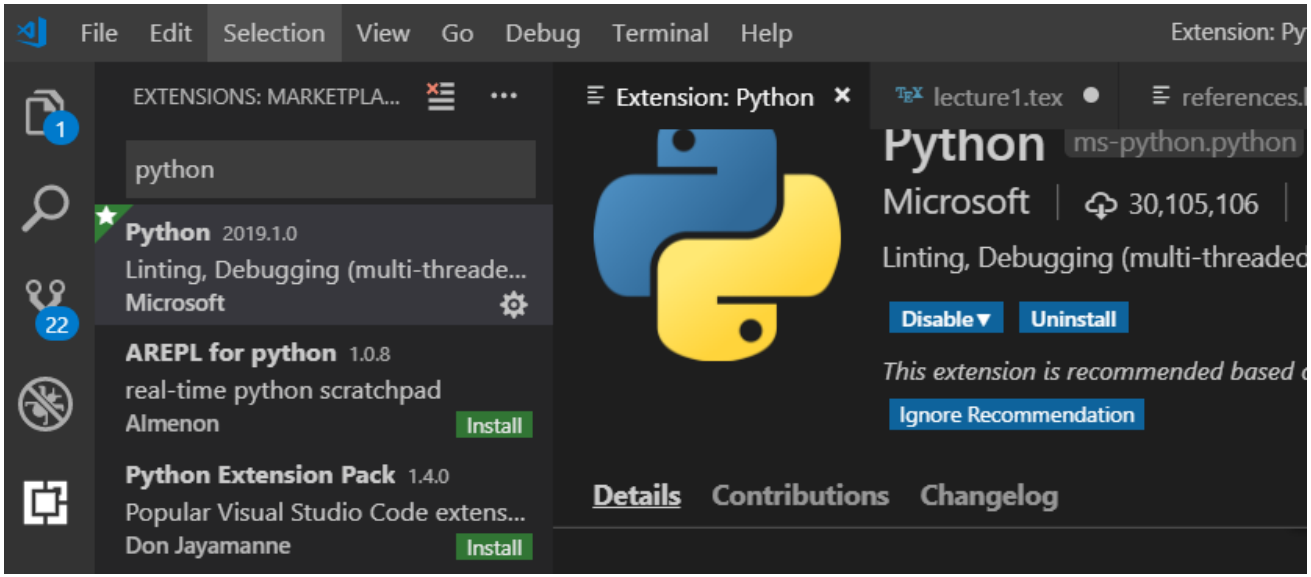
```
C:\Users\AUYSAL16>python
Python 3.7.2 (tags/v3.7.2:9a3ffc0492, Dec 23 2018, 23:09:28) [MSC v.1916 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> print('hello, world!')
hello, world!
```

Installing an Editor/IDE(Integrated Development Environment)

- Although you can edit Python(.py) files with any text editor and run them directly through terminal, having a specialized editor/IDE can help a lot.
- We will use Visual Studio Code in lectures but you are free to use any editor/IDE of your choice.
- Get Visual Studio Code from *code.visualstudio.com/Download*

Configuring Visual Studio Code for Python

- Install Python extension for VS Code.
- Select the Python(3.7.2) Interpreter in VS Code.
- For more information, visit *VS Code Python Tutorial*.



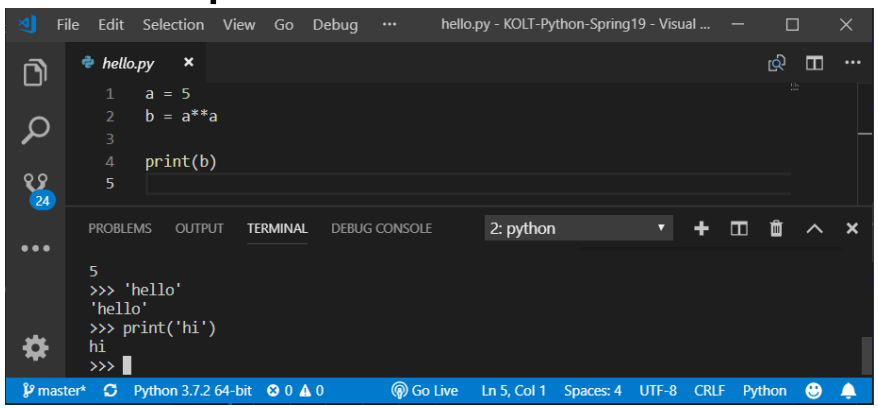
Interactive Interpreter

You can instantly run code on terminal!

Command Prompt - python

```
C:\Users\AUYSAL16>python
Python 3.7.2 (tags/v3.7.2:9a3ffc0492, Dec 23 2018, 23:09:28) [MSC v.1916 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> print('You can write Python code here!')
You can write Python code here!
>>> _
```

You can also open a terminal inside VS Code



Why It Matters?

- Immediate gratification :)
- Provides a sandboxed environment to experiment
- You are not sure what something does, **try it!**
- Shortens code-test-debug cycle and speeds up learning

Comments

```
# Single line comments start with a '#'

"""
Multiline comments can be written between
three "s and are often used as function
and module comments.
"""
print('Hello, stranger!')
```

Python will basically ignore comments, they are purely written **for humans**!

Variables

- How to represent/store values in Python?
- Which kind of values we need to represent?
  - Numbers?
  - Texts?
  - Individual Characters?
  - Starting time of the class?
  - Colors?
  - Truth Values?
  - People?

Variables

Type	Explanation	Examples
`int`	represent **integers**	3, 4, 17, -10
`float`	represent **real numbers**	3.0, 1.11, -109.123123
`bool`	represent **boolean** truth values	`True`, `False`
`str`	A sequence of characters.	'Hello', '', '3'
`NoneType`	special and has one value, None	`None`

OK, but how do we create one?

Variables

```
x = 2
x * 7
# => 14
x
# => 2
x = x * 7

y = 'Hello'
y + ' World!'
# => 'Hello World!'
```

How about type of variables?

Special method called **`type()`**

```
type(1) # => <class 'int'>
type('Hello') # => <class 'str'>
type(None) # => <class 'NoneType'>
type('') # => <class 'str'>

type(int) # => <class 'type'>
type(type(int))# => <class 'type'>
```

Python knows variables' type even if you don't know it!

Console I/O(Input/Output)

Now we can store the data we know,
how about interacting with user?

`print(), input()`

```
# Print descriptive text to console
# and assign input to variable
name = input('Enter a sentence:')
# Greet user
print('Hello from Python,', name)
```

Console I/O(Input/Output)

`print(*args, sep=' ', end='\n')`

- Can take arbitrary number of arguments
- Separates elements with space by default
- Adds newline character `'\n'` to end by default

`input([prompt])`

- Prints the prompt to Console
- Program is paused until user enters something
- **returns an `str` object!**

Example Program

```
number = input('Please enter a number:')
# Assume user entered 34
result = number * 2
# What will we see in console?
print(result)
```

LET'S TRY!!!

References