Introduction to Programming with Python

Clinton Roy

The Edge, State Library of Queensland

October 17, 2017

Introduction to Myself

- ► Technical Experience:
 - Used Python for twenty mumble years
 - ▶ Wide variety of research and commercial groups
- ► Organisational Experience
 - ► Local User group
 - ► Australian Python conference in Brisbane
 - ▶ Volunteer at other Open events:
 - ► Health Hack, Library Hack, Gov Hack
- ► Teaching Experience:
 - ► Conference Speaking and Tutorials
 - CoderDojo
 - Software Carpentry

Outline

Introduction

Fundamentals of Python

Fundamental Programming Concepts

Stepping Stones

Data Structures

Flow Control

Resources

Introduction to this Class

- ► Take away skills:
 - ► Fundamental knowledge of:
 - all programming languages
 - ▶ of the Python language
 - lacktriangle of the Python ecosystem
- ► Tried to use non-technical language
- ► Instant gratification, use the interpreter
- ► Extend the examples:
 - ► add, remove, change arguments!
 - ▶ don't move on till you get an error!
- ► Self directed, internal motivation

Design Goals of Python

- ► Takes care of a lot of details for you
- ► To be fast and easy to learn
- ▶ Low cognitive load, lets you work on your problem
- ► Does not lock things down
- ► Minimise eye strain

Fundamentals Python Concepts

- ► Everything is an object
 - ► An object is data and related methods
- ► Some objects change, some objects don't
- ► Easy to use data structures

Python Details

- Professional programming language used all over the world in many industries
- ▶ It's Open Source, your skills are portable.
- ► There are lots of implementations of Python, we're only looking at one, but 99% of today is useful to all
- ► Comes with Linux. Older versions come bundled with Apple. Easyish to install on Windows.

Fundamental Programming Concepts

- ▶ Computers run a lot of tiny steps very quickly.
 - Move this bit of memory into the cpu
 - ▶ Move this other bit of memory into the CPU
 - Add these two numbers in the CPU
 - ▶ Put the result back into memory
- ▶ Most programming comes down to organising steps:
 - 1. Doing one step after another
 - 2. Repeating steps
 - 3. Choosing between two steps
 - 4. Grouping steps
- ► Variables and assignment
 - ► A box named anything
 - ► Spreadsheet Cells

Helping hands

► For the most part, ignore methods that begin with double underscore

```
> s = "some string"
> type(s)
> help(str)
```

Grouping of Steps

```
functions
```

```
> def excited(message):
> print(message + "!!!")

• classes

> class Pancake:
> def flip(self):
> self.flipped = True
```

- ▶ files
- libraries

Example steps

assignment

▶ function calls

```
> min(10, 3)
```

method calls

maths

Python Data Structures

- ► atoms: numbers, strings
- ► molecules: lists, dictionaries
- ► mutable or immutable

- ► Immutable
- ► Whole numbers, floating point
- > 123
- > 3.14
 - ▶ For more fun, Decimal and Fraction

>	1	+	1
>	3	-	4
>	4	*	2

> 2 ** 4 > 8 / 3

Strings

- ► Immutable
- ► Letters in between quotes
- > 'letters in between single quotes'
- > "letters in between double quotes"
- > """letters in between triple quotes"""

String Methods

- > "joining" + " " + "strings"
- > "needle" in "a haystack"
- > "one two three".index("two")
- > "one to three".split()

Lists

List Methods

```
Mutable
```

```
> 1 = ["a", "b", "c"]
> 1.append("d")
> ["one", "two", "three"] + [4, 5, 6]
```

Dictionaries

- Mutable
- ► An association between a key and a value
- ► Keys must be immutable

> 1 = [5, 4, 5, 3, 5, 2, 1, 5] > > 1.sort() > > 1.count(5)

Dictionary Example

Other data structures

- ► Tuples (immutable lists)
- Sets
- Queues
- ► Heaps

For Loops

- ► Loop through a data structure
- > for element in ["a", "b", "c"]:
 > print(element)
 - ► Loop through some numbers
- > for i in range(10):
 > print(i)

If Statement

```
> if "needle" in ["haystack"]:
> print("found the needle!")
> else:
> print("did not find the needle")

• Expressions Examples

> a, b = 10, 11
> a == b  # equals
> a > b  # greater than
> a < b  # less than</pre>
```

A more complicated example

```
> upper, lower, other = [], [], []
> for element in ["one", "TWO", "three", "4"]:
>         if element.isupper():
>             upper.append(element)
>         elif element.islower():
>             lower.append(element)
>         else:
>             other.append(element)
```

Other loops

Functions

```
► While
```

```
> a = 0
> while a < 10:
> print(a)
> a = a + 1
```

► Let you reuse a block of code

```
> def even_stevens(number):
>      if number % 2 == 0:
>      return True
>      else:
>      return False
```

Classes and Objects

▶ Lets you organise data and methods together

```
> class Pancake:
      def __init__(self, batter_ml):
>
          self.size = batter_ml
>
          self.flipped = False
>
      def flipped(self):
>
          self.flipped = True
>
> p = Pancake(130)
> p
> p.size
> p.flipped
> p.flip()
> p.flipped
```

Library use

```
> import random
> random.randint(1, 100)
```

Module List

> help() # Then "modules"

Resources

- ► These notes: Copyright © 2017 Clinton Roy
 - ▶ https://github.com/clintonroy/slq2017python @••
- Websites
 - http://python.org/
 - http://jupyter.org/
- Books
 - ► Automate the Boring Stuff with Python ⊚⊕⑤ https://automatetheboringstuff.com
- Users Groups
 - ▶ Brisbane Python Users Group
 - ► Humbug (Home Unix Machine, Brisbane Users Group)
- Conferences
 - PyCon Au, PyCon NZ
 - Videos on Youtube
- ► Software Carpentry groups at UQ, QUT, Griffith
- Podcasts
 - ► From Python import podcast
 - ► Podcast.__{init}__
 - Python Bytes
 - ► Talk Python to Me