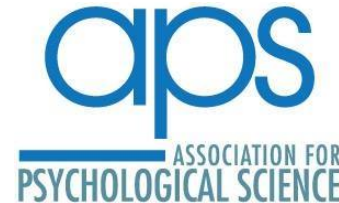


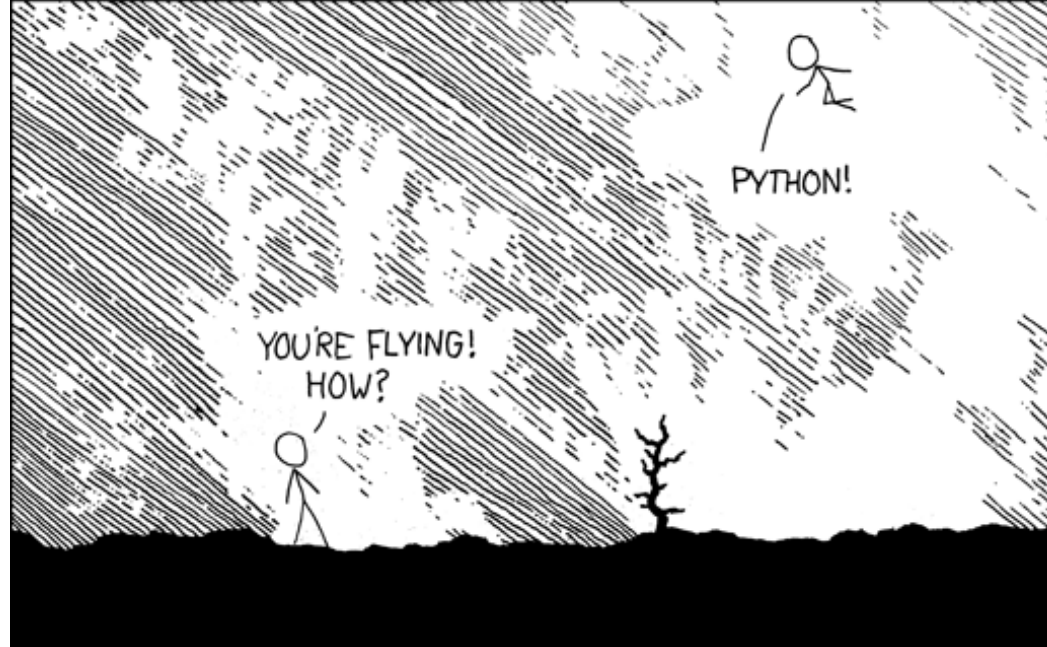


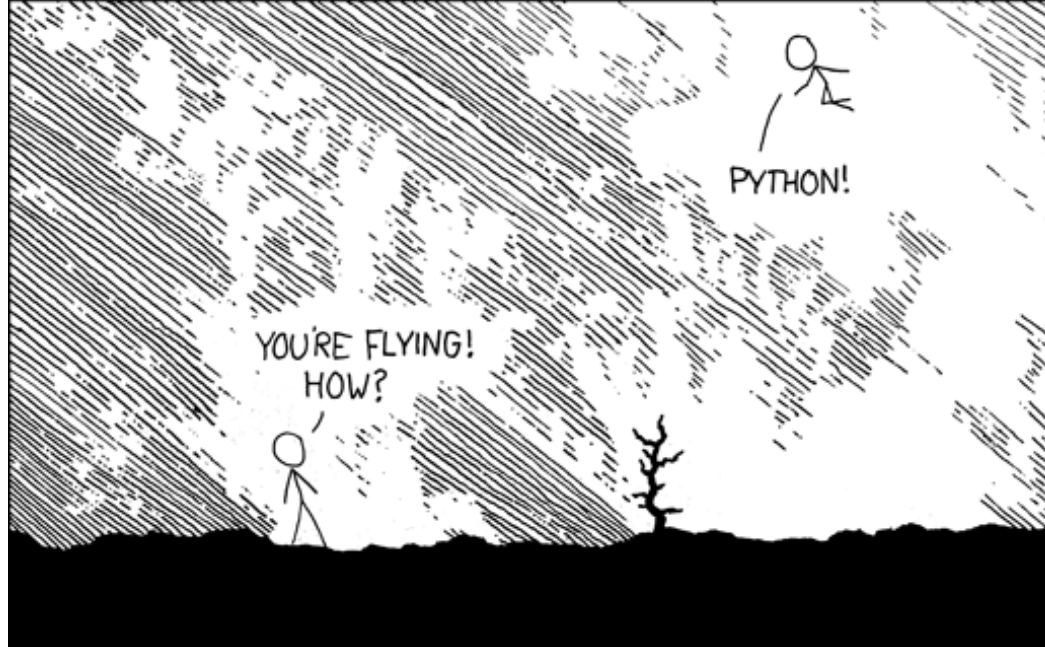
**APS Workshop: Introduction to Python**  
San Francisco, CA, 24 May 2018



# **Python Basics**

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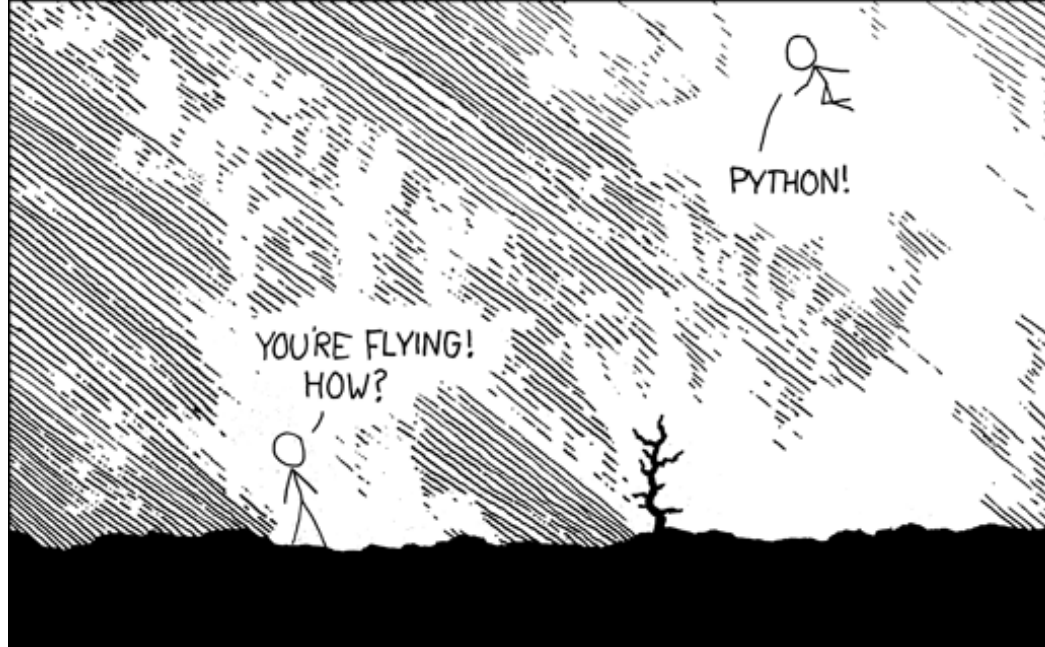


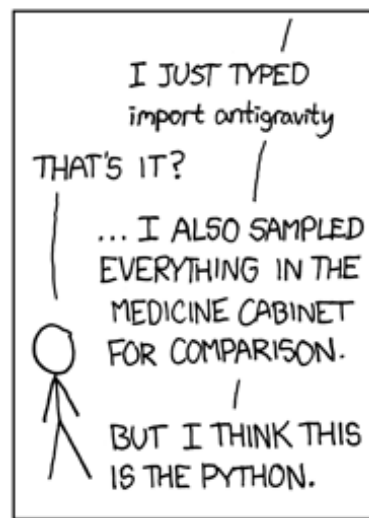
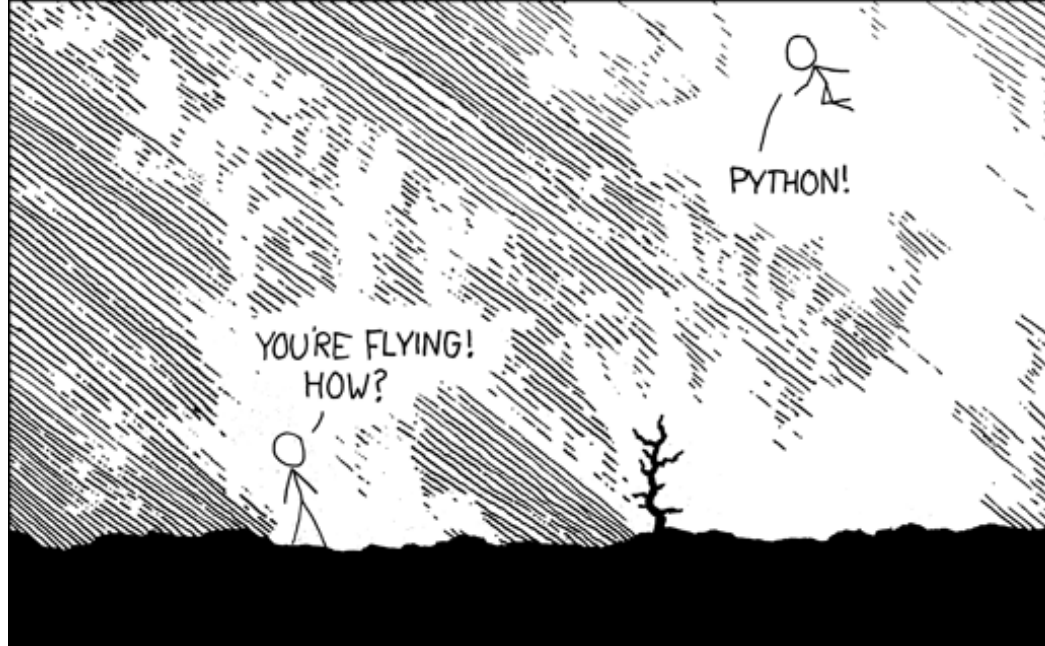
YOU'RE FLYING!  
HOW?



I LEARNED IT LAST  
NIGHT! EVERYTHING  
IS SO SIMPLE!

HELLO WORLD IS JUST  
print "Hello, world!"





```
>>> import this
The Zen of Python, by Tim Peters
```

```
Beautiful is better than ugly.
Explicit is better than implicit.
Simple is better than complex.
Complex is better than complicated.
Flat is better than nested.
Sparse is better than dense.
Readability counts.
Special cases aren't special enough to break the rules.
Although practicality beats purity.
Errors should never pass silently.
Unless explicitly silenced.
In the face of ambiguity, refuse the temptation to guess.
There should be one-- and preferably only one --obvious way to do it.
Although that way may not be obvious at first unless you're Dutch.
Now is better than never.
Although never is often better than *right* now.
If the implementation is hard to explain, it's a bad idea.
If the implementation is easy to explain, it may be a good idea.
Namespaces are one honking great idea -- let's do more of those!
```

# Python

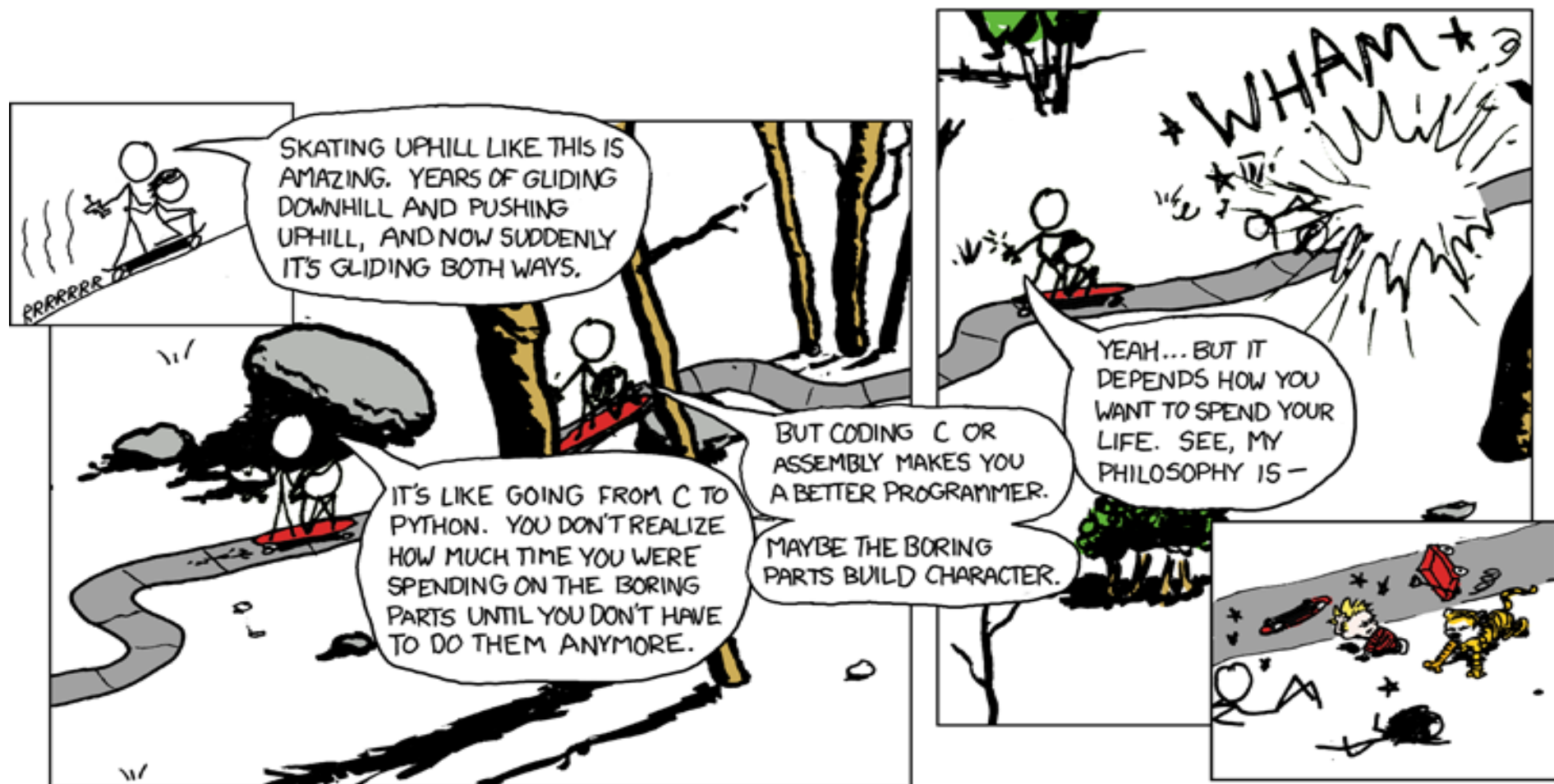
So let's take a closer look at the language itself

# Readability counts

- Every programming language represents a tradeoff between...
  - time it takes **to write** a program (your time)
  - time it takes **to run** a program (computer's time)
- Python prioritizes **your** time



# Python



# Python

For researchers, this means...

- students are less intimidated
- collaboration is easier
- improved transparency

# Outline

1. Overview
2. Ways of using Python
3. Python basics
4. Data set overview
5. Data wrangling
6. Statistics
7. Plotting
8. Experiment creation