Python

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Agenda

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Introduction

- It is general purpose programming language that is often applied in scripting roles.
- It is Programming as well as Scripting language
- It is Object Oriented language
- It is Interpreted language
- It Focus on readability and productivity

Introduction (2)

Python is developed by "Guido van Rossum"

First Release : Feb 1991

Version 1.0 : Jan 1994

Version 2.0 : Oct 2000

Version 3.0 : Dec 2008

Current Version: Python 3.5, Sep 2015

Official Site : https://www.python.org/



Difference between Programming && Scripting

Programming Language	Scripting Language
It is sequence of instructions to perform a particular task.	To write a code to control another software application
 A Program is executed / Compiled a) Converts whole code at a time b) It is faster and requires more memory c) Errors are displayed after entire program is checked d) C, C++, Java 	 A Script is interpreted a) Converts code line by line b) It is slower and requires less memory c) Errors are displayed for every instruction interpreted. d) BASIC, Ruby, Python

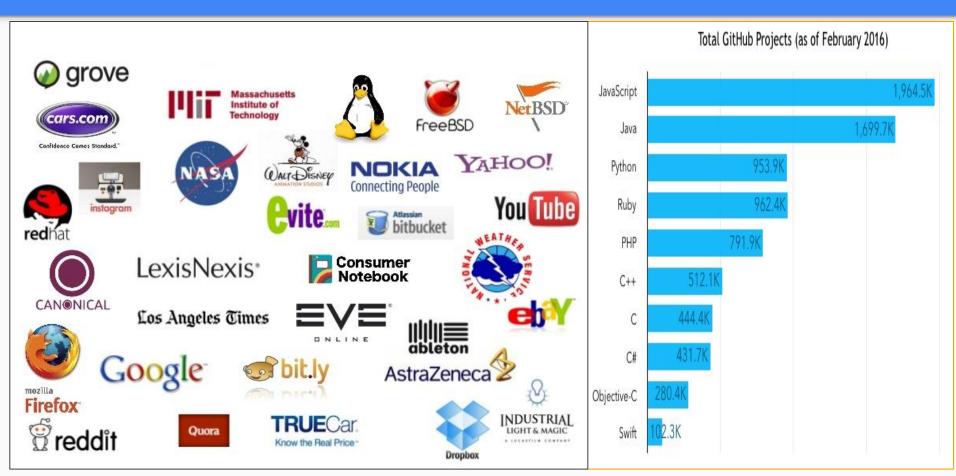
References:

- https://answers.yahoo.com/question/index?qid=20080716213207AAW6OLf
- http://www.slideshare.net/oloofrank/scripting-languages-presentationmichelpatrickfrancis?gid=935b0136-0a0d-43ef-a0b6-98c8ceb2cb16&v=&b=&from_search=2

Why Python

- Easy to learn && Easy to use
- Indentation
- It's Powerful
 - Dynamic typing
 - Library utilities
 - Automatic memory management
- It's Portable
 - Runs virtually every major platform used today
- It's mixable
- It is Interactive Shell
- Platform Independent
- It is free and open source
- Reduce Code length

Who Uses Python



Applications of Python

- System management
- Web Programming
- GUI Development
- Scientific and Numeric
- Database Programming
- Testing Scripts : Automation
- System Administration
- Gaming Development and Robotics ...
- Reference
 - http://www.dummies.com/how-to/content/10-major-uses-of-python.html
 - https://www.python.org/about/apps/

Setup && Running Python

Setup

- Linux (Ubuntu/debian/linuxmint)
 - \$ sudo apt-get install python (2.x)
 - \$ sudo apt-get install python3 (3.x)
 - \$ sudo apt-get install ipython
 - \$ sudo apt-get install ipython3 (https://ipython.org/)

```
$ python --version # To check version of python2.x
```

- \$ python3 --version # To check version of python3.x
- Mac : https://www.python.org/downloads/mac-osx/
- Windows : https://www.python.org/downloads/windows/

Setup && Running Python (2)

Running Python

\$ python # start python 2.x version

```
Python 2.7.6 (default, Jun 22 2015, 17:58:13) [GCC 4.8.2] on linux2 Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information. >>>
```

\$ python3 # start python3.x version

```
Python 3.4.3 (default, Oct 14 2015, 20:28:29) [GCC 4.8.4] on linux Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information. >>>
```

Note: ">>>": is called prompt / python interpreter

Setup && Running Python (3)

Inside python interpreter, type the below

```
Python 2.7.6 (default, Jun 22 2015, 17:58:13)
                                                      Python 3.4.3 (default, Oct 14 2015, 20:28:29)
[GCC 4.8.2] on linux2
                                                      [GCC 4.8.4] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for
                                                      Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for
more information.
                                                      more information.
>>> print "Welcome"
                                                      >>> print("Welcome")
Welcome
                                                      Welcome
>>> x = 10
                                                      >>> x = 10
>>> X
                                                      >>> x
                                                      10
10
>>> # Use quit() or Ctrl-D (i.e. EOF) to exit
                                                      >>> # Use quit() or Ctrl-D (i.e. EOF) to exit
```

Python shebang/hashbang

#!/usr/bin/env python

Setup && Running Python (3)

- Python scripts can be written in text files with the suffix **.py**. The scripts can be read into the interpreter in several ways:
 - 1. \$ python script.py # This will simply execute the script and return to the terminal afterwards
 - 2. \$./script.py # Run as executable
 - 3. \$ python -i script.py # The -i flag keeps the interpreter open after the script is finished running
 - 4. \$ python
 - >>> execfile('script.py') # The execfile command reads in scripts and executes them immediately, as though they had been typed into the interpreter directly
 - 5. \$ python
 - >>> import script # DO NOT add the .py suffix. Script is a module here.

Difference between Python2 && Python3

Python2	Python3
print is statement	print() is function

References:

- http://python-future.org/compatible_idioms.html
- http://sebastianraschka.com/Articles/2014_python_2_3_key_diff.html

Language Basics

- Help
- Comments, Variables
- Strings
- Operators (Math functions)
- Control Structures
 - Conditional Statements
 - Looping Statements
- Lists, Tuples, Dictionaries
- Functions
- Modules
- File I/O
- Exception Handling

Language Advanced

- OOPS
- Regexpressions
- CGI
- Logging / Debugging
- Database Access
- Networking
- GUI Programming
- Misc (TDD, Data Science ...)

References:

https://github.com/sivaram143/python_practice/blob/master/toc.md

Where Can I Learn More

- → Python Add-on Packages: http://pypi.python.org/pypi
- → Python Online compilers
 - http://www.pythontutor.com/visualize.html#mode=edit
 - http://www.tutorialspoint.com/ipython_terminal_online.php
- → Python wikipedia : https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Python_software#Applications
- → Python Slideshare : http://www.slideshare.net/MattHarrison4/learn-90
- → Python IDE: http://stackoverflow.com/questions/81584/what-ide-to-use-for-python
- → Python ebooks
 - http://ebook-dl.com/item/learning_python_5th_edition_mark_lutz/
 - https://it-ebooks.info
- → Python Problems
 - https://projecteuler.net/recent
- → Misc
 - https://www.pylint.org/
 - http://hasgeek.tv
 - http://opensourceforu.com/

Thanks for listening ...