

Patras Codecamp 2019

\$ whoami

Dennis Rodis

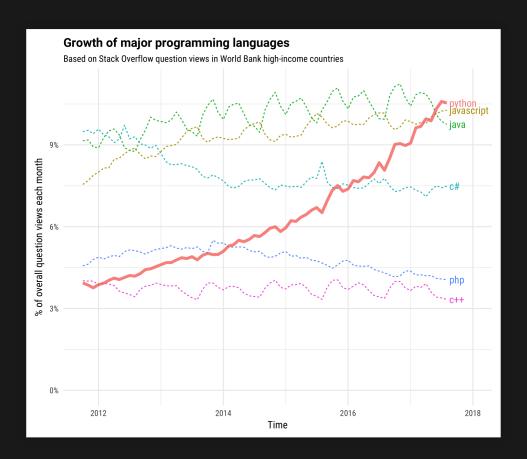
Software engineer / Web developer

Co Founder of Susurrus

Why Python

- Dynamic, Intepreted, Flexible
- High level
- Easy to use
- Easy to learn and read
- Well supported and popular
- Extensive Support Libraries
- Open source

Why Python - Popular



Hint: Python's popularity in data science and machine learning is probably the main driver of its fast growth.

The Incredible Growth of Python

Source: Stack Overflow Blog

Why Python - How is used

- Research
- Data Science, Machine Learning
- Information Security
- Internet of Things
- Web development

- Pre installed on Linux, Mac
- Python Releases for Windows

Python interpreter - Interactive mode

```
$ python
Python 3.5.2 (default, Sep 14 2017, 22:51:06)
[GCC 5.4.0 20160609] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more info
>>>
>>> print('hello world')
hello world
>>>
```

Python syntax

```
some number = 10000
# booleans
true boolean = True
false boolean = False
my_name = "Dennis"
book_price = 15.80
type (some number)
<class 'int'>
```



```
50 - 5*6  # 20

(50 - 5*6) / 4 # 5.0

8 / 5  # 1.6

5 ** 2  # 25

a = 5

a == 5  # True

a != 5  # False

a >= 5  # True

result = width * height

print(result)
```

If/Else

```
x = int(input('Pick a number: '))

if x < 0:
    print('Converting to positive...');
    x = -x

elif x == 0:
    print('Zero')

elif x == 1:
    print('One')

else:
    print('Greater than 1')</pre>
```

For loops

Functions

```
def find_min(a,b):
    if a < b:
        return a
    else:
        return b

print(find_min(3,4))

def greetings(greet="hello", name="there"):
    print(greet + ' ' + name)</pre>
```

Data Structures - Lists, Tuples

```
a list = []
whatever = ['abc', 4.56, [2,3], 'def', 6]'
colors = ['red', 'green', 'blue', 'yellow']
print(colors[0]) # 'red'
print(colors[1]) # 'green'
len(colors)
colors.append('brown')
colors.remove('brown')
for color in colors:
    print(color.upper(), end=" ")  # RED GREEN BLUE YELLOW
```

Data Structures - Dictionaries

```
prices = { 'milk': 3.67, 'bread': 1.67, 'cheese': 4.67 }
print(prices)
print(prices['milk'])
prices['butter'] = 1.95
del prices['butter']
for k, v in prices.items():
   print(k, v)
```

Classes

```
class Car:
    number of wheels = 4
    def init (self, fuel type):
        self.type of tank = fuel type
    def set tank type(self, type of tank):
        self.type of tank = type of tank
    def make noise(self):
        print('VRUUUUUUUM')
tesla = Car('electric')
print(tesla.type of tank)
print(tesla.number of wheels)
```

Classes - Inheritance

```
class Vehicle:
    def __init__ (self, number_of_wheels, fuel_type):
        self.number_of_wheels = number_of_wheels
        self.type_of_tank = fuel_type

class Car(Vehicle):
    def move(self):
        print('Moving...')

tesla = Car(4, 'electric')
print(tesla.number_of_wheels)
```

Import Python modules and packages

```
import datetime
import os
from flask import Flask
from django.db import models
from local module import local class
from local package import local function
from .some module import some class
from . import some class
```

Meet Django

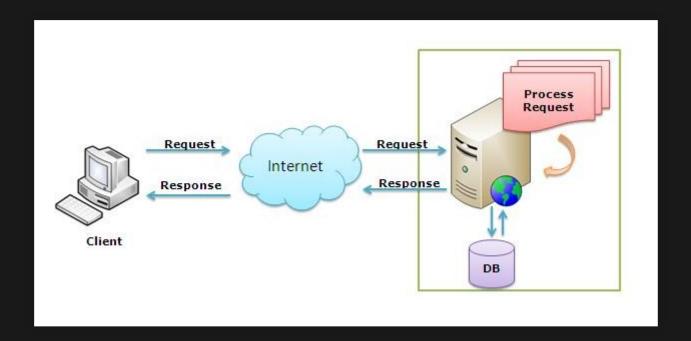
Django is a free and open source web application framework, written in Python. A web framework is a set of components that helps you to develop websites faster and easier.

Why Django

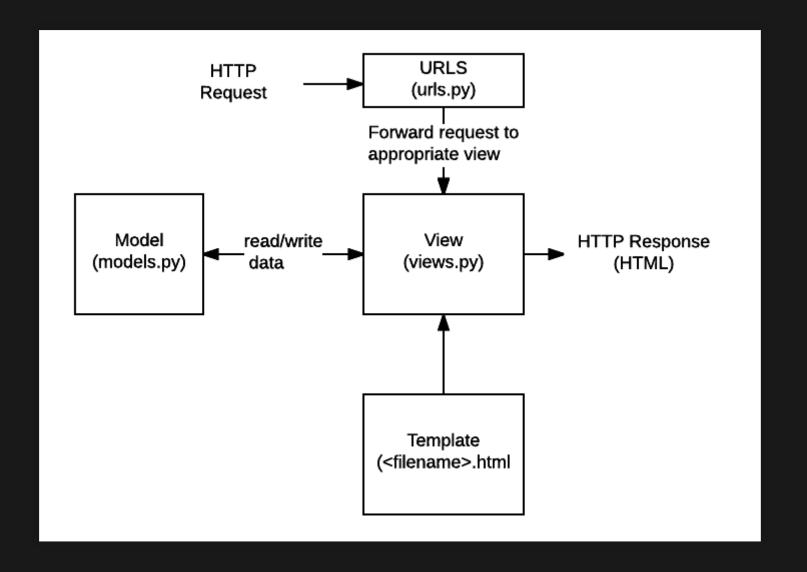
- Fully loaded (Batteries included)
- Powerful Admin panel
- Rich ecosystem
- Secure
- Get started quickly (rapid development)

Provided by Django

- Interacting with databases (ORM)
- Template system
- HTTP libraries
- Administration site
- User authentication and permission
- Forms handling
- Serialising data
- Caching



Architecture



Try Django

https://repl.it/languages/django

Notes

https://github.com/dencorg/quotes/blob/master/NOTES