

# Tour of Python

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In this lesson we'll create two versions of a program that prints a table of corresponding Fahrenheit and Celsius temperatures. Along the way we'll introduce

- ▶ values and variables,
- ▶ control structures,
- ▶ functions, and
- ▶ Python scripts.

Experienced programmers will be ready to begin writing Python programs after this lesson.

Astute readers who know C will recognize this example program from the first chapter of Kernighan and Ritchie's classic *The C Programming Language*.

fahrenheit\_celsius\_v1.py

Type the following code into your text editor, save it as `fahrenheit_celsius_v1.py` and run it:

```
1 lower = 0
2 upper = 300
3 step = 20
4
5 print(f"Fahrenheit Celsius")
6 print(f"-----")
7 fahr = lower
8 while fahr <= upper:
9     celsius = 5 * (fahr - 32) / 9
10    print(f"{fahr:<10} {celsius:>7.1f}")
11    fahr = fahr + step
```

# Values and Variables

In the *assignment statement*:

```
1 lower = 0
```

- ▶ 0 is an `int` literal, that is, the textual representation of an `int` value in Python source code. An `int` literal is a number without a decimal point. A number with a decimal point is a `float` literal.
- ▶ `lower` is a variable which, after the assignment statement, reference an `int` object whose value is 0.
  - ▶ Values are strongly typed – Python will not allow type inconsistencies.
  - ▶ Variables are dynamically typed – variables don't come into existence until they are assigned values and can be reassigned to values of other types; there is no variable declaration in Python.
  - ▶ The types of expressions are not checked until run-time.

# Built-in Functions

`print` is a built-in function in Python. Functions are `Callable` – they are called by placing parentheses after their names. In:

```
1 print("Fahrenheit Celsius")
```

- ▶ The `str` literal `"Fahrenheit Celsius"` is the single *argument* to this call to the `print` function.
- ▶ `str` values can be enclosed in single or double quotes.
- ▶ The `print` function appends a newline character (`\n`) after its argument(s) by default.
  - ▶ `print("Fahrenheit Celsius", end='')` leaves off the ending newline.

## while Loops

`while` is a loop control structure which has the form:

```
1 while <continuation_condition>:  
2     <block>
```

- ▶ `while <continuation_condition>:` is the header and must end with a colon, `:`.
- ▶ `<block>`, also called a *suite* in Python, is executed repeatedly while the `<continuation_condition>` is “truthy” (a Pythonic word for a value that is treated like `True` in a boolean context).
- ▶ `<block>` may be a single statement or sequence of statements and expressions, and must be indented one level beyond the header, typically 4 spaces by the Python style guide, [PEP 8](#).
  - ▶ Python does not use braces or begin-end markers for blocks. Indentation has semantic meaning in Python source code and must be consistent – consistent in indentation amount and in the characters used for indentation; you cannot mix TABs and spaces for indentation in the same source file.

## Active Review – `while` Loops

- ▶ Identify the components of the `while` loop:

```
1 while fahr <= upper:  
2     celsius = 5 * (fahr - 32) / 9  
3     print(f"{fahr:<10} {celsius:>7.1f}")  
4     fahr = fahr + step
```

- ▶ Why is the loop continuation condition guaranteed to become false over successive executions of the loop body?
- ▶ What happens if we change the continuation condition to `fahr < upper`?

## f-Strings

- ▶ `5 * (fahr - 32) / 9` is an arithmetic expression that produces a `float` value due to the `float` division operator, `/`, so `celsius` references a `float` value.
- ▶ `f"{fahr:<10} {celsius:>7.1f}"` is an f-string, short for formatted string literal. The values of expressions enclosed within curly braces are inserted into the string.
  - ▶ `{fahr:<10}` means insert a string containing the value of `fahr`, left-aligned within a 10-character field.
  - ▶ `{celsius:>7.1f}` means insert a strings containing the value of `celsius`, right-aligned in a 7-character field, formatted as a floating-point value with one digit after the decimal point.

### Active Review

- ▶ Experiment with the formatting of the output, e.g., different field widths, alignments, floating-point precision.
  - ▶ You can learn more about f-strings in the [Python documentation on formatted string literals](#) and the [format specification mini-language](#).



fahrenheit\_celsius\_v2.py

Parts of `fahrenheit_celsius_v1.py` are not idiomatic, or “Pythonic”. Create a new version, `fahrenheit_celsius_v2.py`:

```
1 import sys
2
3 def fahrenheit2celsius(f: int) -> float:
4     return 5 * (f - 32) / 9
5
6 def main(args: list[str]) -> None:
7     if len(args) > 1:
8         lower = int(args[1])
9     else:
10         lower = 0
11     upper = int(args[2]) if len(args) > 2 else 300
12     step = int(args[3]) if len(args) > 3 else 20
13
14     print(f"Fahrenheit Celsius")
15     print(f"-----")
16     for f in range(lower, upper, step):
17         c = fahrenheit2celsius(f)
18         print(f"{f:<10} {c:>7.1f}")
19
20 if __name__ == '__main__':
21     print(sys.argv)
22     main(sys.argv)
```

# Program Structure

```
1 import sys
2
3 def fahrenheit2celsius(f: int) -> float:
4     return 5 * (f - 32) / 9
5
6 def main(args: list[str]) -> None:
7     if len(args) > 1:
8         lower = int(args[1])
9     else:
10         lower = 0
11     upper = int(args[2]) if len(args) > 2
12         else 300
13     step = int(args[3]) if len(args) > 3
14         else 20
15
16     print(f"Fahrenheit Celsius")
17     print(f"-----")
18     for f in range(lower, upper, step):
19         c = fahrenheit2celsius(f)
20         print(f"{f:<10} {c:>7.1f}")
21
22 if __name__ == '__main__':
23     print(sys.argv)
24     main(sys.argv)
```

- ← Imports appear at the top of the file by convention.
- ← Functions and classes are next. Definitions must appear before their uses, so the starting point of a Python script is usually at the bottom of the file.
- ← A distinguished "main" function is optional, but recommended. We'll learn why later.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- ← The "if `__name__ == '__main__'`" block is the entry point of the program. We'll learn the details when we learn about modules and programs.

## Imports and `if __name__=='__main__'`

To use members of the `sys` module, we must first import it:

```
1 import sys
```

We then use `sys.argv` in the `if __name__=='__main__'` block.

```
1 if __name__=='__main__':  
2     main(sys.argv)
```

Every `.py` file whose base name is a legal Python identifier is a Python module. As we'll learn in the lesson on modules and programs, the `if __name__=='__main__'` block is the starting point of a script, and is ignored when a module is imported.

# Functions and Type Annotations

In the function header:

```
1 def main(args: list[str]) -> None:
```

- ▶ `def` is a keyword marking a function definition.
- ▶ `main` is the name of the function.
- ▶ `args` is the name of the single function parameter.
- ▶ `: list[str]` is a type annotation that conveys to the programmer that `args` should be a `list` of `str`s. It is ignored by the Python interpreter.
- ▶ `-> None` means that `main` returns `None` when called.

Using built-in generic type annotations such as `list[str]` is [new in Python 3.9](#). You'll still see code (possibly in this course!) that uses the older `List[str]` from the `typing` module.

# Function Calls

When `main` is called:

```
1 if __name__ == '__main__':  
2     main(sys.argv)
```

- ▶ Control is transferred to the first statement inside the `main` function.
- ▶ `args` becomes an alias for `sys.argv` in the `main` function. Formally, `sys.argv` is an *argument* or *actual parameter* and `args` is a *parameter*. In Python people often use *argument* to refer to both.

# Command-Line Arguments

`sys.argv` is a `list[str]` containing the command-line arguments to the `python3` **program**. In the script invocation:

```
1 python3 fahrenheit_celsius_v2.py 30 100 10
```

`sys.argv` has the value `['fahrenheit_celsius_v2.py', '30', '100', '10']`

Note that all the elements of `sys.argv` are `strs`. If we want to treat any of them as a different data type, we must convert them, as we do in:

```
1 lower = int(args[1])
```

The `int()` constructor parses the `str` contained in `args[1]` and, if it's a valid textual representation of an `int`, returns the `int` value.

## Active Review

- ▶ Run your `fahrenheit_celsius_v2.py` script from your OS command-line shell with different values for `lower`, `upper`, and `step`.
  - ▶ If you have been running the script in PyCharm with Ctrl-R, you will need to open a terminal to run it from the OS shell so that you can provide command-line arguments. You can open an OS command shell within PyCharm with Cmd-F12 on macOS, or Alt-F12 on Linux or Windows.
  - ▶ Can you provide command-line arguments for some of the parameters of the script but not others? Which combinations of arguments can you provide on the command line?

## if-else Statements

In the `if-else` statement:

```
1  if len(args) > 1:
2      lower = int(args[1])
3  else:
4      lower = 0
```

- ▶ The `len(args)` function returns the length of the `args` list. Note that `sys.argv` always has the name of the Python script file as its first element, `sys.argv[0]`, so its length is always  $\geq 1$ .
- ▶ `len(args) > 1` has the value `True` if at least one command-line argument was given.
- ▶ If `len(args) > 1` is `True`, the `if` suite is executed, otherwise the `else` suite is executed.

## if-else Expressions

if-else expressions have the form:

```
1 <value1> if <condition> else <value2>
```

It has the value `<value>` if `<condition>` is truthy, and `<value2>` if `<condition>` is falsey.

The expression:

```
1 upper = int(args[2]) if len(args) > 2 else 300
```

is an idiomatic way to give `upper` a default value if one is not provided on the command line.



# For Statements and `range` Objects

```
1 for f in range(lower, upper, step):  
2     c = fahrenheit2celsius(f)  
3     print(f"{f:<10} {c:>7.1f}")
```

- ▶ A `range` object is an iterator that produces successive `ints` from `lower` to `upper`, not including `upper`, in increments of `step`.
  - ▶ E.g., `range(0, 10, 2)` would produce 0, 2, 4, 6, 8.
- ▶ A `for` statement produces a loop in which the loop variable, `f` in this example, assumes the values produced by the iterator after `in` in successive executions of the `for` statement body.

## Active Review

- ▶ Run your updated `fahrenheit_celsius_v2.py`. What is the last Fahrenheit value in the table?
- ▶ Is our updated version a faithful refactoring (redesign which preserves the behavior of the original program) of the original program?
- ▶ How could we modify the new version to match the behavior of the original version?

# Conclusion

When learning or using any language, you need to be familiar with two things: the language specification, and the standard library. As you learn and use Python, keep these links close at hand:

- ▶ [docs.python.org](https://docs.python.org)
- ▶ [The Python Language Reference](#)
  - ▶ You may find [The Python Tutorial](#) a more pleasant coverage of the language.
- ▶ [The Python Standard Library](#)

In the remaining lessons in this course we'll take a deeper dive into all the things we learned in this lesson and more.