



Python: An Introduction

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Agenda

- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ Running Python
- ▶ Python Programming
 - ▶ Variables
 - ▶ Types
 - ▶ Arithmetic operators
 - ▶ Boolean logic
 - ▶ Strings
 - ▶ Printing
- ▶ Exercises

What is python?

- ▶ Object oriented language
- ▶ Interpreted language
- ▶ Supports dynamic data type
- ▶ Independent from platforms
- ▶ Focused on development time
- ▶ Simple and easy grammar
- ▶ High-level internal object data types
- ▶ Automatic memory management
- ▶ It's free (open source)!

Brief History of Python

- ▶ Invented in the Netherlands, early 90s by Guido van Rossum
- ▶ Named after Monty Python
- ▶ Open sourced from the beginning
- ▶ Considered a scripting language, but is much more
- ▶ Scalable, object oriented and functional from the beginning
- ▶ Used by Google from the beginning
- ▶ Increasingly popular

Python's Benevolent Dictator For Life

“Python is an experiment in how much freedom programmers need. Too much freedom and nobody can read another's code; too little and expressive-ness is endangered.”

- Guido van Rossum



Language properties

- ▶ Everything is an object
- ▶ Modules, classes, functions
- ▶ Exception handling
- ▶ Dynamic typing, polymorphism
- ▶ Static scoping
- ▶ Operator overloading
- ▶ Indentation for block structure

High-level data types

- ▶ Numbers: int, long, float, complex
- ▶ Strings: immutable
- ▶ Lists and dictionaries: containers
- ▶ Other types for e.g. binary data, regular expressions, introspection
- ▶ Extension modules can define new “built-in” data types

Why learn python?

- ▶ Fun-to-use "Scripting language"
- ▶ Object-oriented
 - ▶ Highly educational
- ▶ Very easy to learn
- ▶ Powerful, scalable, easy to maintain
 - ▶ high productivity
 - ▶ Lots of libraries
- ▶ Glue language
 - ▶ Interactive front-end for FORTRAN/C/C++ code

Where to use python?

- ▶ System management (i.e., scripting)
- ▶ Graphic User Interface (GUI)
- ▶ Internet programming
- ▶ Database (DB) programming
- ▶ Text data processing
- ▶ Distributed processing
- ▶ Numerical operations
- ▶ Graphics
- ▶ And so on...

Why learn python? (cont.)

- ▶ Reduce development time
- ▶ Reduce code length
- ▶ Easy to learn and use as developers
- ▶ Easy to understand codes
- ▶ Easy to do team projects
- ▶ Easy to extend to other languages