

Case Study: **Python**

Introduction

Dr. Nguyen Hua Phung

HCMC University of Technology, Viet Nam

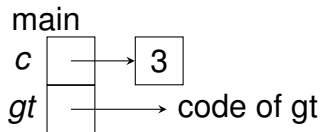
08, 2020

- popular programming language
- created by Guido van Rossum, released in 1991.
- used in many areas: web, software, big data, system scripting,...
- originally implemented in **hybrid model**
- readability:
 - **new line to complete a command**
 - **indentation to define scope**
- static scoping and dynamically typed

```
c = 3
def gt(n):
    if (n == 0 or n == 1):
        return 1
    else:
        return n * gt(n-1)
print(gt(c))
def foo(a):
    return a * c
print(foo(2))
```

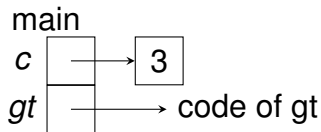
Example

```
c = 3
def gt(n):
    if (n == 0 or n == 1):
        return 1
    else:
        return n * gt(n-1)
print(gt(c))
def foo(a):
    return a * c
print(foo(2))
```



Example

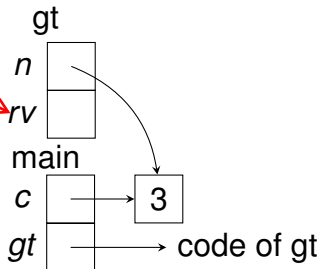
```
c = 3
def gt(n):
    if (n == 0 or n == 1):
        return 1
    else:
        return n * gt(n-1)
print(gt(c))
def foo(a):
    return a * c
print(foo(2))
```



Example

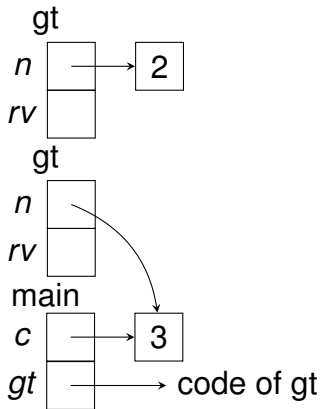
```
c = 3
def gt(n):
    if (n == 0 or n == 1):
        return 1
    else:
        return n * gt(n-1)
print(gt(c))
def foo(a):
    return a * c
print(foo(2))
```

return



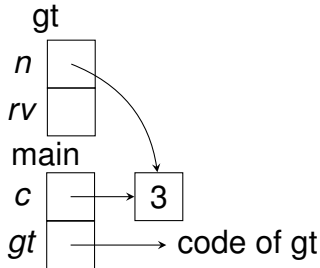
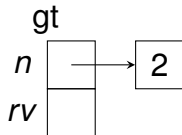
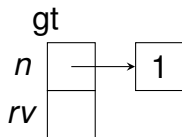
Example

```
c = 3
def gt(n):
    if (n == 0 or n == 1):
        return 1
    else:
        return n * gt(n-1)
print(gt(c))
def foo(a):
    return a * c
print(foo(2))
```



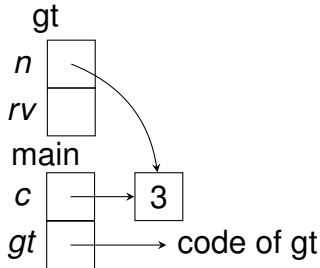
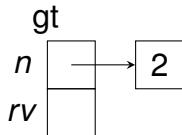
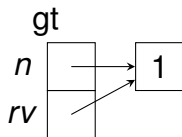
Example

```
c = 3
def gt(n):
    if (n == 0 or n == 1):
        return 1
    else:
        return n * gt(n-1)
print(gt(c))
def foo(a):
    return a * c
print(foo(2))
```



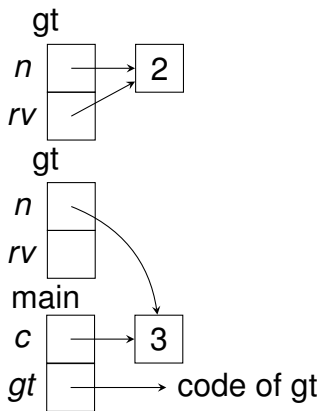
Example

```
c = 3
def gt(n):
    if (n == 0 or n == 1):
        return 1
    else:
        return n * gt(n-1)
print(gt(c))
def foo(a):
    return a * c
print(foo(2))
```



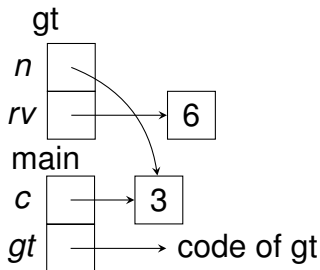
Example

```
c = 3
def gt(n):
    if (n == 0 or n == 1):
        return 1
    else:
        return n * gt(n-1)
print(gt(c))
def foo(a):
    return a * c
print(foo(2))
```



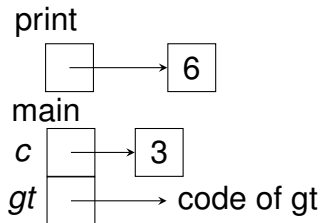
Example

```
c = 3
def gt(n):
    if (n == 0 or n == 1):
        return 1
    else:
        return n * gt(n-1)
print(gt(c))
def foo(a):
    return a * c
print(foo(2))
```



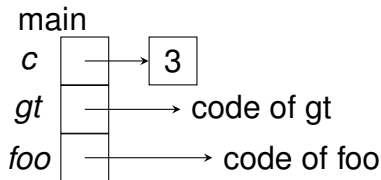
Example

```
c = 3
def gt(n):
    if (n == 0 or n == 1):
        return 1
    else:
        return n * gt(n-1)
print(gt(c))
def foo(a):
    return a * c
print(foo(2))
```



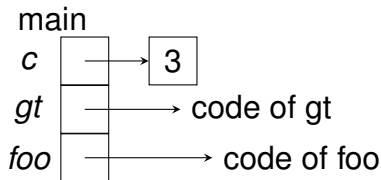
Example

```
c = 3
def gt(n):
    if (n == 0 or n == 1):
        return 1
    else:
        return n * gt(n-1)
print(gt(c))
def foo(a):
    return a * c
print(foo(2))
```



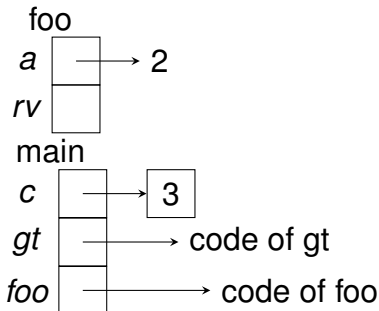
Example

```
c = 3
def gt(n):
    if (n == 0 or n == 1):
        return 1
    else:
        return n * gt(n-1)
print(gt(c))
def foo(a):
    return a * c
print(foo(2))
```



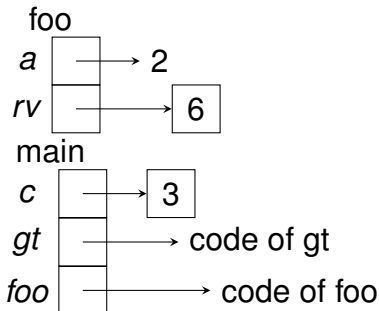
Example

```
c = 3
def gt(n):
    if (n == 0 or n == 1):
        return 1
    else:
        return n * gt(n-1)
print(gt(c))
def foo(a):
    return a * c
print(foo(2))
```



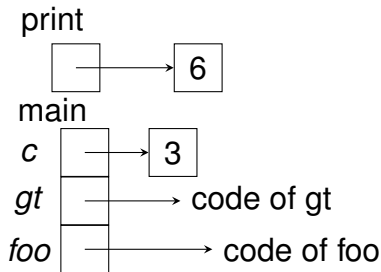
Example

```
c = 3
def gt(n):
    if (n == 0 or n == 1):
        return 1
    else:
        return n * gt(n-1)
print(gt(c))
def foo(a):
    return a * c
print(foo(2))
```



Example

```
c = 3
def gt(n):
    if (n == 0 or n == 1):
        return 1
    else:
        return n * gt(n-1)
print(gt(c))
def foo(a):
    return a * c
print(foo(2))
```



- Variables: Like variables in C++
 - `[a - zA - Z_][a - zA - Z0 - 9_]*`
 - case-sensitive
 - keep a pointer to an object
 - declared by an assignment to the variable
- Comments:
 - Line comment: `#`
 - Block comment: `""" ... """`

- Assignments:
 - `a = 23`
 - `a,b = b,a` (swap)
 - `a = b = c = 23`
- **pass** statement: like empty statement in C++
- **if** statement: use indentation for sub-statements
 - **if** `<exp>`:
 `<stmt-list>`
(**elif** `<exp>`:
 `<stmt-list>`)*
(**else** :
 `<stmt-list>`)?
 - no dangling-else

- **while:** loop when the condition is true
 - **while** <exp>:
 <stmt-list>
[**else** :
 <stmt-list>]
 - **else** block is executed when <exp> becomes false
- **for:** iterates over a sequence
 - **for** <var> **in** <sequence>:
 <stmt-list>
[**else** :
 <stmt-list>]
 - **else** block is executed after iterating all elements of <sequence>
- **break:** like C++ => terminating the loop
- **continue:** like C++ => ignoring the rest of the <stmt-list>

```
for x in range(1,11):  
    if (x == 8): break  
    print(x)  
else: print("loop_full")
```

- User-defined function:

```
def <function name>(<parameters>):  
    <stmt–list>
```

- User-defined function:

```
def <function name>(<parameters>):  
    <stmt—list>
```

- Example

```
def giaithua(n):  
    if n == 0 or n == 1: return 1  
    else: return n * giaitthua(n-1)
```

- User-defined function:

```
def <function name>(<parameters>):  
    <stmt—list>
```

- Example

```
def giaithua(n):  
    if n == 0 or n == 1: return 1  
    else: return n * giaithua(n-1)
```

- Built-in functions or libraries:

```
import <module>  
from <module> import <items>  
from <module> import *
```


- User-defined function:

```
def <function name>(<parameters>):  
    <stmt–list>
```

- Example

```
def giaithua(n):  
    if n == 0 or n == 1: return 1  
    else: return n * giaithua(n-1)
```

- Built-in functions or libraries:

```
import <module>  
from <module> import <items>  
from <module> import *
```

- Example

```
import functools  
functools.reduce(lambda x,y:x + y,[1,2,3])
```

- [1] Python Tutorial, <http://w3schools.com/python>, 10 08 2020.
- [2] Python Programming Language, <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-programming-language/>, 10 08 2020.
- [3] Python Tutorial, <https://www.tutorialspoint.com/python>, 10 08 2020.
- [4] Introduction to Python 3, <https://realpython.com/python-introduction/>, 10 08 2020.