### Python Coding Practice

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#### For Your Information

- Created by: Guido van Rossum, 1989-1991
- Why: The creator wanted something easy to use.
- Is it really that easy? Yes (and no)
- Very readable with little memory management.
- https://people.sc.fsu.edu/~jburkardt/
- https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/index.html
- https://www.tutorialsteacher.com/python
- https://www.w3schools.com/python/default.asp
- https://www.tutorialspoint.com/python/ ← great place to start.

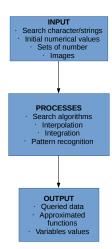
#### A Little More About Python

- Python2 → Python3; support for Python2 will end 2020.
- Python is fully object oriented. Everything is considered object.
- ullet Famous for Al and machine learning  $\longrightarrow$  Pytorch, Keras, TensorFlow
- ullet Interpreter language but can be compiled  $\longrightarrow$  Cython, Numba
- Very well documented. Every module/libraries are documented online.
- Package management by package installer → pip, pip3
- pip ---> https://pypi.org/project/pip/
- Python Package Index → pypi, https://pypi.org/
- https://github.com/ ← another place to look.

#### A Little Bit About Anaconda

- No, its not a different programming language.
- Anaconda is a complete environment for Python programming.
- Most major scientific package (NumPy, SciPy etc) are included.
- Package installer conda user@pc-name: \(^/\) conda install any\_package
- https://www.anaconda.com/

### Before we get started, does anyone want to get out?



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- Coding paradigm
  - programming language == English (sorry, Mandarin not required)
  - syntax is based on English
  - coding is a reduction of English instructions
- Syntax must be remembered
  - read the manual → documentations are vital
  - memorize THE MOST COMMONLY USED syntax only
  - good algorithm will always beats bad algorithm
- I don't remember every syntax so you have to bare with me  $\stackrel{\frown}{\underline{\cdot \cdot}}$

#### Hello, Python!

Symbols to remember.

```
1 #everything about the basics
3 111
4 This is how you put a long comment.
5 : <- colon
6 : <- semi-colon
7 () <-parentheses
8 [] <-brackets</pre>
9 {} <- braces
10 # <- hash sign
11 ' <- apostrophe
12 " <- quote mark
13 . . . . .
14 Thats about everything you need to know/remember
15 ,,,
```

#### Hello, Python!

The print() function.

```
print("Hello, world!")
print("Hello, Python 3\n") # "\n"; next line
3 \text{ money} = 4.0
4 print ("I have %f B, in a yacht somewhere"%money)
5 \text{ var} 0 = 1
6 \text{ var} 1 = 1.07
7 print ("To print float number %f and integer %d"%(
      var1, var0))
8 str1 = "Another way "
9 str2 = "to add something."
print(str1+str2)
print(str1+"\t"+str2) # "\t" for tab spacing
```

file: py-hello.py

# Loop in Python3

#### for-loop

```
1 #Example of simple loop
2 import numpy as np
3 \text{ imax} = 64
4 a = np.ndarray(shape=(imax), dtype=float)
5 for i in range(imax):
 a[i] = 1.0
```

# Loop in Python3

• Loop with string data.

```
words = ['l', 'me', 'you', 'him']
2 for w in words:
print(w, len(w))
```

## Loop in Python3

• while-loop.

```
i i=1
while i <6:
print(i)
i +=1

i=1
while i <6:
print(i)
if i==4:
break
i +=1</pre>
```

file: py-while.py

#### Standard template

- This is a standard template slide.
- Modify by adding items.

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# Thank You! Questions?