

Core Python: Getting Started

INSTALLING AND STARTING PYTHON



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Overview



Install Python on your system

Write basic Python code

Get acquainted with Python
programming culture

**Never forget the origins of the name of
the language**

Python Release Timeline

2007

2008

2009

2010

2011

2012

2013

2014

2015

2016

2017

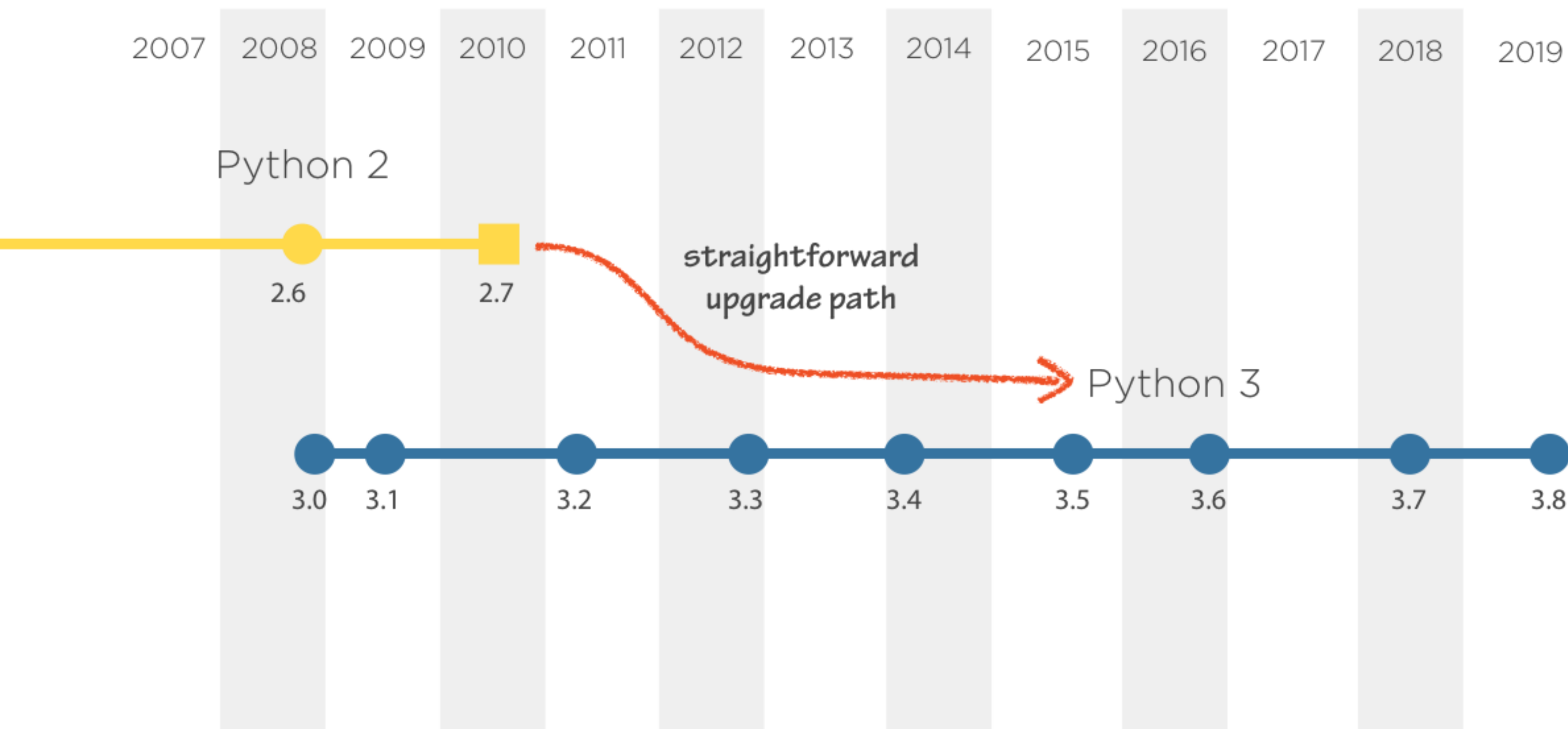
2018

2019

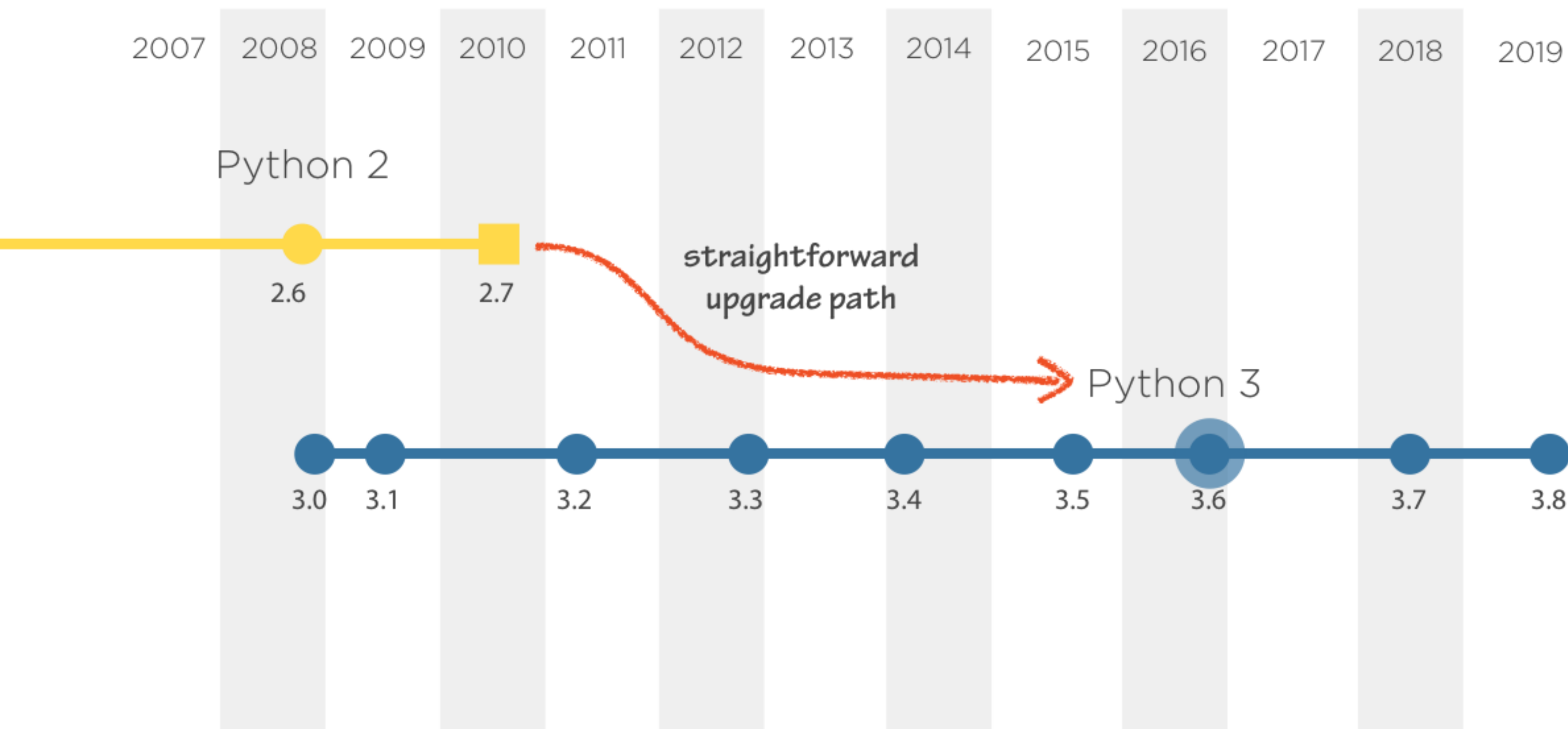
Python 2

Python 3

Python Release Timeline



Python Release Timeline



Obtaining and Installing Python 3

Portable across Operating Systems



Windows



macOS



Linux

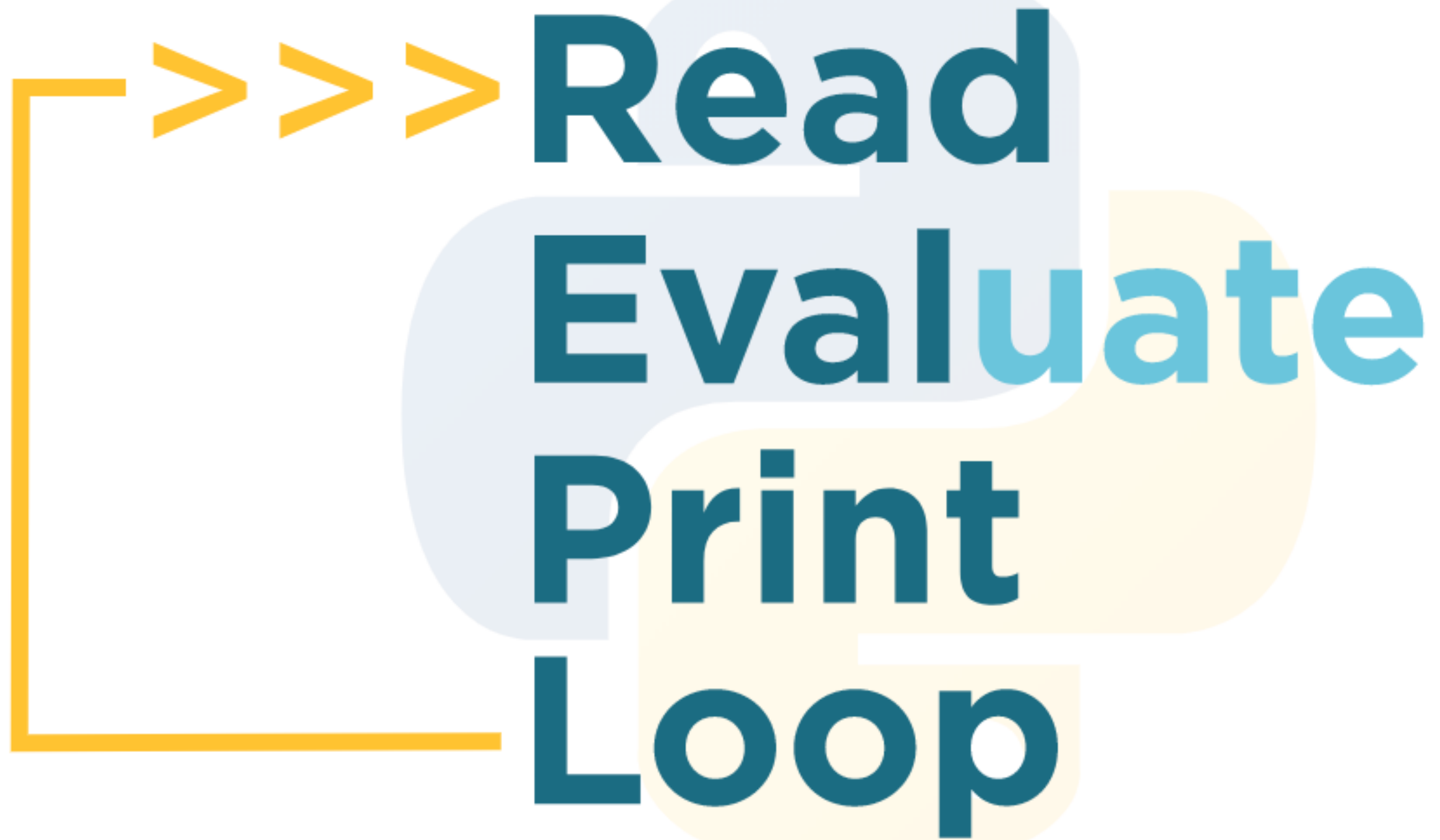
Installation on Windows

Installation on macOS

Installation on Linux

Interactive Python

Interactive Python





REPL

Printing in Python 2 and Python 3

```
print "Python 2"
```

Significant Whitespace

```
$ python
```

```
Python 3.7.4 (default, Oct 17 2019, 14:41:32)
```

```
[Clang 10.0.1 (clang-1001.0.46.4)] on darwin
```

```
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
```

```
>>> for i in range(5):
```

```
...     x = i * 10
```

```
...     print(x)
```

```
...
```

```
0
```

```
10
```

```
20
```

```
30
```

```
40
```

```
>>>
```

Significant Whitespace



Significant Whitespace



**Requires readable
code**



No clutter



**Human and
computer can't get
out of sync**

Significant Whitespace Rules

1. Prefer **four spaces**
2. **Never** mix spaces and tabs
3. Be **consistent** on consecutive lines
4. Only deviate to **improve** readability

Programming as Guido ~~intended~~ it
indented

Python Culture

The Zen of Python

```
>>> import this  
The Zen of Python, by Tim Peters
```

```
Beautiful is better than ugly.  
Explicit is better than implicit.  
Simple is better than complex.  
Complex is better than complicated.  
Flat is better than nested.  
Sparse is better than dense.  
Readability counts.  
Special cases aren't special enough to break the rules.  
Although practicality beats purity.  
Errors should never pass silently.  
Unless explicitly silenced.  
In the face of ambiguity, refuse the temptation to guess.  
There should be one-- and preferably only one --obvious way to do it.  
Although that way may not be obvious at first unless you're Dutch.  
Now is better than never.  
Although never is often better than *right* now.  
If the implementation is hard to explain, it's a bad idea.  
If the implementation is easy to explain, it may be a good idea.  
Namespaces are one honking great idea -- let's do more of those!  
>>>
```

Moment of Zen

Readability Counts

Clarity matters
So readability makes
For valuable code



Using the Standard Library



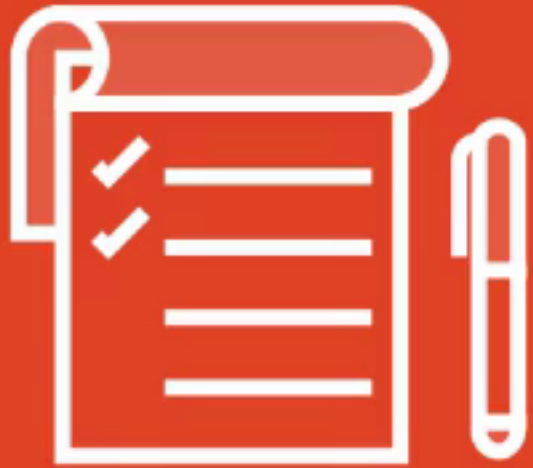
Batteries Included

The `import` keyword

```
import module_name
```

```
>>> from math import factorial
>>> factorial(n) / (factorial(k) * factorial(n - k))
10.0
>>> from math import factorial as fac
>>> fac(n) / (fac(k) * fac(n - k))
10.0
>>> fac(n) // (fac(k) * fac(n - k))
10
>>> 2**31 - 1
2147483647
>>> fac(13)
6227020800
>>> fac(13) > 2**31 - 1
True
>>> n = 100
>>> k = 2
>>> fac(n) // (fac(k) * fac(n - k))
4950
>>> fac(n)
93326215443944152681699238856266700490715968264381621468592963895217599993229915
608941463976156518286253697920827223758251185210916864000000000000000000000000
>>> len(str(fac(n)))
158
>>>
```

Summary



Download and install Python

Start the Python REPL

Evaluate simple expressions

The role of underscore in the REPL

How to use `print()`

- Output is a side-effect

Exiting the REPL

Summary



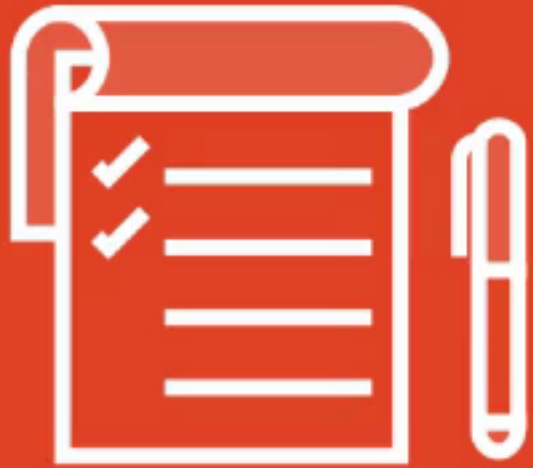
Significant whitespace

- Colons and indentation
- Advantages of significant whitespace
- Rules for indentations

Python culture

- The Zen of Python
- "Readability Counts"

Summary



Importing standard library modules

- `import from`
- `from module import name`
- `from module import name as name2`

Using Python's help system

`math.factorial`