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foss.ntua

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Outline

nemo,mastergreg foss.ntua
Python Tutorial

What is Python?

Python is an easy to learn, powerful programming language. It has efficient high-level data structures and a simple but effective approach to object-oriented programming. Pythons elegant syntax and dynamic typing, together with its interpreted nature, make it an ideal language for scripting and rapid application development in many areas on most platforms.

In a few words, Python,

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- has Vast Libraries
- ▶ is Simple and non-obtrucive

Why?

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- You can develop rapidly
- Interface with C libraries

Must and Must Not

Search first code less



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- Import only what you need

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- Import only what you need
- Run pychecker on your code

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Numeric types

▶ int (up to 10³⁰⁸!!!!)

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- ► = (assign)

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>>> 'Hello' + 'World'
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```
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```

Unicode Strings:

```
>>> ur'Hello\u0020World !'
u'Hello World !'
```

```
>>> a = ['spam', 'eggs', 100, 1234]
>>> a
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Comprehension:

```
for i in a: print i
```

Tuples

Immutable (just as strings)

Tuples

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- ► Indexed



Tuples

- Immutable (just as strings)
- Indexed
- Nested



```
>>> basket = ['apple', 'orange', 'apple', 'pear', 'orange', 'banana']
>>> set(basket)
set(['orange', 'pear', 'apple', 'banana'])
```

A set is an unordered collection with no duplicate elements.

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Operators:

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- Operators:
 - a b (in a but not in b)
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 - a ^b (in a or b but not in both)

Dictionaries

Maps of objects



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Easy to create

```
>>> dict([('sape', 4139), ('guido', 4127), ('jack', 4098)]) {'sape': 4139, 'jack': 4098, 'guido': 4127}
```

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```
>>> dict([('sape', 4139), ('guido', 4127), ('jack', 4098)]) {'sape': 4139, 'jack': 4098, 'guido': 4127}
```

Simple to use

```
>>> tel = dict([('sape', 4139), ('guido', 4127), ('jack', 4098)])
>>> tel['jack']
4098
```