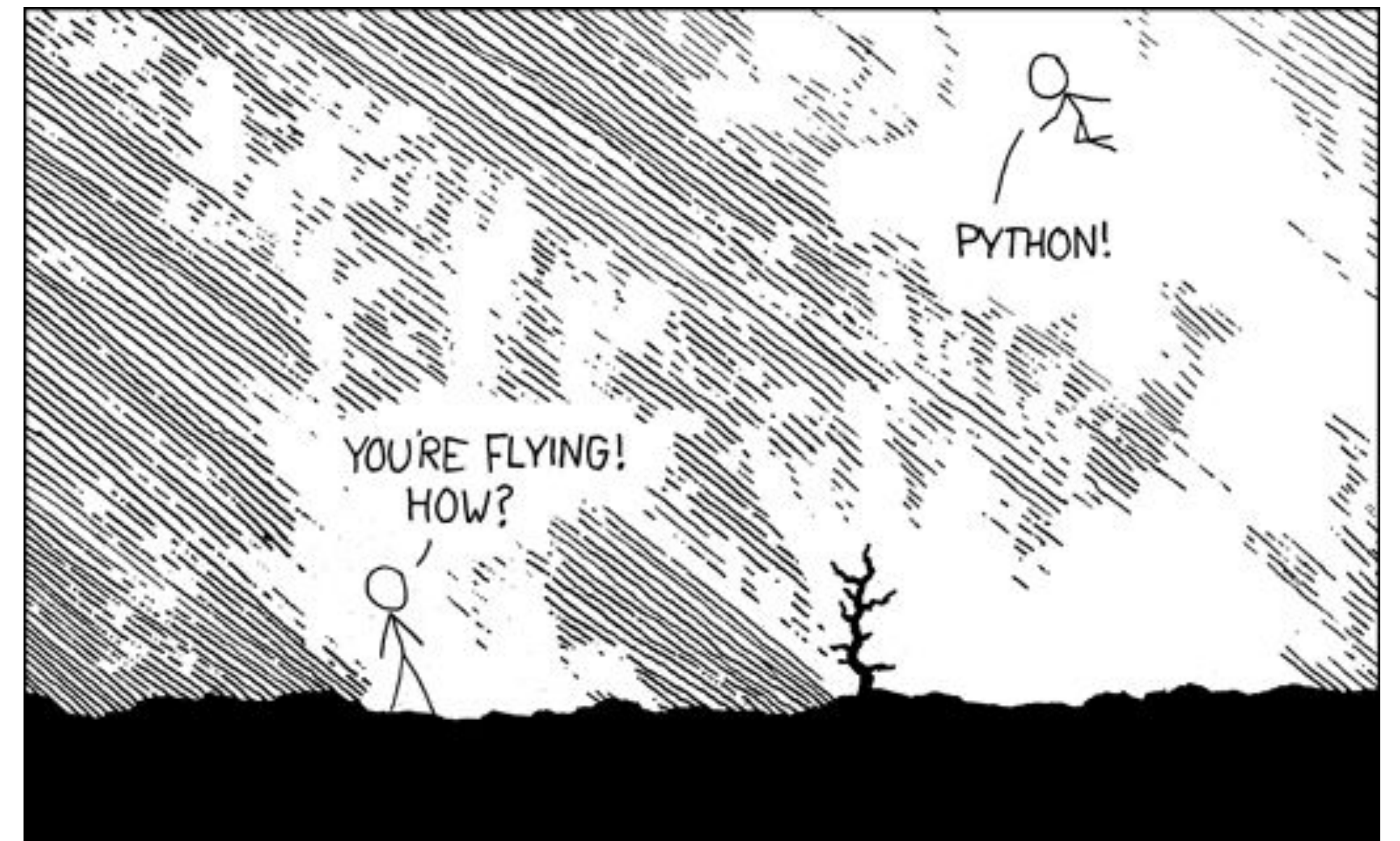


# Python Scripting - Part 1

Spring 2023  
PCfB Class 4  
February 10, 2023

webs





# Outline

- Why Python?
- Data types
- Variables
- Methods

# Why Python?

# Enhanced readability

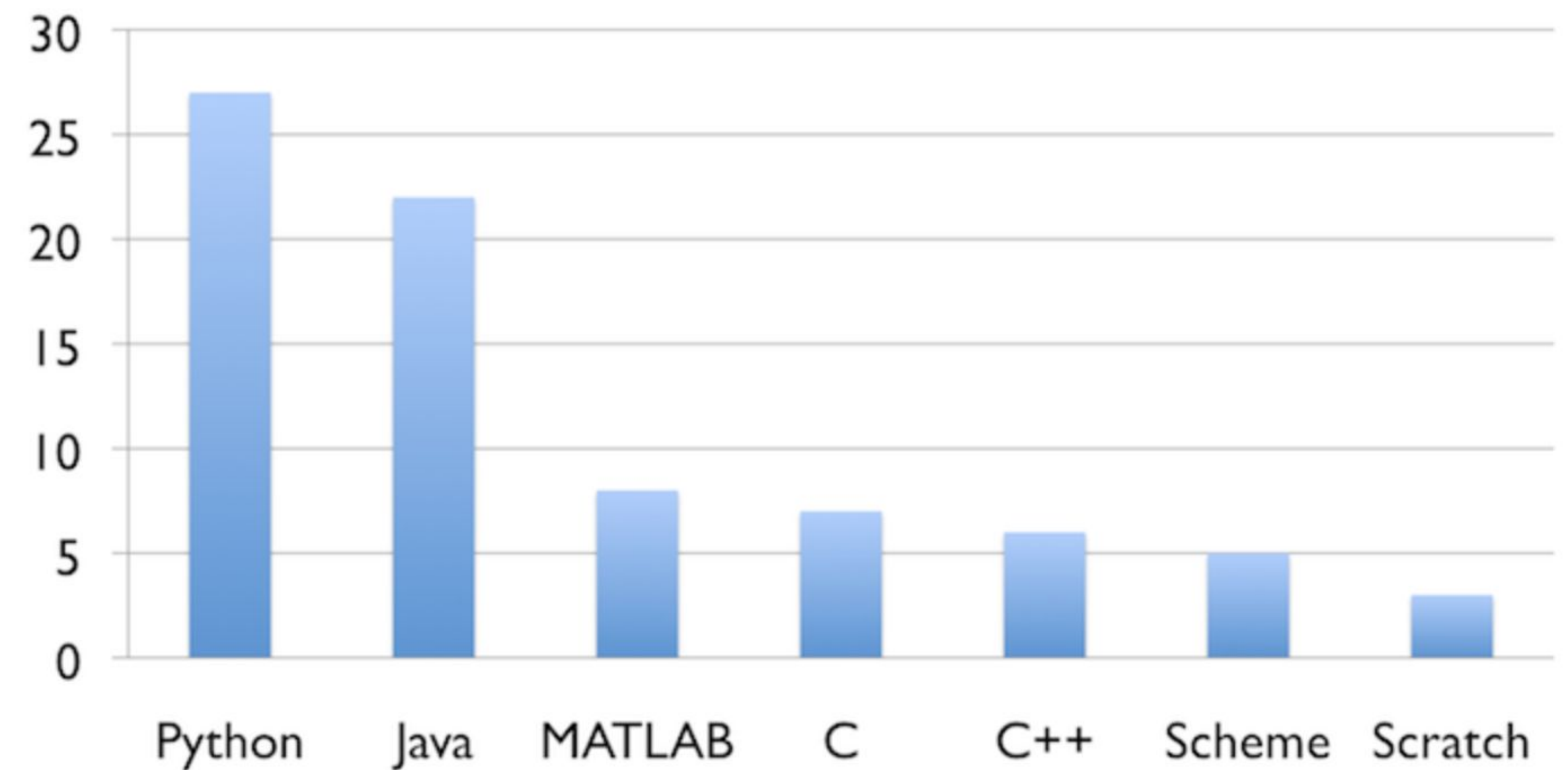
## PYTHON

```
print('hello world')
```

## JAVA

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("hello world");  
    }  
}
```

Number of top 39 U.S. computer science departments that use each language to teach introductory courses



Analysis done by Philip Guo ([www.pgbovine.net](http://www.pgbovine.net)) in July 2014, last updated 2014-07-29

# Still very powerful

NETFLIX

Google



Dropbox



Instagram

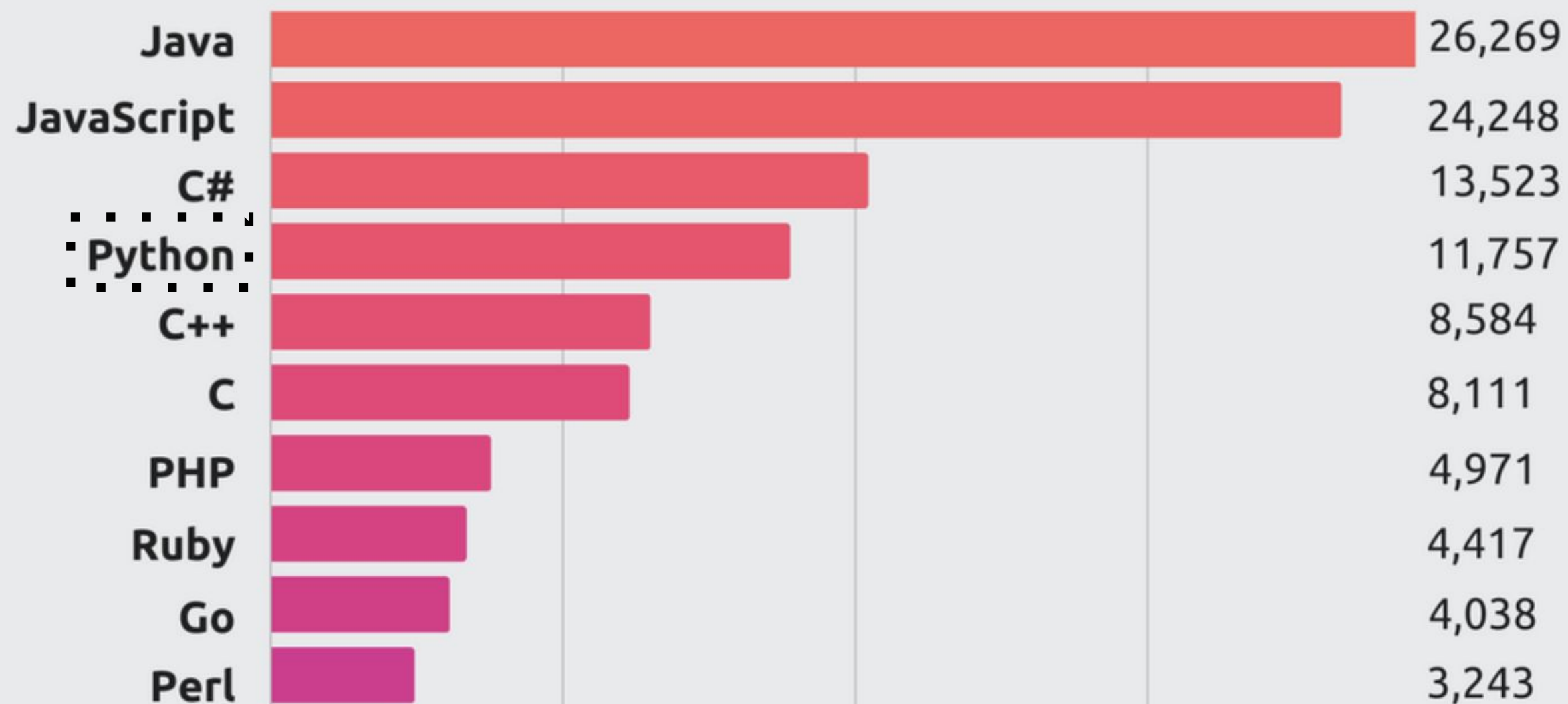




# Very popular

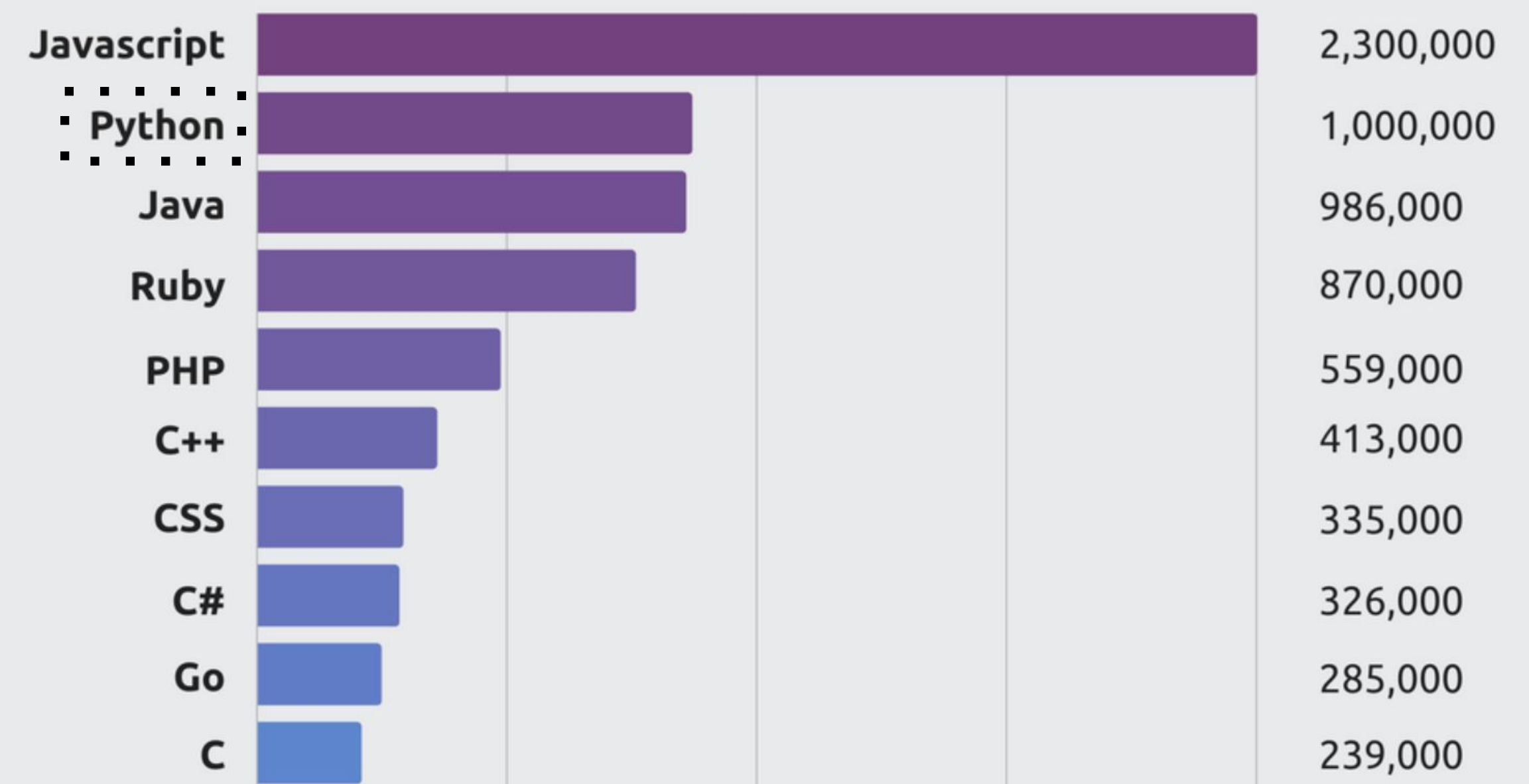
## Most In-Demand Languages

Indeed Job Openings - Dec. 2017



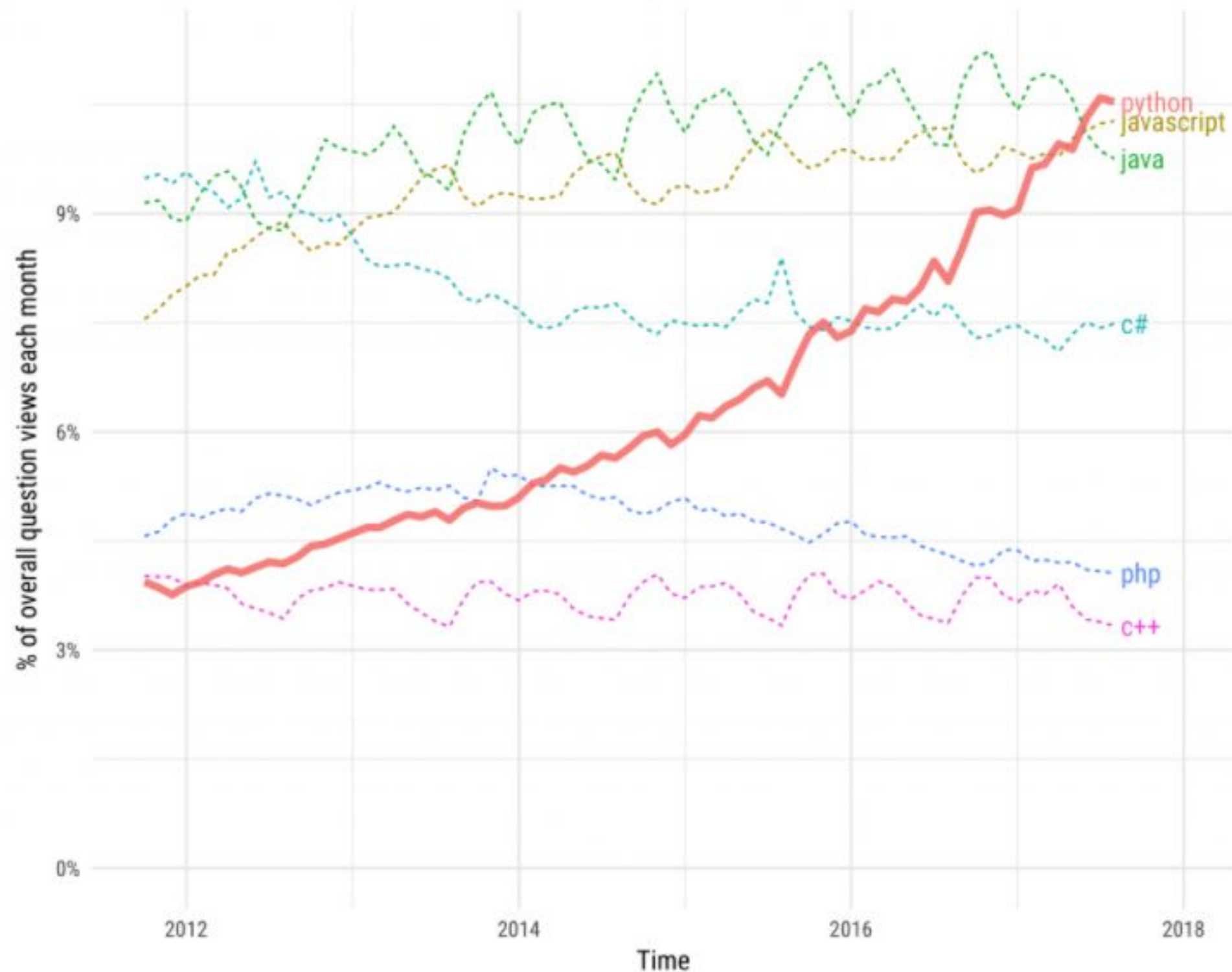
## Most Pull Requests 2017

GitHub



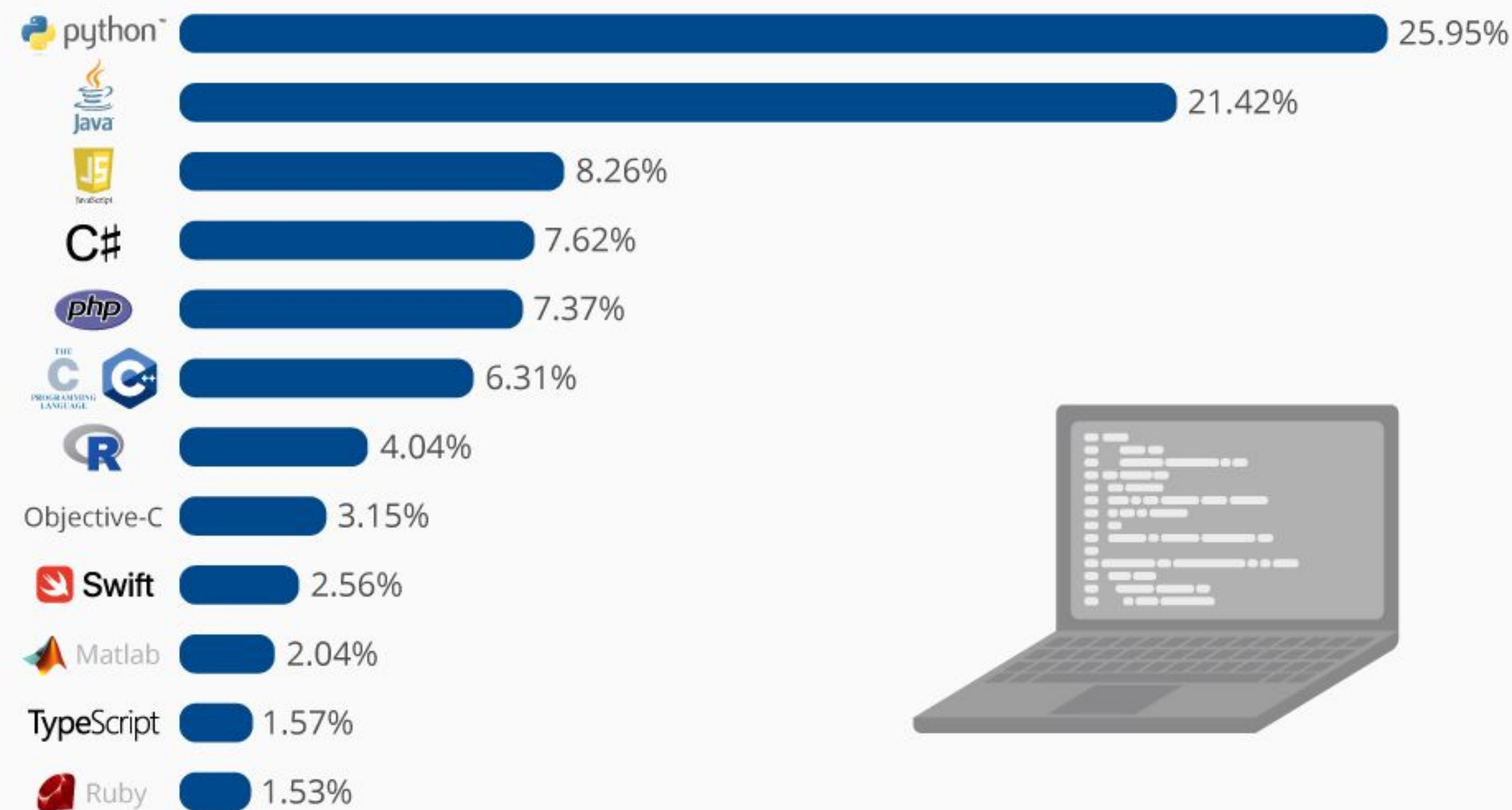
## Growth of major programming languages

Based on Stack Overflow question views in World Bank high-income countries



## The Most Popular Programming Languages

Share of the most popular programming languages in the world\*





vs.





## PYTHON 2

### ← Legacy

It is still entrenched in the software at certain companies

### 2 Library

Many older libraries built for Python 2 are not forwards-compatible

### 0100 0001 ASCII

Strings are stored as ASCII by default

### ≈ 5/2=2

It rounds your calculation down to the nearest whole number

print "hello"

Python 2 print statement

## PYTHON 3

### Future →

It will take over Python 2 by 2020

### Library 3

Many of today's developers are creating libraries strictly for use with Python 3

### Unicode 0000 0000 0100 0001

Text strings are Unicode by default

### 5/2=2.5 =

The expression 5 / 2 will return the expected result

print ("hello")

The print statement has been replaced with a print () function

# PYTHON 2.X



# PYTHON 3.X

```
>>> print "Hello World!"
Hello World!
>>> print 3/2
1
>>> variable = 123456789
>>> print (type(variable))
<type 'int'>
```

```
>>> print ("Hello World!")
Hello World!
>>> print (3/2)
1.5
>>> variable = 123456789
>>> print (type(variable))
<class 'int'>
```

# Ways to use Python

## **1. Stand-alone scripts**

- Code saved in text file, executed on command line
- As described in PCfB book

## **2. Interactive mode via command line**

- Enter commands 1-by-1 on command line
- Good for testing

## **3. Jupyter notebook**

- Rich, web-based interface; results presented inline
- Good for teaching purposes and sharing code



# Interactive development environments (IDEs)

C:/Users/TestUser/Documents/Spyder - Spyder (Python 3.6)

File Edit Search Source Run Debug Consoles Projects Tools View Help

Project explorer

Editor - C:/Users/TestUser/Downloads/16740156420fb678bb5ba67c3ee3aae4-551407feca17b0f67bb9f85687f4db8d1b953678/16740156420fb6...

Outline

Variable explorer

temp.py interpolation.py \_init\_.py umd\_helper.py umd\_main.py README.md

```
6
7 import pylab
8 from numpy import cos, linspace, pi, sin, random
9 from scipy.interpolate import splprep, splev
10
11 %% Generate data for analysis
12
13 # Make ascending spiral in 3-space
14 t = linspace(0, 1.75 * 2 * pi, 100)
15
16 x = sin(t)
17 y = cos(t)
18 z = t
19
20 # Add noise
21 x += random.normal(scale=0.1, size=x.shape)
22 y += random.normal(scale=0.1, size=y.shape)
23 z += random.normal(scale=0.1, size=z.shape)
24
25
26 %% Perform calculations
27
28 # Spline parameters
29 smoothness = 3.0 # Smoothness parameter
30 k_param = 2 # Spline order
31 nests = -1 # Estimate of number of knots needed (-1 = maximal)
32
33 # Find the knot points
34 knot_points, u = splprep([x, y, z], s=smoothness, k=k_param, nests=-1)
35
36 # Evaluate spline, including interpolated points
37 xnew, ynew, znew = splev(linspace(0, 1, 400), knot_points)
38
39
40 %% Plot results
41
42 # TODO: Rewrite to avoid code smell
43 pylab.subplot(2, 2, 1)
44 data, = pylab.plot(x, y, 'bo-', label='Data with X-Y Cross Section')
45 fit, = pylab.plot(xnew, ynew, 'r-', label='Fit with X-Y Cross Section')
46 pylab.legend()
47 pylab.xlabel('x')
48 pylab.ylabel('y')
49
50 pylab.subplot(2, 2, 2)
51 data, = pylab.plot(x, z, 'bo-', label='Data with X-Z Cross Section')
52 fit, = pylab.plot(xnew, znew, 'r-', label='Fit with X-Z Cross Section')
53 pylab.legend()
54 pylab.xlabel('x')
```

Variable explorer

Name	Type	Size	Value
array_int8	int8	(2, 3)	Min: -7 Max: 6
array_uint32	uint32	(2, 2, 3)	Min: 1 Max: 7
bars	container.BarContainer	20	BarContainer object of matplotlib.conta...
df	DataFrame	(3, 2)	Column names: bools, ints
filename	str	1	C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packa...
list_test	list	2	[Dataframe, Numpy array]
nrows	int	1	344
r	float64	1	7.611082589334796
radii	float64	(20,)	Min: 0.4983036638535687 Max: 9.856848974942551
region	tuple	2	(slice, slice)
rgb	float64	(45, 45, 4)	Min: 0.0 Max: 1.0
series	Series	(1,)	Series object of pandas.core.series mod...
test_none	NoneType	1	NoneType object of builtins module

Variable explorer Help File explorer Find in files Breakpoints Static code analysis Profiler Online help

IPython console

Console 1/A Console 2/A Custom Name/A 00:34:13

```
...
... ls = LightSource(270, 45)
... # To use a custom hillshading mode, override the built-in shading
... # in the rgb colors of the shaded surface calculated from "shade".
... rgb = ls.shade(z, cmap=cm.gist_earth, vert_exag=0.1, blend_mode='soft')
... surf = ax.plot_surface(x, y, z, rstride=1, cstride=1, facecolors=rgb,
... linewidth=0, antialiased=False, shade=False)
...
... plt.show()
```

In [12]:

IPython console History log Internal console

Permissions: RW End-of-lines: LF Encoding: UTF-8 Line: 26 Column: 4 Memory: 49 % CPU: 15 %





# Data types



# Data types

String

Integer

Floating point

Boolean

# Converting between types

String

Integer

Floating point

Boolean



# Data containers

# List

[1, '1', 'one', [1, 2]]



# Dictionary

{1: 'one' , 2: 'two' , 3: 'three' }

# Variables







# Methods



# Dot notation



# dir()

```
['__add__', '__class__', '__contains__', '__delattr__', '__delitem__', '__dir__',  
 '__doc__', '__eq__', '__format__', '__ge__', '__getattr__', '__getitem__', '__gt__',  
 '__hash__', '__iadd__', '__imul__', '__init__', '__init_subclass__', '__iter__', '__le__',  
 '__len__', '__lt__', '__mul__', '__ne__', '__new__', '__reduce__', '__reduce_ex__',  
 '__repr__', '__reversed__', '__rmul__', '__setattr__', '__setitem__', '__sizeof__',  
 '__str__', '__subclasshook__', 'append', 'clear', 'copy', 'count', 'extend', 'index', 'insert',  
 'pop', 'remove', 'reverse', 'sort']
```

# #Comment, #comment, #comment

- Used to:
  - Guide others through your script
  - Indicate assumptions being made
  - Document changes made across versions
- You really can't have too many comments!
- Most will probably be more useful to YOU than others

Demo