

# Part II: Python

# Python is one of the most popular general-purpose programming languages

Rank	Language	Ratings
1	Java	20.5%
2	C	14.6%
3	C++	6.7%
4	C#	4.3%
<b>5</b>	<b>Python</b>	<b>4.3%</b>
6	PHP	2.8%
7	Visual Basic.Net	2.6%
8	JavaScript	2.3%
9	Perl	2.3%
10	Ruby	2.2%

# Python has many applications

- Web development
- Application development
- Computer graphics
- Scientific computing
  - Bioinformatics
  - Machine learning
  - Simulations

<https://www.python.org/about/quotes/>

# We use the Anaconda Python distribution

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IPython QtConsole

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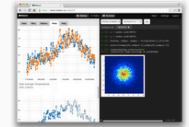
## spyder-app

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### Wakari



### Notebook Gallery



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### Documentation





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Simple python console  
for small problems



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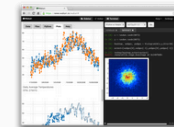
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### Wakari



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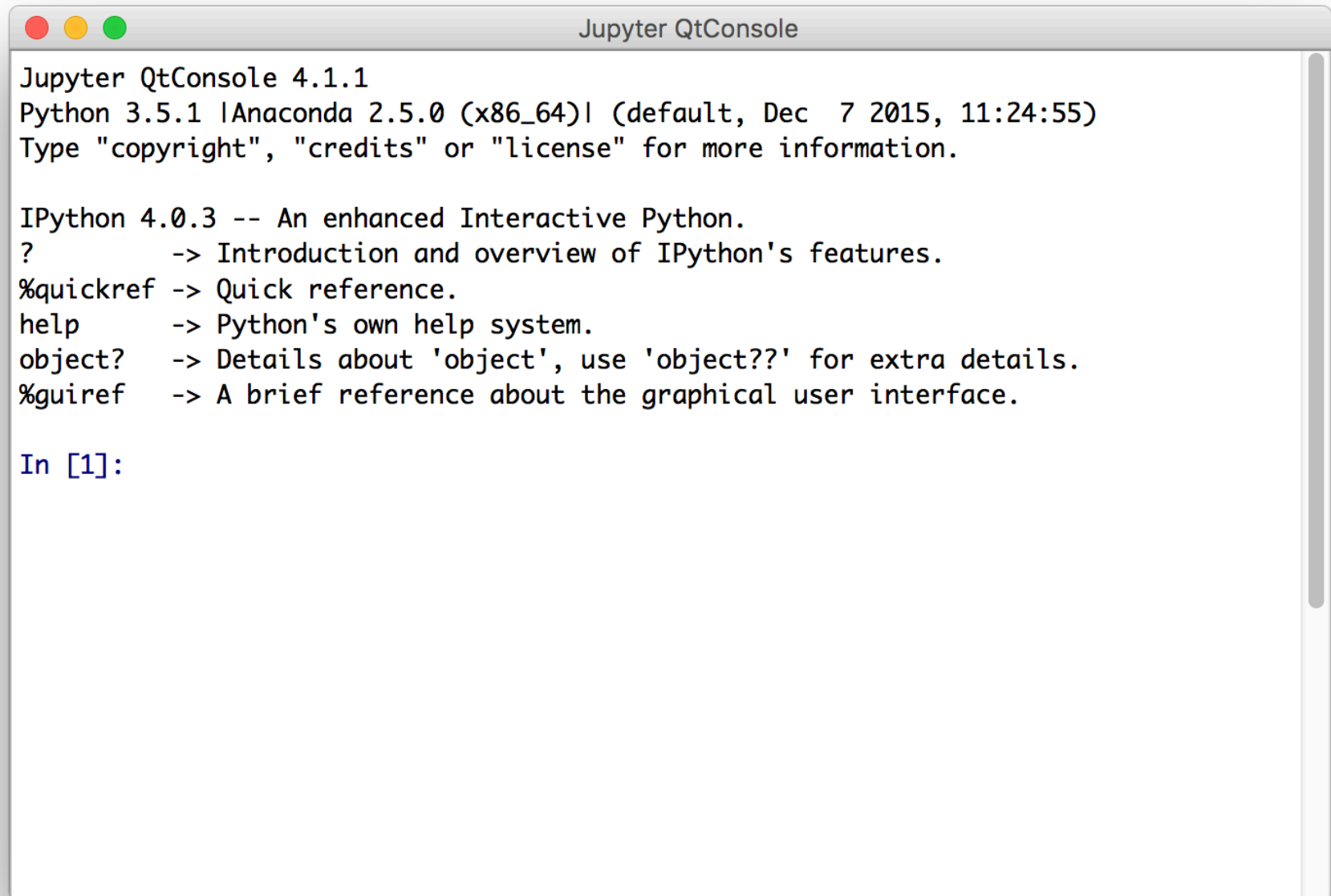
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# IPython QtConsole



The screenshot shows a window titled "Jupyter QtConsole" with a standard macOS-style title bar (red, yellow, and green buttons). The window contains the following text:

```
Jupyter QtConsole 4.1.1
Python 3.5.1 |Anaconda 2.5.0 (x86_64)| (default, Dec 7 2015, 11:24:55)
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.

IPython 4.0.3 -- An enhanced Interactive Python.
?                -> Introduction and overview of IPython's features.
%quickref        -> Quick reference.
help             -> Python's own help system.
object?         -> Details about 'object', use 'object??' for extra details.
%gui?            -> A brief reference about the graphical user interface.

In [1]:
```



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## spyder-app

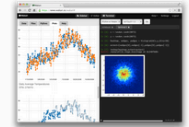
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**Similar to R Studio, but not as full featured.**

### Wakari



### Notebook Gallery



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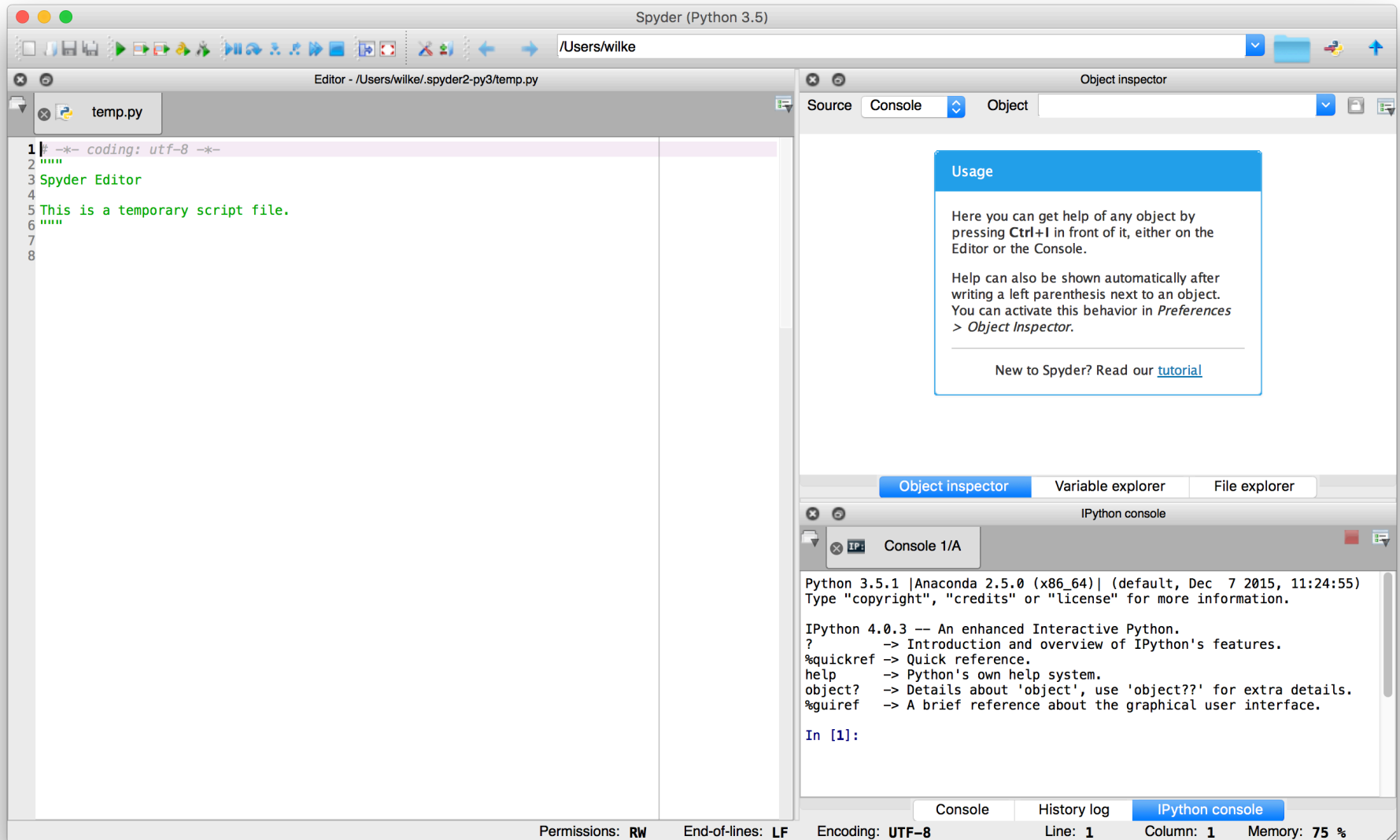


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# Spyder





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## ipython-notebook

IPython Notebook

Mix text and python code,  
similar to R Markdown

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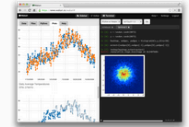
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### Wakari



### Notebook Gallery



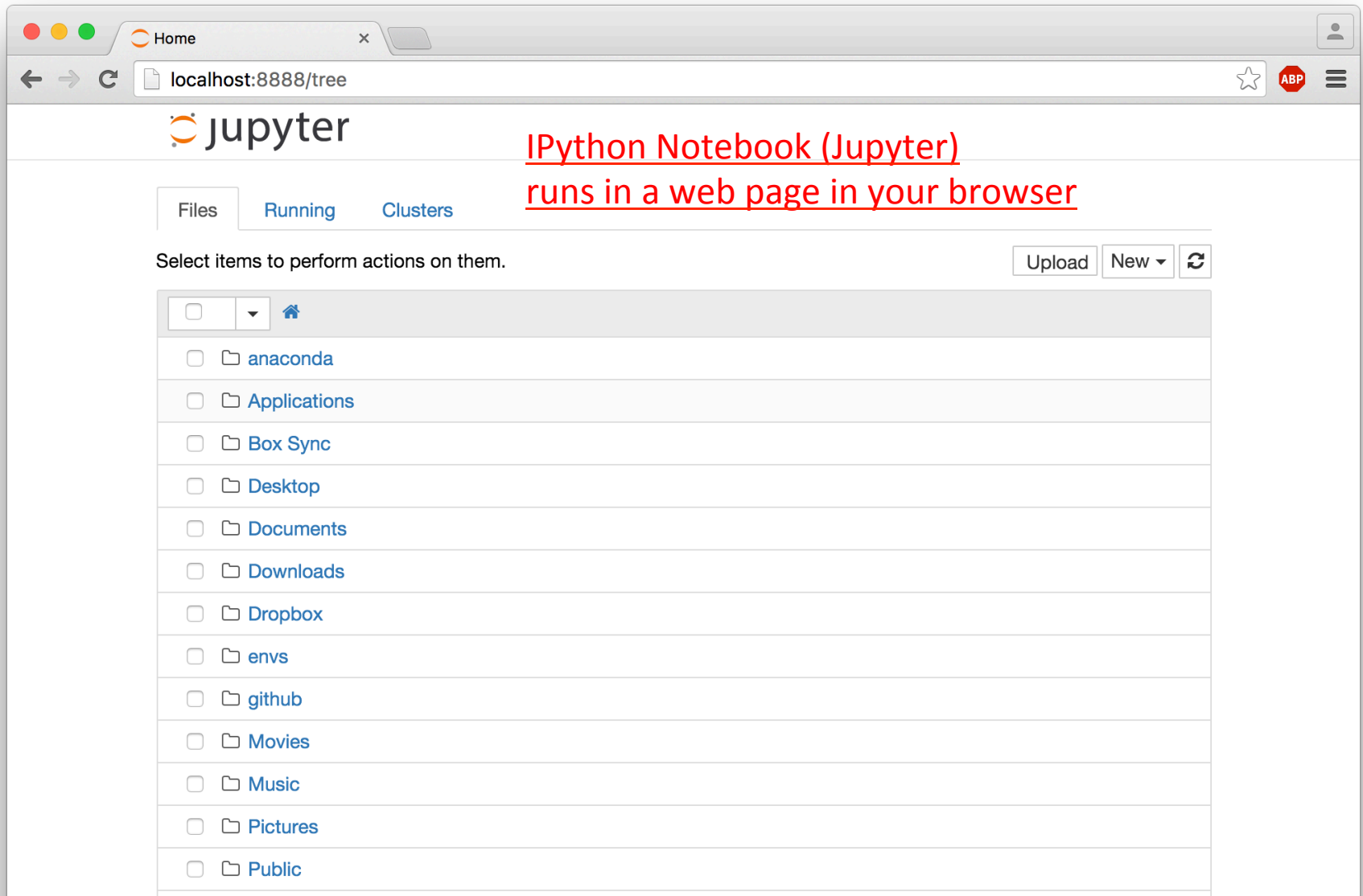
### Continuum Analytics



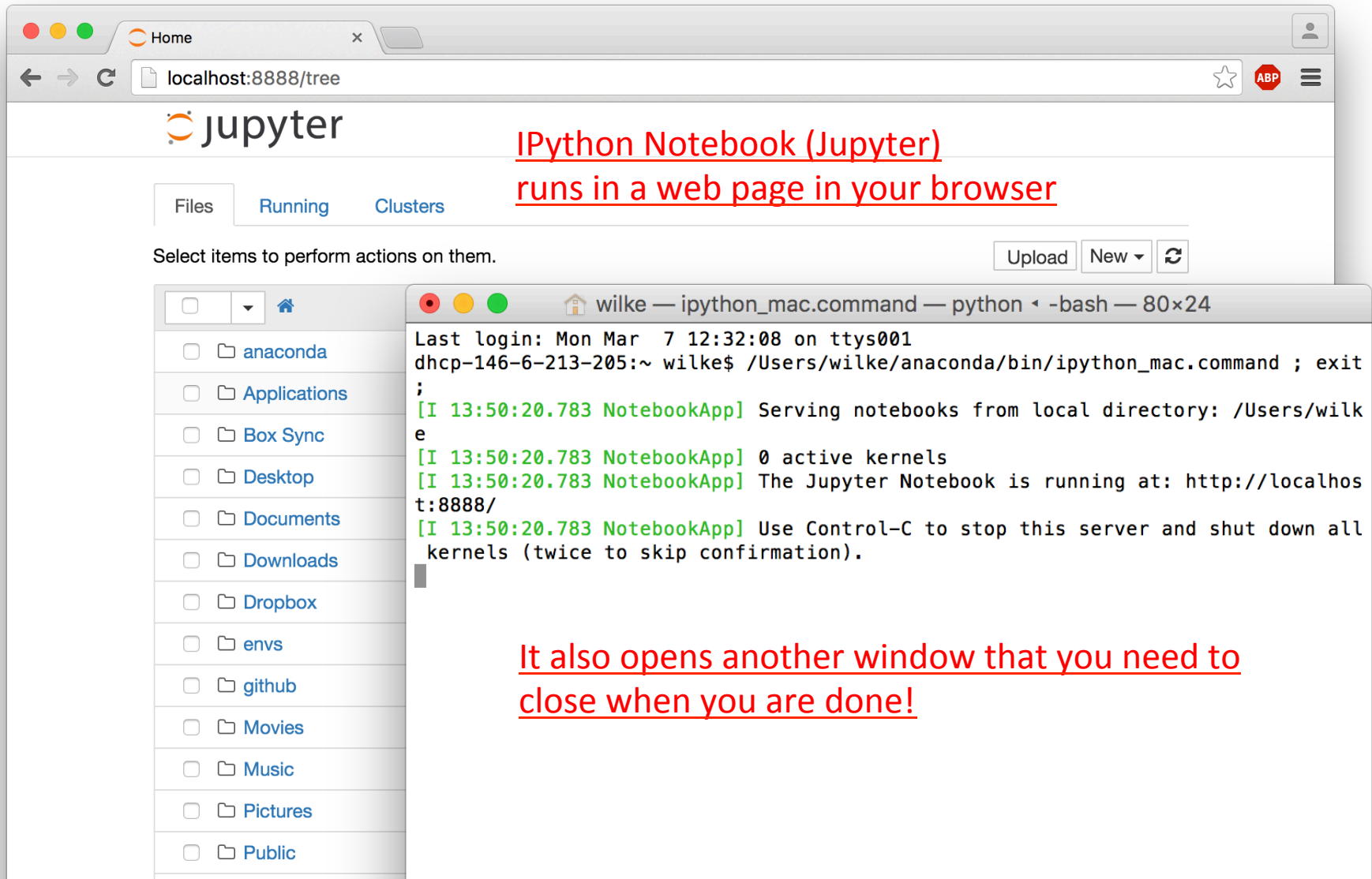
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# IPython Notebook



# IPython Notebook



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Jupyter Notebook interface. The browser's address bar shows `localhost:8888/tree`. The Jupyter logo is visible, and there are tabs for 'Files', 'Running', and 'Clusters'. Below these, a message says 'Select items to perform actions on them.' with buttons for 'Upload', 'New', and a refresh icon. A sidebar on the left lists various folders: `anaconda`, `Applications`, `Box Sync`, `Desktop`, `Documents`, `Downloads`, `Dropbox`, `envs`, `github`, `Movies`, `Music`, `Pictures`, and `Public`. Each folder has a checkbox next to it.

Overlaid on the right side of the browser window is a terminal window titled `wilke — ipython_mac.command — python - bash — 80x24`. The terminal output shows the following commands and responses:

```
Last login: Mon Mar  7 12:32:08 on ttys001
dhcp-146-6-213-205:~ wilke$ /Users/wilke/anaconda/bin/ipython_mac.command ; exit
;
[I 13:50:20.783 NotebookApp] Serving notebooks from local directory: /Users/wilke
[I 13:50:20.783 NotebookApp] 0 active kernels
[I 13:50:20.783 NotebookApp] The Jupyter Notebook is running at: http://localhost:8888/
[I 13:50:20.783 NotebookApp] Use Control-C to stop this server and shut down all
kernels (twice to skip confirmation).
```

IPython Notebook (Jupyter)  
runs in a web page in your browser

It also opens another window that you need to close when you are done!

# Counting like a computer scientist

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, ...

# Indexing in Python

P	y	t	h	o	n
0	1	2	3	4	5

# Indexing in Python

P	y	t	h	o	n
0	1	2	3	4	5

```
In [1]: x="Python"
```

```
In [2]: x[0]
```

```
Out[2]: 'P'
```

# Indexing in Python

P	y	t	h	o	n
0	1	2	3	4	5

```
In [1]: x="Python"
```

```
In [2]: x[1:4] ← We index from the first element to
```

```
Out[2]: 'yth'           one past the last element
```



# Indexing in Python

P	y	t	h	o	n
0	1	2	3	4	5

```
In [1]: x="Python"
```

```
In [2]: x[3:] ← Missing number means "to the end"
```

```
Out[2]: 'hon'
```

# We can also index in reverse

P	y	t	h	o	n
-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1

# We can also index in reverse

P	y	t	h	o	n
-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1

```
In [1]: x="Python"
```

```
In [2]: x[-6]
```

```
Out[2]: 'P'
```

# We can also index in reverse

P	y	t	h	o	n
-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1

```
In [1]: x="Python"
```

```
In [2]: x[-5:-2] ← Again, we index one
```

```
Out[2]: 'yth'      past the last element
```

# We can also index in reverse

P	y	t	h	o	n
-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1

```
In [1]: x="Python"
```

```
In [2]: x[-3:] ← This captures the last 3 characters
```

```
Out[2]: 'hon'
```