

# 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/>

# Two alternatives to get Python

- Sage Math Cloud (\$7/month, can try for free)
- Anaconda (free, ~1.5GB of space required)

# Sage Math Cloud



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# Anaconda

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PyQt GUI that supports inline figures, proper multiline editing with syntax highlighting, graphical calltips, and more.

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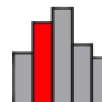
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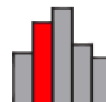
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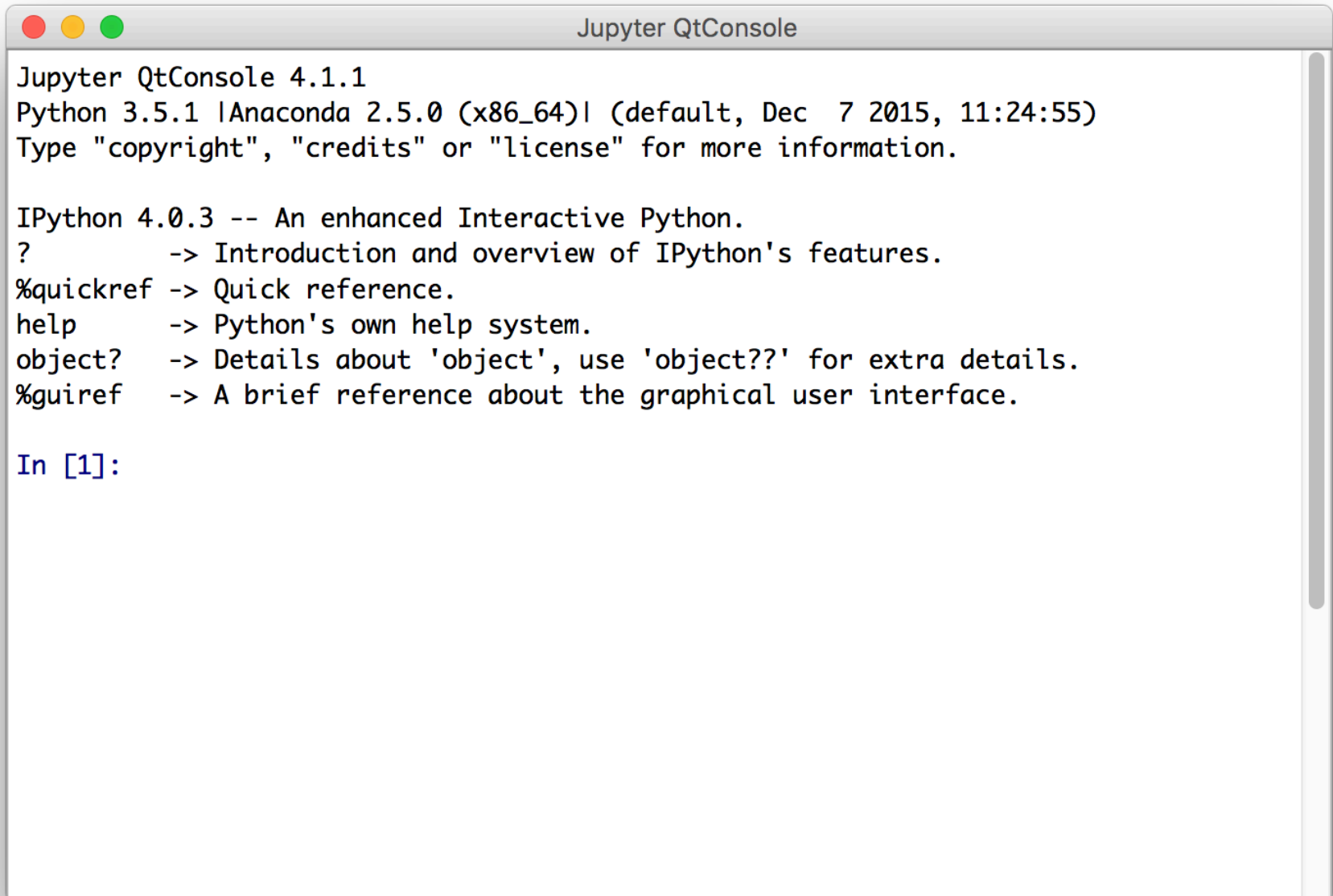
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Simple python console  
for small problems



# IPython QtConsole



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



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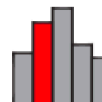
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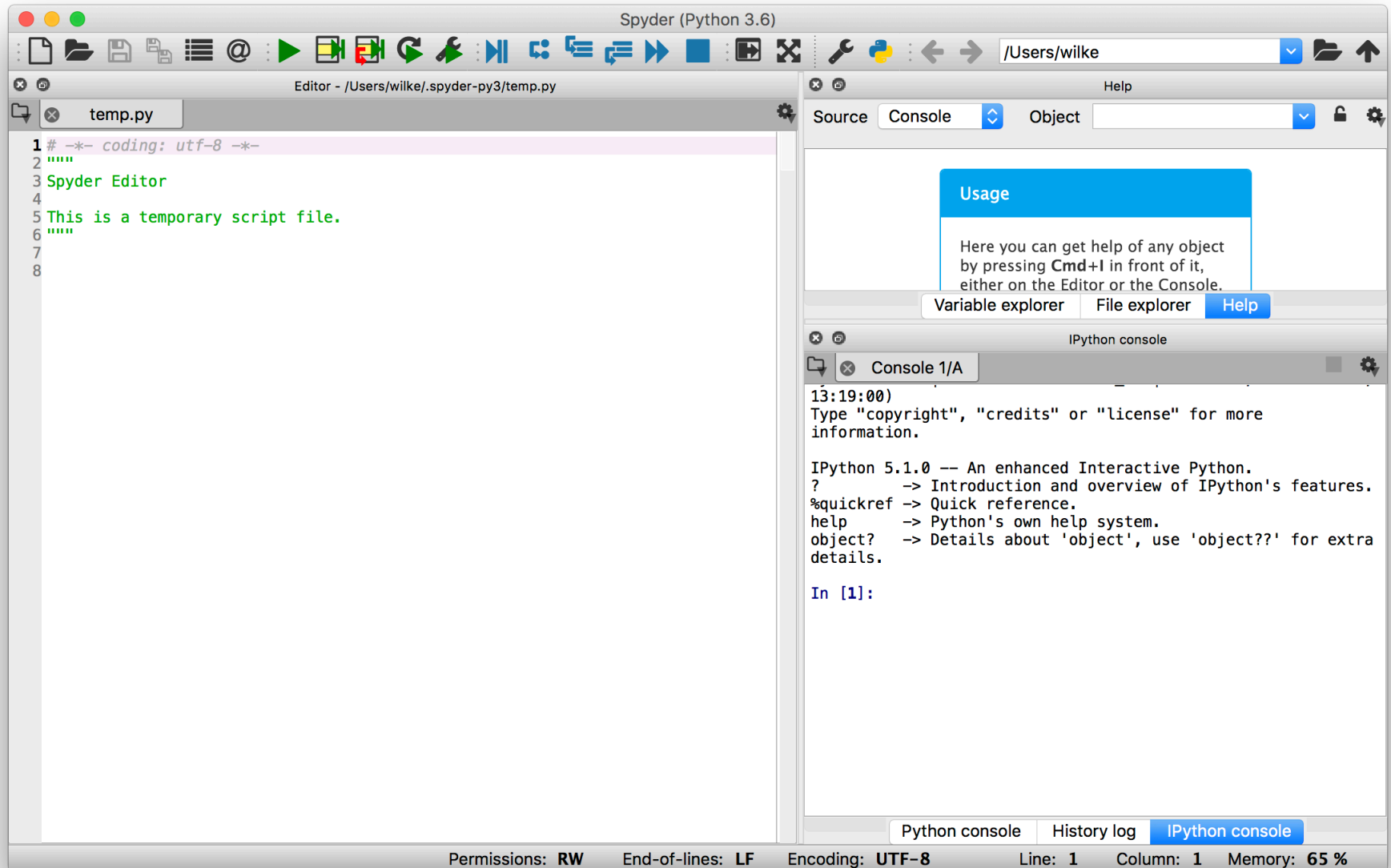
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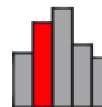


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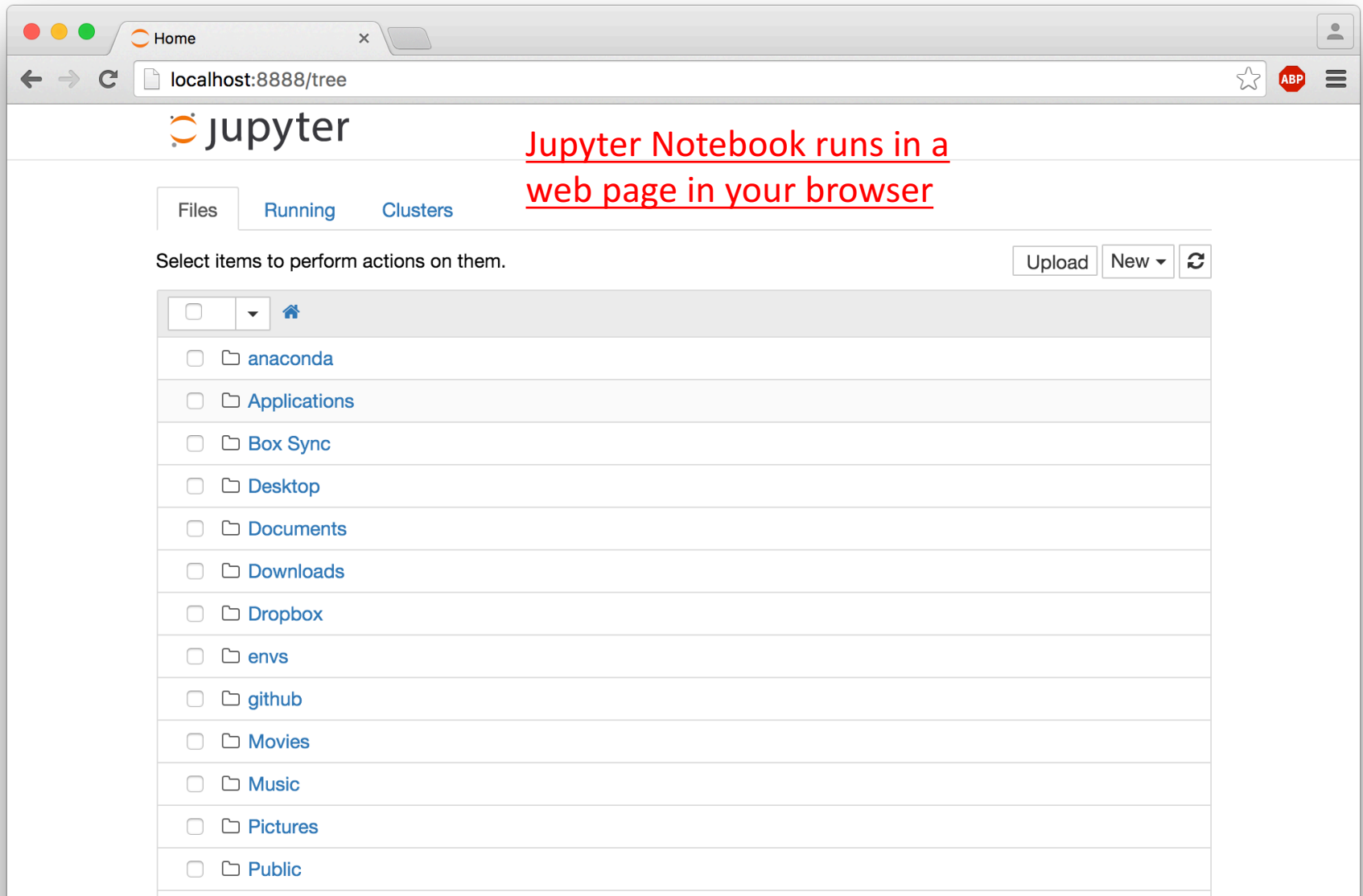
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Mix text and python code,  
similar to R Markdown

# Jupyter Notebook



# Jupyter Notebook

The image shows a web browser window displaying the Jupyter Notebook interface at `localhost:8888/tree`. The interface includes a sidebar with a file tree and tabs for 'Files', 'Running', and 'Clusters'. The file tree lists various system folders like 'anaconda', 'Applications', 'Box Sync', 'Desktop', 'Documents', 'Downloads', 'Dropbox', 'envs', 'github', 'Movies', 'Music', 'Pictures', and 'Public'. Overlaid on the bottom right is a terminal window titled 'wilke — jupyter\_mac.command — python -bash — 80x24'. The terminal output shows the Jupyter server starting, serving notebooks from the local directory, and displaying the URL `http://localhost:8888/?token=5a5ebba23d3434ed9db9adf16d3b2d90874f6d62db95a407`. It also shows the server accepting a one-time-token-authenticated connection.

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'
```