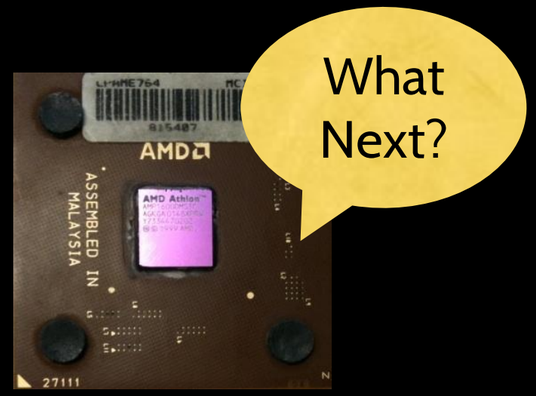
# Why Program?

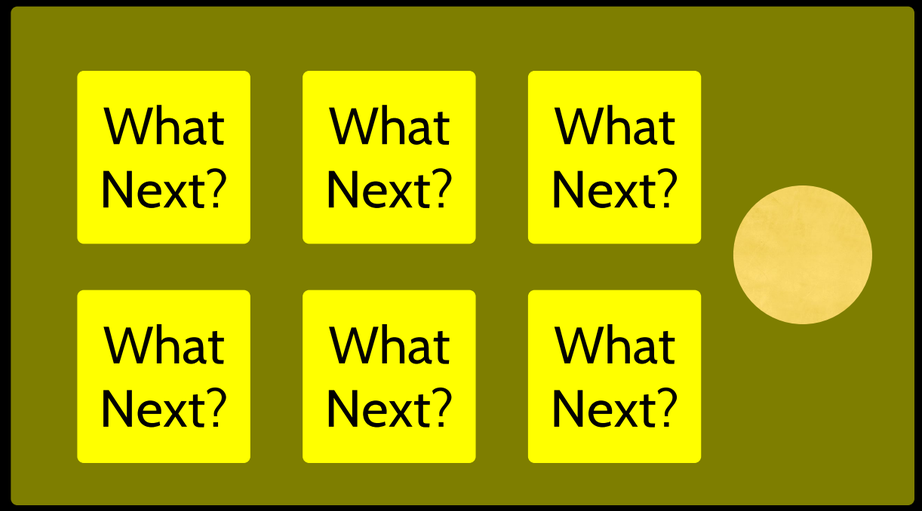
## Chapter 1


Python for Informatics: Exploring Information
www.pythonlearn.com

# Computers want to be helpful…

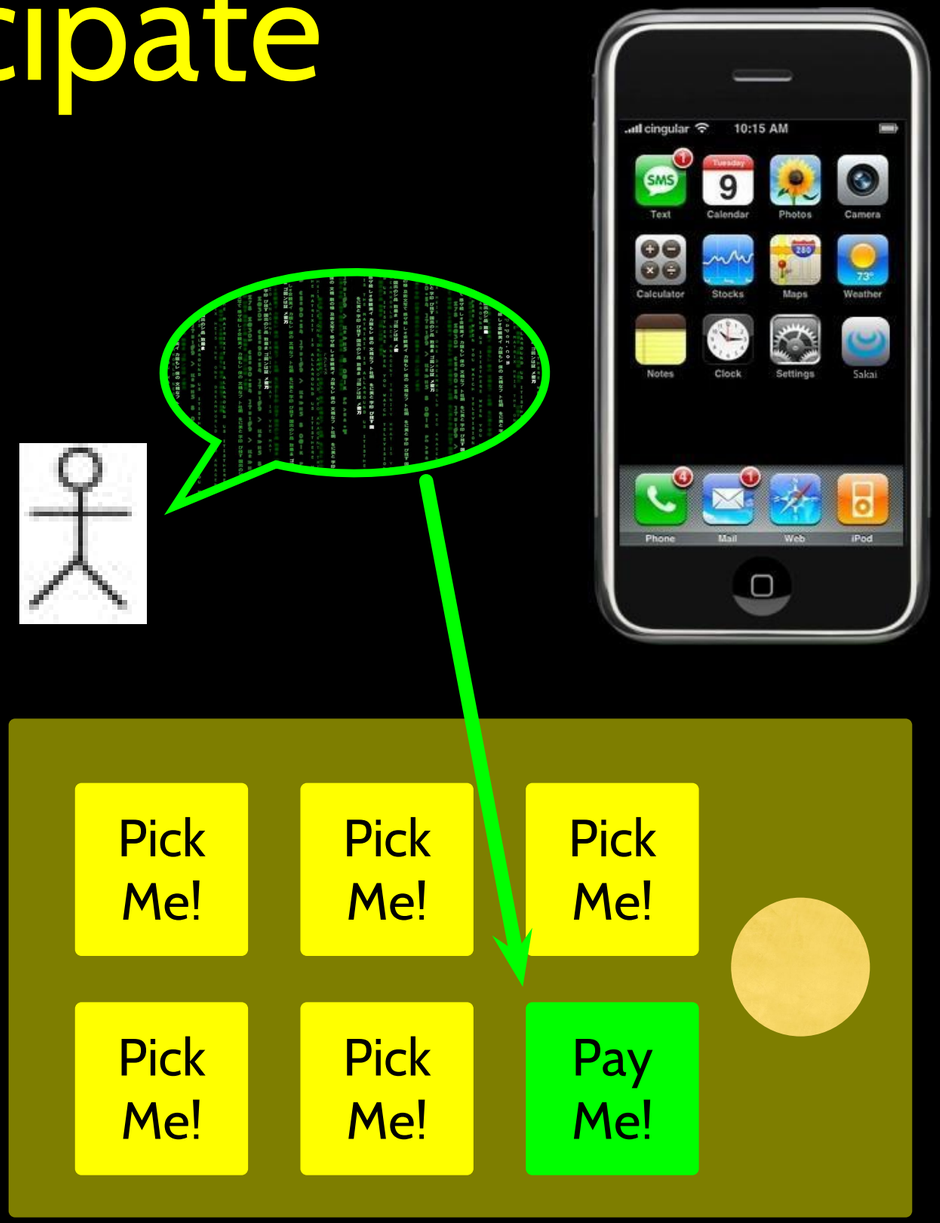
- Computers are built for one purpose – to do things for us
- But we need to speak their language to describe what we want done
- Users have it easy – someone already put many different programs (instructions) into the computer and users just pick the ones we want to use



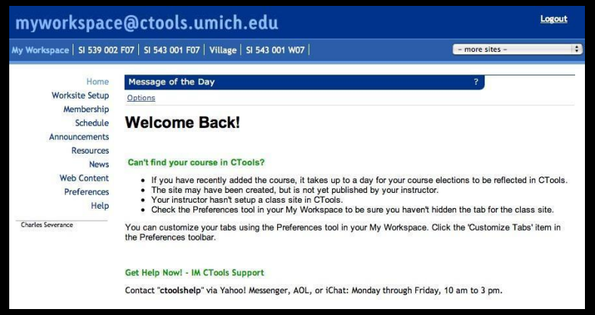
# Programmers Anticipate Needs

- iPhone Applications are a market
- iPhone Applications have over 3 Billion downloads
- Programmers have left their jobs to be full-time iPhone developers
- Programmers know the ways of the program

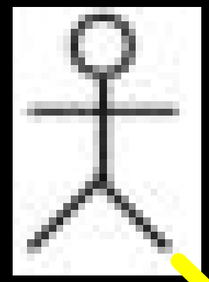


# Users vs. Programmers

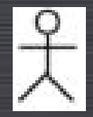
- Users see computers as a set of tools - word processor, spreadsheet, map, todo list, etc.
- Programmers learn the computer “ways” and the computer language
- Programmers have some tools that allow them to build new tools
- Programmers sometimes write tools for lots of users and sometimes programmers write little “helpers” for themselves to automate a task




User



Computer
Hardware + Software



Programmer

Data

Information

....

Networks

From a software creator's point of view, we build the software. The end users (stakeholders/actors) are our masters - who we want to please - often they pay us money when they are pleased. But the data, information, and networks are our problem to solve on their behalf. The hardware and software are our friends and allies in this quest.

# Why be a programmer?

- To get some task done - we are the user and programmer
  - Clean up survey data
- To produce something for others to use - a programming job
  - Fix a performance problem in the Sakai software
  - Add  guestbook to a web site

# What is Code? Software? A Program?

- A sequence of stored instructions
  - It is a little piece of our intelligence in the computer
  - It is a little piece of our intelligence we can give to others - we figure something out and then we encode it and then give it to someone else to save them the time and energy of figuring it out
- A piece of creative art - particularly when we do a good job on user experience

# Programs for Humans...

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vlzwuFkn88U

# Programs for Humans...

```
while music is playing:
    Left hand out and up
    Right hand out and up
    Flip Left hand
    Flip Right hand
    Left hand to right shoulder
    Right hand to left shoulder
    Left hand to back of head
    Right ham to back of head
    Left hand to right hit
    Right hand to left hit
    Left hand on left bottom
    Right hand on right bottom
    Wiggle
    Wiggle
    Jump
```

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sN62PAKoBfE

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    Left hand to right shoulder
    Right hand to left shoulder
    Left hand to back of head
    Right hand to back of head
    Left hand to right hip
    Right hand to left hip
    Left hand on left bottom
    Right hand on right bottom
    Wiggle
    Wiggle
    Jump
```

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vlzwuFkn88U


the clown ran after the car and the car ran into the tent and the tent fell down on the clown and the car

# Programs for Python...


# Programs for Python…

```
name = raw_input('Enter file:')
handle = open(name, 'r')
text = handle.read()
words = text.split()

counts = dict()
for word in words:
   counts[word] = counts.get(word,0) + 1
bigcount = None
bigword = None

for word,count in counts.items():
    if bigcount is None or count >
bigcount:
        bigword = word
        bigcount = count
print bigword, bigcount
```

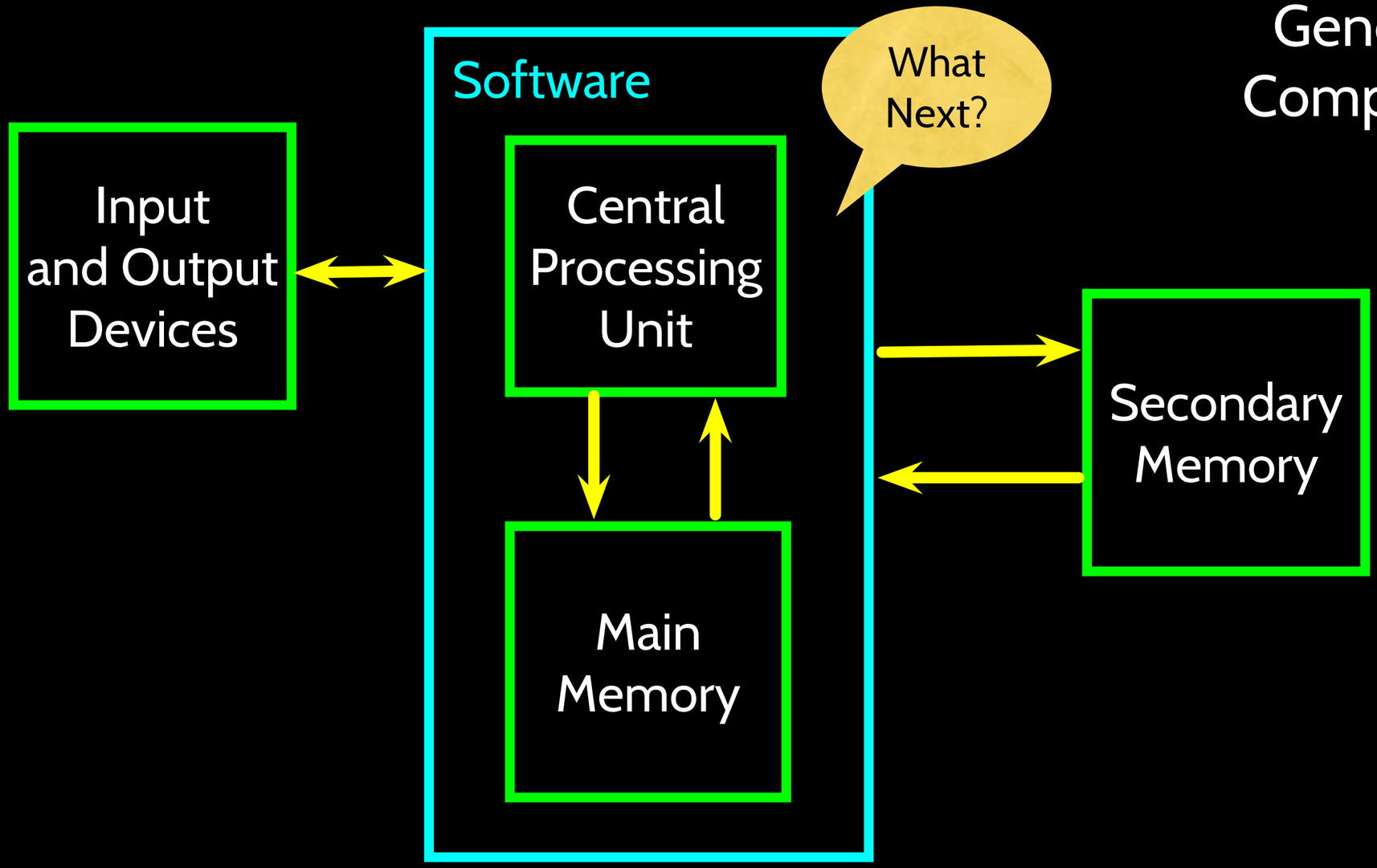
```
python words.py
Enter file: words.txt
to 16
```

```
python words.py
Enter file: clown.txt
the 7
```

# Hardware Architecture

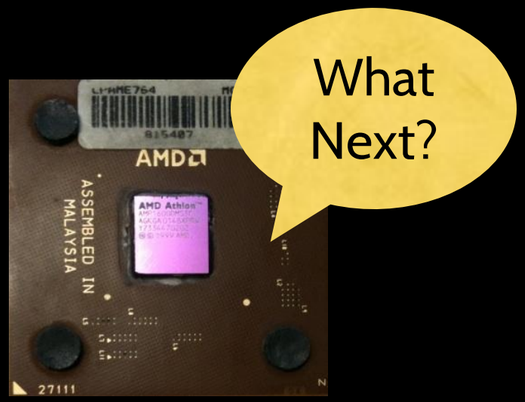

http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/3d/RaspberryPi.jpg

# Generic Computer

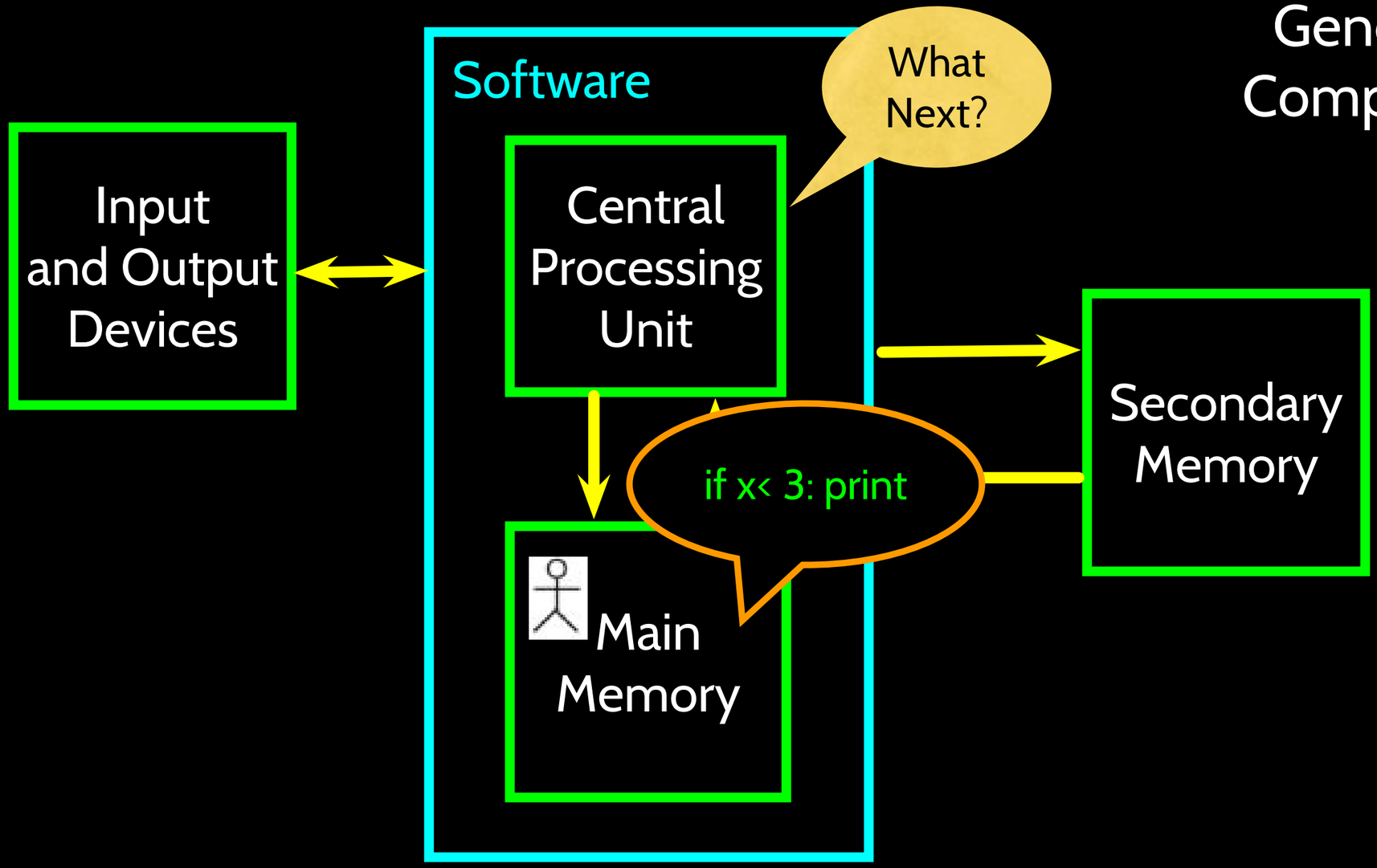


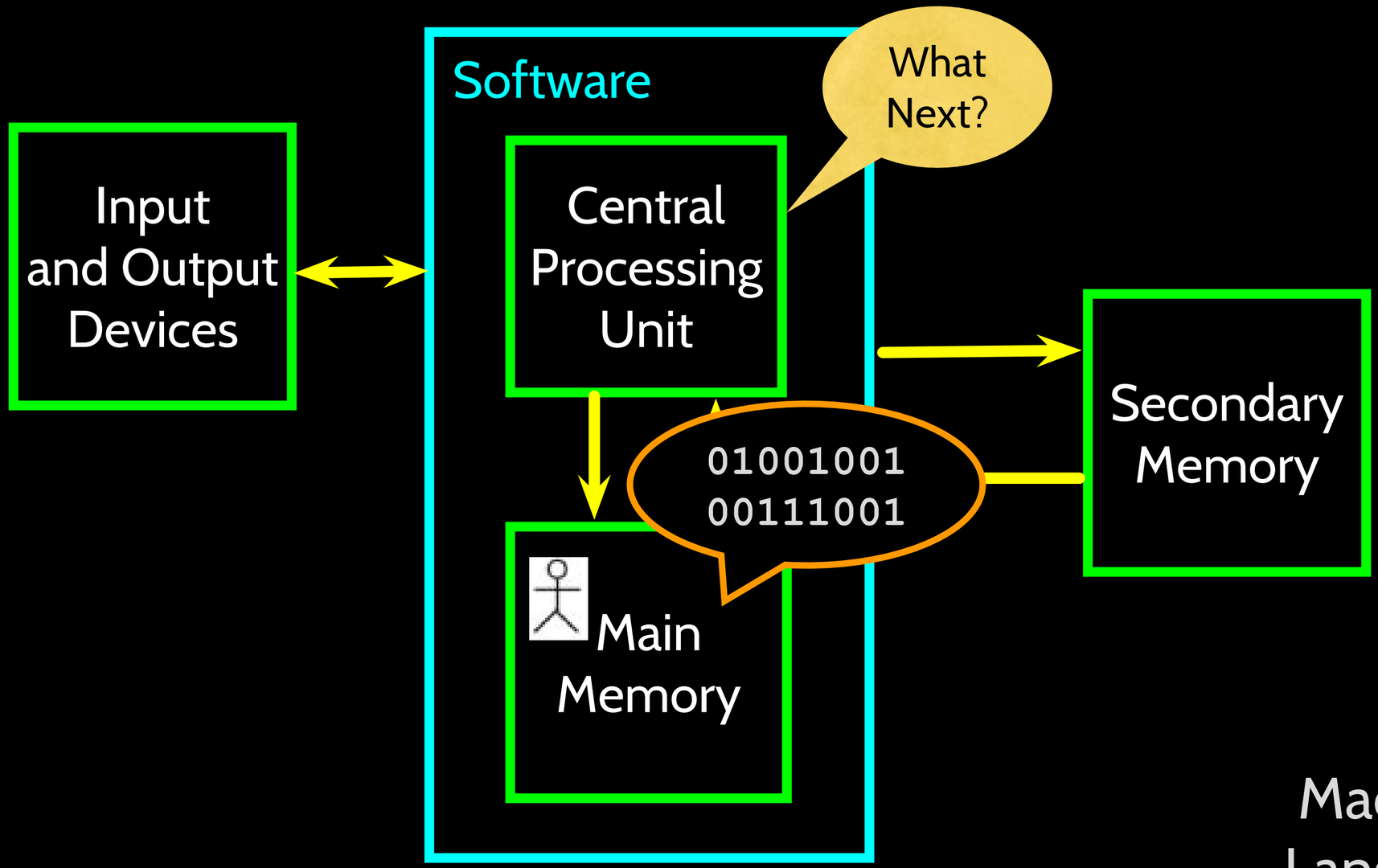
# Definitions

- Central Processing Unit: Runs the Program - The CPU is always wondering “what to do next”? Not the brains exactly - very dumb but very very fast
- Input Devices: Keyboard, Mouse, Touch Screen
- Output Devices: Screen, Speakers, Printer, DVD Burner
- Main Memory: Fast small temporary storage - lost on reboot - aka RAM
- Secondary Memory: Slower large permanent storage - lasts until deleted - disk drive / memory stick



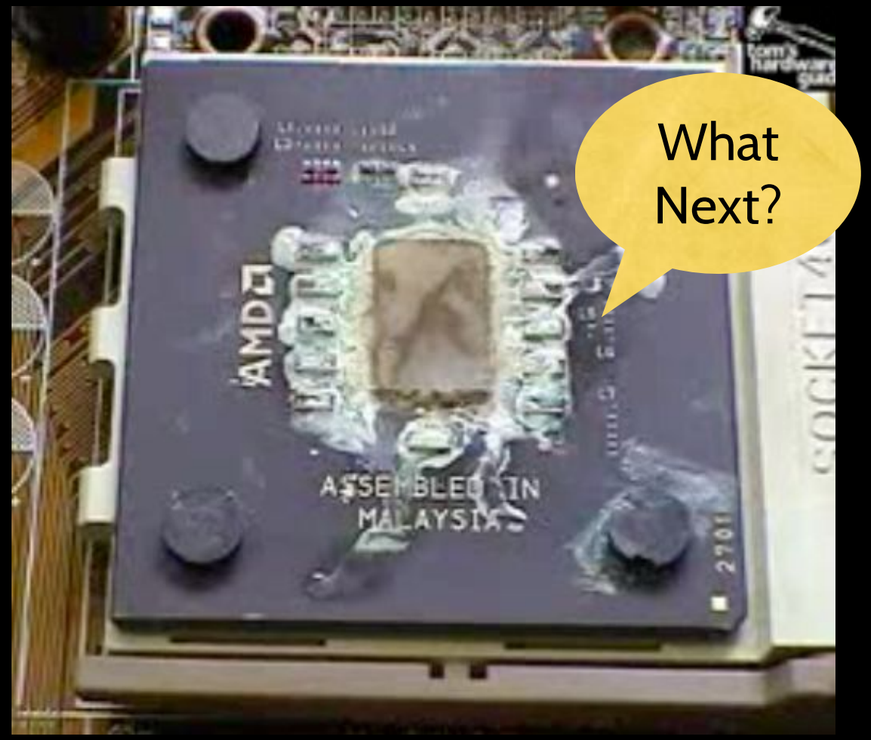
# Generic Computer






Machine Language

# Totally Hot CPU




http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y39D4529FM4

# Hard Disk in Action

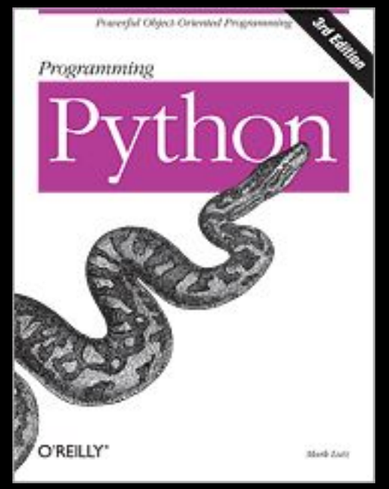
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9eMWG3fwiEU

# Python as a Language

Parseltongue is the language of serpents and those who can converse with them.  An individual who can speak Parseltongue is known as a Parselmouth. It is a very uncommon skill, and may be hereditary. Nearly all known Parselmouths are descended from Salazar Slytherin.

http://harrypotter.wikia.com/wiki/Parseltongue

Python is the language of the Python Interpreter and those who can converse with it. An individual who can speak Python is known as a Pythonista. It is a very uncommon skill, and may be hereditary. Nearly all known Pythonistas use software initially developed by Guido van Rossum.


# Early Learner: Syntax Errors

- We need to learn the Python language so we can communicate our instructions to Python. In the beginning we will make lots of mistakes and speak gibberish like small children.

- When you make a mistake, the computer does not think you are "cute". It says "syntax error" - given that it *knows* the language and you are just learning it. It seems like Python is cruel and unfeeling.

- You must remember that *you* are intelligent and *can* learn. The computer is simple and very fast, but cannot learn. So it is easier for you to learn Python than for the computer to learn English...

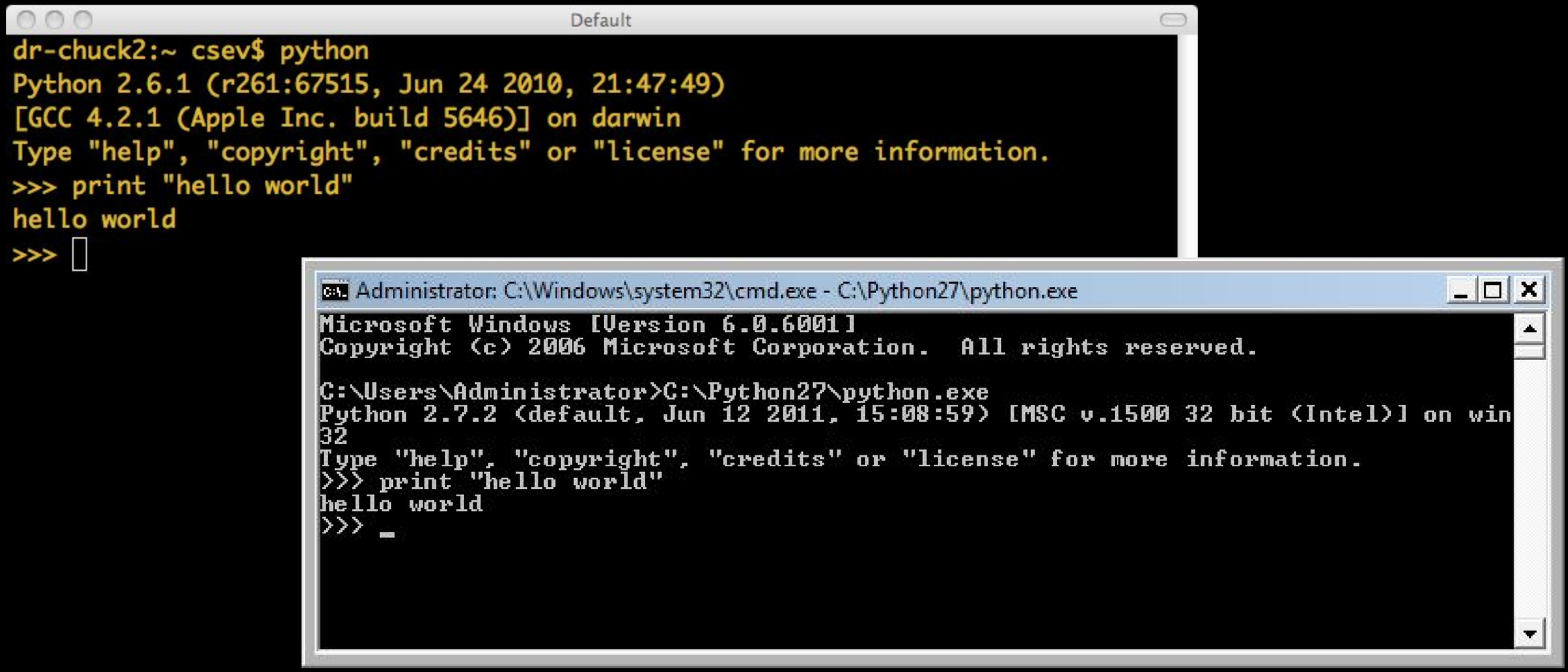
# Talking to Python

```
csev$ python
Python 2.5 (r25:51918, Sep 19 2006, 08:49:13)
[GCC 4.0.1 (Apple Computer, Inc. build 5341)] on darwin
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more
information.
>>>
```

```
csev$ python
Python 2.5 (r25:51918, Sep 19 2006, 08:49:13)
[GCC 4.0.1 (Apple Computer, Inc. build 5341)] on darwin
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more
information.
>>> x = 1
>>> print x
1
>>> x = x + 1
>>> print x
2
>>> exit()
```

This is a good test to make sure that you have Python correctly installed. Note that quit() also works to end the interactive session.

# Let's Talk to Python...



# What Do We Say?

# Elements of Python

- Vocabulary / Words - Variables and Reserved words (Chapter 2)
- Sentence structure - valid syntax patterns (Chapters 3-5)
- Story structure - constructing a program for a purpose

```
name = raw_input('Enter file:')
handle = open(name, 'r')
text = handle.read()
words = text.split()

counts = dict()
for word in words:
   counts[word] = counts.get(word,0) + 1
bigcount = None
bigword = None

for word,count in counts.items():
    if bigcount is None or count >
bigcount:
        bigword = word
        bigcount = count
print bigword, bigcount
```

# A short “story” about how to count words in a file in Python

```
python words.py
Enter file: words.txt
to 16
```

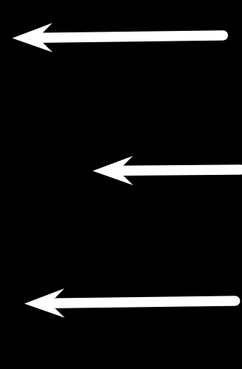
# Reserved Words

- You cannot use reserved words as variable names / identifiers

and del for is raise assert elif from
lambda return break else global
not try class except if or while
continue exec import pass yield
def finally in print as with

# Sentences or Lines

```
x = 2
x = x + 2
print x
```



Assignment statement

Assignment with expression

Print statement

Variable

Operator

Constant

Reserved Word

# Programming Paragraphs

# Python Scripts

- Interactive Python is good for experiments and programs of 3-4 lines long.
- Most programs are much longer, so we type them into a file and tell Python to run the commands in the file.
- In a sense, we are “giving Python a script”.
- As a convention, we add “.py” as the suffix on the end of these files to indicate they contain Python.

# Writing a Simple Program

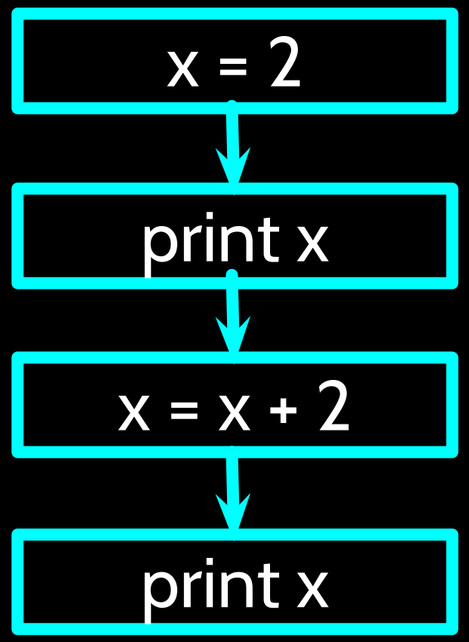
# Interactive versus Script

- Interactive
  - You type directly to Python one line at a time and it responds
- Script
  - You enter a sequence of statements (lines) into a file using a text editor and tell Python to execute the statements in the file

# Program Steps or Program Flow

- Like a recipe or installation instructions, a program is a sequence of steps to be done in order.
- Some steps are conditional - they may be skipped.
- Sometimes a step or group of steps are to be repeated.
- Sometimes we store a set of steps to be used over and over as needed several places throughout the program (Chapter 4).

# Sequential Steps



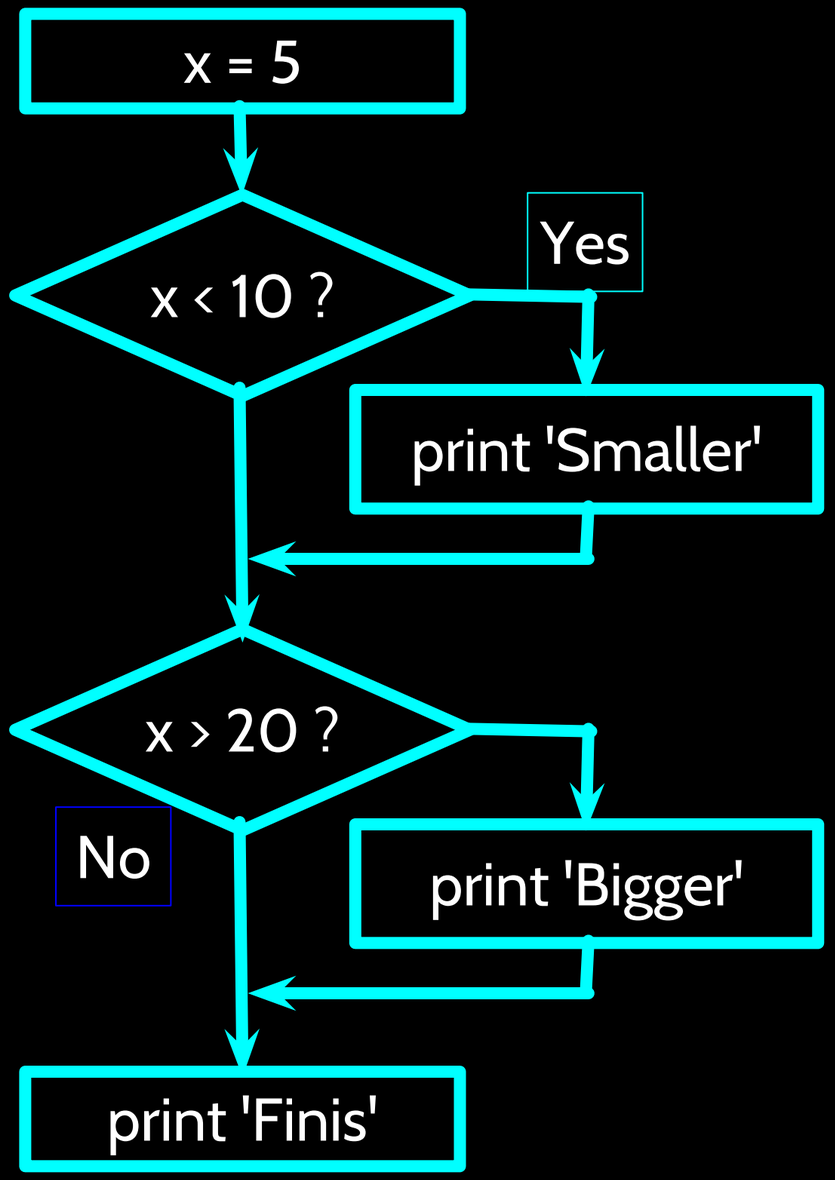

Program:

```
x = 2
print x
x = x + 2
print x
```

Output:

```
2
4
```

When a program is running, it flows from one step to the next.
As programmers, we set up “paths” for the program to follow.




# Conditional Steps

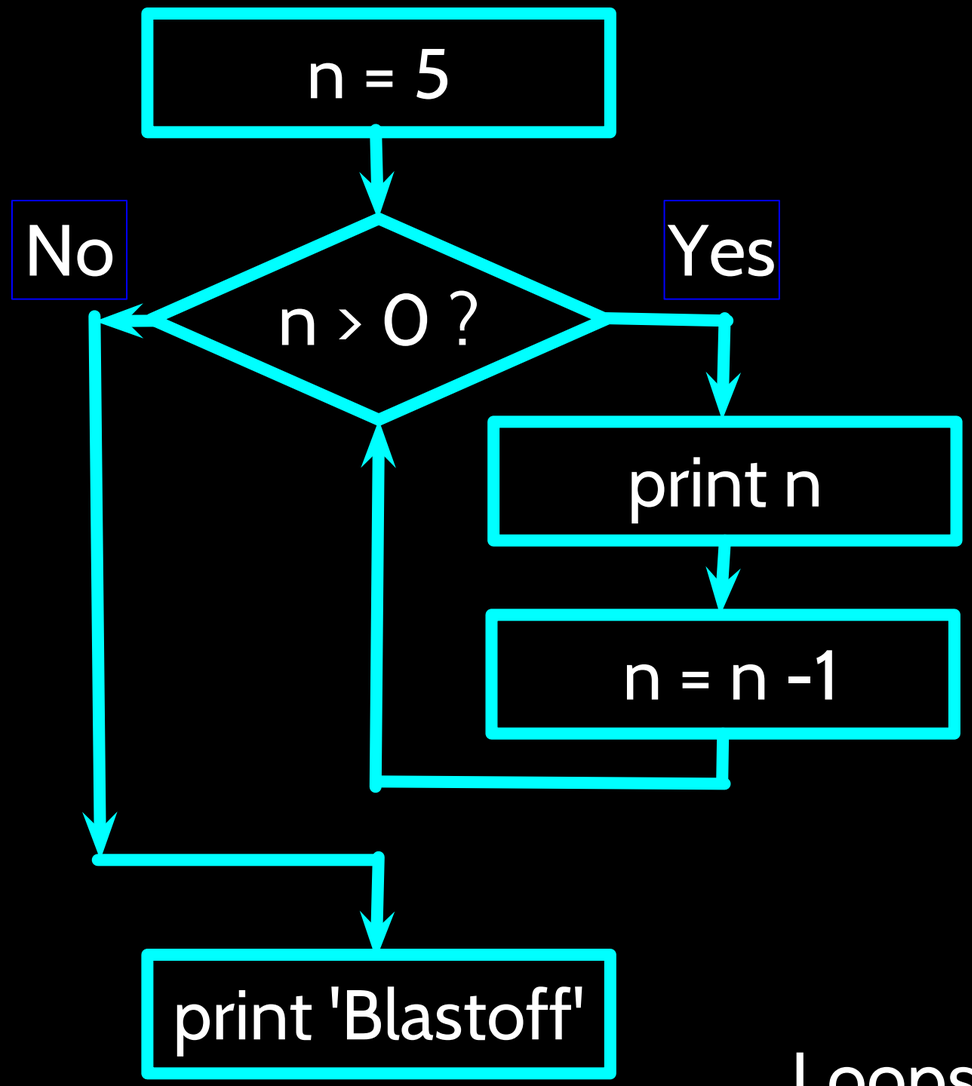
Program:

```
x = 5
if x < 10:
    print 'Smaller'
if x > 20:
    print 'Bigger'

print 'Finis'
```

Output:

```
Smaller
Finis
```




# Repeated Steps

Program:

```
n = 5
while n > 0 :
    print n
    n = n – 1
print 'Blastoff!'
```

Output:

```
5
4
3
2
1
Blastoff!
```

Loops (repeated steps) have iteration variables that change each time through a loop. Often these iteration variables go through a sequence of numbers.

```
name = raw_input('Enter file:')
handle = open(name, 'r')
text = handle.read()
words = text.split()

counts = dict()
for word in words:
   counts[word] = counts.get(word,0) + 1
bigcount = None
bigword = None

for word,count in counts.items():
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bigcount:
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print bigword, bigcount
```

Sequential

Repeated

Conditional

```
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print bigword, bigcount
```

A short Python “Story” about how to count words in a file

A word used to read data from a user

A sentence about updating one of the many counts

A paragraph about how to find the largest item in a list

# Summary

- This is a quick overview of Chapter 1
- We will revisit these concepts throughout the course
- Focus on the big picture

# Acknowledgements / Contributions



Initial Development: Charles Severance, University of Michigan School of Information

… Insert new Contributors and Translators here

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