

# Python Fundamentals Session 01

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## Python's history



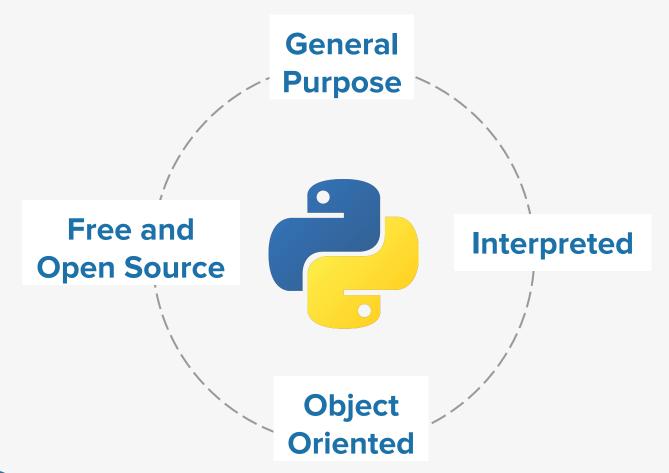


**Guido van Rossum** 

Python was conceived in the late 1980s by Guido van Rossum at Centrum Wiskunde & Informatica (CWI).









#### Python is used for tasks like:





Web Development



Data Analysis



Web Scrapping



QA Automation



## Python 2 vs Python 3













Library



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

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

#### **ASCII**



Unicode

Strings are stored as ASCII by default





5/2=2

print "hello"



5/2=2.5



It rounds your calculation down The expression 5 / 2 will return the expected result

to the nearest whole number



print ("hello")

Python 2 print statement

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

```
print 'Python', python version()
print 'Hello, World!'
print('Hello, World!')
print "text", ; print 'print more text on the same line'
```

```
Python 2.7.6
Hello, World!
Hello, World!
text print more text on the same line
```

```
print('Python', python version())
print('Hello, World!')
print("some text,", end="")
print(' print more text on the same line')
```

```
Python 3.4.1
Hello, World!
some text, print more text on the same line
```



#### The Zen of Python



#### >>> import this

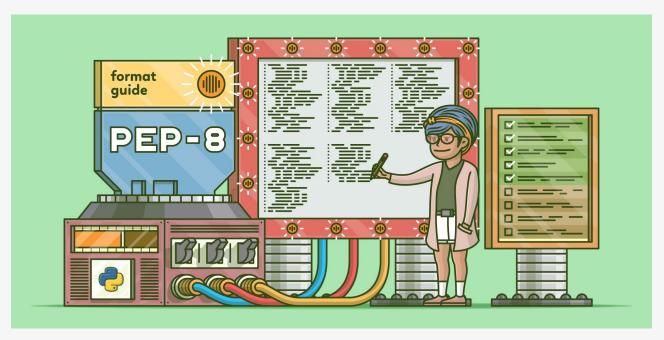
The Zen of Python, by Tim Peters

Beautiful is better than ugly. Explicit is better than implicit. Simple is better than complex. Complex is better than complicated. Flat is better than nested. Sparse is better than dense. Readability counts. Special cases aren't special enough to break the rules. Although practicality beats purity. Errors should never pass silently. Unless explicitly silenced. In the face of ambiguity, refuse the temptation to guess. There should be one-- and preferably only one -- obvious way to do it. Although that way may not be obvious at first unless you're Dutch. Now is better than never. Although never is often better than \*right\* now. If the implementation is hard to explain, it's a bad idea. If the implementation is easy to explain, it may be a good idea. Namespaces are one honking great idea -- let's do more of those!



## Pep 8 - Style Guide for Python Code

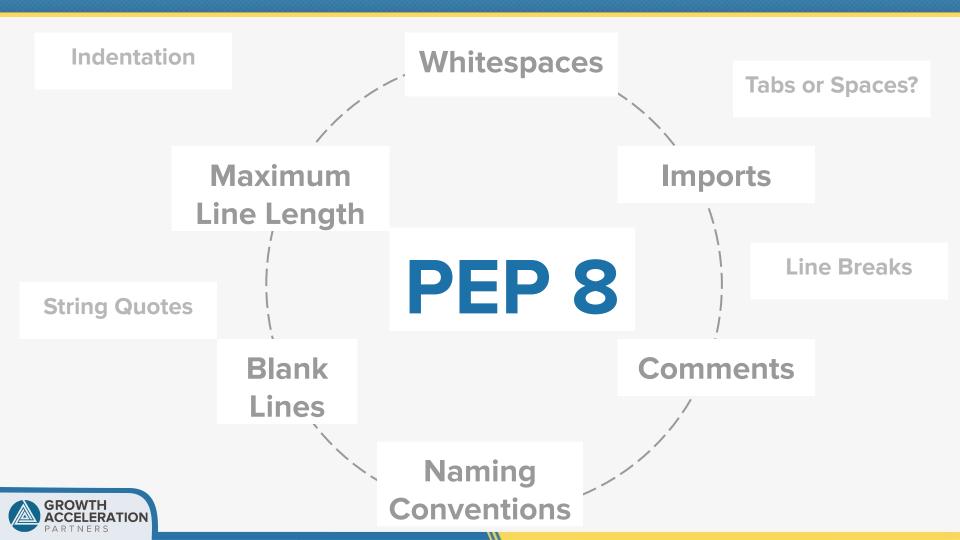




"Code is read much more often than it is written."

- Guido Van rossum





#### PIP



**pip** is a package management system used to install and manage software packages.

- \$ easy\_install pip
- \$ pip install Flask-Admin==1.3.0
- \$ pip install --upgrade Flask-Admin
- \$ pip install -r requirements.txt
- \$ pip uninstall Flask-Admin



#### requirements.txt

- Flask==0.10.1
- Flask-Admin==1.3.0
- Flask-Cors==2.1.0
- Flask-JWT==0.3.2
- SQLAlchemy==1.0.9
- WTForms==2.0.2
- XlsxWriter==0.7.5

#### Virtualenv



virtualenv is a tool to create isolated python environments

```
its-Mac-mini-5:services-rate-factory mherrera$ source env/bin/activate

(env) its-Mac-mini-5:services-rate-factory mherrera$
```



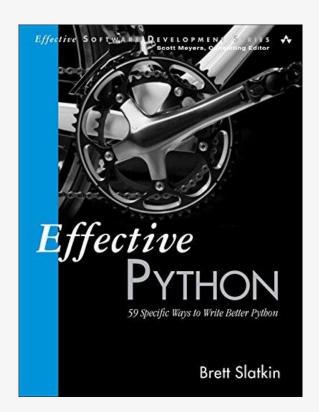
#### **IDE - PyCharm**



```
🛮 services-rate-factory [~/Documents/Development/rate_factory/services-rate-factory] - .../app/application_factory.py [services-rate-factory]
services-rate-factory app application_factory.py
   ▶ ■ .ebextensions
   ▼ 🖿 app
                                          from flask import Flask, jsonify, request, redirect, session, current_app
     ▶ D api blueprint
                                          from flask compress import Compress
                                          from flask_jwt import JWT
     ▶ ■ static
                                          from werkzeug.contrib.profiler import ProfilerMiddleware
      ► templates
                                         from wtforms import Field
        6__init__.py
                                          from app.api_blueprint.utils.utils import get_datetime_in_zulu_format
        admin_factory.py
                                         from app.models import db
        application_factory.py
                                          from app.admin_factory import create_admin_config
                                          from app.api_blueprint.utils.authentication_utils import authenticate, load_user, generate_refresh_token
        👸 signals.py
                                          from app.templates.jinja2 custom filters import date format
                                          from app.api_blueprint.utils.utils import word_wrap
                                          from app.api_blueprint.utils.excel_utils import extend_openpyxl_worksheet
                                          from aws_xray_sdk.core import xray_recorder
   ▶ migrations-dev
                                          from aws xray sdk.ext.flask.middleware import XRayMiddleware
   ▶ Immigrations-preview
   ▶ migrations-ga-prod
   ► migrations-staging
                                         def create_app(config_object):
    ▶ ■ postgresgl-vagrant
                                             app = Flask(__name__, static_url_path='')
                                             app._static_folder = config_object.STATIC_FOLDER
      agitignore
      awsbuild.sh
                                             extend_openpyxl_worksheet()
                                             app.config.from_object(config_object)
      migrate.py
                                             app.jinja_env.cache = {}
      # migrate.sh
                                          create app()
   Python Console
  >>> import this
The Zen of Python, by Tim Peters
                                                                                                                                                                                                                           ▶ 🔡 Special Variables
    Beautiful is better than ugly.
  > Explicit is better than implicit.
    Simple is better than complex.
  Complex is better than complicated.
  Flat is better than nested.
 Sparse is better than dense.
     Special cases aren't special enough to break the rules.
```







#### **Preface**

The Python programming language has unique strengths and charms that can be hard to grasp. Many programmers familiar with other languages often approach Python from a limited mindset instead of embracing its full expressivity. Some programmers go too far in the other direction, overusing Python features that can cause big problems later.

Effective Python provides insight into the Pythonic way of writing programs: the best way to use Python. It builds on a fundamental understanding of the language that I assume you already have. Novice programmers will learn the best practices of Python's capabilities. Experienced programmers will learn how to embrace the strangeness of a new tool with confidence.

My goal is to prepare you to make a big impact with Python.





## Questions

