

# Introduction to Programming with Python

## Day 2

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# Course Overview

- 1 **Introduction**
- 2 **Lists, Tuples, Dicts**
- 3 **Conditional and Looping Statements**
- 4 **Errors and Error Handlers**
- 5 **Functional Programming**
- 6 **External Libraries, Numpy, Scipy, Matplotlib**
- 7 **Advanced Plotting**
- 8 **Working with Files (CSV, Excel, Text)**
- 9 **GUI creation with Tkinter**
- 10 **Useful Utilities and Way Forward!**

# Data Structures

# String Operations

- We have lot of options with string variables

- `string.lower()`
- `string.upper()`
- `len(string)`
- `string.replace("a","b")`
- `string.split(',')`
- `string.count('a')`
- `string.capitalize()`

# List in Python

- List are containers used to store a group of Data
- List can be of infinite length
- List can store multiple data types
- Lists are mutable and the values can be changed
- List can be of nested type to create multidimensional list

# Methods in Lists

- various options available in the list in Python

- `li.reverse()`
- `li.sort()`
- `li.sort(reverse = True)`
- `li.pop()`

# Methods in Lists

- various options available in the list in Python

- `li.insert(2, "Inserted")`
- `li.remove("Inserted")`
- `li.index("Value")`
- `li.append("Appended")`
- `li.extend(li_tuple)`
- `li.copy()`

# Tuples in Python

- Tuples behaves exactly as the lists, except they are immutable
- Tuples have only two methods

- `tu.index("Value")`
- `tu.count("Value")`

Common usage of tuples are to return results of functions, creating keys for dict types, and holding constants values



# Dictionary in Python

- Dictionaries is an unique data type in which the data is stored in key value pairs

```
dict_1={  
    "key_1": "Value_1",  
    "key_2": "Value_2"  
}  
employee={  
    "EMP_ID": "BA1004",  
    "Name": "Vivek",  
    "Team": "CSD"  
}
```

# Conditional Statements

# If - else in Python

```
if condition:  
    code to be executed
```

**#Example**

```
x=10
```

```
if x<20:  
    print("X is less than 20")
```

**if statements can also be nested!**

# Looping Statements

# For Loop in Python

- For loops are used to do operations over the data present in a list or tuple

```
for value in values:  
    code to do something with value
```

```
xvals=[1,2,3,4,5]  
for x in xvals:  
    print(x)
```

**For Loops can also be nested!**

# While Loop in Python

- While loops are useful to execute a code until certain conditions are attained

```
initial_value  
while condition:  
    code to execute  
    increment /decrement operation
```

# While Loop Example

```
x=0  
while x<=10:  
    print(x)  
    x+=1
```

## Try Out!

- **Extend the Ideal Gas equation program to find the density for given Pressure range and Temperature Range**
- **Extend the Projectile program to solve time dependent solution**
- **Find the atmospheric pressure variation with Altitude using barometric formula**



```
print("Thank You!")
```