

# Programming in Python

## BOOKS:

- ▶ 1. Kenneth Lambert - "Fundamentals of Python\_ Data Structures", *Cengage Learning PTR* (2013).
- ▶ 2. Gowrishankar S, Veena A, "Introduction to Python Programming", 1st Edition, *CRC Press/Taylor & Francis*, 2018. ISBN-13: 978-0815394372.
- ▶ 3. Mark Lutz, "Programming Python", 4th Edition, *O'Reilly Media*, 2011. ISBN-13: 978-9350232873.

## REFERENCE MATERIALS:

- ▶ 1. Cody Jackson , "Learning to Program using Python", Second Edition, 2014.
- ▶ 2. Michael DAWSON, "Python Programming", 3rd Edition, Course technology PTR, 2010
- ▶ 3. Charles R. Severance, "Python for Everybody: Exploring Data Using Python 3", 1st Edition, CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform, 2016.  
[http://do1.drchuck.com/pythonlearn/EN\\_us/pythonlearn.pdf](http://do1.drchuck.com/pythonlearn/EN_us/pythonlearn.pdf)
- ▶ 4. Allen B. Downey, "Think Python: How to Think Like a Computer Scientist", 2nd Edition, *Green Tea Press*, 2015. (<http://greenteapress.com/thinkpython2/thinkpython2.pdf>)



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## Module - 1

- ▶ **Introduction to Python Programming:** History, Application of Python, Identifiers, Keywords, Statements and Expressions, Variables, Operators, Data Types, Type Conversions.
- ▶ **Control Flow Statements:** The if, if...else, if...elif...else, Decision Control Flow Statement, Nested if Statement, The while, for Loop, The continue and break Statements,
- ▶ **Functions:** Built-In Functions, Commonly Used Modules, Function Definition and Calling the Function, The return Statement and void Function,
- ▶ **Strings:** Basic String Operations, Accessing Characters in String by Index Number, String Slicing and Joining, String Methods.

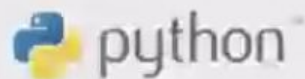


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# Introduction



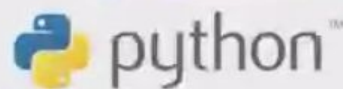
**Guido van Rossum**

Author of the Python programming language

*Why the name Python??*

Inspired by the TV show

*The Complete Monty Python's  
Flying Circus*



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# Python Versions

Python released on 20-02-1991

- ▶ **Python 1.0 - Jan 1994**
- ▶ Python 1.5 - 31 Dec 1997
- ▶ Python 1.5.2 - April 1999
- ▶ Python 1.6 - 05 Sep 2000
- ▶ **Python 2.0 - 16 Oct 2000**
- ▶ Python 2.0.1 - 22 Jun 2001
- ▶ Python 2.1 - 17 Apr 2001
- ▶ Python 2.2 - 21 Dec 2001
- ▶ Python 2.3 - 29 Jul 2003
- ▶ Python 2.4 - 30 Nov 2004
- ▶ Python 2.5 - 19 Sep 2006
- ▶ Python 2.6 - 01 Oct 2008
- ▶ Python 2.7 - 03 Jul 2010

-Ver-0.9.9

- ▶ **Python 3.0 - 03 Dec 2008**
- ▶ Python 3.1 - 27 Jun 2009
- ▶ Python 3.2 - 20 Feb 2011
- ▶ Python 3.3 - 29 Sep 2012
- ▶ Python 3.4 - 16 Mar 2014
- ▶ Python 3.5 - 13 Sep 2015
- ▶ Python 3.6 - 23 Dec 2016
- ▶ Python 3.7 - 27 Jun 2018
- ▶ Python 3.8 - 14 Oct 2019

[ May Not be backward compatible  
with 2.x]



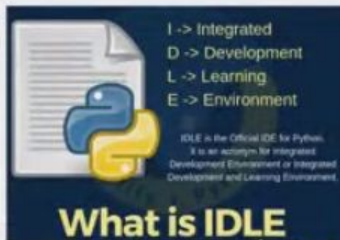
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# Introduction

- ▶ File Extension - `.py` [Command Window Execution - `python prog.py` or `python prog.py`]
- ▶ More popularity because of its simplicity, Concise code, Applications Include Machine learning, Deep Learning, Artificial Intelligence, Neural Networks, Data Science, IoT etc..
- ▶ The Python Software Foundation (PSF) is a non-profit organization devoted to the Python programming language
- ▶ Python software and few IDEs: <https://www.python.org/>



PyCharm

Computer program

<https://www.jetbrains.com/pycharm/>



Sublime Text Python

```
C:\Users>python
Python 3.8.1 (tags/v3.8.1:1b293b6, Dec 18 2019, 22:39:24) [MSC v.1916 32 bit (Intel)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
```



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# Introduction

- ▶ Python is an all rounder
  - ▶ Functional programming features from C
  - ▶ OOP features from C++
  - ▶ Scripting language features from Perl, Shell Script
    - ◀ Group of lines executed one by one
- ▶ Use of python:
  - ▶ Desktop Applications
  - ▶ Web Applications
  - ▶ Network Applications
  - ▶ Games Development
  - ▶ Data Analysis, Data Science
  - ▶ Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Neural Network, Artificial Language, IoT..



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## Features of Python

- ▶ Simple and easy to learn
- ▶ Freeware and Open Source
- ▶ High level Programming language
- ▶ Platform independent, Portable
- ▶ Dynamically typed language
- ▶ Procedure and Object Oriented
- ▶ Interpreted
- ▶ Extensible and Embedded
- ▶ Extensive Library

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# Limitations and Flavours of Python

## Limitations of Python

### ➤ Not suitable for

- ❑ Mobile applications
- ❑ Enterprise applications - Banking Application, Telecom Application-End to End Support
- ❑ Performance is low because of Interpreted nature

### ➤ Flavours of Python

- ❑ Free ware and open source-Customised python versions
  - ✓ C-Python- C-language applications
  - ✓ Jpython/ Jython- Java Applications
  - ✓ Iron Python- To work with C#, .net
  - ✓ Ruby Python- Ruby applications
  - ✓ Anaconda Python- Large volume data, ML, Data Science..
  - ✓ Stackless- Concurrent applications
  - ✓ PyPy- Python for speed - PVM+JIT(Just in Time) Compiler



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