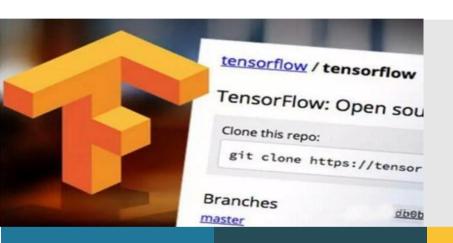




03 Python语言基础

西安科技大学 牟琦 muqi@xust.edu.cn







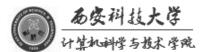


□ 1989, Guido Van Rossu



Monty Python's Flying Circus





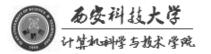


■ **自由软件** (free software)

Richard Matthew Stallman:

- "free software" is a matter of liberty, not price. To understand the concept, you should think of "free" as in "free speech," not as in "free beer".
- ☐ Free software is a matter of the users' freedom to run, copy, distribute, study, change and improve the software."







□ 自由软件 (free software)

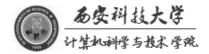
GNU

GNU's Not Unix! 反对使用专利软件,认为程序需附带源代码

copyleft

对源代码进行的所有的改进和修改,改动后的源代码必须公开保证了自由软件传播的延续性。

■ **GUL**(General Public License, GNU通用公共许可协议) 可以自由地运行、拷贝、修改和再发行使用GPL授权的软件 但是不允许将修改后和衍生的代码做为私有的商业软件发布和销售



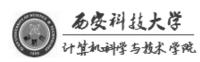


■ 开源软件 (open source)

允许软件授权收费 软件本身可以以开源免费的方式提供,但是针对软件的服务和维护可以收费 开源社区可以接受来自商业公司的资金支持

■ 免费软件 (freeware)

免费提供给用户使用的软件,通常会有一些限制 源码不一定会公开 使用者也并没有复制、研究、修改和再散布的权利



■ 编译型语言

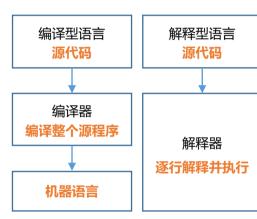
在程序执行之前,编译器将整个高级语言源程序翻译成<mark>机器语言</mark> 运行时直接运行机器语言(可执行程序)

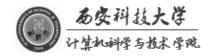
■ 解释型语言

在程序运行时,解释器对源程序逐条翻译,并且逐条执行

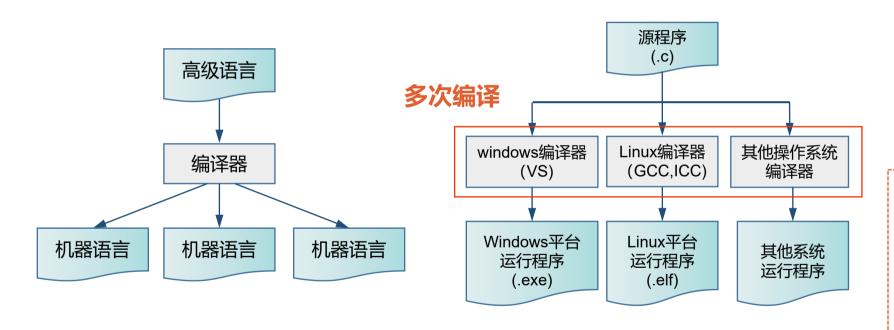
■ Java虚拟机

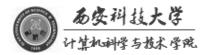
编译器首先将源代码.java编译成字节码文件.class 程序运行时,再由Java虚拟机将字节码翻译为机器语言



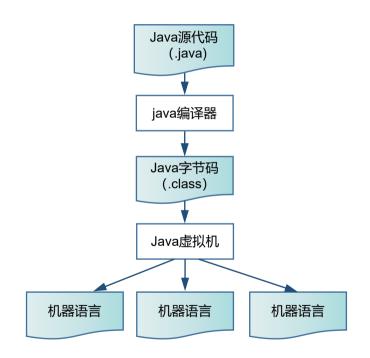


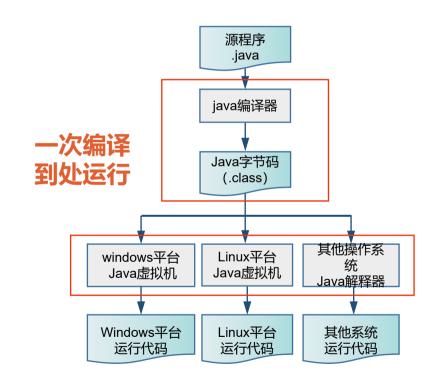
□ C语言——编译型语言

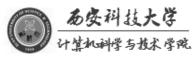




□ Java语言——虚拟机语言







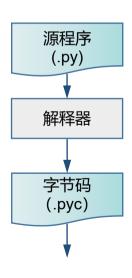


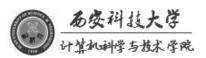
□ Python语言

- 程序首次执行时,Python解释器将源文件.py编译成字节码文件.pyc
- 当再次执行时,Python解释器加载.pyc文件,对字节码逐行解释执行
- Python会自动检查时间戳, 当源程序发生了改动, 会自动重新创建字节码文件

跨平台,且加快了程序的**运行效率**

Python中并没有独立的编译系统, 仍属于解释型语言





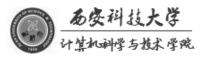


■ Python的版本

- □ 1991 V0.9.0
- □ 1994 V1.0,新增函数式工具
- □ 2000-2002 V2.0 内存回收机制,列表推导式
- □ 2008-2010 V2.6 V2.7 过渡版本, Python2.0+3.0混搭
- □ 2008.12 V3.0 不向下兼容

2to3转换工具: <python root>/tools/scripts/2to3-script.py

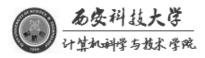
python 2to3.py -w 文件路径





■ IEEE2018、2017顶级编程语言排行榜

| Language Rank | | Types | 2018 Spectrum Ranking | 2017 Spectrum Ranking | |
|---------------|------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1. | Python | ₩ 🖵 🛢 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| 2. | C++ | □ 🖵 🛢 | 98.4 | 99.7 | |
| 3. | С | | 98.2 | 99.4 | |
| 4. | Java | \bigoplus \square \square | 97.5 | 97.3 | |
| 5. | C# | \oplus \Box $=$ | 89.8 | 88.7 | |
| 6. | PHP | | 85.4 | 88.7 | |
| 7. | R | | 83.3 | 86.0 | |
| 8. | JavaScript | | 82.8 | 81.9 | |
| 9. | Go | ₩ 🖵 | 76.7 | 76.8 | |
| 10. | Assembly | | 74.5 | 76.0 | |





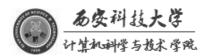
■ IEEE2018顶级编程语言排行榜

□ 年度发展最快的编程语言

| Language Rank | Types | Trending Ranking | Trending Ranking | |
|---------------|------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| 1. Python | ● 🖵 🛢 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| 2. C++ | □무: | 96.4 | 98.4 | |
| 3. Java | | 94.6 | 97.7 | |
| 4. C | □ 🖵 🛊 | 94.4 | 97.1 | |
| 5. Go | ₩ 🖵 | 85.5 | 88.9 | |
| 6. PHP | (1) | 80.9 | 87.6 | |
| 7. JavaScript | | 80.8 | 86.8 | |
| 8. Scala | | 78.6 | 85.4 | |
| 9. Ruby | ₩ 🖵 | 77.2 | 80.2 | |
| 10. Assembly | | 75.3 | 80.0 | |
| 11. C# | | 74.7 | 79.4 | |
| 12. HTML | (1) | 73.5 | 75.8 | |

□ 开源项目钟爱的编程语言

| Language Ra | nk Types | Open Ranking | Open Ranking |
|-----------------|----------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Python | ₩ 🖵 🗈 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 2. C++ | □ 🖵 🗉 | 95.8 | 97.9 |
| 3. Java | ● 🛚 🖵 | 95.8 | 96.8 |
| 4. C | □ 🖵 🗉 | 90.7 | 94.9 |
| 5. C# | | 89.7 | 90.4 swift |
| 6. PHP | (| 88.5 | 88.3 |
| 7. HTML | (| 88.3 | 88.1 |
| 8. JavaScrip | t | 88.3 | 85.7 |
| 9. Go | ₩ 🖵 | 81.9 | 84.7 |
| 10. R | ⋤ | 80.5 | 83.2 |
| 11. Shell | ₽ | 80.3 | 82.7 |
| 12. Ruby | ₩ 🖵 | 79.8 | 82.4 |



Python 语言基础

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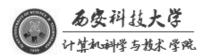
■ IEEE2018顶级编程语言排行榜

□ 工作环境使用的编程语言

| Language Rank | | Types | Jobs Ranking | Jobs Ranking |
|---------------|------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| ١. | Python | ● 🖵 🛢 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 2. | С | □ 🖵 🛢 | 99.4 | 99.3 |
| 3. | Java | | 99.2 | 99.3 |
| 4. | C++ | □ 🖵 🔹 | 94.1 | 92.7 |
| 5. | C# | \oplus \Box \Box | 86.6 | 90.4 |
| 6. | JavaScript | | 85.8 | 86.6 |
| 7. | PHP | | 83.7 | 81.4 |
| 8. | Assembly | | 83.7 | 81.0 |
| 9. | HTML | | 80.5 | 77.8 |
| 10. | Scala | | 76.7 | 77.7 |
| 11. | Shell | ⋤ | 76.3 | 76.7 |
| 12. | Ruby | ⊕ 🖵 | 75.7 | 75.3 |

□ 设计自由度

| Language Rank | Types | Custom Ranking | Custom Ranking | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--|
| 1. Python | ● 🗆 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| 2. C | [] 🖵 🛊 | 97.0 | 99.2 | |
| 3. C++ | □ □ • | 95.5 | 99.0 | |
| 4. Java | \oplus \Box $\overline{\Box}$ | 95.5 | 96.0 | |
| 5. JavaScript | | 82.3 | 88.9 | |
| 6. PHP | | 82.3 | 84.2 | |
| 7. C# | \bigoplus \square $ eq$ | 80.5 | 82.8 | |
| 8. Assembly | | 75.5 | 81.8 | |
| 9. Ruby | ● 🖵 | 75.0 | 81.4 | |
| 10. Go | ₩ 🖵 | 74.8 | 77.8 | |
| 11. Scala | | 74.0 | 75.0 | |
| 12. HTML | (1) | 73.0 | 74.1 | |



■ Python的特性——语法简洁,结构清晰,简单易学

Python

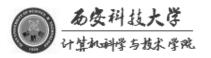
print("Hello, world !")

C

```
#include<studio.h>
int main()
{
    printf("Hello,world !\n");
    return 0;
}
```

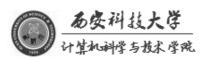
Java

```
public class HelloWorld
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        System.out.println("Hello World !");
    }
}
```



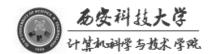


- Python的特性—— 功能强大,资源丰富
 - □ 丰富的标准库: 网络、文件、GUI、数据库、文本、加密、爬虫、机器学习等
 - □ 庞大的第三方库: (>12万): NumPy、SciPy、Matplotlib、Pandas、wordcloud
 - □ 开源、开放体系: 世界上最大的、针对单一编程语言的计算生态
- 高可扩展性:**胶水语言**
- 高可移植性: 对**底层操作系统**的良好**兼容性**





Life is short you need Python





■ Why Python? Why Now?



