Introduction to Python

Michelle Torres

August 7, 2016

COURSE OVERVIEW

- Michelle's office hours (277):
 - Officially one hour after every class meeting
 - Feel free to stop by any time I'm in
 - Email questions or if you want to meet
- Homeworks:
 - Will be about 6 homework assignments
 - Will be due Thursday and Monday (end of day)
 - Can work together, but each keystroke should be your own
 - All work must be done on git commit often with comments
 - Direct all questions about grading, due date, etc. to Erin
- Poster session TBD

GOALS

- Learn Python
 - Web scraping, APIs, data structures, etc.
- Transferable skills to other languages
 - Ruby, SQL, Perl, programming logic
- Send a signal!

QUIZ (!)

- Please go to:
 - http://smtorres.org/quiz1.html
 - http://smtorres.org/quiz2.html

SYNTAX

- Object types
 - String
 - Int
 - Float
 - List
 - Tuple
 - Dictionary
- Conditionals
- Loop
- Functions

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```
>>> name='Michelle'
>>> age='29'
>>> intro="Hi my name is "+name+".\nI'm "+age+" years old."
>>> intro
>>> print intro
>>> new_intro = """Hello!
... I'm Michelle.
... What's up?"""
>>> new_intro
>>> print new intro
```

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Or into any other chunks using a character.

```
>>> intro.split(".")
>>> new intro.split('\n')
```

Create this string

- · Create this string
- >>> wustl = 'WashingtonUniversity'
 - Let's check how the characters are positioned...

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
W	а	s	h	i	n	g	t	0	n			i		е		s	i	t	У
-20	-19	-18	-17	-16	-15	-14	-13	-12	-11	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1

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```
>>> wustl[2:]
>>> wustl[-2:]
>>> wustl[:2]
>>> wustl[:-2]
>>> wustl[::2]
>>> wustl[::-2]
>>> wustl[::3]
>>> wustl[1:8]
```

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>>> [letter for letter in name]
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>>> [letter for letter in name]
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Let's combine them again.

```
>>> myletters=[letter for letter in intro]
>>> ''.join(myletters)
>>> '\n'.join(myletters)
```

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>>> five=5
>>> five+=1
>>> five
>>> five/=3
>>> five
>>> five-=2
>>> five
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>>> myletters.pop(1)
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```
>>> tup=(1,6,5,'Apple')
>>> tup[1]
>>> tup[1]=9
>>> tup.append(9)
>>> (a,b) = (1, ['I', 'Like', 'You'])
>>> a
```

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>>> myDict
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 These are particularly useful when we start defining classes (next class)

```
>>> x=2
>>> if x==1:
...     print 'x is one'
... elif x==2:
...     print 'x is two'
... else:
...     print 'x is neither one nor two'
```

Perform an operation (or several) if condition is met (or not)

• Can be conditions or boolean (True or False)

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 - Even an empty line with spaces can cause errors

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```
>>> even numbers=[]
>>> for i in range(1,10):
        if i \% 2 == 0:
            even_numbers.append(i)
>>> for letter in 'word': print letter
>>> sum([.05**i for i in range(1,10)])
>>> while len(myletters)>1:
        myletters.pop()
```

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 - With a while loop
- A while loop can always do what a for loop does, but syntax is simpler

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... return x**2+y**2
...
>>> addSquares(3,4)
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 Change the Fibonacci code to find first n numbers of sequence