Introduction to Python

A readable, dynamic, pleasant,
flexible, fast and powerful language

Overview

- Background
- Syntax
- Types / Operators / Control Flow
- Functions
- Classes
- Tools

What is Python

- Multi-purpose (Web, GUI, Scripting, etc.)
- Object Oriented
- Interpreted
- Strongly typed and Dynamically typed
- Focus on readability and productivity

Features

- Batteries Included
- Everything is an Object
- Interactive Shell
- Strong Introspection
- Cross Platform
- CPython, Jython, IronPython, PyPy

Who Uses Python

- Google
- PBS
- NASA
- Library of Congress
- the ONION
- ...the list goes on...

Releases

- Created in 1989 by Guido Van Rossum
- Python 1.0 released in 1994
- Python 2.0 released in 2000
- Python 3.0 released in 2008
- Python 2.7 is the recommended version
- 3.0 adoption will take a few years

Syntax

Hello World

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
print "Hello World!"
```

hello_world.py

Indentation

- Most languages don't care about indentation
- Most humans do
- We tend to group similar things together

Indentation

```
/* Bogus C code */
if (foo)
    if (bar)
        baz(foo, bar);
else
    qux();
```

The else here actually belongs to the 2nd if statement

Indentation

```
/* Bogus C code */
if (foo) {
     if (bar) {
          baz(foo, bar);
}
else {
     qux();
}}
```

The else here actually belongs to the 2nd if statement

Indentation

```
/* Bogus C code */
if (foo)
if (bar)
baz(foo, bar);
else
qux();
```

I knew a code like this

Indentation

```
/* Bogus C code */
if (foo) {
    if (bar) {
        baz(foo, bar);
    }
    else {
        qux();
    }
}
```


You should always be explicit

Indentation

```
# Python code
if foo:
    if bar:
        baz(foo, bar)
    else:
        qux()
```

Python embraces indentation

Comments

```
# A traditional one line comment

"""
Any string not assigned to a variable is
considered a comment.
This is an example of a multi-line comment.
"""

"This is a single line comment"
```

Types

Strings

```
# This is a string
name = "Nowell Strite (that\"s me)"

# This is also a string
home = 'Huntington, VT'

# This is a multi-line string
sites = '''You can find me online
on sites like GitHub and Twitter.'''

# This is also a multi-line string
bio = """If you don't find me online
you can find me outside."""
```

Numbers

```
# Integers Numbers
year = 2010
year = int("2010")

# Floating Point Numbers
pi = 3.14159265
pi = float("3.14159265")

# Fixed Point Numbers
from decimal import Decimal
price = Decimal("0.02")
```

Null

```
optional_data = None
```

Lists

```
# Lists can be heterogeneous
favorites = []

# Appending
favorites.append(42)

# Extending
favorites.extend(["Python", True])

# Equivalent to
favorites = [42, "Python", True]
```

Lists

```
numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

len(numbers)
# 5


numbers[0]
# 1

numbers[0:2]
# [1, 2]

numbers[2:]
# [3, 4, 5]
```

Dictionaries

```
person = {}

# Set by key / Get by key
person['name'] = 'Nowell Strite'

# Update
person.update({
    'favorites': [42, 'food'],
    'gender': 'male',
    })

# Any immutable object can be a dictionary key
person[42] = 'favorite number'
person[(44.47, -73.21)] = 'coordinates'
```

Dictionary Methods

```
person = {'name': 'Nowell', 'gender': 'Male'}

person['name']
person.get('name', 'Anonymous')
# 'Nowell Strite'

person.keys()
# ['name', 'gender']

person.values()
# ['Nowell', 'Male']

person.items()
# [['name', 'Nowell'], ['gender', 'Male']]
```

Booleans

```
# This is a boolean
is_python = True

# Everything in Python can be cast to boolean
is_python = bool("any object")

# All of these things are equivalent to False
these_are_false = False or 0 or "" or {} or []
or None

# Most everything else is equivalent to True
these_are_true = True and 1 and "Text" and
{'a': 'b'} and ['c', 'd']
```

Operators

Arithmetic

```
a = 10          # 10
a += 1          # 11
a -= 1          # 10

b = a + 1       # 11
c = a - 1       # 9

d = a * 2       # 20
e = a / 2       # 5
f = a % 3       # 1
g = a ** 2      # 100
```

String Manipulation

```
animals = "Cats " + "Dogs "
animals += "Rabbits"
# Cats Dogs Rabbits

fruit = ', '.join(['Apple', 'Banana', 'Orange'])
# Apple, Banana, Orange

date = '%s %d %d' % ('Sept', 11, 2010)
# Sept 11 2010

name = '%(first)s %(last)s' % {
    'first': 'Nowell',
    'last': 'Strite'}
# Nowell Strite
```

Logical Comparison

```
# Logical And
a and b

# Logical Or
a or b

# Logical Negation
not a

# Compound
(a and not (b or c))
```

Identity Comparison

```
# Identity
1 is 1 == True

# Non Identity
1 is not '1' == True

# Example
bool(1) == True
bool(True) == True

1 and True == True
1 is True == False
```

Arithmetic Comparison

```
# Ordering
a > b
a >= b
a < b
a <= b

# Equality/Difference
a == b
a != b
```

Control Flow

Conditionals

```
grade = 82
if grade >= 90:
    if grade == 100:
        print 'A+'
    else:
        print "A"
elif grade >= 80:
    print "B"
elif grade >= 70:
    print "C"
else:
    print "F"

# B
```

For Loop

```
for x in range(10): #0-9
    print x
```

```
fruits = ['Apple', 'Orange']

for fruit in fruits:
    print fruit
```

Expanded For Loop

```
states = {
      'VT': 'Vermont',
      'ME': 'Maine',
      }

for key, value in states.items():
      print '%s: %s' % (key, value)
```

While Loop

```
x = 0
while x < 100:
    print x
    x += 1
```

List Comprehensions

- Useful for replacing simple for-loops.

```
odds = [ x for x in range(50) if x % 2 ]
```

```
odds = []
for x in range(50):
    if x % 2:
        odds.append(x)
```

Functions

Basic Function

```
def my_function():
    """Function Documentation"""
    print "Hello World"
```

Function Arguments

```
# Positional
def add(x, y):
    return x + y

# Keyword
def shout(phrase='Yipee!'):
    print phrase

# Positional + Keyword
def echo(text, prefix=''):
    print '%s%s' % (prefix, text)
```

Arbitrary Arguments

```
def some_method(*args, **kwargs):
    for arg in args:
        print arg

    for key, value in kwargs.items():
        print key

some_method(1, 2, 3, name='Numbers')
```

Fibonacci

```
def fib(n):
    """Return Fibonacci up to n."""
    results = []
    a, b = 0, 1
    while a < n:
        results.append(a)
        a, b = b, a + b
    return a
```

Fibonacci Generator

```
def fib():
    """Yield Fibonacci."""
    a, b = 0, 1
    while True:
        yield a
        a, b = b, a + b
```

Classes

Class Declaration

```
class User(object):
    pass
```

Class Attributes

- Attributes assigned at class declaration should always be immutable

```
class User(object):
    name = None
    is_staff = False
```

Class Methods

```
class User(object):
    is_staff = False

    def __init__(self, name='Anonymous'):
        self.name = name
        super(User, self).__init__()

def is_authorized(self):
    return self.is_staff
```

Class Instantiation & Attribute Access

```
anonymous = User()
print user.name
# Anonymous

print user.is_authorized()
# False
```

Class Inheritance

```
class SuperUser(User):
    is_staff = True
```

```
nowell = SuperUser('Nowell Strite')
print user.name
# Nowell Strite
print user.is_authorized()
# True
```

Python's Way

- No interfaces
- No real private attributes/functions
- Private attributes start (but do not end) with double underscores.
- Special class methods start and end with double underscores.
  - __init__, __doc__, __cmp__, __str__

Imports

- Allows code isolation and re-use
- Adds references to variables/classes/functions/etc. into current namespace

Imports

```
# Imports the datetime module into the
# current namespace
import datetime
datetime.date.today()
datetime.timedelta(days=1)

# Imports datetime and addes date and
# timedelta into the current namespace
from datetime import date, timedelta
date.today()
timedelta(days=1)
```

More Imports

```
# Renaming imports
from datetime import date
from my_module import date as my_date

# This is usually considered a big No-No
from datetime import *
```

Error Handling

```
import datetime
import random

day = random.choice(['Eleventh', 11])
try:
    date = 'September ' + day
except TypeError:
    date = datetime.date(2010, 9, day)
else:
    date += ' 2010'
finally:
    print date
```

Documentation

Docstrings

```
def foo():
    """
    Python supports documentation for all modules,
classes, functions, methods.
    """
    pass

# Access docstring in the shell
help(foo)

# Programatically access the docstring
foo.__doc__
```

Tools

Web Frameworks

- Django
- Flask
- Pylons
- TurboGears
- Zope
- Grok

IDEs

- Emacs
- Vim
- Komodo
- PyCharm
- Eclipse (PyDev)

Package Management

```
easy_install pip

pip install django

pip install git+git://github.com/
django/django.git#egg=django
```

Resources

- http://python.org/
- http://diveintopython.org/
- http://djangoproject.com/

Example

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
from wsgiref import simple_server

def hello(environ, start_response):
    status = '200 OK'
    headers = [('Content-type','text/plain')]
    start_response(status, headers)
    return 'Hello world!'

if __name__ == '__main__':
    host, port = '127.0.0.1', 8080
    httpd = simple_server.make_server(host, port, hello)
    try:
        print "Open http://%s:%s/" % (host, port)
        httpd.serve_forever()
    except KeyboardInterrupt:
        pass
```

Going Further

- Decorators
- Context Managers
- Lambda functions
- Generators
- ...

Questions?

Thanks!

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