Python Introduction

Principles of Programming Languages

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Why Python?

Why study Python in Principles of Programming Languages?

- Multi-paradigm
  - Object-oriented
  - Functional
  - Procedural
- Dynamically typed
- Relatively simple with little feature multiplicity
- Readability focused
- No specialized IDE required
- Fast, relative to other dynamically typed languages
  - And when it's not fast enough, you can rewrite that performance-critical section in C. Python is natural to interop with C.
- *Highly General Purpose!*
  - Web programming, machine learning, GUI programming, Email processing, education, simulations, web scraping...

Installing Python

For this course, we will be using **Python 3.6 or 3.7**.

- **ALAMODE machines:** already have Python 3.7
- **Arch Linux:** install `python` for 3.7
- **Ubuntu 18.04:** install the `python3` package for 3.6
- **Ubuntu 16.04 or 14.04:** setup the `ppa:deadsnakes/ppa` then install `python3.7`
- **Fedora 28:** ships with Python 3.6
- **Other distros:** ask on Piazza if you need help

Note

You are *required* to develop on Linux. I am unable to provide help for you setting up the projects on other systems.

Style Basics

Python is one of the few languages with an official style guide (PEP 8). Here's a quick summary:

- Use 4-spaces for each level of indentation. **Never use hard tabs!**
- Use `snake_case` for function and variable names.
- Use `CapWords` for class names.
- Never *ever* use `camelCase` in Python.

Basic Input and Output

- The `print` function takes any amount of arguments, and prints them separated by spaces on the same line.
- The `input` function takes an optional prompt string, prompts the user for input, and returns the string they typed.

```
name = input("What is your name? ")
print("Nice to meet you", name)
```

A Simple Example

```
for i in range(1, 101):
    if i % 3 == 0 and i % 5 == 0:
        print("Fizz Buzz")
    elif i % 3 == 0:
        print("Fizz")
    elif i % 5 == 0:
        print("Buzz")
    else:
        print(i)
```

Indentation Denotes Scope

Any time Python sees a `:`, it expects an indented section to follow. The indented section denotes the scope of the operation.

Builtin Types

`bool`:	`True` or `False`
`int`:	integers, not size-bound
`float`:	double-precision floating point numbers
`complex`:	complex numbers
`str`:	for Unicode strings, immutable
`bytes`:	for a sequence of bytes, immutable
`list`:	mutable ordered storage
`tuple`:	immutable ordered storage
`set`:	mutable unordered storage
`frozenset`:	immutable unordered storage
`dict`:	mutable key-value relation
Functions:	yup, they're first class!
Classes:	they're first class too (of type `type`)

Literals

```
# List literals
[1, 2, 3]

# Tuple literals
(1, 2, 3)
# ... 1 element tuples are special
(1, )

# Dictionary literals
{'Ada': 'Lovelace', 'Alan': 'Turing'}

# Set literals
{1, 2, 3}
# ...empty set is:
set()
```

String Formatting

To format elements into a string, you *could* convert each element to a string then add them all together:

```
print("Time " + str(hours) + ":" + str(minutes) + ".")
```

Ow... my fingers hurt, and that was not too easy to read either. As an alternative, try `.format` on a string:

```
print("Time {}:{}.".format(hours, minutes))
```

Or, since Python 3.6, you can use an f-string:

```
print(f"Time {hours}:{minutes}.")
```

See the Python documentation for more information. There's plenty to this formatting language.

Note

Do not use old-style (printf-style) string formatting in this course.

Selection (if statements)

Python's primary structure for selection is `if`:

```
if i == 0 and j == 1:
    print(i, j)
elif i > 10 or j < 0:
    print("whoa!")
else:
    print("all is fine")
```

Notice you do not need parentheses surrounding the condition like in C or C++.

There's also a ternary operator (good for simple conditionals):

```
def foo(bar, baz):
    return bar if bar else baz
```

Why no switch or case?

Most `switch` or `case` statements over-complicate what could be done in a single line using a dictionary. Where this is not the case, you really shouldn't be using a `switch` anyway.

An Example switch in C

```c
switch (c) {
    case 'q':
        a++;
        break;
    case 'x':
        a--;
        break;
    case 'z':
        a += 4;
}
```

Python Equivalent

```python
diff = {'q': 1, 'x': -1, 'z': 4}
a += diff[c]
```

Iteration

Python provides your traditional `while` loop, the syntax is similar to `if`:

```
while n < 100:
    j /= n
    n += j
```

But under most cases, the **range-based** `for` loop is preferred:

```
for x in mylist:
    print(x)
```

Note

Python's `for` loop is a range-based `for` loop, unlike C's `for` loop which is really just a fancy `while` loop.

Generating Ranges

The generator function `range` creates an iterable for looping over a sequence of numbers. The syntax is `range(start, stop, step)`.

- `start` is the number to start on
- `stop` is the number to stop *before*
- `step` is the amount to increment each time

```
for i in range(0, 5, 1):
    print(i)
```

```
0
1
2
3
4
```

Optional Parameters

Both `start` and `step` are optional, and if omitted, will be assumed to be `0` and `1` respectively.

Pairing Iteration Structures with else

In Python, you can pair an `else` block with `for` and `while`. The block will be executed *only if* the loop finishes without encountering a `break` statement.

An example of this can be seen below:

```
for i in range(10):
    x = input("Enter your guess: ")
    if i == x:
        print("You win!")
        break
else:
    print("Truly incompetent!")
```

Slicing

```
mylist = [1, 2, 3, 4]

# syntax is [start:stop:step], step optional
mylist[1:3] # => [2, 3]

# unused parameters can be ommited
mylist[::-1] # => [4, 3, 2, 1]

# without the first element
mylist[1:] # => [2, 3, 4]

# without the last element
mylist[:-1] # => [1, 2, 3]
```

Tuple Expansion & Collection

Multiple assignments work like so:

```
names = ("R. Stallman", "L. Torvalds", "B. Joy")
a, b, c = names
```

* can be used to collect a tuple:

```
# drop the lowest and highest grade
grades = (79, 81, 93, 95, 99)
lowest, *grades, highest = grades
```

The same can be done to expand a tuple in a function call:

```
# Each grade becomes a separate argument
print(*grades)
```

Functions

To define a function in Python, use the def syntax:

```
def myfun(arg1, arg2, arg3):
    if arg1 == 'hello':
        return arg2
    return arg3
```

Even if your function does not take arguments, you still need the parentheses:

```
def noargs():
    print("I'm all lonely without arguments...")
```

Keyword Arguments

When we define a function in Python we may define **keyword arguments**. Keyword arguments differ from *positional arguments* in that keyword arguments:

- Take a default value if unspecified
- Can be placed either in order or out of order:
  - **In order:** arguments are assigned in the order of the function definition
  - **Out of order:** the argument name is written in the call
- Positional and keyword arguments can be mixed, so as long as the positional arguments go first.

Keyword Arguments: Example

```
def point_twister(x, y=1, z=0):
    return x + 2*z - y

# all of these are valid calls
print(point_twister(1, 2, 3))       # x=1, y=2, z=3
print(point_twister(1, 2))          # x=1, y=2, z=0
print(point_twister(1))             # x=1, y=1, z=0
print(point_twister(1, z=2, y=0))   # x=1, y=0, z=2
print(point_twister(1, z=2))        # x=1, y=1, z=2
```

Style Note

PEP 8 says that we should place spaces around our "=" in assignments, but these are not assignments, and should be written without spaces around the "=".

Passing a Dictionary as the Keyword Arguments

Just like a tuple or list can be expanded to the positional arguments of a function call using *some_tuple, a dictionary can be expanded to the keyword arguments of a function using **some_dict. For example:

```
my_point = {'x': 10, 'y': 15, 'z': 20}
print(point_twister(**my_point))
```

*args and **kwargs

Python allows you to define functions that take a variable number of positional (*args) or keyword (**kwargs) arguments. In principle, this really just works like tuple expansion/collection.

```
def crazyprinter(*args, **kwargs):
    for arg in args:
        print(arg)
    for k, v in kwargs.items():
        print("{}={}".format(k, v))

crazyprinter("hello", "cheese", bar="foo")
# hello
# cheese
# bar=foo
```

The names args and kwargs are merely a convention. For example, you could use the names rest and kwds instead if you wanted.

*args and **kwargs: Another Example

```
def fancy_args(a, b, *args, c=10, **kwargs):
    print("a is", a)
    print("b is", b)
    print("c is", c)
    print("args is", args)
    print("kwargs is", kwargs)

fancy_args(1, 2, 3, 4, c=15, d=16, e=17)
# a is 1
# b is 2
# c is 15
# args is (3, 4)
# kwargs is {'d': 16, 'e': 17}
```