## Python workshop

Week 1: Writing your first program
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## About me

- During the day I'm a bioinformatician

- In my spare time I ...
- Go to concerts and festivals
- Cook (all cuisines)
- Read (fantasy, popular science/philosophy, Dutch literature)
- Make things (sewing, electronics, laser cutting, welding, 3d printing)
- Grow vegetables in my garden


## Overview of this workshop series

- Week 1: Writing your first program
- Week 2: Make choices and reuse code
- Week 3: Loops and strings
- Week 4: Files and lists
- Week 5: Dictionaries and tuples


## Acknowledgments

- Charles Severance aka Dr Chuck
- For teaching me Python
- For releasing teaching material to the public
- http://www.pythonlearn.com/
- He gives the course "Programming for everybody"
- Structure of this workshop is based on his book
- Several examples too



## Why shouldn't you learn programming?

- Years of learning (to program really well)
- "Coding is not a goal. It's a tool for solving problems."
- Programming doesn't make you rich
- There are always people better than you
http://www.fastcolabs.com/3020126/no-you-dont-need-to-learn-to-code

HOWMSOUTNO

## Why should you learn programming?

- It is fun and creative
- Because you can
- It is a tool for solving problems
- Science
- Apps
- Games

- A computer is fast and good for repetitive work
- There is no existing program for your needs


## Computers and language

## Computer anatomy



## Computer anatomy



## Programming language

- To give instructions


While music is playing:
Left hand out and up

## Programming language

Right hand out and up
Flip left hand
Flip right hand
Left hand to right shoulder
Right hand to right shoulder
Left hand to back of head
Right ham to back of head
Left hand to right hik
Right hand to left hik
Left hand on left bottom
Right hand on right bottom


Wiggle
Wiggle
Jump

## Computer language

00101110100110010 10110000001111010 10111010100100101 00001110101111111 01010101001110101 01001010101001010 00100010110011010 01001110100011011 00101110100011000 11101010011101111
handle = open(filename, 'r')
song = handle.read()
words = song.split()
counts $=\operatorname{dict}($ )
for word in words:
counts[word] = counts.get(word, 0 ) +1
for word, count in counts.items():
print word, count

## Why Python

- Easy to learn
- Very readable
python
- No long constructs
- No special cryptic characters
- Indentation is forced (more next week)
- Much code available (e.g. SciPy, NumPy)
- Cross-platform


## How smart is a computer?

- A computer (or phone) is not smart
- Limited vocabulary
- It needs literal instructions
- It will "complain" when instructions are not clear

```
out of memory
```

out of disk space
syntax error


Usually with a hint to guide you

## Reserved words

## and del for is raise

 assert elif from lambda return
## break else global not try

 class except if or whilecontinue exec import pass yield def finally in print

## Terminal, scripts, Python?



## Vroegah...



## Even earlier： the black window

This is called a：
－Terminal
－Command－line（cmd）
－Shell
：\＞dir／w
Volume in drive A has no label
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NDISHLP．SY
NETB IND．COH
OEMODI．IN－
PENDIS．DO－
RASCOPY．BA
STRN．DO－
WORKGRP．SY （s）
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bash－3．2\＄1s－a

This＇s stil

## Directories and files


cd somedirectoryname (go to directory, or Change Directory)
dir
Is -I
(shows content of directory, windows)
(shows content of directory, linux/mac)

## Starting a program



The program "subl" is started (a text editor)
After that the program "helloworld.py"
Linux/mac: start "helloworld.py" with "python" before that Windows: you only need to type "helloworld.py"

## Start the Python program

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
narya@monk:~/ownCloud/course/python-zb45$ python
Python 2.7.3 (default, Mar 13 2014, 11:03:55)
[GCC 4.7.2] on linux2
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> \square
```

You can also start the interactive python program Linux/Mac: type "python"
Windows: start "python commandline" from the start menu
Note that the "prompt" has changed from blahblah\$ to >>> You are now in the python program

You can type python code, one line at the time

## Python: first attempt

- Open python and type:
>>> Hi there
- Then type:
>>> answer me!

- One more try: >>> help


## Python: help()

## help> keywords help> if help> quit

## Hello world

>>> print "Hello world"
Try this again without the last quotes
>>> $27+15$
>>> $x=7$
>>> print $x$
>>> $\mathrm{x}=\mathrm{x}+2$
>>> print $x$
>>> $1+2=3$
>>> $1+2==3$


## Scripts

- Like a recipe, a set of instructions
- Open sublime, notepad++ or another editor
- Type the following in the editor and save the file as "myscript.py"
$\mathrm{x}=7$
print $x$
$\mathrm{x}=\mathrm{x}+2$
Start the script from the commandline:
cmd> python myscript.py
print $x$


## Hello <your-name-here>

- New script "helloworld.py"
name = raw_input("Enter your name:\n")
print "Hello", name
- Start the script from the commandline cmd> python helloworld.py



## Data types

- Start an interactive Python session
- The basic data types:
>>> type(4)

>>> type(3.141592653)
>>> type("Yo")
>>> type('Yo')
>>> type("13")



## Variables

- Assign values to variables
>>> message = "hello"
>>> $\mathrm{n}=2$
>>> pi $=3.1415926535897931$
>>> print $n$
>>> print message
>>> type(message)
>>> type(n)
>>> type(pi)


## Variable names

- A combination of letters, numbers and underscores
- No reserved words!
- No special characters!
- Case sensitive!
- Name has to start with letter or underscore
- Tip: use meaningful names


## Variable names

- Doesn't work:
>>> 7of9 = "borg"
>>> mail@ = "barbera@van-schaik.org"
- Works:
>>> city = "Amsterdam"
>>> pin_code = 1234



## Calculator

- Operators: +, -, *, /, **, \%
>>> $20+32$
>>> hour - 1
>>> hour * 60 + minute
>>> minute / 60
>>> 5**2
>>> (5+9)*(15-7)



## Python and floats

>>> minute $=59$
>>> minute/60
>>> minute/60.0

## Order of operations

- Parenthesis: $(1+2) *(3+1)=3 * 4=12$
- Exponentiation: $2 * * 1+1=2+1=3$
- Multiplication and division: $2 * 3-1=6-1=5$
- Addition and subtraction: 5-3-1 = 2-1 = 1
- Same precedence from left to right


## String operations

## - Concatenation

$\ggg$ first $=10$
$\ggg$ second $=15$
>>> print first + second
>>> first $=' 10 '$
>>> second = '15'
>>> print first + second

- Multiplication
>>> word = "bla"
>>> $\mathrm{n}=7$
>>> print n * word



## Comments

## blah, blah, blah,whatever

- Programs tend to get long and unreadable
- Solutions:
- Give meaningful variable names
- Insert comments

```
# Ask user for input
hours = raw_input("How many hours did you work?\n")
seconds = hours / 3600 # compute seconds of work
```


## Next week

- Next: Make choices and reuse code
- Want more practice?
- Exercises in chapter 1 and 2 of the book
- See you next week!!

