

COMPUTER PROGRAMMING I

Introduction To Python

BIL2205

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□ Python

- is a **general purpose, interpreted** programming language.
- is a language that supports multiple approaches to software design, principally **structured** and **object-oriented** programming.
- provides automatic **memory management** and **garbage collection**.
- is **extensible**.



Python Programming Language

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- Guido Van Rossum (Amsterdam, December 1989)
 - ▣ Monty Python – English Comedian Group
- Goals:
 - ▣ An easy and intuitive language just as powerful as major competitors
 - ▣ Open source, so anyone can contribute to its development
 - ▣ Code that is as understandable as plain English
 - ▣ Suitability for everyday tasks, allowing for short development times

Spyder – Python Editor



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Scientific Python Development EnviRonment

- Written in Python, for Python

- Designed by and for scientists, engineers and data analysts.

- IDE – Integrated Development Environment

Spyder – Python Editor



File Edit Search Source Run Debug Consoles Projects Tools View Help

Editor - C:\Users\Alper Vahaplar\untitled0.py

untitled0.py

Variable explorer

Variable / File explorer

Variable explorer File explorer Help

IPython console

Console 1/A

Console

History log IPython console

Permissions: **RW** End-of-lines: **CRLF** Encoding: **UTF-8** Line: **8** Column: **1** Memory: **52 %**

Spyder – Python Editor



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- Spyder Console (Ipython)
- Command Line

```
Console 1/A [X]
Python 3.6.4 |Anaconda, Inc.| (default, Jan 16 2018, 10:22:32) [MSC v.1900 64 bit (AMD64)]
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.

IPython 6.2.1 -- An enhanced Interactive Python.

In [1]:
```



Operators in Python

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□ Arithmetic Operators

Operator	Operation	Example
+	Addition	$48 + 23$
-	Subtraction	$48 - 23$
*	Multiplication	$48 * 23$
/	Division	$48 / 23$
%	Modulus	$48 \% 23$
**	Exponent	$48 ** 23$
//	Floor Division	$48 // 23$



Operators in Python

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☐ Comparison Operators

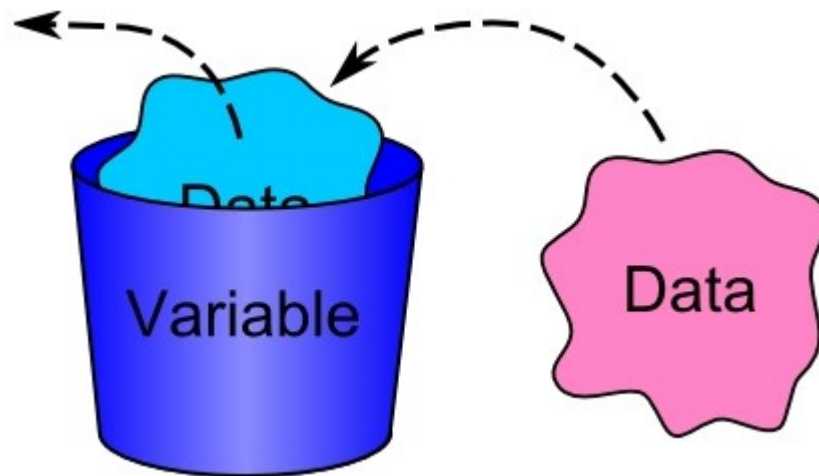
Operator	Operation	Example
<code>==</code>	Equal	<code>48 == 23</code>
<code>!=</code> <code><></code>	Not Equal	<code>48 != 23</code> <code>48 <> 23</code>
<code>></code>	Greater than	<code>48 > 23</code>
<code><</code>	Smaller than	<code>48 < 23</code>
<code>>=</code>	Greater than or equal to	<code>48 >= 23</code>
<code><=</code>	Less than or equal to	<code>48 <= 23</code>



Variables in Python

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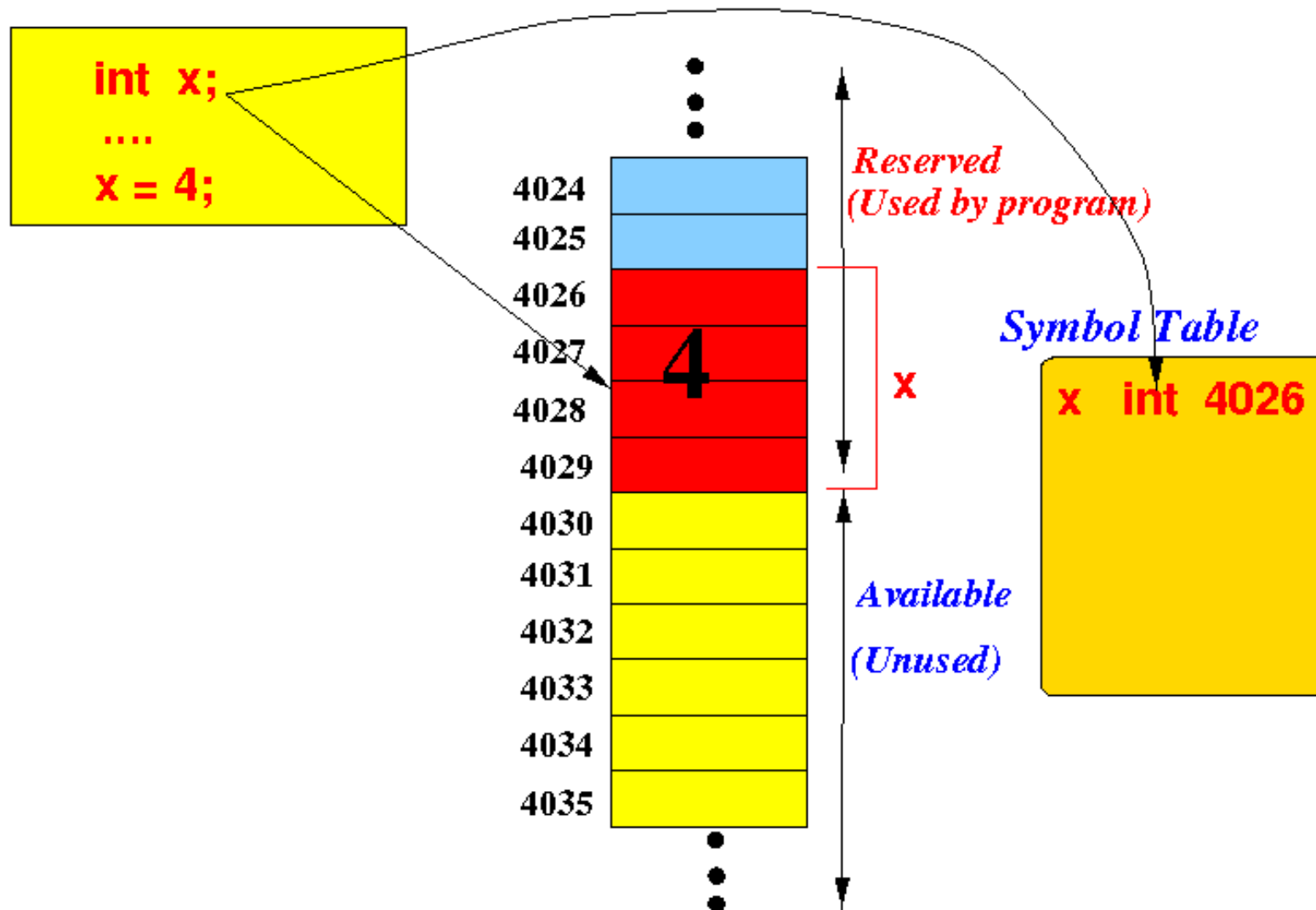
- A **variable** is a named memory location in which data of a certain type can be stored.
- A variable has :
 - Name
 - Address
 - Type
 - Value
 - Scope





Variables in Python

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Variables in Python

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Variable Name:

- Must begin with a letter (a - z, A - B) or underscore _
- Other characters can be letters, numbers or _
- Are case sensitive: capitalization counts!
- Can be any reasonable length.

Ex: toplam, sayac, adet, gecme_notu, _temp
yeni_gelen_musteri_sayisi

Variables in Python

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□ Assignment Operator:

=

Name	Type	Size	
ad_soyad	str	1	Alper Vahaplar
adet	int	1	87
alan	float	1	157.0
toplam	int	1	0

Variable explorer File explorer Help

□ we used (\leftarrow) in pseudo-code for assignment.

□ Ex:

□ `toplam = 0`

□ `adet = 12 + 75`

□ `ad_soyad = "Alper VAHAPLAR"`

□ `alan = 2 * 3.14 * (5**2)`



Variables in Python

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□ Assignment Operator: (=)

□ `x = 3`

□ `y = 2`

□ `z = x + y`

□ `x = x + 1`

□ Assignments can be done *en masse*:

□ `x = y = z = 5`

□ Multiple assignments can be done on one line:

□ `x, y, z = 44, 3.14, 'Hüseyin'`



Data Types in Python

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□ *Basic Types:*

- *Boolean (True or False)*

- *Integer Numbers (47),*

- *Floating Point Numbers (3.14),*

- *Complex Numbers (3 + 2j),*

- *Strings ("Alper", 'Computer Programming')*



Data Types in Python

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❑ *Boolean (True or False),*

❑ In [1]: `a = 45 < 23`

❑ *Integer Numbers (47),*

❑ In [2]: `b = 45`

❑ *Floating Point Numbers (3.14),*

❑ In [3]: `c = 6.02`

❑ *Complex Numbers (3 + 2j),*

❑ In [4]: `d = 3 + 2j`

❑ *Strings ("Alper", 'Computer Programming')*

❑ In [5]: `e = "Bi ara mı versek? :)"`



Data Types in Python

Name	Type	Size	
a	bool	1	False
b	int	1	45
c	float	1	6.02
d	complex	1	(3+2j)
e	str	1	Bi ara mı versek? :)



Data Types in Python

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Name	Type	Size	
a	bool	1	False
b	int	1	45
c	float	1	6.02
d	complex	1	(3+2j)
e	str	1	Bi ara m1 versek? :)

```
In [48]: type(a)
Out[48]: bool
```

```
In [49]: type(b)
Out[49]: int
```

```
In [50]: type(c)
Out[50]: float
```



Data Types in Python

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Other Types:

- Lists*

- Dictionaries*

- Tuples*

- Sets*



Operators in Python

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□ Compound Operators

Operator	Example	Equivalent to
<code>+=</code>	<code>x += 3</code>	<code>x = x + 3</code>
<code>-=</code>	<code>x -= 3</code>	<code>x = x - 3</code>
<code>*=</code>	<code>x *= 3</code>	<code>x = x * 3</code>
<code>/=</code>	<code>x /= 3</code>	<code>x = x / 3</code>
<code>%=</code>	<code>x %= 3</code>	<code>x = x % 3</code>