Why Python?

• A scripting language

• Easy to learn

• Object-oriented

• Numerous libraries, including tools for data analysis

• Powerful and scalable; has supporting tools that handle massive datasets
Simple Printing

Using the `print` function, and can handle a variety of data types (e.g., strings, numbers, booleans, etc.).

```
In [ ]:
print('Hello World!')
print(10)
print(True)
```

Hello World!
10
True
Python Syntax

• C-like
• Some exceptions
  • Missing operators: ++, --, etc.
  • No {} in blocks; use whitespace and indentation
  • Different keywords
  • Type declarations not needed
  • Other extra features!
• Use # to write comments.
• Run Python scripts:

  $ python hello.py
Data Operators - 1

• Addition (+), Subtraction (−), Multiplication (∗), Division (÷), Integer Division (∥∥), Modulus (%), Exponentiation (**)  

• Does not have an increment (++) and decrement (--) operator; try instead +=1 or -=1  

• Assignment (=)  

• Concatenation with strings (+)
Data Operators - 2

In [ ]:

```python
print(3 + 8)
print(14 / 7)
print((10 % 3)**(2*100))

# working with variables and assignments
x = "bar"
x = 7  # reassignment to a new type is allowed
x += 1  # increment x by 1
print(x)  # prints 8

# working with strings
y = "foo"
z = "apple"
print(y + z)
```
Data Types - 1

• **Number** - could either be an `int`, `float`, or even `complex`
• **Strings** - enclosed by quotation marks (characters are single-lengthed strings)
• **Boolean** – a `True` or `False`
• **Lists**

```python
In [ ]:

a = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
print (a[1])  # 2
some_list = []
some_list.append("foo")
some_list.append(12)
print (len(some_list))  # 2
```
Data Types - 2

- **Tuples**
  - Lists are mutable but tuples are not
  - Lists can expand but tuples cannot
  - Tuples are slightly faster

```python
In [ ]:

t = (10, 20, 30)
print(t[2])  # prints 30

# Here's a trick to add elements to your tuple
# Add 40 to the end of t to make it a 4-tuple

t2 = t + (40,)

print(t2)   # prints (10, 20, 30, 40)
```
Data Types - 3

- **Dictionaries**
  - Consists of key-value pairs
  - Keys have to be unique
  - Can access a dictionary's value based on the supplied key

```python
In [ ]:
a = {"age": 18, "b": "123a", 3: True}
print (a[3])
print (a["age"])
```

True
18
Control Flow – Conditional Statements

In [ ]:

```python
grade = 95
if grade > 90:
    print('Excellent')
elif grade > 80:
    print('Average')
elif grade > 70:
    print('Passing')
else:
    print('Needs Improvement')
```

Excellent
Control Flow – Loops

- These two codes are virtually the same!

```python
In [ ]: num = 0
while num < 5:
    print(num)
    num += 1
```

```python
In [ ]: for i in range(5):
    print(i)
```

0
1
2
3
4
Control Flow – Loops and Lists

• Consider for each:

In [ ]:

```python
L = [1,2,3,4,5]
L2 = []
for i in range(len(L)):
    power = 2**L[i]
    L2.append(power)
print(L2)                  # prints [2, 4, 8, 16, 32]
```
Control Flow – Loops and Lists

• Without indexing!

In [ ]:

```python
L = [1,2,3,4,5]
L2 = []
for item in L:
    power = 2**item  
    L2.append(power)
print(L2)  # prints [2, 4, 8, 16, 32]
```

• Virtually the same thing!
Control Flow – Loops and Lists

- **Advanced**: use list comprehension!

In [ ]:

```
L = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
L2 = [2**x for x in L]
print(L2)  # prints [2, 4, 8, 16, 32]
```

- Virtually the same thing!
- Much shorter!
Functions

• All variables are **local** unless specified as **global**
• Arguments are passed by value

```python
In [ ]:
def test_method(k):
    return k**2 + 7

print(test_method(10))  # output 107
```
Modules

- Some libraries are not built-in when installing Python
- Can import modules using `import` ; sometimes in conjunction with `from` depending on the scope of how much of the package you need
- The `*` can be useful to denote all.

```
In [ ]: import math
    print(math.sqrt(2.0))

1.4142135623730951
```

```
In [ ]: from math import sqrt
    print (sqrt(2.0))

1.4142135623730951
```
Resources

• Visit my Github repository for introduction and notebooks of Python and NetworkX
  •  https://github.com/techGIAN/NetworkX-Tutorial

• Google Colab examples:
  •  https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1WYCdobWlcabi8ZUUfBgy8uAgSst8LBiS?usp=sharing

• Python tutorials:
  •  https://www.w3schools.com/python/
  •  https://www.learnpython.org/

• Python documentation:
  •  https://docs.python.org/3/
Thank you!

Questions?