

Scripting Languages (Tutorials)

460-2060

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Staff

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Tutorials Organization

- Note that (all) exercises are graded
- **10 small assignments:** $10 \cdot 4$ points = 40 points (10 point is min. and 30 points is max.)
- **Django project:** 30 points (10 point is min.)
- Assigned tasks must be submitted via e-mail by the specified deadline

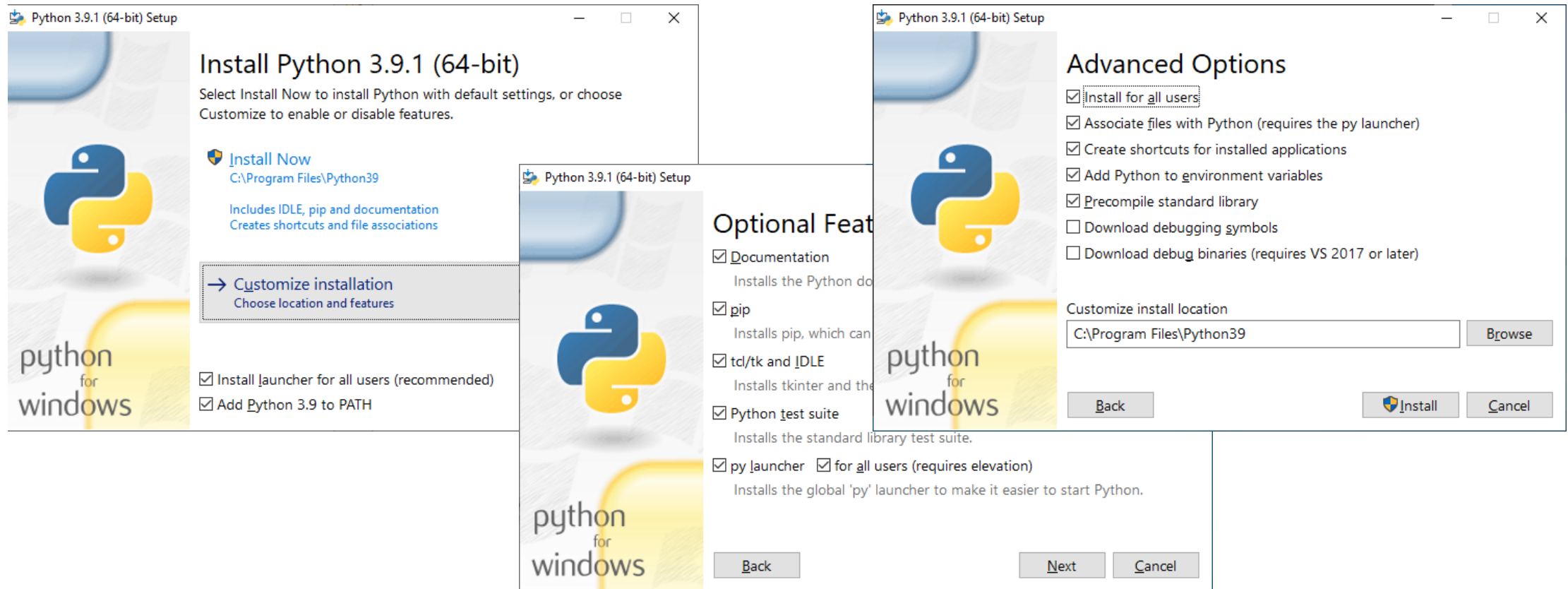
Exercise	Deadline*	Points
SA01	16. 2. 2021	4
SA02	23. 2. 2021	4
SA03	2. 3. 2021	4
SA04	9. 3. 2021	4
SA05	16. 3. 2021	4
SA06	23. 3. 2021	4
SA07	30. 3. 2021	4
SA08	6. 4. 2021	4
SA09	13. 4. 2021	4
SA10	20. 4. 2021	4
DP	TBA	30

* by the end of the day

Python Installation

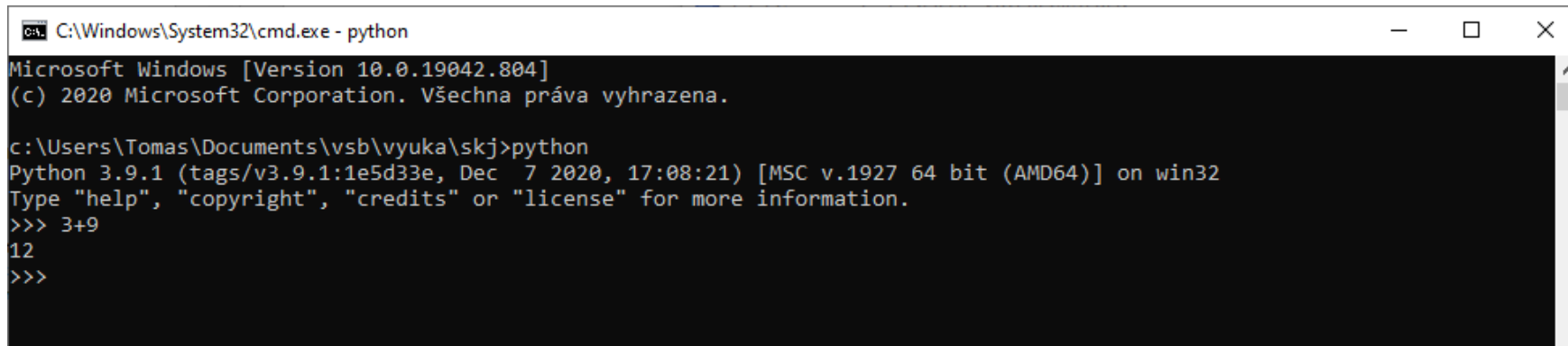
- Visit **python.org** website
 - Download preferred distribution for your platform
 - You can choose nearly any text editor to write scripts in Python language
 - Text editor should have the ability to show whitespaces
 - Be aware of the code page
-
- Tutorials docs.python.org/3/tutorial/index.html
 - Language reference docs.python.org/3/reference/index.html
 - Library reference docs.python.org/3/library/index.html

Python Installation



Interactive Python Console

- Try to run the Python interpreter right from the console...

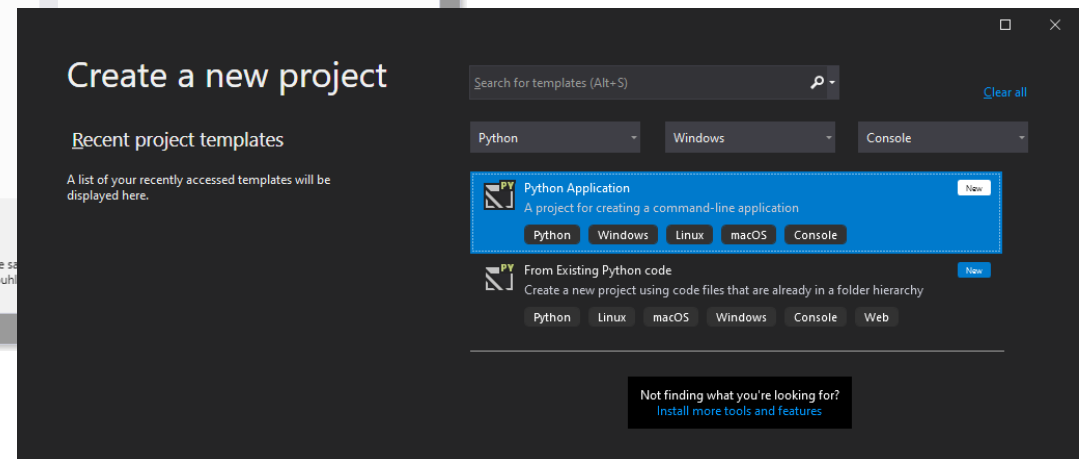
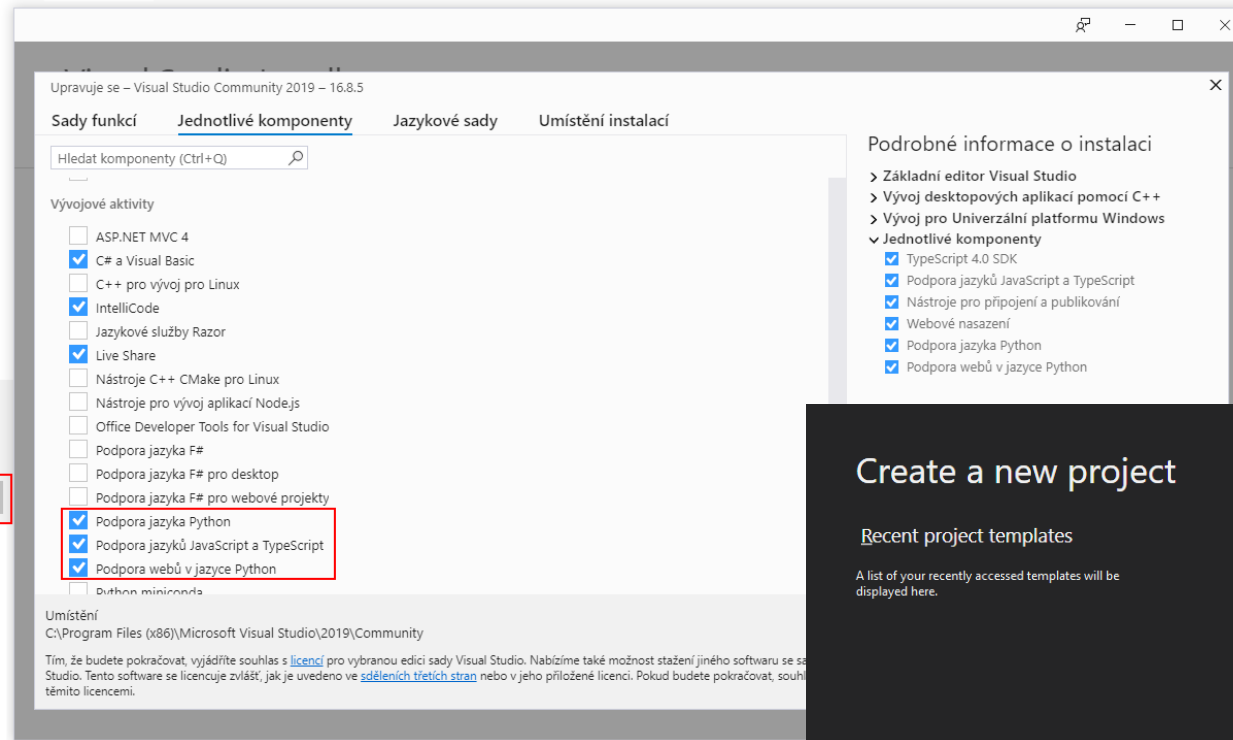
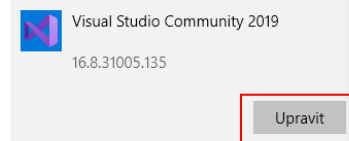


```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe - python
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19042.804]
(c) 2020 Microsoft Corporation. Všechna práva vyhrazena.

c:\Users\Tomas\Documents\vsb\vyuka\skj>python
Python 3.9.1 (tags/v3.9.1:1e5d33e, Dec 7 2020, 17:08:21) [MSC v.1927 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> 3+9
12
>>>
```

- If Python is not found, try to set the PATH environment variable
- set `PATH=%PATH%;C:\Program Files\Python39`

Python in Visual Studio



First Script

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
```

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
```

← sets the code page

```
__author__ = "Tomas Fabian"
```

```
__copyright__ = "(c)2021 VSB-TUO, FEECS, Dept. of Computer Science"
```

```
__email__ = "tomas.fabian@vsb.cz"
```

```
__version__ = "0.1.0"
```

} basic info about the source code

↓ multiline comment

```
"""
```

```
A very simple script made in Python
```

```
"""
```

```
def main():
```

```
    print("Hello, World!")
```

Python uses indentation to define a block of code
The amount of indentation (e.g. 4 whitespaces)
must be consistent throughout that block

```
# checks whether our script is running as the main program or as a module
```

← single line comment

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    main()
```

```
c:\Users\Tomas\Documents\vsb\vyuka\ura\src>python ex01.py
Hello, World!
```


Elementary Commands

```
# elementary commands
a = 5 # ints
a = 3.14 # floats
# strings
a = "This is 'positive'"
a = 5//3 # a equals to 1
a = 5/3 # a equals to 1.667
a = True and False
a = True or False
a = True is True
a = True == True
a = not True
# bitwise and
a = 1 & 3 # a equals to 1
# bitwise or
a = 1 | 3 # a equals to 3
```

```
# definition of a function
def my_function(a, b=0):
    c = a + b
    return c

# function call
print(my_function(1, 3))

# program flow control
a = 5
if a > 0:
    print("positive")
elif a == 0:
    print("zero")
else:
    print("negative")

while True:
    print("never ending loop")
# there is no switch statement
```

Abstract Data Types (ADTs) in Python

```
# list
lst = [1, 2, 3, "hi there"]
len(lst)
output: 4
print(type(lst[3]))
output: <class 'str'>
lst[1] = 22 # list is mutable
print(lst)
output: [1, 22, 3, "hi there"]

# tuple
vec = (1.2, 3.4, -8.9)
print(len(vec))
output: 3
vec[0] = -1.2 # tuple is immutable
```

```
# dict - dictionary (mutable)
dct = {1: "one", 2: "two"}
print(dct[2])
output: two

# set (immutable)
s = set((1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 4))
print(s)
output: {1, 2, 3, 4}
```

Try `help(list)` command to see what all you can do with ADTs

Classes

```
class MyClass(object):
    __count = 0

    def __init__(self, x=0):
        self.__x = x
        MyClass.count += 1

    def get_x(self):
        return self.__x

    def set_x(self):
        self.__x = x

x = property(get_x, set_x)

    def __str__(self):
        return "X equals to {}".format(self.__x)

    @staticmethod
    def count():
        return MyClass.__count
```

```
class MyAddableClass(MyClass):
    def __init__(self, x):
        super().__init__(x)

    def __add__(self, other):
        if type(other) in [MyClass, MyAddableClass]:
            return MySuperClass(self.x + other.x)
        elif type(other) in [int, float]:
            return MySuperClass(self.x + other)
        raise TypeError

a = MyClass()
a.x = 7
print(a.x)
out: 7
b = MySuperClass(3)
c = a + b
print(c)
out: 10
```