



Curso de Python

Entorno de desarrollo

Ramón Invarato Menéndez

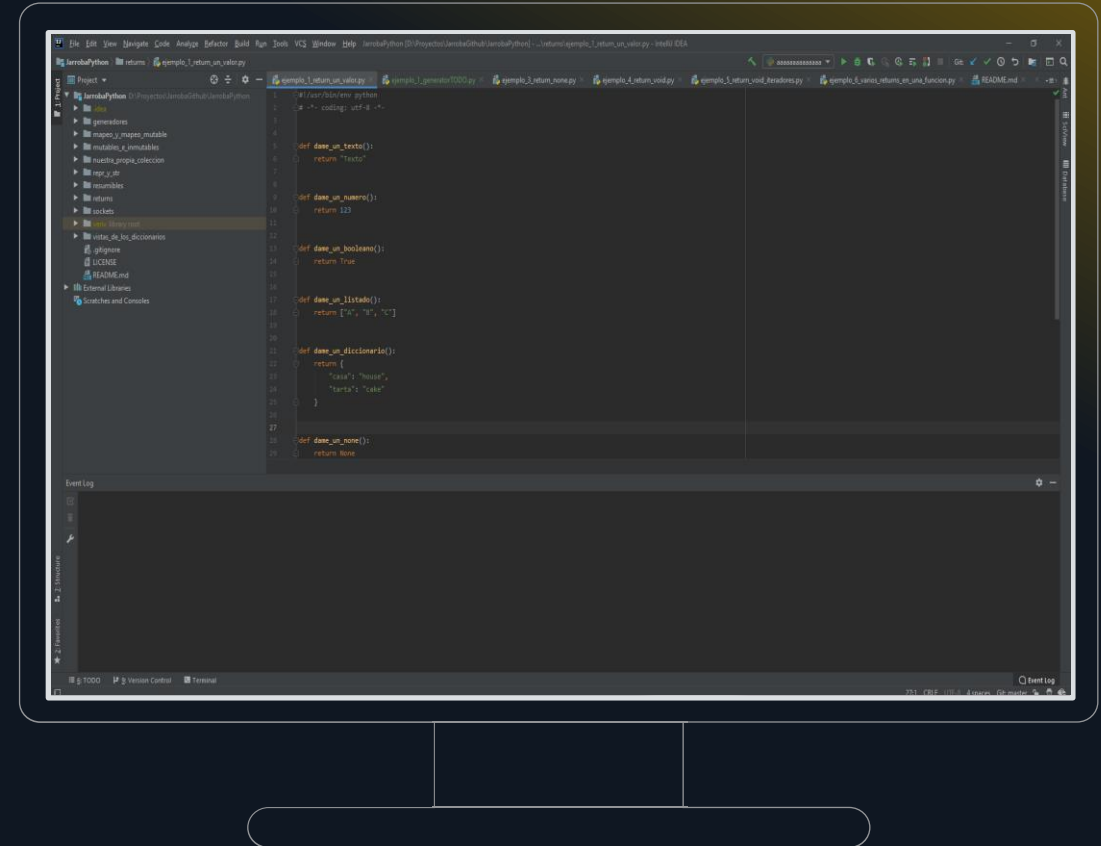
Ricardo Moya García



Programar en Python

Formas de programar

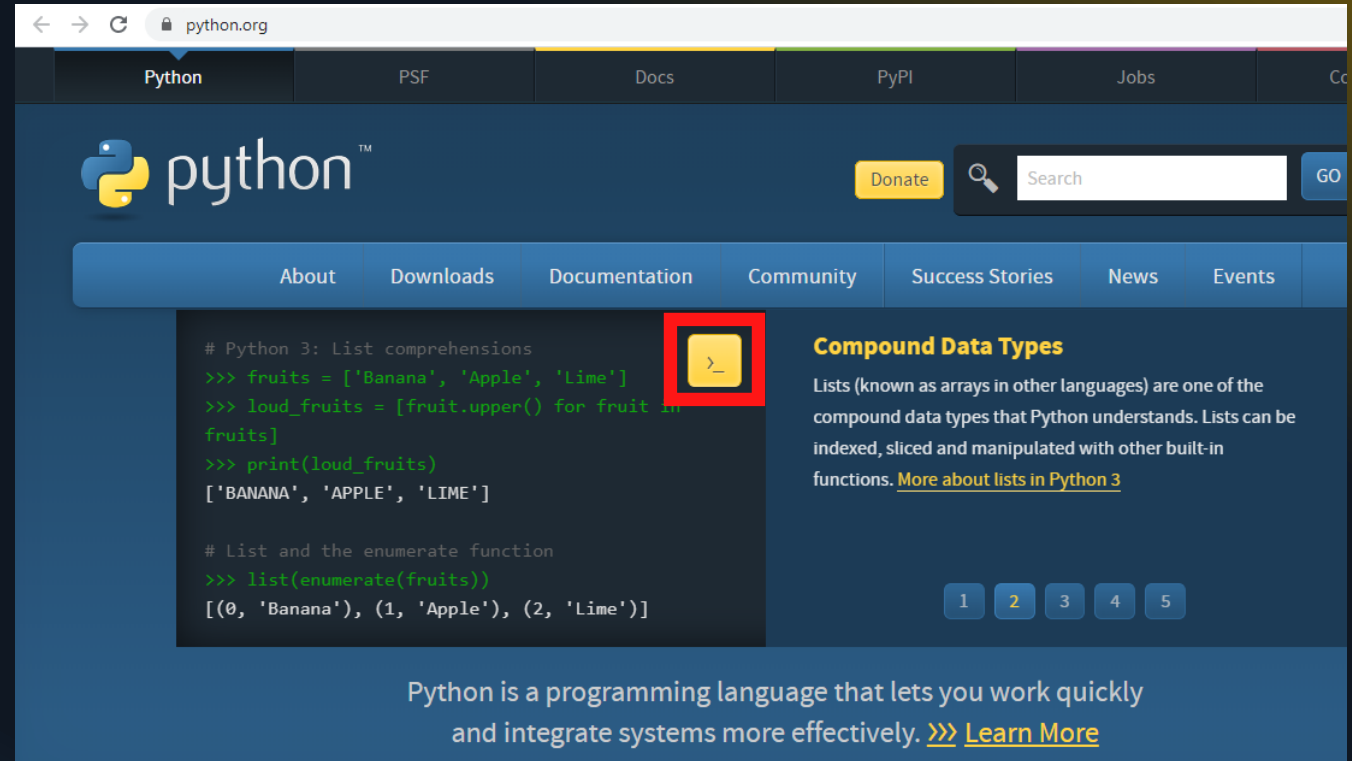
- Entorno (Consola)
 - Local
 - Remota
- IDE
 - Spyder
 - PyCharm
 - Jupyter
 - VisualStudio
 - etc...



Remoto (desde la web de Python)

Accede a <https://www.python.org/>

Pulsa en el botón de consola remota



Escribe un comando y pulsa la tecla "Enter" para ejecutarlo



Ejemplo de consola remoto

1. Suma dos número

Código

2+5



2. Muestra por consola un texto (pista: la función "print()" imprime textos por consola)

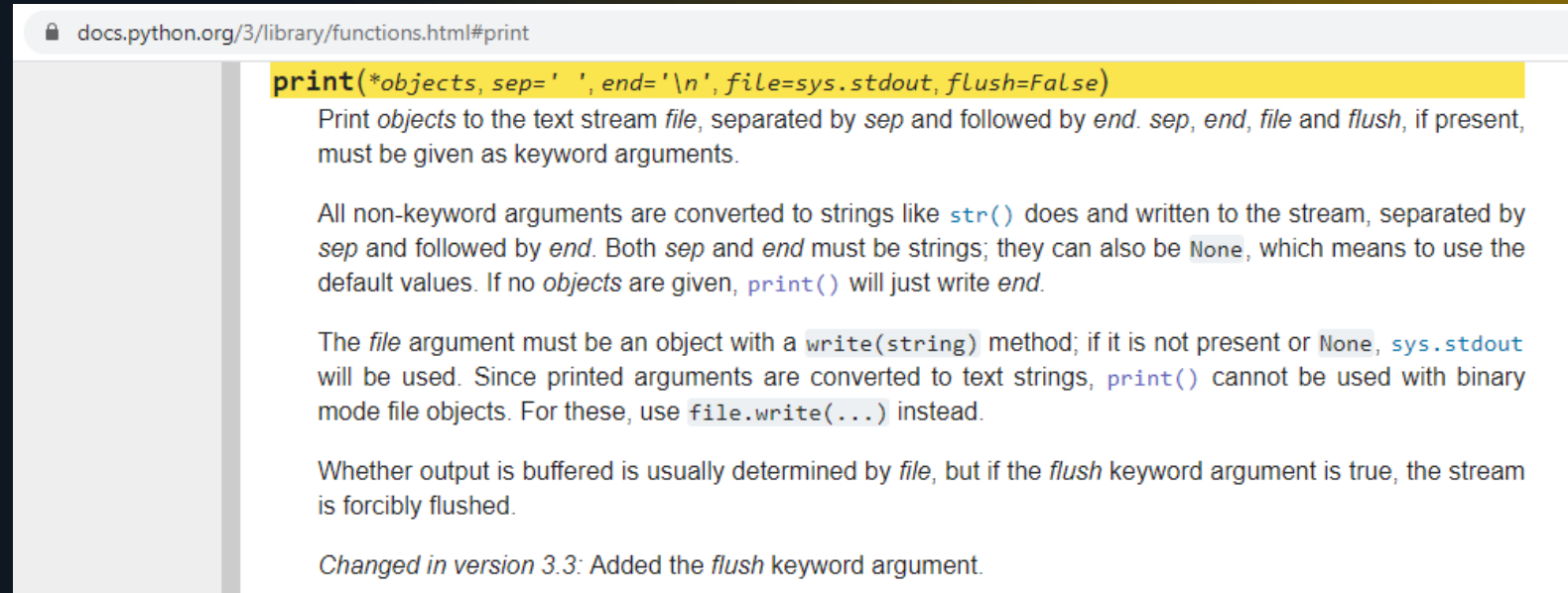
Código

print("Texto a imprimir por la consola")



```
Python 3.8.0 (default, Nov 14 2019, 22:29:45)
[GCC 5.4.0 20160609] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> 2+5
7
>>> print("texto a imprimir por la consola")
texto a imprimir por la consola
>>> 
```

Documentación



The screenshot shows the Python documentation page for the `print` function. The URL in the browser's address bar is `docs.python.org/3/library/functions.html#print`. The function signature `print(*objects, sep=' ', end='\n', file=sys.stdout, flush=False)` is highlighted in yellow. Below the signature, the text explains that `objects` are printed to the text stream `file`, separated by `sep` and followed by `end`. It also mentions that `sep` and `end` must be strings, and `None` can be used for default values. The `file` argument must be an object with a `write(string)` method, and `sys.stdout` is used by default. The `flush` keyword argument is also mentioned. A note at the bottom states: "Changed in version 3.3: Added the `flush` keyword argument."

`docs.python.org/3/library/functions.html#print`

`print(*objects, sep=' ', end='\n', file=sys.stdout, flush=False)`

Print *objects* to the text stream *file*, separated by *sep* and followed by *end*. *sep*, *end*, *file* and *flush*, if present, must be given as keyword arguments.

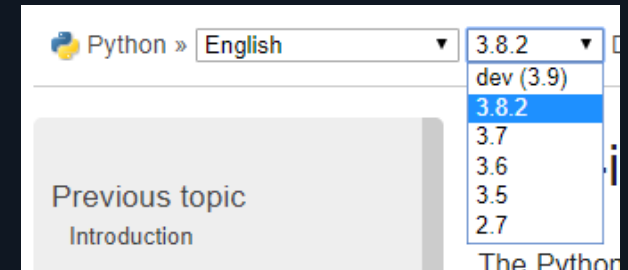
All non-keyword arguments are converted to strings like `str()` does and written to the stream, separated by *sep* and followed by *end*. Both *sep* and *end* must be strings; they can also be `None`, which means to use the default values. If no *objects* are given, `print()` will just write *end*.

The *file* argument must be an object with a `write(string)` method; if it is not present or `None`, `sys.stdout` will be used. Since printed arguments are converted to text strings, `print()` cannot be used with binary mode file objects. For these, use `file.write(...)` instead.

Whether output is buffered is usually determined by *file*, but if the *flush* keyword argument is true, the stream is forcibly flushed.

Changed in version 3.3: Added the *flush* keyword argument.

- La página con la documentación de Python en <https://docs.python.org/3/>
- Es importante acceder siempre a la **versión deseada**. Normalmente la última versión Release (la mayor que no pone "dev").
- Por **ejemplo**, la documentación de la función "`print()`" la podemos encontrar en: <https://docs.python.org/3/library/functions.html#print>



The screenshot shows the version selector on the Python documentation website. It includes a language dropdown set to "English" and a version dropdown menu. The version dropdown is open, showing a list of versions: 3.8.2 (selected), dev (3.9), 3.7, 3.6, 3.5, and 2.7. Below the version selector, there is a "Previous topic" link pointing to "Introduction".

Python » English 3.8.2 ▼

- dev (3.9)
- 3.8.2
- 3.7
- 3.6
- 3.5
- 2.7

Previous topic
Introduction

The Python

Entorno local

¿Qué necesitamos?

- Tener instalado Python



- Un IDE como Spider, PyCharm, VisualStudio, etc.



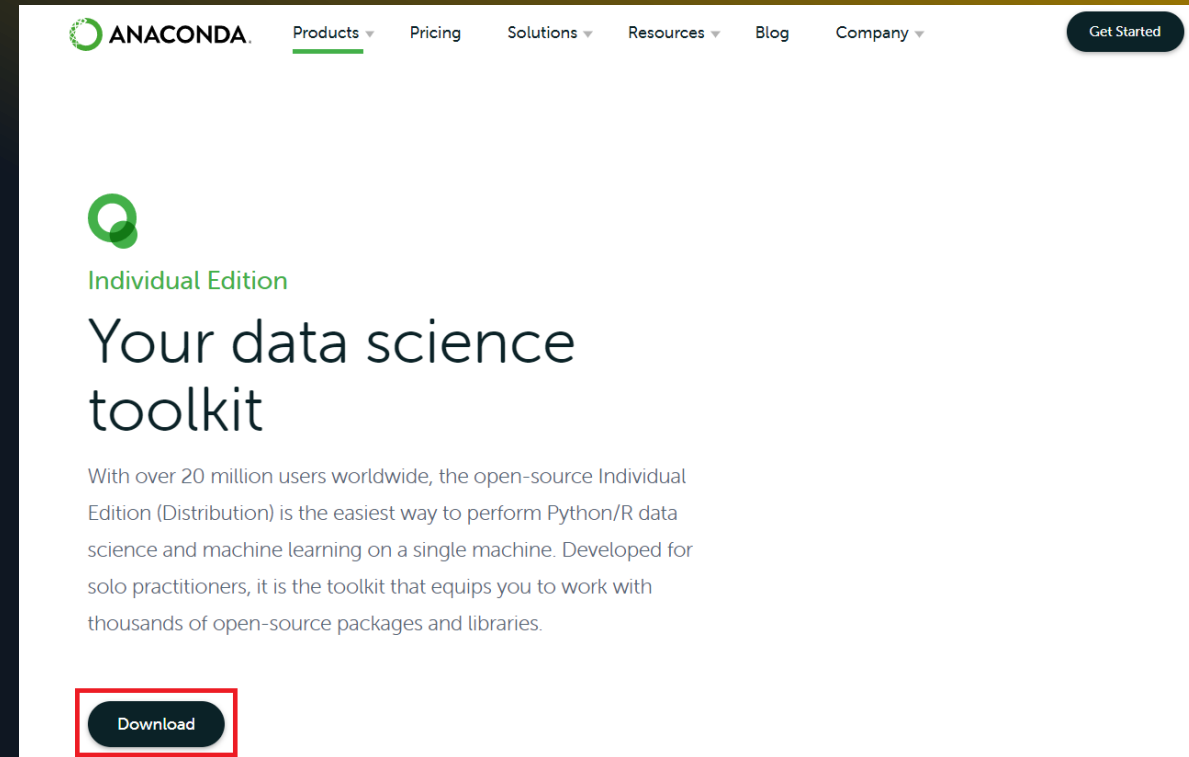
Es necesario tener instalado Python y un IDE, para ello usamos “**Anaconda**” que nos administra todo el entorno de desarrollo (incluye Python y varios IDEs)

- Administrador Anaconda
<https://www.anaconda.com/>




Anaconda

- Descargamos Anaconda con la última versión de Python:
<https://www.anaconda.com/distribution/#download-section>
- Descargaremos la versión apropiada para nuestro sistema operativo (normalmente será la primera opción que aparece en cada sistema operativo)



The screenshot shows the Anaconda Individual Edition website. At the top is the Anaconda logo and a navigation bar with links for Products, Pricing, Solutions, Resources, Blog, and Company. A 'Get Started' button is in the top right. The main content area features the Anaconda logo, the text 'Individual Edition', and the heading 'Your data science toolkit'. Below this is a paragraph describing the toolkit as the easiest way to perform Python/R data science and machine learning on a single machine. At the bottom, a 'Download' button is highlighted with a red rectangle.




ANACONDA. Products Pricing Solutions Resources Blog Company [Get Started](#)

 Individual Edition

Your data science toolkit

With over 20 million users worldwide, the open-source Individual Edition (Distribution) is the easiest way to perform Python/R data science and machine learning on a single machine. Developed for solo practitioners, it is the toolkit that equips you to work with thousands of open-source packages and libraries.

[Download](#)

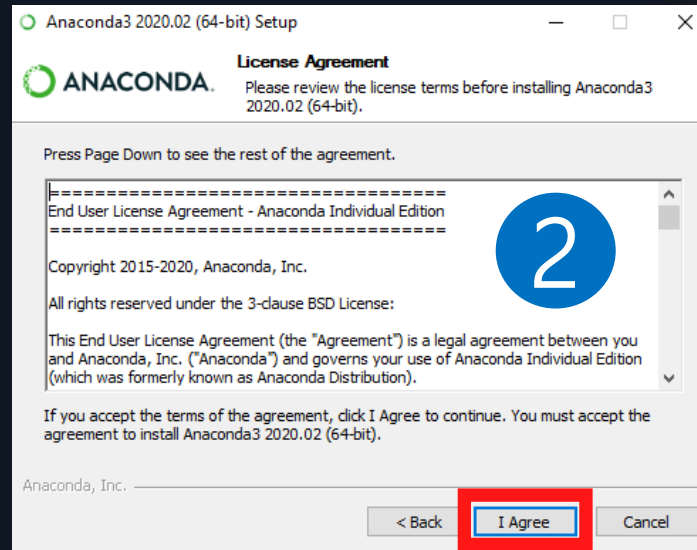
Anaconda Installers		
Windows 	MacOS 	Linux 
Python 3.7 64-Bit Graphical Installer (466 MB)	Python 3.7 64-Bit Graphical Installer (442 MB)	Python 3.7 64-Bit (x86) Installer (522 MB)
32-Bit Graphical Installer (423 MB)	64-Bit Command Line Installer (430 MB)	64-Bit (Power8 and Power9) Installer (276 MB)

Instalación

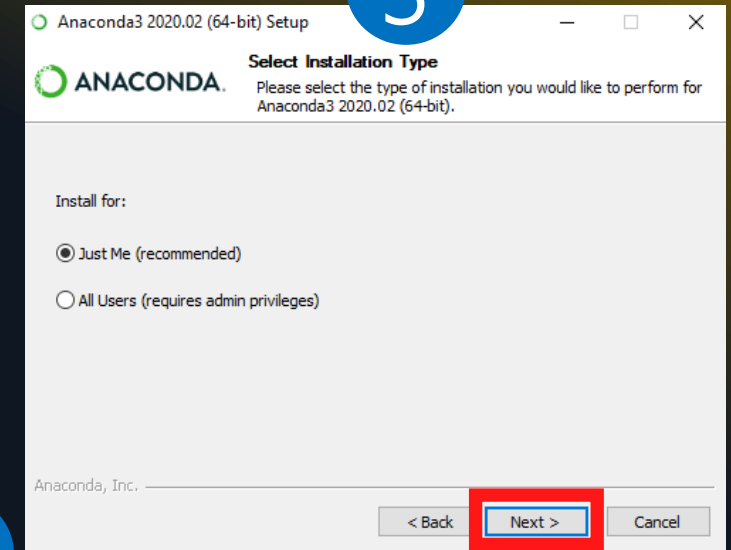
1



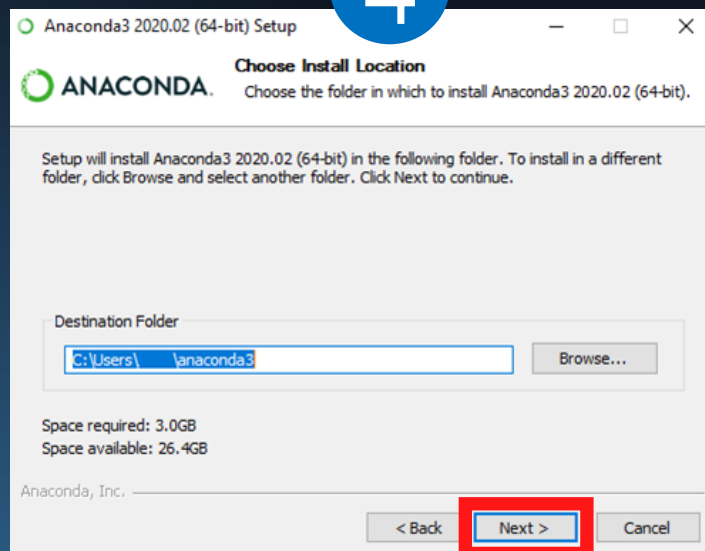
2



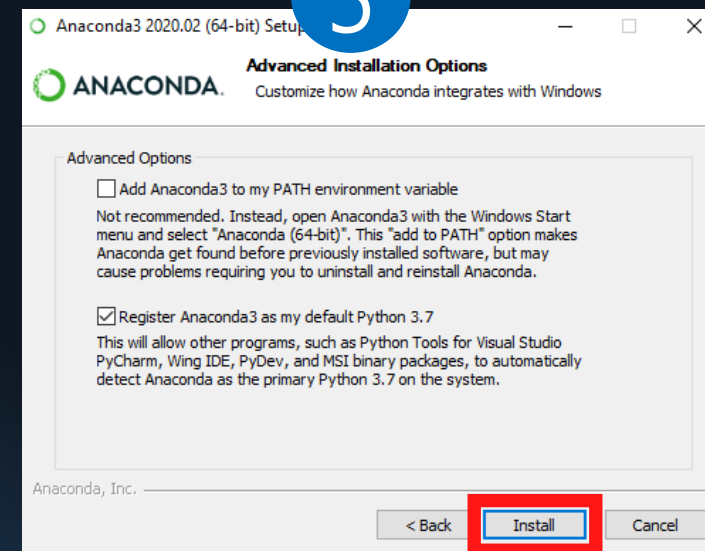
3



4

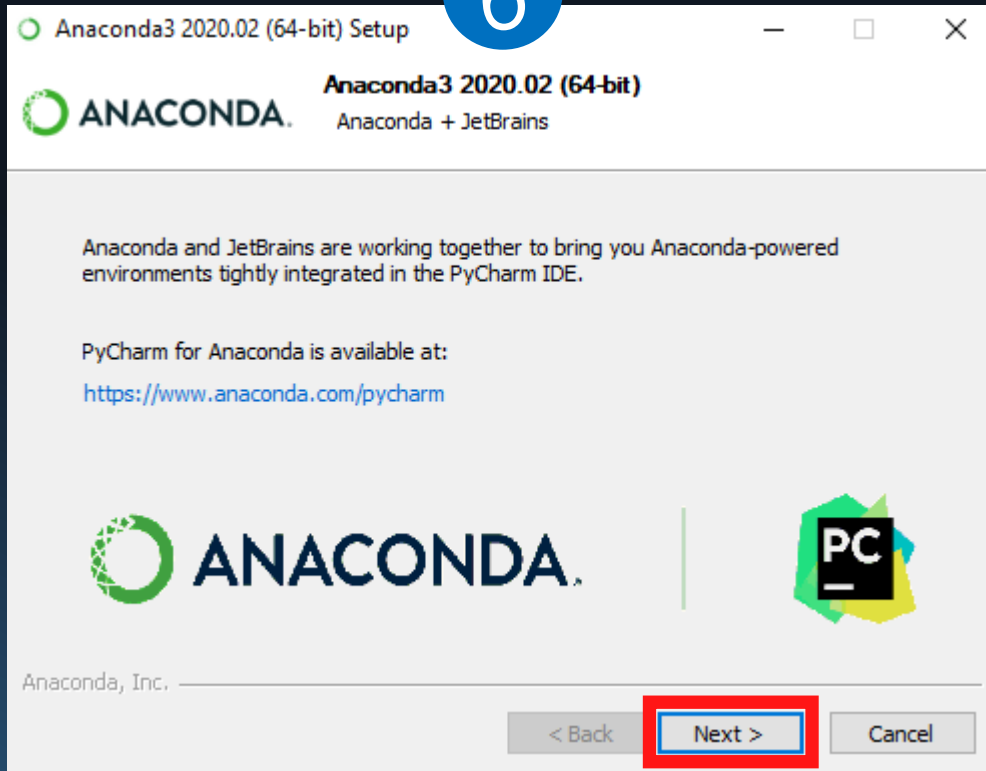


5

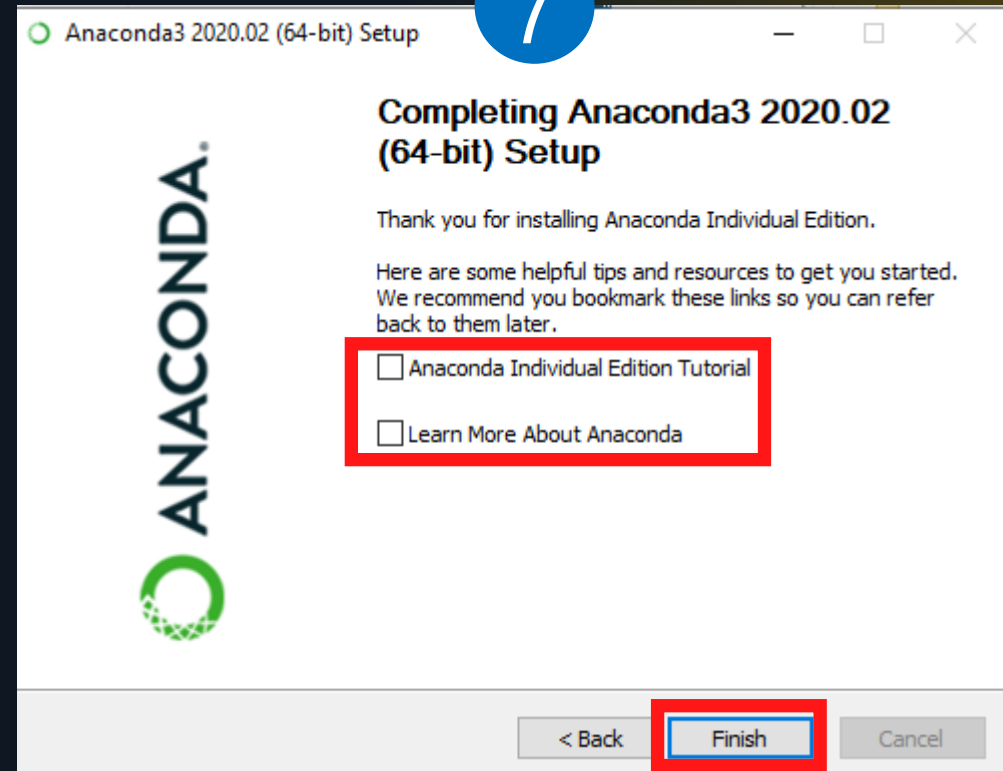


Terminando la instalación

6



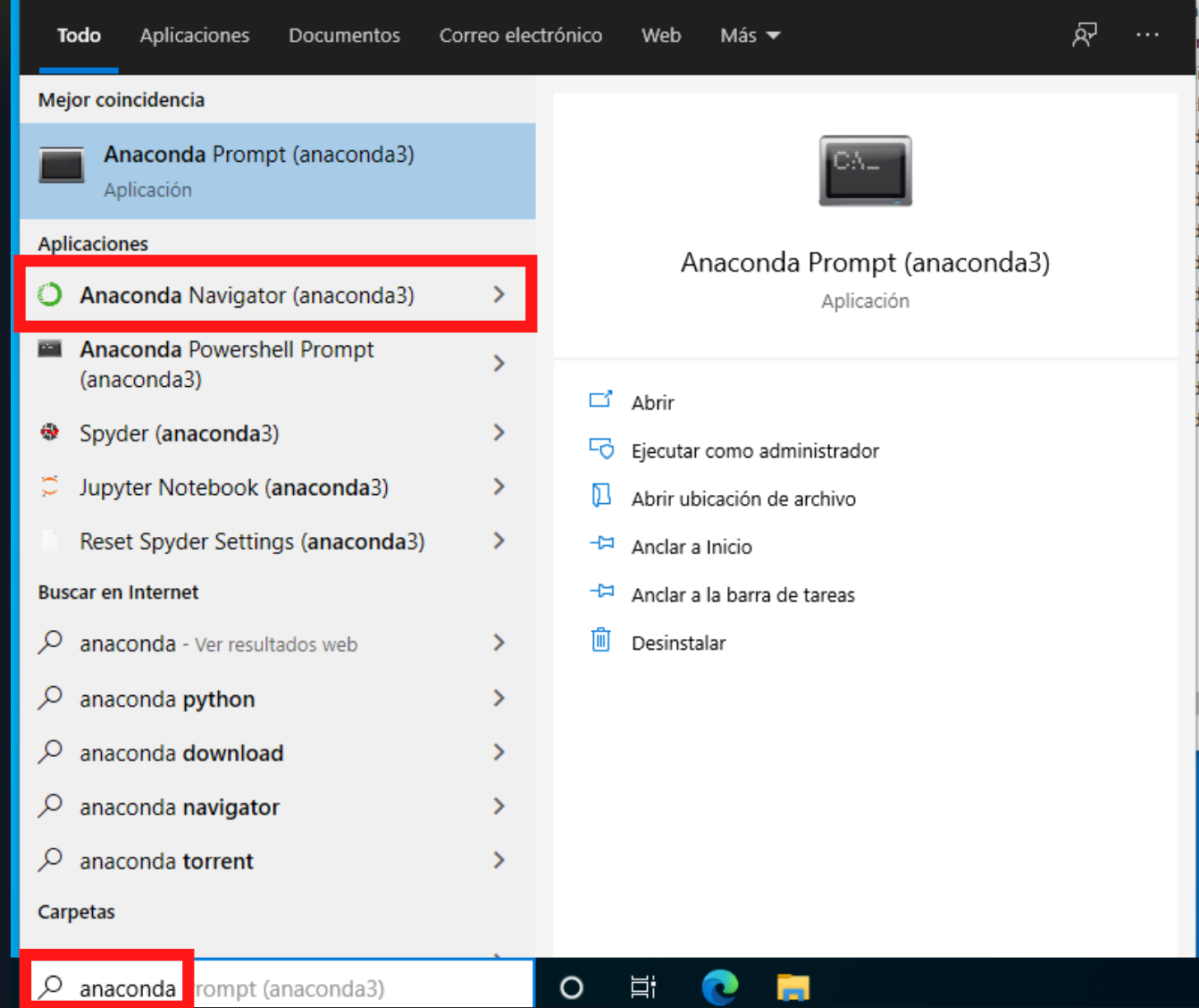
7



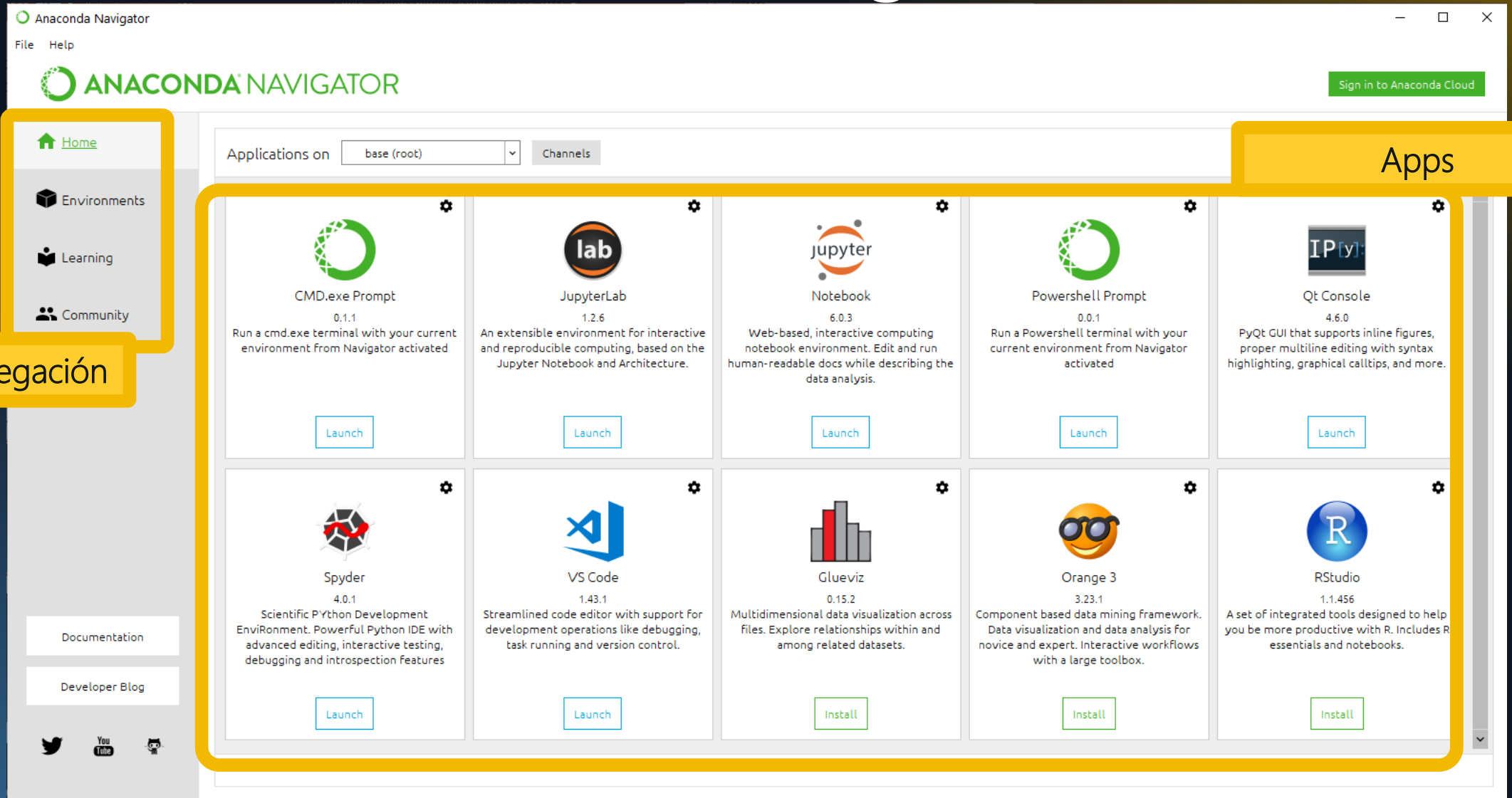


Ejecutar Anaconda

- Anaconda Navigator: Interfaz gráfica de Anaconda
- Anaconda Prompt: Consola de Anaconda



Anaconda Navigator



Navegación

Apps

Abrir IDE Spyder

Anaconda Navigator

File Help

ANACONDA NAVIGATOR

Sign in to Anaconda Cloud

Home

Environments











Learning

Community

Documentation

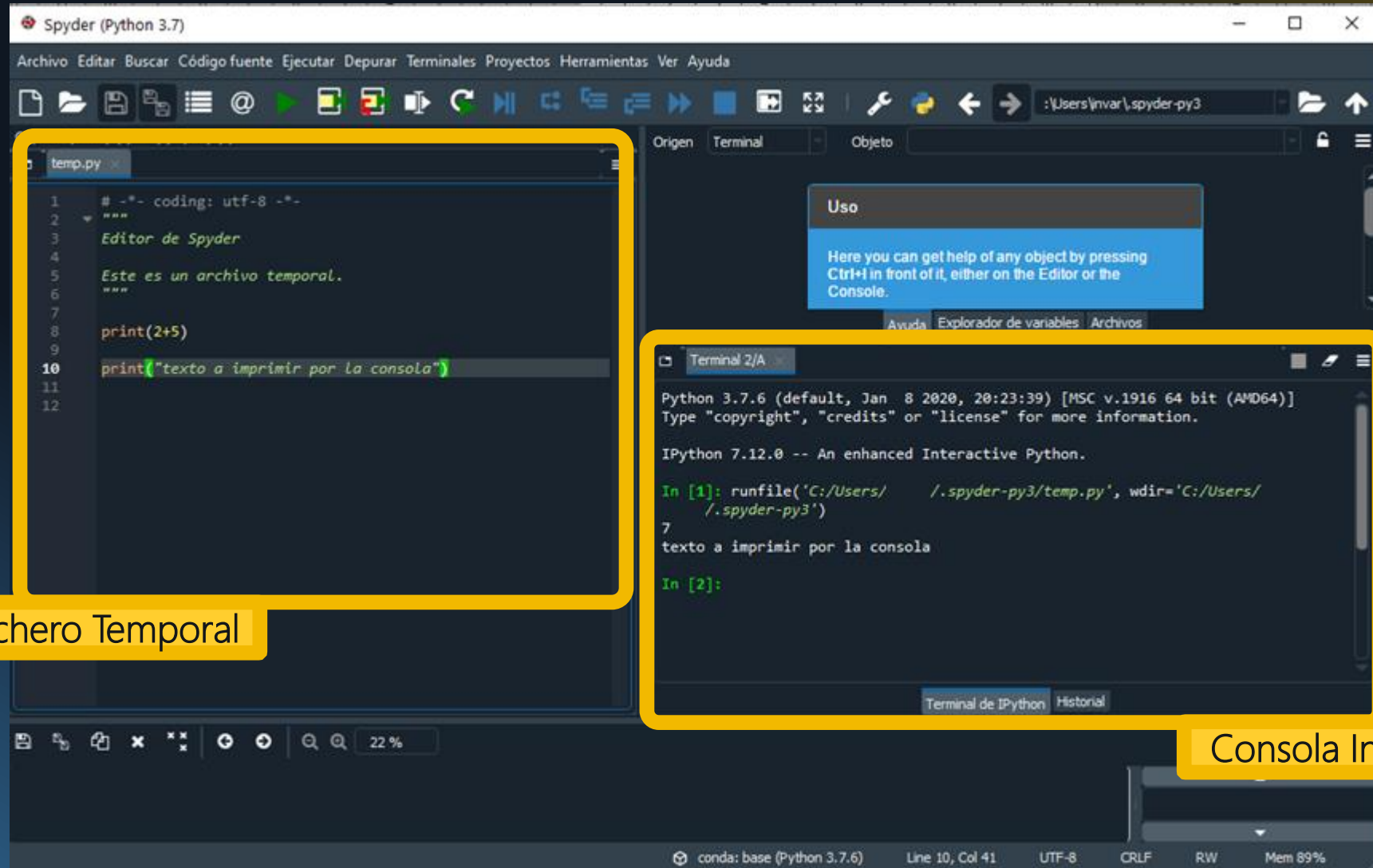
Developer Blog

Applications on base (root) Channels Refresh

 CMD.exe Prompt 0.1.1 Run a cmd.exe terminal with your current environment from Navigator activated Launch	 JupyterLab 1.2.6 An extensible environment for interactive and reproducible computing, based on the Jupyter Notebook and Architecture. Launch	 Notebook 6.0.3 Web-based, interactive computing notebook environment. Edit and run human-readable docs while describing the data analysis. Launch	 Powershell Prompt 0.0.1 Run a Powershell terminal with your current environment from Navigator activated Launch	 Qt Console 4.6.0 PyQt GUI that supports inline figures, proper multiline editing with syntax highlighting, graphical calltips, and more. Launch
 Spyder 4.0.1 Scientific PYTHON Development Environment. Powerful Python IDE with advanced editing, interactive testing, debugging and introspection features Launch	 VS Code 1.43.1 Streamlined code editor with support for development operations like debugging, task running and version control. Launch	 Glueviz 0.15.2 Multidimensional data visualization across files. Explore relationships within and among related datasets. Install	 Orange 3 3.23.1 Component based data mining framework. Data visualization and data analysis for novice and expert. Interactive workflows with a large toolbox. Install	 RStudio 1.1.456 A set of integrated tools designed to help you be more productive with R. Includes R essentials and notebooks. Install

Twitter YouTube GitHub

IDE Spyder



Ejemplo de sumar e imprimir dos números en Python mediante fichero en Spyder

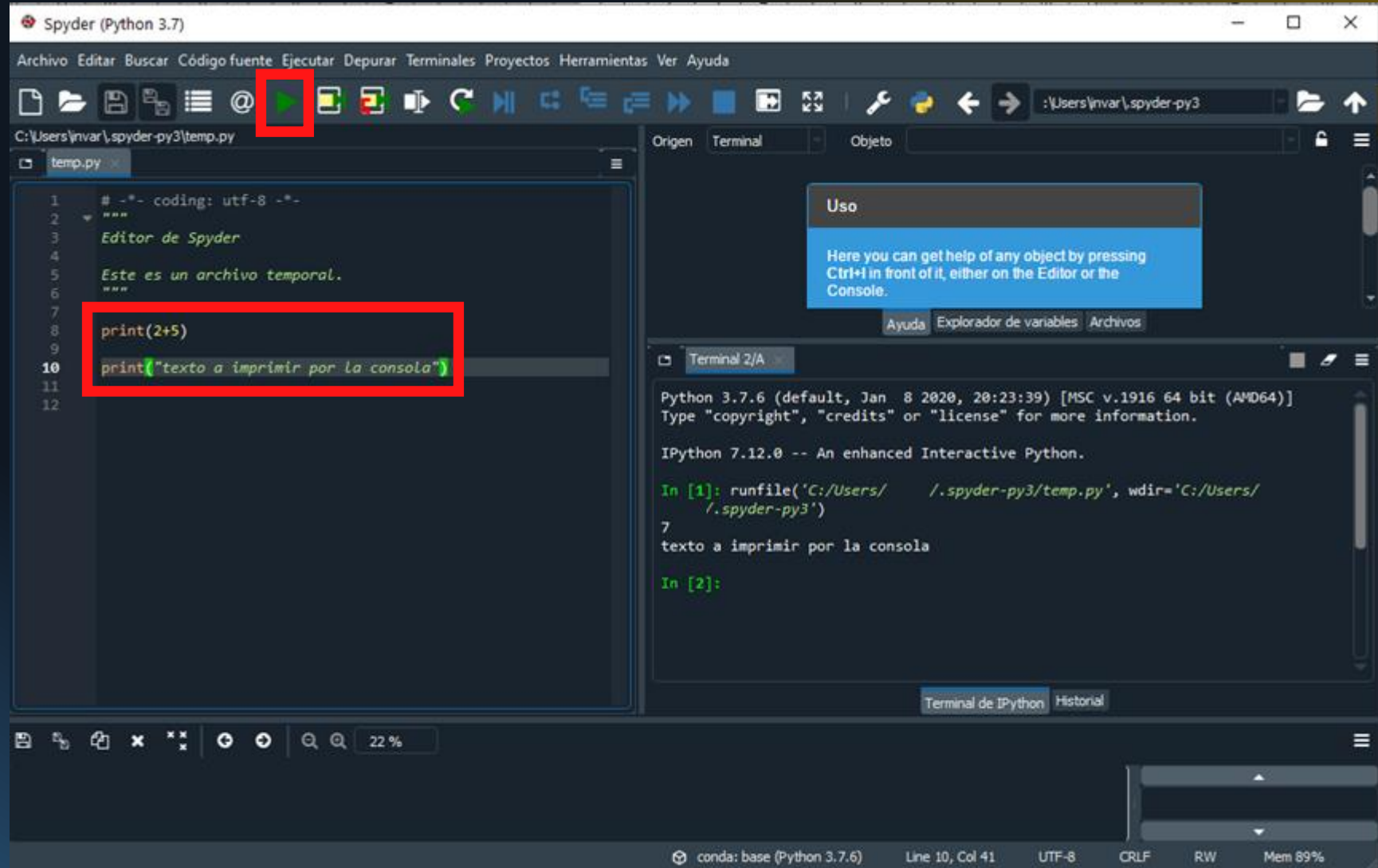
- Primero escribe el código Python que queramos en el panel de la izquierda

Código

```
print(2+5)

print("Texto a imprimir por la consola")
```

- Para ejecutar pulsa la flecha verde en la cinta de acciones
- A la izquierda verás el resultado por consola



Uso de Spyder por Consola Integrada

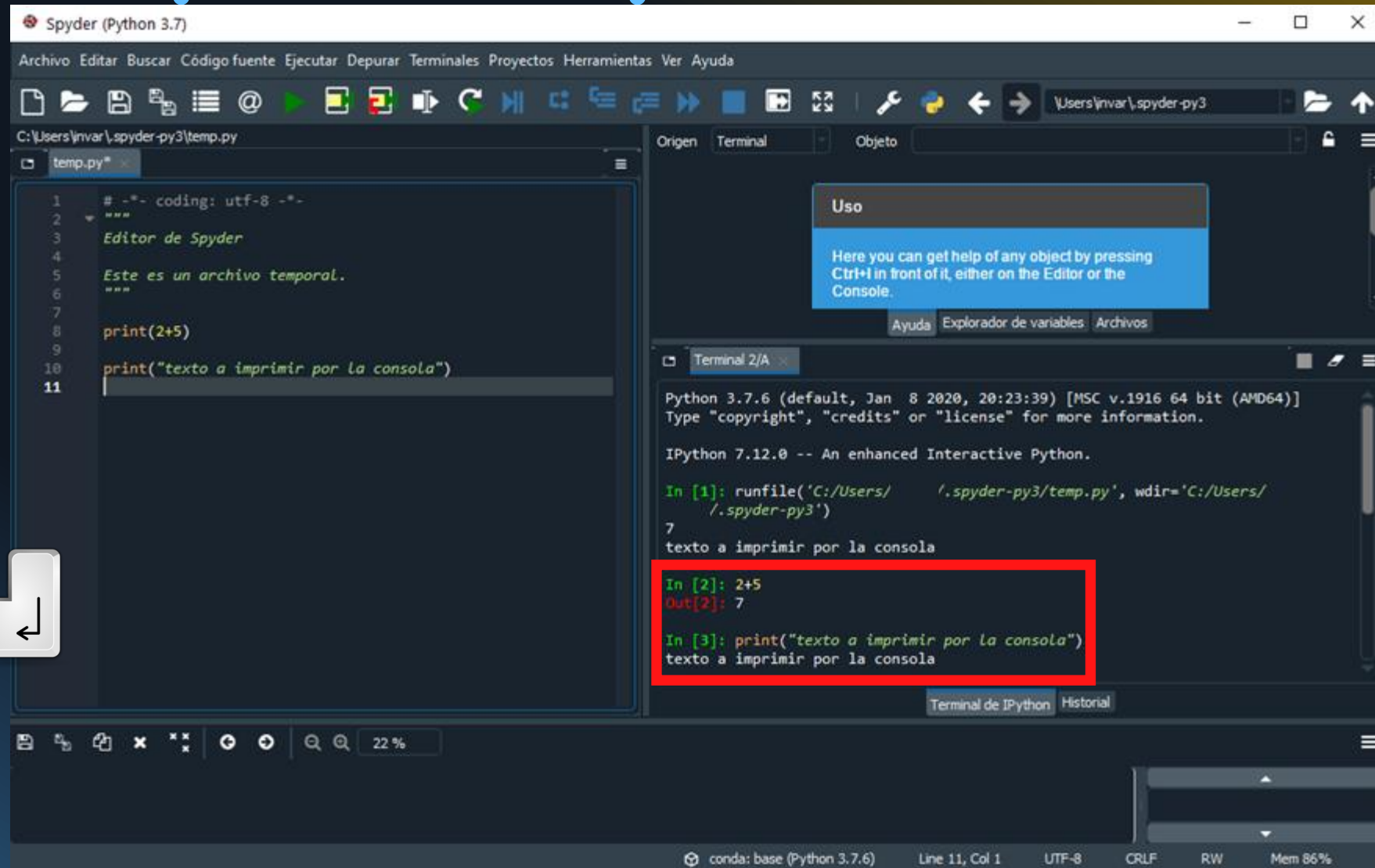
- Primero escribe el código Python que queramos directamente en la consola de la izquierda línea a línea (para ver el resultado de la suma no hace falta el print)
- Para introducir una línea de código y ejecutar pulsa la tecla [Enter]

Código

2+5

Código

print("Texto a imprimir por la consola")



¡GRACIAS!



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<https://github.com/RicardoMoya>