



Feimax

Lab 3

Introduction

to Python

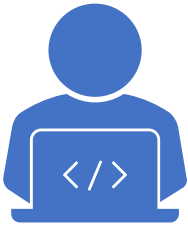
CAN201 – Introduction to Networking

Module Leader:

Dr. Fei Cheng

Dr. Gordon Boateng

Lab 3



How to use the PyCharm on labs' computer and install python and PyCharm for your computer.



Write a code using raw python and build a virtual Python runtime environment using ***Virtualenv***



Basic Python Syntax:
Variables, if, loop...

Python

Sep 2024	Sep 2023	Change	Programming Language		Ratings	Change
1	1			Python	20.17%	+6.01%
2	3	⬆️		C++	10.75%	+0.09%
3	4	⬆️		Java	9.45%	-0.04%
4	2	⬇️		C	8.89%	-2.38%
5	5			C#	6.08%	-1.22%
6	6			JavaScript	3.92%	+0.62%
7	7			Visual Basic	2.70%	+0.48%
8	12	⬆️⬆️		Go	2.35%	+1.16%
9	10	⬆️		SQL	1.94%	+0.50%
10	11	⬆️		Fortran	1.78%	+0.49%

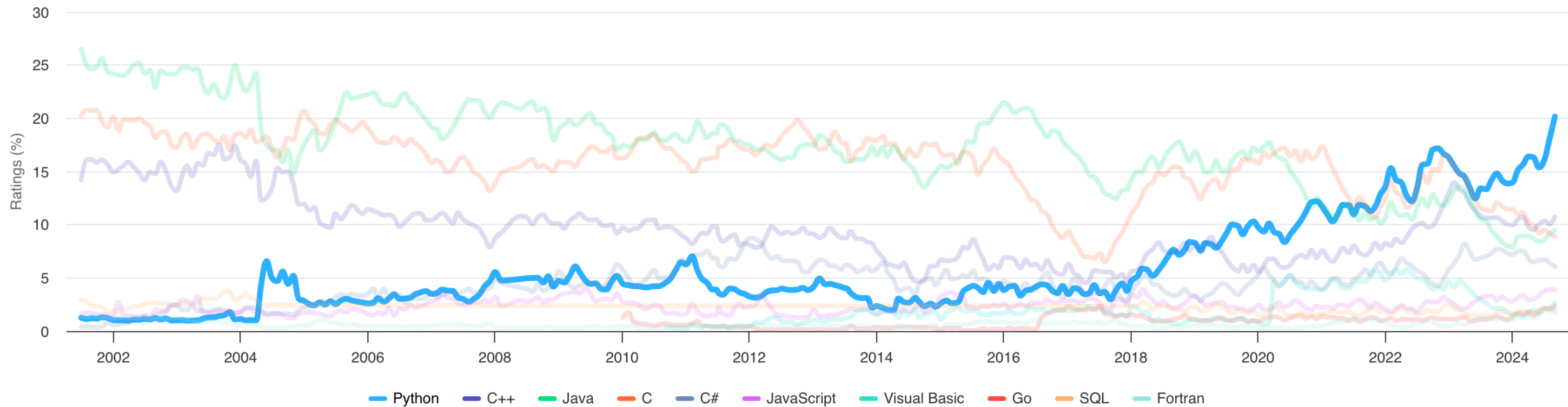
TIOBE September 2024

Python



TIOBE Programming Community Index

Source: www.tiobe.com



September 2024

Python

- Python is a programming language that lets you work more **quickly** and integrate your systems more **effectively**.

**Python is powerful... and fast;
plays well with others;
runs everywhere;
is friendly & easy to learn;
is Open.**

These are some of the reasons people who use Python would rather not use anything else.



What exactly can Python do?

What can python do?

- **Almost everything**
- AI (+ Tensorflow, PyTorch, Scikit-Learn)
- Data mining (+ Numpy, Pandas, Matplotlib, Jupyter Notebook)
- Scientific Computing (+ Scipy)
- Computer vision (+ OpenCV)
- Web and network (+Django, web.py, flask, socket, requests)
- Web Crawler (+ beautifulsoup, selenium)
- To exe (+ Pyinstaller)
- GUI (+ tkinter, wxPython)
- ...



Features



Simple and rich syntax – list, tuple, dict ...



Without RAM management;



A rich library of module packages (pypi) -
numpy, scipy



C/C++ connection – glue language



.....

How to Start

- Difficulty in starting - so many ways to start!

- Raw Python
- Virtualenv
- Anaconda
- IPython: Interactive shell for python
- Jupyter: GUI for Ipython
- Spyder
- PyCharm
- VsCode
- IDLE: idle...

```
mirror_mod = modifier_ob.  
set mirror object to mirror  
mirror_mod.mirror_object =  
operation == "MIRROR_X":  
mirror_mod.use_x = True  
mirror_mod.use_y = False  
mirror_mod.use_z = False  
operation == "MIRROR_Y":  
mirror_mod.use_x = False  
mirror_mod.use_y = True  
mirror_mod.use_z = False  
operation == "MIRROR_Z":  
mirror_mod.use_x = False  
mirror_mod.use_y = False  
mirror_mod.use_z = True
```

```
selection at the end -add  
mirror_ob.select= 1  
modifier_ob.select=1  
context.scene.objects.active  
("Selected" + str(modifier_ob.  
mirror_ob.select = 0  
= bpy.context.selected_object  
data.objects[one.name].select  
print("please select exactly
```

```
-- OPERATOR CLASSES --
```

```
types.Operator):  
X mirror to the selected  
object.mirror_mirror_x"  
mirror X"
```

```
context):  
context.active_object is not
```

Run Python using different ways

- On Labs Ubuntu
 - RAW Python
 - Virtual environment
- On your computer(optional, strongly recommended)
 - RAW Python
 - Virtual environment

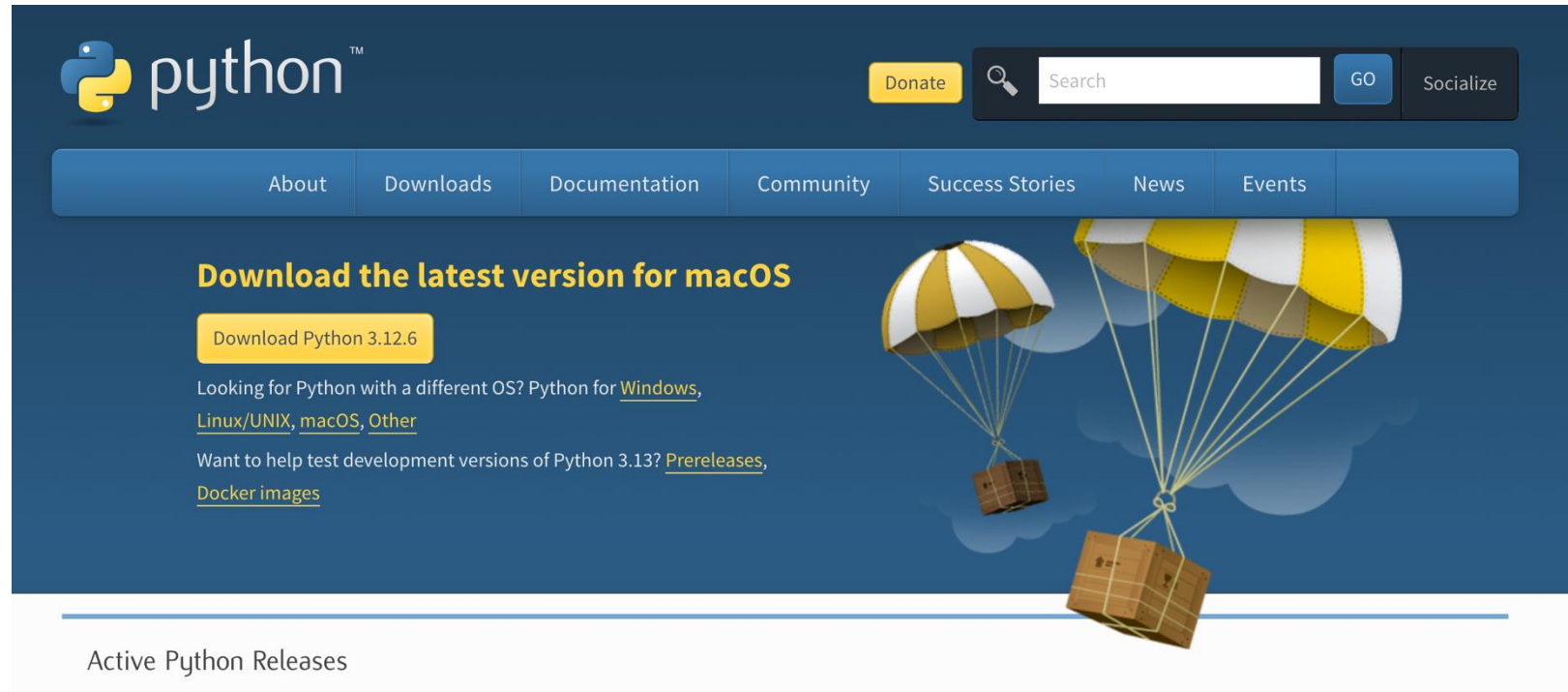
DEMO

- On Labs Ubuntu
- <https://box.xjtlu.edu.cn/f/e04540f9950c4797903c/>



How to get Python

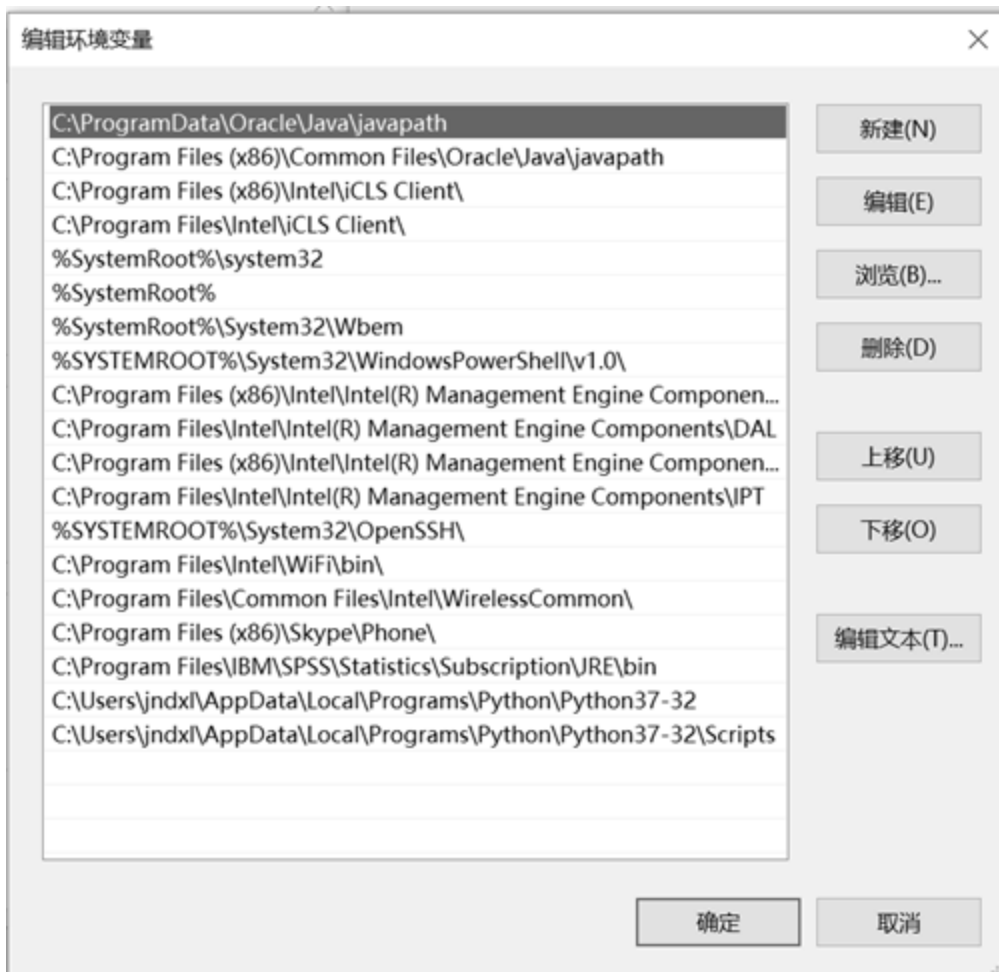
- <https://www.python.org/downloads/>



Windows

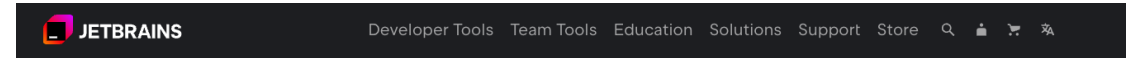
- Press Win key, select the gear icon on the left - Settings
- Search "Edit the system environment variables "
- Select " Edit the system environment variables "
- At the bottom right of the interface, select "Environment Variables"
- Find Path, in the list of Path
- Add the folder of python and pip
- Normally, path of python is
C:\Users\xxx.xxx\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python37
- Path of pip:
C:\Users\xxx.xxx\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python37\Scripts





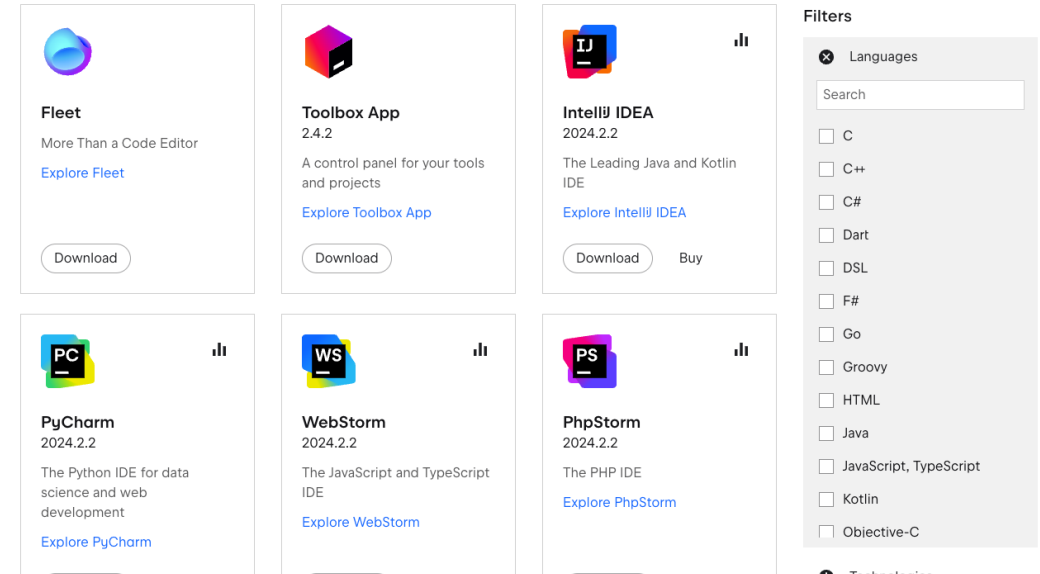
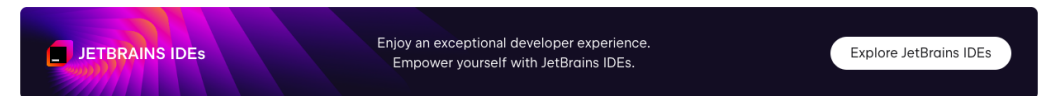
How to get PyCharm

- <https://www.jetbrains.com/products/>



Find the right tool

Whichever technologies you use, there's a JetBrains tool to match





Version: 2021.2.1
Build: 212.5080.64
27 August 2021

[System requirements](#)[Installation Instructions](#)[Other versions](#)[Third-party software](#)

Download PyCharm

[Windows](#)[macOS](#)[Linux](#)

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PyCharm 2021.2.1 for Intel and Apple Silicon

.dmg (Apple Silicon)

Community

For pure Python development

Download

.dmg (Intel) ▼

Free, open-source



Get the Toolbox App to download PyCharm and its future updates with ease

Student jetbrains account

- <https://www.jetbrains.com/community/education/#students>

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xxx.xxx22@student.xjtlu.edu.cn
- If you cannot find emails from JetBrains, please try to find emails from <https://spam.xjtlu.edu.cn/>

How to start to learn computer language?

1. Install a beautiful IDE
 2. Variables: how to define? Type?
 3. How to print “hello world”?
 4. How to input a number and a string? Know 1 and ‘1’ are different.
 5. Know “if” conditional statement.
 6. Know “for” loop and “while” statements.
 7. Use functions
 8. Try to adapt to the non-GUI environment.
 9. How to deal with a large number of data? (Array and other data structure)
 10. OOP if the language supports.
-

Basic Python Syntax

- Variables: numbers, strings, list
- Identifier: naming rule, python keywords
- Important syntax 1: line, indentation
- Flow Control: if...elif...else; ternary operator; for and while loop

Variables

- Variables in Python can be used without declaration.
 - Simple, fast
 - Ambiguity
- Get type of a variable
 - `type(v)`
 - `isinstance(v, type/class...)`

Variables - String

- Many ways to have a string
 - `'foo'`, `"bar"`, `'''foobar'''`
- String prefix
 - `b`: byte array
 - `r`: raw (avoid char escaping)
 - `f`: formatted
 - `u`: unicode
- Print string
 - `print()`
 - `pprint()` # a pretty printer

Variables - Numbers

- int:
 - Binary, Decimal, Octal, Hexadecimal:
 - `int('1001', n)` # make a base "n" number to a decimal number
 - # `bin(d)`, `oct(d)`, `hex(d)` convert a decimal number to b / o / x
 - Rounding
 - # `int(f)`, `round(f)`, `math.ceil(f)`, `math.floor(f)`
- float:
 - `float('0.15')`
- Variables precision
 - Try *numpy*

Variables

DEMO



<https://box.xjtlu.edu.cn/f/c4cdd1946dd64a88a03f/>

"Variables" - List

- List: a **super** array
- Different type for each item!
- Easily nest

```
['a', 'ny', item, [1,2,3], [True, False, {'a': 1}]]
```

"Variables" - List

- Define:
 - `l = []`
- Sort
 - `l.sort([key=func])`
 - unique type / multiple type
- Index
 - `l.count()`
 - `l.index(item, [start, [, end]])`
- An item exist
 - `item in l` # a boolean value

"Variables" - List

- Put an item
 - `l.append(item)`
 - `l.extend(another_list)`
- Take away an item
 - `l.pop(position)` # get and remove this item

List

DEMO



<https://box.xjtlu.edu.cn/f/0bef8e2726c948b5bd42/>

Identifier

- Definition:

- identifier ::= (letter | "_") (letter | digit | "_")*
- letter ::= "a" ... "z" | "A" ... "Z"
- digit ::= "0" ... "9"

BNF: Backus-Naur form

<https://docs.python.org/3/reference/>

- Name of:

- variables, functions, class, python keywords

Coding Style - Name

- Name your classes and functions consistently; the convention is to use UpperCamelCase for classes and lowercase_with_underscores for functions and methods.
- Required by PEP-8: <https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0008/>
(Python Enhancement Proposals)

Identifier

- Python keywords (33):

- ['False', 'None', 'True', 'and', 'as', 'assert', 'break', 'class', 'continue', 'def', 'del', 'elif', 'else', 'except', 'finally', 'for', 'from', 'global', 'if', 'import', 'in', 'is', 'lambda', 'nonlocal', 'not', 'or', 'pass', 'raise', 'return', 'try', 'while', 'with', 'yield']

- How to know python keywords

- ```
import keyword
print(keyword.kwlist)
```

# Important syntax 1

- Line:
  - Explicit line joining: \
  - Implicit line joining: parentheses (), square brackets [] or curly braces {} can be split over more than one physical line without using backslashes
- Blank lines: spaces, tabs, a comment (only)
- `pass` # not a blank line

# Important syntax 1

- Indentation:
  - Leading spaces and ~~tabs~~
  - Indentation is used to represent program blocks / scope
- Coding style:
  - Use 4-space indentation, and no tabs.
  - Wrap lines so that they don't exceed 79 characters

# Flow Control - if

- `if ...`
- `if ... else ...`
- `if ... elif ... elif ... else ...`
- Condition: support `a < x <= c`
- ternary operator: `z = x if condition else y`
- No select or switch in Python

if

DEMO



<https://box.xjtlu.edu.cn/f/e54e758f65a94334b688/>

# Flow Control - loop

- `for item in generator:`  
    `do_sth()`
- `while condition:`  
    `do_sth()`
- `break` and `continue`: the soul of loops
- No `do... while`: how to simulate?

# loop

## DEMO



<https://box.xjtlu.edu.cn/f/dd8a8f9beaaa4737ad44/>

Thanks ”