

# Python程式設計入門 - 執行環境



STEAM 教育學習網: <https://steam.oxxostudio.tw/category/python/index.html>  
W3school: <https://www.w3schools.com/python/default.asp>

# 簡介

- ▶ Script Program Language
- ▶ Object-Oriented Program Language
- ▶ General-Purpose Program Language
- ▶ Easy to learn
- ▶ 誰在使用Python呢?
  - ▶ 大神Google
  - ▶ 美國太空總署(NASA)
  - ▶ ...
- ▶ [How to Become a Hacker] 一文中推薦使用
- ▶ **Google** 機器學習套件

# Uses of Python

- ▶ shell tools
  - ▶ system admin tools, command line programs
- ▶ extension-language work
- ▶ rapid prototyping and development
- ▶ language-based modules
  - ▶ instead of special-purpose parsers
- ▶ database access
- ▶ Internet scripting
- ▶ 網頁設計、手機 App 撰寫、遊戲程式設計、硬體自動控制、生物醫學、大數據
- ▶ Machine learning (Deep learning)

# Anaconda 安裝 (適合新手)

- ▶ Anaconda 是比 python 還大的蟒蛇
- ▶ 包含了眾多流行的科學、數學、工程、數據分析的 Python 套件
- ▶ 可切換python版本
- ▶ [www.anaconda.com/download](http://www.anaconda.com/download)  
(windows python 3.7 64bit version)

# Python 整合開發環境 (IDE)

- ▶ **Spyder**: 較適合機器學習, 深度學習 等中小型規模開發, anaconda 已包含
- ▶ Jupyter notebook (Ipython) 可以使用瀏覽器登入server 操做python 相當多人使用的開發環境. anaconda 已包含
- ▶ Pycharm: 較適合網路應用 等中大規模開發(需安裝)

# Spyder

File Edit Search Source Run Debug Consoles Projects Tools View Help

D:\test\1.py

```
1 z = 4
2 if z > 70:
3     print("Something is very wrong")
4 elif z < 7:
5     print("This is normal" )
6
```

Source Console Object

Usage

Here you can get help of any object by pressing **Ctrl+I** in front of it, either on the Editor or the Console.

Help can also be shown automatically after writing a left parenthesis next to an object. You can activate this behavior in *Preferences > Help*.

New to Spyder? Read our [tutorial](#)

Help Variable explorer Plots Files

Console 1/A

```
In [2]: runfile('D:/test/1.py', wdir='D:/test')
This is normal

In [3]: |
```

# 使用Python

- ▶ **Window 平台: Run IDE**
- ▶ **Linux、FreeBSD ... 其他作業平台**
- ▶ 有兩種主要使用python的方法
  - ▶ 使用互動式命令列
    - ▶ e.q. 直接鍵入python就會進入python的互動式命令列
  - ▶ 將程式寫成檔案，再由python執行
    - ▶ 直在將程式碼寫在檔案內，然後再執行python去讀取該檔案
      - ▶ Ex: `python hello.py`
    - ▶ 或是在檔案的第一個行寫著 `#!/usr/bin/env python`，然後在第二行之後輸入程式碼，如此可以直接執行該檔案
      - ▶ Ex: `./hello.py`

# Google colab

- ▶ 免費雲端運行Python深度學習框架
- ▶ <https://colab.research.google.com>

以google帳號登入

Google 提供了GPU，甚至是更專業化的TPU

TPU 為google專為AI/機器學習 等高速運算開發的架構, 比CPU, GPU 快 15-30 倍

- ▶ 每個程式限制12小時, 儲存空間有限制

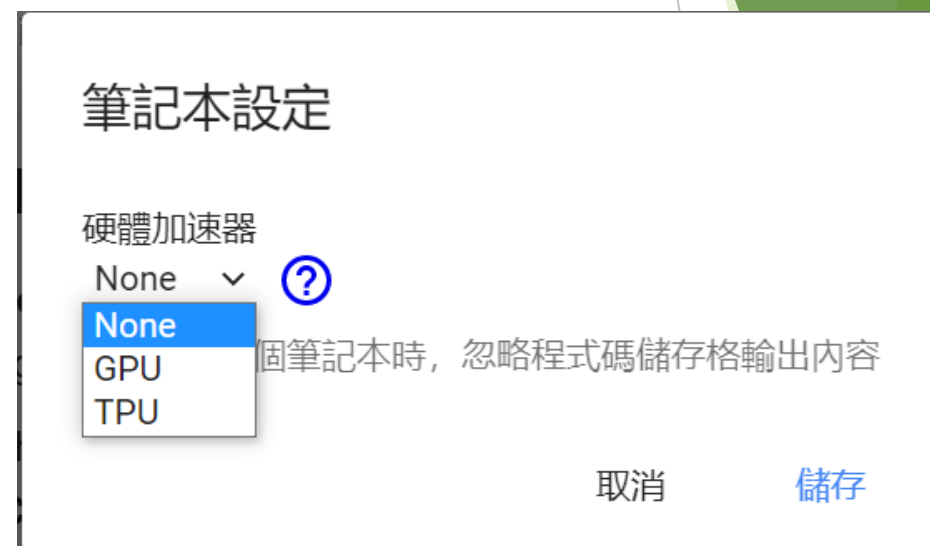


# Google Colaboratory (colab)

- ▶ 透過 Google Colaboratory 學習使用 Python 做機器學習等科學計算
- ▶ <https://colab.research.google.com>
- ▶ 你可以從官方提供的範例（**EXAMPLES**）、**Google Drive**、**GitHub**、自行上傳（**UPLOAD**）等方式，或是直接用最下面的按鈕建立全新的 notebook，

# colab

- Edit (修改) -> notebook setting (筆記本設定)



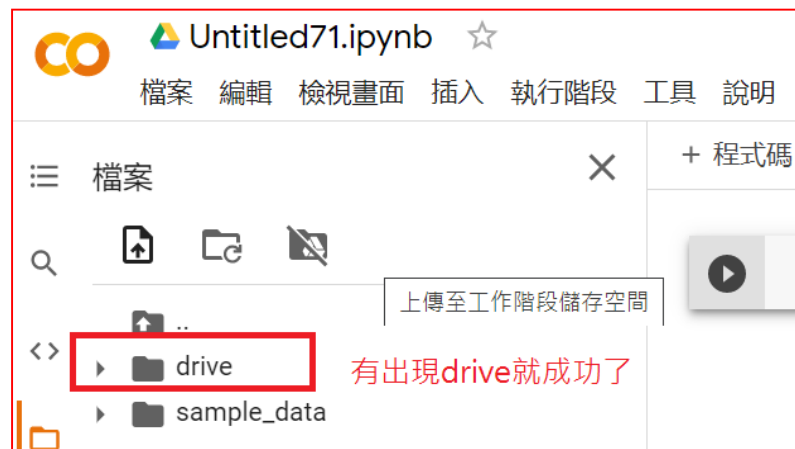
若不須用到GPU, TPU請勿選取, 節省系統資源

# Colab 掛接雲端硬碟



要允許這個筆記本存取你的 Google 雲端硬碟檔案嗎？

連線至 Google 雲端硬碟時，這個筆記本中執行的程式碼將可修改 Google 雲端硬碟的檔案，直到存取權遭到撤銷為止。



不用了，謝謝

連線至 Google 雲端硬碟

# 儲存檔案



test1.ipynb ☆

檔案 編輯 檢視畫面 插入 執行階段 工具 說明 已儲存所有變更



檔案

在雲端硬碟中尋找

以遊樂場模式開啟

新增筆記本

開啟筆記本

Ctrl+O

上傳筆記本

重新命名

移動

移至垃圾桶

在雲端硬碟中儲存複本

將副本另存為 GitHub Gist

在 GitHub 中儲存副本

+ 程式碼 + 文字



```
z = 4
if z > 70:
    print ("Something is very wrong")
elif z < 7:
    print ("This is normal" )
```

This is normal

# 儲存檔案位置



我的雲端硬碟

電腦

與我共用

近期存取

已加星號

垃圾桶

儲存空間

目前使用量：908.2 MB (儲存空間配額：15 GB)

購買儲存空間

在雲端硬碟中搜尋

我的雲端硬碟

建議



test1.ipynb

你在今天編輯過這份文件



FinalProject-報告影片.mp4

你上個月建立了這個檔案



Untitled96.ipynb

你在過去 1 個月內編輯了這份文件

資料夾



.ipynb\_checkpoints



Colab Notebooks



image



photo



test



testdata

# Python程式設計入門 - 語法介紹



# 表示式(Expressions)

## ► 表示式

`3 + 5`

`3 + (5 * 4)`

`3 ** 2`

`'Hello' + 'World'`



運算子	說明	範例	結果
+	加法	1+2	3
-	減法	20-12	8
*	乘法	2*3	6
/	除法	9/2	4.5
//	除法取整數 ( 無條件捨去 )	9//2	4
%	餘數	9%2	1
**	次方	2**3	8

# 變數的型別

▶ `x= "Hello World"` (str 型別)

▶ `x=123456` (int 型別)

▶ `x=123.456` (float 型別)

▶ `x=[1, 2, 3, 4]` (list 型別)

▶ `type(object)` (察看變數為何種型別)

▶ 變數指定

```
a = 4 << 3
```

```
b = a * 4.5
```

```
c = (a+b)/2.5
```

```
a = "Hello World"
```

▶ 型別是動態的，會根據指定時的物件來決定型別

▶ 變數單純只是物件的名稱，並不會和記憶體綁在一起。



# First example

```
text1 = 'good'  
num = 100  
print(text1 + str(num))  
print( num +10)  
print ("my number = ", num)  
print ("my number = %d" %num)  
print (" the data type of text1 = ", type(text1))
```

# Python 流程控制

- ▶ Python 程式碼注重格式
  - ▶ 撰寫程式時注重『縮排』
- ▶ If 敘述
  - ▶ 常使用於『邏輯判斷』
- ▶ For loop 迴圈控制
  - ▶ 常用來『重複做某件事』

# 基本概念

## ▶ 語法特色

- ▶ 以冒號(:)做為敘述的開始
- ▶ 不必使用分號(;)做為結尾
- ▶ 井字號(#)做為註解符號，同行井字號後的任何字將被忽略
- ▶ 使用**tab**鍵做為縮排區塊的依據 (空格)
- ▶ 不必指定變數型態 (runtime時才會進行binding)

# 條件式敘述 和 比較運算子 (Conditional Statements) Part I

## ► if-else

```
if a < b:  
    z = b  
else:  
    z = a
```

## ► pass 敘述 - 不做任何事時使用

```
if a < b:  
    pass  
else:  
    z = a
```

運算子	說明	範例
>	大於 (a 是否大於 b)	a > b
<	小於 (a 是否小於 b)	a < b
>=	大於等於 (a 是否大於等於 b)	a >= b
<=	小於等於 (a 是否小於等於 b)	a <= b
==	等於 (a 是否等於 b)	a == b
!=	不等於 (a 是否不等於 b)	a != b

# 條件式敘述

## (Conditional Statements) Part II

### ► elif敘述

```
if a == '+':  
    op = PLUS  
elif a == '-':  
    op = MINUS  
else:  
    op = UNKNOWN
```

### ► 沒有像C語言一樣，有switch的語法

### ► 布林表示式 - and, or, not

```
if b >= a and b <= c:  
    print ("b is between a and c")  
if not (b < a or c > c):  
    print ("b is still between a and c")
```

# If else

```
z = 4
```

```
if z > 70:
```

```
    print ("Something is very wrong")
```

```
elif z < 7:
```

```
    print ("This is normal" )
```

# If else

```
a = "h"
```

```
b = "k"
```

```
if a == "a":
```

```
    print("Yes!")
```

```
else:
```

```
    if a == b:
```

```
        print("No!")
```

```
    else:
```

```
        print("What?")
```

# 讓使用者輸入資料

## ► `input(prompt)`

```
x=input("please enter your name : ")  
print (x+ "how are you ! " )
```

---

```
xString = input("Enter a number: ")  
x = int(xString)  
yString = input("Enter a second number: ")  
y = int(yString)  
print('The sum of ', x, ' and ', y, ' is ', x+y, '.')
```



# 迴圈 (Loops)

## ► while敘述

```
while a < b:  
    # Do something  
    a = a + 1
```

## ► for敘述 (走訪序列的元素)

```
for i in [3, 4, 10, 25]:  
    print (i)
```

```
# Print characters one at a time  
for c in "Hello World":  
    print (c)
```

```
# Loop over a range of numbers  
for i in range(0,100):  
    print (i)
```

# range

► `range( start , pastEnd , step )`

```
for i in range(10, 0, -1): # countdown...  
    print(i)  
print('Blastoff!')
```

# Example



```
for i in 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9:  
    for j in 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9:  
        print ("%4d" %(i*j), end=" ")  
    print ()
```

# Example

```
temperature = 115
while temperature > 112: # first while loop code
    print(temperature)
    temperature = temperature - 1

print('The tea is cool enough.')
```

# 函式 (Functions)

## ► def敘述

```
# Return the remainder of a/b
def remainder(a,b):
    q = a/b  # q = int (a/b)
    r = a - q*b
    return r

# Now use it
a = remainder(42,5)          # a = 2
print (a)
```

## ► 回傳一個以上的值

```
def divide(a,b):
    q = int (a/b)
    r = a - q*b
    return q,r

x,y = divide(42,5)          # x = 8, y = 2
print (x)
print (y)
```

# Example 1

```
def a(name):  
    print ("My name is",name)
```

```
a("Denny")
```

► My name is Denny

## Example 2

```
def varLenArgFunc(*varvallist ):
    print ("The Output is: ")
    for varval in varvallist:
        print (varval)
    return;
print("Calling with single value")
varLenArgFunc(55)
print("Calling with multiple values")
varLenArgFunc(50,60,70,80)
```

# Example 3

```
# Define our 3 functions
```

```
def my_function():
```

```
    print("Hello From My Function!")
```

```
def my_function_with_args(username, greeting):
```

```
    print("Hello, %s , From My Function!, I wish you %s"%(username, greeting))
```

```
def sum_two_numbers(a, b):
```

```
    return a + b
```

```
# print(a simple greeting)
```

```
my_function()
```

```
#prints - "Hello, John Doe, From My Function!, I wish you a great year!"
```

```
my_function_with_args("John Doe", "a great year!")
```

```
# after this line x will hold the value 3!
```

```
x = sum_two_numbers(1,2)
```

```
print (x)
```



# 模組 (Modules)

- ▶ 程式可分成好幾個模組

```
# number1.py
def add(a, b):
    print ("ADDING %d + %d" % (a, b))
    return a + b

def multiply(a, b):
    print ("MULTIPLYING %d * %d" % (a, b))
    return a * b
```

- ▶ **import**敘述

```
import number1
x = number.add(42,5)
y = number.multiply(5, 8)
print ("the value of x = ", x)
print ("the value of y = ", y)
```

# 字串格式化

- ▶ 在 Python3 以後，開始引進新串格式化
- ▶ Python 3.6 又新增了格式字串字面值

```
def my_function_with_args(username, greeting):  
    print("Hello, {} , From My Function!, I wish you {}  
".format(username, greeting))
```

```
def sum1(a,b):  
    return f"in function a + b = {a+b}"  
my_function_with_args("John Doe", "a great year!")
```

```
x=sum1(1,2)
```

```
print(x)
```

```
a=1
```

```
b=2
```

```
print(f"a+b = {a+b}")
```

#格式字串字面值可以,把 Python 運算式嵌入在字串常數中