S01 T01: Jupyter Notebook i Markdown



Markdown

Markdown is a *text-to-HTML* conversion tool for web writers. **Markdown** allows you to write using an *easy-to-read*, *easy-to-write* plain text format, then convert it to structurally valid **XHTML** (or **HTML**).

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Headers

H1 ## H2 ### H3 #### H4 ##### H5 ##### H6

H1

H2

H3

H4

H5

Н6

Emphasis

Emphasis, aka italics, with *asterisks* or _underscores_. Strong emphasis, aka bold, with **asterisks** or _underscores_. Combined emphasis with **asterisks and _underscores_**. Strikethrough uses two tildes. ~~Scratch this.~~

Emphasis, aka italics, with asterisks or underscores.

Strong emphasis, aka bold, with **asterisks** or **underscores**.

Combined emphasis with asterisks and underscores.

Strikethrough uses two tildes. Scratch this.

Lists

1. First ordered list item 2. Another item ··* Unordered sub-list. 1. Actual numbers don't matter, just that it's a number ··1. Ordered sub-list 4. And another item. ···You can have properly indented paragraphs within list items. Notice the blank line above, and the leading spaces (at least one, but we'll use three here to also align the raw Markdown). ···To have a line break without a paragraph, you will need to use two trailing spaces. ·····Note that this line is separate, but within the same paragraph. ····(This is contrary to the typical GFM line break behaviour, where trailing spaces are not required.) * Unordered list can use asterisks - Or minuses + Or pluses

- 1. First ordered list item
- 2. Another item · * Unordered sub-list.
- 3. Actual numbers don't matter, just that it's a number \cdots 1. Ordered sub-list
- 4. And another item.
- ···You can have properly indented paragraphs within list items. Notice the blank line above, and the leading spaces (at least one, but we'll use three here to also align the raw Markdown).
- ···To have a line break without a paragraph, you will need to use two trailing spaces.····Note that this line is separate, but within the same paragraph.····(This is contrary to the typical GFM line break behaviour, where trailing spaces are not required.)
 - Unordered list can use asterisks
 - Or minuses
 - Or pluses

Links

1. [Guia Markdown](https://www.markdownguide.org/basic-syntax/) 2. [Getting Images into Markdown] (https://medium.com/markdown-monster-blog/getting-images-into-markdown-documents-and-weblog-posts-with-markdown-monster-9ec6f353d8ec) 3. [Markdown-here](https://github.com/adam-p/markdown-here/wiki/Markdown-Cheatsheet#html)

Here are some links that may be useful:

- 1. Guía Markdown
- 2. Getting Images into Markdown
- 3. Markdown-here

Table

Markdown | Less | Pretty --- | --- *Still* | renders | **nicely** 1 | 2 | 3

Markdown	Less	Pretty
Still	renders	nicely
1	2	3

Blockquotes

This is a quote > Blockquotes are very handy in email to emulate reply text. > This line is part of the same quote.

This is a quote

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Inline HTML

Definition list

Is something people use sometimes.

Definition list

Is something people use sometimes.

Horizontal Rule

```
Three or more... --- Hyphens *** Asterisks ___ Underscores
Three or more...
```

Hyphens

Asterisks

Underscores

Python Exercices

Ejemplos de operaciones aritméticas:

- 1. Suma
- 2. Resta
- 3. Multiplicación
- 4. Exponente
- 5. División y módulo

Suma

```
import numpy as np

# We will add all the numbers that the following list contains:

numbers_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]

sum_numbers = 0

for n in numbers_list:
    sum_numbers += n

print('The sum of the numbers in the list is: {}'.format(sum_numbers))
```

The sum of the numbers in the list is: 55

Resta

```
In [6]: # we will enter two integers per screen to do the subtraction
num1 = input("Enter the number 1: ")
```

```
num2 = input ("Now, enter the number 2: ")
print('The subtraction of the numbers entered is:', int(num1)-int(num2))
Enter the number 1: 4
Now, enter the number 2: 5
```

Multiplicación

The subtraction of the numbers entered is: -1

```
# we create the multiplication table of a given number
In [7]:
           numx = int(input("Enter a number between 1 and 10: "))
           for n in range(1, 11):
                print(f'\{n\} \times \{numx\} = \{n * numx\}')
          Enter a number between 1 and 10: 5
          1 \times 5 = 5
          2 \times 5 = 10
          3 \times 5 = 15
          4 \times 5 = 20
          5 \times 5 = 25
          6 \times 5 = 30
          7 \times 5 = 35
          8 \times 5 = 40
          9 \times 5 = 45
          10 \times 5 = 50
```

Exponente

```
In [10]: # we will create a function to calculate the exponential number

def pow_number(base, exponente):
    res = 1
    for i in range(exponente):
        res *= base
    return res

print("Result one: ", pow_number(3, 5))

print("Check the result two: ", (3**5))

print("Check the result three: ", pow(3,5))
```

Result one: 243 Check the result two: 243 Check the result three: 243

División

```
In [12]: # we will create a division of 2 given numbers

num1 = int(input("Enter number 1: "))
num2 = int(input("Enter number 2: "))

integer_div = num1 // num2
real_div = num1 / num2

print("Integer division result: ", integer_div)
print("Real division result: {:.2f}".format(real_div))

Enter number 1: 4
Enter number 2: 7
```

Integer division result: 0
Real division result: 0.57

Nbextensions Jupyter Notebook

