

Basic Python Programming

Computational Design Laboratory

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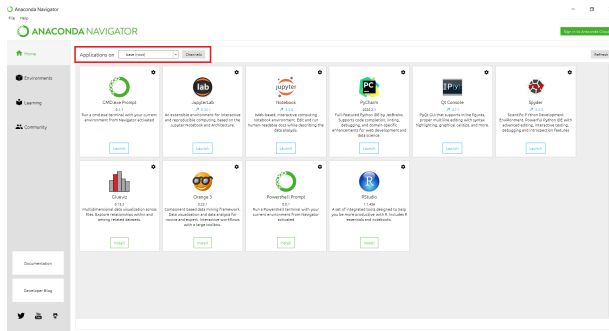
September 2, 2020

Outline

- Launching the Spyder notebook
- Download codes from Github
- Running your first python program
- Using Python as a Calculator
- Use of variables
- Lists
- Functions
- Control Flow Tools
- Further reading

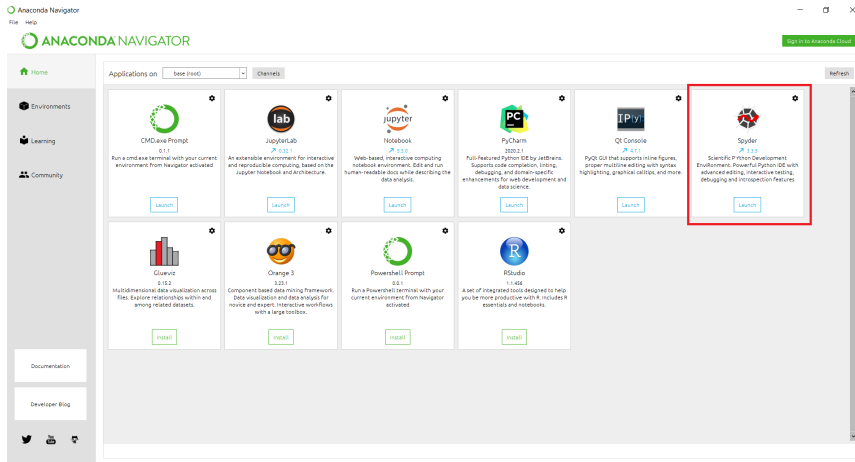
Launching the Spyder Notebook

- Open anaconda-navigator
- Select channel at the top
- Choose base (root), if you selected default location while installing
- Otherwise select the filename you have chosen



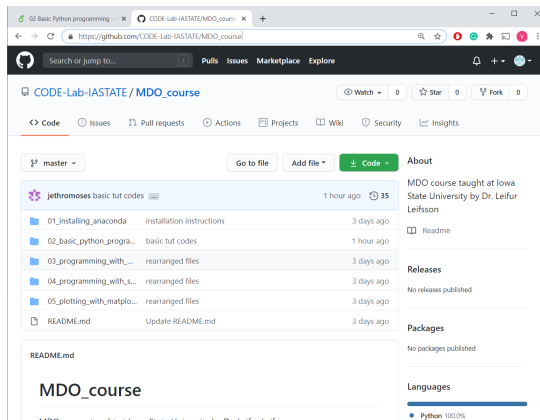
Launching the Spyder Notebook

- Under spyder, click on install
- Once installed, click launch (always launch Spyder from Anaconda)



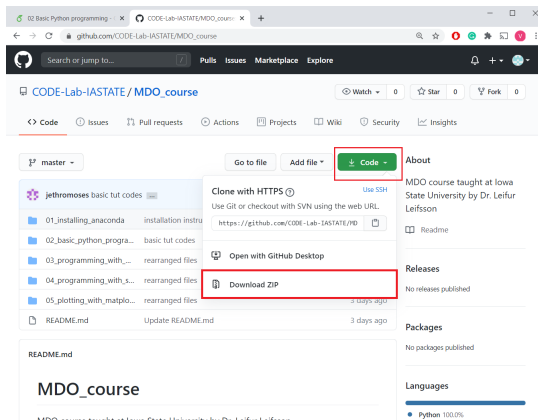
Downloading codes from Github

- Download codes from here: [▶ Link](#)
- Click on Code button in green on Github



Download codes from Github

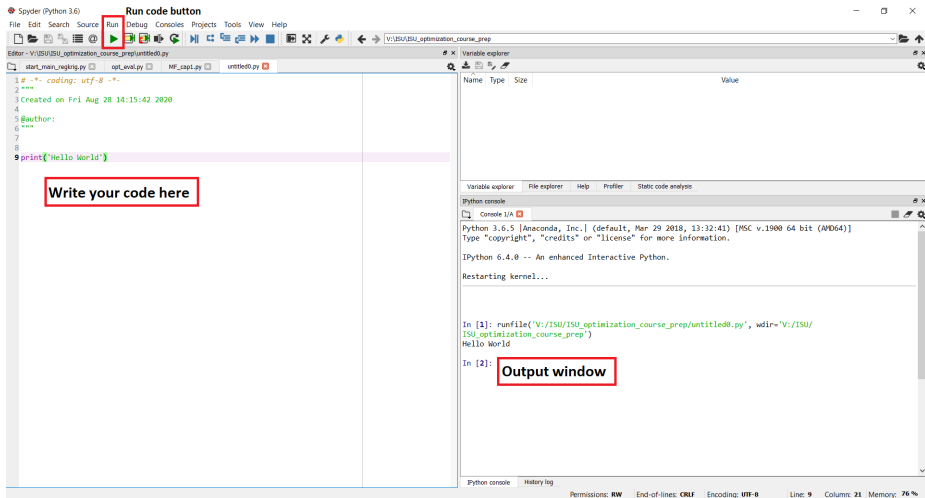
- Download all the codes as a zip file
- Save it to the location of your choice



Running your first python program

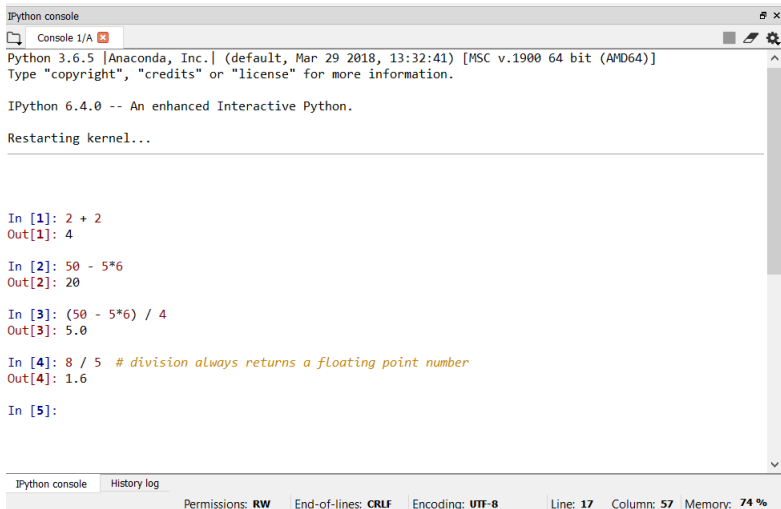
- Click on new file in the top left corner
- Rename it to `hello_world.py` and save it to the location of your choice
- Type the command `print('Hello World')`
- Run it using the arrow button on the top

Running your first python program



Using Python as a Calculator

- Type directly in output window and press enter for output
- Link for more details : [▶ Link](#)



The screenshot shows an IPython console window with the following content:

```
IPython console
Python 3.6.5 |Anaconda, Inc.| (default, Mar 29 2018, 13:32:41) [MSC v.1900 64 bit (AMD64)]
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.

IPython 6.4.0 -- An enhanced Interactive Python.

Restarting kernel...

In [1]: 2 + 2
Out[1]: 4

In [2]: 50 - 5*6
Out[2]: 20

In [3]: (50 - 5*6) / 4
Out[3]: 5.0

In [4]: 8 / 5 # division always returns a floating point number
Out[4]: 1.6

In [5]:
```

At the bottom of the window, there is a status bar with the following information:

- Permissions: **RW**
- End-of-lines: **CRLF**
- Encoding: **UTF-8**
- Line: **17**
- Column: **57**
- Memory: **74 %**

Use of variables

- Open the folder you have downloaded from GitHub
- Open the 02_basic_python_programming folder
- Open basic.py from Spyder
- This code can also be found here : [▶ Link](#)
- Run the code
- Example: Calculate the area of rectangle (Spyder GUI shown below)

The screenshot displays the Spyder Python IDE interface. The main editor window shows a Python script named `basic_0.py` with the following code:

```
26
27 ## ----- Use of variables -----
28 # Area of rectangle
29 width = 20
30 height = 5 * 9
31 Area = width * height
32 print('Area of rectangle=', Area)
33
34 # use of string as variable
35 char = 'Area of rectangle is:'
36 print(char, Area)
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
```

The Variable explorer on the right side of the IDE shows the current state of variables:

Name	Type	Size	Value
Area	int	1	900
char	str	1	Area of rectangle is:
height	int	1	45

The Python console at the bottom shows the output of the script:

```
information.
IPython 6.4.0 -- An enhanced Interactive Python.
Restarting kernel...

In [1]: runfile('V:/ISU/ISU_optimization_course_prep/
basic_0.py', wdir='V:/ISU/ISU_optimization_course_prep')
Area of rectangle= 900
Area of rectangle is: 900

In [2]:
```

Lists

- basic.py also contains example on list datatype
- The most versatile datatype in python is the list, which can be written as a list of comma-separated values (items) between square brackets.
- Lists might contain items of different types, but usually the items all have the same type.

Code

```
# ----- Lists -----
squares = [1, 4, 9, 16, 25]
print(squares)
letters = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'g']
print (letters)

# List indexing
squares_index_0 = squares[0]
squares_index_1 = squares[1]
print(squares_index_0) # indexing returns the item
print(squares_index_1) # indexing returns the item

#List slice
squares_1_to_3 = squares[1:3]
print(squares_1_to_3)
```

Output

```
[1, 4, 9, 16, 25]
['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'g']
1
4
[4, 9]
```

Functions

- Open the folder you have downloaded from GitHub
- Open the 02_basic_python_programming folder
- Open functions.py from Spyder and run the code
- This code can also be found here : [▶ Link](#)
- Functions are used to perform particular task
- Example squaring the number

Code

```
def square(n): #define function  
    ans = n**2 # a is local variable  
    return ans # returns an answer to where function is called  
  
# Square of number x  
x = 5  
x_square = square(x) # calling function square  
print('x_square=', x_square)
```

Output

```
|x_square= 25
```

Control Flow Tools: if statement, for loop and while loop

- Open the folder you have downloaded from GitHub
- Open the 02_basic_python_programming folder
- Open loops.py from Spyder and run the code
- This code can also be found here : [▶ Link](#)
- A program's control flow is the order in which the program's code execute
- The control flow of a Python program is regulated by conditional statements, loops, and function calls.

Code:

```
# ----- if statement -----
# Check x is positive or negative
x = -10
if x < 0:
    x = 0
    print('x is neagative')
elif x == 0:
    print('x = 0')
else:
    print('x is positive')

# ----- for Loop -----
# print content of list y using for Loop
y = [1,5,10,20] # create List y

for i in y:
    print('i=',i)

# ----- while Loop -----
# count number till 9
count = 0
while (count < 9):
    print('The count is:', count)
    count = count + 1
```

Output

```
x is neagative
i= 1
i= 5
i= 10
i= 20
The count is: 0
The count is: 1
The count is: 2
The count is: 3
The count is: 4
The count is: 5
The count is: 6
The count is: 7
The count is: 8
```

Further reading

- Link for more details : [▶ Link](#)