

LẬP TRÌNH PYTHON

PiMA 2019 - Python cơ bản

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1. Giới thiệu về Python
2. Introduction
3. Titleformats
4. Elements
5. Conclusion

Giới thiệu về Python

Giới thiệu về Python

- Python là ngôn ngữ lập trình bậc cao, ra mắt lần đầu vào năm 1991
- Python là ngôn ngữ lập trình đơn giản, cú pháp (syntax) đơn giản, dễ đọc, rất gần với ngôn ngữ tự nhiên
- Hỗ trợ lập trình hướng cấu trúc, lập trình hướng cấu trúc và lập trình hàm (yếu)

Basic Input/Output (Nhập xuất cơ bản)

```
# Input (Nhập)
x = input()

# Output (Xuất)
print(x)
```

- Python hỗ trợ các phép toán $+$, $-$, $*$, $/$ (chia lấy kết quả float), $//$ (chia lấy phần nguyên, kết quả int), $**$ (lên lũy thừa).
- Các phép biến đổi bit: $\&$ (AND), $|$ (OR), \wedge (XOR).
- Đối với biến logic có **and**, **or**, **not**.
- Các phép toán so sánh $<$ (nhỏ hơn), $>$ (lớn hơn), \leq (nhỏ hơn hoặc bằng), \geq (lớn hơn hoặc bằng), $==$ (bằng)

- Python tạo kiểu động (dynamically typed)

```
# Số nguyên (Integer)
```

```
x = 20
```

```
# Số thực (Float)
```

```
y = 17.5
```

```
# Số phức (Complex)
```

```
z = 20 + 17j
```

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
#include <complex>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
int main() {
```

```
int x = 20;
```

```
double y = 17.5;
```

```
complex<double> z4 = 1.5 + 2i;
```

```
}
```

Các kiểu dữ liệu: Boolean

```
# Boolean
x = True
y = False
```

```
#include <iostream>
#include <complex>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    bool x = true;
    bool y = false;
}
```


Các kiểu dữ liệu: String (Chuỗi)

- Python

```
# String (Chuỗi)
x = "PiMA 2019 'Deep Learning'"
```

- C++

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    string s = "PiMA 2019 'Deep Learning'";
}
```

Các kiểu dữ liệu: List (Danh sách)

- Python

```
x = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
# List can be nested (danh sách có thể lồng vào nhau)
x = [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]]

## Có thể có nhiều kiểu dữ liệu trong cùng 1 danh sách
x = [[3.14, 2], 3 + 4j, [5, 6]]
```

- C++

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    int arr[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6};
    vector <double> a {3.14, 2.71, 2.11};
}
```

Các kiểu dữ liệu: Dictionary (Từ Điển)

```
x = {"P": "Project",  
     "i": "in",  
     "M": "Mathematics",  
     "A": "Applications"}
```

Các kiểu dữ liệu: Tuple

```
point = (1, 2, 3)
```

```
# Lấy ra giá trị từ tuple
```

```
x, y, z = point
```

Các kiểu dữ liệu: Tuple

```
point = (1, 2, 3)
```

```
# Lấy ra giá trị từ tuple
```

```
x, y, z = point
```

Tuple vs List: điểm giống và khác nhau giữa List và Tuple là gì?

Introduction

The **metropolis** theme is a Beamer theme with minimal visual noise inspired by the HSRM Beamer Theme by Benjamin Weiss.

Enable the theme by loading

```
\documentclass{beamer}  
\usetheme{metropolis}
```

Note, that you have to have Mozilla's *Fira Sans* font and XeTeX installed to enjoy this wonderful typography.

Sections group slides of the same topic

```
\section{Elements}
```

for which **metropolis** provides a nice progress indicator ...

Titleformats

metropolis supports 4 different titleformats:

- Regular
- SMALLCAPS
- ALLSMALLCAPS
- ALLCAPS

They can either be set at once for every title type or individually.

This frame uses the `smallcaps` titleformat.

Potential Problems

Be aware, that not every font supports small caps. If for example you typeset your presentation with pdfTeX and the Computer Modern Sans Serif font, every text in smallcaps will be typeset with the Computer Modern Serif font instead.

This frame uses the `allsmallcaps` titleformat.

Potential problems

As this titleformat also uses smallcaps you face the same problems as with the `smallcaps` titleformat. Additionally this format can cause some other problems. Please refer to the documentation if you consider using it.

As a rule of thumb: Just use it for plaintext-only titles.

This frame uses the `allcaps` titleformat.

Potential Problems

This titleformat is not as problematic as the `allsmallcaps` format, but basically suffers from the same deficiencies. So please have a look at the documentation if you want to use it.

Elements

The theme provides sensible defaults to
`\emph{emphasize} text, \alert{accent} parts`
or show `\textbf{bold}` results.

becomes

The theme provides sensible defaults to *emphasize* text, **accent** parts or
show **bold** results.

Font feature test

- Regular
- *Italic*
- SMALLCAPS
- **Bold**
- ***Bold Italic***
- **Bold SmallCaps**
- Monospace
- *Monospace Italic*
- Monospace Bold
- *Monospace Bold Italic*

Items

- Milk
- Eggs
- Potatos

Enumerations

1. First,
2. Second and
3. Last.

Descriptions

PowerPoint Meeh.

Beamer Yeeeha.

- This is important

- This is important
- Now this

- This is important
- Now this
- And now this

- This is really important
- Now this
- And now this

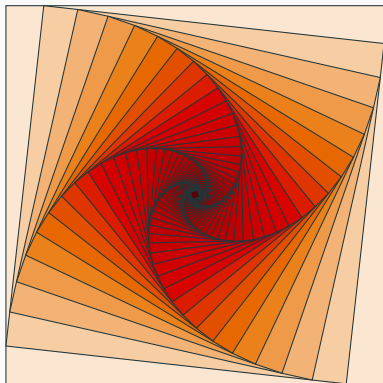


Figure 1: Rotated square from texample.net.

Table 1: Largest cities in the world (source: Wikipedia)

City	Population
Mexico City	20,116,842
Shanghai	19,210,000
Peking	15,796,450
Istanbul	14,160,467

Three different block environments are pre-defined and may be styled with an optional background color.

Default

Block content.

Alert

Block content.

Example

Block content.

Default

Block content.

Alert

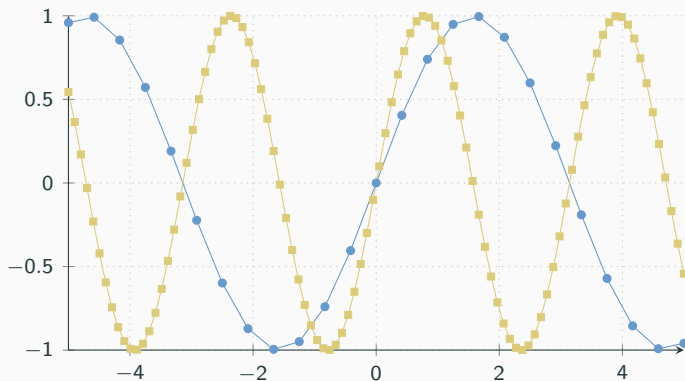
Block content.

Example

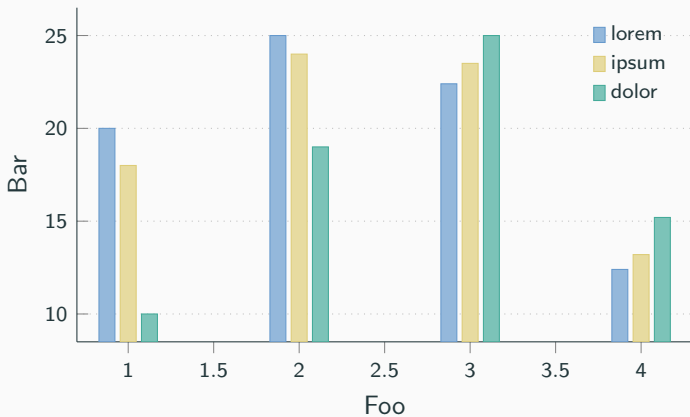
Block content.

$$e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$$

Line plots



Bar charts



Veni, Vidi, Vici

metropolis defines a custom beamer template to add a text to the footer. It can be set via

```
\setbeamertemplate{frame footer}{My custom footer}
```

Some references to showcase `[allowframebreaks]` [4, 2, 5, 1, 3]

Conclusion

Get the source of this theme and the demo presentation from

`github.com/matze/mtheme`

The theme *itself* is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.



Questions?

Backup slides

Sometimes, it is useful to add slides at the end of your presentation to refer to during audience questions.

The best way to do this is to include the `appendixnumberbeamer` package in your preamble and call `\appendix` before your backup slides.

metropolis will automatically turn off slide numbering and progress bars for slides in the appendix.



P. Erdős.

A selection of problems and results in combinatorics.

In *Recent trends in combinatorics (Matrahaza, 1995)*, pages 1–6.
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R. Graham, D. Knuth, and O. Patashnik.

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Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA, 1989.



G. D. Greenwade.

The Comprehensive Tex Archive Network (CTAN).

TUGBoat, 14(3):342–351, 1993.



D. Knuth.

Two notes on notation.

Amer. Math. Monthly, 99:403–422, 1992.



H. Simpson.

Proof of the Riemann Hypothesis.

preprint (2003), available at

<http://www.math.drofnats.edu/riemann.ps>, 2003.