



# 110-1基礎程式設計(1)

亞大資工系

# 課程大綱

- Essential-基本的
  - 啟思博的概念(Kissipo Learning)
    - KISS Principle: Colab + Github的使用
    - Anaconda 和Jupyter notebook
  - Hello World程式
  - IPO model: input-process-output (輸入-處理-輸出)
    - Input: input()函數
    - Process: 指定敘述(assignment)
    - Process:內建基本函數的使用(help, type)
    - Output: print()函數
- Advanced-進階的
  - 關於Python 程式語言
    - Python編輯器:IDLE, Spyder, Visual Studio Code, PyCharm
    - Python程式的執行 (Run)
    - Python程式的偵錯 (Debug)

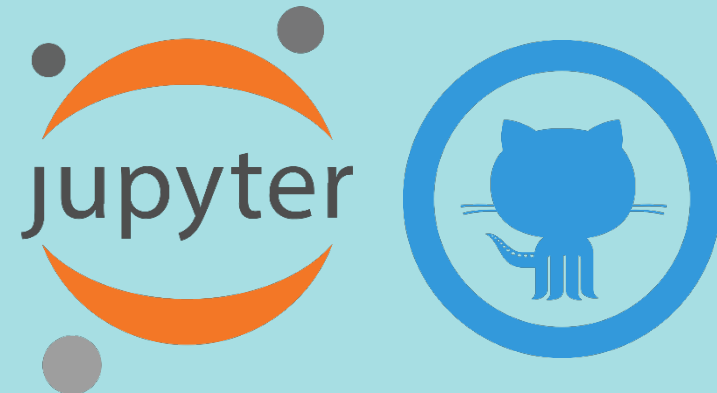


## (A) ESSENTIAL-基本的



# 啟思博教學法

Kissipo = KISS principle + IPO model



# 啟思博Kissipo 學習法

Kissipo = KISS principle + IPO model

## KISS principle

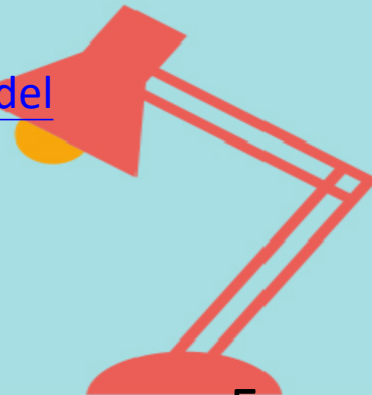
"keep it simple, stupid" or "keep it stupid simple", is a design principle noted by the U.S. Navy in 1960.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/KISS\\_principle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/KISS_principle)

## IPO model

The input–process–output (IPO) model is a widely used approach in systems analysis and software engineering for describing the structure of an information processing program or other process.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IPO\\_model](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IPO_model)



# KISS principle

**KISS**, an acronym for **keep it simple, stupid**, is a design principle noted by the U.S. Navy in 1960.

The KISS principle states that **most systems work best** if they are kept simple rather than made complicated;

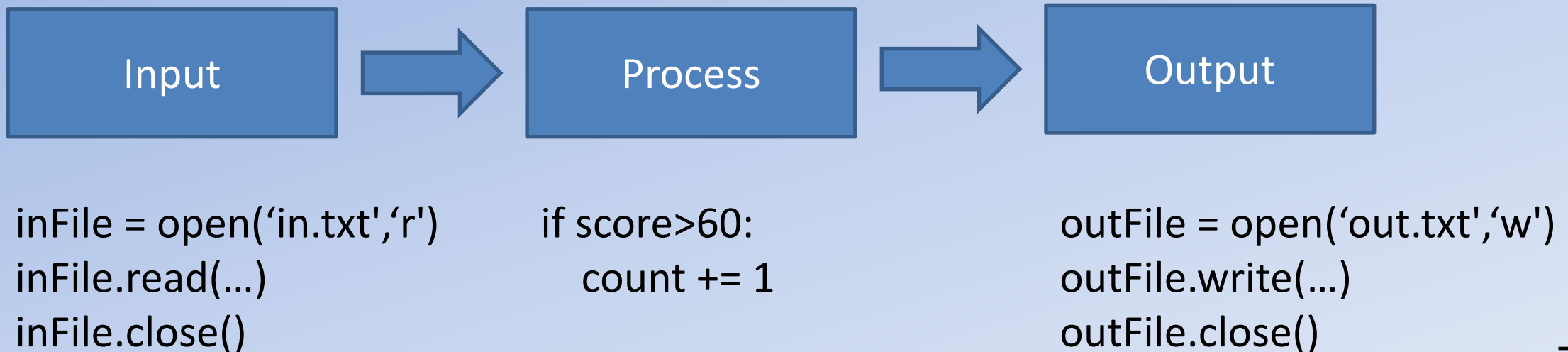
therefore, **simplicity should be a key goal** in design, and unnecessary complexity should be avoided.



# Input-Process-Output Model

The input–process–output (IPO) model, or input-process-output pattern, is a widely used approach in systems analysis and software engineering for describing the structure of an information processing program or other process. Many introductory programming and systems analysis texts introduce this as the most basic structure for describing a process.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IPO\\_model](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IPO_model)



# Kissipo Learning for Programming with Python(PWP)

## Courseware: Notebook+ Github

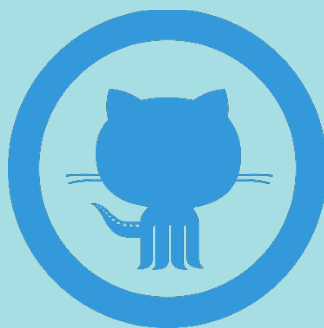
- (1) 使用Notebook(Google Colab)教學。
- (2) 使用Github建立教案

## Keep:

Variables and assignment  
operator and expression  
left-hand side and right-hand side  
unpacking

## S&S:

help(), type(), len(), size()



## IPO-I: input

input()  
int(), float(), str()  
split(), map()

## IPO-P: Process

變數宣告, 資料容器  
for-loop/while-loop  
if, elif, else  
range()

## IPO-O: output

print()  
open(), write()





# 使用Notebook(Google Colab)教學


 Welcome To Colaboratory  
PRO File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help


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 Code

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 Text

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 Code

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 Text What is Colaboratory?

Colaboratory, or "Colab" for short, allows you to write and execute Python in your browser, with

- Zero configuration required
- Free access to GPUs
- Easy sharing

Whether you're a **student**, a **data scientist** or an **AI researcher**, Colab can make your work easier. Watch [Introduction to Colab](#) to learn more, or just get started below!

▼ Getting started

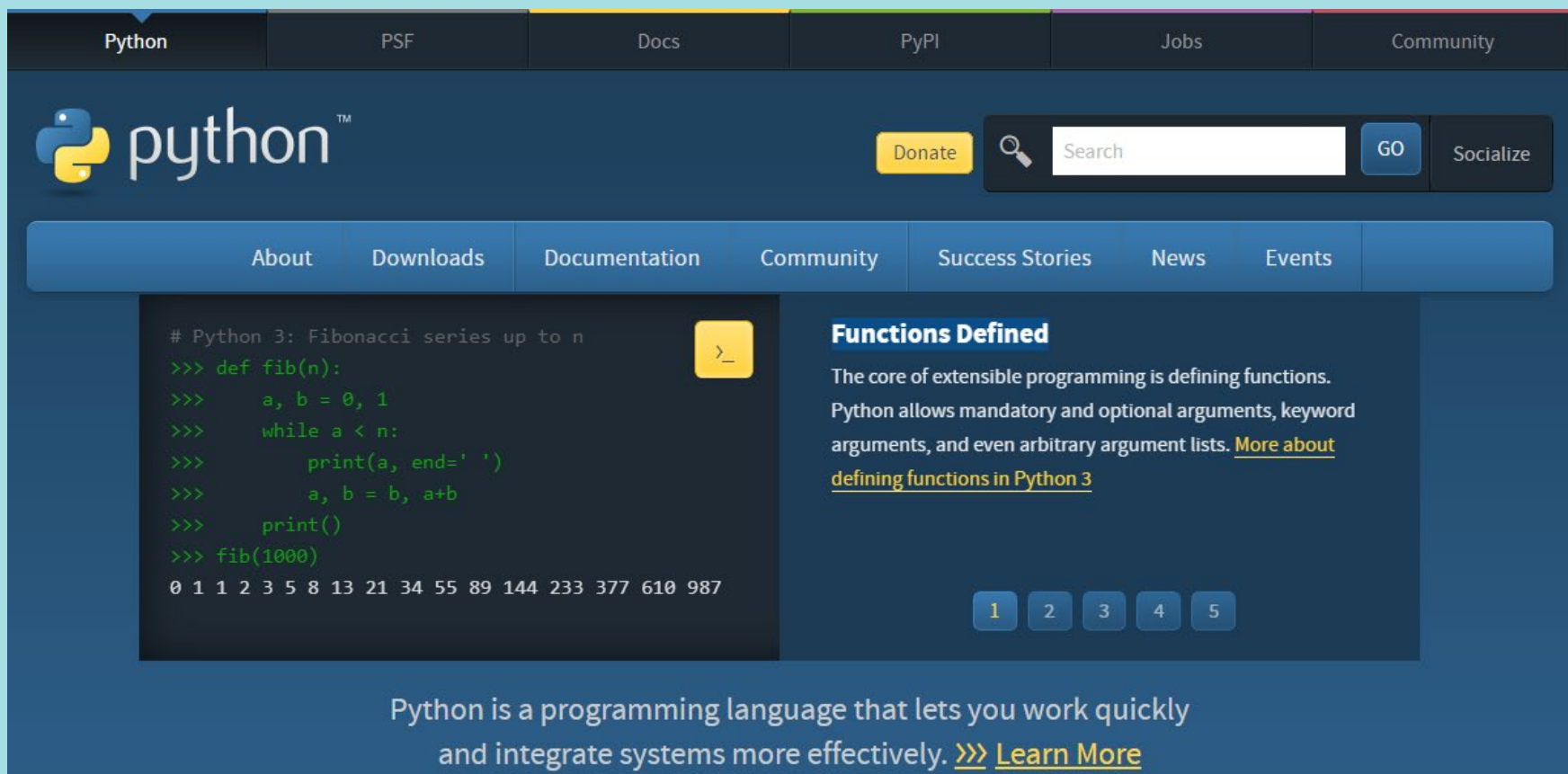
The document you are reading is not a static web page, but an interactive environment called a **Colab notebook** that lets you write and execute code.For example, here is a **code cell** with a short Python script that computes a value, stores it in a variable, and prints the result:

# Jupyter Notebooks



- Jupyter是一個非營利組織，旨在「為數十種程式語言的互動式計算開發開源軟件，開放標準和服務」。
- 2014年由Fernando Pérez從IPython中衍生出來，Jupyter支援幾十種語言的執行環境。
- Jupyter Project的名稱是對Jupyter支援的三種核心程式語言的引用，這三種語言是Julia、Python和R。
- 也是對伽利略記錄發現木星的衛星的筆記本的致敬。
- Jupyter專案開發Jupyter Notebook、JupyterHub和JupyterLab，這是Jupyter Notebook的下一代版本。

# Python官網的介紹



# Python的版本

- 目前版本~~Python 2.7.x~~和Python 3.8.x
- `print` 函数
- Unicode
- 除法运算 //



# Sunsetting Python 2



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CUDA in Your Python: Effective Parallel Programming on the GPU by William Horton. Learn how to speed up your Python programs using Nvidia's CUDA platform. [pyvideo.org/pycolorado-201...](http://pyvideo.org/pycolorado-201...)

## Sunsetting Python 2

We are volunteers who make and take care of the Python programming language. We have decided that **January 1, 2020**, was the day that we sunset Python 2. That means that we will not improve it anymore after that day, even if someone finds a security problem in it. You should upgrade to Python 3 as soon as you can.

## (B) ADVANCED-進階的

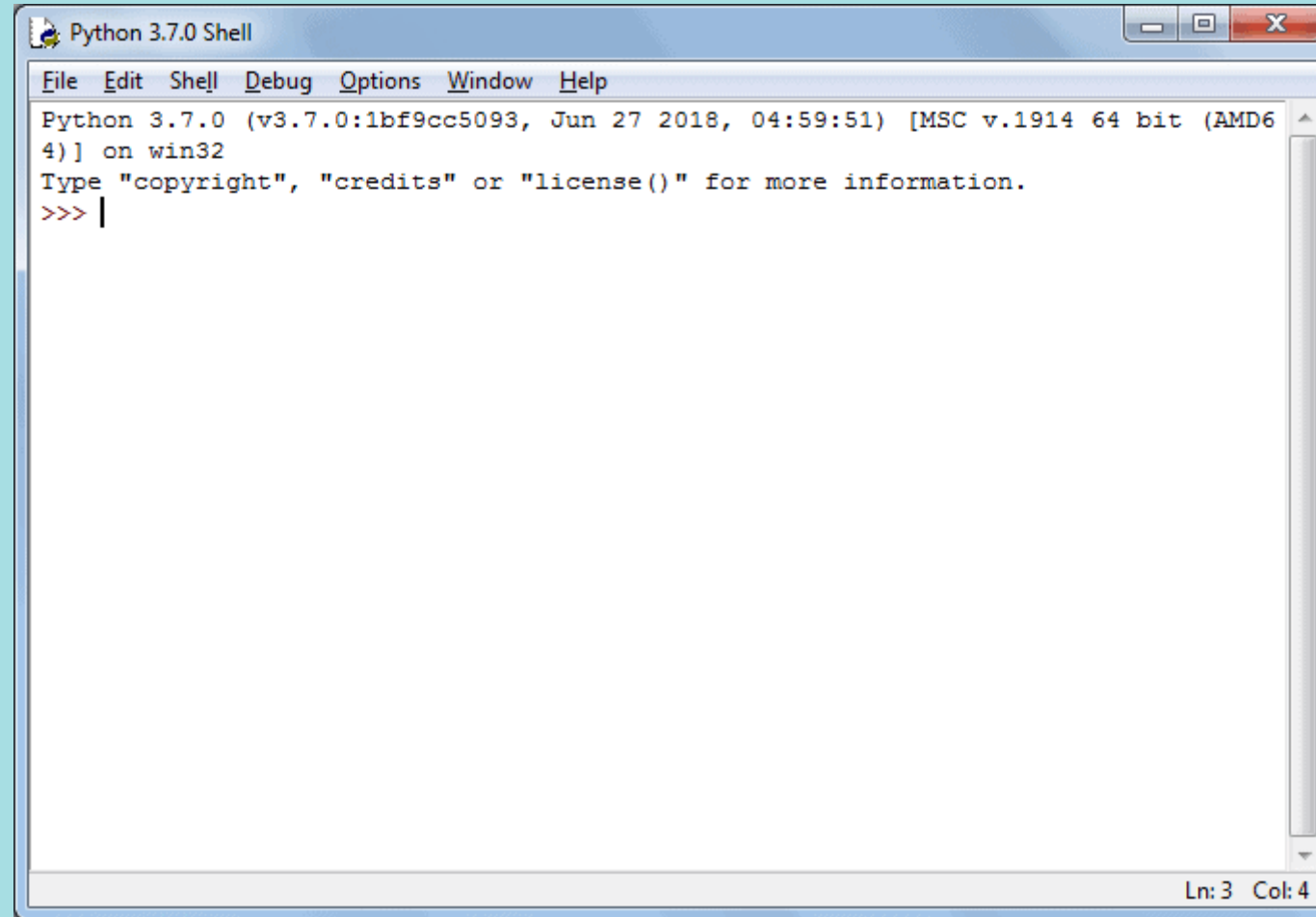


# Python程式的編輯工具

- Python IDLE工具
- Spyder
- Visual Studio Code
- PyCharm
- Colab

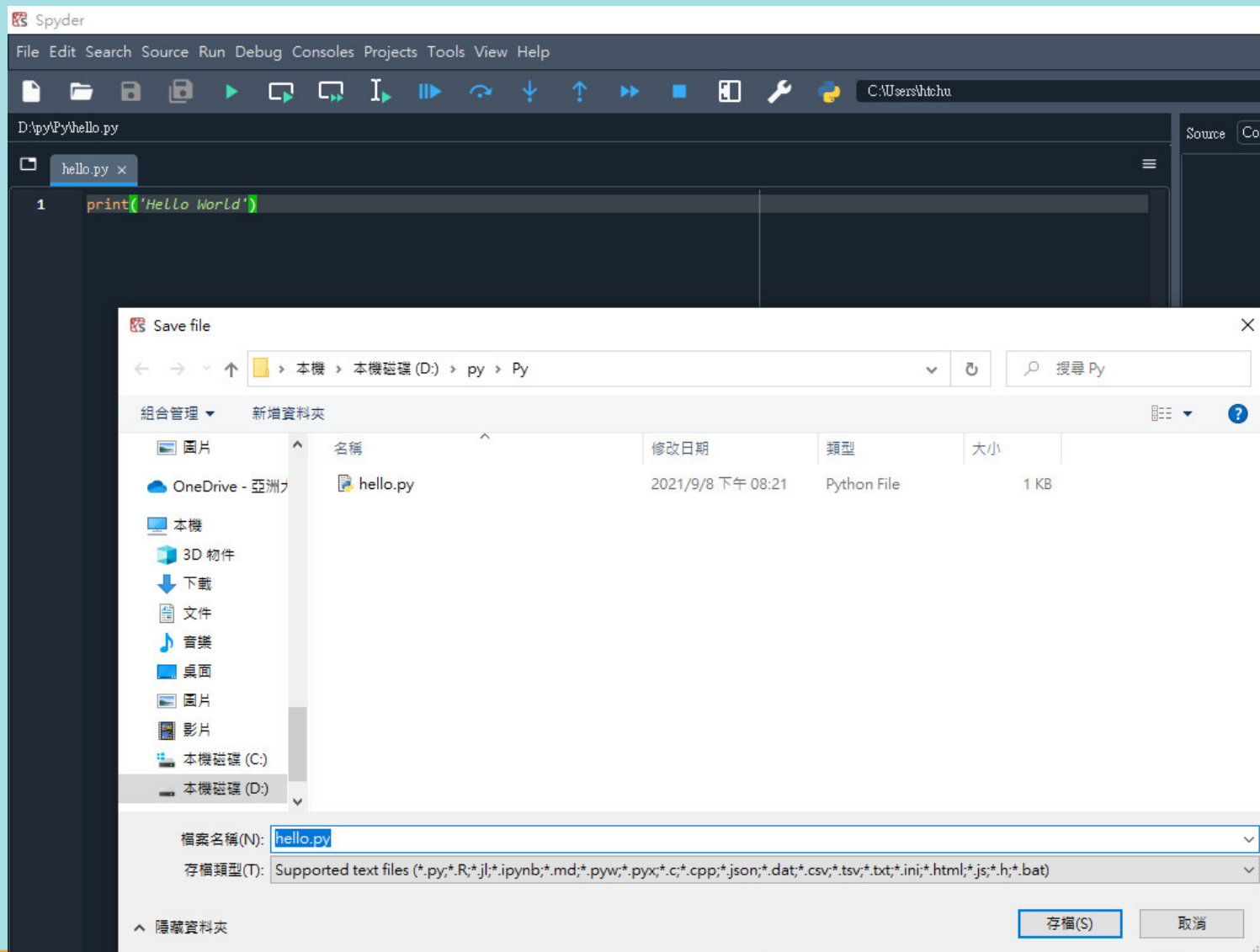


# Python IDLE

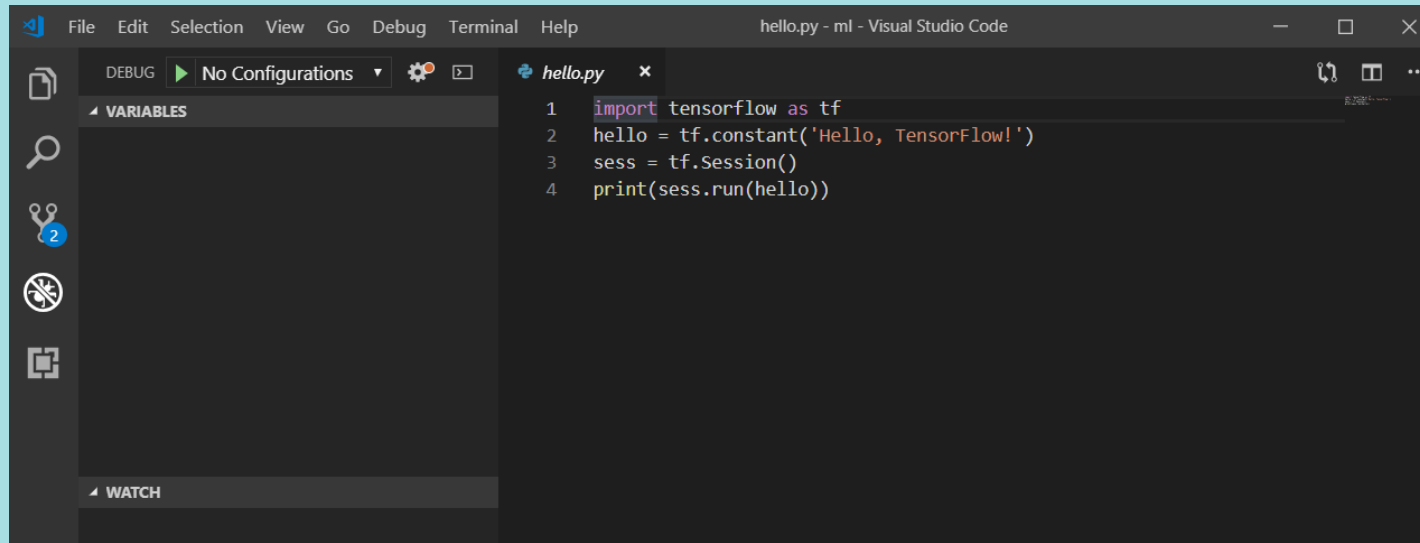




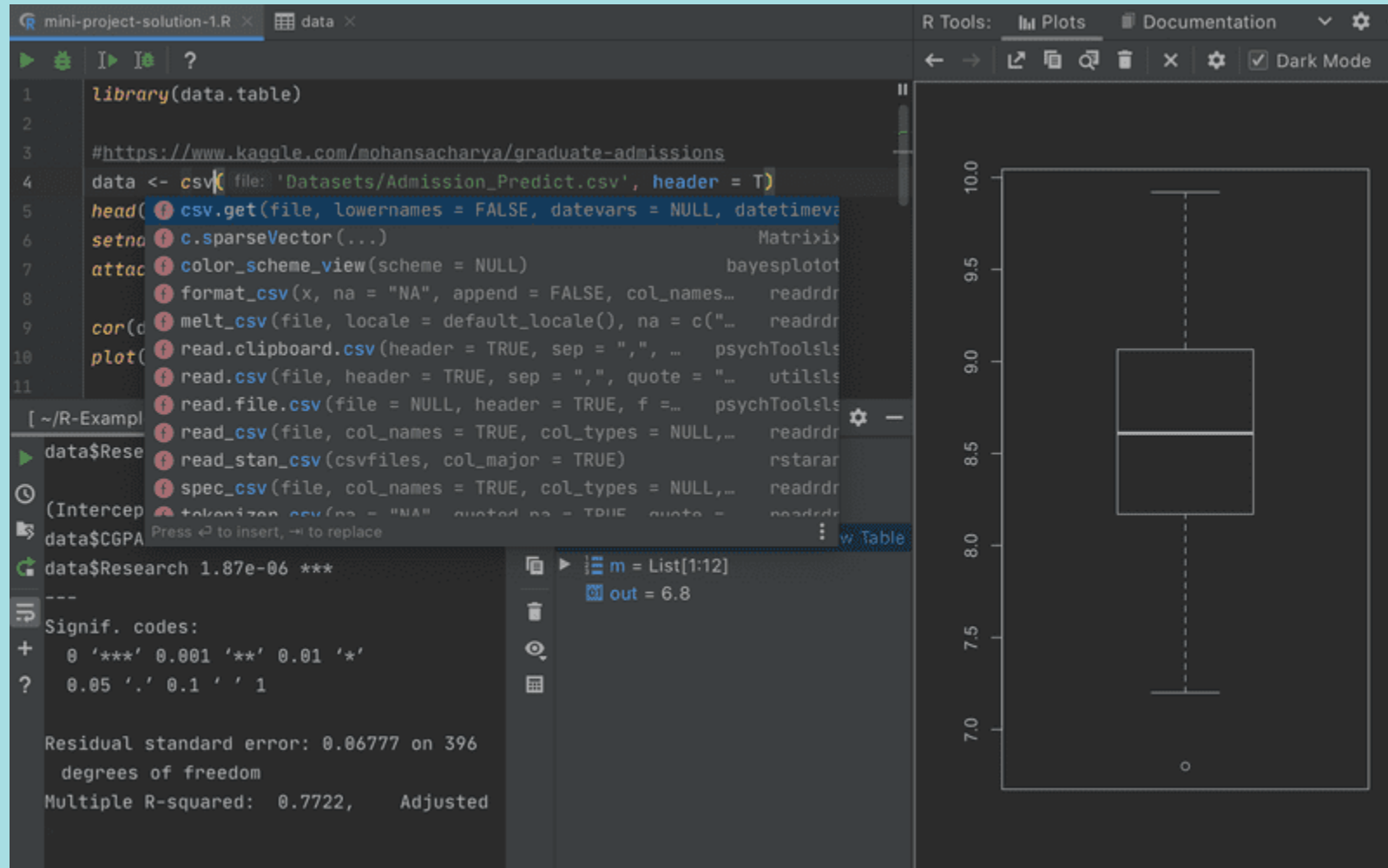
# Spyder



# Visual Studio Code



# PyCharm



Thanks!

Q&A

