

Algorithm 으로 배우는 Python

강사: 오영제

Python 의 역사

- 1991 년 Guido Van Rossum (네덜란드) 이 개발
 - Open Source
 - Scripting Language – No compiler
 - Object Oriented 와 Functional Programming 모두 지원
- Web programming 에서 Machine Learning 까지 다양한 분야에 사용
- Python 이름은 snake 가 아니라 drama 제목에서 따옴
- Python Version
 - Version 2.7 – 마지막 2.0 버전 (2010) → 아직 사용
 - Version 3.8 – 현재

타언어와의 비교

	Python	C/Java	언어 선정 고려점
• 학습 속도	Python > Java > C		과거- CPU 속도 및 가격 현재 - 가독성 / 유지보수 용이성
• Program 수행 속도	C > Java > Python		
• 개발 생산성	Python > Java / C		
• 유지 보수성	Python > Java / C		
• OOP	지원	지원	
• Functional P	지원	부분적 지원	
• Compile	없음	Compile 후 실행	Python 은 Script 언어
• 적용 분야	Web 에서 Machine Learning 까지 전 분야	Web 개발의 주류 Mobile Application 등	과학기술, Data Science, Machine Learning 등
• 타언어와의 연결성	Python 의 별명은 glue-language LPACK, Fortran, C++ 등과 interface		대부분 task 에서 충분히 빠름

Coding Style 비교

- **C**

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(int argc, char ** argv) {
    printf("Hello, World!\n");
}
```

- **Java**

```
public class Hello{
    public static void main(String argv[]){
        system.out.println("Hello, World!");
    }
}
```

- **Python**

```
print("Hello, World!")
```



- { } 로 block 구분
- ; 로 statement 종료 구분
- 함수의 반환 자료형 명시



없음

코드 길이 비교 (구구단 출력)

C++	Python
<pre>#include "stdafx.h" #include <iostream> #include <iomanip> int main() { int mul = 1; int x, y; for (x = 2; x <= 9; x++) { for (y = 1; y <= 9; y++) { mul = x * y; cout << setw(1) << x << "*" << y << "*" << setw(2) << mul << " "; } cout << endl; } return 0; }</pre>	<pre>for x in range(2,10): for y in range(1,10): mul = x * y print("{}*{}={}".format(x, y, mul), end="") print()</pre> <p> 2*1=2 2*2=4 2*3=6 2*4=8 2*5=10 2*6=12 2*7=14 2*8=16 2*9=18 3*1=3 3*2=6 3*3=9 3*4=12 3*5=15 3*6=18 3*7=21 3*8=24 3*9=27 4*1=4 4*2=8 4*3=12 4*4=16 4*5=20 4*6=24 4*7=28 4*8=32 4*9=36 5*1=5 5*2=10 5*3=15 5*4=20 5*5=25 5*6=30 5*7=35 5*8=40 5*9=45 6*1=6 6*2=12 6*3=18 6*4=24 6*5=30 6*6=36 6*7=42 6*8=48 6*9=54 7*1=7 7*2=14 7*3=21 7*4=28 7*5=35 7*6=42 7*7=49 7*8=56 7*9=63 8*1=8 8*2=16 8*3=24 8*4=32 8*5=40 8*6=48 8*7=56 8*8=64 8*9=72 9*1=9 9*2=18 9*3=27 9*4=36 9*5=45 9*6=54 9*7=63 9*8=72 9*9=81 </p>

코드 길이 비교 (카카오 사례)

- 2017 카카오 블라인드 공채 코딩 테스트 언어별 통계
 - 자바 43%, C++ 36%, 파이썬 11%, 자바스크립트 8%
 - 코드 라인 수: C++ > 자바 > 자바스크립트 > 파이썬
- 2019 카카오 블라인드 공채 코딩 테스트 언어별 통계
 - 파이썬 60%, 자바 26%, C++ 4%, 자바스크립트 12%

Python 언어의 특징

1. 직관적 자료구조 (8 가지 자료형)

- String, Decimal, Float, Boolean + List, Tuple, Set, Dictionary

List – array 와 유사 → ['cat', 'dog', 'lion', 'king']

Tuple – list 와 유사하나 값을 변경할 수 없음 → ('cat', 'dog', 'lion')

Set (집합) → list 와 유사하나 중복을 허용하지 않음

Dictionary – key/value pair → {'cat': 1, 'dog': 2, 'lion': 3}

2. 영어 문장과 유사한 명령어 형식

C++/Java	Python
<pre>String name = "Bob"; system.out.println(name); cout << name;</pre>	<pre>name = "Bob" print(name)</pre>
<pre>for (int i = 1; i < 21; i++){ system.out.println(i) }</pre>	<pre>for i in range(1, 21): print(i)</pre>

3. One Line Coding (Pythonic Way)

C++/JavaScript	Python
<pre>int temp = x; x = y; y = temp;</pre>	<pre>x, y = y, x</pre>
<pre>let lst1 = [] for (int i=0; i<4; i++) { let lst2 = [] for (int j=0; j<4; i++) { lst2.push(i + j*5) lst1.push(lst2) } } console.log(lst1)</pre>	<pre>[[i + j*5 for j in range(4)] for i in range(4)]</pre> <pre>➔ [[0, 5, 10, 15], [1, 6, 11, 16], [2, 7, 12, 17], [3, 8, 13, 18]]</pre>

4. Simple Syntax

들여쓰기로 block 구분 ({ }, semi-colon 없음)

```
if a == b:
    c += 1
    print("Same", c)
elif a == d:
    c -= 1
    print("Different", c)
    if final:
        print("final")
    else:
        print("not final")
else:
    return a, b, c
```

5. Dynamically Typed

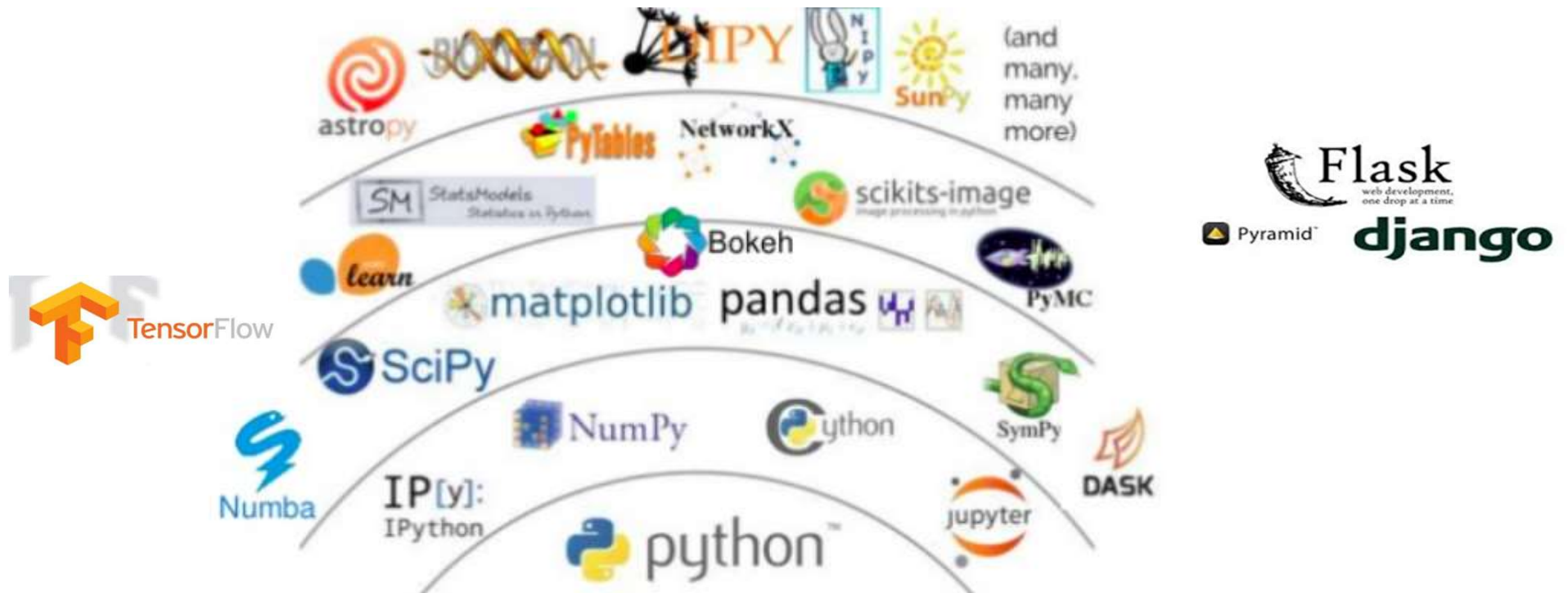
Java: `int x = 1;`
 `x = x / 2;` \rightarrow `x : 0`
 `x = "abc"` \rightarrow error

Python: `x = 1`
 `x = x / 2` \rightarrow `x : 0.5` (integer 에서 float 으로 변환)
 `x = "abc"` \rightarrow `x : "abc"` (float 에서 string 으로 변환)

6. Python 은 Interpreter 언어

- No compile required

7. 풍부한 Libraries (From Web to Data Science)

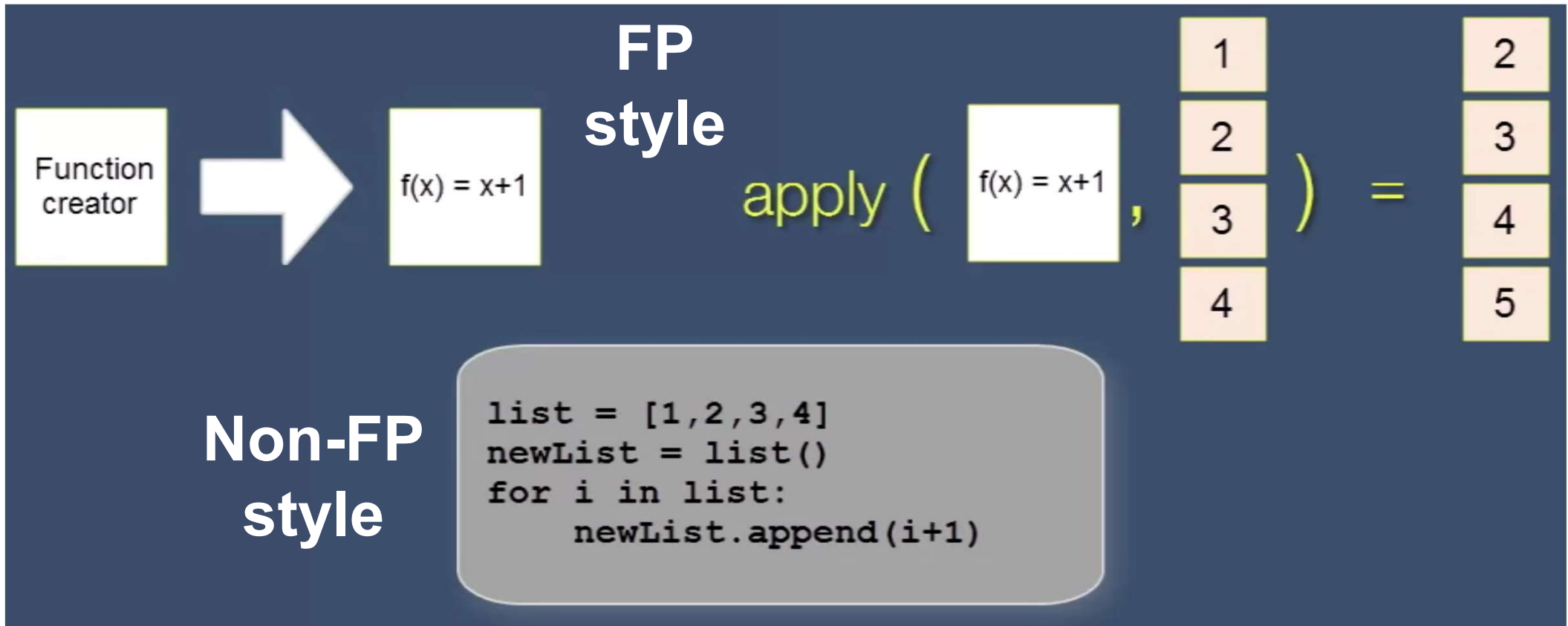


8. Object Oriented and Functional Programming 모두 지원

- OOP (Object Oriented Programming)
 - Class 를 이용한 객체 생성
 - 객체를 통한 method 호출
- Functional Programming (map, filter, reduce, lambda)
 - 함수 (Function) 정의
 - 입력값 처리 / 출력값 반환
 - 함수A \rightarrow 함수B \rightarrow 함수C

FP vs OOP

Data 병렬처리에 매우 유리



9. 다양한 내장함수

Built-in Functions				
<code>abs()</code>	<code>divmod()</code>	<code>input()</code>	<code>open()</code>	<code>staticmethod()</code>
<code>all()</code>	<code>enumerate()</code>	<code>int()</code>	<code>ord()</code>	<code>str()</code>
<code>any()</code>	<code>eval()</code>	<code>isinstance()</code>	<code>pow()</code>	<code>sum()</code>
<code>basestring()</code>	<code>execfile()</code>	<code>issubclass()</code>	<code>print()</code>	<code>super()</code>
<code>bin()</code>	<code>file()</code>	<code>iter()</code>	<code>property()</code>	<code>tuple()</code>
<code>bool()</code>	<code>filter()</code>	<code>len()</code>	<code>range()</code>	<code>type()</code>
<code>bytearray()</code>	<code>float()</code>	<code>list()</code>	<code>raw_input()</code>	<code>unichr()</code>
<code>callable()</code>	<code>format()</code>	<code>locals()</code>	<code>reduce()</code>	<code>unicode()</code>
<code>chr()</code>	<code>frozenset()</code>	<code>long()</code>	<code>reload()</code>	<code>vars()</code>
<code>classmethod()</code>	<code>getattr()</code>	<code>map()</code>	<code>repr()</code>	<code>xrange()</code>
<code>cmp()</code>	<code>globals()</code>	<code>max()</code>	<code>reversed()</code>	<code>zip()</code>
<code>compile()</code>	<code>hasattr()</code>	<code>memoryview()</code>	<code>round()</code>	<code>__import__()</code>
<code>complex()</code>	<code>hash()</code>	<code>min()</code>	<code>set()</code>	
<code>delattr()</code>	<code>help()</code>	<code>next()</code>	<code>setattr()</code>	
<code>dict()</code>	<code>hex()</code>	<code>object()</code>	<code>slice()</code>	
<code>dir()</code>	<code>id()</code>	<code>oct()</code>	<code>sorted()</code>	

실습환경 구축

- Python 환경 (anaconda) 설치 방법

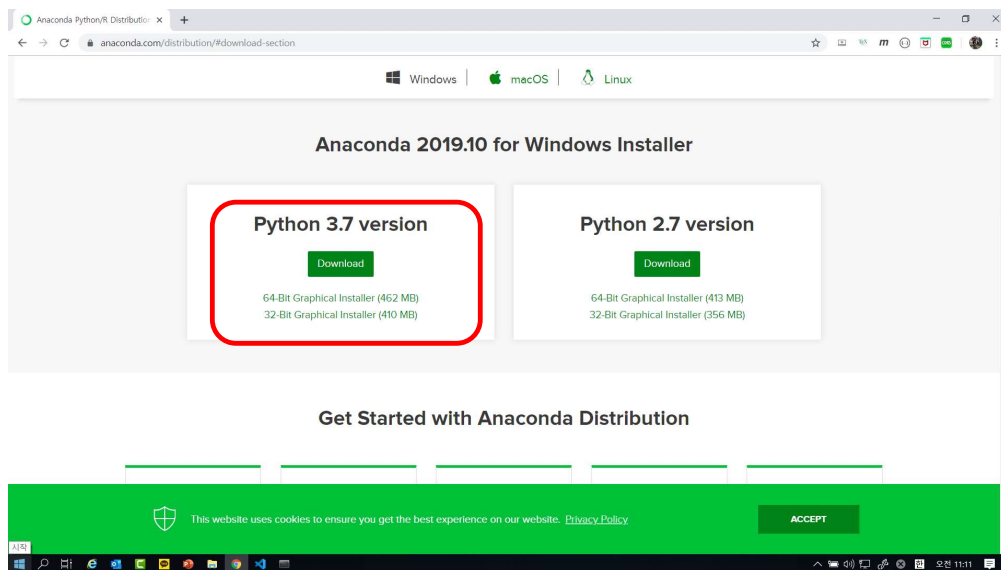
Python Language (Anaconda) 설치

- 아나콘다는 여러가지 수학 및 과학 패키지(Package)들을 기본적으로 포함하고 있는 파이썬 배포판
- 파이썬은 오픈소스이므로 라이브러리들이 매우 빈번하게 업데이트 됨.
- 각각의 라이브러리들의 다양한 version 간 의존성을 배포 패키지에 반영
- 프로젝트 별 가상환경 설정하여 다양한 version 관리 가능
- 운영체제 (Windows, Linux, Mac) 에 통일된 GUI 제공

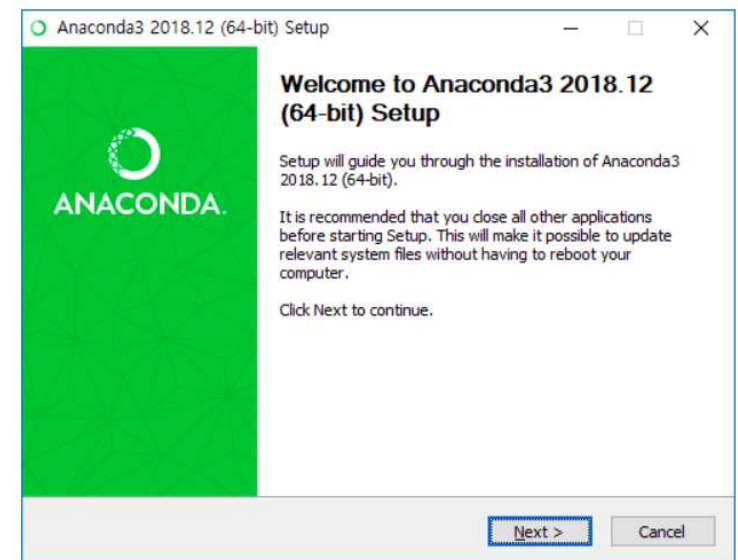
Anaconda 설치

Download from

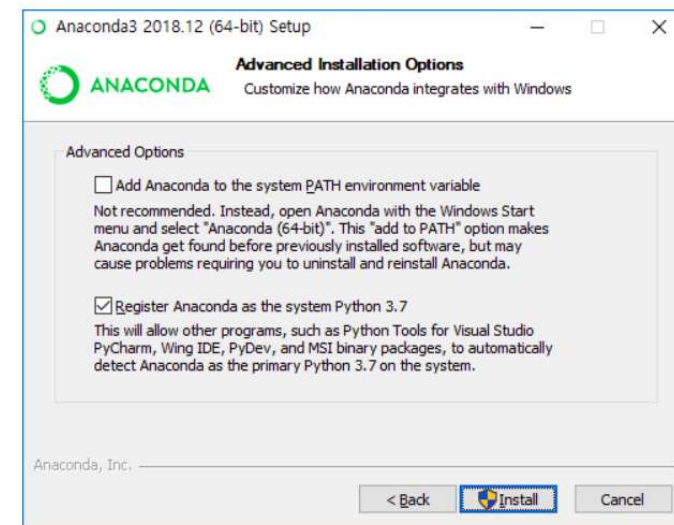
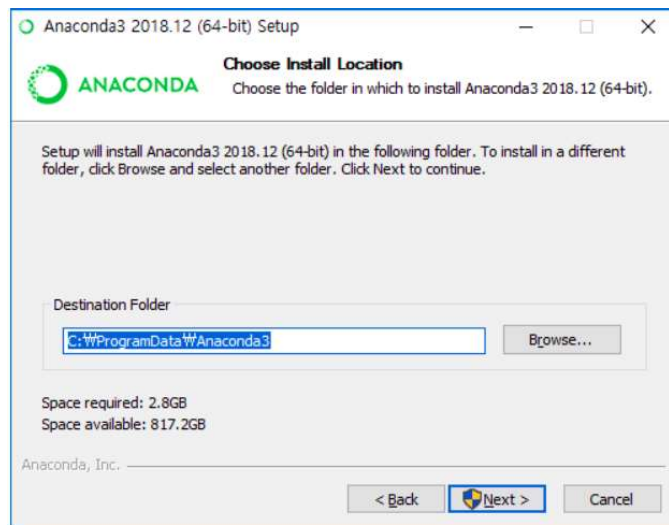
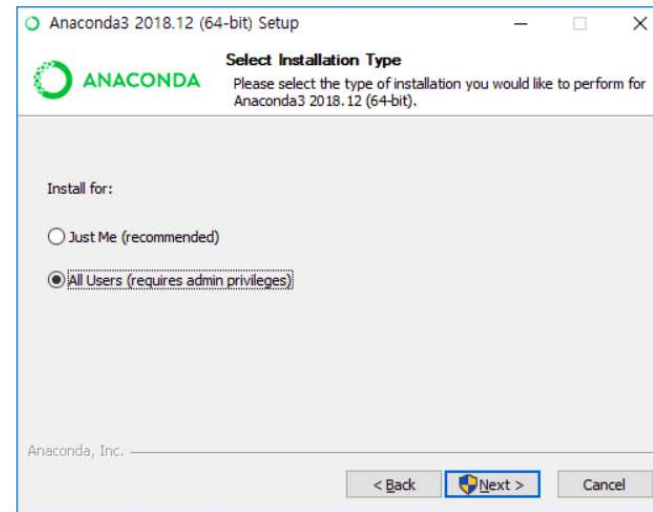
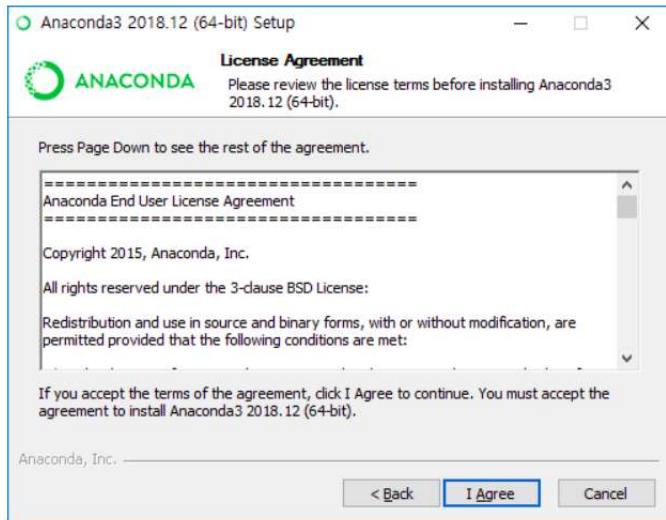
<https://www.anaconda.com/distribution/#download-section>



설치파일 실행



Next 를 눌러 설치 시작



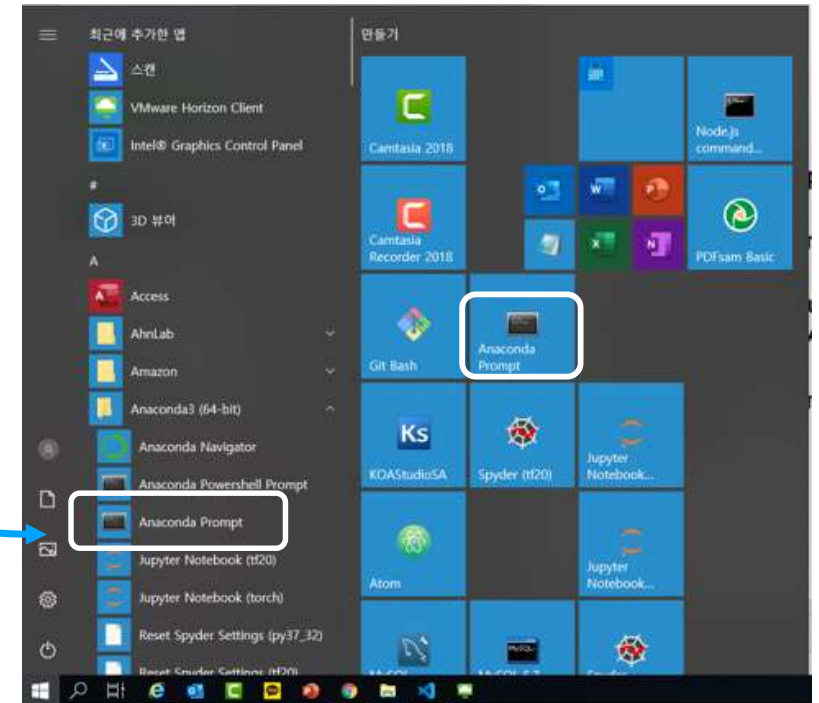
완료

Python 실행

1) Anaconda 명령 prompt 실행

2) Python 실행

(base) C:\Users\trimu>python



Python 3.7.3 (default, Mar 27 2019, 17:13:21) [MSC v.1915 64 bit (AMD64)] :: Anaconda, Inc. on win32

Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.

>>>

Anaconda 가상환경 사용법

1) 가상환경 생성

conda create -n mytestenv python=3.7

```
(myenv) C:\Users\trimu>conda create -n mytestenv python=3.7
Collecting package metadata (current_repodata.json): done
Solving environment: done
```

Package Plan

environment location: C:\Users\trimu\Miniconda3\envs\mytestenv

added / updated specs:
- python=3.7

The following packages will be downloaded:

package	build	
certifi-2020.4.5.1	py37_0	156 KB
Total:		156 KB

The following NEW packages will be INSTALLED:

ca-certificates	pkgs/main/win-64::ca-certificates-2020.1.1-0
certifi	pkgs/main/win-64::certifi-2020.4.5.1-py37_0
openssl	pkgs/main/win-64::openssl-1.1.1f-he774522_0
pip	pkgs/main/win-64::pip-20.0.2-py37_1
python	pkgs/main/win-64::python-3.7.7-h60c2a47_0_cpython
setuptools	pkgs/main/win-64::setuptools-46.1.3-py37_0
sqlite	pkgs/main/win-64::sqlite-3.31.1-he774522_0
vc	pkgs/main/win-64::vc-14.1-h0510ff6_4
vs2015_runtime	pkgs/main/win-64::vs2015_runtime-14.16.27012-hf0eaf9b_1
wheel	pkgs/main/win-64::wheel-0.34.2-py37_0
wincertstore	pkgs/main/win-64::wincertstore-0.2-py37_0

Proceed ([y]/n)?

y 입력



```
Downloading and Extracting Packages
certifi-2020.4.5.1 | 156 KB | #####
Preparing transaction: done
Verifying transaction: done
Executing transaction: done
```

```
#
# To activate this environment, use
#
#     $ conda activate mytestenv
#
# To deactivate an active environment, use
#
#     $ conda deactivate
```

```
(myenv) C:\Users\trimu>
```

Anaconda 가상환경 사용법

2) 가상환경 활성화 (activation) / 비활성화 (deactivation)

- > conda activate mytestenv
- > conda deactivate

3) 가상환경에 설치된 package list 조회

- > pip list

4) 필요한 개별 package 설치

- > conda install pandas
- or
- > pip install pandas

5) 개별 package 삭제

- > conda uninstall pandas
- or
- > pip uninstall pandas

```
(myenv) C:\Users\trimu>conda activate mytestenv
(mytestenv) C:\Users\trimu>pip list
Package            Version
-----
astroid            2.2.5
certifi            2020.4.5.1
colorama           0.4.1
isort              4.3.21
lazy-object-proxy  1.4.1
mccabe             0.6.1
pip               20.0.2
pylint            2.3.1
setuptools        46.1.3.post20200330
tensorflow-gpu    2.0.0
typed-ast         1.4.0
wheel             0.34.2
wincertstore      0.2
wrapit            1.11.2

(mytestenv) C:\Users\trimu>
```

Anaconda 가상환경 사용법

5) 생성되어 있는 가상환경 목록 조회

> conda env list

```
(mytestenv) C:\Users\trimu>conda env list
# conda environments:
#
my_root          C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3
base             C:\Users\trimu\AppData\Local\conda\conda\envs\my_root
flask            C:\Users\trimu\Miniconda3
myenv            C:\Users\trimu\Miniconda3\envs\myenv
mytestenv        * C:\Users\trimu\Miniconda3\envs\mytestenv
py37_32          C:\Users\trimu\Miniconda3\envs\py37_32
tf20             C:\Users\trimu\Miniconda3\envs\tf20
torch            C:\Users\trimu\Miniconda3\envs\torch
```

6) 가상환경 삭제

> conda env remove -n mytestenv

```
(myenv) C:\Users\trimu>conda env remove -n mytestenv
Remove all packages in environment C:\Users\trimu\Miniconda3\envs\mytestenv:
(myenv) C:\Users\trimu>
```

Anaconda 가상환경 사용법

5) 가상환경에서 Python CLI (Command Line Interface) 실행 방법

```
(myenv) > python
```

6) Python CLI 종료

```
(myenv) > exit()
```

7) 가상환경 prompt 에서 .py 확장자를 가진 프로그램 파일 직접 실행

```
(myenv) > python myProgram.py
```

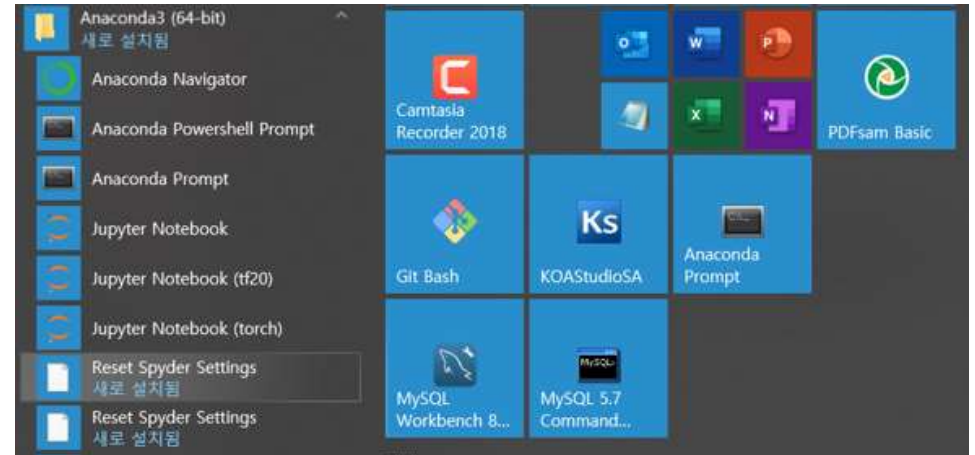

Jupyter Notebook 사용 방법

What is Jupyter Notebook ?

- 주피터 노트북(**Jupyter Notebook**)은 웹 브라우저에서 파이썬 코드를 작성하고 실행해 볼 수 있는 개발도구
- 아나콘다(Anaconda)를 설치하면 **Jupyter Notebook**이 함께 설치
- Notebook 서버 프로그램은 백그라운드에서 실행되는 파이썬 프로그램으로 웹 브라우저를 통해 interactive 하게 Python 명령실행
- 100% open-source software 이고 무료

Jupyter Notebook 실행 방법

1) Start menu 에서 실행



2) 명령 prompt 에서 실행
> jupyter notebook

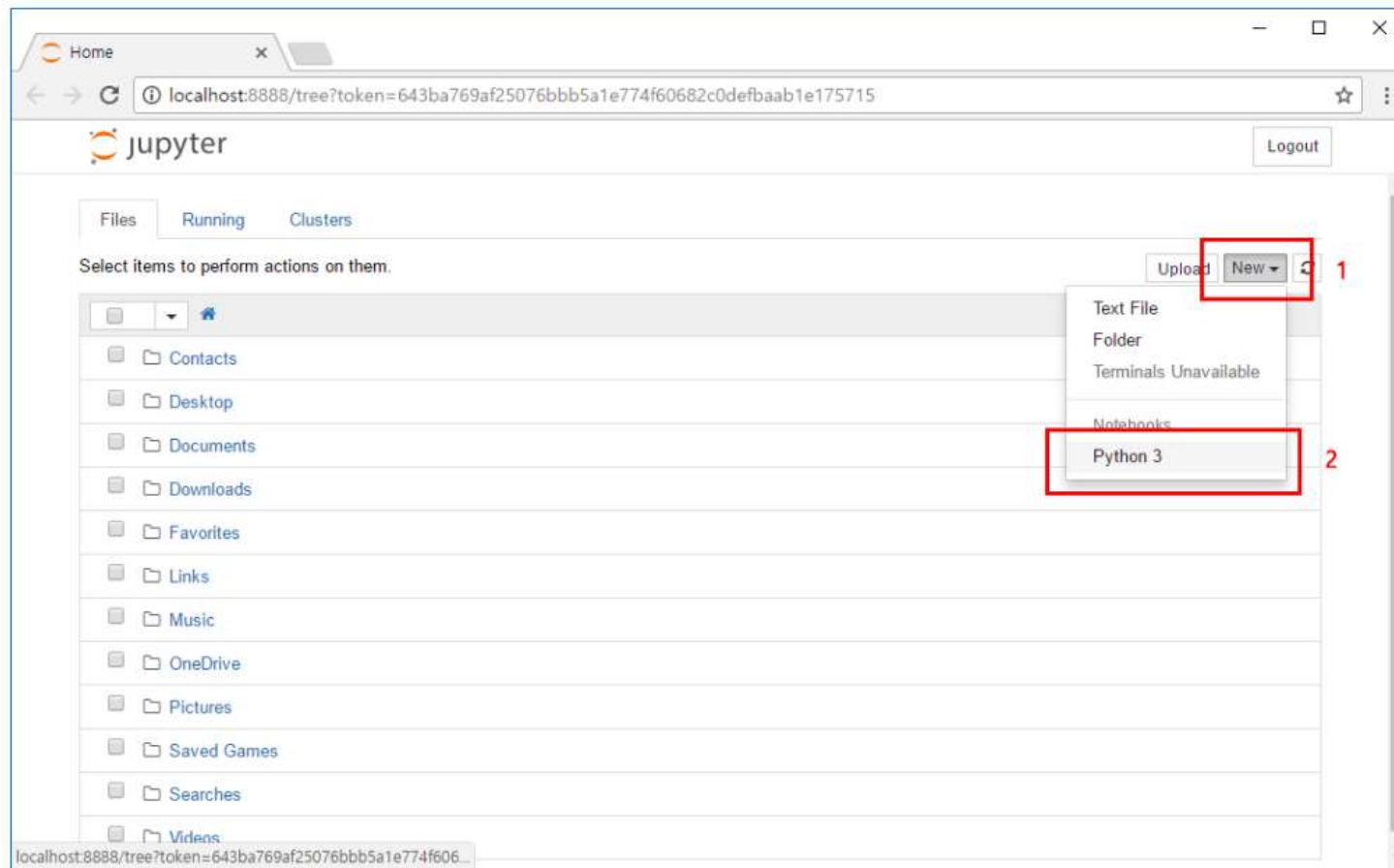
```
(base) C:\Users\trimu>jupyter notebook
[I 08:20:31.790 NotebookApp] Serving notebooks from local directory: C:\Users\trimu
[I 08:20:31.791 NotebookApp] The Jupyter Notebook is running at:
[I 08:20:31.793 NotebookApp] http://localhost:8888/?token=e1bb3f10db684cd21f9dd3c0e89f713306df271678b97d9d
[I 08:20:31.798 NotebookApp] or http://127.0.0.1:8888/?token=e1bb3f10db684cd21f9dd3c0e89f713306df271678b97d9d
[I 08:20:31.800 NotebookApp] Use Control-C to stop this server and shut down all kernels (twice to skip confirmation)
)
[C 08:20:31.994 NotebookApp]

To access the notebook, open this file in a browser:
file:///C:/Users/trimu/AppData/Roaming/jupyter/runtime/nbserver-12876-open.html
Or copy and paste one of these URLs:
http://localhost:8888/?token=e1bb3f10db684cd21f9dd3c0e89f713306df271678b97d9d
or http://127.0.0.1:8888/?token=e1bb3f10db684cd21f9dd3c0e89f713306df271678b97d9d
```

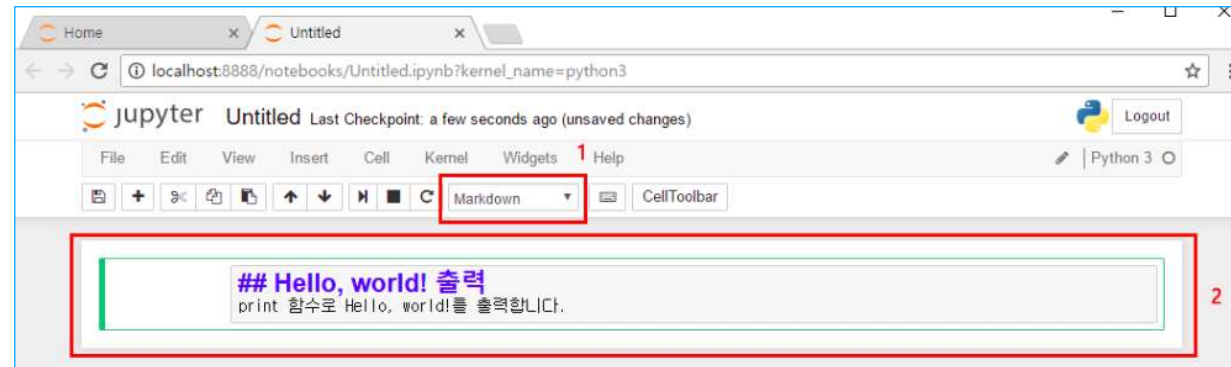
* Login 비밀번호 요구할 경우 사용자 계정의 ~/.jupyter/jupyter_notebook_config.py 삭제

Jupyter Notebook 사용방법

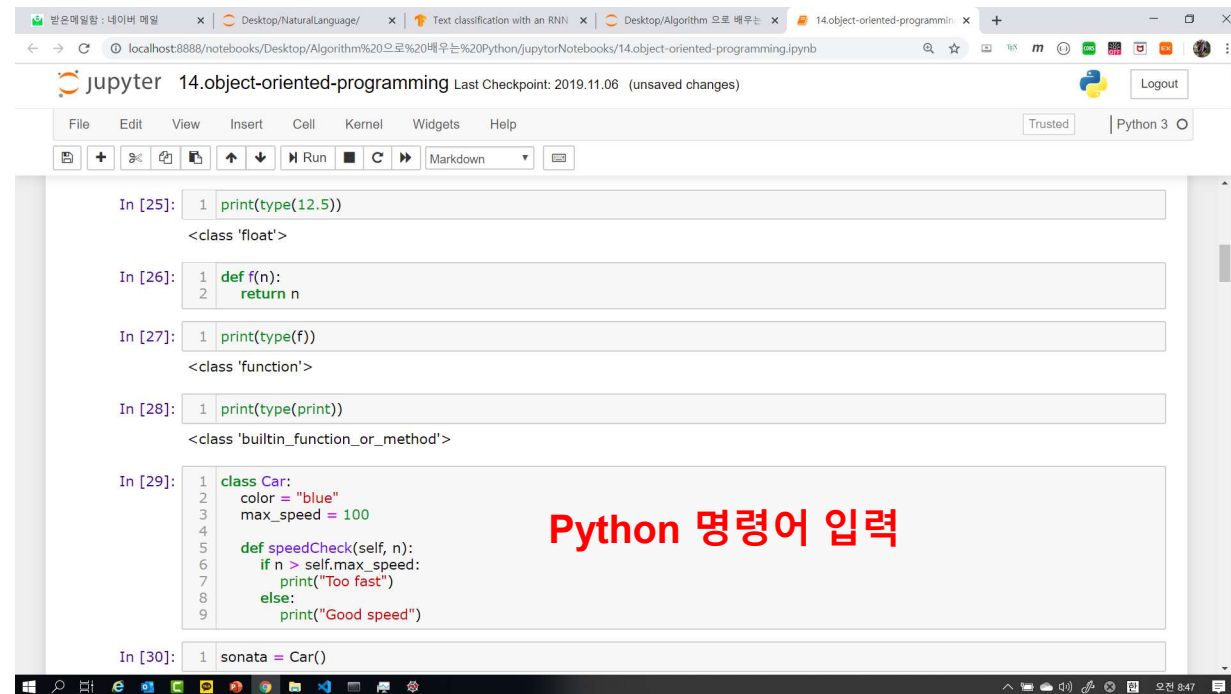
주피터 노트북 초기 화면 에서 New → Python 3 선택 → 새로운 notebook 생성



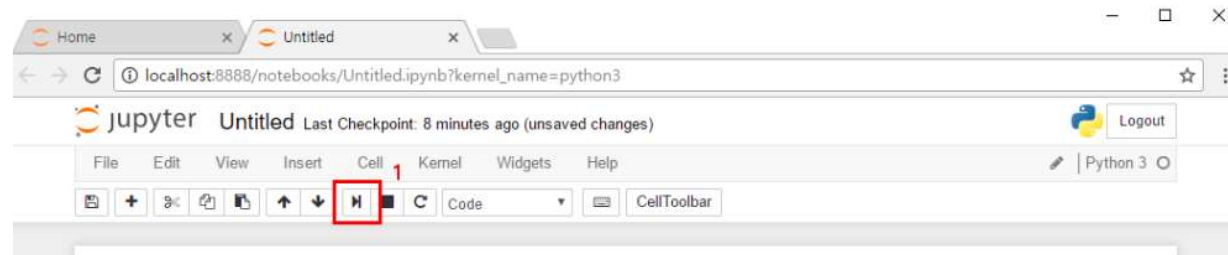
설명 추가



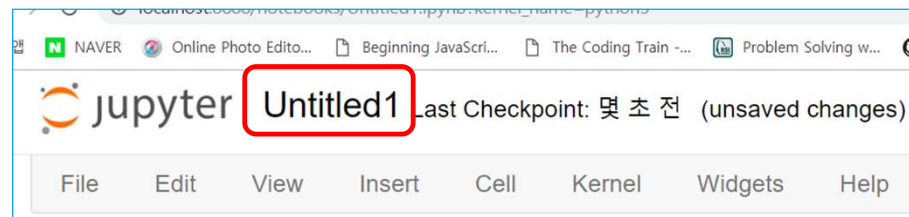
Python Code 입력
및
실행



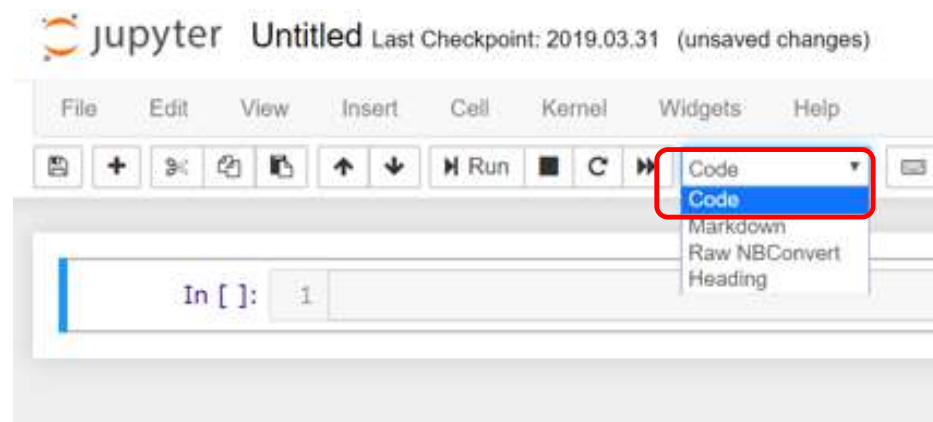
Code 실행



Notebook File Name
바꾸기

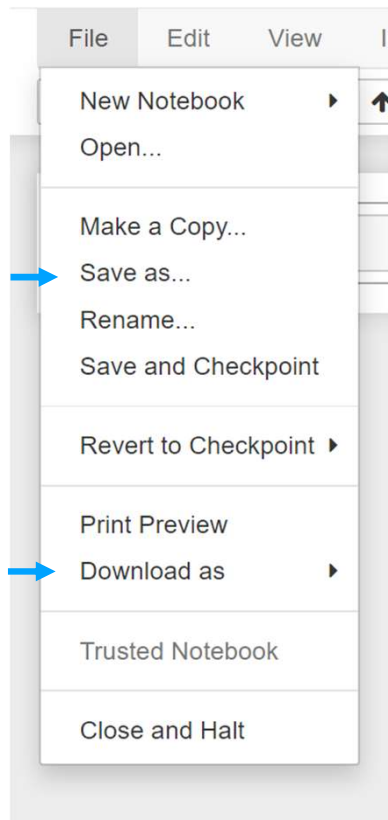


Cell Type 변경



자주 사용하는 menu 들

**Notebook
저장**



**Notebook
download**



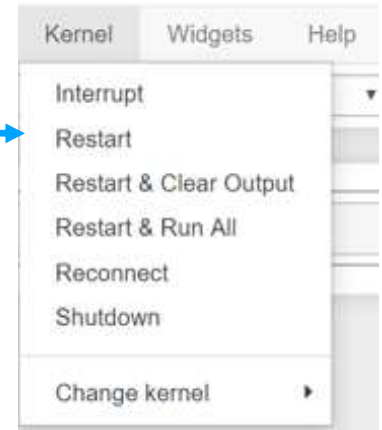
**Cell 삭제
취소**



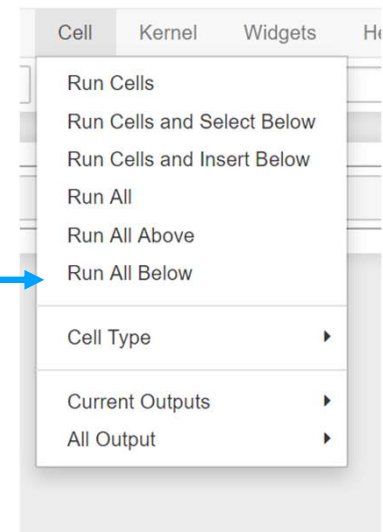
**Find/
Replace**



**Notebook
restart**



Cell 실행



Jupyter Notebook 사용방법

- 자주 사용하는 short-cut key

Shift + Enter : cell 실행 + 다음 cell 이동

Ctrl + S : save + checkpoint

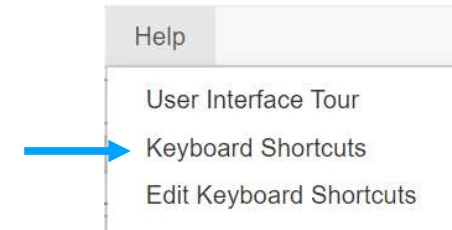
Esc+A : 위쪽에 cell 삽입

Esc+B : 아래쪽에 cell 삽입

Esc+X : cell 삭제

Esc+Z : cell 삭제 취소

Esc+M : cell 을 markdown type 으로 변경



Keyboard shortcuts

The Jupyter Notebook has two different keyboard input modes. **Edit mode** allows you to type code or text into a cell and is indicated by a green cell border. **Command mode** binds the keyboard to notebook level commands and is indicated by a grey cell border with a blue left margin.

Command Mode (press `Esc` to enable)

Edit Shortcuts

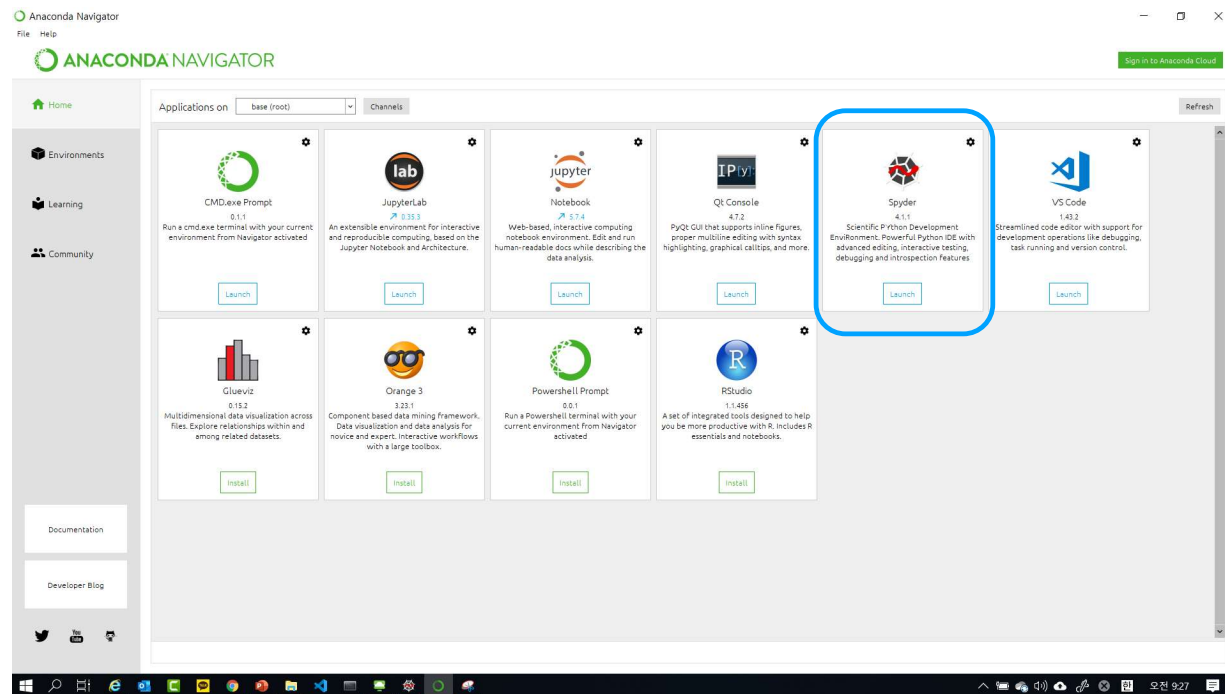
<code>F</code> : find and replace	<code>Shift-Down</code> : extend selected cells below
<code>Ctrl-Shift-F</code> : open the command palette	<code>Shift-J</code> : extend selected cells below
<code>Ctrl-Shift-P</code> : open the command palette	<code>Ctrl-A</code> : select all cells
<code>Enter</code> : enter edit mode	<code>A</code> : insert cell above
<code>P</code> : open the command palette	<code>B</code> : insert cell below
<code>Shift-Enter</code> : run cell, select below	<code>X</code> : cut selected cells
<code>Ctrl-Enter</code> : run selected cells	<code>C</code> : copy selected cells
<code>Alt-Enter</code> : run cell and insert below	<code>Shift-V</code> : paste cells above
<code>Y</code> : change cell to code	<code>V</code> : paste cells below
<code>M</code> : change cell to markdown	<code>Z</code> : undo cell deletion
<code>R</code> : change cell to raw	<code>D, D</code> : delete selected cells

개발도구 사용 방법

- 개발 도구(Spyder, VS Code) 실행 방법
- Debugging 방법

Spyder

- Code 편집기와 iPython 이 통합된 IDE (Python 에 특화)
- 변수의 내용을 variable explorer 에서 바로 확인
- 일반적으로 VS Code 와 함께 사용하여 생산성 극대화



Spyder 화면 구성

The image shows the Spyder Python IDE interface with the following components:

- Project:** A sidebar on the left showing a file explorer for the '강의practice' project, listing files like '19.Functional Programming.ipynb', 'chapter5_practice.py', 'chapter6_practice.py', 'chapter7_practice.py', 'chapter8_practice.py', 'chapter9_practice.py', 'chapter10_practice.py', 'chapter12_practice.py', and 'chapter17_practice.py'.
- Script editor:** The central area for writing code. It contains a Python script with comments and code for string manipulation. A yellow highlight is placed over the code block starting with '2) 다음의 출력 결과는 ?'. The text 'Cell' is overlaid on this section.
- Variable explorer:** A panel on the right showing the current state of variables. It displays a table with columns 'Name', 'Type', 'Size', and 'Value'. The variable 'x' is listed as a 'str' of size 1.
- IPython console:** A panel at the bottom right for running code and viewing output. It shows the IPython version (7.2.0) and the current working directory. The output of the first cell is displayed, showing the result of the 'runcell' function call.

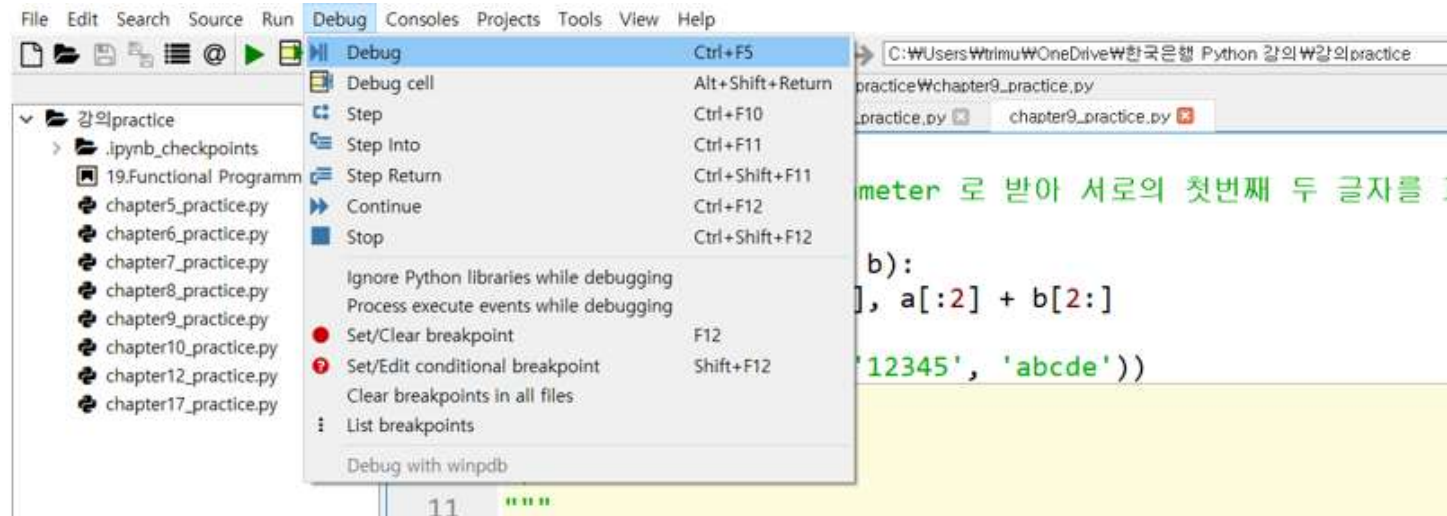
The bottom status bar indicates the current environment: 'conda: base (Python 3.7.1)', 'p master [2]', 'Line 13, Col 21', 'UTF-8', 'CRLF', 'RW', and 'Mem 35%'.

Spyder code 실행 (run) 방법

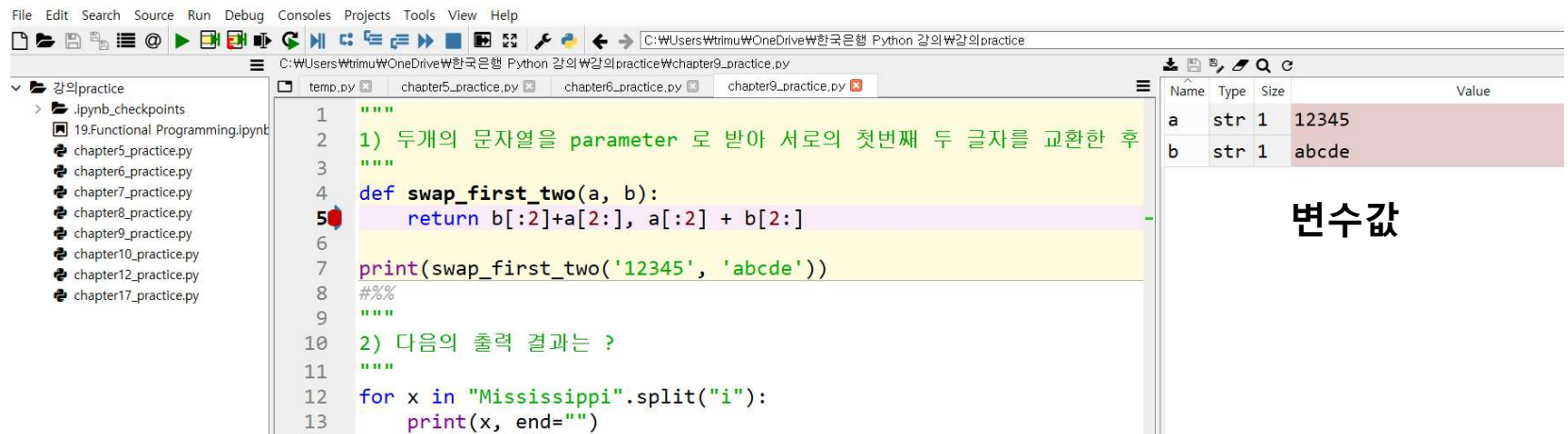
- 파일 전체를 한번에 실행 (Run File) – F5
- 현재 Cell 전체를 실행 (Run Current Cell) – Ctrl+Enter
 - Cell : #%% 로 구분된 code block
- 현재 Cell 전체를 실행하고 다음 Cell 로 cursor 이동 – Shift+Enter
- 각 line 혹은 선택한 lines 실행 (Run Selection) – F9

Spyder debugging

Debug mode 실행



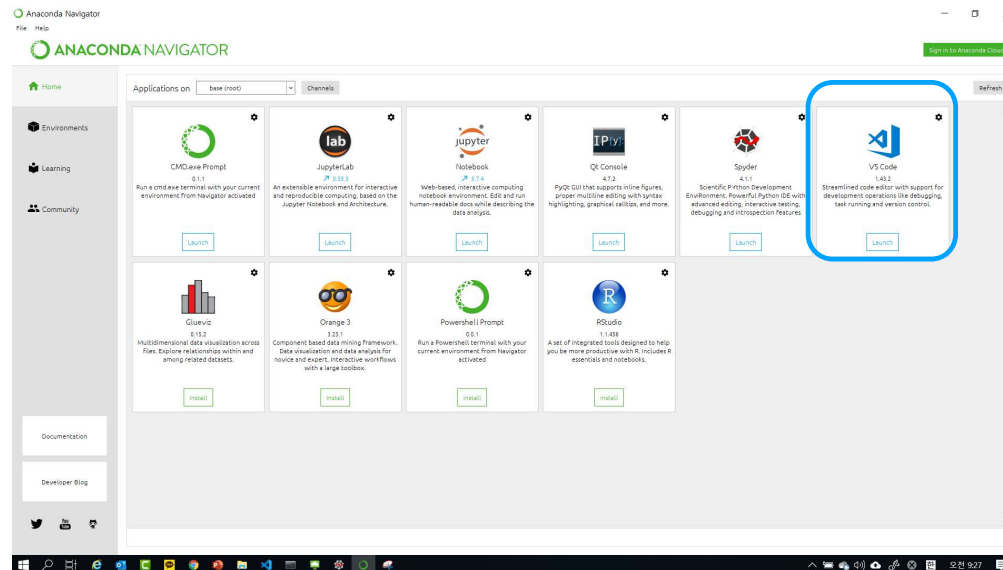
Break Point 설정



변수값

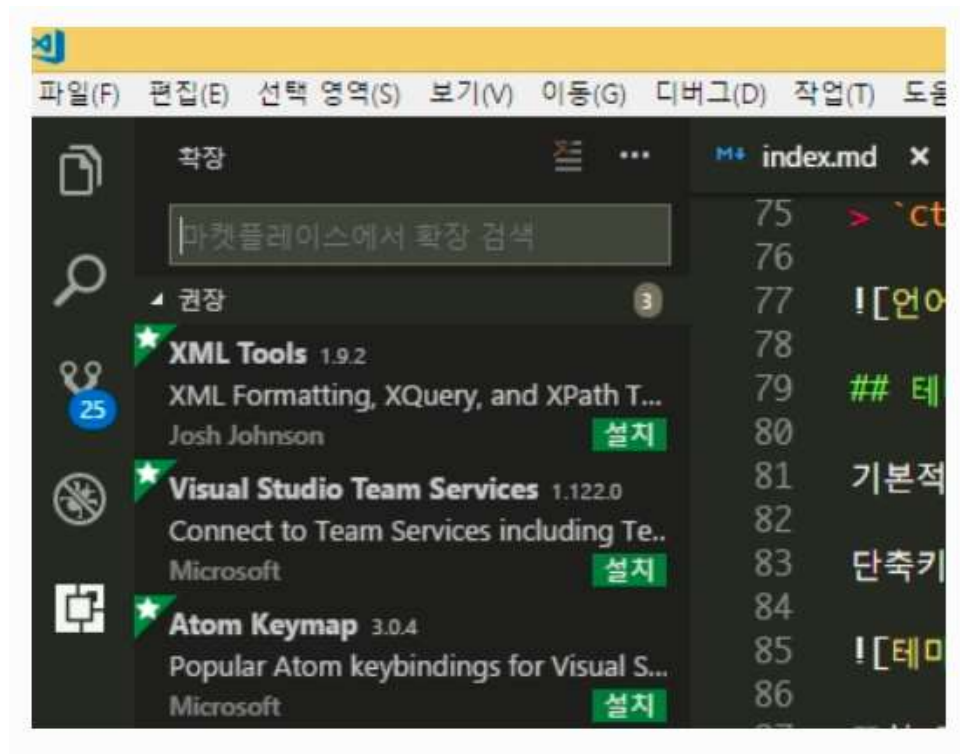
VS Code

- 비주얼 스튜디오 코드는 가볍고, 맥,리눅스,윈도우에서 모두 실행 가능하고, 무료인 코드 편집기.
- 확장 프로그램을 통해 에디터 기능을 확장시킬수 있다.
- 사용설명 (<https://demun.github.io/vscode-tutorial/>)



확장프로그램

- 에디터의 기본 기능보다 더 많은 기능을 마켓 플레이스에서 다운로드해서 사용할 수 있다.



터미널

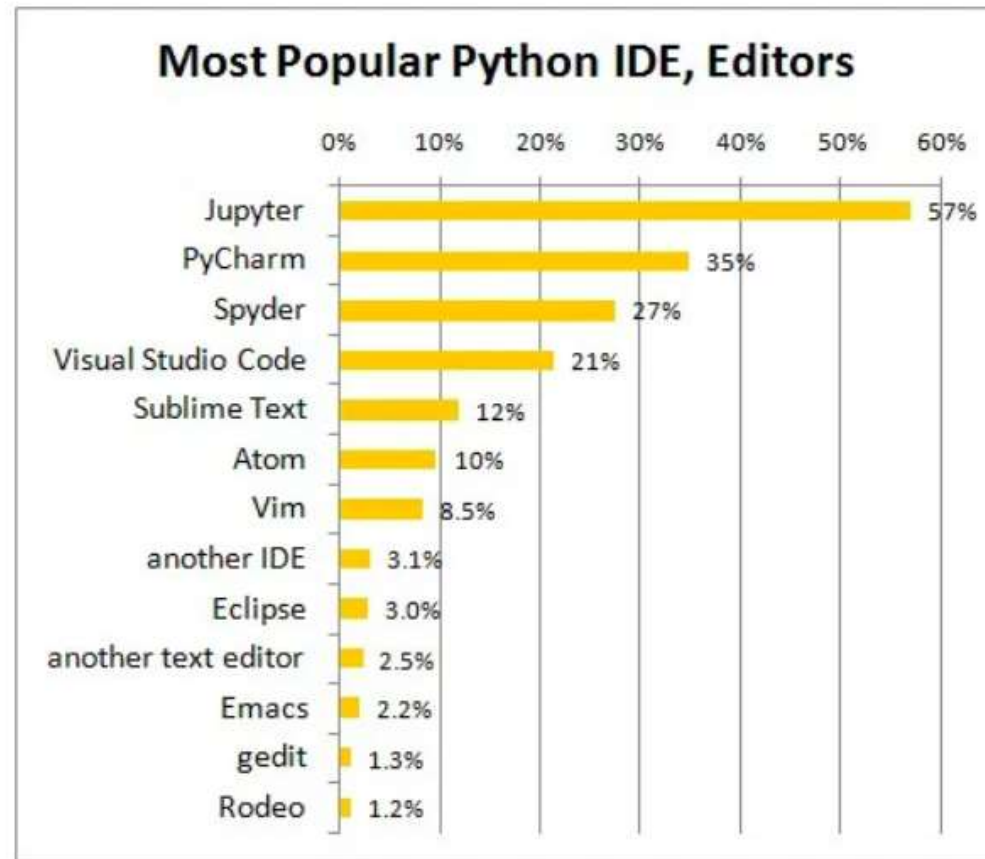
- vscode 는 하단에 터미널을 통해 명령을 실행할 수도 있다.



기타 editors

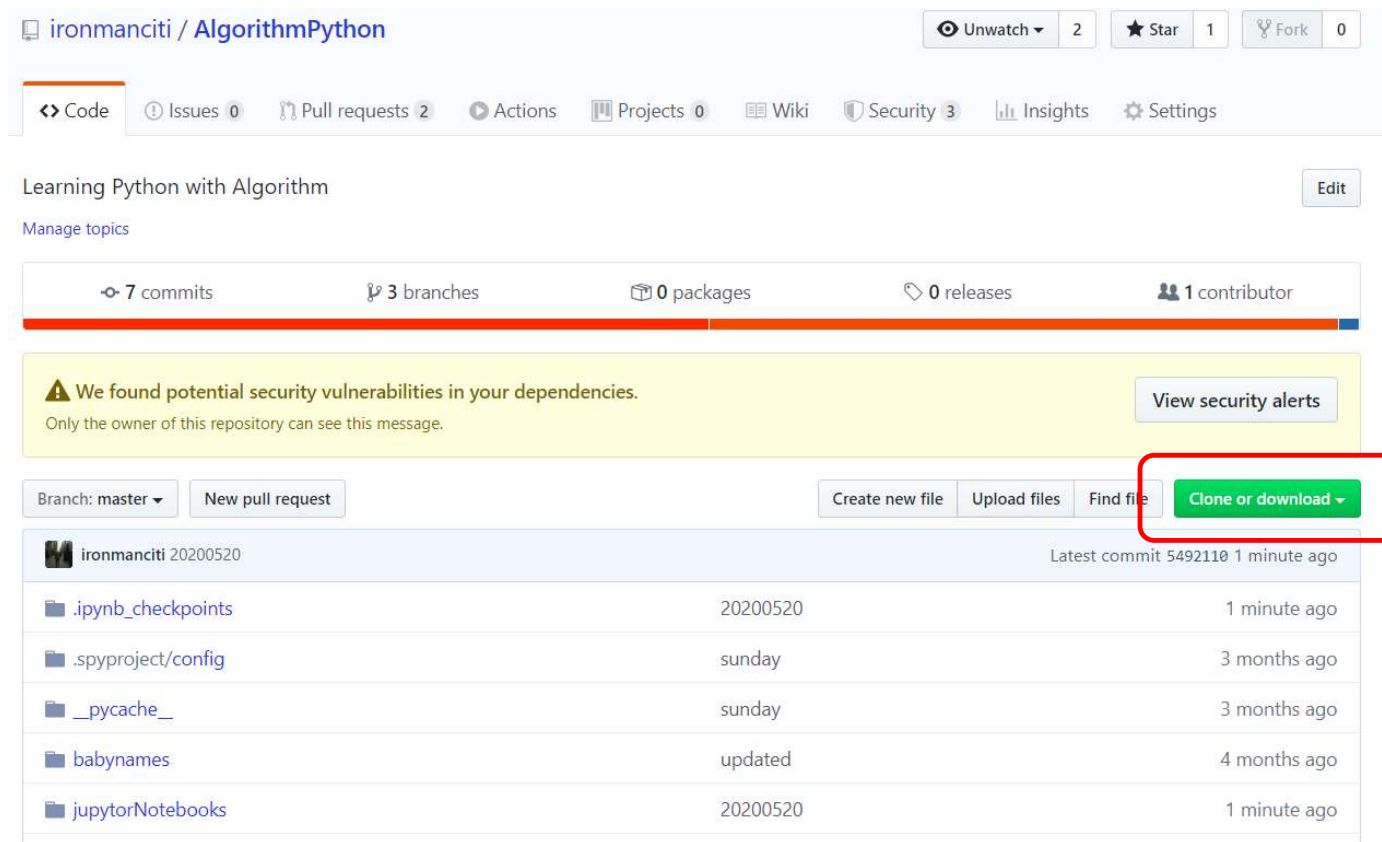
- PyCharm
- atom
- Sublimetext
- etc

2018. December



Github Repository 를 Local PC 에 복사

<https://github.com/ironmanciti/AlgorithmPython>



ironmanciti / AlgorithmPython

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Branch: master New pull request Create new file Upload files Find file **Clone or download**

ironmanciti 20200520 Latest commit 5492110 1 minute ago

.ipynb_checkpoints	20200520	1 minute ago
.spyproject/config	sunday	3 months ago
__pycache__	sunday	3 months ago
babynames	updated	4 months ago
jupyterNotebooks	20200520	1 minute ago