华夏中文学校 Python level-I

开课前要把所有用到的程序运行一遍

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Familiar with your keyboard

Share Keyboard document

1. Key name

Key	Name
space	space, empty space in editor
Enter	return, enter, new line in editor
:	colon, key:value separator in dict
,	comma, list or tuple item separator, delimiter in csv file
.	dot, period, instance function call()
#	pound, hashtag, number, hold shift key click number 3, comments the line
`	back quote, grave accent, command block in markdown
*	asterisk, star, bullet point in markdown, math multiply operator
()	parenthesis, tuple, function definition and call
-	dash, hyphen, minus math operator, command option python --version
_	underscore, dunder function or variable, private or protected variables
{}	curly bracket, dict or set
[]	bracket, square bracket, list
\	back slash, line continue, escape sequence
/	forward slash, file name path fold dilimiter
|	pipe, virtical bar, bitwise OR operator
&	ampersand, and simple, bitwise AND operator
^	caret, circumflex, bitwise XOR operator
?	question mark, space holder in sqlit
$	dollar sign
;	semicolon

- combination keys

```
ctrl+c
Ctrl+v
ctrl+/
shift+downarrow
tab
shift+tab
```

- Command line arrow key usage

```
upArrow: bring previous command back
downArrow: bring next command back
leftArrow: move cursor to left in DOS window
rightArrow: move cursor to right in DOS window
```

- Hight light block of code
- Ctrl+c: copy
- Ctrl+v: paste
- Ctrl+/: toggle comments

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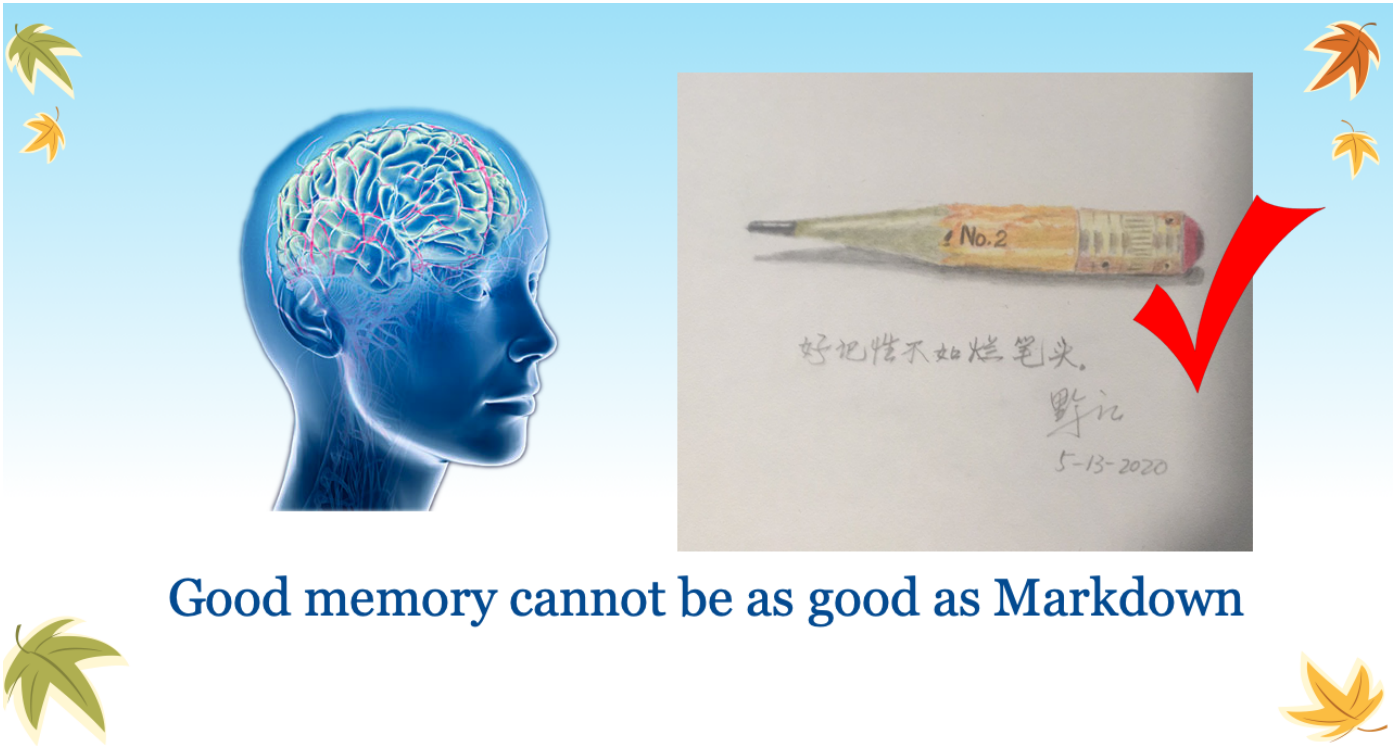
Using Markdown

- turn in homework to GitHub
- VS Code Extension
  - Markdown All in One
  - Markdown Preview Enhanced
  - Unicode LaTex
- √ Markdown md文件的制作，制作课堂笔记



- add Markdown Extension
- 显示标题，子标题 #, ##
- 显示 bullet point *，1
- 显示命令行
- 显示图形
- 显示链接

- Markdown Cheat Sheet
- Reference to pythonInstall.md
- Install Greenshot

installation file name: Greenshot-INSTALLER-1.2.10.6-RELEASE.exe

- Basic operation

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Getting start

- install softwares needed

refer to python installation file.

- check installation
- installation check

```
python --version
git --version
code --version
```

- build working folders

```
mkdir workspace
cd workspace
mkdir python1
```

use text editor: NotePad.exe

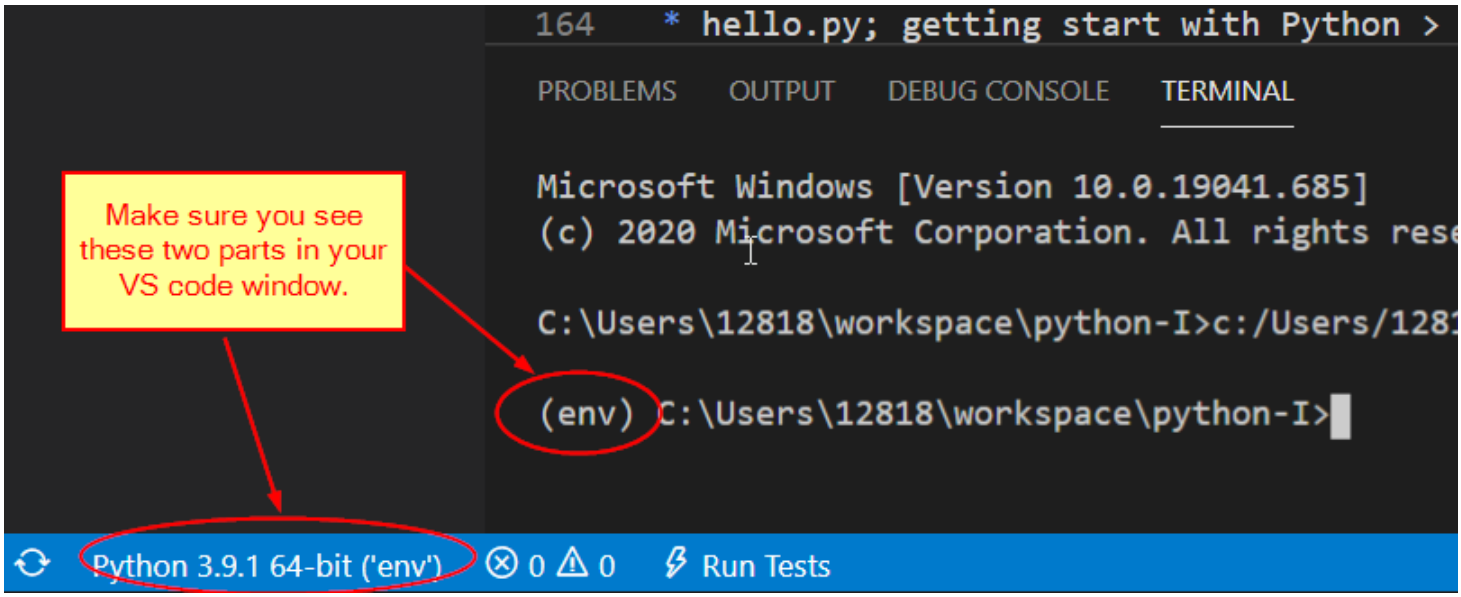
```
print("Hello, world!")
a = 4
b = 5
print(a+b)
```

save to first.py

```
python first.py
```

- build virtual environment

```
python -m venv env
```



- familiar with VSCode.
  VS code

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print

- hello.py; getting start with Python > hello.ReadMe.md
- print.py; hello/print.py
- helloHim.py; intruduce input() function
- print-string.py;
- input.py
- guessNumber.py
- dice.py; introduce random module, dice/dice1.py
- dice2.py; figure out possibility, understand how computer do things

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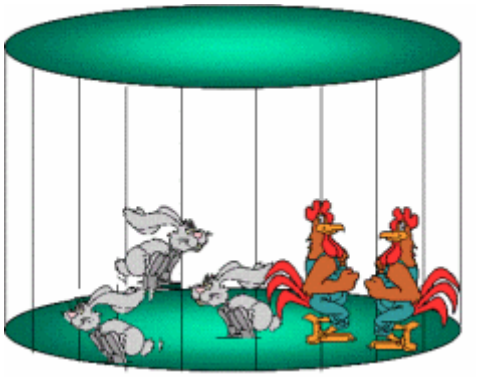
Dice

- dice.py; introduce random module, dice/dice1.py
- dice2.py; figure out possibility, understand how computer do things

Simple math

./mymath

- math0.py
- math1.py
- math2.py
- math10.py
- solution.py
- circle.py
- linear1.py



- linear2.py
- linear3.py
- linear4.py
- linear5.py

$$area = r^2\pi$$

- perfactNumber1.py
- Volumn of Sphere

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

- Volumn of Cylinder

$$V = r^2\pi \cdot h$$

- Triangle area

$$area = \frac{1}{2}(b \cdot h)$$

- Triangular Number

$$T_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} k$$

$T(n) = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

Triangular number / Formula

$$T_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} k$$

T_n = triangle numbers

n = number of dots

k = positive integer

From the web

Triangular numbers are a pattern of **numbers** that form equilateral triangles. The **formula** for calculating the nth **triangular** number is: T = (n)(n + 1) / 2. Apr 7, 2016

- solution1.py
- circle.py
- prime1.py; ./prime/prime1.py
- prime1.py ~ prim7.py; treat computer as humanbeen, do it right

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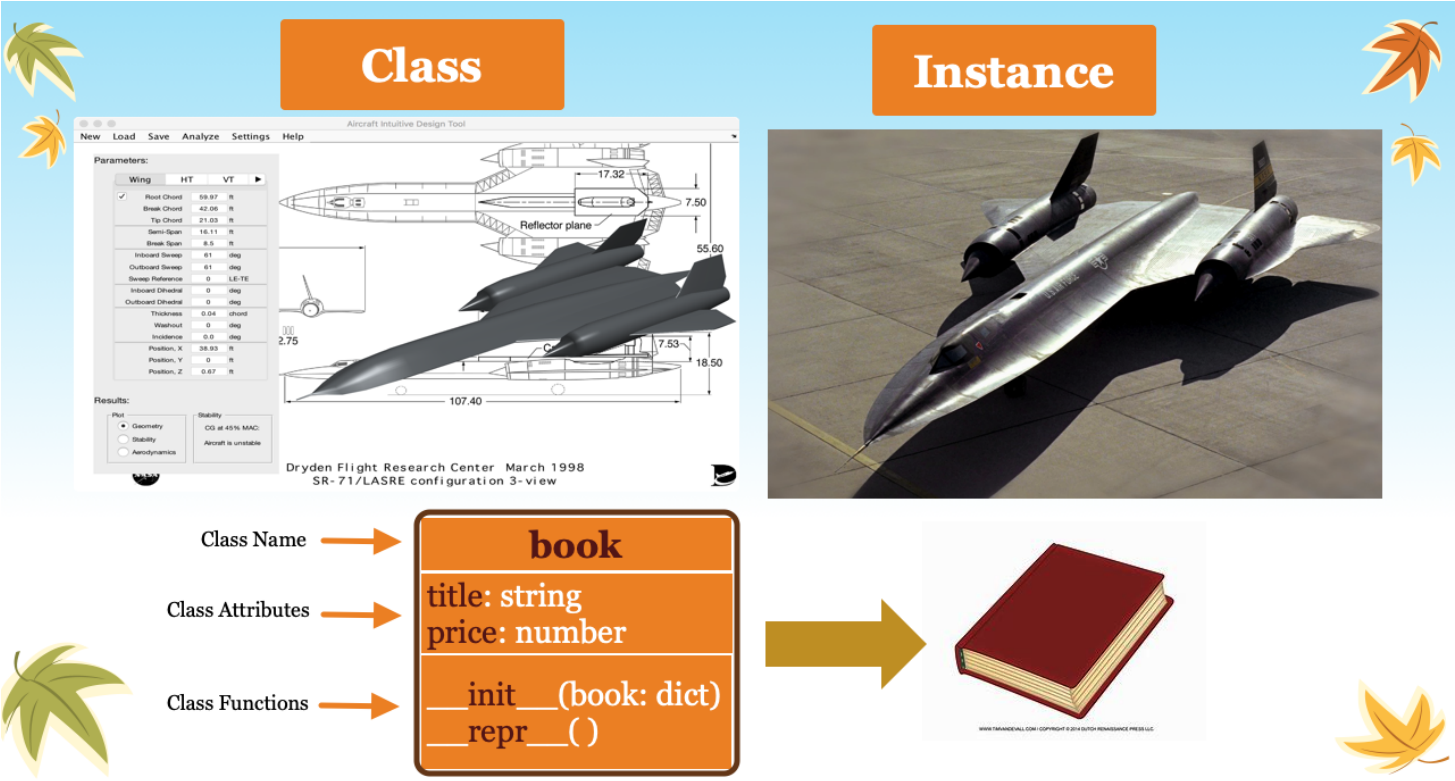
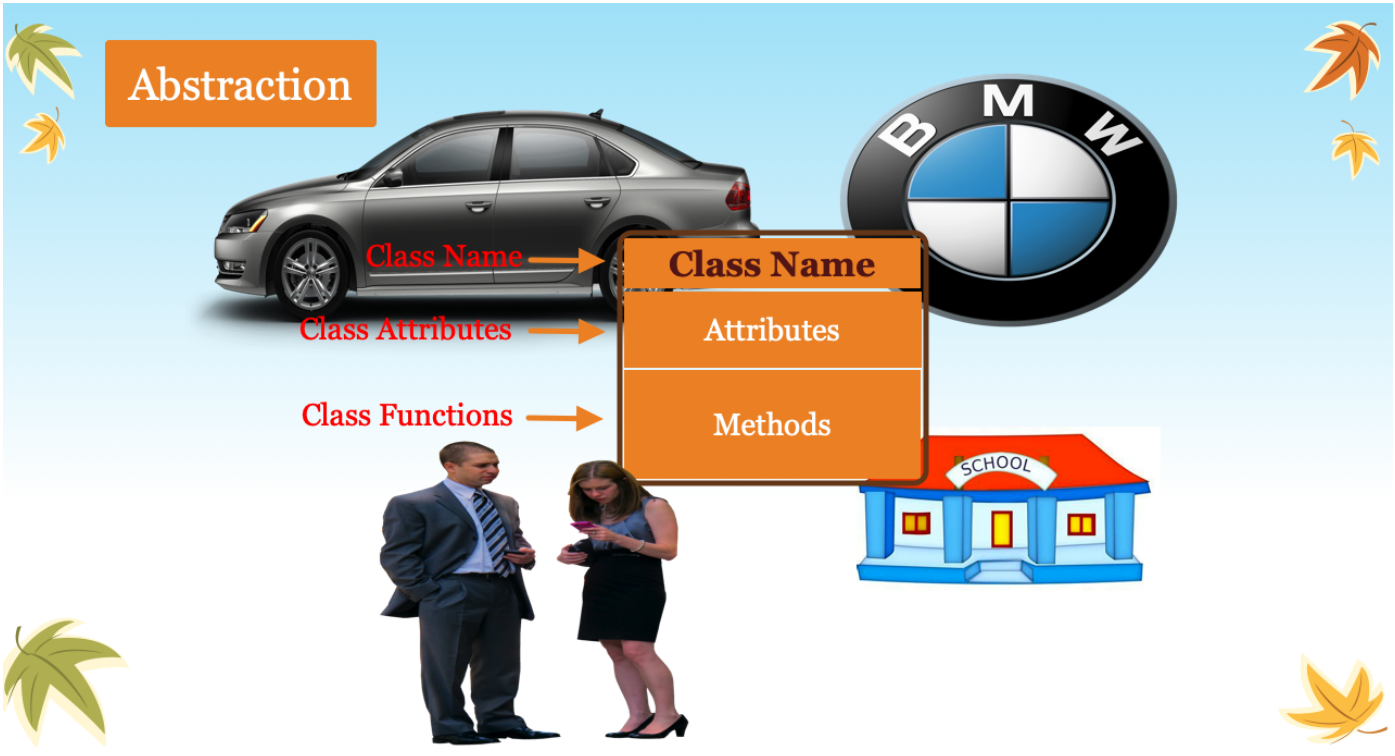
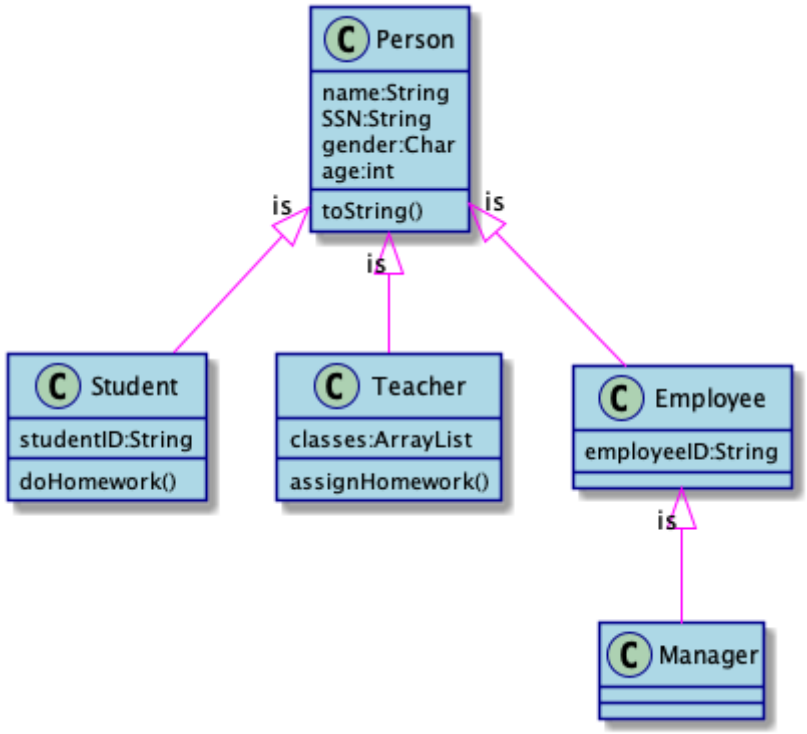
OOP



- class book, **init**, **repr**
- class student.py constructor, **repr** abstraction



- user.py, User, SubUser inheritence testUser
- person, teacher, student inheritence



YouTube Classes
Python Classes

Python class

```
class User:
    pass
```

- assign fields to an instance of User

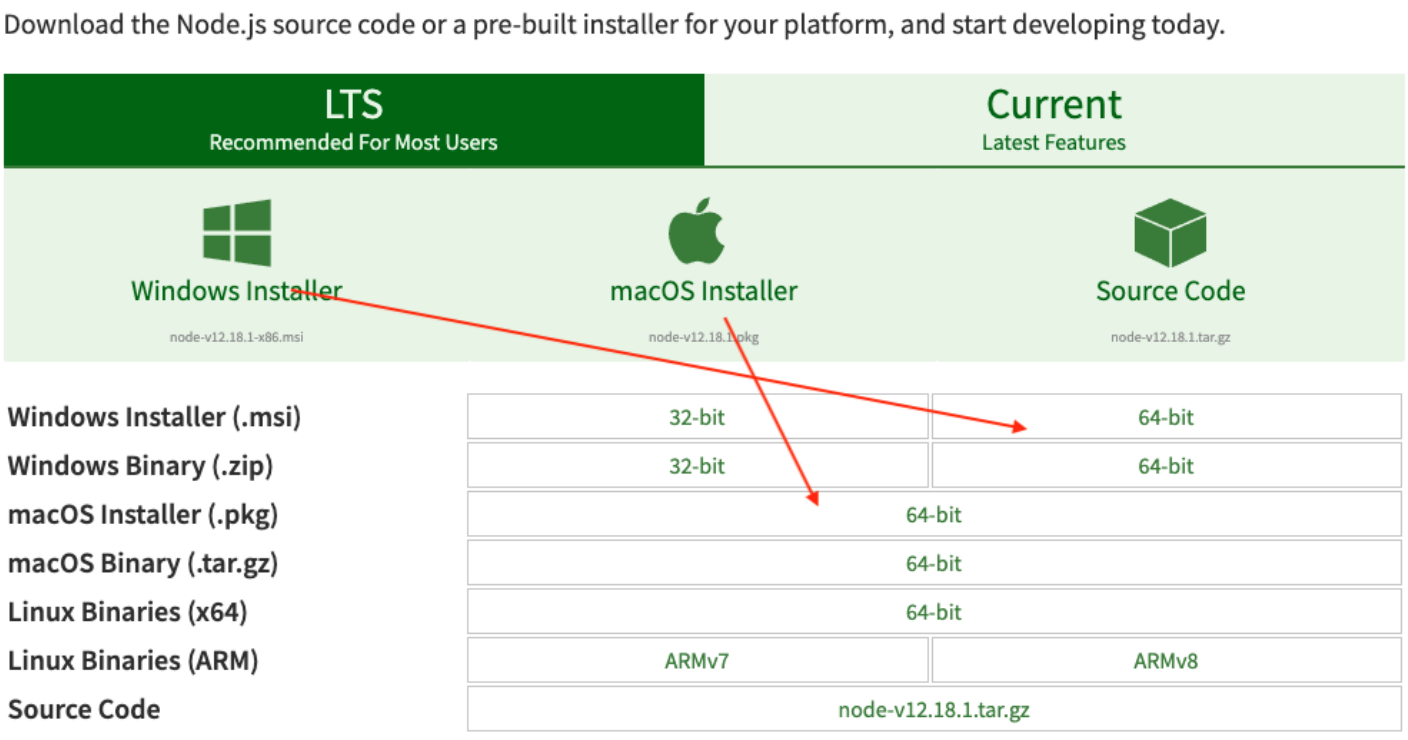
Python Classes

- person.py
- bookdb.py
- create a class snowman.py > drawSnowMan.py > shapes.py
- class0.py - pass class, instance and class level attributes
- create a class snowman.py > drawSnowMan.py > shapes.py
- class1.py > dynamically assign instance attribute and access it from outside function
- √ class2.py > define internal function

- √ class3.py > **init**(self) and internal function
- √ class4.py > use keyword argument in **init**(self)
- √ class5.py > understand **str**, **repr**, and **len**()
- √ class6.py > protected attribute and private attribute
- √ class7.py > getter/setter
- √ personInheritance.py > inheritance
- personTest.py > understand class name <module_name>.<class_name>
- √ bookdb.py > used in app4.py
- polygon.py; ask student implement **repr**(self)
- student.py; using class level method
-

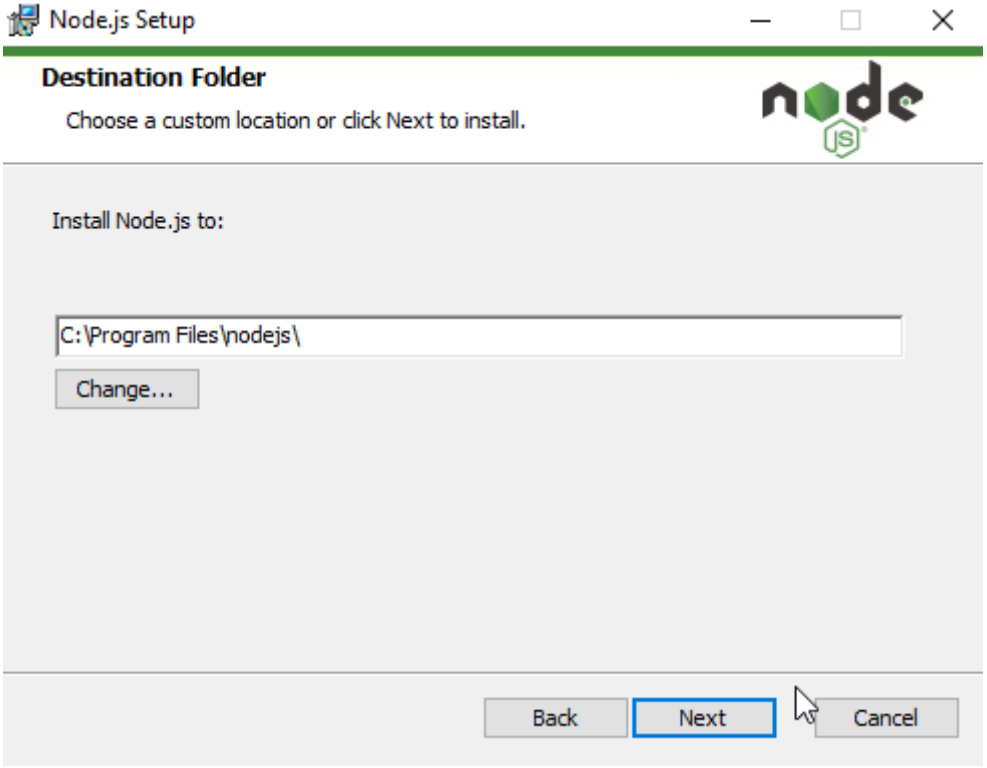
install npm

Download and install node



- windows File: node-v12.18.3-x64.msi
- macos File:

- √ Install NodeJS & npm on windows 10
  nodejs.org/en/



  Google Search: install reactjs on windows 10
  Step by step option 2

```
node --version
npm --version
```

- create react js application

```
npm install -g create-react-app

create-react-app --version

create-react-app reactproject2
```

- Install ReactJs on MacOS

```
sudo npx create-react-app wang-app
sudo chown -R wangqianjiang wang-app
cd wang-app
npm start
```

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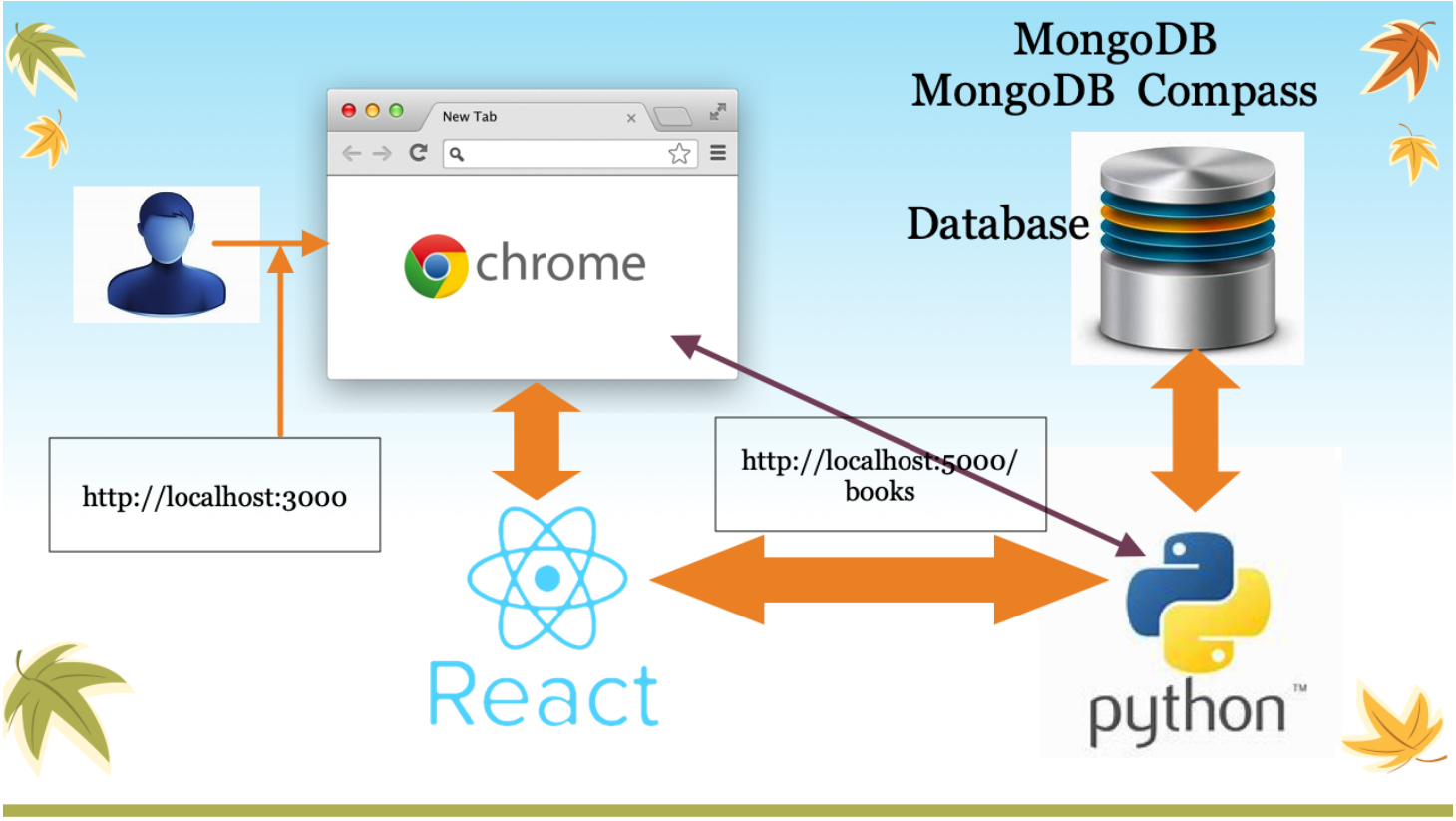
ReactJS

- web application vs. window application
  open new VSCode window > python-gui (demo on window's machine.)

```
python calculator2.py
```



- get reactjs project from github

```
git clone https://github.com/jwang1122/reactjs.git
```

- start the application
  open new VSCode > ~/workspace/reactjs

```
cd server
python app.py
cd ../book-app
npm start
```

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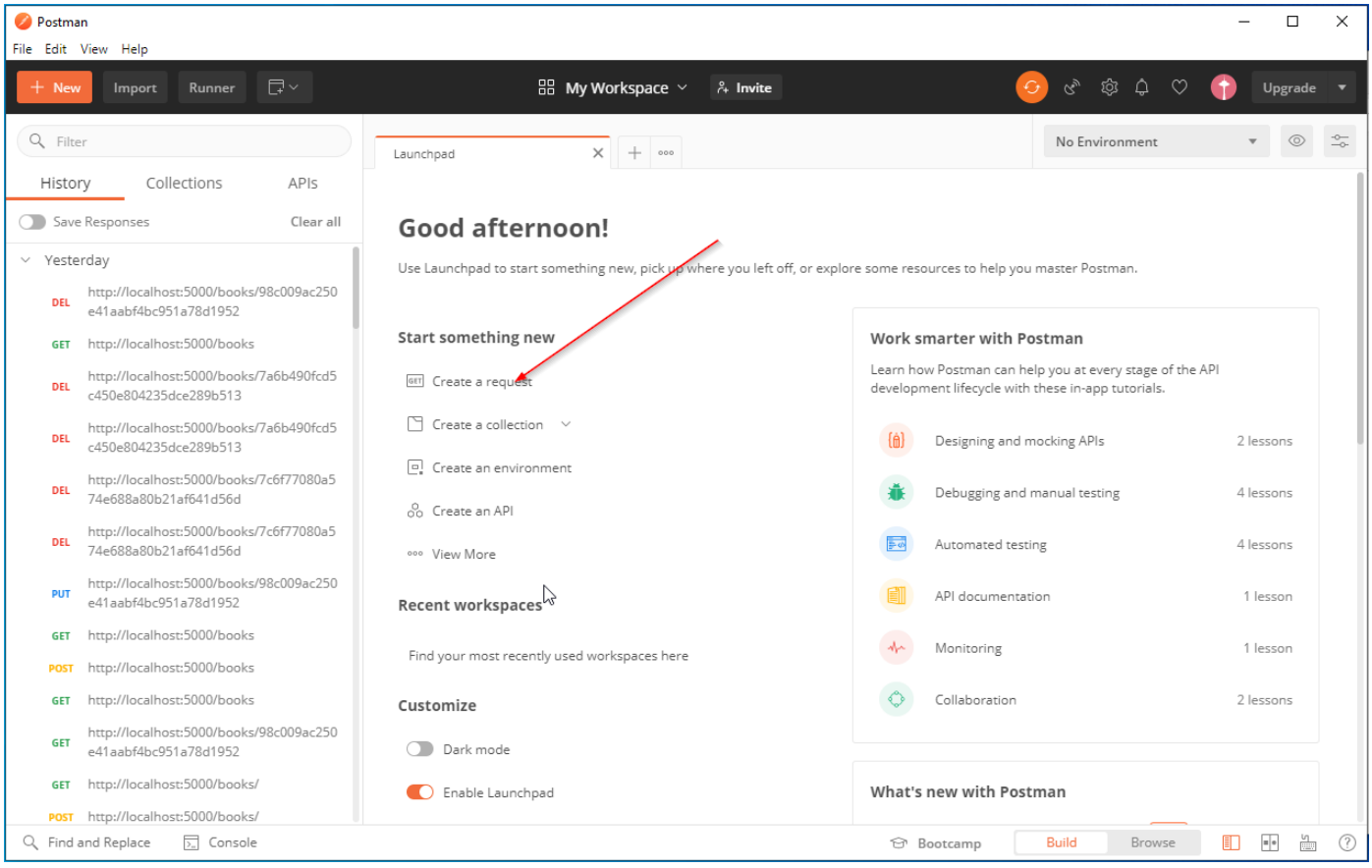
App server

- URL: Uniform Resource Locator
  - https://www.google.com
  - Protocal: http, https, ftp ...
  - Host: www.google.com
  - Port: number followed by :, default 80 for http, 443 for https
  - Path:
  - Querystring: text after ?, key=value pair separated by &
  - Fragment: text after #(hashtag), jump to certain section in the document
- app1.py > ping-pong
- app2.py >
- app3.py > display hardcoded books
- app4.py > display books from mongodb, postman > test service
- getJson.py > load books from given website url
- bookdb.py
- Install Postman
  Download Website



- start app4.py, test POST, UPDATE, DELETE methods

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Mongo DB

Install MongoDB

- NoSQL - MongoDB ->
  - collection
- SQL: Structured Query Language
  What is SQL?
- create0.py > create book and save it to mongodb
- create1.py > create more than one document at once
- retrieve0.py > retrieve one book from mongodb
- retrieve1.py > retrieve all books from mongodb
- retrieve2.py > retrieve some books based on condition from mongodb
- update.py > update one document
- delete.py > delete one document
- bookdb.py > create a class include all CRUD process.

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Function

		Built-in Functions		
abs()	delattr()	hash()	memoryview()	set()
all()	dict()	help()	min()	setattr()
any()	dir()	hex()	next()	slice()
ascii()	divmod()	id()	object()	sorted()
bin()	enumerate()	input()	oct()	staticmethod()
bool()	eval()	int()	open()	str()
breakpoint()	exec()	isinstance()	ord()	sum()
bytearray()	filter()	issubclass()	pow()	super()
bytes()	float()	iter()	print()	tuple()
callable()	format()	len()	property()	type()
chr()	frozenset()	list()	range()	vars()
classmethod()	getattr()	locals()	repr()	zip()
compile()	globals()	map()	reversed()	__import__()
complex()	hasattr()	max()	round()	

- define a function

$$\underbrace{def}_{keyword}\ \underbrace{circle\_area}_{function\ name}\left(\underbrace{a, b, c...}_{arguments}\right)\underbrace{:}_{eol}$$

- type following code in python playground.

```
def f():
    pass

dir()

f()

f
```

$$area = \pi * r^2$$

- math1.py (circle area, rectangule area, triangle area)
- defineFunction.py (help(sum))
- collision.py; use / to avoid collision
- keywordArgs.py

- practice: define a function with keyword arguments
  - (createList.py parseString(str, sep=','))
- defaultValue.py
- annotation1.py; wonderful use of keyword arguments
- annotation2.py; long large function
- ask.pys
- attribute.py
- optionalPositionalArgs.py
- innerFunction0.py
- innerFUnction1.py
- homework1
- homework2

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Prime

- prime0.py > straight forward, define function
- prime1.py > optimized by half
- prime2.py > define function isPrime()
- prime3.py > calculate range(40-50)
- prime4.py > define function rangePrime(x,y)

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plot

- plot0.py
- plot1.py
- plot2.py
- plot3.py
- plot-student-csv.py
- Practice: plot sin(x) and cos(x) in the same chart > plot4.py
- China-vs-USA.py

    - Online data
    - Online data
    - [Homework] Choose different two states, plot the data
- covid-19/covid0.py
- covid-19/covid1.py
- covid-19/covid2.py

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Terminal Games

- Check homework
- roll dice
    - dice.py
    - Practice: add total value of 2 dices
    - Practice: circle.py > circle_area(r)
- guess number
    - guessNumber.py
- ball game
  ball10.py

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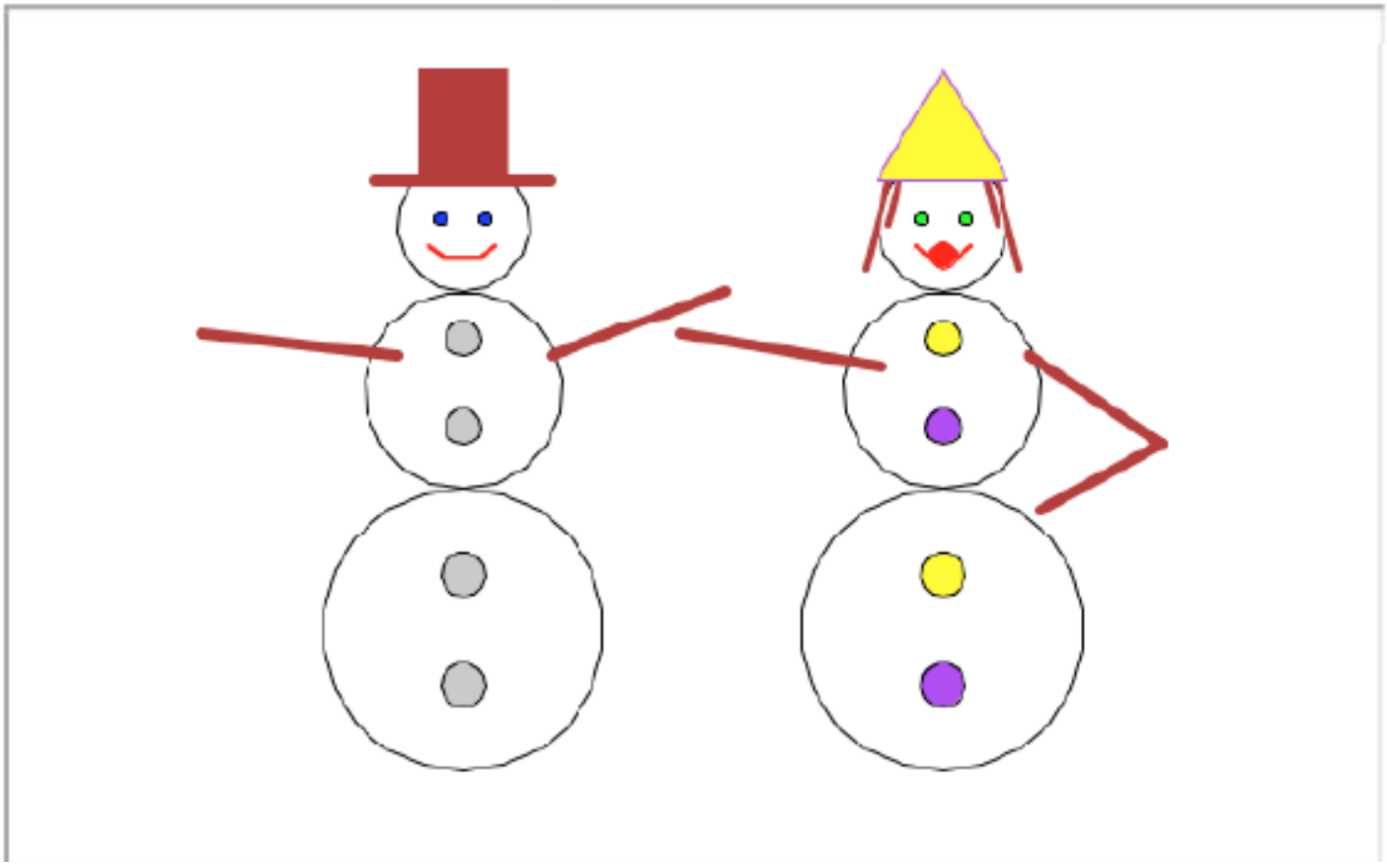
draw snow man

-



- demo draw_snowman.py
- shapes.py
- testShapes.py
- drawSun.py; add snow man in the picture.
- homework> draw snowcouple

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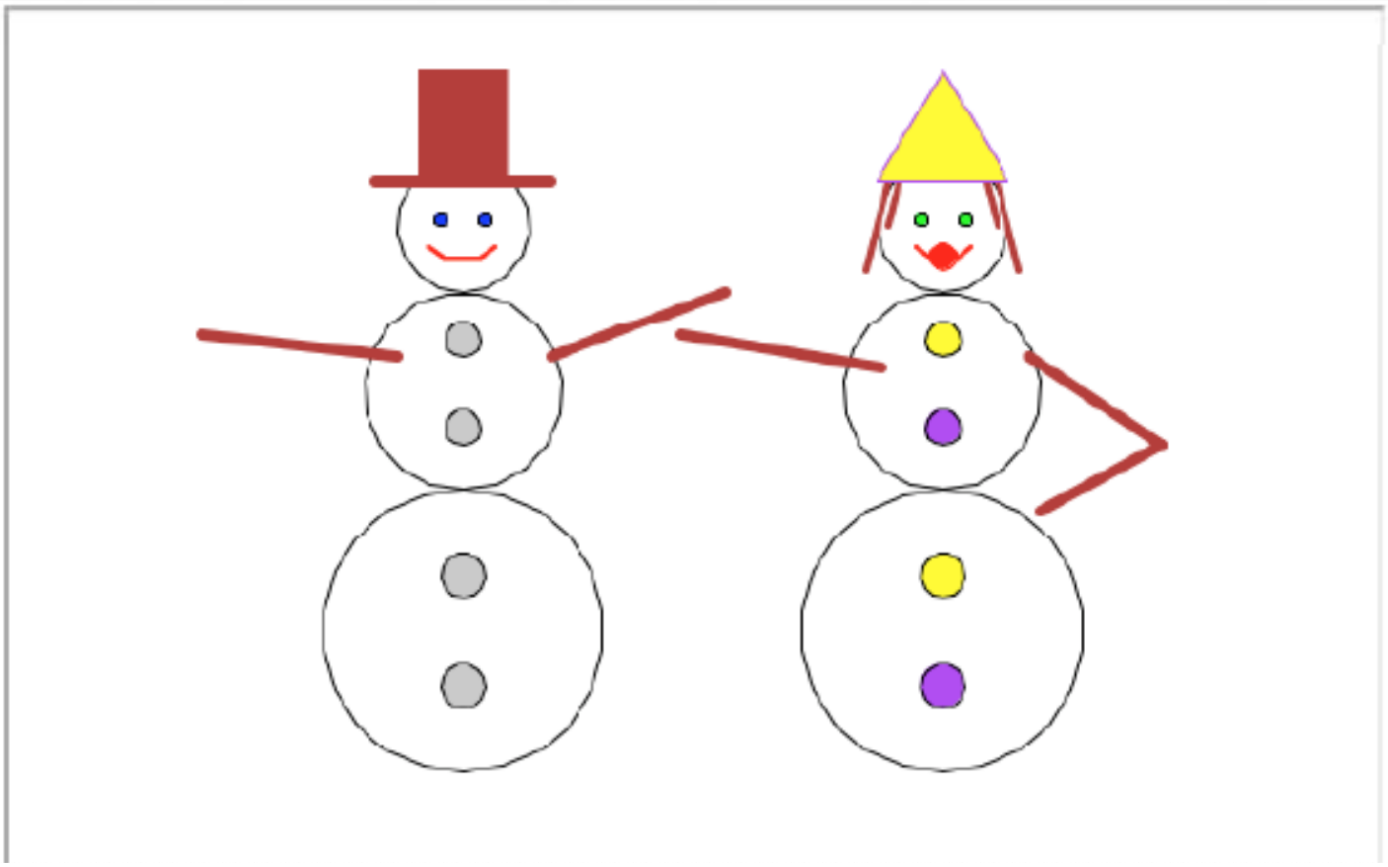
turtle

```
python -m turtledemo
```

- turtle1.py; display turtle pen
- turtle2.py; basic turtle move
- turtle3.py; mouse click on turtle
- turtle4.py; random move on click
- turtle5.py; avoid turtle move out of window
- turtle6.py; avoid turtle move out of window
- turtle7.py; display card on turtle screen

- turtle8.py; draw star
- turtle9.py; draw half circle
- shapes.py; triangle, rectangle, line, circle
- testShapes.py; test all functions defined in shapes.py
- drawSun.py; drawing a sun and house by using shapes.py
    - assign homework draw snow couple



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ball game

- ball1.py [Display a ball at center of the screen.]
- ball2.py []
- ball3.py
- ball4.py
- ball5.py
- ball6.py
- ball7.py
- ball8.py

- ball9.py
- ball10.py [Final version of ball game.]

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Loop

- forLoop1.py
- forBreak.py
- forContinue.py
- forNested1.py; print right triangle
- forNested2.py; print Equilatera triangle
- forNested3.py; print diamond
- forNested4.py; define function for n
- forElse.py
- for1.py; generator
- for2.py; more generator
- while.py
  - Practice:

```
We're on time 0
We're on time 1
We're on time 2
We're on time 3
```

  - loop string
- whileElse.py
- guessNumber.py
  - assign homework to modify guessNumber.py for two players

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If-Else

- ifelse.py
- if-else.py
- Infinit loop while True: > input("Continue? (y/n)")
- [Practice]:

2, 4, 6, 8, 10
1, 3, 5, 7, 9

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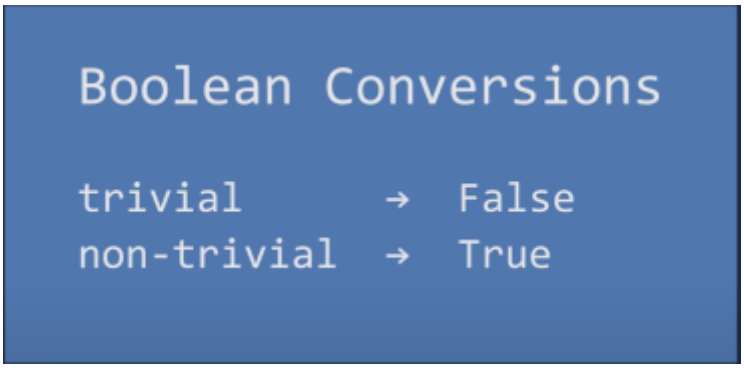
Data Type

- 

- python terminal
- simpleDataType.py; simple datatype, number, string, boolean



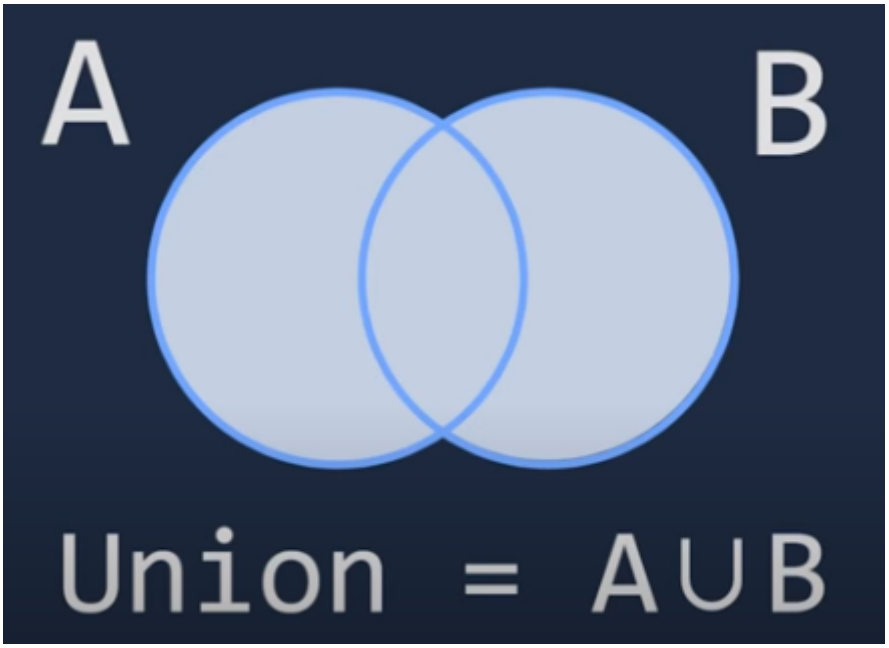
- int, float, complex > floatTest.py
- str > strTest.py; operation on string
- tuple > tupleTest.py
- list > listTest.py
- set > setTest.py

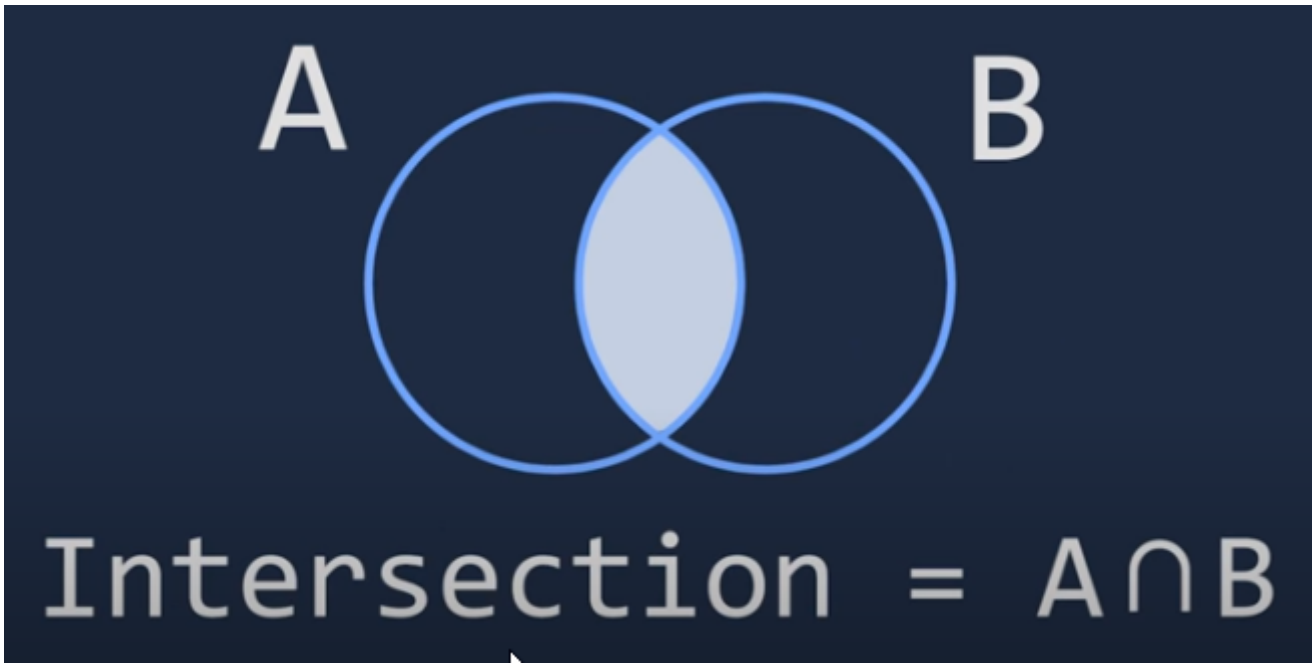
  we use set when the order and frequency of data is not matter

```
python >>>
myset = set()
dir(myset)
help(myset.add)
myset.add(1)
myset.add("hello")
myset.add(1)
```

  second time use myset.add(1) will be ignored.

  set do not contain duplicated element.





- dict > dictTest.py

Basic date and time types

- datetime1.py; other data type (datetime.date)
- datetime2.py;
- strftime() and strptime() Format Codes

Directive	Meaning	Example
%a	Weekday as locale’s abbreviated name.	Sun, Mon, …, Sat (en_US);So, Mo, …, Sa (de_DE)
%A	Weekday as locale’s full name.	Sunday, Monday, …, Saturday (en_US); Sonntag, Montag, …, Samstag (de_DE)
%w	Weekday as a decimal number, where 0 is Sunday and 6 is Saturday.	0, 1, …, 6
%d	Day of the month as a zero-padded decimal number.	01, 02, …, 31
%b	Month as locale’s abbreviated name.	Jan, Feb, …, Dec (en_US); Jan, Feb, …, Dez (de_DE)

Directive	Meaning	Example
%B	Month as locale’s full name.	January, February, …, December (en_US); Januar, Februar, …, Dezember (de_DE)
%m	Month as a zero-padded decimal number.	01, 02, …, 12
%y	Year without century as a zero-padded decimal number.	00, 01, …, 99
%Y	Year with century as a decimal number.	0001, 0002, …, 2013, 2014, …, 9998, 9999
%H	Hour (24-hour clock) as a zero-padded decimal number.	00, 01, …, 23
%I	Hour (12-hour clock) as a zero-padded decimal number.	01, 02, …, 12
%p	Locale’s equivalent of either AM or PM.	AM, PM (en_US); am, pm (de_DE)
%M	Minute as a zero-padded decimal number.	00, 01, …, 59
%S	Second as a zero-padded decimal number.	00, 01, …, 59
%f	Microsecond as a decimal number, zero-padded on the left.	000000, 000001, …, 999999
%z	UTC offset in the form ±HHMM[SS[.ffffff]] (empty string if the object is naive).	(empty), +0000, -0400, +1030, +063415, -030712.345216
%Z	Time zone name (empty string if the object is naive).	(empty), UTC, GMT
%j	Day of the year as a zero-padded decimal number.	001, 002, …, 366
%U	Week number of the year (Sunday as the first day of the week) as a zero padded decimal number. All days in a new year preceding the first Sunday are considered to be in week 0.	00, 01, …, 53
%W	Week number of the year (Monday as the first day of the week) as a decimal number. All days in a new year preceding the first Monday are considered to be in week 0.	00, 01, …, 53

Directive	Meaning	Example
%c	Locale’s appropriate date and time representation.	Tue Aug 16 21:30:00 1988 (en_US); Di 16 Aug 21:30:00 1988 (de_DE)
%x	Locale’s appropriate date representation.	08/16/88 (None); 08/16/1988 (en_US); 16.08.1988 (de_DE)
%X	Locale’s appropriate time representation.	21:30:00 (en_US); 21:30:00 (de_DE)
%%	A literal '%' character.	%
%G	ISO 8601 year with century representing the year that contains the greater part of the ISO week (%V).	0001, 0002, …, 2013, 2014, …, 9998, 9999
%u	ISO 8601 weekday as a decimal number where 1 is Monday.	1, 2, …, 7
%V	ISO 8601 week as a decimal number with Monday as the first day of the week. Week 01 is the week containing Jan 4.	01, 02, …, 53

- datetime3.py; convert string to datetime by strptime(string, format)
- datetime4.py; differences between datetime, date, time

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Python playground and help document

- python >>> help(print) (positional arguments, keyword arguments)
- Practice: different print statements
- hello/print.py
- hello/print-string.py
-

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File access

- file0.py (write to file)
- file1.py (read and write to existing file)
- file2.py (with open, auto close)
- file3.py (dump json, write to json file)
- file3a.py (read json from file)
- file3b.py (read json from string)
- file4.py (pandas read csv)
- file5.py (read csv file, and plot the data)
- file6.py (write dict to csv file)
- readJson.py
- csvReader.py

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Review

- Markdown document
- ball game
- draw snowman
- file access (read/write plain text, csv, json)
- plot
- covid_19
- debug python code
- database access (CRUD)
- Postman to test web service
- application web server
- react JS front end GUI server

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install and using QuickType

QuickType website

- QuickType Installation

```
npm install -g quicktype
quicktype --version
```

- Python code generation

```
quicktype ./data/student.json -o student.py
```

- install

```
npm intall -g quicktype
quicktype --version
```

- generate python code based on Json

```
quicktype ./data/student.json -o student.py
```

- book.py > **init**, **str**
- student.py constructor, **repr** abstraction
- user.py, User, SubUser inheritence testUser
- person, teacher, student inheritence

YouTube Classes

classes are foundmantal tools to any object oriented programing language, think of class as template for creating object and related data and functions that do interesting things with that data. Python make it easy to create classes

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Sqlite

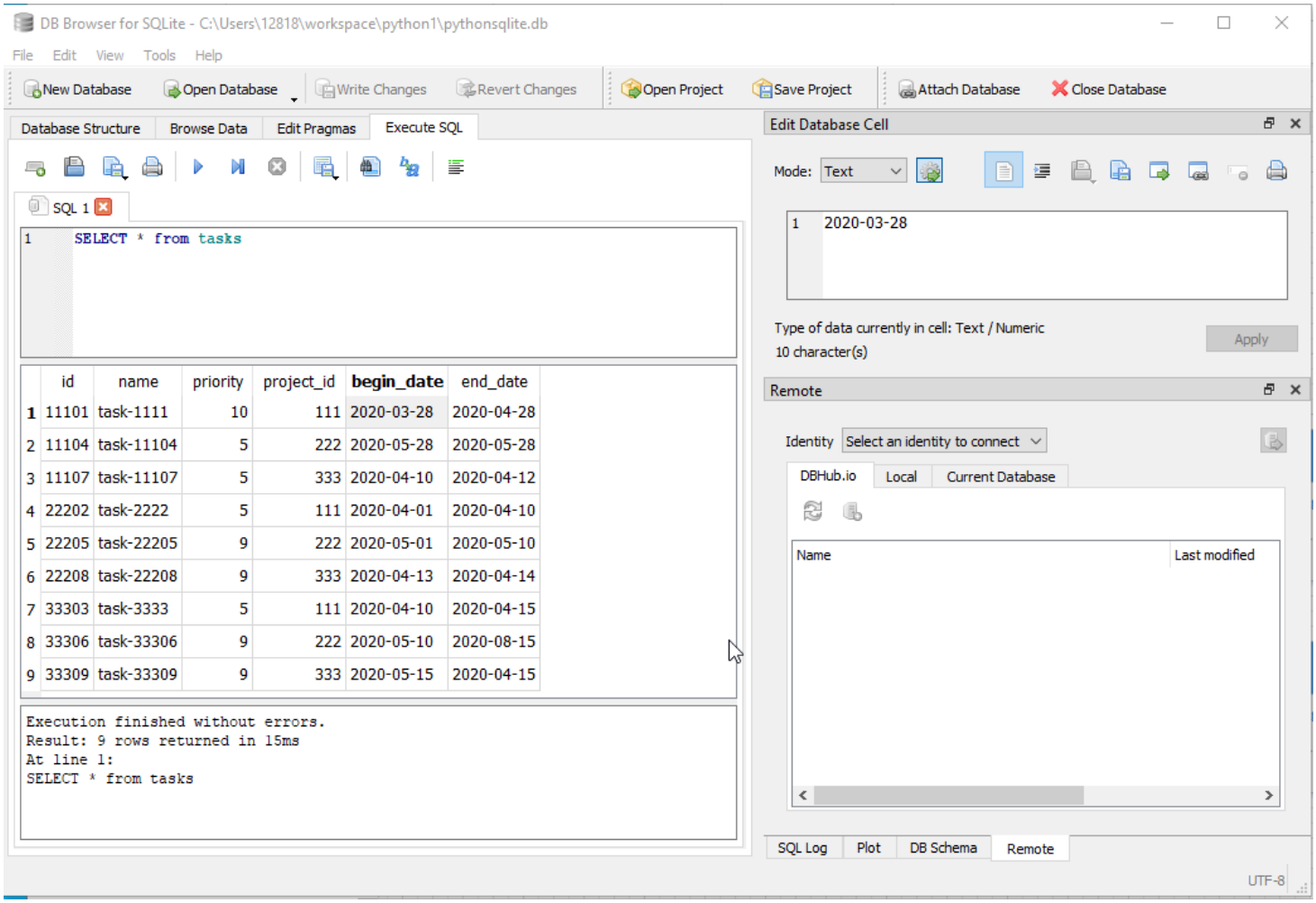
- sqlite0.py > create connection
- sqlite1.py
- sqlite2.py
- install DB browser for SQLite

Google Search: DB Browser for Sqlite

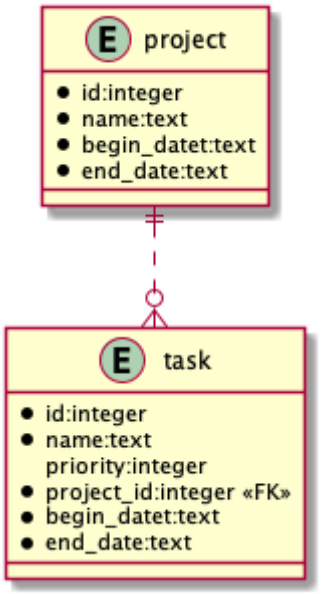
SQLite GUI Download Website

SQLite Browser for MacOS

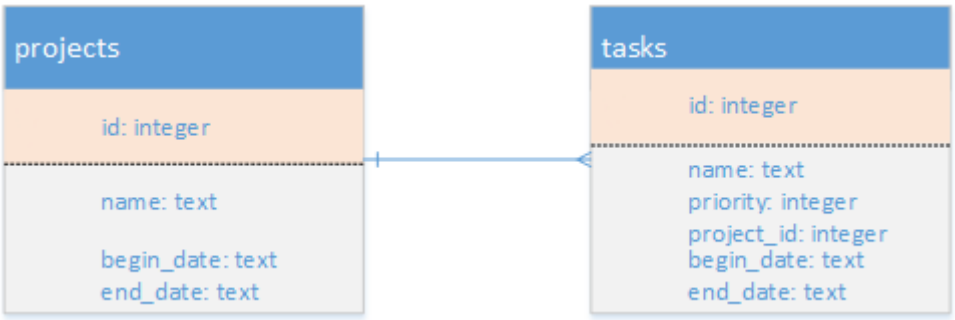
File: DB.Browser.for.SQLite-3.12.1-win64-v2.msi



- sqlite4.py
- sqlite5.py
- sqlite6.py



- sqlite7.py > build relational data
- sqlite8.py > show relation between project and task



- review bookdb.py
- sqlite9.py > create books table
- sqlite10.py > insert data into books table
- sqlitebookdb.py > build CRUD
- app5.py > use sqlitebookdb.py to provide service
  use Postman to check the service.

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