

En rolig start

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# Introduksjon til programmering

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KRISTIAN BOTNEN, 2025

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# Introduksjon

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# Who are we

# K o d i n g

# PROGRAMMERING I GRUNNSKOLEN - NY LÆREPLAN

|    | Matematikk  | Naturfag   | Musikk   | Kunst og håndverk   |
|----|---|--|--|---|
| 2  | lage og følgje reglar og trinnvise instruksjonar i leik og spel   |  |  |   |
| 3  | lage og følgje reglar og trinnvise instruksjonar i leik og spel knytte til koordinatsystemet                  |  | Eksperimentere med rytmer, melodier og andre grunnelementer, sette sammen mønstre til komposisjoner, også ved bruk av digitale verktøy, og beskrive arbeidsprosesser og resultater |   |
| 4  | lage algoritmar og uttrykkje dei ved bruk av variablar, vilkår og lykkjer                                     |  |  |   |
| 5  | lage og programmere algoritmar med bruk av variablar, vilkår og lykkjer                                       | Utforske, lage og programmere teknologiske systemer som består av deler som virker sammen  | Bruke teknologi og digitale verktøy til å skape, øve inn og bearbeide musikk   | Bruke programmering til å skape interaktivitet og visuelle uttrykk  |
| 6  | bruke variablar, lykkjer, vilkår og funksjonar i programmering til å utforske geometriske figurar og mønster  |  |  |   |
| 7  | bruke programmering til å utforske data i tabellar og datasett  |  |  |   |
| 8  | utforske korleis algoritmar kan skapast, testast og forbetrast ved hjelp av programmering                     | Utforske, forstå og lage teknologiske systemer som består av en sender og en mottaker<br><br>Bruke programmering til å utforske naturfaglige fenomener | Skape og programmere musikalske forløp ved å eksperimentere med lyd fra ulike kilder   | Utforske hvordan digitale verktøy og ny teknologi kan gi muligheter for kommunikasjonsformer og opplevelser i skapende prosesser og produkter |
| 9  | simulere utfall i tilfeldige forsøk og berekne sannsynet for at noko skal inntreffe ved å bruke programmering |  |  |   |
| 10 | utforske matematiske eigenskapar og samanhengar ved å bruke programmering                                     |  |  |   |

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# Hvem er vi

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Hvem er "dere"?

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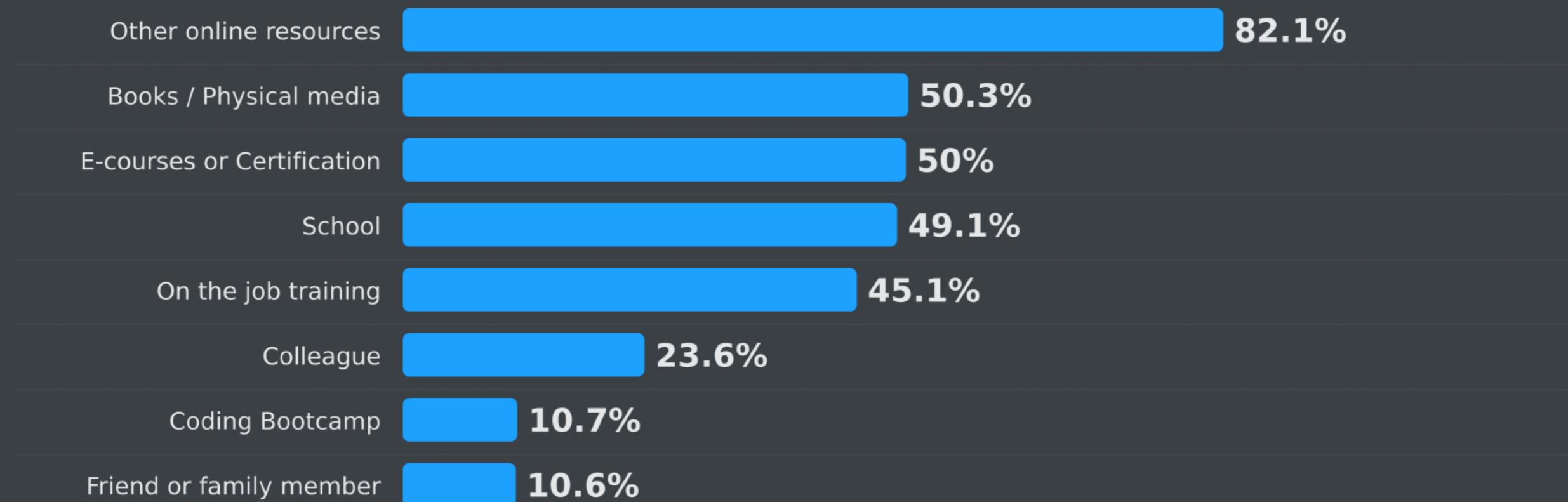
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<https://survey.stackoverflow.co/2024/>

# Hvem er "dere"?

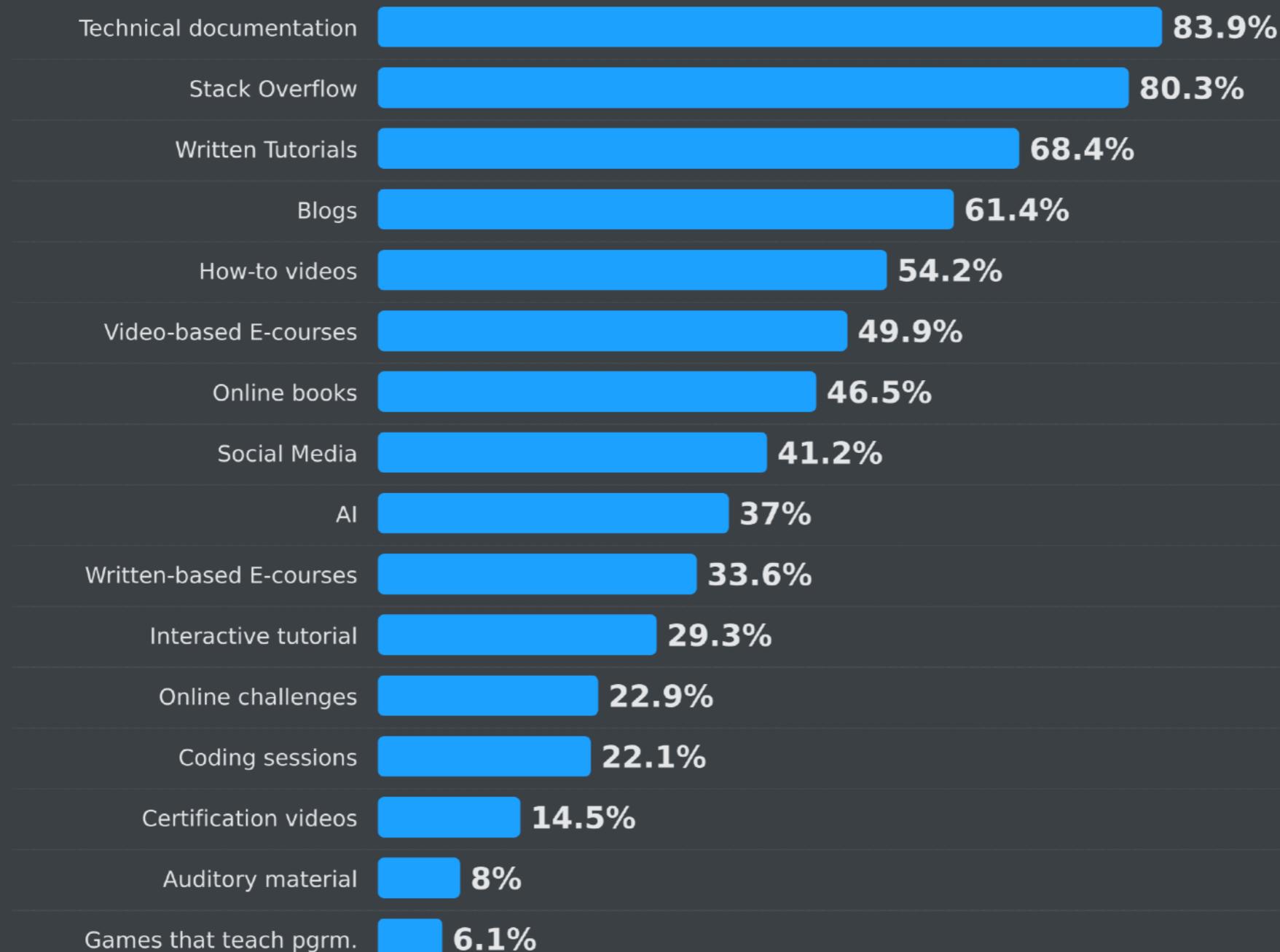
Learning to code / All Respondents

## Learning to code



Learning to code / All Respondents

## Online resources to learn how to code



# Hvem er "dere"?



## AI tools in the development process

76% of all respondents are using or are planning to use AI tools in their development process this year, an increase from last year (70%). Many more developers are currently using AI tools this year, too (62% vs. 44%).

?

Do you currently use AI tools in your development process? \*

## Accuracy of AI tools

Similar to last year, developers remain split on whether they trust AI output: 43% feel good about AI accuracy and 31% are skeptical. Developers learning to code are trusting AI accuracy more than their professional counterparts (49% vs. 42%).

?

How much do you trust the accuracy of the output from AI tools as part of your development workflow?

## Benefits of AI tools

81% agree increasing productivity is the biggest benefit that developers identify for AI tools. Speeding up learning is seen as a bigger benefit to developers learning to code (71%) compared to professional developers (61%).

?

For the AI tools you use as part of your development workflow, what are the MOST important benefits you are hoping to achieve? Please check all that apply.

## Are AI tools a threat to your job

70% of professional developers do not perceive AI as a threat to their job.

?

Do you believe AI is a threat to your current job?

Hvem er dere?

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<https://www.menti.com/alw8a1qyqg1c>

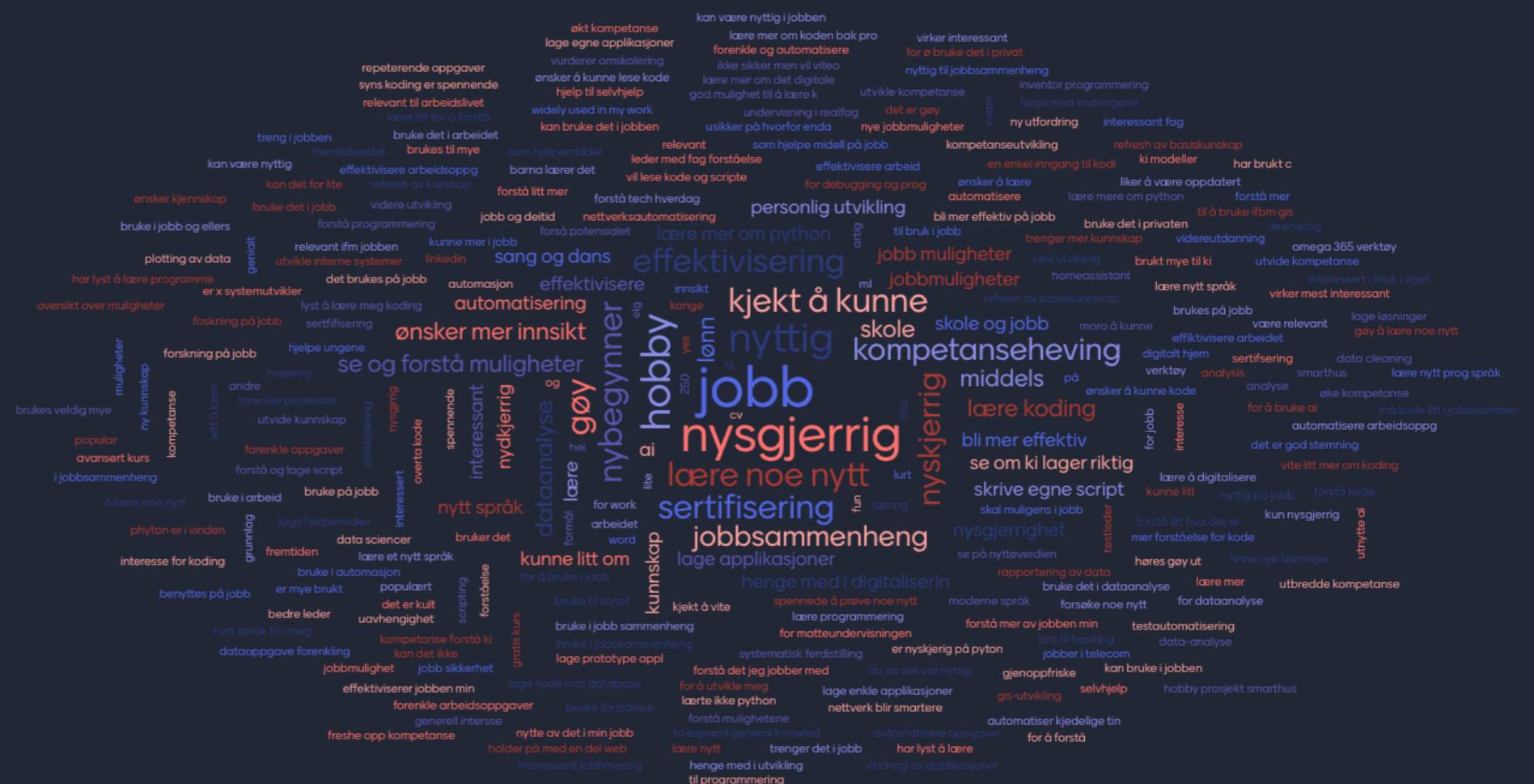
# Hvem er dere?

---

Hva er motivasjonen din for å delta på pythonkurs?

## Hvorfor lære python?

458 responses



# Hvem er dere?

---

En subjektiv vurdering av eget nivå

## Tidligere erfaring med programering?



# Hjem er dere?

# Forventninger til kvelden?

310 responses



# Dagens agenda

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**Hva er python**

---

**Noen kule datatyper**

---

**Variabler + oppgave 1**

---

**Kodeblokker & løkker + oppgave 2**

---

**If - then - else + oppgave + oppgave 3**

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**Funksjoner og moduler + bonusoppgave**

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**Oppsummering og veien videre**

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# Kursmateriell

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[https://github.com/kbotnen/python\\_geovitenskap](https://github.com/kbotnen/python_geovitenskap)

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# Hva er Python

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## Python elevator pitch

Easy Efficient Interpreted Readable

Free as in beer

Community



Extensible Cross-plattform Portable

Well documented Open Source

## KOMPILERT KODE

- Raskere kode
- Klar til å kjøres når brukeren får programmet
- Et ekstra steg i utviklingen
- Låst til plattform
- Kildekoden er lukket
- Eks: C++, Java, Swift

## TOLKET KODE

- Enklere å utvikle, enklere å teste
- Ikke låst til plattform
- Brukeren trenger en tolker for å kjøre programmet
- Kildekoden er åpen
- Eks: Ruby, Matlab, Python

The image displays a grid of 15 code editors, each showing a "Hello, World!" program in a different programming language. The languages and their corresponding code snippets are:

- Go**: package main; import "fmt"; func main() { fmt.Println("Hello World") }
- lolo**: "Hello, world!" println
- Java**: class helloWorld { public static void main(String args[]) { System.out.println("Hello World"); } }
- JavaScript**: alert('Hello World');
- Objective-C**: #import <stdio.h> #import <Foundation/Foundation.h> int main(void) { NSLog(@"Hello, world!\n"); return 0; }
- Pascal**: Program HelloWorld; Begin Writeln ('Hello World'); End.
- Perl**: #!/usr/bin perl -w print ("hello world");
- PHP**: <?= "Hello world\n" ?>
- Postscript**: %! /Helvetica 20 selectfont 100 100 moveto (Hello World) show showpage
- Prolog**: main :- write('Hello, world!'), nl.
- Python**: print('Hello World')
- React**: ReactDOM.render( <h1>Hello, world!</h1>, document.getElementById('root') );
- REXX**: say "Hello World"
- Ruby**: #!/usr/local/bin/ruby -w puts "Hello world"
- Scala**: object HelloWorld extends App { println("Hello World") }
- Smalltalk**: Transcript show: 'Hello, world!'.  
Transcript show: 'Hello, world!'.
- Standard ML**: print "Hello World\n";
- Swift**: println("Hello, world")

# PEP 8 – Style Guide for Python Code

**Author:** Guido van Rossum <guido at python.org>, Barry Warsaw <barry at python.org>, Nick Coghlan <ncoghlan at gmail.com>

**Status:** Active

**Type:** Process

**Created:** 05-Jul-2001

**Post-History:** 05-Jul-2001, 01-Aug-2013

## ► Table of Contents

## Introduction

This document gives coding conventions for the Python code comprising the standard library in the main Python distribution. Please see the companion informational PEP describing [style guidelines for the C code in the C implementation of Python](#).

This document and [PEP 257](#) (Docstring Conventions) were adapted from Guido's original Python Style Guide essay, with some additions from Barry's style guide [2].

This style guide evolves over time as additional conventions are identified and past conventions are rendered obsolete by changes in the language itself.

Many projects have their own coding style guidelines. In the event of any conflicts, such project-specific guides take precedence for that project.

## A Foolish Consistency is the Hobgoblin of Little Minds

One of Guido's key insights is that code is read much more often than it is written. The guidelines provided here are intended to improve the readability of code and make it consistent across the wide spectrum of Python code. As [PEP 20](#) says, "Readability counts".

A style guide is about consistency. Consistency with this style guide is important. Consistency within a project is more important. Consistency within one module or function is the most important.

However, know when to be inconsistent – sometimes style guide recommendations just aren't applicable. When in doubt, use your best judgment. Look at other examples and decide what looks best. And don't hesitate to ask!

In particular: do not break backwards compatibility just to comply with this PEP!

Lokalt

---



Nettbasert

# Python shell

```
(base) [kbo041@isfjell ~]$ python
Python 3.12.1 | packaged by Anaconda, Inc. | (main, Jan 19 2024, 15:51:05) [GCC 11.2.0] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> print("Hello world")
Hello world
>>> exit()
(base) [kbo041@isfjell ~]$ cat helloscript.py
#!/home/kbo041/miniconda3/bin/python
print("Hello world")
(base) [kbo041@isfjell ~]$ python helloscript.py
Hello world
(base) [kbo041@isfjell ~]$ █
```

# iPython shell

```
(jupyter) [kbo041@isfjell ~]$ ipython
Python 3.12.2 | packaged by Anaconda, Inc. | (main, Feb 27 2024, 17:35:02) [GCC 11.2.0]
Type 'copyright', 'credits' or 'license' for more information
IPython 8.20.0 -- An enhanced Interactive Python. Type '?' for help.
```

```
In [1]: print("Hello world")
Hello world
```

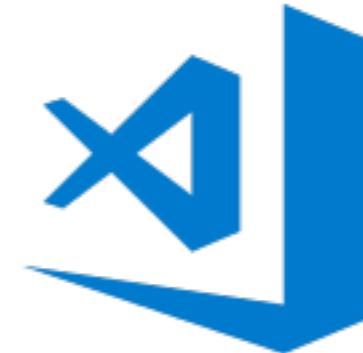
```
In [2]: print("Hello world")
```

## Python utviklingsmiljø

---



<https://www.anaconda.com/docs/getting-started/miniconda/install>



## Visual Studio Code

<https://code.visualstudio.com/Download>



<https://www.jetbrains.com/pycharm/>



<https://www.spyder-ide.org>

---

Sett inn noen skjermbilder som viser forskjellige måter å aksessere filer på.

---

# Noen kule typer

---

**1** = Tall  
**1.0** = Tall med desimal  
**a** = Bokstav  
**hei** = Ord  
**hei du** = Setning

## **VERDIER**

1 = int  
1.0 = float  
a = string  
hei = string  
hei du = string

TYPER

# Typer

```
:::python
Text Type:           str
Numeric Types:      int, float, complex
Sequence Types:     list, tuple, range
Mapping Type:       dict
Set Types:          set, frozenset
Boolean Type:       bool
Binary Types:       bytes, bytearray, memoryview
None Type:          NoneType
```

---

# Variabler

---

---

Variabelnavn

1

Variabelnavn

a

Variabelnavn

Kristian

---

variabel\_a

1

variabel\_b

"a"

variabel\_c

"Kristian"

---

## # Pythonkode

```
variabelnavn_a = 1  
variabelnavn_b = "a"  
variabelnavn_c = "Kristian"
```

---

---

## # Pythonkode

```
variabelnavn_a = 1
```

```
variabelnavn_b = "a"
```

```
variabelnavn_c = "Kristian"
```

```
variabelnavn_a = "Python er gøy"
```

---

Oppgavetid

---

# Kodeblokker & løkker

---

# Kodeblokk

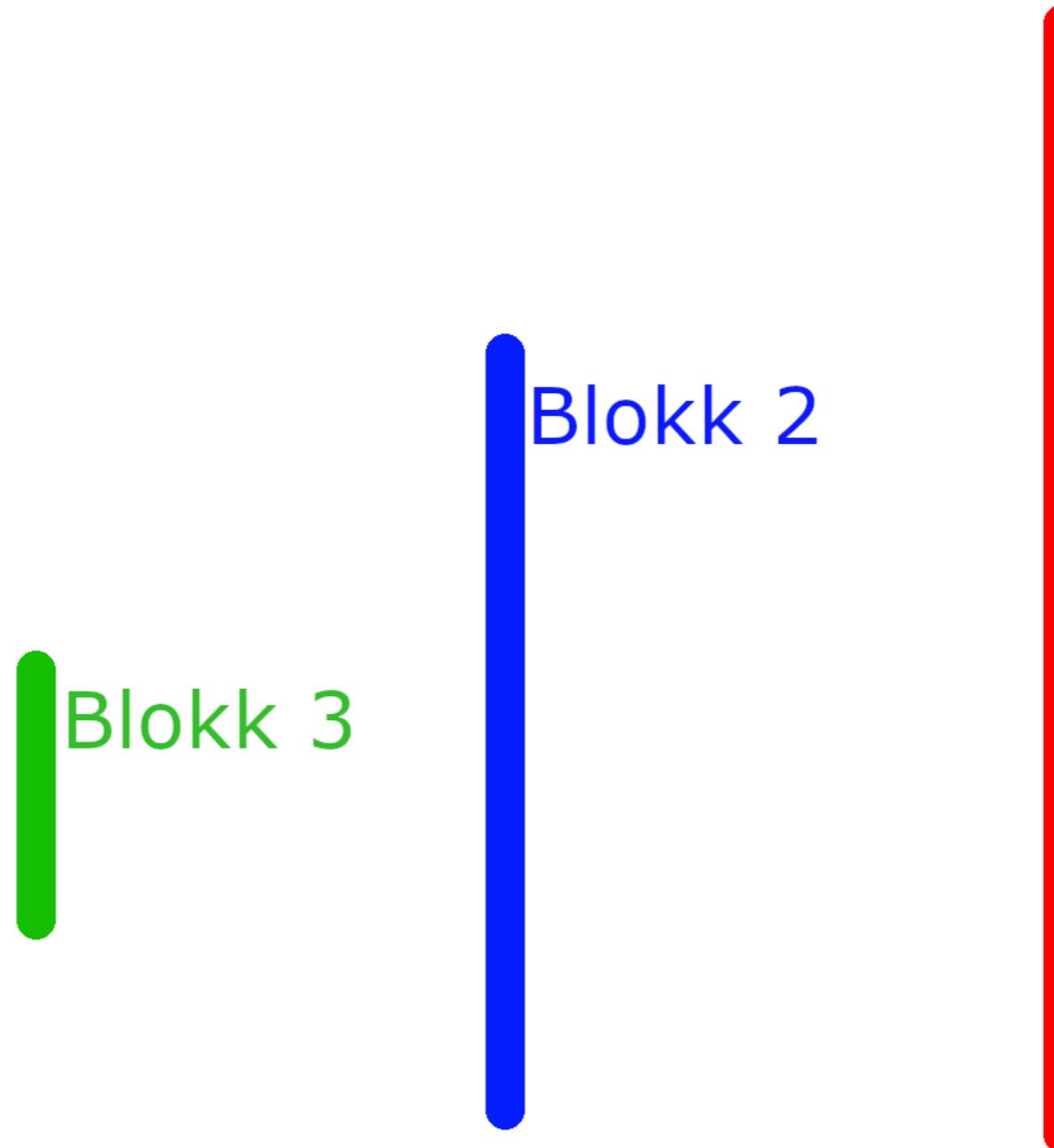
---

kodelinje

Blokk 3

Blokk 2

Blokk 1



# Kodeblokk

---

kodelinje

Blokk 2

Blokk 3

Blokk 1

# Tilstandsløkke

---

Ta på lue så lenge det snør ute.

Så lenge det snør ute så ta på lue

Om det ikke snør ute, ikke ta på lue



# Tilstandsløkke

---

```
Linje 1     i = 0
Linje 2     while (i < 5):
Linje 3         print(i)
Linje 4         i = i + 1
```

# Telleløkke

---

```
for i in range(0, 5):  
    print(i)
```

---

Oppgavetid

---

# If - then - else

---

## If - then - else

---

```
alder = 18
if alder > 18:
    print("Du er myndig")
else:
    print("Du er ikke myndig")
```

# If - then - else

---

| <u>Operator</u>    | <u>Navn</u>              | <u>Eksempel</u>        |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| <code>==</code>    | Equal                    | <code>x == y</code>    |
| <code>!=</code>    | Not Equal                | <code>x != y</code>    |
| <code>&gt;</code>  | Greater than             | <code>x &gt; y</code>  |
| <code>&lt;</code>  | Less than                | <code>x &lt; y</code>  |
| <code>&gt;=</code> | Greater than or equal to | <code>x &gt;= y</code> |
| <code>&lt;=</code> | Less than or equal to    | <code>x &lt;= y</code> |

---

# Funksjoner og moduler

---

```
::::python
def greet_function():
    print("Hello from a function")

greet_function()
```

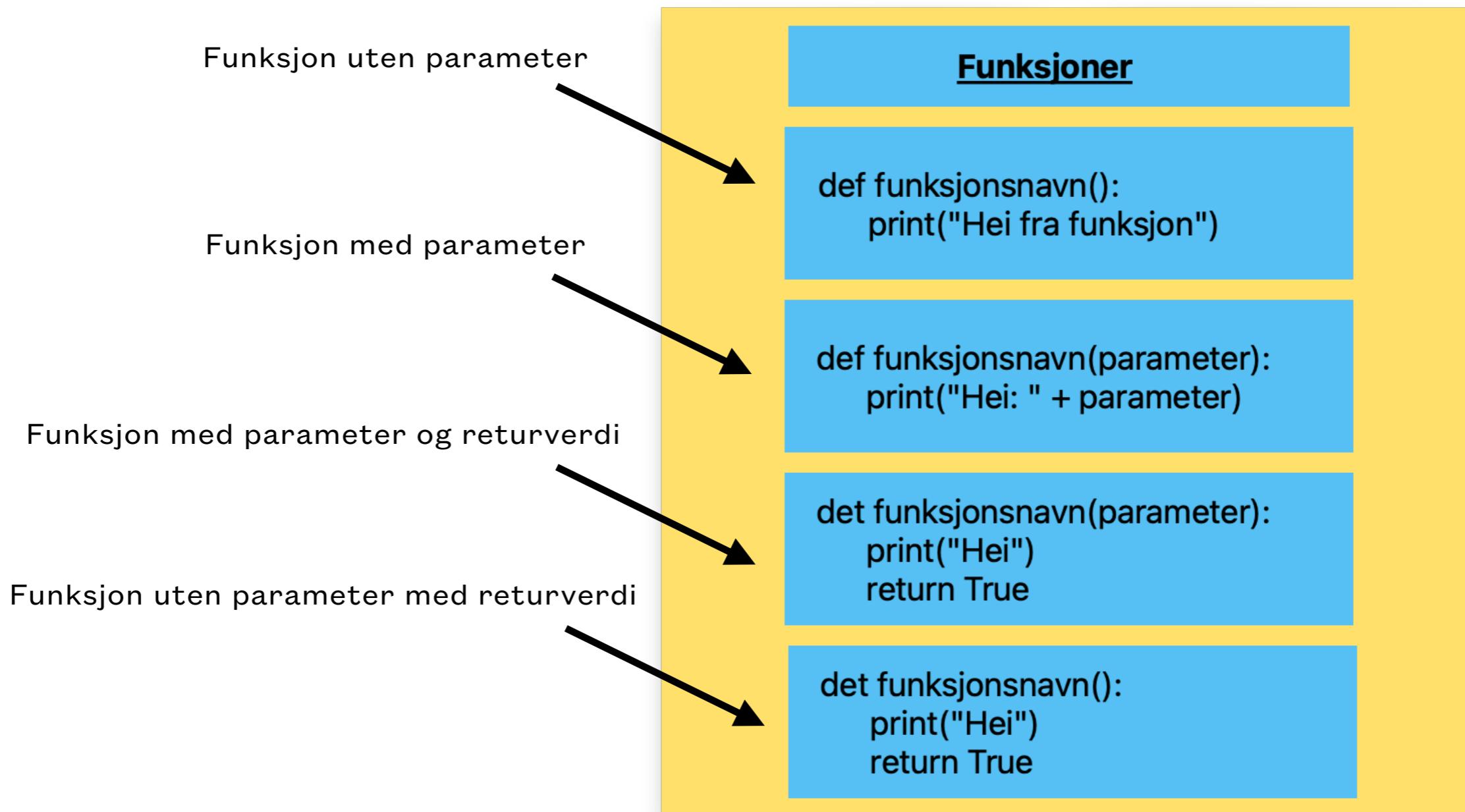
# Funksjoner

```
::::python
def fibonacci(n):
    if n <= 1: # If the number is 0, then the answer is 0. If the number is 1, then the answer is 1.
        return n
    else:
        return fibonacci(n - 1) + fibonacci(n - 2) # Each successive fibonacci number is found by adding up the two numbers before it.

print('Fibonacci sequence:')
for i in range(5):
    print(fibonacci(i))
```

# Funksjoner

---



# Moduler

---

```
import random  
  
for i in range(10):  
    print(random.randint(1, 25))
```

# Moduler

```
import numpy as np  
  
x = np.array([1, 2, 3])  
print(x)
```

---

# Modul sikkerhet

[https://docs.python.org/3/library/security\\_warnings.html](https://docs.python.org/3/library/security_warnings.html)

<https://app.opencve.io/cve/?vendor=python>

<https://blog.phylum.io/a-pypi-typosquatting-campaign-post-mortem/>

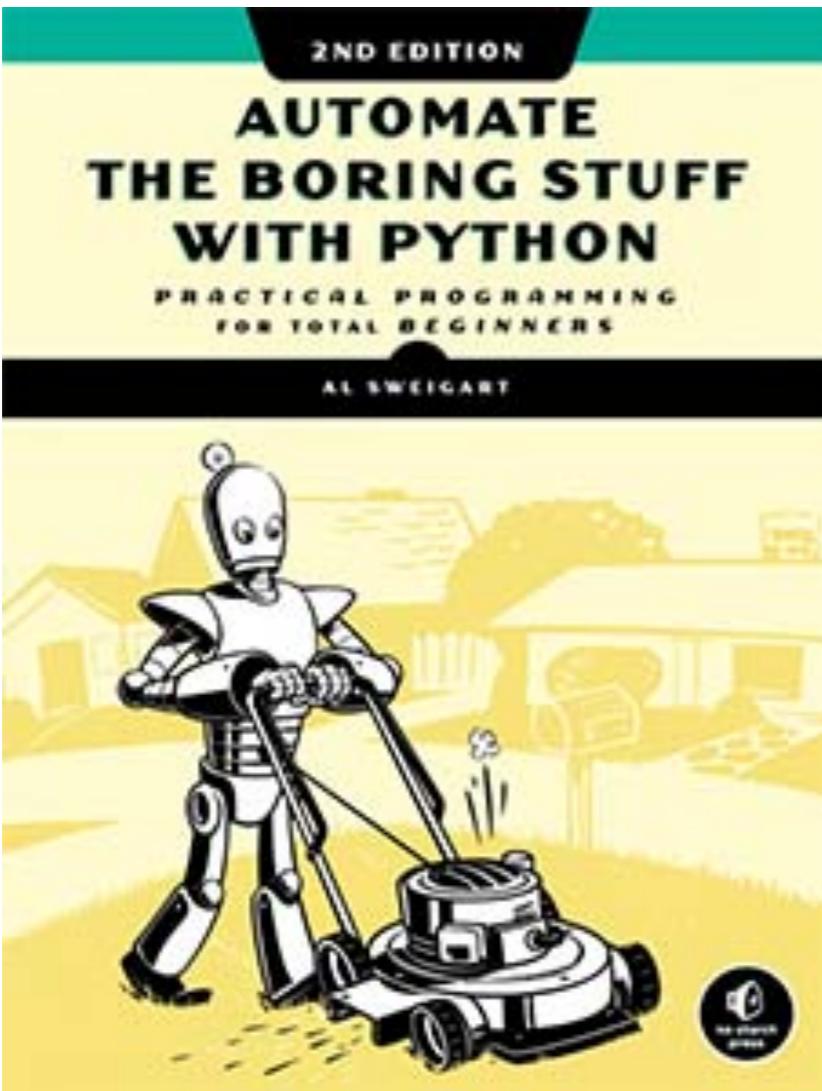
Base64  
Hashlib  
http.server  
Logging  
Multiprocessing  
Pickle  
Random  
Shelve  
Ssl  
Subprocess  
Tempfile  
Xml  
Zipfile

Oppgavetid

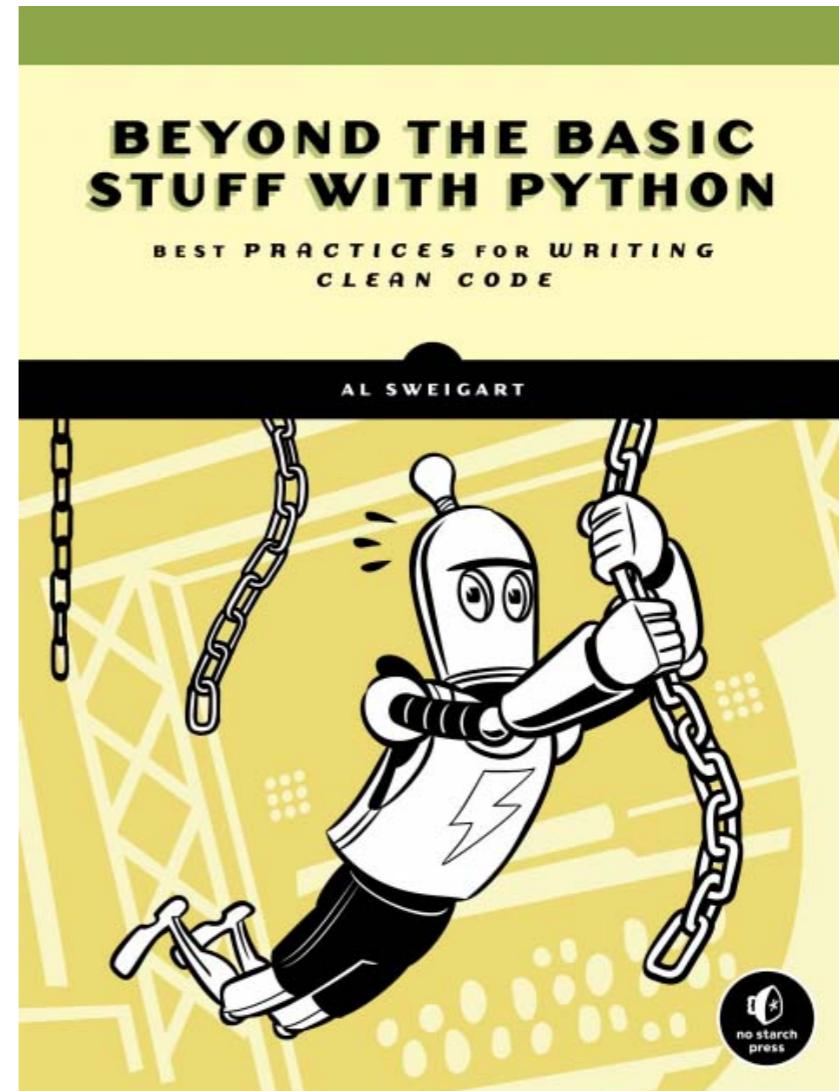
---

# **Veien videre**

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<https://automatetheboringstuff.com>



<https://inventwithpython.com/beyond/>

exercism

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Unlock more exercises as you progress. They're great practice and fun to do!

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**Hello World**  
in-progress 1 iteration  
Exercism's classic introductory exercise. Just say "Hello, World!".

**Guido's Gorgeous Lasagna**  
Recommended Learning Exercise  
Learn the basics of Python by cooking Guido's Gorgeous Lasagna.

**Ghost Gobble Arcade Game**  
Available Learning Exercise  
Learn about bools by setting up the rules for the Ghost Gobble arcade game.

**Currency Exchange**  
Available Learning Exercise  
Learn about numbers by solving Chandler's currency exchange conundrums.

**Meltdown Mitigation**  
Available Learning Exercise  
Learn about conditionals and avoid a meltdown by developing a simple control system for a Nuclear Reactor.

**Black Jack**  
Available Learning Exercise  
Learn about comparisons by implementing some Black Jack judging rules.

**Little Sister's Essay**  
Available Learning Exercise  
Learn about string methods while improving your little sister's school essay.

**Little Sister's Vocabulary**  
Available Learning Exercise  
Learn about strings by helping your little sister with her vocabulary homework.

<https://exercism.org/>

python



Norsk



Alle (171)

Programmering (155)

Vitenskap og teknologi (142)

Utdanning (81)

Studier og undervisning (53)

Spillutvikler (41)

Boter (38)

Samarbeid (37)



Python

We're a large community focused around the Python programming language.  
We believe that anyone can learn to code.

48 818 pålogget • 392 425 medlemmer



World of Coding | Programming, Code, Infosec, Hacking, Tech,  
Linux, Cybersec, Python, Java, math

WoC provides some of the best programming help on discord and provides a  
place for developers to find friends and relax!

8 299 pålogget • 63 003 medlemmer

<https://support.discord.com/>

- 
- [https://github.com/kbotnen/python\\_geovitenskap](https://github.com/kbotnen/python_geovitenskap)
  - <https://oppgaver.kidsakoder.no/python>
  - <https://www.w3schools.com/python/default.asp>
  - <https://www.learnpython.org>
  - <https://replit.com/learn/100-days-of-python>
  - <https://www.reddit.com/r/Python/>
  - <https://www.pythondiscord.com/resources/>
-