Informatik 1 - Biomedical Engineering

Tutor Session 0 - Setup / anaconda / packages / jupyter



1) Installing python on your system

Plain Python: https://www.python.org/downloads/)

For this course: https://www.anaconda.com/download/ (https://www.anaconda.com/download/) (Select the default Python 3.6 version 64 bit version)

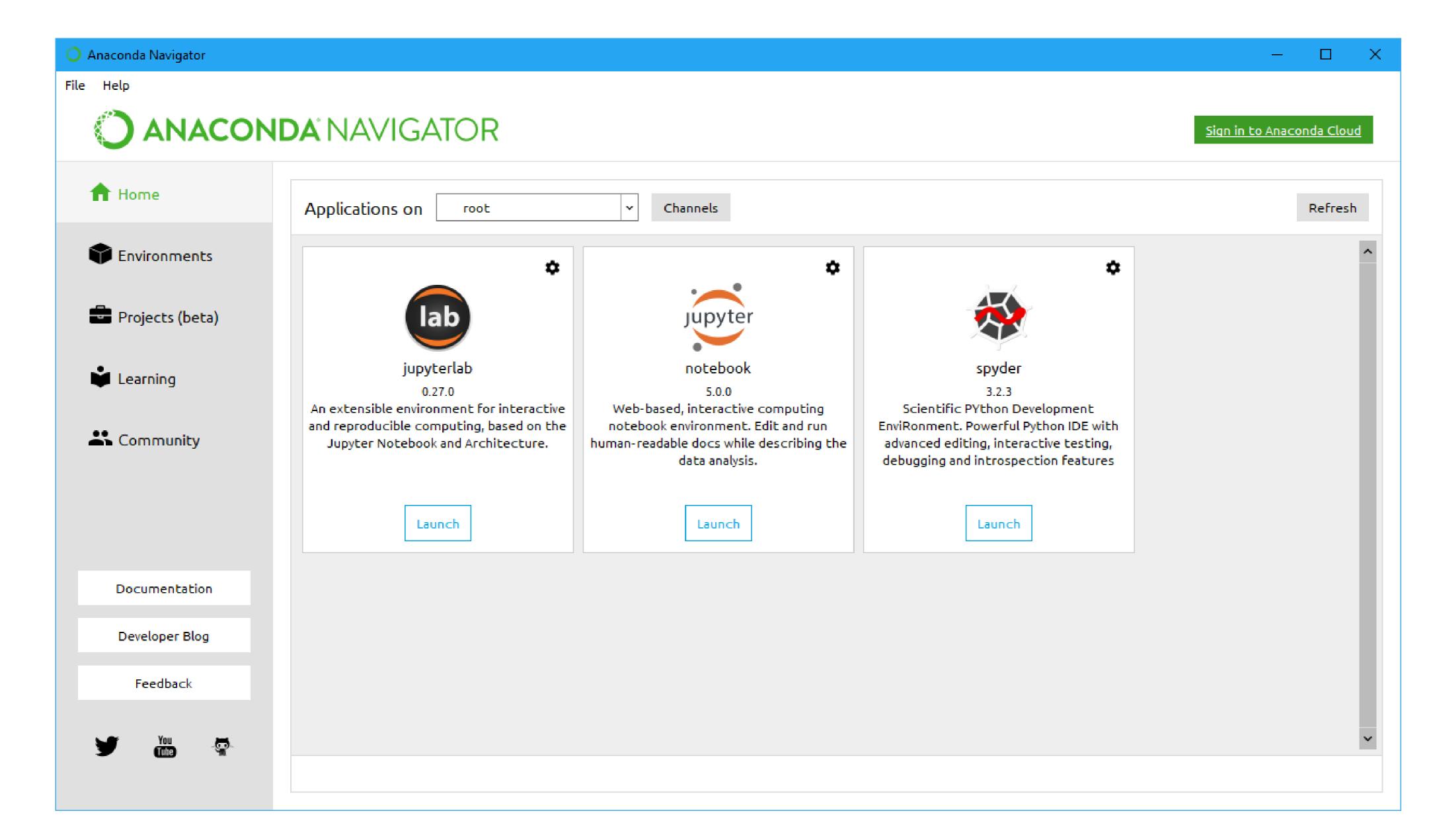


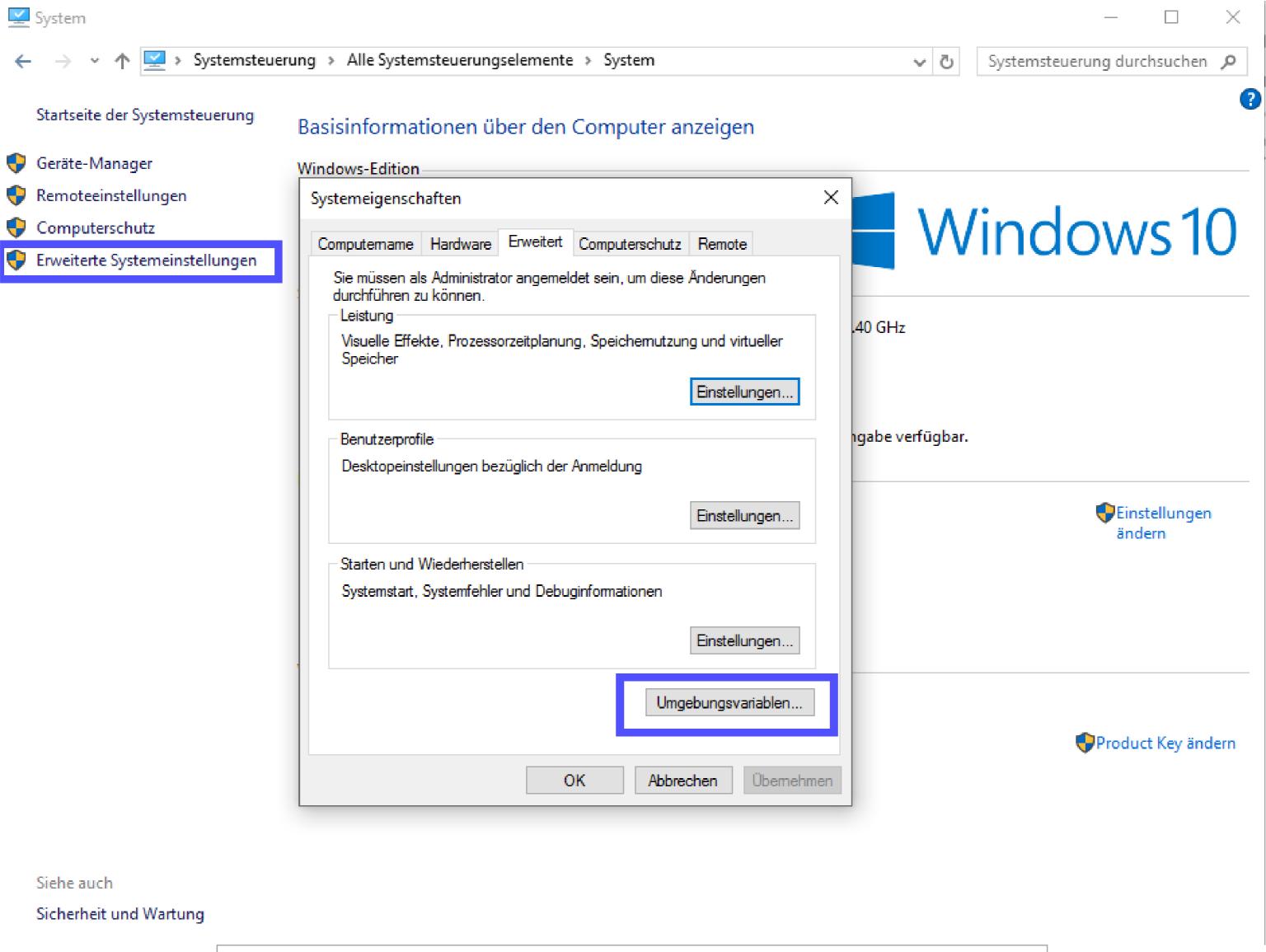
1.1) What is Anaconda?

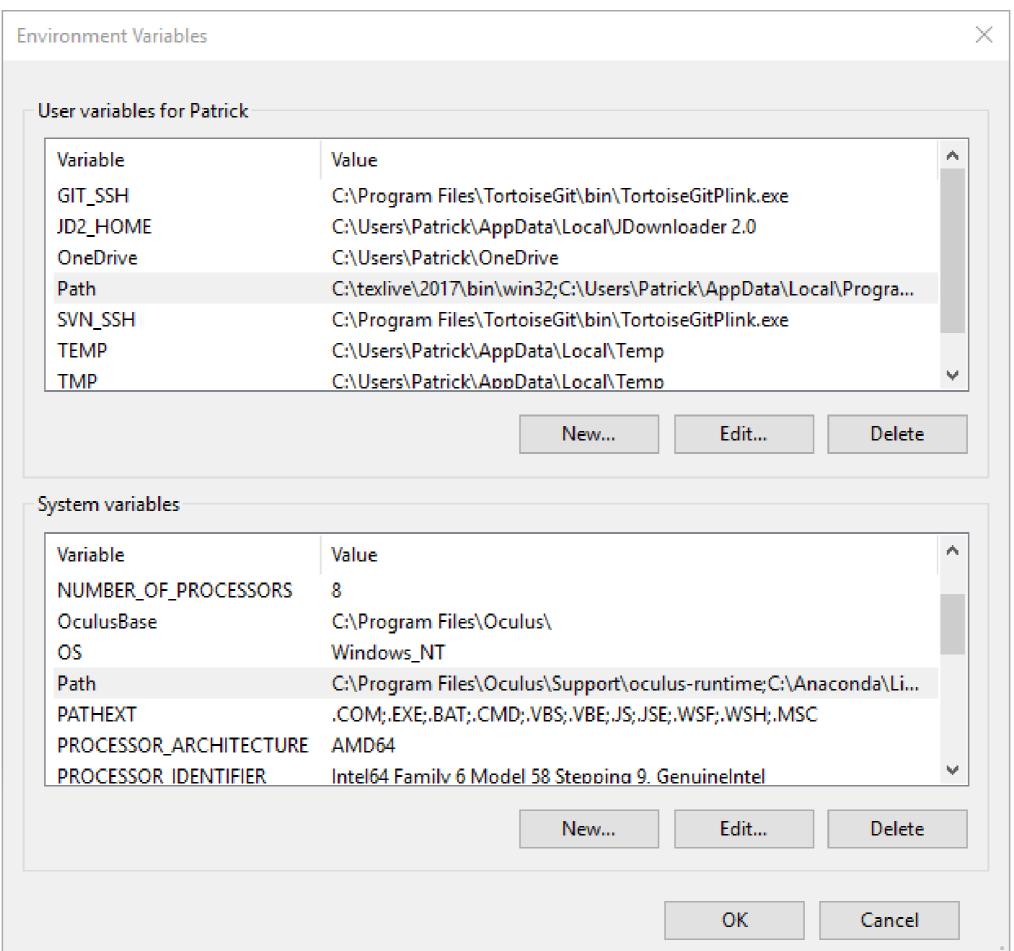
Anaconda is a complete suite for Python development in the scientific domain. And it takes care of the setup for you...

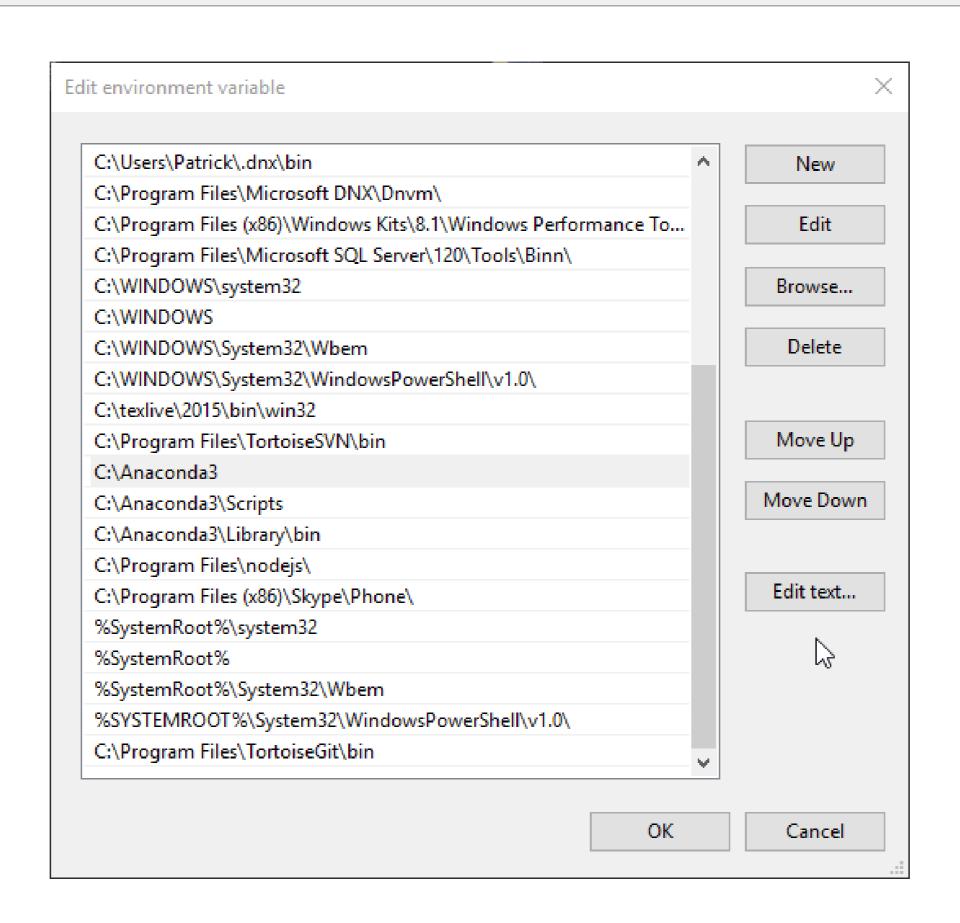
It contains:

- The interpreter
- A large number of useful packages
- A command line interface. (Anaconda prompt/anaconda command prompt)
- Anaconda Navigator (launching can take a bit)
 - A package manager
 - The Spyder IDE
 - jupyter notebooks
 - Extensive learning ressources



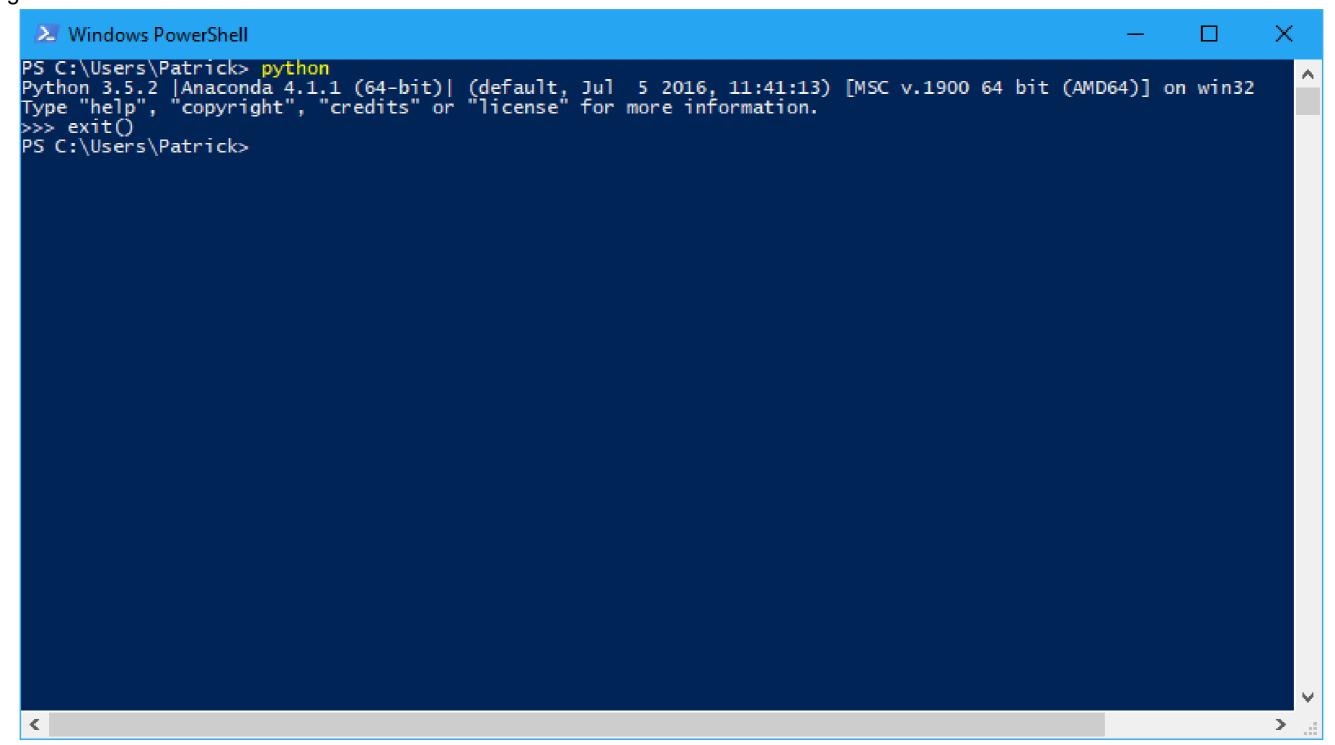




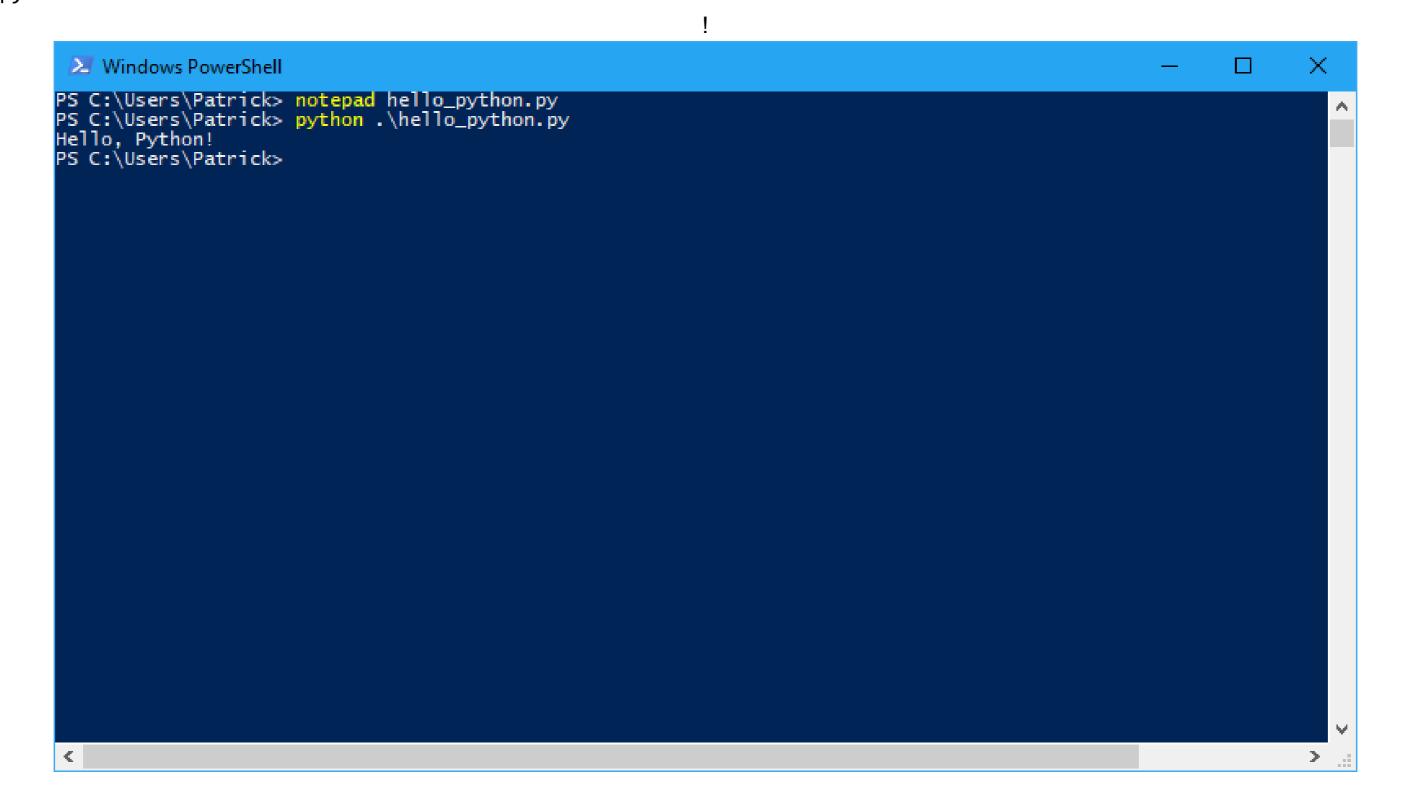


2) See if it works

- 1. Open your console of choice
- 2. Type python
- 3. See what happens. Your precise text might be different (i.e.:version number...)
- 4. Exit by typing exit() and pressing enter



- 1. Create a textfile and name it hello_python.py
- 2. Open the file and write the following: print("Hello, Python!")
- 3. Save the file
- 4. Use a console (cmd or powershell for windows) and navigate to the folder of the previously created file
- 5. type python hello_python.py



3) Jupyter

Launch via Anaconda Navigator

Default address: http://127.0.0.1:8888/tree (localhost on unix systems)

Upload Tutorial sheets and play around

3.1) Basic Usage

- Code is written in cells
- Cells can be executed individually and out of sequence. (You can run cell 1, cell 2 and then cell 1 again)
- System state is saved
- Hotkey to run a cell: Shift + Enter
- "File -> Download as -> Python (.py) " to get the full source
 - Open in editor and clean up the comments if you use this for submitting
- It can do a lot more which is not needed for now...

3.2) Example

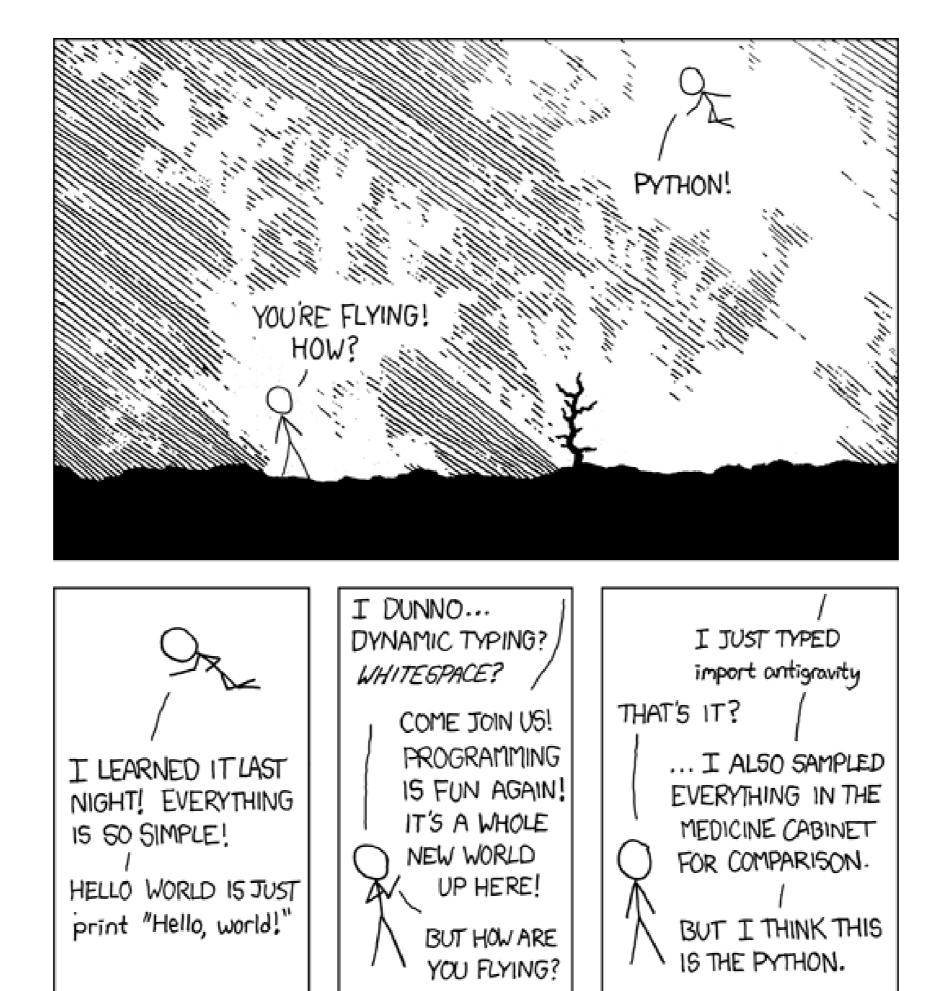
In []: print("Hello, World!")

3.3) Working with cells

- 1. Run the 1st cell (a = 0) below
- 2. Run the 3rd cell (print(a))
- 3. Run the 2nd cell (a = a + 1). That increases the value by 1. Repead as often as wanted.
- 4. Run the 3rd cell (print(a)) again

```
In [ ]: a = 0
In [ ]: a = a+1
In [ ]: print(a)
```

4) You are good to go!



["Python" by "Randall Munroe (XKCD)]