

# ΕΙΣΑΓΩΓΗ ΣΤΗ PYTHON

```
31 def __init__(self, path):
32     self.file = None
33     self.fingerprints = set()
34     self.logdups = True
35     self.debug = debug
36     self.logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
37     if path:
38         self.file = open(os.path.join(path, "requests"), "w")
39         self.file.seek(0)
40         self.fingerprints.update(s.request() for s in requests)
41
42 @classmethod
43 def from_settings(cls, settings):
44     debug = settings.getbool("SUPERLION_DEBUG")
45     return cls(job_dir(settings), debug)
46
47 def request_seen(self, request):
48     fp = self.request_fingerprint(request)
49     if fp in self.fingerprints:
50         return True
51     self.fingerprints.add(fp)
52     if self.file:
53         self.file.write(fp + os.linesep)
54
55 def request_fingerprint(self, request):
56     return request_fingerprint(request)
```

# Γιατί Python;

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- Είναι εύκολη
- Είναι διαδεδομένη
- Χρησιμοποιείται και στην αγορά εργασίας και σε ακαδημαϊκό επίπεδο
- Ιδανική για αρχάριους

Όποιος έχει ένα «γιατί», μπορεί να αντιμετωπίσει οποιοδήποτε «πώς»  
-Friedrich Nietzsche

# Εύκολη

---

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    printf("Hello, world!");
}
```

# C

```
#include <iostream.h>
int main()
{
    std::cout << "Hello, world! ";
    return 0;
}
```

# C++

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

# Java

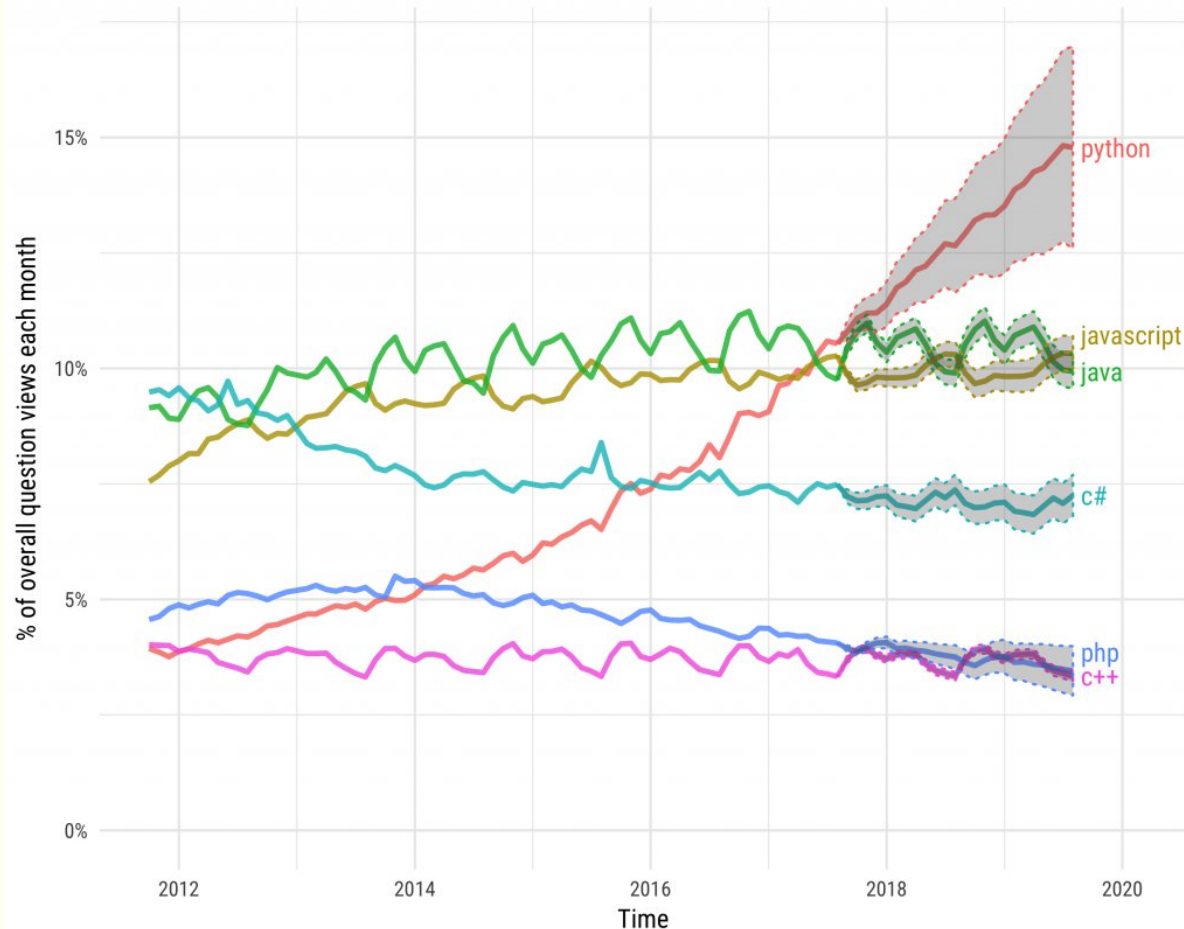
```
print "Hello, world!"
```

# Python

# Python's Growth

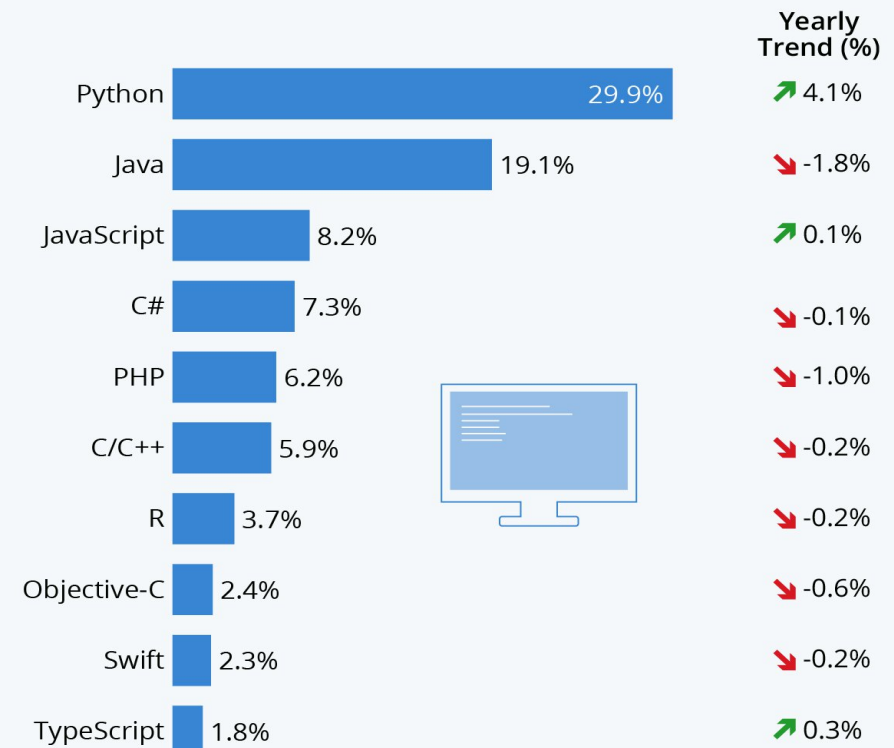
## Projections of future traffic for major programming languages

Future traffic is predicted with an STL model, along with an 80% prediction interval.



## Python Remains Most Popular Programming Language

Popularity of each programming language based on share of tutorial searches in Google



Yearly trend compares percent change from Feb 2019 to Feb 2020  
Sources: GitHub, Google Trends

# 1<sup>ο</sup> Πρόγραμμα

---

main.py

```
1 print("Hi, Stelios!")  
2
```



Shell

```
Hi, Stelios!  
> |
```

# ΣΥΝΤΑΚΤΙΚΟ - Syntax

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## Σωστό

```
main.py
1 print("Hi, Stelios!")
2
```

```
Shell
Hi, Stelios!
> |
```

## Λάθος

```
main.py
1 print("Hi, Stelios!")
2
```

```
Shell
File "<string>", line 1
    print("Hi, Stelios!")
    ^
IndentationError: unexpected indent
```

# Πράξεις - Operations

---

```
main.py
1 print(2+3)
2 print(3*2)
3 print(5-2)
4 print(12/4)
5 print(12%4)
6
```



```
Shell
5
6
3
3.0
0
>
```

# Σχόλια - Comments

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main.py

```
1 # This is a comment
```

```
2 print("Comment") # This is also a comment
```



# Μεταβλητές - Variables

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- Ακέραιοι αριθμοί - **integer** π.χ  $x = 2$
- Δεκαδικοί αριθμοί - **float** π.χ  $y = 3.4$
- Αλφαριθμητικά - **String** π.χ `name = 'Stelios'`
- Λογικές - **Boolean** π.χ `state = True` ή π.χ `state = False`

## Είσοδος από τον χρήστη – input()

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- `number1 = input('Enter 1st number: ')`
- `name = input('Enter your name: ')`
- `print(name)`
- `print(number)`



# ΑΣΚΗΣΕΙΣ

[github.com/Ασκήσεις\\_01\\_Εισαγωγή](https://github.com/Ασκήσεις_01_Εισαγωγή)