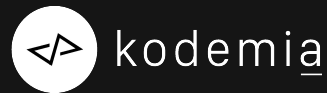


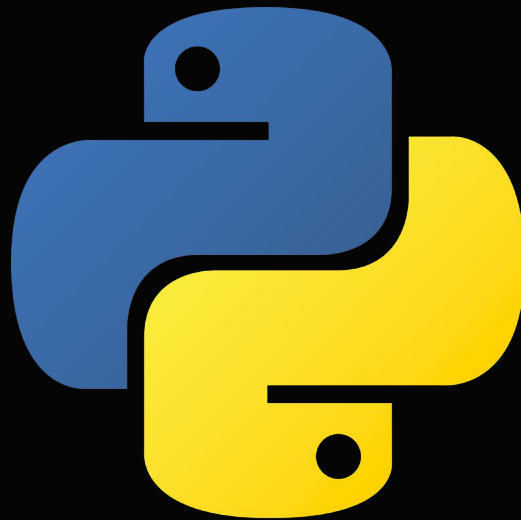
**Bienvenido  
Koder**

Arturo Téllez Cortés  
Sesión 13

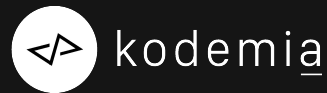
# Objetivo de la sesión



Usar paquetes, Ambientes  
virtuales y PIP



# Hoy veremos..



- Terminar con JSON
- Ejercicio de Módulos
- Ambientes Virtuales
- PIP

# Ejercicio 1

Crear un módulo con su nombre:

arturo

json.py

leer\_json()

escribir\_json()

string\_to\_dict()

math.py

pi

e

redondear()

truncar()

cielo()

## Ejercicio 2

**Crea un módulo que se llame hackerrank**

**Soluciona los cinco primeros ejercicios**

**Crea una función que reciba los datos con un formato parecido al del hackerrank**

**Si funcionan bien todas tus funciones guarda cada una de ellas en un archivo extensión .py dentro de la carpeta hackerrank**

**En una archivo main.py llama a las funciones y comprueba su funcionamiento**

# Ambientes Virtuales



Se crea un ambiente de python con módulos específicos. Se puede especificar las versiones

## Instalación

```
$sudo apt install python3-venv
```

```
$sudo apt update
```

```
$sudo apt install python3-pip  
$python3 -m pip install --user  
virtualenv (linux, mac)
```

```
$py -m pip install --user virtualenv  
(Windows)
```

## Crear ambiente virtual

```
$python3 -m venv virtual_env  
source virtual_env/bin/activate  
deactivate
```

<https://docs.python.org/es/3/tutorial/venv.html>

# PIP



Manejador de paquetes de  
python

<https://docs.python.org/es/3/installing/index.html>

# Instalando Django, Flask

## Writing your first Django app, part 1

Let's learn by example.

Throughout this tutorial, we'll walk you through the creation of a basic poll application.

It'll consist of two parts:

- A public site that lets people view polls and vote in them.
- An admin site that lets you add, change, and delete polls.

We'll assume you have **Django installed** already. You can tell Django is installed and which version by running the following command in a shell prompt (indicated by the \$ prefix):

```
$ python -m django --version
```

If Django is installed, you should see the version of your installation. If it isn't, you'll get an error telling "No module named django".

This tutorial is written for Django 3.2, which supports Python 3.6 and later. If the Django version doesn't match, you can refer to the tutorial for your version of Django by using the version switcher at the bottom right corner of this page, or update Django to the newest version. If you're using an older version of Python, check [What Python version can I use with Django?](#) to find a compatible version of Django.

See [How to install Django](#) for advice on how to remove older versions of Django and install a newer one.

<https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/3.2/intro/tutorial01/>

## Quickstart

Eager to get started? This page gives a good introduction to Flask. It assumes you already have Flask installed. If you do not, head over to the [Installation](#) section.

## A Minimal Application

A minimal Flask application looks something like this:

```
from flask import Flask
app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route('/')
def hello_world():
    return 'Hello, World!'
```

<https://flask.palletsprojects.com/en/1.1.x/quickstart/>



# Instalando Requests

## Quickstart

Eager to get started? This page gives a good introduction in how to get started with Requests.

First, make sure that:

- Requests is [installed](#)
- Requests is [up-to-date](#)

Let's get started with some simple examples.

## Make a Request

Making a request with Requests is very simple.

Begin by importing the Requests module:

```
>>> import requests
```

Now, let's try to get a webpage. For this example, let's get GitHub's public timeline:

```
>>> r = requests.get('https://api.github.com/events')
```


<https://docs.python-requests.org/en/master/user/quickstart/>

# Gracias a todos!

Impartido por Arturo Téllez

Sesión 13 Python

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