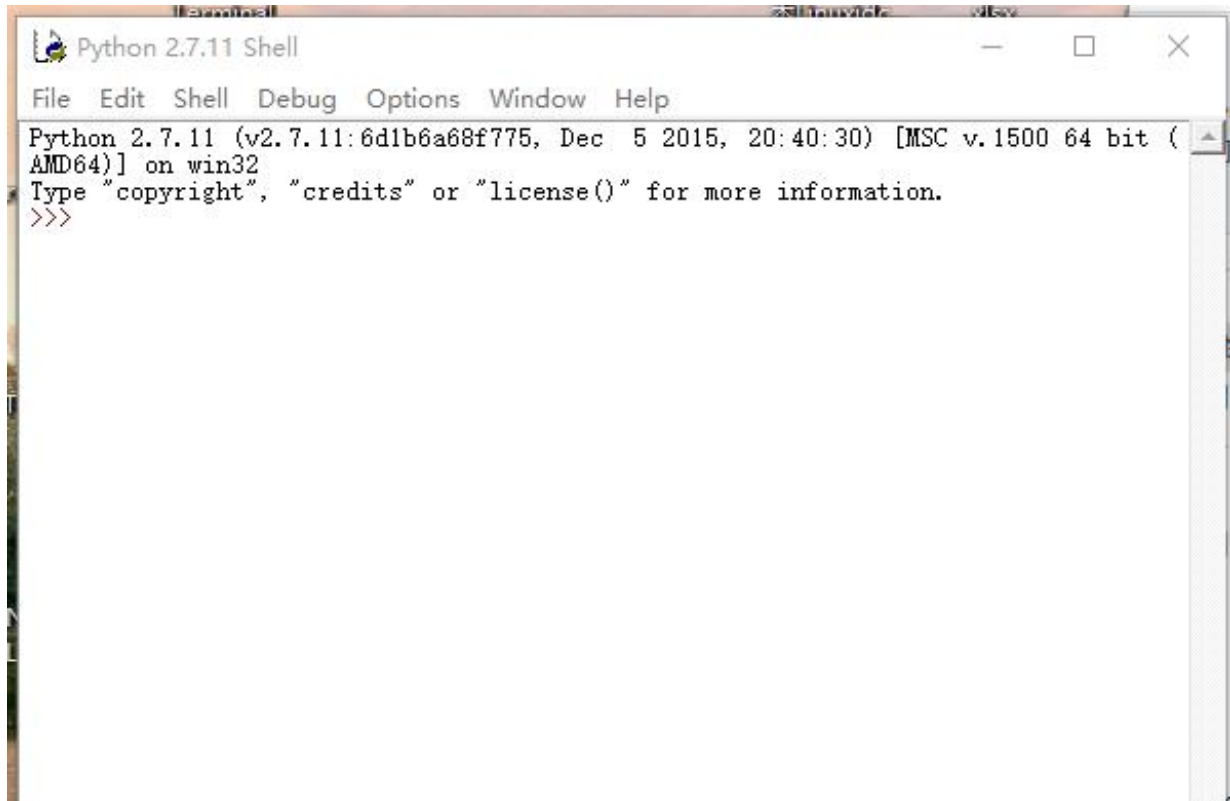


- python 打开界面



界面

- 设置工作目录

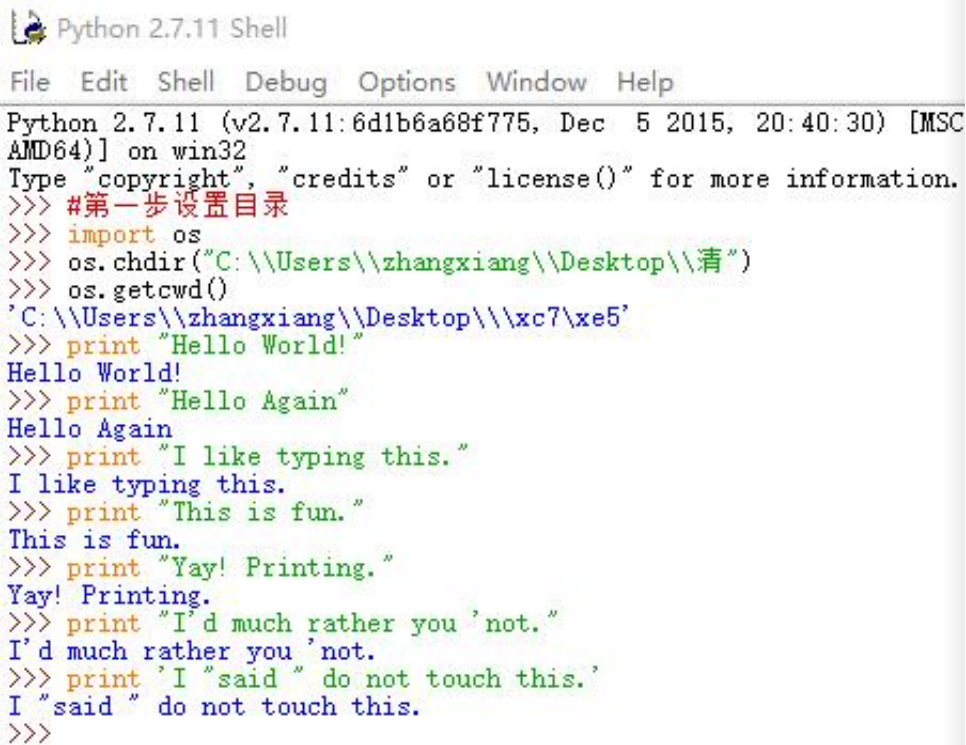
```
>>> #第一步设置目录
>>> import os
>>> os.chdir("C:\\Users\\zhangxiang\\Desktop\\清")
>>> os.getcwd()
'C:\\Users\\zhangxiang\\Desktop\\\\xc7\\xe5'
```

注意观察上面的代码结果，中文的自动转为其他的编码格式，所以目录中最好不要带中文的。

- 代码编写

以习题一为例

方法一：在命令行中写

A screenshot of a Python 2.7.11 Shell window. The title bar says "Python 2.7.11 Shell". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "Shell", "Debug", "Options", "Window", and "Help". The main text area shows the following code and output:

```
Python 2.7.11 (v2.7.11:6d1b6a68f775, Dec 5 2015, 20:40:30) [MSC
AMD64] on win32
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> #第一步设置目录
>>> import os
>>> os.chdir("C:\\Users\\zhangxiang\\Desktop\\清")
>>> os.getcwd()
'C:\\Users\\zhangxiang\\Desktop\\\\xc7\\xe5'
>>> print "Hello World!"
Hello World!
>>> print "Hello Again"
Hello Again
>>> print "I like typing this."
I like typing this.
>>> print "This is fun."
This is fun.
>>> print "Yay! Printing."
Yay! Printing.
>>> print "I'd much rather you 'not.'"
I'd much rather you 'not.
>>> print 'I "said " do not touch this.'
I "said " do not touch this.
>>>
```

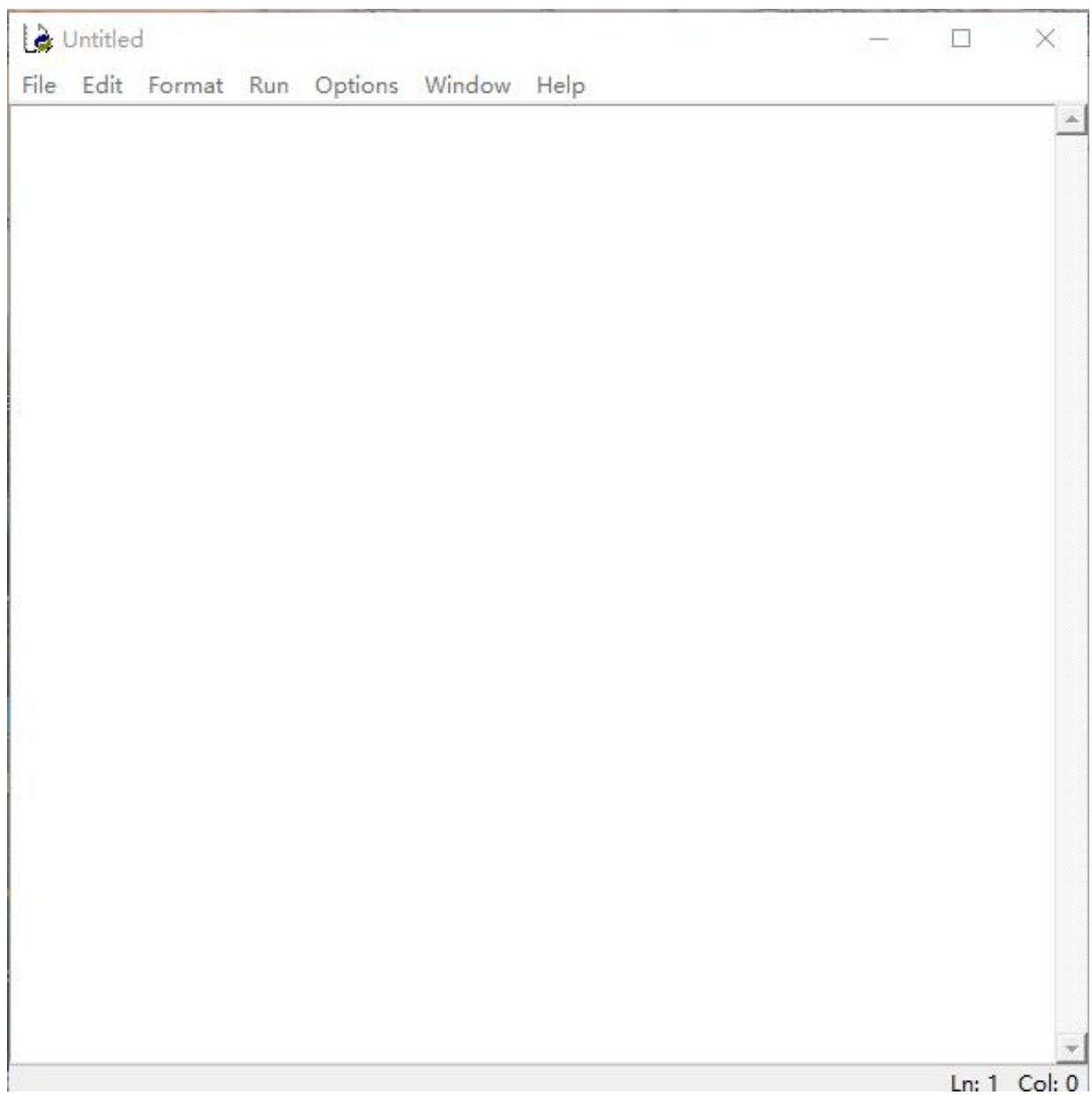
这是在命令行中写的

方法二：写脚本文件

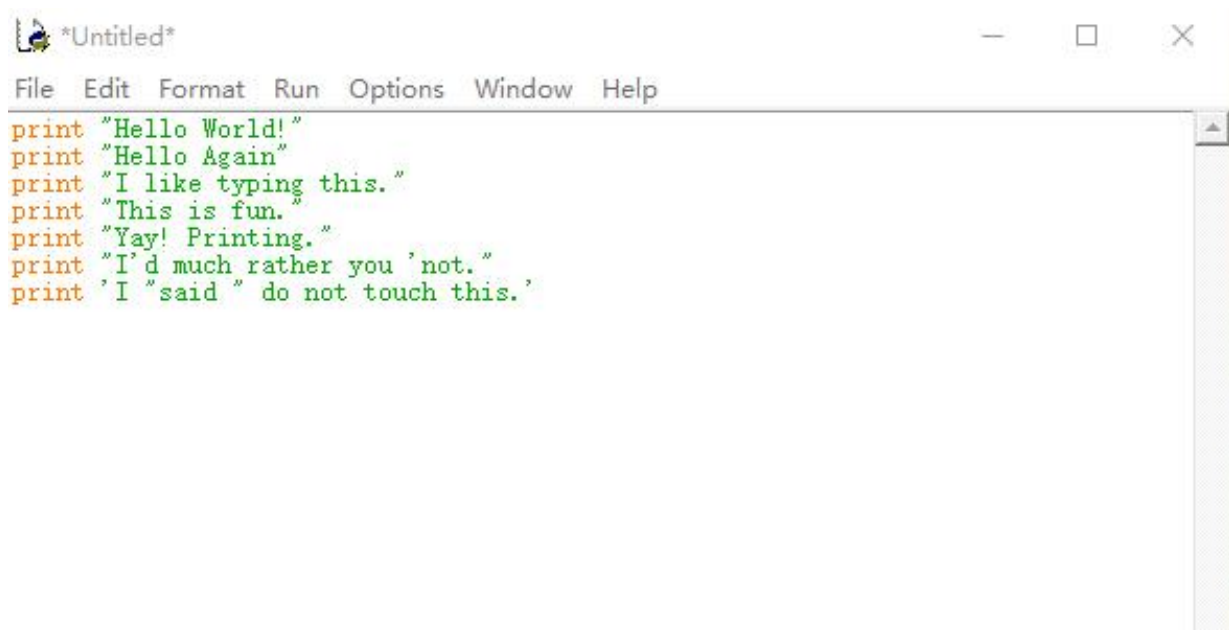
1、新建脚本

File —> New File

便建了一个新的脚本。如下图



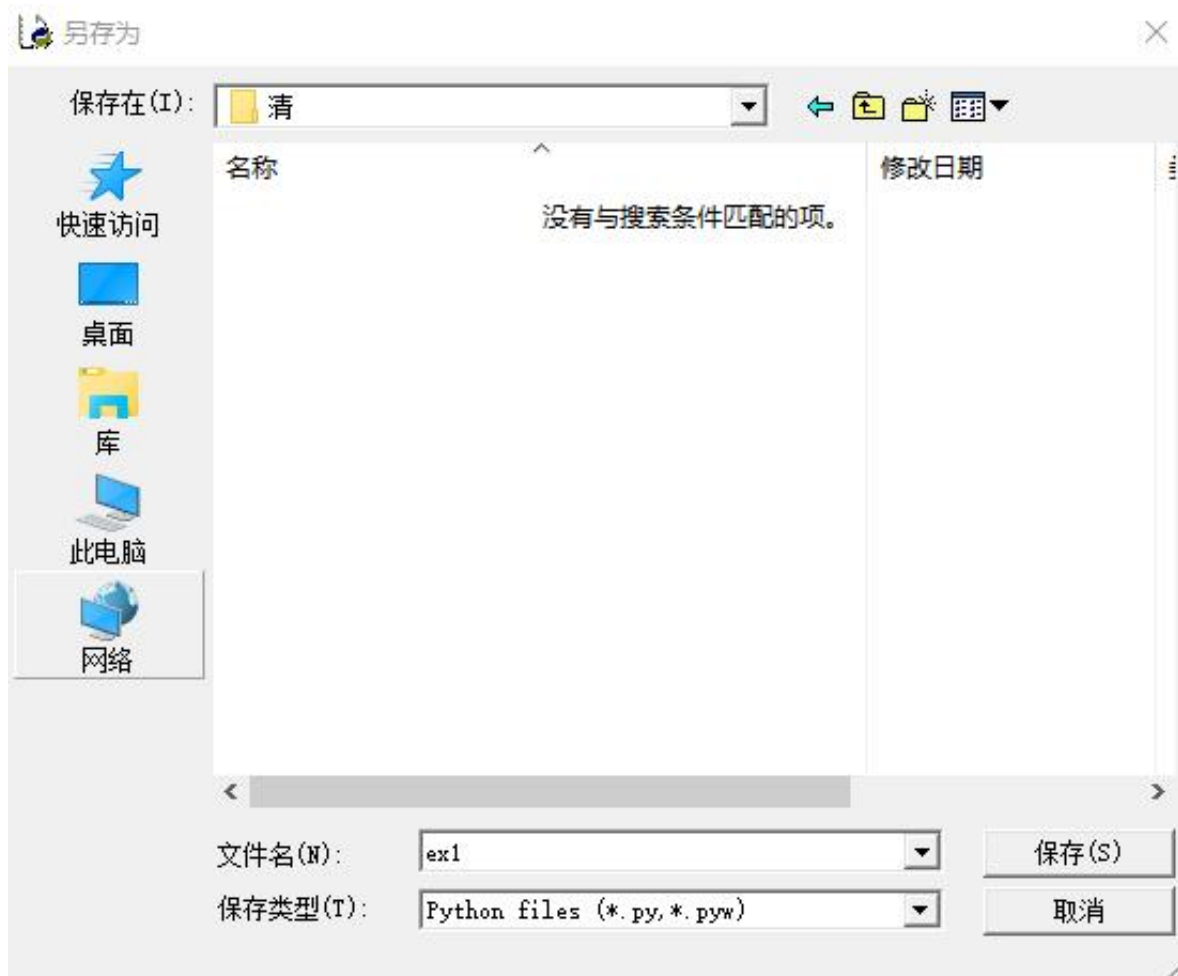
下面在里面写入代码：



好了，下面保存这个脚本

File → Save

保存到工作目录下，命令ex1.py



下面到命令行中调用这个脚本文件

```
>>>
>>>
>>> #查看工作目录
>>> os.getcwd()
'C:\\Users\\zhangxiang\\Desktop\\\\xc7\\xe5'
>>> #没错，是这个工作目录
>>> #导入ex1
>>> import ex1
Hello World!
Hello Again
I like typing this.
This is fun.
Yay! Printing.
I'd much rather you 'not.
I "said " do not touch this.
\\>
```