



Programming with Python

Introduction



History of Python*

- Developed by Guido van Rossum in Amsterdam in the early 1990s.
- Object-oriented and modular from the start
- 1994: Supplemented by functional concepts (lambda)
- 2000: Complemented by garbage collection and Unicode
- Current version: Python 3 (Python 3.10...)

* Tribute to the British comedy group *Monty Python*



What can Python do?

Python is used

- to create prototypes or scripts
- on the Server (server side of the web application)
- to read or write data (Files or Databases)
- to solve mathematical problems (statistics, data analysis, visualization, games,...)
- ...



Benefits of Python

- Python works on various platforms (Windows, Mac, Linus, Raspberry Pi, ...)
- Python has a simple syntax and is therefore easy to learn
- Python programs come with little overhead
- Python can be used procedurally, functionally or object-oriented



Your First Python Program

Python can be run directly from the console

```
C:\>"Program Files\Python\python.exe"
```

```
>>> print("Hello World!")
```

```
Hello World!
```

```
>>> 3*4+16-9
```

```
19
```

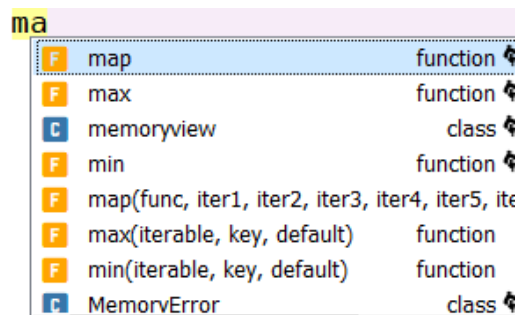
```
>>>
```

```
C:\>"Program Files\Python\python.exe"  
Python 3.6.5 (v3.6.5:f59c0932b4, Mar 28 2018, 17:00:18)  
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more  
>>> print("Hello World!")  
Hello World!  
>>> 3*4+16-9  
19  
>>>
```

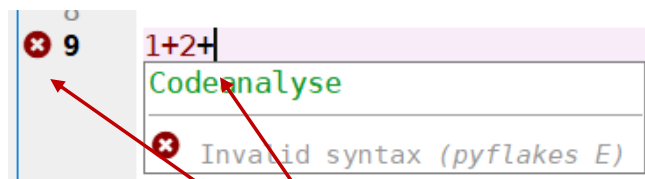


Programming environment

Programming is more convenient with support for a programming environment that knows the commands and displays typos.



All commands starting with "ma" are displayed



Errors are displayed



Spyder Programming Environment

The screenshot displays the Spyder Python IDE interface. The main window title is "Spyder (Python 3.7)". The menu bar includes "Datei", "Bearbeiten", "Suchen", "Quellcode", "Ausführen", "Debug", "Konsolen", "Projekte", "Werkzeuge", "Ansicht", and "Hilfe". The toolbar contains various icons for file operations, execution, and debugging. The current project path is "C:\Temp\PythonBsp\ITEinfuehrung".

The code editor shows the following Python code:

```
1 # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
2
3 a = 1+2
4
5 b = 3+4
6
7 |
```

The Variable Manager on the right displays the following table:

Name	Typ	Größe	Wert
a	int	1	3
b	int	1	7

The console shows the following output:

```
Information.
IPython 7.12.0 -- An enhanced Interactive Python.

In [1]: runfile('C:/Temp/PythonBsp/ITEinfuehrung/
unbenannt0.py', wdir='C:/Temp/PythonBsp/
ITEinfuehrung')

In [2]:
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates: "Kite: ready (no index)", "conda: base (Python 3.7.6)", "Line 7, Col 1", "UTF-8", "CRLF", "RW", and "Mem 55%".



Miniconda / Anaconda / Spyder



Data science technology for
human sensemaking.

A movement that brings together millions of data science practitioners, data-driven enterprises, and the open source community.



Installation

The screenshot shows the navigation menu of the conda documentation website. At the top, there is a green header with the conda logo and the word 'conda' in white, with 'latest' below it. A search bar labeled 'Search docs' is positioned below the header. The main menu is a light gray vertical list with the following items: 'Conda', 'Conda-build', 'Miniconda' (which is expanded to show a sub-menu), 'System requirements', 'Latest Miniconda Installer Links', 'Windows installers', 'macOS installers', 'Linux installers', 'Installing', 'Other resources', and 'Help and support'.

[Docs](#) » [Miniconda](#)

[Edit on GitHub](#)

Miniconda

Miniconda is a free minimal installer for conda. It is a small, bootstrap version of Anaconda that includes only conda, Python, the packages they depend on, and a small number of other useful packages, including pip, zlib and a few others. Use the `conda install` command to install 720+ additional conda packages from the Anaconda repository.

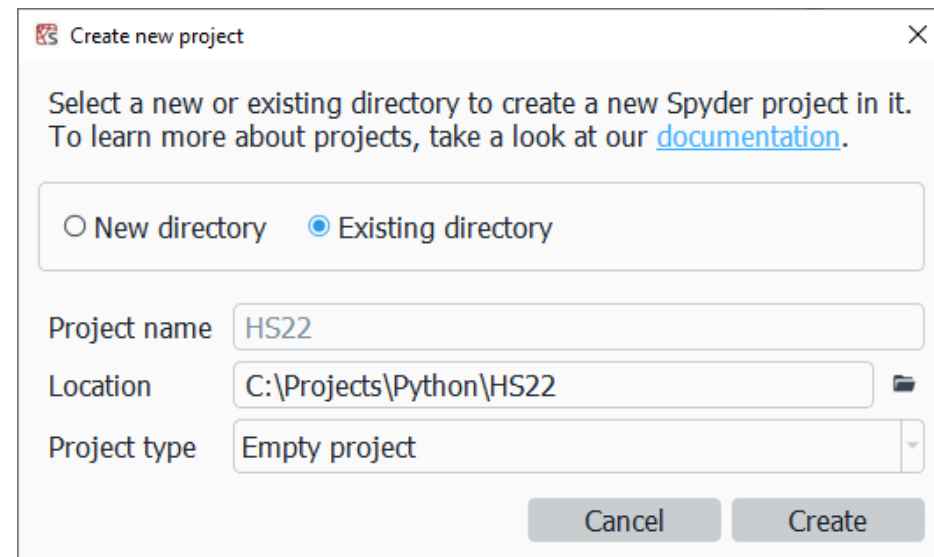
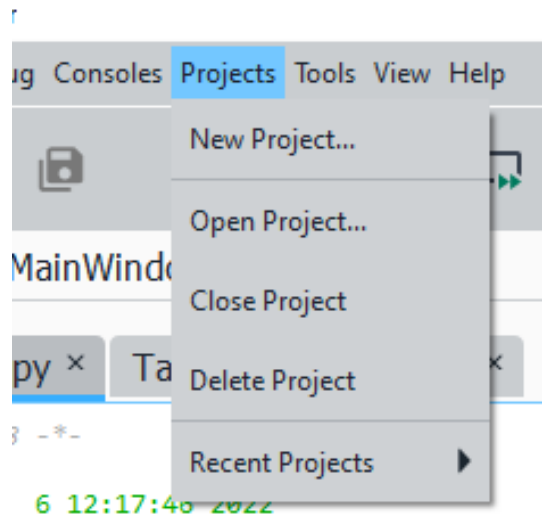
[See if Miniconda is right for you.](#)

System requirements

- License: Free use and redistribution under the terms of the [EULA for Miniconda](#).
- Operating system: Windows 8 or newer, 64-bit macOS 10.13+, or Linux, including Ubuntu, RedHat, CentOS 7+, and others.
- If your operating system is older than what is currently supported, you can find older



Create a new Python project





Start Python Interpreter

The screenshot displays the Spyder Python IDE interface. The main editor window shows a Python script named `temp.py` with the following code:

```
1 # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
2 """
3 Spyder Editor
4 This is a temporary script file.
5 """
6
7
8 x = 5
9 y = 2.3
10 z = [1,2,3]
11
12 print("z=", z)
13
14
15
16
17
```

The Variable Explorer panel on the right shows the state of the script's variables:

Nam	Type	Size	Value
x	int	1	5
y	float	1	2.3
z	list	3	[1, 2, 3]

The Console panel at the bottom shows the execution output:

```
In [1]: runfile('C:/Users/aeb1/.spyder-
py3/temp.py', wdir='C:/Users/
aeb1/.spyder-py3')
z= [1, 2, 3]
```



Console / Variable Explorer

The screenshot displays the Spyder IDE interface. On the left, a code editor shows a Python script named 'temp.py' with the following content:

```
1 # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-  
2 """  
3 Spyder Editor  
4 This is a temporary script file.  
5 """  
6  
7  
8 x = 5  
9 y = 2.3  
10 z = [1,2,3]  
11  
12 print("z=", z)  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17
```

On the right, the Variable Explorer panel shows the state of variables after execution:

Nam	Type	Size	Value
x	int	1	5
y	float	1	2.3
z	list	3	[1, 2, 3]

Below the Variable Explorer is the Console panel, which shows the execution output:

```
In [1]: runfile('C:/Users/aeb1/.spyder-  
py3/temp.py', wdir='C:/Users/  
aeb1/.spyder-py3')  
z= [1, 2, 3]
```

Two blue arrows point from the top right towards the Variable Explorer and Console panels, indicating the focus of the slide.