



上海外国语大学
SHANGHAI INTERNATIONAL STUDIES UNIVERSITY

New Media Data Analytics and Application

Lecture 2: Python Programming

Ting Wang

- Installation
- Grammar
- Functions
- Debugging





to build an environment for running python

Installation



Guido van Rossum



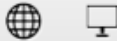







The Birth of Python

Python is a widely used high-level, general-purpose, interpreted, dynamic programming language designed by Guido van Rossum in 1991.

























IEEE Spectrum

<http://spectrum.ieee.org/computing/software/the-2016-top-programming-languages>

Language Rank	Types	Spectrum Ranking
1. C		100.0
2. Java		98.1
3. Python		98.0
4. C++		95.9
5. R		87.9
6. C#		86.7
7. PHP		82.8
8. JavaScript		82.2
9. Ruby		74.5
10. Go		71.9























IEEE Spectrum

<https://spectrum.ieee.org/computing/software/the-2017-top-programming-languages>

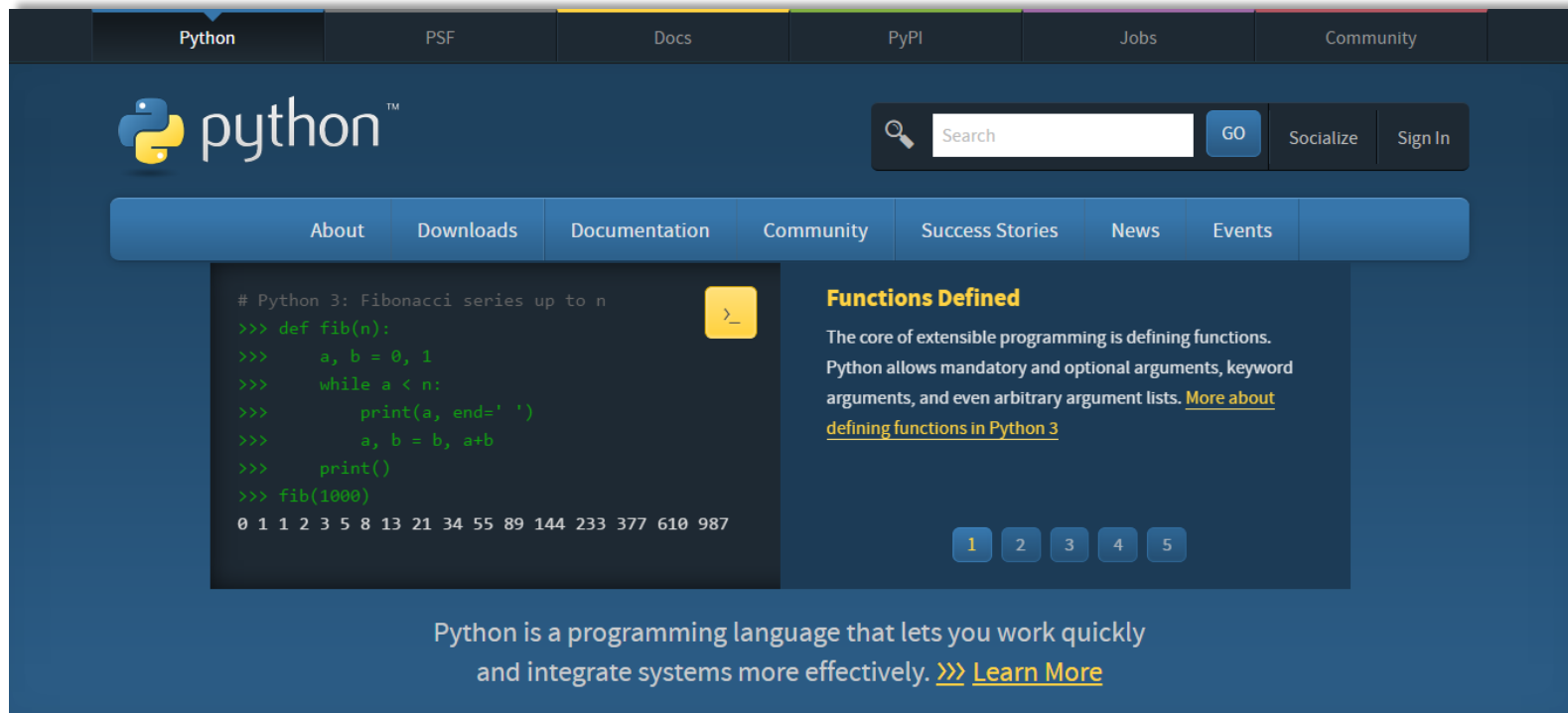
Language Rank	Types	Spectrum Ranking
1. Python	 	100.0
2. C	  	99.7
3. Java	  	99.5
4. C++	  	97.1
5. C#	  	87.7
6. R		87.7
7. JavaScript	 	85.6
8. PHP		81.2
9. Go	 	75.1
10. Swift	 	73.7

IEEE Spectrum

<https://spectrum.ieee.org/at-work/innovation/the-2018-top-programming-languages>

Language Rank	Types	Spectrum Ranking
1. Python	  	100.0
2. C++	  	99.7
3. Java	  	97.5
4. C	  	96.7
5. C#	  	89.4
6. PHP		84.9
7. R		82.9
8. JavaScript	 	82.6
9. Go	 	76.4
10. Assembly		74.1

Official Website of Python (<https://www.python.org/>)



The screenshot shows the Python.org website with a dark blue header and navigation bar. The main content area features a code editor with a Python 3 Fibonacci function example and its output. To the right, there is a section titled "Functions Defined" with a brief description and a link to "More about defining functions in Python 3". At the bottom, a promotional message states: "Python is a programming language that lets you work quickly and integrate systems more effectively. >>> [Learn More](#)".

```
# Python 3: Fibonacci series up to n
>>> def fib(n):
>>>     a, b = 0, 1
>>>     while a < n:
>>>         print(a, end=' ')
>>>         a, b = b, a+b
>>>     print()
>>> fib(1000)
0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 55 89 144 233 377 610 987
```

Functions Defined

The core of extensible programming is defining functions. Python allows mandatory and optional arguments, keyword arguments, and even arbitrary argument lists. [More about defining functions in Python 3](#)

1 2 3 4 5

Python is a programming language that lets you work quickly and integrate systems more effectively. >>> [Learn More](#)

Python 2.X or 3.X?

Python 2.x is legacy, Python 3.x is the present and future of the language

Python 2.x is old, but mature;

Python 3.x is new, but slow.

Download the latest version for Windows

Download Python 3.5.2

Download Python 2.7.12

<https://wiki.python.org/moin/Python2orPython3>



Download the Installation Package

<https://www.python.org/downloads/>

Python Releases for Windows

- [Latest Python 2 Release - Python 2.7.12](#)
- [Latest Python 3 Release - Python 3.5.2](#)

Python Releases for Mac OS X

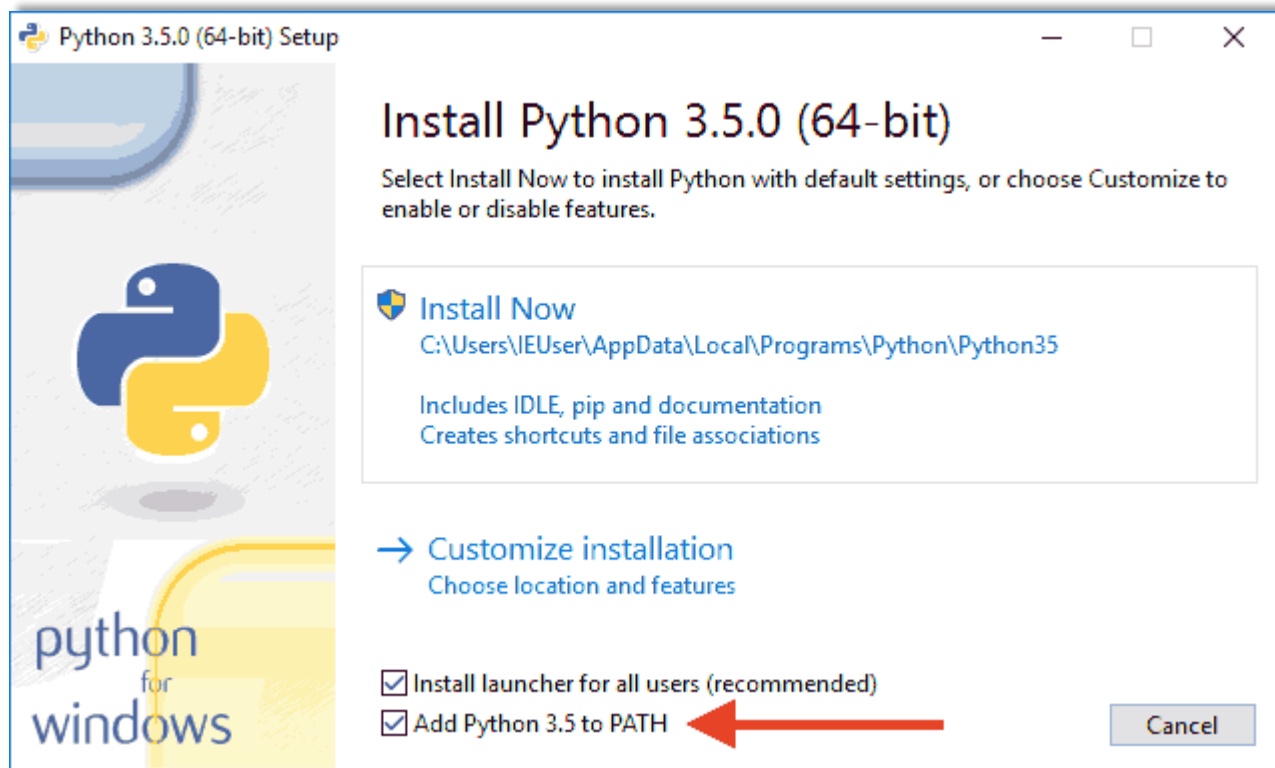
- [Latest Python 2 Release - Python 2.7.12](#)
- [Latest Python 3 Release - Python 3.5.2](#)

Python Source Releases

- [Latest Python 2 Release - Python 2.7.12](#)
- [Latest Python 3 Release - Python 3.5.2](#)



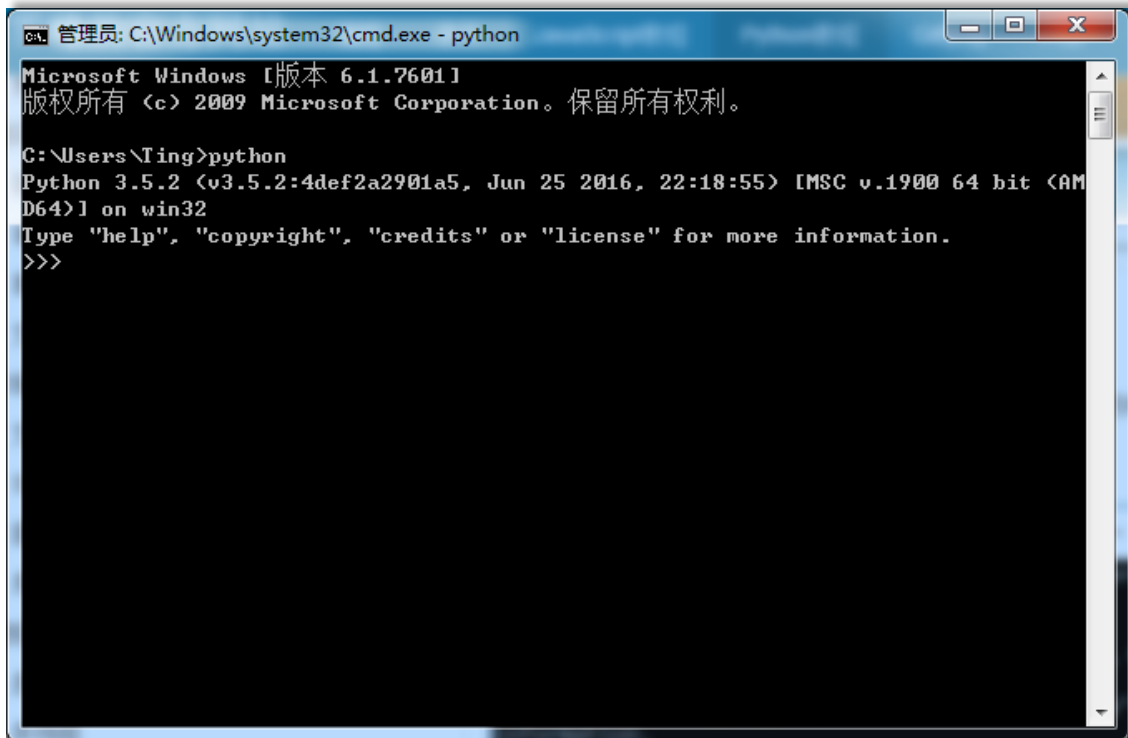
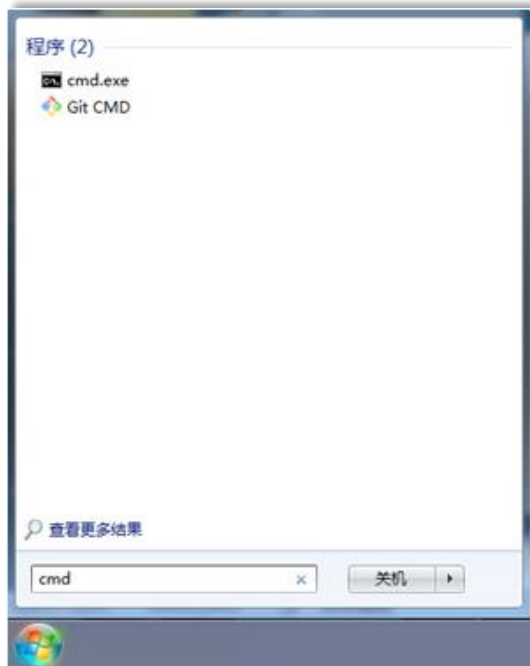
Next Step



Installation

Success !

Start menu:



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - python
Microsoft Windows [版本 6.1.7601]
版权所有 (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation。保留所有权利。

C:\Users\Ting>python
Python 3.5.2 (v3.5.2:4def2a2901a5, Jun 25 2016, 22:18:55) [MSC v.1900 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>>
```



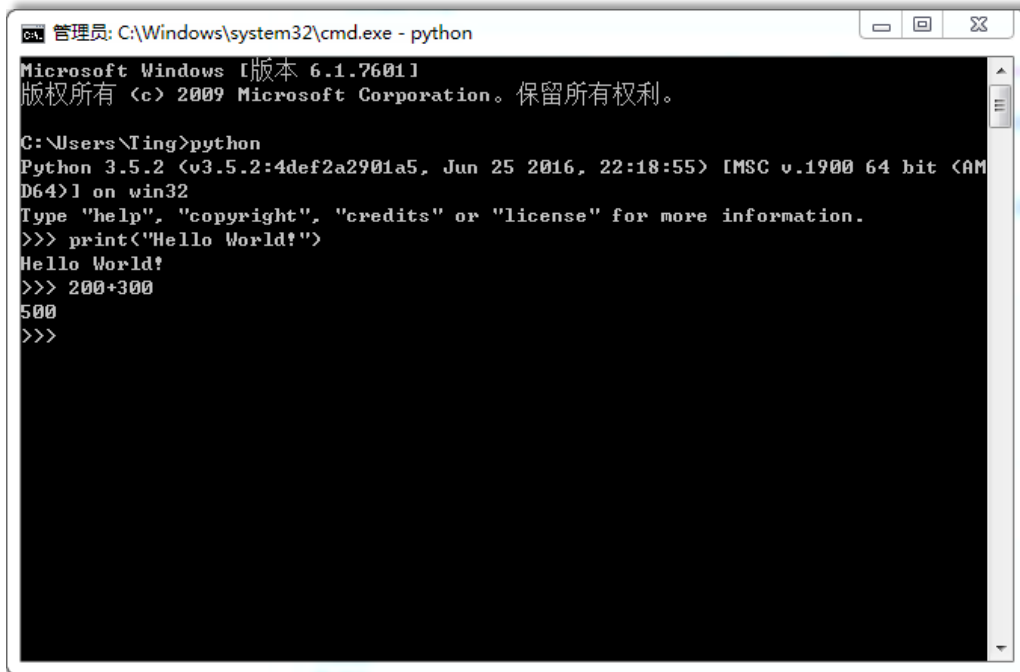
Installation

A Python logo sticker, consisting of a blue 'P' and a yellow 'Y', is placed on a laptop keyboard. In the background, a laptop screen displays green code on a dark background, likely a terminal window. A semi-transparent teal box with a white border is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing the text 'EXAMPLE 1: Hello World!'.

**EXAMPLE 1:
Hello World!**



Example 1: Hello World, Python with CMD



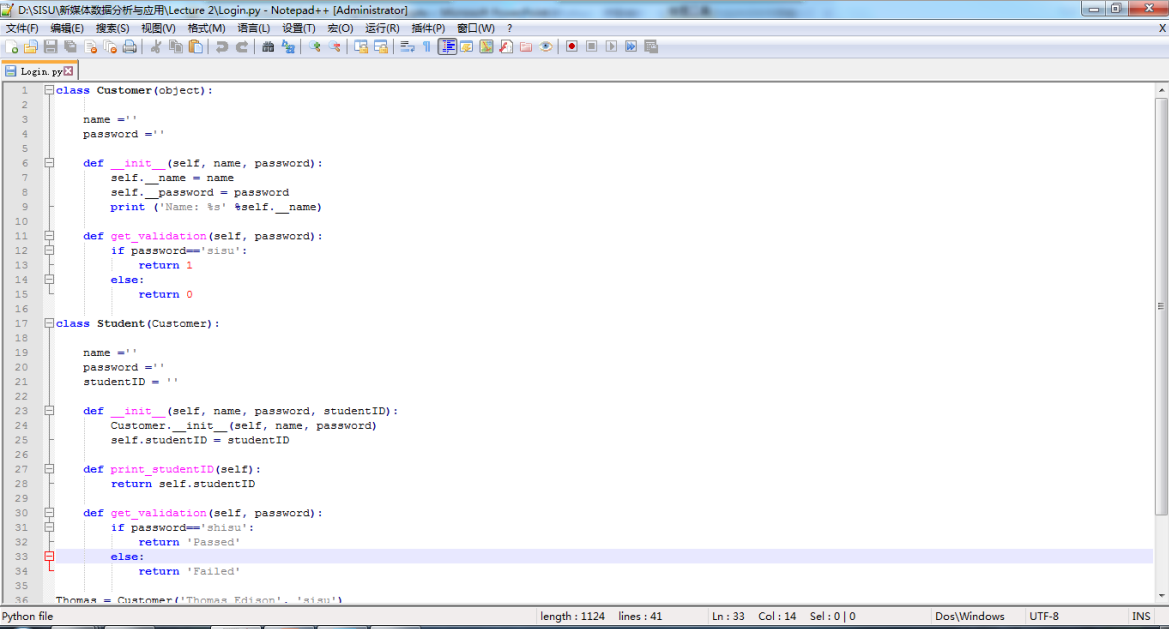
```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - python
Microsoft Windows [版本 6.1.7601]
版权所有 (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation。保留所有权利。

C:\Users\Ting>python
Python 3.5.2 (v3.5.2:4def2a2901a5, Jun 25 2016, 22:18:55) [MSC v.1900 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> print("Hello World!")
Hello World!
>>> 200+300
500
>>>
```

IDE, Integrated Development Environment

集成开发环境

1. Notepad++



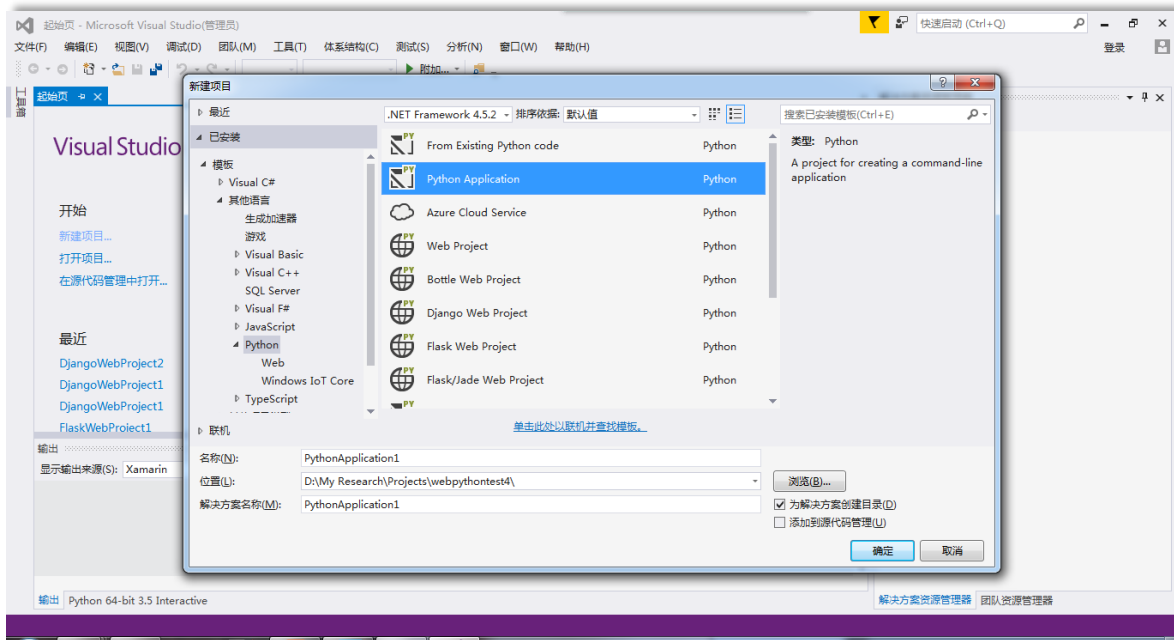
```
D:\SISU新媒体数据分析与应用\Lecture 2>Login.py - Notepad++ [Administrator]
文件(F)  编辑(E)  搜索(S)  视图(V)  格式(M)  语言(L)  设置(O)  运行(R)  插件(P)  窗口(W)  ?
D:\SISU新媒体数据分析与应用\Lecture 2>Login.py
class Customer(object):
    name = ''
    password = ''
    def __init__(self, name, password):
        self.__name = name
        self.__password = password
        print('Name: %s' %self.__name)
    def get_validation(self, password):
        if password=='sisiu':
            return 1
        else:
            return 0
class Student(Customer):
    name = ''
    password = ''
    studentID = ''
    def __init__(self, name, password, studentID):
        Customer.__init__(self, name, password)
        self.studentID = studentID
    def print_studentID(self):
        return self.studentID
    def get_validation(self, password):
        if password=='shisu':
            return 'Passed'
        else:
            return 'Failed'
Thomas = Customer('Thomas Edison', 'sisiu')
```

Python file length: 1124 lines: 41 Ln: 33 Col: 14 Sel: 0 | 0 Dos\Windows UTF-8 INS



IDE

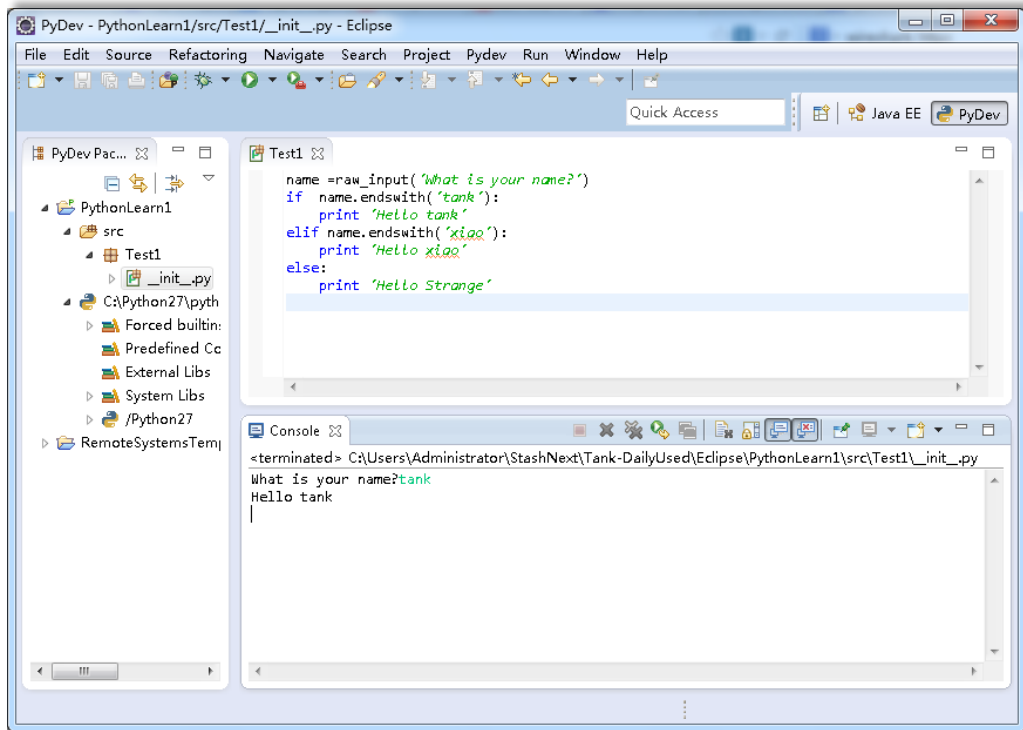
2. Visual Studio 2015



IDE

3. Eclipse + pydev

<http://pydev.org/>



<http://www.cnblogs.com/Bonker/p/3584707.html>



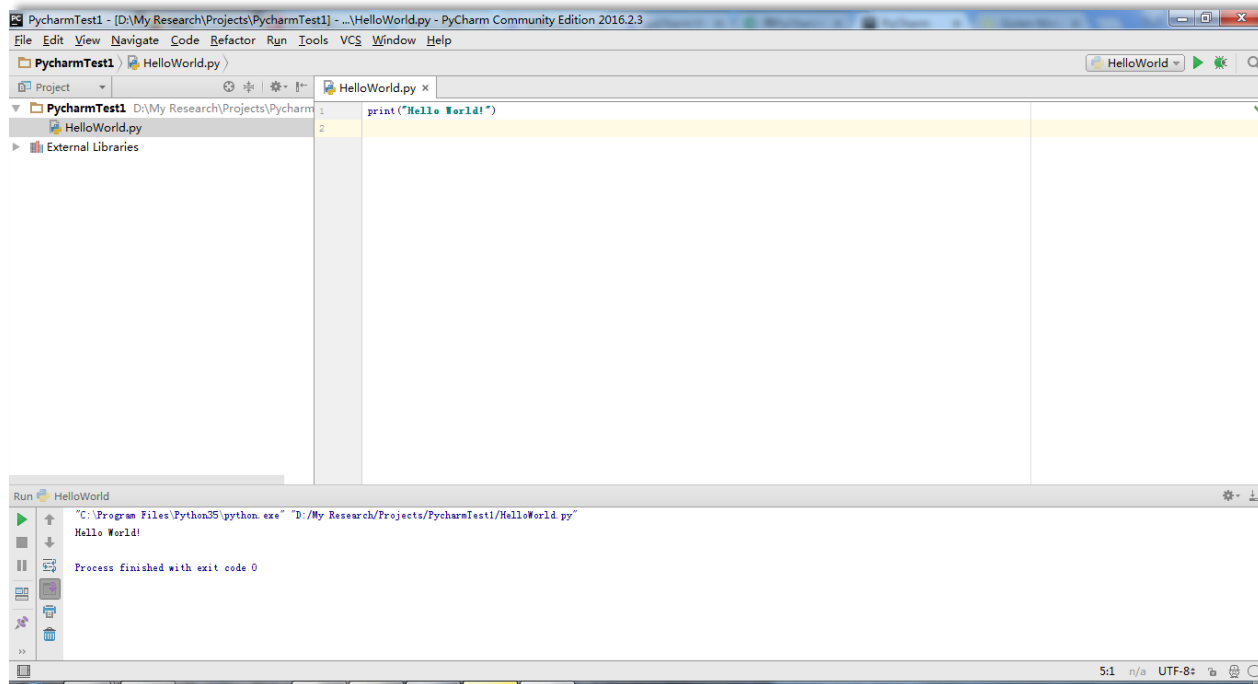
Installation

IDE

4. PyCharm

Professional Version
Community Version

Community
is free!



<http://www.jetbrains.com/pycharm/>



Installation on Other Operation Systems

<https://www.python.org/download/other/>

- IBM AS/400 (OS/400)
- BeOS
- MS-DOS
- IBM OS/2
- IBM OS/390
- Series 60
- Oracle Solaris
- HP-UX





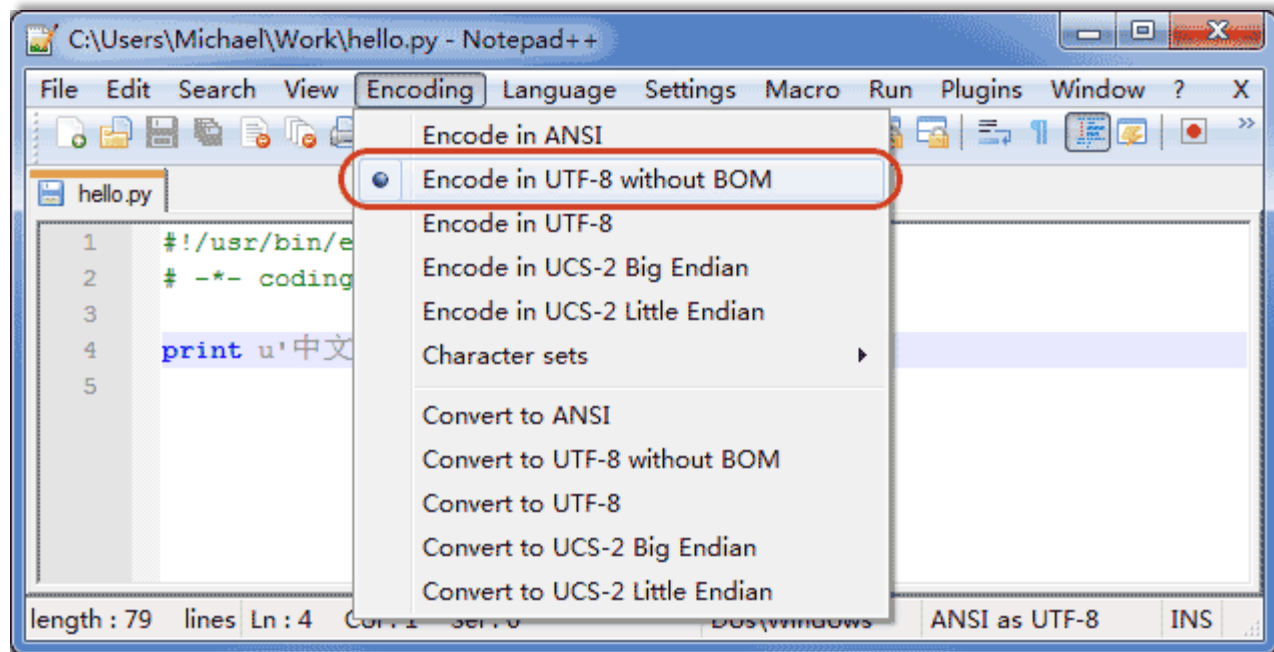
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how to use python

Grammar

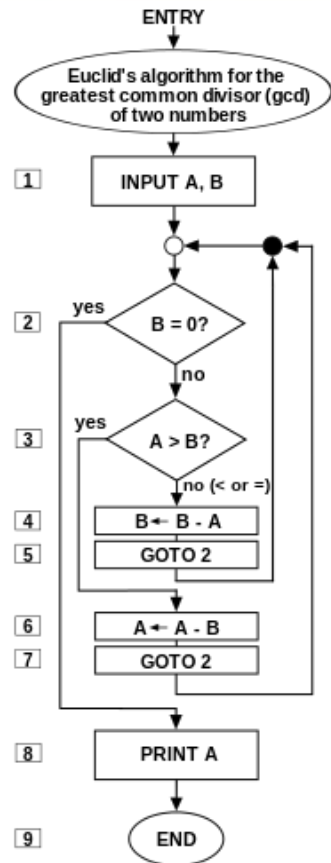
Character Encoding 字符编码

- Make sure that the encode is in UTF-8



Algorithm 算法

a self-contained step-by-step set of operations



Variables 变量

a **storage location** paired with an associated symbolic **name** (an identifier), which contains some known or unknown quantity of information referred to as a **value**.

```
>>>x=2  
>>>name="Thomas"
```

Case sensitive 大小写敏感 in python

```
>>> x=2  
>>> X=3
```

They are different variables!

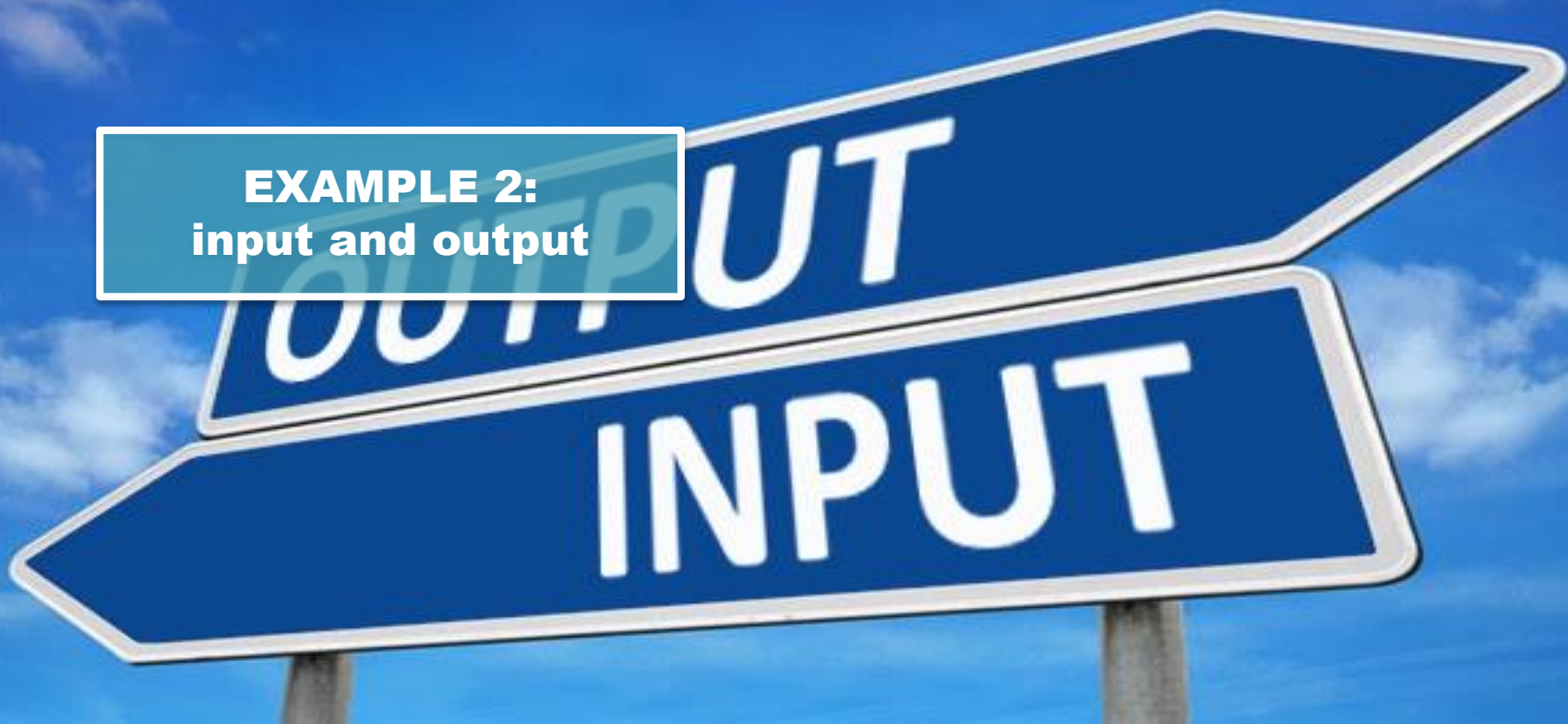


Input and output 输入和输出

- input()
- print()



**EXAMPLE 2:
input and output**



Example 2: Hello 谁谁谁!

```
>>>name=input("What is your name?")  
>>>print("Hello "+name+"!")
```



Data Structure of Variables 变量的数据结构

#	Type	#	Type
1	Number 数字	5	List 列表
2	Bool布尔逻辑	6	Tuple 元组
3	None 空值	7	Dict 字典
4	String 字符串	8	Datetime 日期

Reference: <http://www.cnblogs.com/linjiqin/p/3608541.html>



Number, bool, none 数字, 布尔, 空

Type_EN	Type_CN	Human_words	Example
integer	整型	整数	x=1
float	浮点型	小数	y=1.0
bool	布尔值 True, False, and, or, not	对错, 与或非	print(x>y) print(x==y) print(not(x>y))
none	空值	二胎还没怀上, 先把 名字给取了, 占位	x=None print(x)

EXAMPLE 3:
number, bool, none



Operator Precedence

运算符	描述
lambda	Lambda表达式
or	布尔“或”
and	布尔“与”
not x	布尔“非”
in, not in	成员测试
is, is not	同一性测试
<, <=, >, >=, !=, ==	比较
	按位或
^	按位异或
&	按位与
<<, >>	移位
+, -	加法与减法

Low

Low

High



High

运算符	描述
*, /, %	乘法、除法与取余
+x, -x	正负号
~x	按位翻转
**	指数
x.attribute	属性参考
x[index]	下标
x[index:index]	寻址段
f(arguments...)	函数调用
(expression,...)	绑定或元组显示
[expression,...]	列表显示
{key:datum,...}	字典显示
'expression,...'	字符串转换

String 字符串

– Convert
强制转化

– ESC
转义字符

- %d 整数
- %f 浮点数
- %s 字符串

```
def AddNumber(a, b):  
    return int(a)+int(b)
```

```
def AddString(a, b):  
    return a+b
```

```
InputOne=input("please input the first number: ")  
InputTwo=input("please input the second number: ")  
print("AddNumber: "+str(AddNumber(InputOne, InputTwo)))  
print("AddString: "+AddString(InputOne, InputTwo))
```

```
( another style of Example 2):  
>>>name=input("What is your name?")  
>>>print("Hello, %s !" %name)
```



Start from 0!

List 列表, 数组

```
>>>classmates = ['Michael', 'Bob', 'Tracy']
>>> classmates[0]
'Michael'
>>> classmates[1]
'Bob'
>>> classmates[2]
'Tracy'
>>> classmates[3]
```

```
Traceback (most recent call
last): File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
IndexError: list index out of range
```

Use []!

Tuple 元组

A list where values CANNOT be changed.

```
>>> classmates = ('Michael', 'Bob', 'Tracy')
```

Use ()!



dict 字典

```
d = {'key1':value1, 'key2':value2}
```

```
>>> d = {'Michael': 95, 'Bob': 75, 'Tracy': 85}
```

```
>>> d['Michael']
```

```
95
```

Use {}!

set 集合

```
s = set([key1, key2, key3])
```

- Repetitions will be discarded
- No value, only key
- Actually, set is a function

```
>>> s = set([1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3])
```

```
>>> s
```

```
{1, 2, 3}
```



Datetime 时间

```
>>>import datetime
>>>print(datetime.datetime.now())
>>> dt = datetime.datetime (2018, 3, 5, 15, 30) # 用指定日期时间创建datetime
>>> print(dt)
2018-03-05 15:30:00
```

Note:

1. “datetime” is a module. It should be imported before it is employed.
2. Python has many modules for different usages. Moreover, there are also a great number of **third-party modules**, which can be installed by Python command “pip”.



Conditional Statement 条件判断

if <condition 1>:

<statement1>

elif < condition 2>:

<statement2>

elif < condition 3>:

<statement3>

else:

<statement4>



Iteration 循环

for <counter> in <range>:
 <statement>

while <condition>:
 <statement>

break: stop the whole iteration

continue: stop this round, but continue to start the next round of this iteration





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reuse and encapsulation

Functions

Define Functions

```
def FunctionName(parameter1, parameter2,...):
```

```
    <statement>
```

```
    [return value]
```

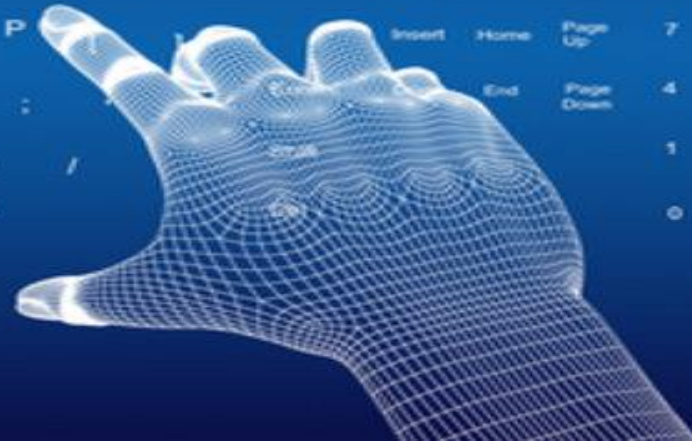


Call Functions

```
FunctionName(para1, para2,...)
```



EXAMPLE 4: *Recursion*



Recursion: the function call itself 递归

Example: factorial 阶乘

$$n! = n * \dots * 4 * 3 * 2 * 1$$

$$n! = n * (n-1)!$$

Assume that, $F(n)=n!$

Then $F(n-1)=(n-1)!$

$$\therefore F(n)=n * F(n-1)$$

```
def factorial(n):  
    if n==1:  
        return 1  
    else:  
        return n*factorial(n-1)  
  
number=input("Please input the number:")  
print(factorial(int(number)))
```



Object Oriented Programming

- Class
- Object
- Attribute
- Method





testing, exception and modification

Debugging

Test-Driven Development

- STEP:
 1. `print()` it!
 2. Do NOT forget to delete `print()`.



try...except...finally...

If we are not sure whether there are some errors in our code, we can use this statement.

Step 1: “try”

Step 2: Errors occur, stop “try”;

Step 3: go to “except”, and finish this part

Step 4: if there is a “finally” part then execute it;

Step 5: finish

```
try:
    print('try...')
    r = 10 / 0
    print('result:', r)
except ZeroDivisionError as e:
    print('except:', e)
finally:
    print('finally...')
print('END')
```





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References

廖雪峰的官方网站 (Python教程)

<http://www.liaoxuefeng.com/wiki/0014316089557264a6b348958f449949df42a6d3a2e542c000>

廖雪峰的官方网站

编程

读书

JavaScript教程

Python教程

Git教程

问答

赞助

登录

目录

Python教程

Python简介

安装Python

Python解释器

第一个Python程序

使用文本编辑器

Python代码运行助手

输入和输出

Python基础

数据类型和变量

字符串和编码

使用list和tuple

条件判断

循环

使用dict和set

函数

调用函数

Python教程

2.7旧版教程

阅读: 2611952

这是小白的Python新手教程，具有如下特点：

中文，免费，零起点，完整示例，基于最新的Python 3版本。

Python是一种计算机程序设计语言。你可能已经听说过很多种流行的编程语言，比如非常难学的C语言，非常流行的Java语言，适合初学者的Basic语言，适合网页编程的JavaScript语言等等。

那Python是一种什么语言？

首先，我们普及一下编程语言的基础知识。用任何编程语言来开发程序，都是为了让计算机干活，比如下载一个MP3，编写一个文档等等，而计算机干活的CPU只认识机器指令，所以，尽管不同的编程语言差异极大，最后都得“翻译”成CPU可以执行的机器指令。而不同的编程语言，干同一个活，编写的代码量，差距也很大。

比如，完成同一个任务，C语言要写1000行代码，Java只需要写100行，而Python可能只要20行。

所以Python是一种相当高级的语言。

你也许会问，代码少还不好？代码少的代价是运行速度慢，C程序运行1秒钟，Java程序可能需要2秒，而Python程序可能就只要10秒。

那是不是越低级的程序越难学，越高级的程序越简单？表面上来说，是的，但是，在非常高的抽象计算中，高级的Python程序设计也是非常难学的，所以，高级程序语言不等于简单。



Microsoft Virtual Academy

https://mva.microsoft.com/zh-cn/training-courses/-python--8360?l=EK9zuOO8_2604984382

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Virtual Academy interface for the course "Introduction to Programming with Python". The course is rated 11 stars and is 6% complete. The video player shows two instructors, a man and a woman, sitting at a desk with laptops. The man is speaking and gesturing. The woman is looking at her laptop. The video player controls show the video is at 00:08:50 / 00:50:21. The course title is "使用 Python 编程简介". The right sidebar shows the course progress and a table of contents.

Microsoft Virtual Academy | 课程 ▾ | 搜索所有课程 | 登录

初级 | 发布日期: 12 June 2015

使用 Python 编程简介

11 ★★★★★ | 评分

+ 学习计划 | 6% 完成

信息 目录 字幕文本 Related 论坛

目录

您是初次尝试编码？想要了解编码是多么有趣、多么容易？那就看看极具吸引力的 Susan Ibach 和 Christopher Harrison 妙趣横生地介绍如何使用颇受欢迎的编程... 更多信息

时间 全部显示

01 | 入门

01 入门	00:50:21	✓
为什么选择 Python	00:16:42	
入门	00:23:37	
最佳实践	00:41:24	
01 幻灯片演示文稿		
Assessment		



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Home Work

Home Work

1. Print **all the Prime Numbers** smaller than **10,000**.
2. Print the first **30** numbers of *Successione di Fibonacci*

You should do this homework by yourself
and submit the report and the code to me
individually before March 17 via email
attachment with the title
"2016 + Your Chinese Name+ID"





The End of Lecture 2

Thank You



<http://www.wangting.ac.cn>