

MAI4CAREU

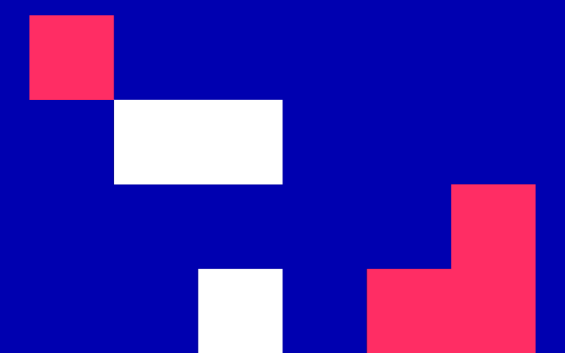
Master programmes in Artificial
Intelligence 4 Careers in Europe

University of Cyprus

HUMAN-CENTERED INTELLIGENT USER INTERFACES - MAI648

Marios Belk

2022



LAB 5

Python Programming

CONTENTS

- Introduction to Python
 - Setting up the Environment
 - Working with the Shell
 - Create a Hello World Program
 - Recap on programming principles
- Variables, Conditions, Loops
 - Functions
 - Strings
 - Lists
 - Files

Introduction to Python

- Python is a modern programming language developed by Guido van Rossum in 1990 and first released in 1991. While there are a number of programming languages that could be used as a first introduction to programming, Python offers a number of features that make it particularly useful.

LAB 5

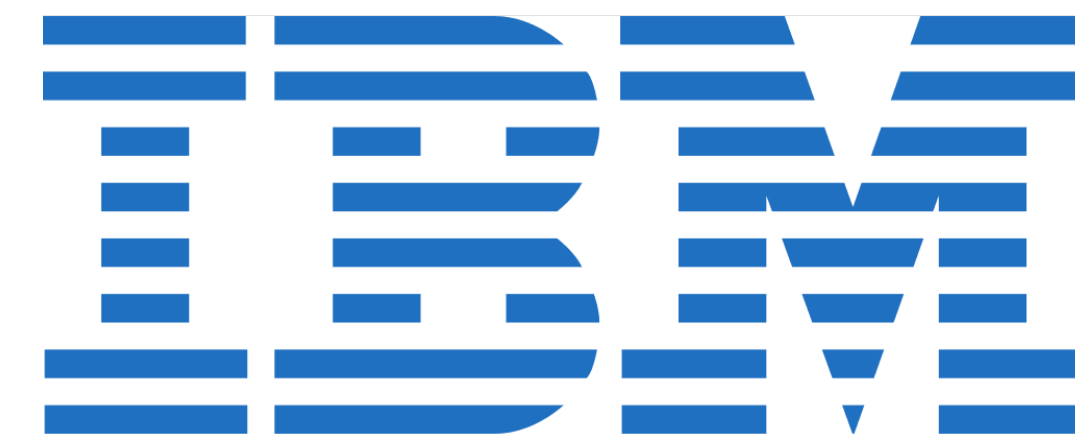
Introduction to Python

- Open-source
- Scripting but is much more than that
 - Multi-purpose (scripting, GUI, Web, etc.)
- Object-oriented language
- Focuses on readability and productivity
- Attractive for Rapid Application Development

History of Python

- Conceived in the late '80s and implementation began in Dec. 1989 by Guido van Rossum
 - Name based on “Monty Python’s Flying Circus”, a BBC comedy series from the 1970s
- Python 2.0 was released on 16 October 2000 and had many major new features
- Python 3.0 was released on 3 December 2008 after a long testing period
 - Python 2.7's end-of-life date was set at 2015, then postponed to 2020

Who uses Python



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

Python Documentation <https://docs.python.org/3>

Python » English » 3.10.7 » 3.10.7 Documentation »

Download

Download these documents

Docs by version

- Python 3.12 (in development)
- Python 3.11 (pre-release)
- Python 3.10 (stable)
- Python 3.9 (security-fixes)
- Python 3.8 (security-fixes)
- Python 3.7 (security-fixes)
- Python 3.6 (EOL)
- Python 3.5 (EOL)
- Python 2.7 (EOL)
- All versions

Other resources

- PEP Index
- Beginner's Guide
- Book List
- Audio/Visual Talks
- Python Developer's Guide

Python 3.10.7 documentation

Welcome! This is the official documentation for Python 3.10.7.

Parts of the documentation:

- [What's new in Python 3.10?](#)
or all "What's new" documents since 2.0
- [Tutorial](#)
start here
- [Library Reference](#)
keep this under your pillow
- [Language Reference](#)
describes syntax and language elements
- [Python Setup and Usage](#)
how to use Python on different platforms
- [Python HOWTOs](#)
in-depth documents on specific topics
- [Installing Python Modules](#)
installing from the Python Package Index & other sources
- [Distributing Python Modules](#)
publishing modules for installation by others
- [Extending and Embedding](#)
tutorial for C/C++ programmers
- [Python/C API](#)
reference for C/C++ programmers
- [FAQs](#)
frequently asked questions (with answers!)

LAB 5

Integrated Development Environments

- PyCharm
- Sublime
- IDLE
- Atom
- Visual Studio Code
- WinPython

LAB 5

Python Libraries

Popular Python libraries

- NumPy – *arrays, linear algebra, fourier transform, matrices*
- SciPy – *scientific and mathematical problems*
- Pandas – *data manipulation*
- SciKit-Learn – *machine learning*

LAB 5

Python Libraries

Visualization libraries

- Matplotlib – *2D plotting*
- Seaborn – *data visualization library based on matplotlib*

Download Python

- Python is available for any platform (Windows, Mac, Linux) and can be freely downloaded from:
- <http://www.python.org>

LAB 5

Installing Python

- When you install Python on your computer, you get a number of features:
 - a Python shell, a window in which you can type Python commands directly and where the interaction between you and the programs you write appears
 - a simple text editor, IDLE, where you can type your programs, update them, save them to disk and run them
 - access all the information about Python on your local computer

LAB 5

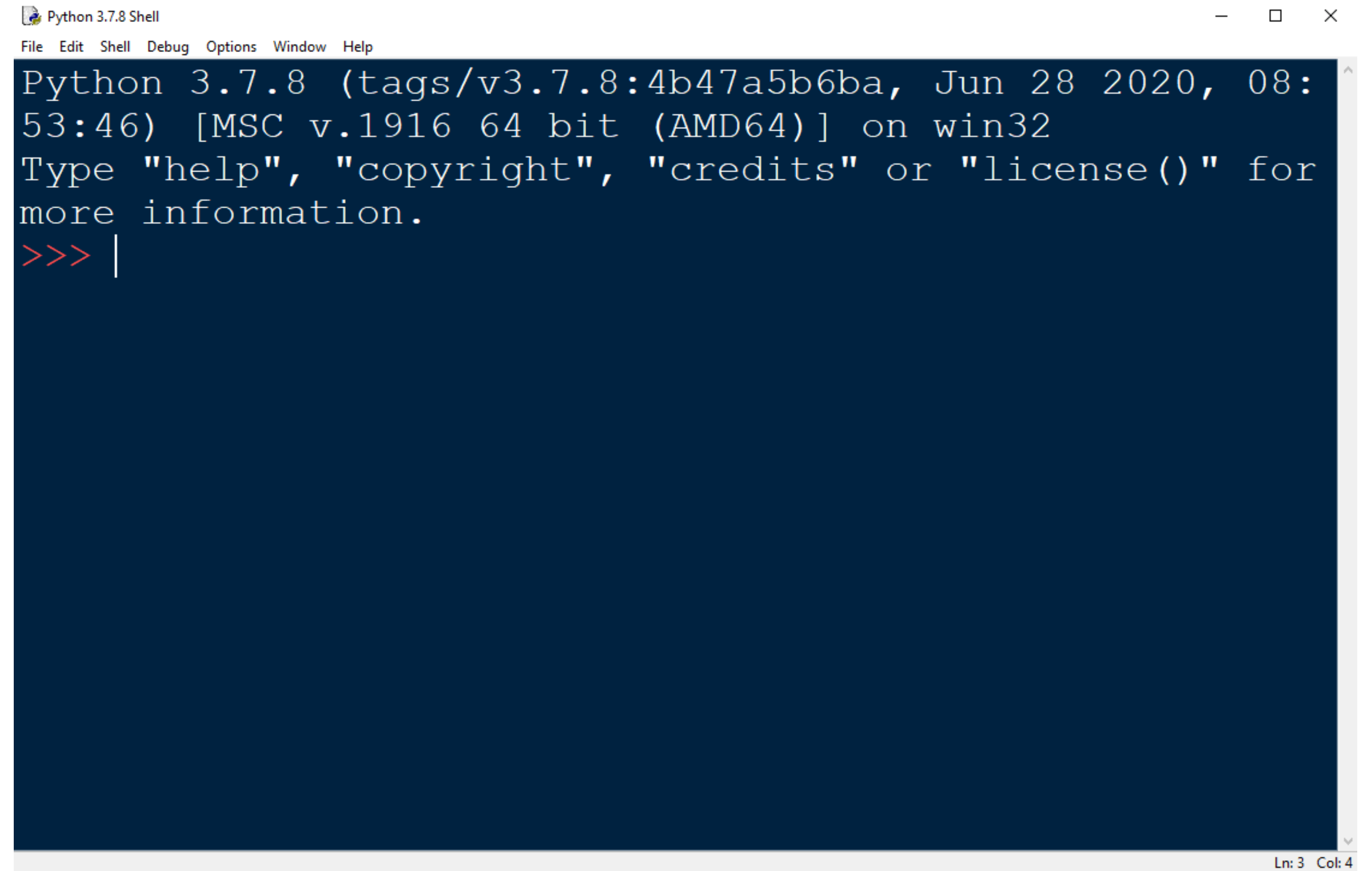
Starting with Python

- To start the Python IDLE on Windows, go to:
- Start Menu - All Programs - Python 3.X IDLE (Python GUI)

LAB 5

Working with the shell

- You should get a window that looks pretty much like the following:



```
Python 3.7.8 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.7.8 (tags/v3.7.8:4b47a5b6ba, Jun 28 2020, 08:
53:46) [MSC v.1916 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for
more information.
>>> |
```


Working with the shell

- This is the Python shell. The shell is interactive in which you can write Python commands in the shell and Python will execute them, producing a result.

LAB 5

Working with the shell

- Try writing:
 - `4 + 4` <Enter Key>
 - `print("Tessera kai Tessera")`
<Enter Key>
- The result should appear as in the following window:

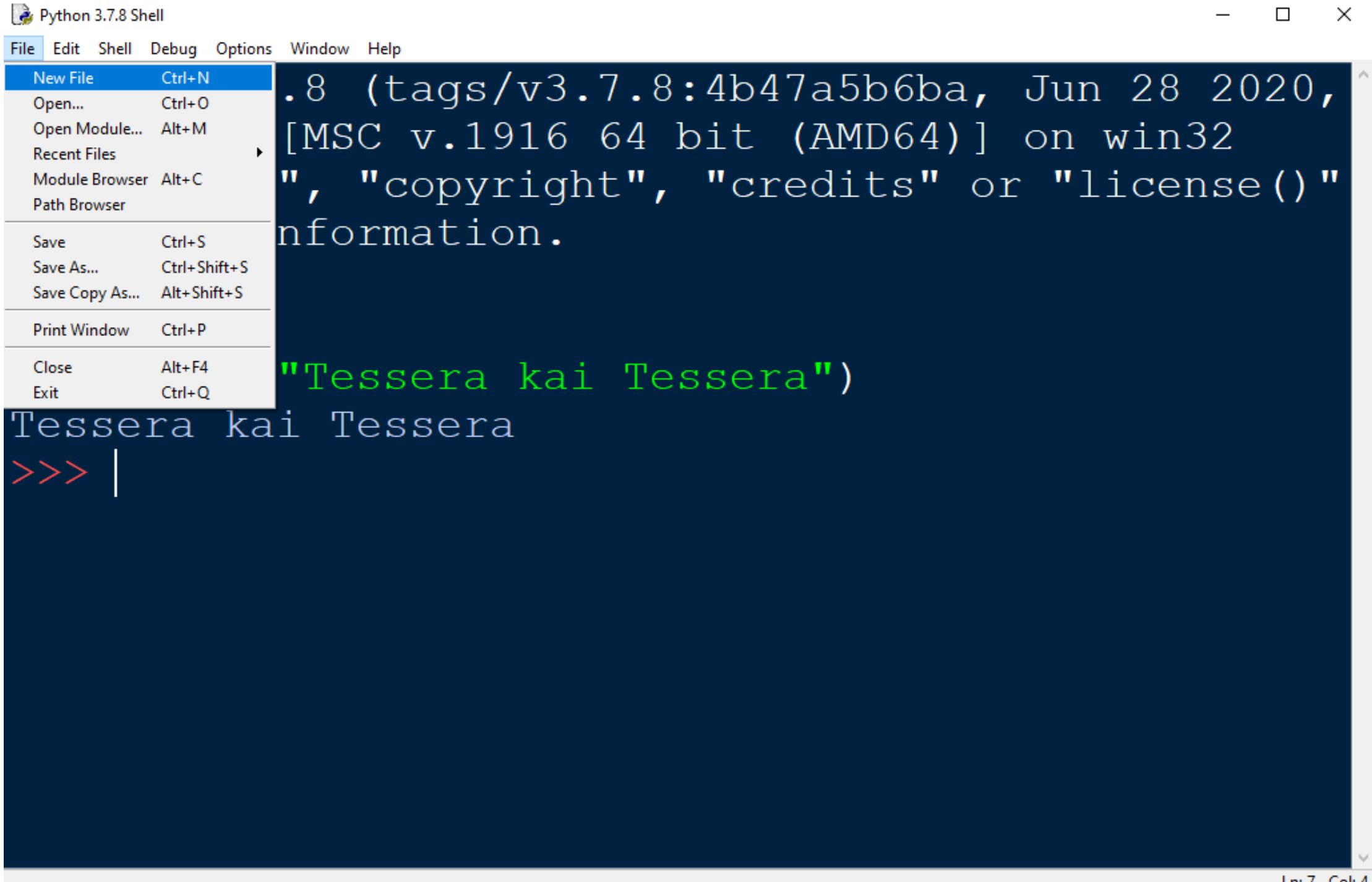


```
Python 3.7.8 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.7.8 (tags/v3.7.8:4b47a5b6ba, Jun 28 2020,
08:53:46) [MSC v.1916 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()"
for more information.
>>> 4+4
8
>>> print("Tessera kai Tessera")
Tessera kai Tessera
>>> |
```


LAB 5

Create a Hello World Program

- Typing in the shell can be useful in some cases, but the commands you type there are not saved as a file and therefore cannot be reused. If the commands are saved to a file, then we can run the program over and over again.
- To create a file, left-click on File New File as in the image below:



The screenshot shows a Python 3.7.8 Shell window with a dark background. The 'File' menu is open, showing options like 'New File', 'Open...', and 'Save'. The shell contains the following text:

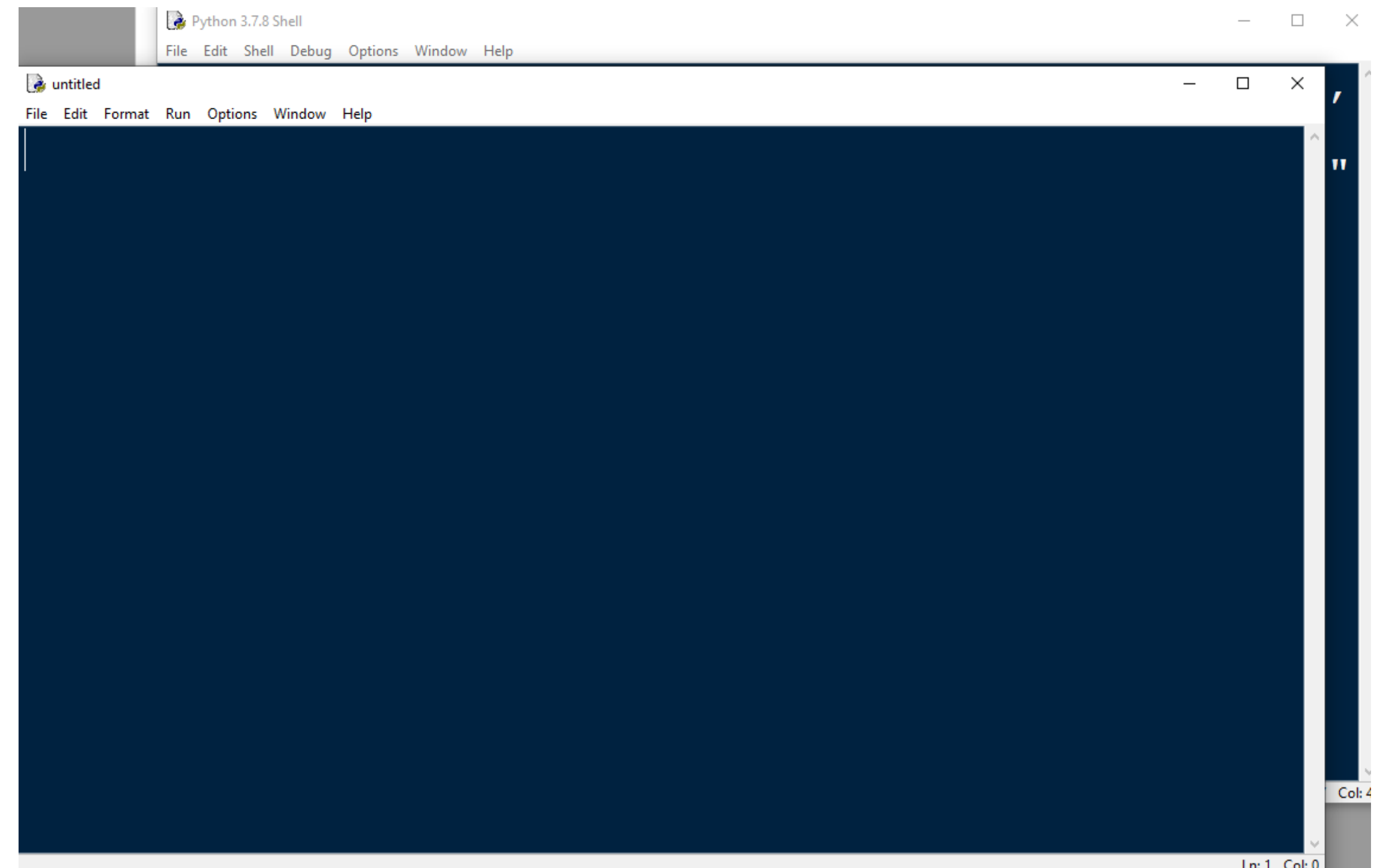
```
.8 (tags/v3.7.8:4b47a5b6ba, Jun 28 2020,
[MSC v.1916 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
", "copyright", "credits" or "license()"
nformation.
"Tessera kai Tessera")
Tessera kai Tessera
>>> |
```

The status bar at the bottom right indicates 'Ln: 7 Col: 4'.

LAB 5

Create a Hello World Program

- A second window will appear in which you can write Python commands. This window is a text editor in which you can write and save your program.
- Write the following command and save (File - Save As) the program to a helloWorld.py file.
 - `print("Hello World")`



LAB 5

Some further notes

- All files containing Python programs must have the extension .py
- All Python files must have all Python files with the following attributes.
- To run the program, go to Run - Run Module.

LAB 5

Recap on core programming principles

- Variables
- Conditions
- Loops
- Strings
- Lists
- Files

LAB 5

Variables

- `Var_int = 5`
- `Var_float = 4.5`
- `Var_string = "this is some text"`
- `Var_Boolean = True`
- `Var_list = [1, 2, 3]`

LAB 5

Conditions

if age > 70:

```
    print("You are wise")
```

elif age > 18:

```
    print("You are an adult")
```

elif age < 1:

```
    print("You are a baby")
```

else:

```
    print("You are a teenager")
```

LAB 5

Simple programming example

- Write a Python code that:
 - Asks the user for two integers
 - Prints the smaller one on the screen

LAB 5

Simple programming example

```
x = int(input("Provide an integer"))
y = int(input("Provide an integer"))
if x < y:
    print("The smallest number is {}".format(x))
else:
    print(" The smallest number is {}".format(y))
```


LAB 5

Loops - While

- While loop

```
number = 1
```

```
while number < 1001:
```

```
    print(number)
```

```
    number = number + 1
```

LAB 5

Loops - For

- For loop

```
for number in range(1,1001):
```

```
    print(number)
```

Simple programming example

- Write a Python program that should keep asking the user for numbers until the user gives the number -1
- Then the program prints the number and the product of the numbers given by the user and terminates

LAB 5

Strings

- A text (string) consists of a sequence of characters/symbols such as letters, numbers, punctuation marks, spaces, etc.
- A character sequence is defined using single or double apostrophes (' ' or " ") and can be stored in a variable
 - `var = "text"`
 - `var = 'text'`

LAB 5

Strings

- Given that a string is a sequence of characters we can refer to the positions of the characters in the sequence
 - This position is called the index
- We assume that the positions of the characters start from 0
- To refer to a specific position in the string we use square brackets [] after the name of the variable where the string is stored and the number of the position of the element we want:

LAB 5

String - Example

```
str = 'Hello World'
```

```
print(str[2])           # l
```

```
print(str[0])          # H
```

```
print(str[-1])         # d
```

LAB 5

String Method

- Python has several methods for processing and manipulating
- <https://docs.python.org/3/library/stdtypes.html#string-methods>

LAB 5

Functions

- A function is a block of code that is executed once called
- You may pass parameters to a function
- Function may also return data

```
def f_add(n):  
    r = n+n  
    return r
```


LAB 5

Lists

- Data type
- A list is a data structure that can contain a sequence of values of either the same type or different types in a specific (serial) order
- `v = [1,2,3,4,5]`
- `d = ["Monday", "Tuesday", "Wednesday"]`
- `c_data = ["Mario", 37, 1.87, "00123456"]`

LAB 5

Lists

- Similar to strings, because a list is a sequence of values we can refer to the positions of the values in the list
 - This position is called an index
- Similar to strings, we assume that the positions of the values in the list start from 0
- `list = ['m', 6, False, 3.14]`

LAB 5

Files

- Variable type filestream
- Link (Open) to File
- Write to File
- Read from File
- Disconnect (Close) from File

LAB 5**Files – Example 1**

```
in = open("file.txt", "r")
line = in.readline()
while line != "":
    print(line)
    line = in.readline()
in.close()
```

LAB 5

Files – Example 2

```
in = open("file.txt", "r")
```

```
for line in in:
```

```
    print(line)
```

```
in.close()
```

LAB 5

Files – Example 3

- `in = open("file.txt", "r")`
- `content = in.read()`
- `print(content)`
- `in.close()`

LAB 5

Example

- Write a program that performs the following:
 - Asks the user to enter the name, age and telephone of a person
 - Stores the provided data in a text file
 - Finds the average age of the persons stored in the text file
 - Finds the telephone of a person based on the provided name

Sources

- Python course and laboratories, Department of Computer Science, University of Cyprus

MAI4CAREU

Master programmes in Artificial
Intelligence 4 Careers in Europe

Thank you.