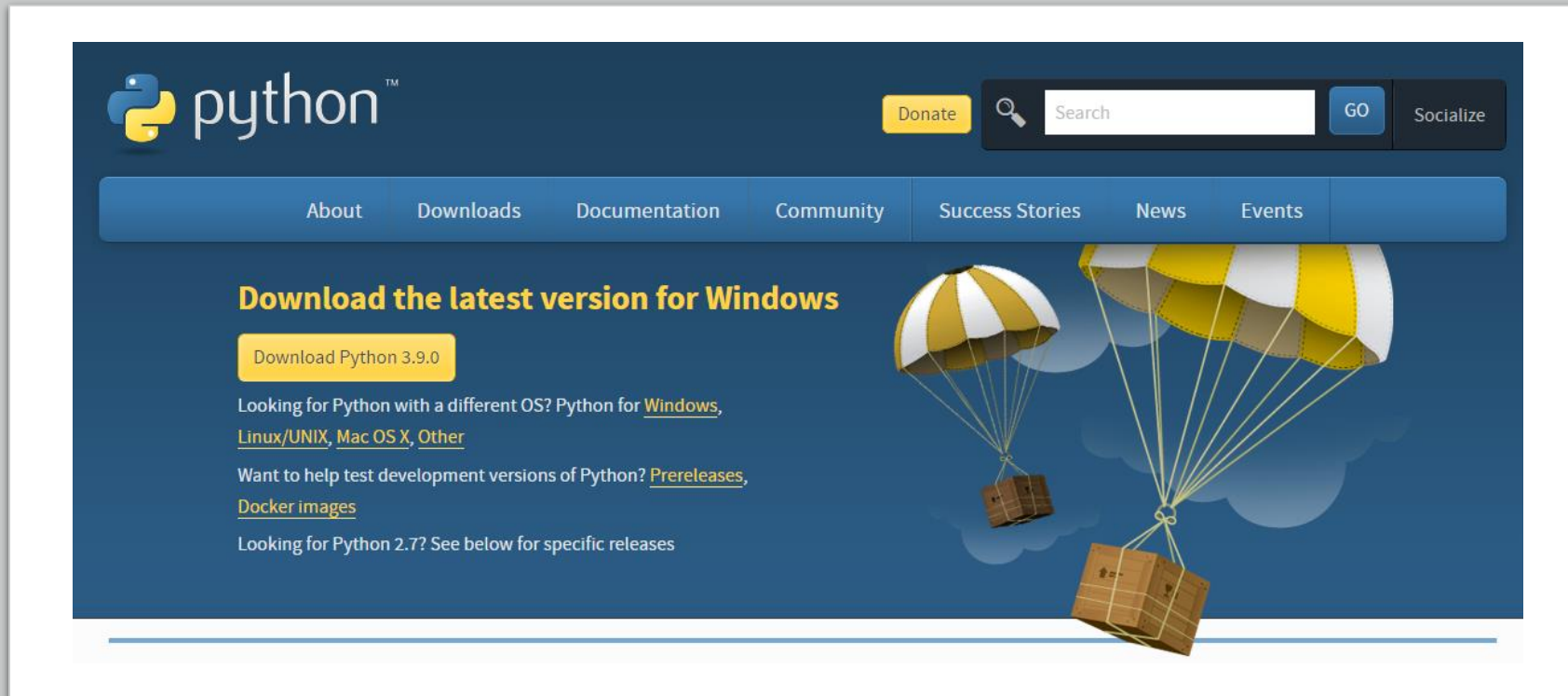


Getting Started

Chapter 2

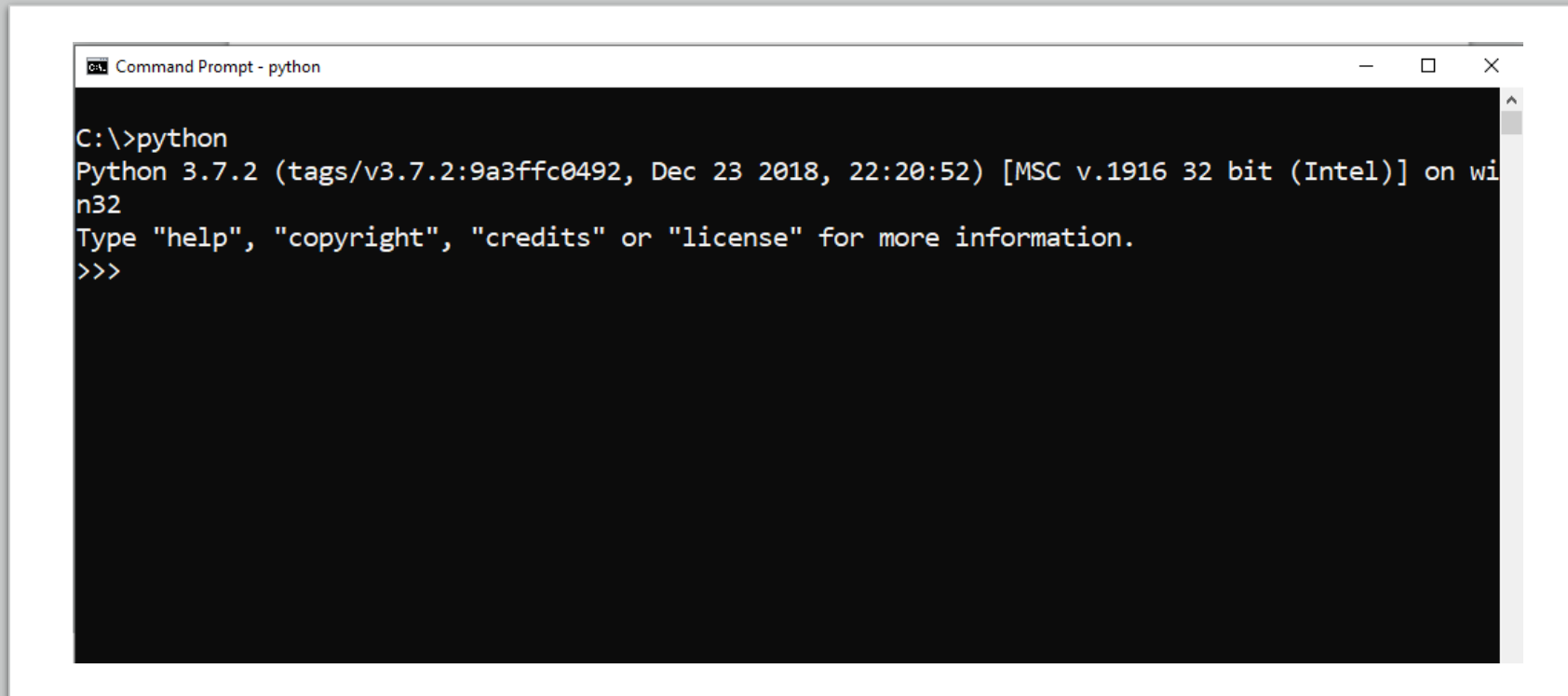
This Chapter Covers

- Installing Python
- Using IDLE and the basic interactive mode
- Writing a simple program
- Using Visual Studio Code
- Using Python shell



Installing Python

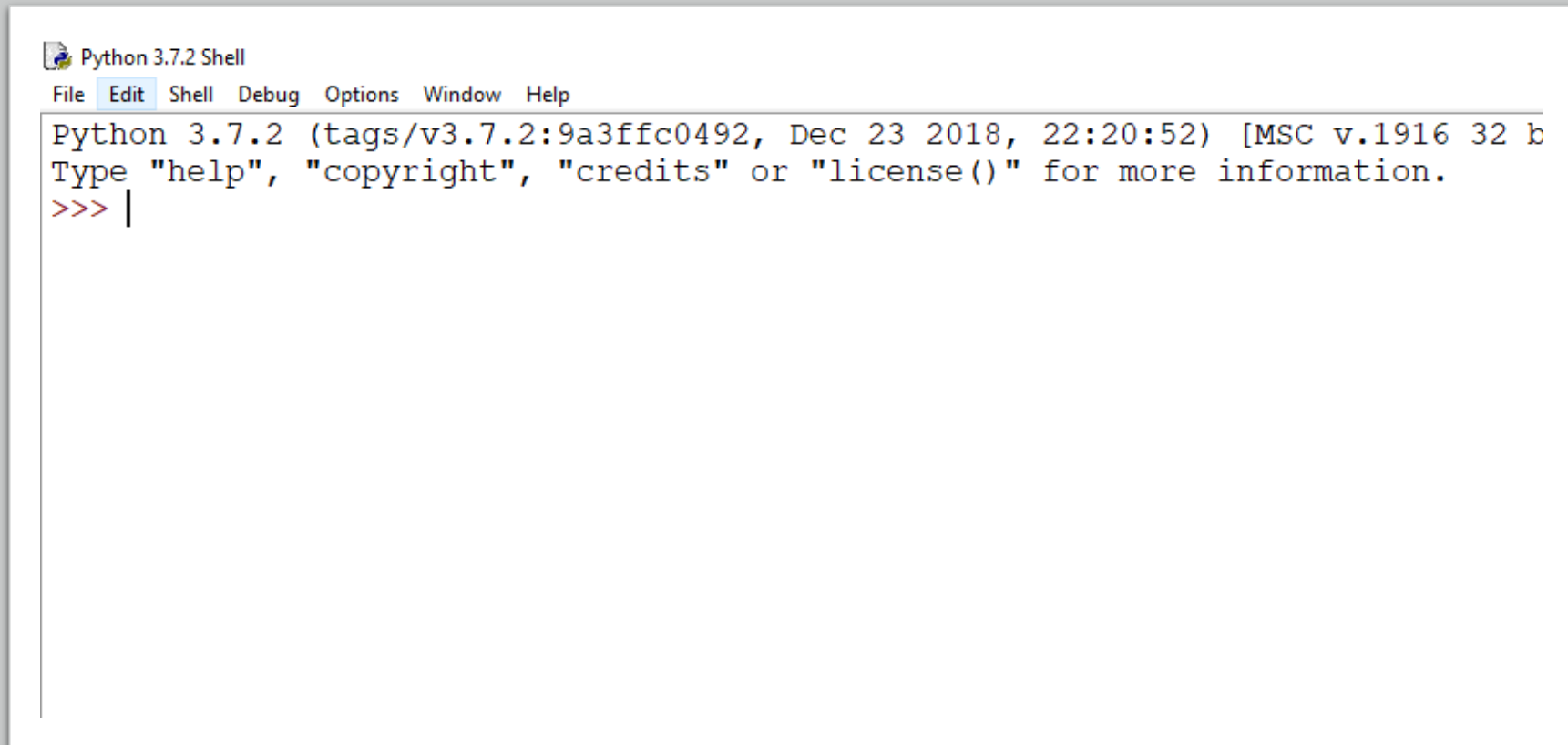
- Download the installer from <https://www.python.org/downloads/>



```
Command Prompt - python
C:\>python
Python 3.7.2 (tags/v3.7.2:9a3ffc0492, Dec 23 2018, 22:20:52) [MSC v.1916 32 bit (Intel)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>>
```

Basic Interactive Mode

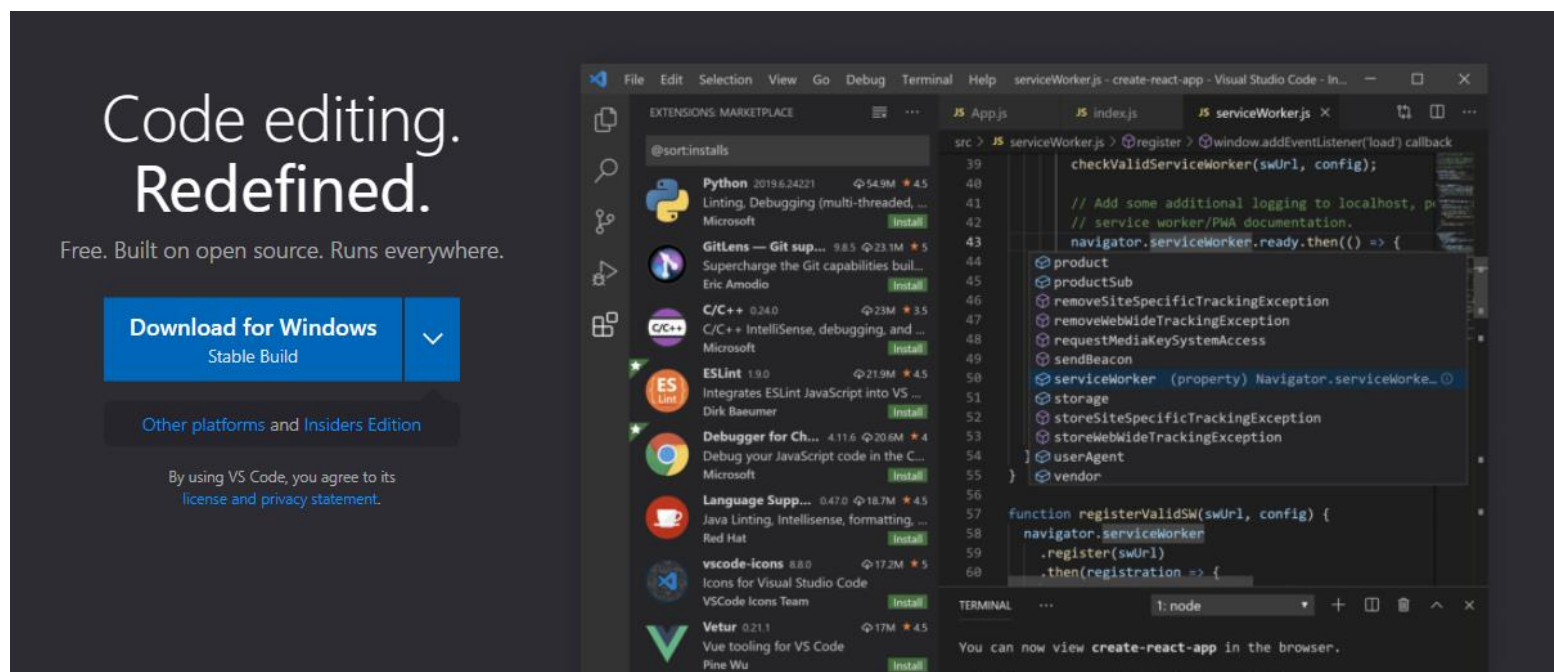
- Launch from terminal/command prompt

A screenshot of the Python 3.7.2 Shell window. The title bar reads "Python 3.7.2 Shell". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "Shell", "Debug", "Options", "Window", and "Help". The main text area displays the Python 3.7.2 version information: "Python 3.7.2 (tags/v3.7.2:9a3ffc0492, Dec 23 2018, 22:20:52) [MSC v.1916 32 b" followed by "Type 'help', 'copyright', 'credits' or 'license()' for more information." and a prompt ">>> |".

```
Python 3.7.2 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.7.2 (tags/v3.7.2:9a3ffc0492, Dec 23 2018, 22:20:52) [MSC v.1916 32 b
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> |
```

IDLE

IDLE is the built-in development environment for Python.



Visual Studio Code

- Download the installer from <https://code.visualstudio.com/>
- Once installed, add the Python plugin.

Hello, world!

- In VS Code, create new file hello.py
- Type below codes;

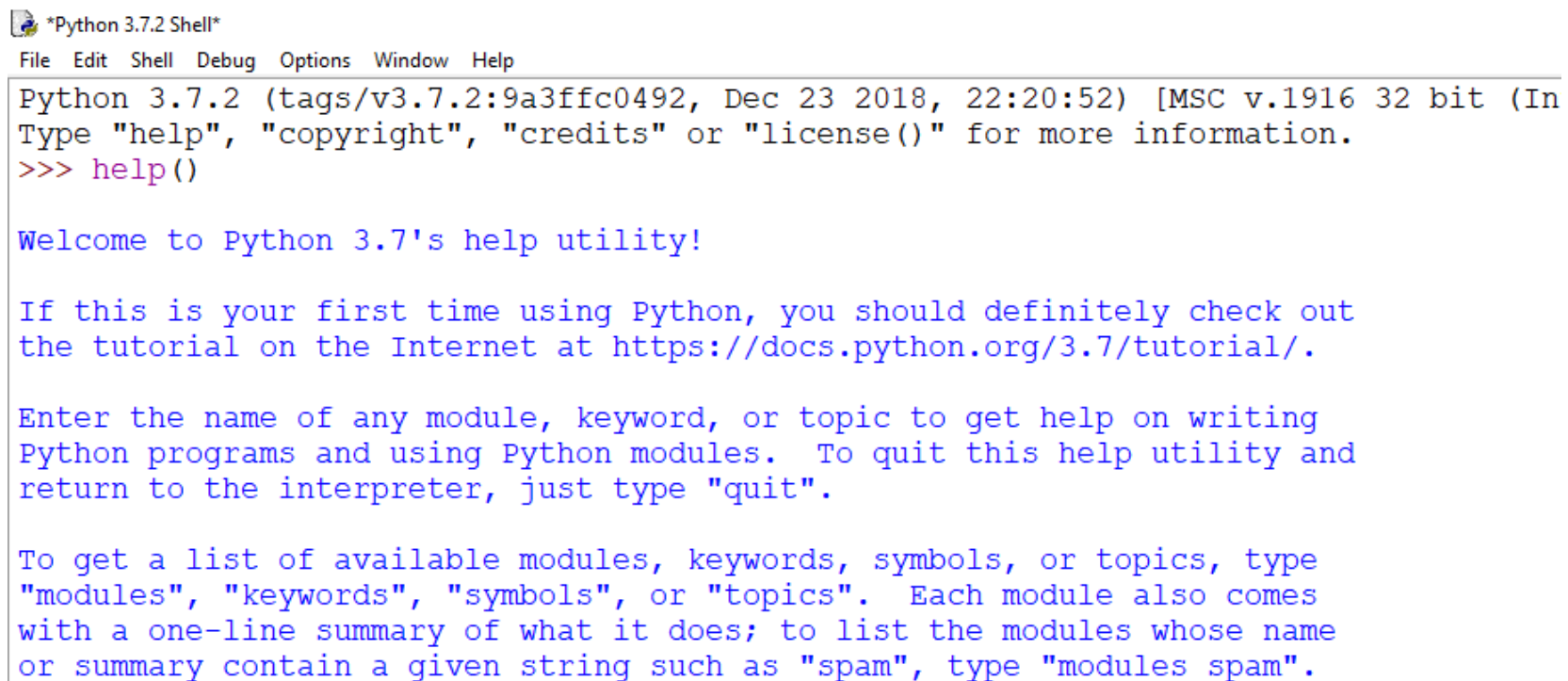
```
print("Hello World")
```

- To execute the codes, click on the Play button (right-top)



PROBLEMS TERMINAL OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE

```
:/pythoncodes/basic/hello.py  
Hello World
```



The screenshot shows a window titled "*Python 3.7.2 Shell*" with a menu bar containing "File", "Edit", "Shell", "Debug", "Options", "Window", and "Help". The main text area displays the following content:

```
Python 3.7.2 (tags/v3.7.2:9a3ffc0492, Dec 23 2018, 22:20:52) [MSC v.1916 32 bit (In
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> help()

Welcome to Python 3.7's help utility!

If this is your first time using Python, you should definitely check out
the tutorial on the Internet at https://docs.python.org/3.7/tutorial/.

Enter the name of any module, keyword, or topic to get help on writing
Python programs and using Python modules.  To quit this help utility and
return to the interpreter, just type "quit".

To get a list of available modules, keywords, symbols, or topics, type
"modules", "keywords", "symbols", or "topics".  Each module also comes
with a one-line summary of what it does; to list the modules whose name
or summary contain a given string such as "spam", type "modules spam".
```

Using Python Shell

ASSERTION	DELETION	LOOPING	SHIFTING
ASSIGNMENT	DICTIONARIES	MAPPINGMETHODS	SLICINGS
ATTRIBUTEMETHODS	DICTIONARYLITERALS	MAPPINGS	SPECIALATTRIBUTES
ATTRIBUTES	DYNAMICFEATURES	METHODS	SPECIALIDENTIFIERS
AUGMENTEDASSIGNMENT	ELLIPSIS	MODULES	SPECIALMETHODS
BASICMETHODS	EXCEPTIONS	NAMESPACES	STRINGMETHODS
BINARY	EXECUTION	NONE	STRINGS
BITWISE	EXPRESSIONS	NUMBERMETHODS	SUBSCRIPTS
BOOLEAN	FLOAT	NUMBERS	TRACEBACKS
CALLABLEMETHODS	FORMATTING	OBJECTS	TRUTHVALUE
CALLS	FRAMEOBJECTS	OPERATORS	TUPLELITERALS
CLASSES	FRAMES	PACKAGES	TUPLES
CODEOBJECTS	FUNCTIONS	POWER	TYPEOBJECTS
COMPARISON	IDENTIFIERS	PRECEDENCE	TYPES
COMPLEX	IMPORTING	PRIVATENAMES	UNARY
CONDITIONAL	INTEGER	RETURNING	UNICODE
CONTEXTMANAGERS	LISTLITERALS	SCOPING	
CONVERSIONS	LISTS	SEQUENCEMETHODS	

Python Help

```
help> FUNCTIONS
```

```
Functions
```

```
*****
```

Function objects are created by function definitions. The only operation on a function object is to call it: "func(argument-list)".

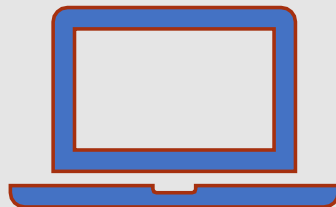
There are really two flavors of function objects: built-in functions and user-defined functions. Both support the same operation (to call the function), but the implementation is different, hence the different object types.

See Function definitions for more information.

Related help topics: def, TYPES

Help - Functions

Summary



Installing Python 3 on Windows systems is as simple as downloading the latest installer from www.python.org and running it. Installation on Linux, UNIX, and Mac systems will vary.

Refer to installation instructions on the Python website and use your system's software package installer where possible.

Another installation option is to install the Anaconda (or miniconda) distribution from <https://www.anaconda.com/download/>.

After you've installed Python, you can use either the basic interactive shell (and later, your favorite editor) or the IDLE integrated development environment.