



**TECHNISCHE  
UNIVERSITÄT  
DRESDEN**

Fakultät Elektrotechnik und Informationstechnik Institut für Regelungs- und Steuerungstheorie

# PYTHONKURS FÜR INGENIEUR:INNEN PYTHON FOR ENGINEERS

## Organisatorisches und Python-Grundlagen Organisation and Python basics

Carsten Knoll,  
Institut für Regelungs- und Steuerungstheorie  
(Institute of Control Theory)

Dresden (online), 2022-10-14



**DRESDEN  
concept**  
Erstellen von  
Wissenschaft  
und Kultur

## Sprache / Language

This year the course is part of the module  
**Neural Networks and Memristive Hardware Accelerators.**

Module is in english  $\Rightarrow$  course bilingual.

If there is a language barrier: **please ask!**

Wenn Sie etwas nicht verstehen: **Bitte fragen!**

# Self Introduction

Carsten Knoll

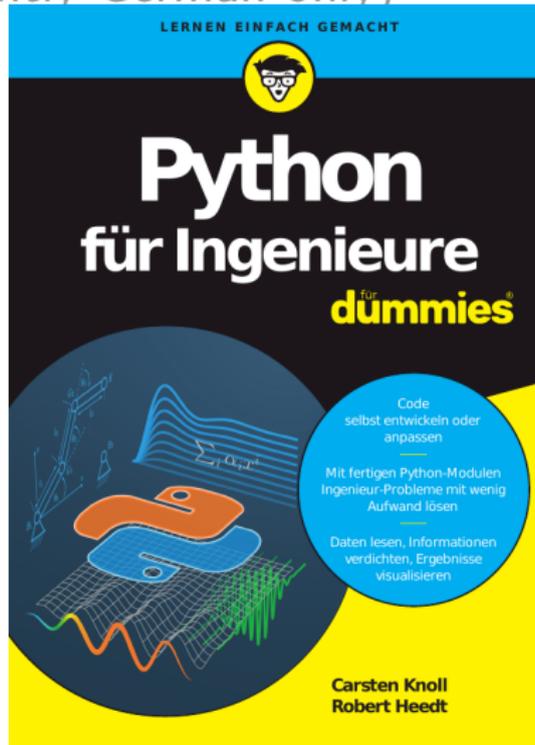
- Postdoc at  
Institute of control theory
- Co-Founder  
Hochschulgruppe für Freie Software und Freies Wissen
- Co-Founder of  
Bits und Bäume Dresden



Interested people are always welcome.

- First experience with Python in 2004, active usage since 2008

Book (currently German only)



<https://python-fuer-ingenieure.de>

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- Personnel funds for the implementation of the „Blended Learning“ concept: Self-learning phases- and online consultations in alternation
- Self-learning phases: Knowledge transfer (screencasts), comprehension quizzes, exercises (to get an overview)
  - Online consultations: Complex exercises (in groups, with opportunity to ask questions)

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- 
- Different course names over time
  - Since WiSe 17/18 gender-neutral title (in German) „... for engineers“  
(background)

# Former Co-Creators

- Dipl.-Ing. Sebastian Voigt
- Dipl.-Ing. Christoph Statz
- Dipl.-Inf. Ingo Keller
- Dipl.-Ing. Peter Seifert
  
- Dr.-Ing. Ines Gubsch
- Andreas Kunze
- Dominik Pataky
- Victoria Vinis
  
- Many thanks to
  - M. Grabowski, C. J. Kleine (ZIH), ...

# Why Python? (1)

## Python as Programming language

- Clear, readable syntax (little „overhead“)
- Object-oriented, procedural, functionally programmable
- Useful built-in data types (`list`, `tuple`, `dict`, `set`, ...)
- Easy modularization (`import this`)
- Good error management (exceptions)
- Extensive standard library
- Easy integration of external code (C, C++, Fortran)

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⇒

- Easy to learn
- Problem oriented (powerful and flexible)
- Motivation potential ↗, frustration potential ↘

Also: cross-platform / free and open source / large & active community

## Why Python? (2)

Python as a tool for engineers:

- Symbolic calculation (derive, integrate, solve equations, ...)
  - Numerical calculation (lin. algebra, DGLn, optimization, ...)
  - Visualization (2D, 3D, in publication quality)
  - Graphical User Interface (GUI)
  - Parallelization
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- Communication with external devices (RS232, GPIB, ...)

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course content
- Communication with external devices (RS232, GPIB, ...)
  - Python useful for other subjects/projects
- ⇒ Strengthened „research competence“ (study and master/diploma theses, ...)

# Didactic concept

„Programming is learned by actively reading and writing code“

## self-learning phases (60-90min per week)

- Opal: teaching material + further links
- overview lecture as screencast (basic concepts, commands, traps) „finger exercises“ → type along yourself (play around)  
Recommendation: download videos and play them in suitable media player (e.g. mplayer, VLC). (jump back, speed adjustment, ...)
- [CodeQuiz](#): Comprehension questions (condition for certificate of achievement)
- Look at exercises, understand the task, compare with lecture material.

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## online consultations (see also <https://yopad.eu/p/tud-pythonkurs-365days>)

- processing complex exercise task,
  - subdivision into manageable subtasks.
  - Providing source code fragments, detailed solution on the net
- Programming in groups (pair programming")
  - Enables and requires cooperation

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## programming project (dt: „Beleg“) (manageable programming task)

- Condition for certificate of achievement (unfortunately without CP!)
- Last event: Presentation and short discussion about the program
- **Your own topic suggestions welcome**

# Preparation and Installation

- **recommendation** Anaconda distribution, installed via the miniconda installer:  
<https://docs.conda.io/en/latest/miniconda.html>
- **assumption:** You can open a command line window (=„Console“ = „Terminal“) with the Conda environment enabled („Anaconda prompt“):
- Install relevant packages with

```
# - Installation benötigter Zusatzpakete  
pip install numpy scipy matplotlib ipyindex ipywidgets symbtools  
pip install spyder
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- background information: We use Python  $\geq 3.8$

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- background information: We use Python  $\geq 3.8$
- Python 3.x is **not** 100% backward compatible (e.B. `print "hello"`  $\rightarrow$  `print("hello")`)  you can still find a lot of 2.x code on the net, e.g. some screencasts of this course

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  - Significantly more programming relevant functions
- Jupyter Notebook (with Python kernel)
  - command: `cd pykurs-wise2021-22; jupyter notebook .` (change to the course directory, then start the notebook server there)
  - backend: (local) web server; frontend: Interactive document in browser
  - notebooks combine source code, program output and documentation (incl.  $\LaTeX$  formulas)

# Jupyter



## Key keyboard commands

### command mode (Esc to enable)

- Shift-Return - execute cell, activate next one
- h - show keyboard commands
- m - change cell type to „markdown“
- y - change cell type to „code“
- a - new cell above
- b - new cell below

### edit mode (enter to activate)

- Shift-Return - execute cell, activate next one
- Tab - Autocomplete or indentation
- Shift-Tab - Remove indentation
- Ctrl-Z - Undo

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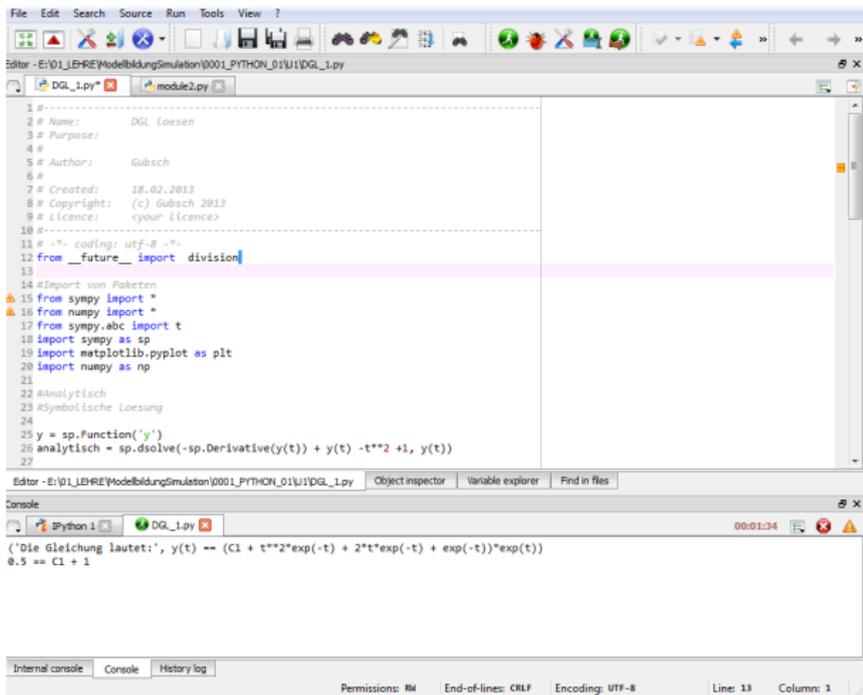
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→ Start the server in the current directory: `jupyter notebook ./`

→ Trying `example-notebook1.ipynb`

# Spyder Integrated Development Environment (IDE)



The screenshot displays the Spyder IDE interface. The main editor window shows a Python script with the following content:

```
1 #-----
2 # Name:      DGL Loesen
3 # Purpose:
4 #
5 # Author:    Gubsch
6 #
7 # Created:   18.02.2013
8 # Copyright: (c) Gubsch 2013
9 # Licence:   <your licence>
10 #-----
11 # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
12 from __future__ import division
13
14 #Import von Paketen
15 from sympy import *
16 from numpy import *
17 from sympy.abc import t
18 import sympy as sp
19 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
20 import numpy as np
21
22 #Analytisch
23 #Symbolische Loesung
24
25 y = sp.Function('y')
26 analytisch = sp.dsolve(-sp.Derivative(y(t)) + y(t) - t**2 + 1, y(t))
27
```

Below the editor, the console window shows the output of the script:

```
( 'Die Gleichung lautet:', y(t) -- (C1 + t**2*exp(-t) + 2*t**exp(-t) + exp(-t))*exp(t)
0.5 == C1 + 1
```

The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, Search, Source, Run, Tools, View), a toolbar, and a status bar at the bottom with the following information: Permissions: RW, End-of-lines: CRLF, Encoding: UTF-8, Line: 13, Column: 1.

# Code Example

Listing: hello-world.py

```
import math
print("Hello World")
a = 10
b = 20.5
c = a + b + 3**2
print(math.sqrt(c))

while True: # start infinite loop
    x = input("Your name? ") # returns a str-object
    if x == "q":
        break # finish loop
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- de facto standard: 4 spaces. (in editors: Blockwise with <TAB>(→) and <SHIFT+TAB> (←)).

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- Python basics: see: 01\_overview\_Python\_types\_and\_syntax.pdf

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- Interactive working very useful in the
  - “exploring” new modules, features, ...
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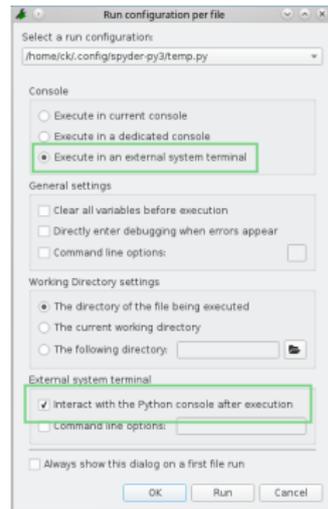
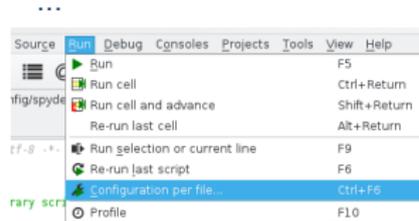
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→ Start scripts in external shell



# Excercise: Embedded IPython

Listing: ipython1.py

```
import math

# import embedded shell
from ipydx import IPS

a = 10
b = 20.5
c = a + b + 3**2
d = math.sqrt(c)

# run embedded shell
IPS()
# try: math.sqrt?, math.s<TAB>, history (up, down), %magic
# exit with CTRL-D
```

# Summary + Outlook

## What we talked about

- Course organization
- Usage of Jupyter-Notebook, Spyder
- Python basics (see `01_overview_Python_types_and_syntax.pdf`)
- Exercise

## How to continue?

- Review of the material before the next lesson