

# Giới thiệu về ngôn ngữ lập trình Python 1

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## Cách 1 (dùng offline) - Cài Anaconda

- ▶ Vào <https://www.anaconda.com/download/>, download phiên bản Python 3.7
- ▶ Tiến hành cài đặt như hướng dẫn tại <https://mechasolution.vn/Blog/bai-2-cai-dat-anaconda>
- ▶ Hướng dẫn sử dụng Anaconda: <http://docs.anaconda.com/anaconda/user-guide/getting-started/>

## Cách 2 (dùng online) - Dùng colab

<https://colab.research.google.com>

- ▶ Ưu điểm: không cần tự cài các gói cơ bản
- ▶ Nhược điểm: phải cần có mạng để chạy.

## (Một số) sách về Python

Có thể tìm tại <http://libgen.is/>

- ▶ Eric Matthes, *Python Crash Course: A Hands-On, Project-Based Introduction to Programming*, 2015
- ▶ Dan Bader, *Python Tricks: A Buffet of Awesome Python Features*, 2017
- ▶ Luciano Ramalho, *Fluent Python: Clear, Concise, and Effective Programming*, O'Reilly, 2015

Danh sách nhiều tài liệu tham khảo ở nhiều cấp độ khác nhau:  
<https://docs.python-guide.org/intro/learning/>

Ngôn ngữ lập trình Python:

<https://www.programiz.com/python-programming>

Các khóa học online

- ▶ Python tại MIT (có video) <https://ocw.mit.edu/courses/electrical-engineering-and-computer-science/6-001-introduction-to-computer-science-and-programmin>
- ▶ Python tại Stanford (có video) <https://stanfordpython.com/>

## Tài liệu tham khảo (online)

Python cho tính toán khoa học:

- ▶ <https://www.scipy-lectures.org/index.html>
- ▶ Hans Fangohr, *Introduction to Python for Computational Science and Engineering*, 2016 – link download:  
<https://www.southampton.ac.uk/~fangohr/teaching/python/book.html> (có code)

Các tài liệu khác

- ▶ <https://www.learnpython.org/>
- ▶ 90% python trong 90 phút  
<https://www.slideshare.net/MattHarrison4/learn-90>
- ▶ Google

- ▶ <https://toidicode.com/python-co-ban>
- ▶ Video [https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL33lvabfss1xczCv2BA0SaNJHu\\_VXsFtg](https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL33lvabfss1xczCv2BA0SaNJHu_VXsFtg)

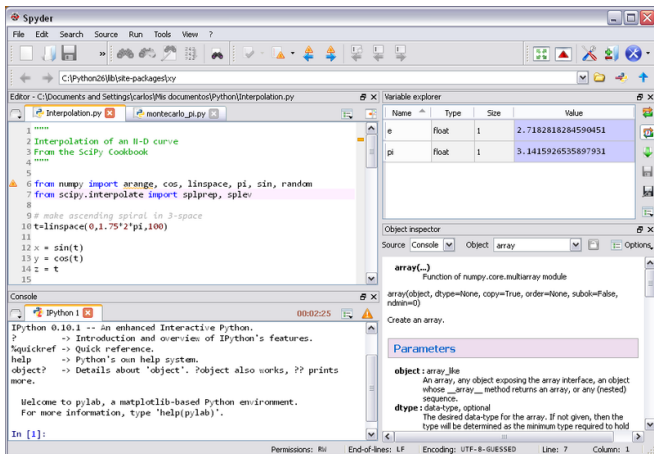
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<sup>1</sup>Không khuyến khích sử dụng

<https://www.hackerrank.com/domains/python>

# Cách chạy code python

- ▶ Dùng colab: Xem trên lớp
- ▶ Dùng IDE (môi trường phát triển tích hợp) Spyder.



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

```
1 *****
2 Interpolation of an N-D curve
3 From the SciPy Cookbook
4 *****
5
6 from numpy import arange, cos, linspace, pi, sin, random
7 from scipy.interpolate import splprep, splev
8
9 # make ascending spiral in 3-space
10 t=linspace(0,1.75*2*pi,100)
11
12 x = sin(t)
13 y = cos(t)
14 z = t
15
```

The console window shows the IPython prompt and help text:

```
IPython 0.10.1 -- An enhanced Interactive Python.
?          -> Introduction and overview of IPython's features.
%quickref -> Quick reference.
help      -> Python's own help system.
object?   -> Details about 'object'. ?object also works, ?? prints
more.

Welcome to pylab, a matplotlib-based Python environment.
For more information, type 'help(pylab)'.

In [1]:
```

The variable explorer window shows the following variables:

Name	Type	Size	Value
e	float	1	2.7182818284590451
pi	float	1	3.1415926535897931

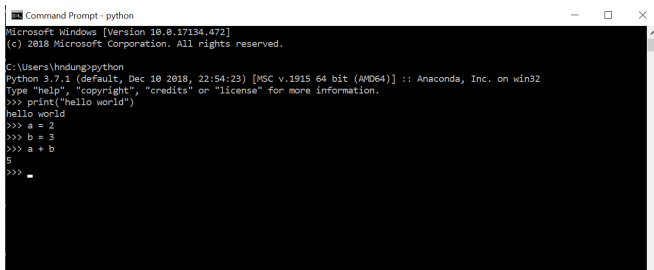
The object inspector window shows the 'array' object:

```
array(...)
Function of numpy.core.multiarray module
array(object, dtype=None, copy=True, order=None, subok=False,
ndmin=0)
Create an array.

Parameters
object: array_like
An array, any object exposing the array interface, an object
whose __array__ method returns an array, or any (nested)
sequence.
dtype: data-type, optional
The desired data-type for the array. If not given, then the
type will be determined as the minimum type required to hold
```

# Cách chạy code python

- ▶ Trên Windows mở cmd (command prompt), đánh lệnh `python` và lập trình trực tiếp qua dòng lệnh.



```
Command Prompt - python
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.17134.472]
(c) 2018 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\hndung>python
Python 3.7.1 (default, Dec 10 2018, 22:54:23) [MSC v.1915 64 bit (AMD64)] :: Anaconda, Inc. on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> print("hello world")
hello world
>>> a = 2
>>> b = 3
>>> a + b
5
>>> _
```

- ▶ Sử dụng bất kì phần mềm soạn thảo nào, lập trình và lưu file dưới dạng *filename.py*. Trên Windows mở cmd (command prompt) và đánh lệnh `python filename.py`.

## Chương trình đầu tiên

```
>>> # Add two numbers
>>> num1 = 3
>>> num2 = 5
>>> sum = num1+num2
>>> print(sum)
8
```

## Chương trình đầu tiên

```
>>> # Add two numbers
```

```
>>> num1 = 3
```

```
>>> num2 = 5
```

```
>>> sum = num1+num2
```

```
>>> print(sum)
```

```
8
```

```
>>> # Hello world
```

```
>>> print("hello world")
```

```
hello world
```

## Chương trình đầu tiên

```
>>> # Add two numbers
```

```
>>> num1 = 3
```

```
>>> num2 = 5
```

```
>>> sum = num1+num2
```

```
>>> print(sum)
```

```
8
```

```
>>> # Hello world
```

```
>>> print("hello world")
```

```
hello world
```

```
>>> # Hello name
```

```
>>> name = "Tuấn"
```

```
>>> print("hello {}".format(name))
```

```
hello Tuấn
```

[https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/  
variables-constants-literals](https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/variables-constants-literals)

## Các kiểu dữ liệu - Số (number)

```
>>> a = 5
```

```
>>> print(a, "is of type", type(a))
```

```
5 is of type <class 'int'>
```

```
>>> a = 2.0
```

```
>>> print(a, "is of type", type(a))
```

```
2.0 is of type <class 'float'>
```

```
>>> a = 1+2j
```

```
>>> print(a, "is complex number?", isinstance(1+2j, complex))
```

```
(1+2j) is complex number? True
```

## List - Khởi tạo

```
>>> # empty list
>>> my_list = []
>>> # list of integers
>>> my_list = [1, 2, 3]
>>> # list with mixed datatypes
>>> my_list = [1, "Hello", 3.4]
>>> # nested list - list chứa thành phần là các list
>>> my_list = ["mouse", [8, 4, 6], ['a']]
```

## List - Truy cập

List index

```
>>> my_list = ['p', 'r', 'o', 'b', 'e']
```

```
>>> print(my_list[0])
```

p

```
>>> print(my_list[2])
```

o

```
>>> print(my_list[4])
```

e

```
>>> # Chỉ số âm: phần tử cuối cùng
```

```
>>> print(my_list[-1])
```

e

```
>>> # phần tử thứ 5 từ cuối lên
```

```
>>> print(my_list[-5])
```

p

## List - Slicing

```
>>> my_list = ['p','r','o','g','r','a','m','i','z']
>>> # elements 3rd to 5th
>>> print(my_list[2:5])
['o', 'g', 'r']
>>> # elements beginning to 4th
>>> print(my_list[:-5])
['p', 'r', 'o', 'g']
>>> # elements 6th to end
>>> print(my_list[5:])
['a', 'm', 'i', 'z']
>>> # elements beginning to end
>>> print(my_list[:])
['p', 'r', 'o', 'g', 'r', 'a', 'm', 'i', 'z']
```

## List - Thêm/thay đổi

```
>>> odd = [2, 6, 8]; odd[0] = 1
>>> print(odd)
[1, 6, 8]
>>> odd[1:3] = [5, 7] # change 2nd to 3th items
>>> print(odd)
[1, 5, 7]
>>> odd.append(9)
>>> print(odd)
[1, 5, 7, 9]
>>> odd.insert(1,3)
>>> print(odd)
[1, 3, 5, 7, 9]
>>> odd.extend([11, 13])
>>> print(odd)
[1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13]
```

## List - concatenation

```
>>> odd = [1, 3, 5]
>>> print(odd + [9, 7, 5])
[1, 3, 5, 9, 7, 5]
>>> print([1, 2, 3] * 3)
[1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3]
```

## List - Bớt/xóa

```
>>> my_list = ['p','r','o','b','l','e','m']
>>> # delete one item
>>> del my_list[2]
>>> print(my_list)
['p', 'r', 'b', 'l', 'e', 'm']
>>> # delete multiple items
>>> del my_list[1:5]
>>> print(my_list)
['p', 'm']
>>> # delete entire list
>>> del my_list
```

## List - Bớt/xóa

```
>>> my_list = ['p', 'r', 'o', 'b', 'l', 'e', 'm']
>>> my_list.remove('p')
>>> print(my_list)
['r', 'o', 'b', 'l', 'e', 'm']
>>> print(my_list.pop(1))
o
>>> print(my_list)
['r', 'b', 'l', 'e', 'm']
>>> print(my_list.pop())
m
>>> print(my_list)
['r', 'b', 'l', 'e']
>>> my_list.clear()
>>> print(my_list)
[]
```

Xem thêm tại

<https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/list>

## Mutable vs. immutable

Simple put: a mutable object can be changed after it is created, and an immutable object can't.

- ▶ **Mutable objects:** list, dict, set
- ▶ **Immutable objects:** int, float, bool, string, tuple, unicode

Xem [medium.com/@meghamohan/mutable-and-immutable-side-of-python-c2145cf72747](https://medium.com/@meghamohan/mutable-and-immutable-side-of-python-c2145cf72747)

Dành cho ai muốn đọc thêm:

<https://inventwithpython.com/blog/2018/02/05/python-tuples-are-immutable-except-when-theyre-mutable/>

## Mutable vs. immutable

Hàm `id(object)` trả về id (identity) của object<sup>2</sup>.

Kiểu `int` là *immutable*, khi ta thay đổi biến `int` thì nó sẽ có địa chỉ (id) khác.

```
>>> a = 1
>>> # id - mutable & immutable
>>> print('a = ', a, 'id =', id(a))
a = 1 id = 140734095733584
>>> a = a + 1
>>> print('a = ', a, 'id =', id(a))
a = 2 id = 140734095733616
```

---

<sup>2</sup>[www.programiz.com/python-programming/methods/built-in/id](http://www.programiz.com/python-programming/methods/built-in/id)

## Mutable vs. immutable

Kiểu list là mutable. Khi thay đổi list, id của nó không đổi.

```
>>> b = []
>>> print(b, id(b))
[] 2882898544968
>>> b.append(2)
>>> print(b, id(b))
[2] 2882898544968
>>> b[0] = 1
>>> print(b, id(b))
[1] 2882898544968
```

Xem

<https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/tuple>

Tuple vs. List: [https:](https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/list-vs-tuples)

[//www.programiz.com/python-programming/list-vs-tuples](https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/list-vs-tuples)

# String

```
>>> # all of the following are equivalent
>>> my_string = 'Hello'
>>> print(my_string)
Hello
>>> my_string = "Hello"
>>> print(my_string)
Hello
>>> my_string = '''Hello'''
>>> print(my_string)
Hello
```

```
>>> # triple quotes string can extend multiple lines
>>> my_string = """Hello, welcome to
...             the world of Python"""
>>> print(my_string)
Hello, welcome to
             the world of Python
```

## String - Truy cập

```
>>> str = 'programiz'
>>> print('str = ', str)
str = programiz
>>> print('str[0] = ', str[0])
str[0] = p
>>> print('str[-1] = ', str[-1])
str[-1] = z
>>> #slicing 2nd to 5th character
>>> print('str[1:5] = ', str[1:5])
str[1:5] = rogr
>>> #slicing 6th to 2nd last character
>>> print('str[5:-2] = ', str[5:-2])
str[5:-2] = am
```

## String - Thay đổi/xóa

String là loại `immutable`, các phép thay đổi tương tự như `list` sẽ báo lỗi

```
>>> my_string = 'programiz'
```

```
>>> my_string[5] = 'a'
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
```

```
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
```

```
TypeError: 'str' object does not support item assignment
```

```
>>> del my_string[1]
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
```

```
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
```

```
TypeError: 'str' object doesn't support item deletion
```

## String - phép tính

```
>>> str1 = 'Hello'
>>> str2 = 'World!'
>>> # using +
>>> print('str1 + str2 = ', str1 + str2)
str1 + str2 = HelloWorld!
>>> # using *
>>> print('str1 * 3 = ', str1 * 3)
str1 * 3 = HelloHelloHello
```

# String

```
>>> str = 'cold'
>>> # membership
>>> 'c' in str
True
>>> 'a' in str
False
>>> # enumerate()
>>> list_enumerate = list(enumerate(str))
>>> print('list(enumerate(str)) = ', list_enumerate)
list(enumerate(str)) = [(0, 'c'), (1, 'o'), (2, 'l'), (3, 'd')]
>>> #character count
>>> print('len(str) = ', len(str))
len(str) = 4
```

Xem thêm nhiều nội dung khác tại

<https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/string>

## Set

Xem <https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/set>

Set vs. list: mỗi phần tử của set là **duy nhất** và **immutable**. Tuy nhiên bản thân set thì là **mutable**, ta có thể thêm hoặc xóa phần tử từ nó.

```
>>> my_list = [1,2,3,1,2]
>>> print(my_list)
[1, 2, 3, 1, 2]
>>> my_tuple = (1,2,3,1,2)
>>> print(my_tuple)
(1, 2, 3, 1, 2)
>>> my_set = {1,2,3,1,2}
>>> print(my_set)
{1, 2, 3}
```

## Dictionary

Python dictionary is an unordered collection of items. While other compound data types have only value as an element, a dictionary has a key: value pair.

[www.programiz.com/python-programming/dictionary](http://www.programiz.com/python-programming/dictionary)

```
>>> # empty dictionary
>>> my_dict = {}
>>> # dictionary with integer keys
>>> my_dict = {1: 'apple', 2: 'ball'}
>>> # dictionary with mixed keys
>>> my_dict = {'name': 'John', 1: [2, 4, 3]}
>>> # using dict()
>>> my_dict = dict({1:'apple', 2:'ball'})
>>> # from sequence having each item as a pair
>>> my_dict = dict([(1,'apple'), (2,'ball')])
```

## Dictionary - Truy cập phần tử

```
>>> my_dict = {'name': 'Jack', 'age': 26}
```

```
>>> # Output: Jack
```

```
>>> print(my_dict['name'])
```

```
Jack
```

```
>>> # Output: 26
```

```
>>> print(my_dict.get('age'))
```

```
26
```

```
>>> # Trying to access keys which doesn't exist throws error
```

```
>>> # my_dict.get('address')
```

```
>>> # my_dict['address']
```

```
>>> my_dict = {'name': 'Jack', 'age': 26}
>>> # update value
>>> my_dict['age'] = 27
>>> print(my_dict)
{'name': 'Jack', 'age': 27}
>>> # add item
>>> my_dict['address'] = 'Downtown'
>>> print(my_dict)
{'name': 'Jack', 'age': 27, 'address': 'Downtown'}
```

## Dictionary - Xóa

```
>>> squares = {1:1, 2:4, 3:9, 4:16, 5:25}
>>> print(squares.pop(4)) # remove a particular item
16
>>> print(squares)
{1: 1, 2: 4, 3: 9, 5: 25}
>>> del squares[5] # delete a particular item
>>> print(squares)
{1: 1, 2: 4, 3: 9}
>>> squares.clear() # remove all items
>>> print(squares)
{}
>>> # delete the dictionary itself
>>> del squares
```

Xem thêm các nội dung tại [https:](https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/dictionary)

[//www.programiz.com/python-programming/dictionary](https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/dictionary)

`https://python-reference.readthedocs.io/en/latest/docs/brackets/slicing.html`

Tự đọc <https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/type-conversion-and-casting>

## Phép toán

Xem [www.programiz.com/python-programming/operators](http://www.programiz.com/python-programming/operators)

```
>>> x = 14
```

```
>>> y = 4
```

```
>>> print('x + y =',x+y, ' ', 'x - y =',x-y)
```

```
x + y = 18      x - y = 10
```

```
>>> print('x * y =',x*y)
```

```
x * y = 56
```

```
>>> print('x / y =',x/y)
```

```
x / y = 3.5
```

```
>>> print('x // y =',x//y)
```

```
x // y = 3
```

```
>>> print('x % y =',x%y)
```

```
x % y = 2
```

```
>>> print('x ** y =',x**y)
```

```
x ** y = 38416
```

## Phép so sánh

```
>>> x = 10
>>> y = 12
>>> print('x > y is',x>y)
x > y is False
>>> print('x < y is',x<y)
x < y is True
>>> print('x == y is',x==y)
x == y is False
>>> print('x != y is',x!=y)
x != y is True
>>> print('x >= y is',x>=y)
x >= y is False
>>> print('x <= y is',x<=y)
x <= y is True
```

## Phép toán logic

```
>>> x = True
```

```
>>> y = False
```

```
>>> print('x and y is',x and y)
```

```
x and y is False
```

```
>>> print('x or y is',x or y)
```

```
x or y is True
```

```
>>> print('not x is',not x)
```

```
not x is False
```

## Phép gán

```
>>> x = 2
```

```
>>> x
```

```
2
```

```
>>> x += 5
```

```
>>> x
```

```
7
```

```
>>> x -= 5
```

```
>>> x
```

```
2
```

```
>>> x *= 5
```

```
>>> x
```

```
10
```

```
>>> x **= 5
```

```
>>> x
```

```
100000
```

Xem [www.programiz.com/python-programming/operators](http://www.programiz.com/python-programming/operators)

## Mục đích

- ▶ Chia nhỏ chương trình thành những phần nhỏ, giúp dễ quản trị, bảo trì, kiểm tra lỗi khi chương trình ngày một lớn.
- ▶ Tránh việc code lặp đi lặp lại, có thể tái sử dụng code.

## Cú pháp

```
def function_name(parameters):  
    """docstring"""  
    statements
```

## Hàm - Function

```
>>> def greet(name):  
...     """This function greets to  
...     the person passed in as  
...     parameter"""  
...     print("Hello, " + name + ". Good morning!")  
...  
>>> greet("Nam")  
Hello, Nam. Good morning!
```

```
>>> def add_2(num):  
...     return num + 2  
...  
>>> a = 2  
>>> b = add_2(a)  
>>> b  
4
```

## Hàm - Function

```
>>> #default param
>>> def add_n(num, n=3):
...     return num + n
...
>>> a = 2
>>> b = add_n(a)
>>> b
5
>>> b = add_n(a,-2)
>>> b
0
```

Xem thêm

- ▶ [www.programiz.com/python-programming/function](http://www.programiz.com/python-programming/function)
- ▶ file 02\_function.py.

## Mutable vs immutable function parameter

```
>>> #immutable parameter
>>> def minus_2(num):
...     print(id(num))
...     num -= 2
...     print(num, id(num))
...
>>> a = 1
>>> print(id(a))
140734095733584
>>> minus_2(a)
140734095733584
-1 140734095733520
>>> print('a =', a, ' - id(a)=', id(a))
a = 1 - id(a)= 140734095733584
```

## Mutable vs immutable function parameter

```
>>> #mutable parameter
>>> def updateList(list1):
...     list1 += [10]
...
>>> n = [5, 6]
>>> print(id(n))
2882895614984
>>> updateList(n)
>>> print(n)
[5, 6, 10]
>>> print(id(n))
2882895614984
```

Xem thêm: <https://medium.com/@meghamohan/mutable-and-immutable-side-of-python-c2145cf72747>

## Điều kiện

```
>>> grade = 7
>>> if grade >= 8.5:
...     print("A")
... elif grade >= 7:
...     print("B")
... elif grade >= 6:
...     print("C")
... elif grade >= 5:
...     print("D")
... else:
...     print("E")
...
B
```

## Điều kiện

```
>>> a = 3
```

```
>>> b = 5
```

```
>>> c = a==b
```

```
>>> c
```

```
False
```

```
>>> d = a>b
```

```
>>> d
```

```
False
```

```
>>> e = a!=b
```

```
>>> e
```

```
True
```

```
>>> f = 2<a<4
```

```
>>> f
```

```
True
```

## Vòng lặp for

```
>>> # loop
>>> for i in [1,2,5,7]:
...     print(i)
...
1
2
5
7
```

## Vòng lặp for

```
>>> # loop
>>> for i in range(1,7):
...     print(i)
...
1
2
3
4
5
6
```

## Vòng lặp for

```
>>> n = 3
>>> # range(start, end) = [start, end)
>>> for i in range(1, n):
...     print(i)
...
1
2
>>> # range(end) = range(0, end)
>>> for i in range(n):
...     print(i)
...
0
1
2
```

## Vòng lặp for: lệnh break

```
>>> # break
>>> for i in range(1,10):
...     if i==5:
...         break
...     print(i)
...
1
2
3
4
```

## Vòng lặp for: lệnh continue

```
>>> # continue
>>> for i in range(1,10):
...     if i==5:
...         continue
...     print(i)
...
1
2
3
4
6
7
8
9
```

## Vòng lặp trên list

```
>>> # loop over list
>>> animals = ["dog", "cat", "bird"]
>>> for i in animals:
...     print(i)
...
dog
cat
bird
>>> # what if we need indexes?
>>> for index, value in enumerate(animals):
...     print(index, value)
...
0 dog
1 cat
2 bird
```

## Vòng lặp trên dictionary

```
>>> # loop over dictionaries
>>> age = {}
>>> age['Tuan'] = 22
>>> age['Lan'] = 18
>>> age['Huong'] = 17
>>> for i in age.keys():
...     print(i,age[i])
...
Tuan 22
Lan 18
Huong 17
```

## Vòng lặp trên dictionary

```
>>> # loop over dictionaries
>>> age = {}
>>> age['Tuan'] = 22
>>> age['Lan'] = 18
>>> age['Huong'] = 17
>>> for value in age.values():
...     print(value)
...
22
18
17
```

## Vòng lặp trên dictionary

```
>>> # loop over dictionaries
>>> age = {}
>>> age['Tuan'] = 22
>>> age['Lan'] = 18
>>> age['Huong'] = 17
>>> for i,value in age.items():
...     print(i, value)
...
Tuan 22
Lan 18
Huong 17
```

## Vòng lặp while

```
>>> animals = ["dog", "cat", "bird"]
>>> j = 0
>>> while j < len(animals):
...     print(j, animals[j])
...     j += 1
...
0 dog
1 cat
2 bird
```

## Hàm range

```
>>> # range(start, end)
>>> list(range(1,5))
[1, 2, 3, 4]
>>> # range(end) = range(0, end)
>>> list(range(5))
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4]
>>> # range(start, end, k)
>>> # range(start, end) = range(start, end, 1)
>>> list(range(1,5,3))
[1, 4]
```

## Hàm range

```
>>> # range from 0 to 5 with step size 3?
>>> # this will give empty list start=5, end=3
>>> list(range(5,3))
[]
>>> # this is OK
>>> list(range(0,5,3))
[0, 3]
```

Tham khảo thêm

- ▶ [www.programiz.com/python-programming/for-loop](http://www.programiz.com/python-programming/for-loop)
- ▶ [www.programiz.com/python-programming/looping-technique](http://www.programiz.com/python-programming/looping-technique)
- ▶ [www.southampton.ac.uk/~fangohr/teaching/python/book/html/06-control-flow.html](http://www.southampton.ac.uk/~fangohr/teaching/python/book/html/06-control-flow.html)
- ▶ File 04\_iteration.py.

Xem

[www.programiz.com/python-programming/file-operation](http://www.programiz.com/python-programming/file-operation)