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## Delphi

verursacht der Aufruf der Connect-Methode (nicht der ConnectTo-Methode!) einer Workbook- oder einer Worksheet-Komponente eine Exception.

*Excel öffnen (frühe Bindung)*

Bevor Sie diese Methode nutzen können, müssen Sie die Typbibliothek (Excel8.olb für Excel 97) importieren.

Eine Art, Excel zu starten, ist der Versuch (try), GetActiveObject aufzurufen, um eine laufende Instanz von Excel zu erhalten, setzen Sie jedoch einen Aufruf von CoApplication.Create in den except-Abschnitt. Aber except-Klauseln sind langsam und können bei Leuten, die gerne "Bei Exceptions anhalten" aktiviert haben, Probleme innerhalb der IDE auslösen. Der folgende Code benötigt keine try-except-Konstruktion, weil die Verwendung von OleCheck bei GetActiveObject im Fall, dass Excel nicht läuft, vermieden wird.

```
  uses Windows, ComObj, ActiveX, Excel_TLB;

  var
    Excel: _Application;
    AppWasRunning: boolean;
// tells you if you can close Excel when you've finished
    lcid: integer;
    Unknown: IUnknown;
    Result: HResult;
  begin
    lcid := LOCALE_USER_DEFAULT;
    AppWasRunning := False;

    {$IFDEF VER120}       // Delphi 4
    Result := GetActiveObject(CLASS_Application_, nil, Unknown);
    if (Result = MK_E_UNAVAILABLE) then
      Excel := CoApplication_.Create

    {$ELSE}               // Delphi 5
    Result := GetActiveObject(CLASS_ExcelApplication, nil
, Unknown);
    if (Result = MK_E_UNAVAILABLE) then
      Excel := CoExcelApplication.Create
    {$ENDIF}
```


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# How to run Python code If you have experience with Kaggle notebooks you might already know that to run a Kaggle notebook you first have to click the *run* button in the top bar and then you can press the **Run** button to run the code. The main difference between a Kaggle notebook and a Python notebook is that in a Kaggle notebook the file ending is ".kna". In a Kaggle notebook you first type a bit of code in the top bar and you get a 'Listening' note indicating that the notebook is running the code. The main thing to keep in mind is that in Kaggle notebooks there is no main Python `if...else` construct. The reason is that Kaggle notebooks use data exploration only, and they are for presenting your own ideas and insights. You always first make some prediction on a dataset and then compare the results with the prediction made by the Kaggle competition and then you write a paper on what you found. You need to write a bit of code in the top bar to set up the prediction and then you run the Kaggle notebook and look for the prediction that you made and then you can write about that. In a Kaggle notebook you can share your code with others but in a Python notebook you can't share your code unless you write it in a file with `.py` extension. ## How to create a Kaggle notebook To create a new Kaggle notebook you can simply click the *nbo* button on the top of the Kaggle interface. The 'Create new notebook' dialog appears as shown in the following image. In this dialog the only thing you can change is the name of the notebook. ![][1] You can see a preview of your notebook by clicking the *Preview* button in the top bar. ![][2] To run a Kaggle notebook you can simply click the *Run* button in the top bar. The main thing to remember is that Kaggle notebooks can't be shared publicly or used for training purposes without entering a competition. # How to read a Python file If you want to read a Python file use the following steps: 1. Open a new Python file and name it *something*. ![][3] 2. Type the 82157476af

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