

스마트 모빌리티 프로그래밍

Ch 3. 파이썬 프로그램 실행 제어, 파이썬 프로그램 디버깅



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Outline

- ◆ 프로그램 실행 제어, 조건식과 조건문
- ◆ **while**-반복문
- ◆ **for**-반복문
- ◆ 반복문 블록 내부의 **break, continue**
- ◆ 파이썬 프로그램의 디버깅
- ◆ **VS Code**를 사용한 파이썬 프로그램 디버깅



프로그램 실행 제어 - 조건문, 조건식 (if, if-elif-else)

프로그램 실행제어

◆ 프로그램 실행 제어

- 프로그램 실행 중간의 다양한 상황에 따라 다른 기능을 수행할 수 있도록 구성

◆ 프로그램 실행 제어 구조

- 조건식 (conditional expression), 조건문(conditional statement)
- 반복문 – while-loop, for-loop
- 예외처리

조건식 관련 연산자

◆ 조건식 관련 연산자

연산자의 분류	연산자	의미, 예
관계연산자 (relation-ship)	>	$a > b$: a가 b보다 크면 True, 아니면 False
	>=	$a \geq b$: a가 b보다 같거나 크면 True, 아니면 False
	<	$a < b$: a가 b보다 작으면 True, 아니면 False
	<=	$a \leq b$: a가 b보다 같거나 작으면 True, 아니면 False
	==	$a == b$: a와 b가 같으면 True, 아니면 False
	!=	$a != b$: a와 b가 다르면 True, 아니면 False
논리연산자 (logical)	and (논리 곱)	A and B : A와 B가 모두 True이면 True, 아니면 False
	or (논리 합)	A or B : A나 B 둘 중 하나가 True이면 True, 아니면 (즉, A와 B 모두 False이면) False
	not (논리 역)	not A : A가 True이면 False, A가 False이면 True
Ternary selection	x if condition else y	조건에 따라 선택 max = x if x > y else y; (만약 x가 y보다 크면 x를 선택, 아니면 y를 선택)

조건식의 표현

◆ 논리 연산자를 사용한 조건식의 표현

주어진 조건	산술 연산자를 사용한 수식의 표현
성적 (score)이 90보다 같거나 높고, 95보다 낮은 경우	if 90 <= score < 95: print("Your grade is A")
윤년 (leap year)의 조건: 연도가 4의 배수이며 100의 배수가 아니거나, 또는 400의 배수이면 윤년	if ((year % 4 == 0) and (year % 100 != 0)) or (year % 400 == 0): print("Year(%d) is a leap year"%(year)) else: print("Year(%d) is not a leap year"%(year))
기온이 30도 이상이며, 날씨가 화창할 때	if ((temp >= 30) and (weather == "SUNNY")): print("It's good for picnic !!")

if

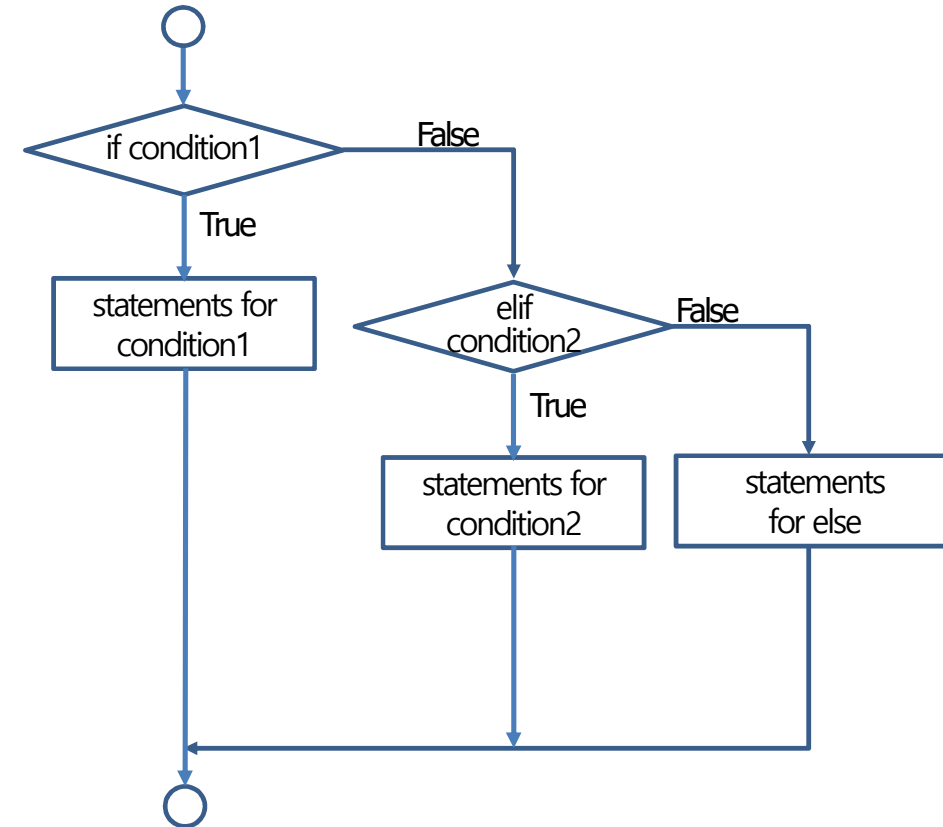
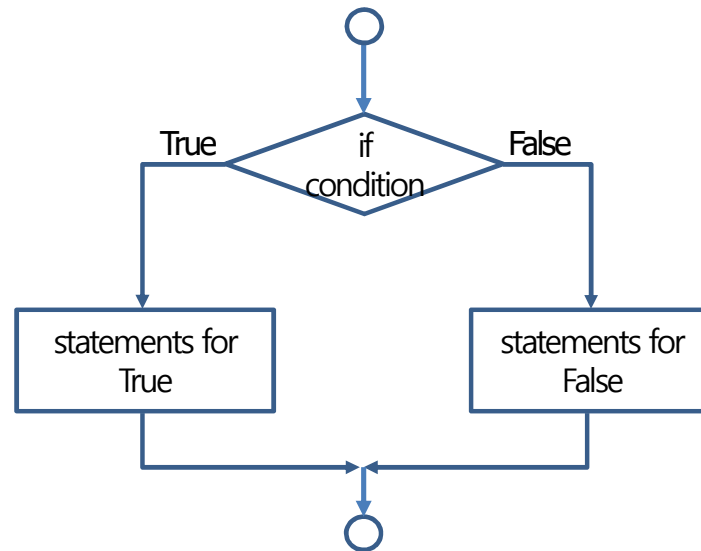
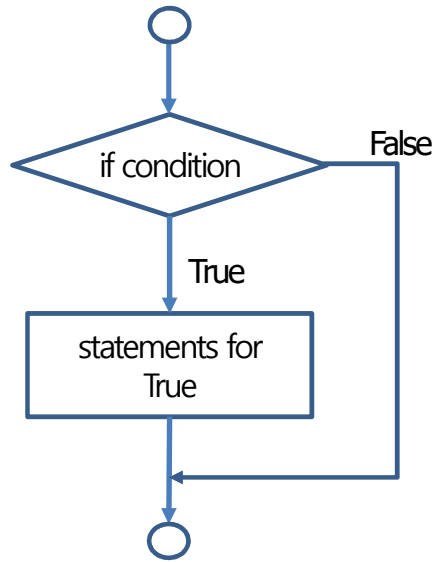
◆ Simple Branch

```
# simple program to input two integers and compare
x, y = map(int, input('input two integers (x, y) to compare : ').split())
if x == y:
    print("x(%d) is equal to y(%d)"%(x, y))
if x < y:
    print("x(%d) is less than y(%d)"%(x, y))
if x > y:
    print("x(%d) is greater than y(%d)"%(x, y))
```

```
===== RESTART: C:\YTK-Progs\2018 Book (Python)\ch 2-1 Python Overview\
mpleCondition_if.py =====
input two integers (x, y) to compare : 3 5
x(3) is less than y(5)
>>>
===== RESTART: C:\YTK-Progs\2018 Book (Python)\ch 2-1 Python Overview\
mpleCondition_if.py =====
input two integers (x, y) to compare : 5 7
x(5) is less than y(7)
>>>
===== RESTART: C:\YTK-Progs\2018 Book (Python)\ch 2-1 Python Overview\
mpleCondition_if.py =====
input two integers (x, y) to compare : 7 5
x(7) is greater than y(5)
>>>
===== RESTART: C:\YTK-Progs\2018 Book (Python)\ch 2-1 Python Overview\
mpleCondition_if.py =====
input two integers (x, y) to compare : 5 5
x(5) is equal to y(5)
```



if, if-else, if-elif-else statement



if ~ else

◆ Conditional branch with if - else

```
# conditional branch with if - else
x, y = map(int, input('input two integers (x, y) : ').split())
if x>y:
    Max = x
    Min = y
else:
    Max = y
    Min = x
print("x = %d, y = %d"%(x, y))
print("Max = %d, Min = %d"%(Max, Min))
```

```
===== RESTART: C:\YTK-Progs\2018 Book (Python)\ch 2-1 Python Overview\
input two integers (x, y) : 3 5
x = 3, y = 5
Max = 5, Min = 3
>>>
===== RESTART: C:\YTK-Progs\2018 Book (Python)\ch 2-1 Python Overview\
input two integers (x, y) : 7 5
x = 7, y = 5
Max = 7, Min = 5
```



if ~ elif ~ else

◆ Conditional branch with if - else

```
# conditional branch with if - elif - else
score = int(input('course score [0..99] = '))
if 90 <= score <= 100:
    grade = 'A'
elif 80 <= score:
    grade = 'B'
elif 70 <= score:
    grade = 'C'
elif 60 <= score:
    grade = 'D'
else:
    grade = 'F'
print("score = %d, grade = %s" %(score, grade))
```

```
===== RESTART: C:/YTK-PythonProg/2_3 if_elif_else.py =====
course score [0..99] = 95
score = 95, grade = A
>>>
===== RESTART: C:/YTK-PythonProg/2_3 if_elif_else.py =====
course score [0..99] = 84
score = 84, grade = B
>>>
===== RESTART: C:/YTK-PythonProg/2_3 if_elif_else.py =====
course score [0..99] = 65
score = 65, grade = D
>>>
===== RESTART: C:/YTK-PythonProg/2_3 if_elif_else.py =====
course score [0..99] = 50
score = 50, grade = F
>>> |
```



while 반복문

while 반복문 기본 구조

◆ while 반복문 기본 구조

- 조건식에서 사용되는 조건의 초기값 설정
- 조건식이 만족하는 동안 while-반복구문 실행
- while 반복구문 내부에서 조건식의 update가 반드시 있어야 함

```
조건의 초기값 설정
while 조건식 (condition):
    반복 구문
    반복 구문
    ...
    반복 구문
    조건의 갱신 (update)
```

while loop

◆ while-loop

```
# while-loop

L = list()
print("Input integers (-1 to end)")
x = int(input("data : "))
n = 0
while x >= 0:
    L.append(x)
    n += 1
    x = int(input("data : "))

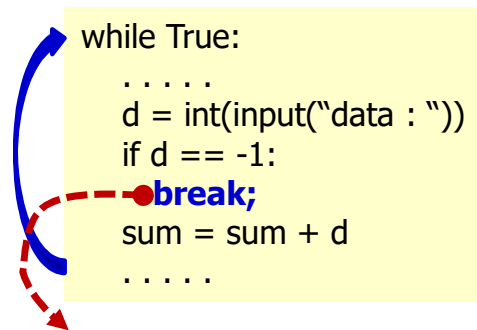
print("Input data : ", L)
```

```
===== RESTART: C:/YTK-P
Input integers (-1 to end)
data : 2
data : 3
data : 4
data : 5
data : 6
data : 7
data : -1
Input data : [2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]
>>> |
```

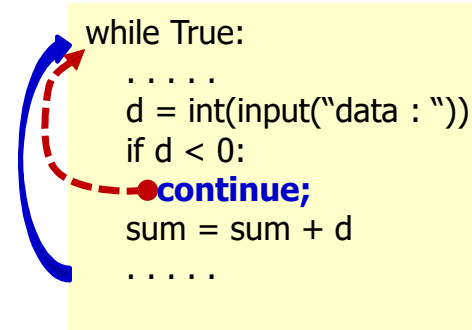


while-반복문과 break, continue

반복문	설 명
condition initialize while condition: statements condition update	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 먼저 while 반복문 조건식의 초기화를 실행 ▪ 조건식의 연산 결과가 True이면 while 반복 구문을 실행 ▪ while 반복 구문 내에서 조건식을 update
while condition1: if condition2: break if condition3: continue statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 만약 condition1이 True이면 while 반복 구문 실행 ▪ 만약 conditon2가 True이면 while 반복문을 중단하고 빠져 나감 ▪ 만약 condition3가 True이면 continue 이후 구간을 생략하고 while 반복문을 계속 실행



(a) break in while-loop



(b) continue in while-loop

while-loop구조의 데이터 입력, 리스트 저장, 통계 분석

```
# while_loop with list and finding max and min

n = int(input("Input the number of data to process: "))
print("Input %d integers"%(n))
L = [] # create an empty list
count = 0
while count < n:
    d = int(input())
    L.append(d)
    if count == 0:
        Max = Min = d
    else:
        if d > Max:
            Max = d
        if d < Min:
            Min = d
    count = count + 1
print("Input data : ", L)
print("Max : ", Max)
print("Min : ", Min)
```

```
Input the number of data to process: 5
Input 5 integers
1
9
-5
2
-9
Input data :  [1, 9, -5, 2, -9]
Max :  9
Min :  -9
```



Sentinel 데이터를 사용한 while 반복문 제어

◆ Sentinel 데이터

- 입력 데이터의 마지막을 표시하는 특별한 데이터
- 정상적인 데이터 입력에서 사용되지 않는 값을 사용

```
# while-loop

L = list()
while True:
    data = int(input("Input positive integers (-1 to stop) : "))
    if data == -1 :
        break
    L.append(data)
    print("L = ", L)
```

```
Input positive integers (-1 to stop) : 1
L = [1]
Input positive integers (-1 to stop) : 2
L = [1, 2]
Input positive integers (-1 to stop) : 3
L = [1, 2, 3]
Input positive integers (-1 to stop) : 4
L = [1, 2, 3, 4]
Input positive integers (-1 to stop) : 5
L = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
Input positive integers (-1 to stop) : -1
```

ch 3 - 16

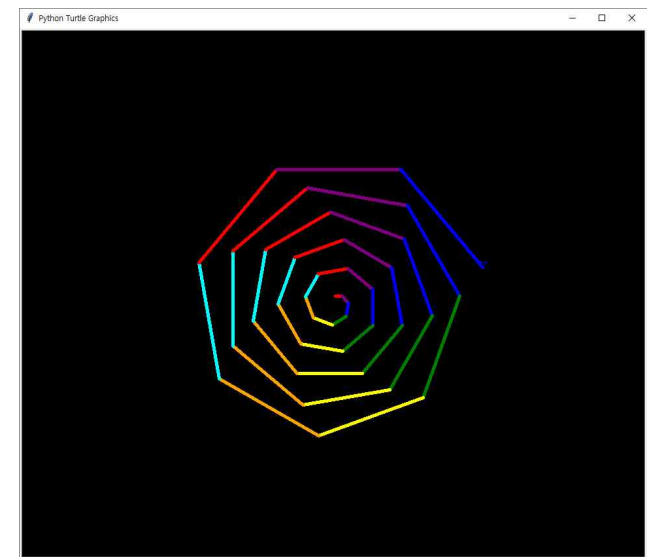


while-loop과 터틀 그래픽

```
#turtle graphic and while-loop
import turtle
colors = ["red", "purple", "blue", "green", "yellow",\
          "orange", "cyan", "white", "violet", "brown"]

t = turtle.Turtle()

turtle.bgcolor("black")
t.width(5)
num_vertices = int(input("input num_vertices = "))
length = 10
count = 0
turn_angle = (360 // num_vertices) - 1
while length < 200:
    t.pencolor(colors[count % num_vertices])
    t.forward(length)
    t.right(turn_angle)
    length += 5
    count += 1
```



for 반복문

for 반복문

◆ for 반복문의 기본 구조

- 변수가 지정된 영역에 있는 경우 반복구문 수행
- 변수는 반복문을 실행할 때 마다 갱신되어야 함
- 변수가 주어진 조건을 만족하지 않을 때 for 반복문을 벗어남

```
for 변수 (variable) in 시퀀스 객체 (range, list, tuple, str, bytes, bytearray 등) :  
    반복 구문  
    반복 구문  
    ....  
    반복 구문
```

Control loop with for

◆ for loop with range()

```
# control loop with for
n = int(input('Input n to calculate sum of [0..n] : '))
nSum = 0
for i in range(0, n+1): #sSum = sum(range(0, n+1))
    nSum += i
print("Sum of [0..%d] = %d" %(n, nSum))
```

```
===== RESTART: C:\YTK-Progs\2018 Book (Python)\ch 2-1
Input n to calculate sum of [0..n] : 1
Sum of [0..1] = 1
>>>
===== RESTART: C:\YTK-Progs\2018 Book (Python)\ch 2-1
Input n to calculate sum of [0..n] : 10
Sum of [0..10] = 55
```



for-loop with str

```
# for-loop with str
testStr = "Python, 파이선, 12345, *?!!"
nAlphabet = nHangul = nNumber = nSymbol = nOther = 0
print('Test string: ', testStr)

for c in testStr:
    #print(c)
    if 0x41<= ord(c) <=0x5A or 0x61 <= ord(c) <= 0x7A:
        print(c, ' : Alphabet')
        nAlphabet += 1
    elif 0xAC00 <= ord(c) <= 0xD7A3:
        print(c, ' : Hangul')
        nHangul +=1
    elif 0x30 <= ord(c) <= 0x39:
        print(c, ' : Number')
        nNumber += 1
    elif 0x21 <= ord(c) <= 0x2F or 0x3A <= ord(c) <= 0x40:
        print(c, ' : Symbol')
        nSymbol += 1
    else:
        print(c, ' : Other')
        nOther += 1
totalChar = nAlphabet + nHangul + nNumber + nSymbol + nOther

print('Total %d characters'%totalChar)
print('nAlphabet: ', nAlphabet)
print('nHangul: ', nHangul)
print('nNumber: ', nNumber)
print('nSymbol: ', nSymbol)
print('nOther: ', nOther)
```

```
===== RESTART: C:\YTK-Progs\20
Test string: Python, 파이선, 12345, *?!!
P : Alphabet
y : Alphabet
t : Alphabet
h : Alphabet
o : Alphabet
n : Alphabet
, : Symbol
 : Other
파 : Hangul
이 : Hangul
선 : Hangul
, : Symbol
 : Other
1 : Number
2 : Number
3 : Number
4 : Number
5 : Number
, : Symbol
 : Other
* : Symbol
? : Symbol
! : Symbol
! : Symbol
Total 24 characters
nAlphabet: 6
nHangul: 3
nNumber: 5
nSymbol: 7
nOther: 3
>>> |
```



Getting Max and Min from list

```
#Find Max and Min from List
L = [70, 85, 15, 55, 30, 90, 45, 10, 5, 60]
Max = Min = L[0]
for n in L:
    if Min > n:
        Min = n
    if Max < n:
        Max = n
print("Data (before data change) : %s"%L)
print("Min: %d, Max: %d"%(Min, Max))

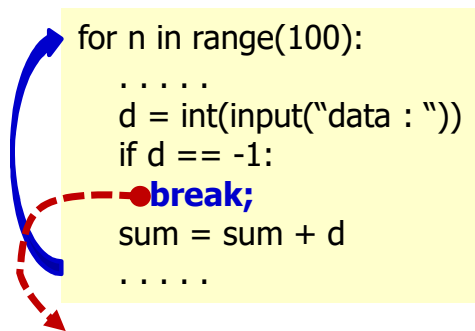
#data change with index of list
for i in range(len(L)):
    L[i] *= 5
Min = min(L)
Max = max(L)
print("Data (after data changes) : %s"%L)
print("Min: %d, Max: %d"%(Min, Max))
```

```
>>>
===== RESTART: C:/YTK-PythonProg/2_6 Max and Min of List.py =====
Data (before data change) : [70, 85, 15, 55, 30, 90, 45, 10, 5, 60]
Min: 5, Max: 90
Data (after data changes) : [350, 425, 75, 275, 150, 450, 225, 50, 25, 300]
Min: 25, Max: 450
>>> |
```

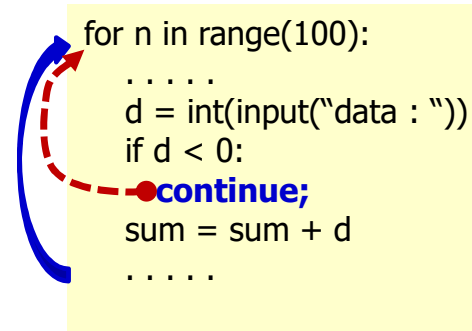


for-반복문과 break, continue

반복문	설 명
for n in sequence_type_object: statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 시퀀스 객체에 있는 원소들을 차례로 사용하면서 for 반복 구문을 실행
for n in sequence_type_object: if condition1: break if condition2: continue statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 시퀀스 객체에 있는 원소들을 차례로 사용하면서 for 반복 구문을 실행 만약 condition1이 True이면 for 반복문을 중단하고 빠져 나감 만약 condition2가 True이면 continue 이후 구간을 생략하고 for 반복문을 계속 실행



(a) break in for-loop



(b) continue in for-loop

break, continue

◆ Example of for-loop with break and continue

```
#for_loop with break and continue

n = int(input("Input number of data to process: "))
L = list()
sum = 0
print("Input %d non-negative integers"%(n))
for i in range(n):
    d = int(input())
    if d == 0:
        continue
    elif d < 0:
        break
    L.append(d)
    sum += d
print("Input data : ", L)
print("Sum = ", sum)
```

```
===== RESTART: C:/YTK-PythonProg/3_
Input number of data to process: 5
Input 5 non-negative integers
2
3
0
4
5
Input data : [2, 3, 4, 5]
Sum = 14
>>>
===== RESTART: C:/YTK-PythonProg/3_
Input number of data to process: 5
Input 5 non-negative integers
2
-1
Input data : [2]
Sum = 2
>>> |
```


for-loop with list, set and dict

◆ for-loop with list, set and dict

```
# for-loop with list, set and dict
L = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] #list
print('List L: ', L)
for d in L:
    print("{}".format(d), end= ' ')
print()
```

```
S = {'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E'} #set
print('Set S: ', S)
for a in S:
    print("{}".format(a), end= ' ')
print()
```

```
D = {1:'January', 2:'February', 3:'March', 4:'April', 5:'May'} #dict
print('Dictionary D:\n ', D)
for key, value in D.items():
    print("key = {}: value = {}".format(key, value))
```

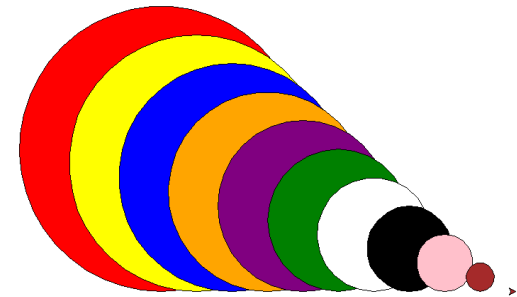
```
List L:  [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
1 2 3 4 5
Set S:  {'C', 'E', 'B', 'D', 'A'}
C E B D A
Dictionary D:
{1: 'January', 2: 'February', 3: 'March', 4: 'April', 5: 'May'}
key = 1: value = January
key = 2: value = February
key = 3: value = March
key = 4: value = April
key = 5: value = May
```

for-loop과 터틀 그래픽

◆ for-loop을 사용한 터틀 그래픽 도형 반복 그리기 실행

```
# drawing with for-loop
import turtle
t = turtle.Turtle()
t.shape("classic")

radius = 200
start_pos = (-250, 0)
t.up()
t.goto(start_pos)
t.down()
color_list = ["red", "yellow", "blue", "orange", "purple", \
              "green", "white", "black", "pink", "brown"]
for color in color_list:
    t.fillcolor(color)
    t.begin_fill()
    t.circle(radius)
    t.end_fill()
    radius -= 20
    t.up()
    t.forward(50)
    t.down()
```



for 반복문과 iter(), next(), enumerate()

◆ for loop with iter(), next(), enumerate() (1)

```
#iter(), next(), enumerate()
Months = ['January', 'February', 'March', 'April', \
          'May', 'June', 'July', 'August', \
          'September', 'October', 'November', 'December']

it = iter(Months) #iterator
for i in range(len(Months)):
    d = next(it)
    print(d, end=' ')
print() #new line
print() #new line

i = 0
for item in enumerate(Months):
    print("{0}".format(item), end=' ')
    i += 1
    if i%4 == 0:
        print()
print() #new line

i = 0
for item in enumerate(Months, 1):
    print(item, end=' ')
    i += 1
    if i%4 == 0:
        print()
print() #new line
```

```
>>>
===== RESTART: C:/YTK-PythonProg/2_9 iter, next, enumerate.py =====
January February March April May June July August September October November December

(0, 'January') (1, 'February') (2, 'March') (3, 'April')
(4, 'May') (5, 'June') (6, 'July') (7, 'August')
(8, 'September') (9, 'October') (10, 'November') (11, 'December')

(1, 'January') (2, 'February') (3, 'March') (4, 'April')
(5, 'May') (6, 'June') (7, 'July') (8, 'August')
(9, 'September') (10, 'October') (11, 'November') (12, 'December')

>>> |
```



for-loop과 enumerate()

◆ for-loop with enumerate()

```
# for-loop with enumerate()
Month_name = ["January", "February", "March", "April",\
              "May", "June", "July", "August",\
              "September", "October", "November", "December"]
```

```
#case A
for item in enumerate(Month_name):
    print(item)
print()

#case B
for item in enumerate(Month_name, 1):
    print(item)
print()

#case C
for i, item in enumerate(Month_name, 1):
    print("%2d%i, item)
print()
```

(a) Case A

```
(0, 'January')
(1, 'February')
(2, 'March')
(3, 'April')
(4, 'May')
(5, 'June')
(6, 'July')
(7, 'August')
(8, 'September')
(9, 'October')
(10, 'November')
(11, 'December')
```

(b) Case B

```
(1, 'January')
(2, 'February')
(3, 'March')
(4, 'April')
(5, 'May')
(6, 'June')
(7, 'July')
(8, 'August')
(9, 'September')
(10, 'October')
(11, 'November')
(12, 'December')
```

(c) Case C

```
1 January
2 February
3 March
4 April
5 May
6 June
7 July
8 August
9 September
10 October
11 November
12 December
```



중첩된 for-loop

◆ 2중 for-loop

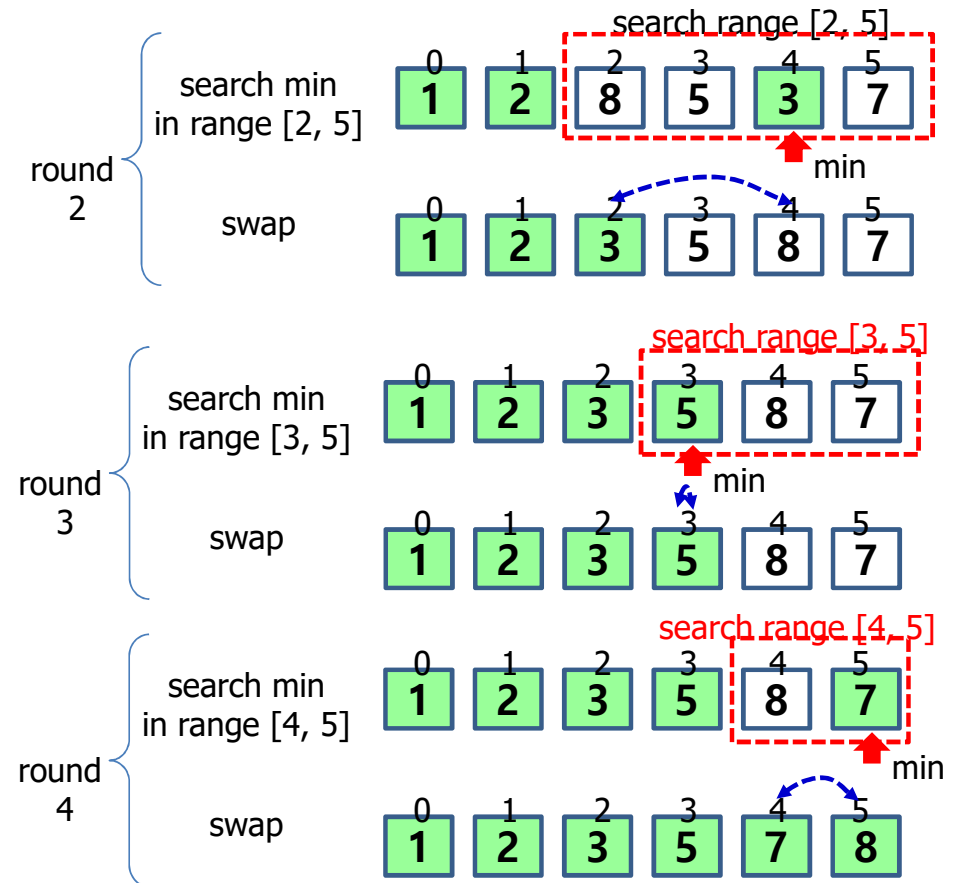
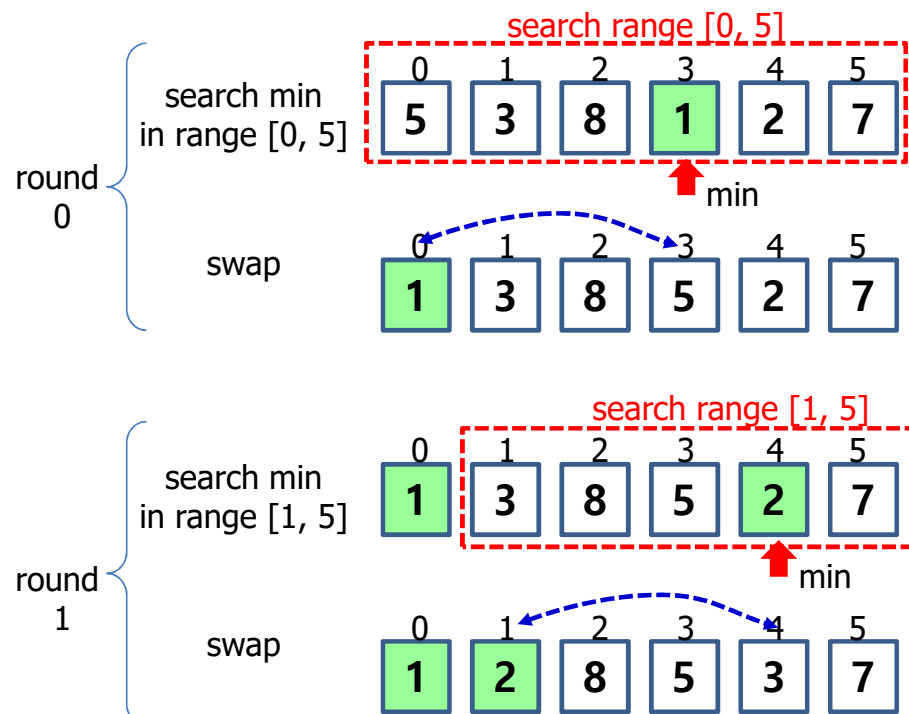
```
# nested for_loop that generates multiplication table

for i in range (1, 10):
    for j in range (1, 10):
        print("{0}x{1} = {2:>3}, ".format(i, j, i*j), end= ' ')
    print() # new line
```

```
===== RESTART: C:/YTK-PythonProg/2_8 nested_for_loop.py =====
1x1 = 1, 1x2 = 2, 1x3 = 3, 1x4 = 4, 1x5 = 5, 1x6 = 6, 1x7 = 7, 1x8 = 8, 1x9 = 9,
2x1 = 2, 2x2 = 4, 2x3 = 6, 2x4 = 8, 2x5 = 10, 2x6 = 12, 2x7 = 14, 2x8 = 16, 2x9 = 18,
3x1 = 3, 3x2 = 6, 3x3 = 9, 3x4 = 12, 3x5 = 15, 3x6 = 18, 3x7 = 21, 3x8 = 24, 3x9 = 27,
4x1 = 4, 4x2 = 8, 4x3 = 12, 4x4 = 16, 4x5 = 20, 4x6 = 24, 4x7 = 28, 4x8 = 32, 4x9 = 36,
5x1 = 5, 5x2 = 10, 5x3 = 15, 5x4 = 20, 5x5 = 25, 5x6 = 30, 5x7 = 35, 5x8 = 40, 5x9 = 45,
6x1 = 6, 6x2 = 12, 6x3 = 18, 6x4 = 24, 6x5 = 30, 6x6 = 36, 6x7 = 42, 6x8 = 48, 6x9 = 54,
7x1 = 7, 7x2 = 14, 7x3 = 21, 7x4 = 28, 7x5 = 35, 7x6 = 42, 7x7 = 49, 7x8 = 56, 7x9 = 63,
8x1 = 8, 8x2 = 16, 8x3 = 24, 8x4 = 32, 8x5 = 40, 8x6 = 48, 8x7 = 56, 8x8 = 64, 8x9 = 72,
9x1 = 9, 9x2 = 18, 9x3 = 27, 9x4 = 36, 9x5 = 45, 9x6 = 54, 9x7 = 63, 9x8 = 72, 9x9 = 81,
>>> |
```

선택정렬(selection sort)

- ◆ 선택정렬(selection sort): 정렬이 안된 숫자들 중에서 최소값을 선택하여 배열의 첫 번째 요소와 교환
- ◆ 몇 개의 단계만 살펴보자.



for-loop 기반 선택 정렬 (Selection Sorting)

```
# selection sort with for-loop

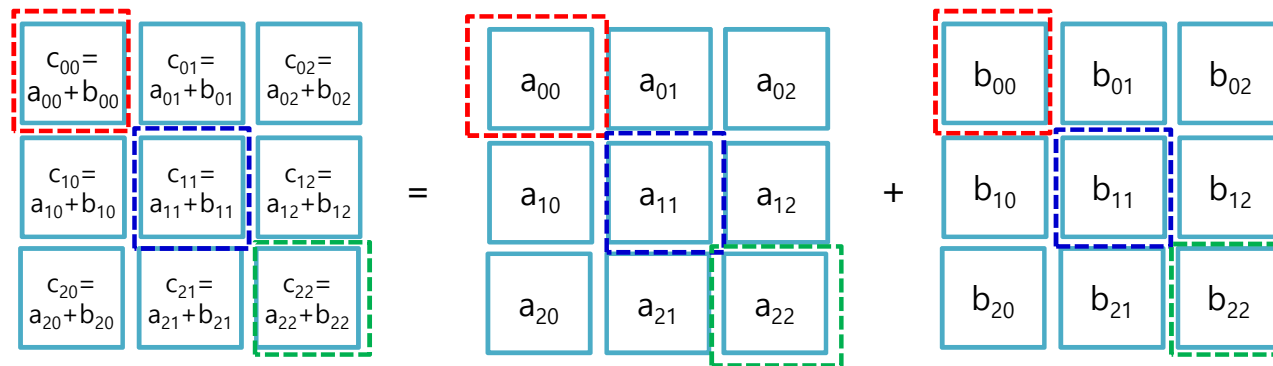
L = [5, 3, 8, 1, 2, 7]
size = len(L)
print("L (initial) = ", L)
for i in range(size-1):
    min_idx = i;
    for j in range(i+1, size):
        if L[min_idx] > L[j]:
            min_idx = j
    if (min_idx != i):
        L[min_idx], L[i] = L[i], L[min_idx]
    print("round{:2} - L : {}".format(i, L))
```

```
L(initial) = [5, 3, 8, 1, 2, 7]
round 0 - L : [1, 3, 8, 5, 2, 7]
round 1 - L : [1, 2, 8, 5, 3, 7]
round 2 - L : [1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 7]
round 3 - L : [1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 7]
round 4 - L : [1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8]
```

for-loop 기반 행렬 (Matrix) 연산

◆ 행렬의 덧셈과 뺄셈

- $C_{(3 \times 3)} = A_{(3 \times 3)} + B_{(3 \times 3)}$
- $D_{(3 \times 3)} = A_{(3 \times 3)} - B_{(3 \times 3)}$



for-loop 기반 행렬 (Matrix) 연산

```
# nested for_loop for 2-dimensional lists' addition, subtraction
```

```
A = [[1,2,3], [4,5,6], [7,8,9]]
B = [[1,0,0], [0,1,0], [0,0,1]]
C = [[0,0,0], [0,0,0], [0,0,0]]
D = [[0,0,0], [0,0,0], [0,0,0]]
```

```
print("A : ", A)
print("B : ", B)
for i in range (3):
    for j in range (3):
        C[i][j] = A[i][j] + B[i][j]
print("A+B => ", C)
```

```
for i in range (3):
    for j in range (3):
        D[i][j] = A[i][j] - B[i][j]
print("A-B => ", D)
```

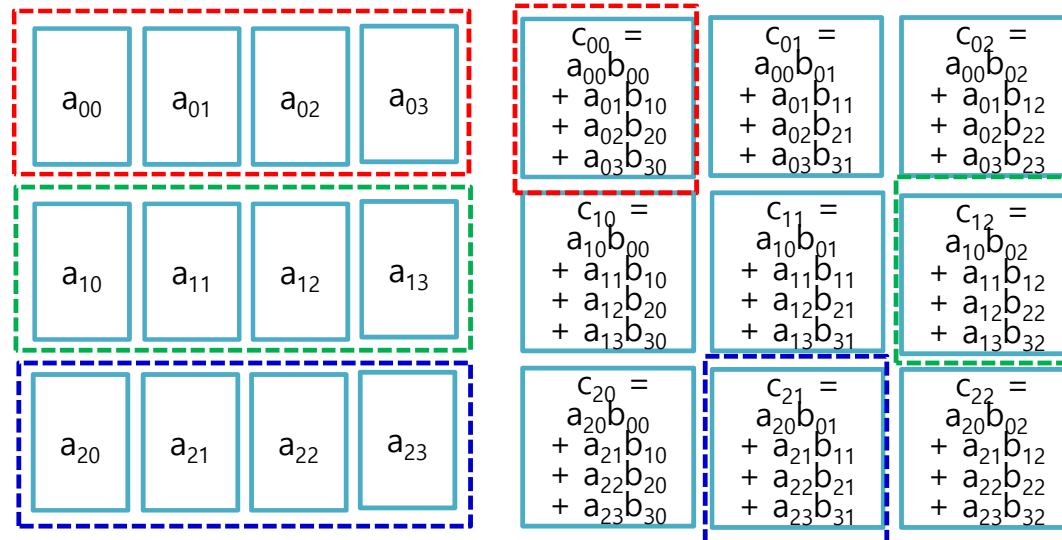
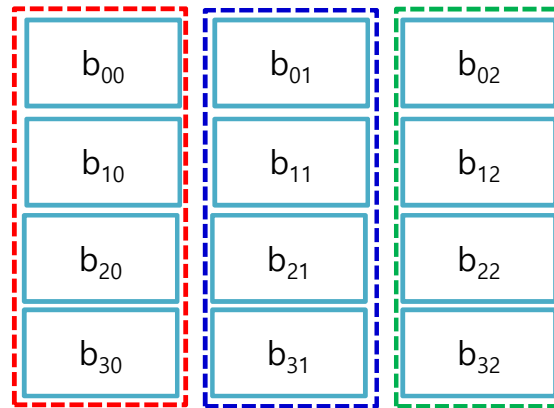
```
A :  [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]]
B :  [[1, 0, 0], [0, 1, 0], [0, 0, 1]]
A+B =>  [[2, 2, 3], [4, 6, 6], [7, 8, 10]]
A-B =>  [[0, 2, 3], [4, 4, 6], [7, 8, 8]]
```



for-loop 기반 행렬 (Matrix) 연산

◆ 행렬의 곱셈

- $C_{(3 \times 3)} = A_{(3 \times 4)} \times B_{(4 \times 3)}$



for-loop 기반 행렬 (Matrix) 연산

```
# nested for_loop for Matrix multiplication

A = [[1, 2, 3, 4], [5, 6, 7, 8], [9, 0, 1, 2]] # 3 x 4
B = [[1, 0, 0], [0, 1, 0], [0, 0, 1], [1, 0, 0]] # 4 x 3
R = [[0,0,0], [0,0,0], [0,0,0]] # 3 x 3

print("A = ", A)
print("B = ", B)

for i in range (3):
    for j in range (3):
        R[i][j] = 0
        for k in range (4):
            R[i][j] += A[i][k] * B[k][j]
print("R = A*B = ", R)
```

```
A = [[1, 2, 3, 4], [5, 6, 7, 8], [9, 0, 1, 2]]
B = [[1, 0, 0], [0, 1, 0], [0, 0, 1], [1, 0, 0]]
R = A*B = [[5, 2, 3], [13, 6, 7], [11, 0, 1]]
```

파이썬 예외 처리 (Exception Handling)

Exceptions in Python

◆ Exceptions in Python

- ArithmeticError
- AssertionError
- IndexError
- IOError
- NameError
- RuntimeError
- StopIteration
- SyntaxError
- SystemExit
- TypeError
- ZeroDivisionError

Exception Handling with try, except, finally

◆ Exception Error

```
# Exception Handling with try - finally
```

```
try:
```

```
    z = 10 / 0
```

```
finally:
```

```
    print("At final")
```

```
===== RESTART: C:\YTK-Progs\2018 Book (Python)\ch 3-2
At final
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "C:\YTK-Progs\2018 Book (Python)\ch 3-2 Control for,
    z = 10 / 0
ZeroDivisionError: division by zero
```



Exception Handling with try, except

◆ Example of try - except

```
# Exception handling with try, except, and finally

try:
    z = 10 / 0
except ZeroDivisionError as e:
    print("ZeroDivisionError:", e.args)
finally:
    print("At final.")
```

```
===== RESTART: C:\YTK-Progs\2018 Book (Python)\ch 3-2
ZeroDivisionError: ('division by zero',)
At final.
>>> |
```



ArithmeticError, ZeroDivisionError

◆ ArithmeticError, ZeroDivisionError

```
# Exception handling with try, except, ArithmeticError, ZeroDivisionError

try:
    z = 10 / 0
except ArithmeticError as e:
    print("ArithmeticError:", e.args)
except ZeroDivisionError as e:
    print("ZeroDivisionError:", e.args)
finally:
    print("At final.")
```

```
===== RESTART: C:\YTK-Progs\2018 Book (Python)\ch 3-2
ArithmeticError: ('division by zero',)
At final.
>>> |
```



Exception Handling with try, else

◆ try, else

```
# Exception handling with try, except, else and finally

try:
    z = 10 / 10
except ArithmeticError as e:
    print("ArithmeticError:", e.args)
except ZeroDivisionError as e:
    print("ZeroDivisionError:", e.args)
else:
    print("No exceptions")
finally:
    print("At final.")
```

```
==== RESTART: C:\YTK-Progs\2018 Book (Python)\ch 3-2
No exceptions
At final.
>>> |
```



Exception Handling with raise, traceback

◆ raise, traceback

```
#Exception handling with raise, traceback

import sys
import traceback
try:
    raise Exception("Raised Exception")
except:
    exc_type, exc_value, exc_traceback = sys.exc_info()
    lines = traceback.format_exception(exc_type, exc_value, exc_traceback)
    print(line for line in lines)
finally:
    print("At final")
```

```
===== RESTART: C:\YTK-Progs\2018 Book (Python)\ch 3-2
<generator object <genexpr> at 0x02B3B450>
At final
>>> |
```



assert

◆ try, assert

```
# Exception handling with try, assert

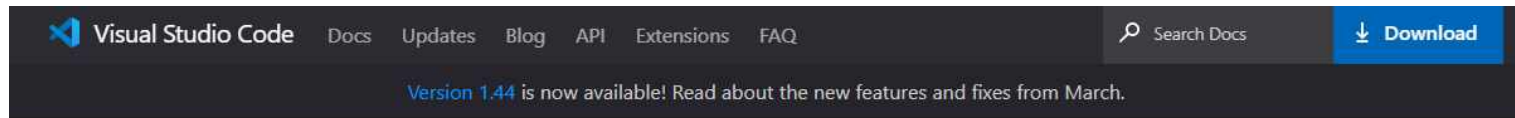
try:
    divisor = 0
    assert divisor != 0, "divisor must not be zero"
    z = 10 / divisor
except AssertionError as e:
    print('AssertionError : ', e.args)
finally:
    print("At final.")
```

```
===== RESTART: C:\YTK-Progs\2018 Book (Python)\ch 3-2
AssertionError : ('divisor must not be zero',)
At final.
>>> |
```

Visual Studio Code (VS Code)를 사용한 파이썬 프로그램 작성 및 디버깅

Python Program Debugging with Visual Studio Code (VS Code)

◆ <https://code.visualstudio.com/download>



Download Visual Studio Code

Free and built on open source. Integrated Git, debugging and extensions.

The image displays the main content area of the Visual Studio Code download page. It features three large icons: the Windows logo, the Linux penguin logo, and the Apple logo. Below each icon are download buttons for different operating systems. The Windows section has a 'Windows' button with 'Windows 7, 8, 10' below it. The Linux section has two buttons: '.deb' for 'Debian, Ubuntu' and '.rpm' for 'Red Hat, Fedora, SUSE'. The Mac section has a 'Mac' button with 'macOS 10.10+' below it. Below the Windows button, there is a table of download options: 'User Installer' (64 bit, 32 bit), 'System Installer' (64 bit, 32 bit), and '.zip' (64 bit, 32 bit). The 'System Installer' row is highlighted with a red dashed border. Below the Linux buttons, there is a table of download options: '.deb' (64 bit), '.rpm' (64 bit), and '.tar.gz' (64 bit). Below the Mac button, there is a 'Snap Store' link.

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Version 1.44 is now available! Read about the new features and fixes from March.

Overview

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TYPESCRIPT

PYTHON

JAVA

C++

CONTAINERS

AZURE

REMOTE

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Getting Started

Visual Studio Code is a lightweight but powerful source code editor which runs on your desktop and is available for Windows, macOS and Linux. It comes with built-in support for JavaScript, TypeScript and Node.js and has a rich ecosystem of extensions for other languages (such as C++, C#, Java, Python, PHP, Go) and runtimes (such as .NET and Unity). Begin your journey with VS Code with these [introductory videos](#).

Visual Studio Code in Action

GETTING STARTED

VS Code in Action

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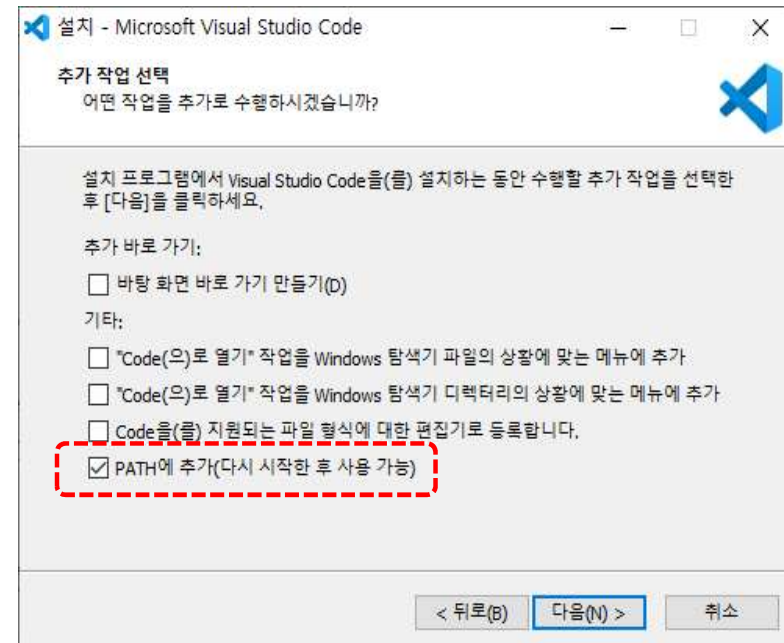
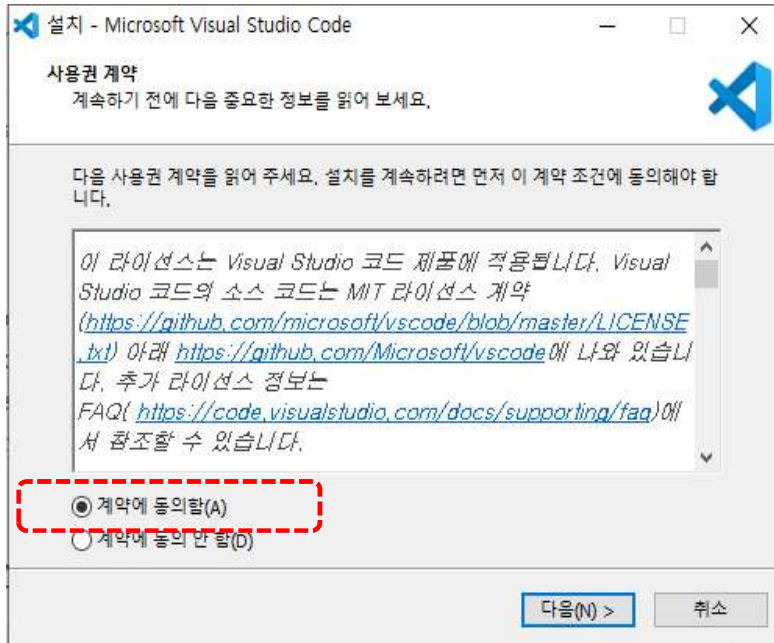
Watch videos

VSCodeSetup-ia32.exe
5.7/54.5MB, 8분 남음

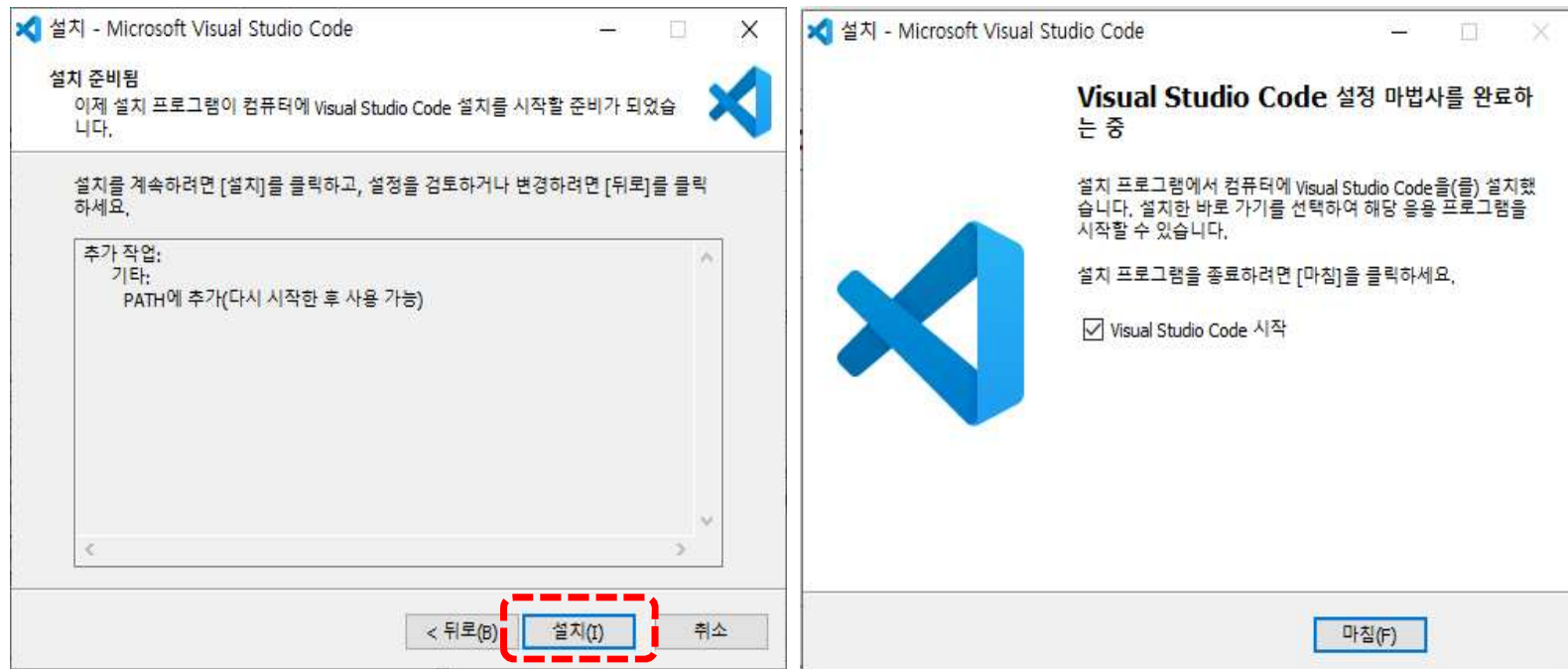
모두 표시



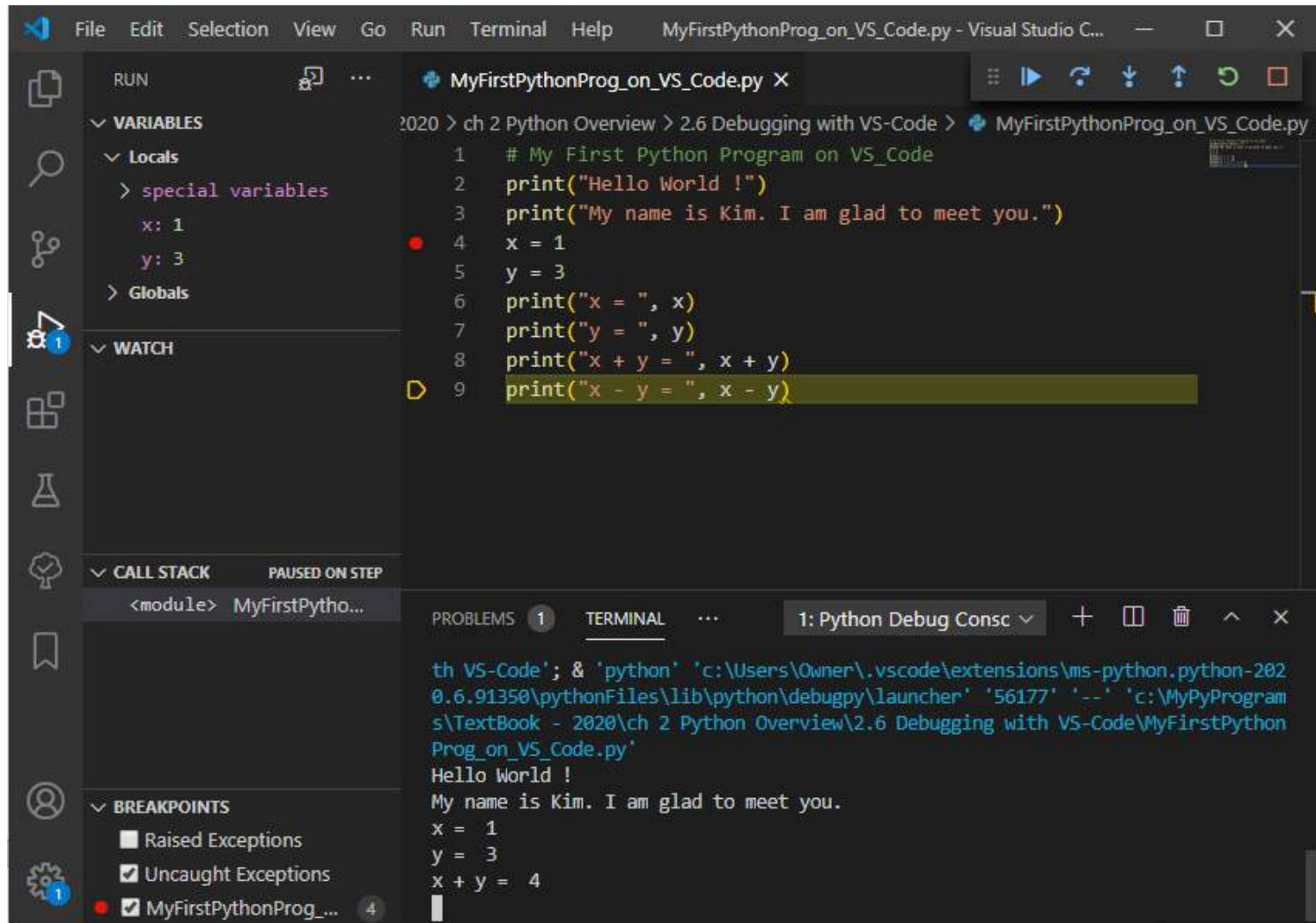
VS Code 설치



VS Code 설치



MyFirstPythonProg_on_VS_Code



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with a Python file named `MyFirstPythonProg_on_VS_Code.py` open. The code is as follows:

```
1 # My First Python Program on VS_Code
2 print("Hello World !")
3 print("My name is Kim. I am glad to meet you.")
4 x = 1
5 y = 3
6 print("x = ", x)
7 print("y = ", y)
8 print("x + y = ", x + y)
9 print("x - y = ", x - y)
```

The left sidebar contains the following panels:

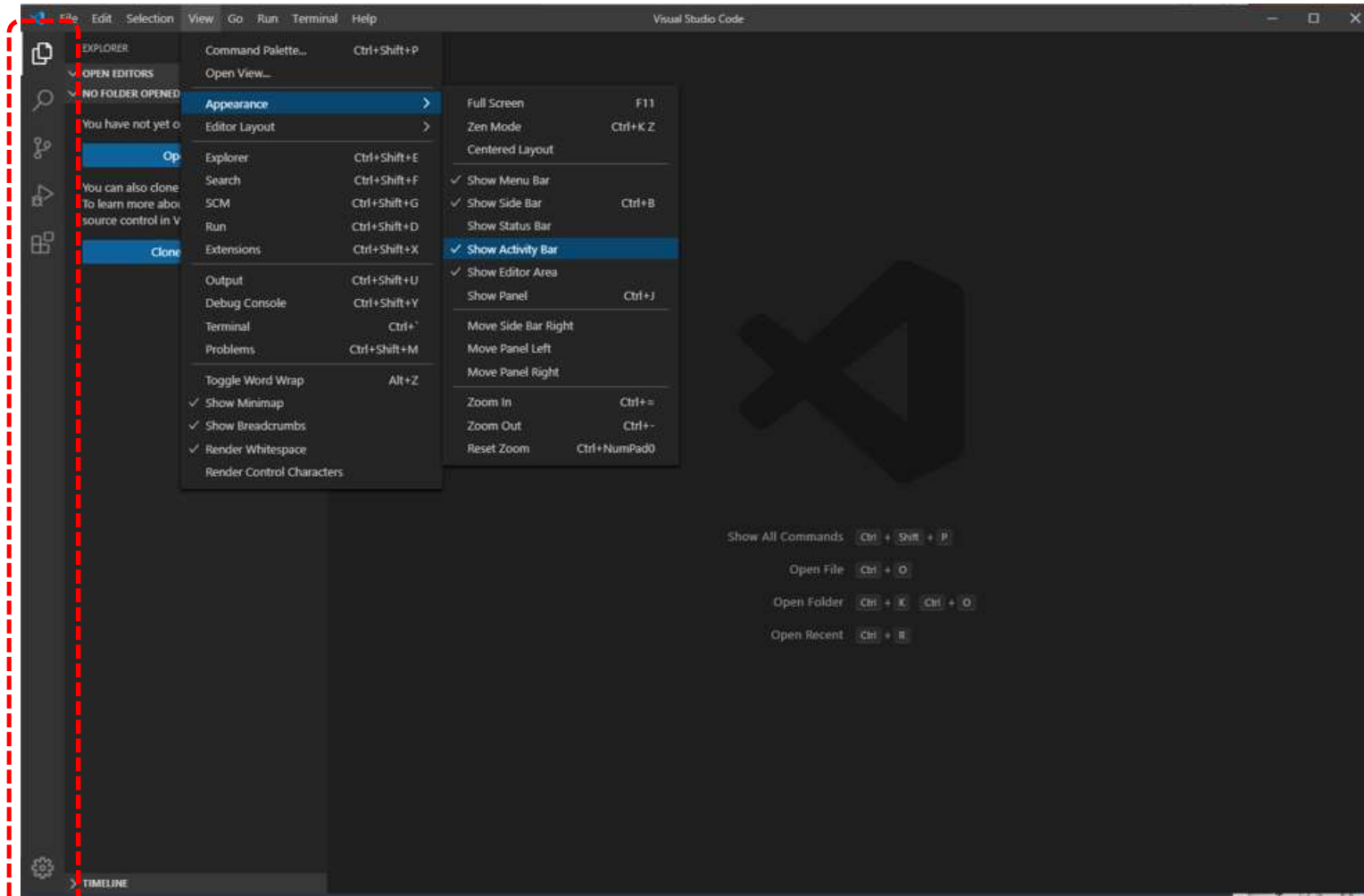
- RUN**: Shows the execution status.
- VARIABLES**: Shows the current state of variables.
 - Locals**:
 - `special variables`:
 - `x`: 1
 - `y`: 3
 - Globals**
 - WATCH**: Shows the state of watched variables.
 - CALL STACK**: Shows the call stack, currently paused on step 1.
 - BREAKPOINTS**: Shows the breakpoints, with one breakpoint set at line 4.

The bottom panel shows the **TERMINAL** output:

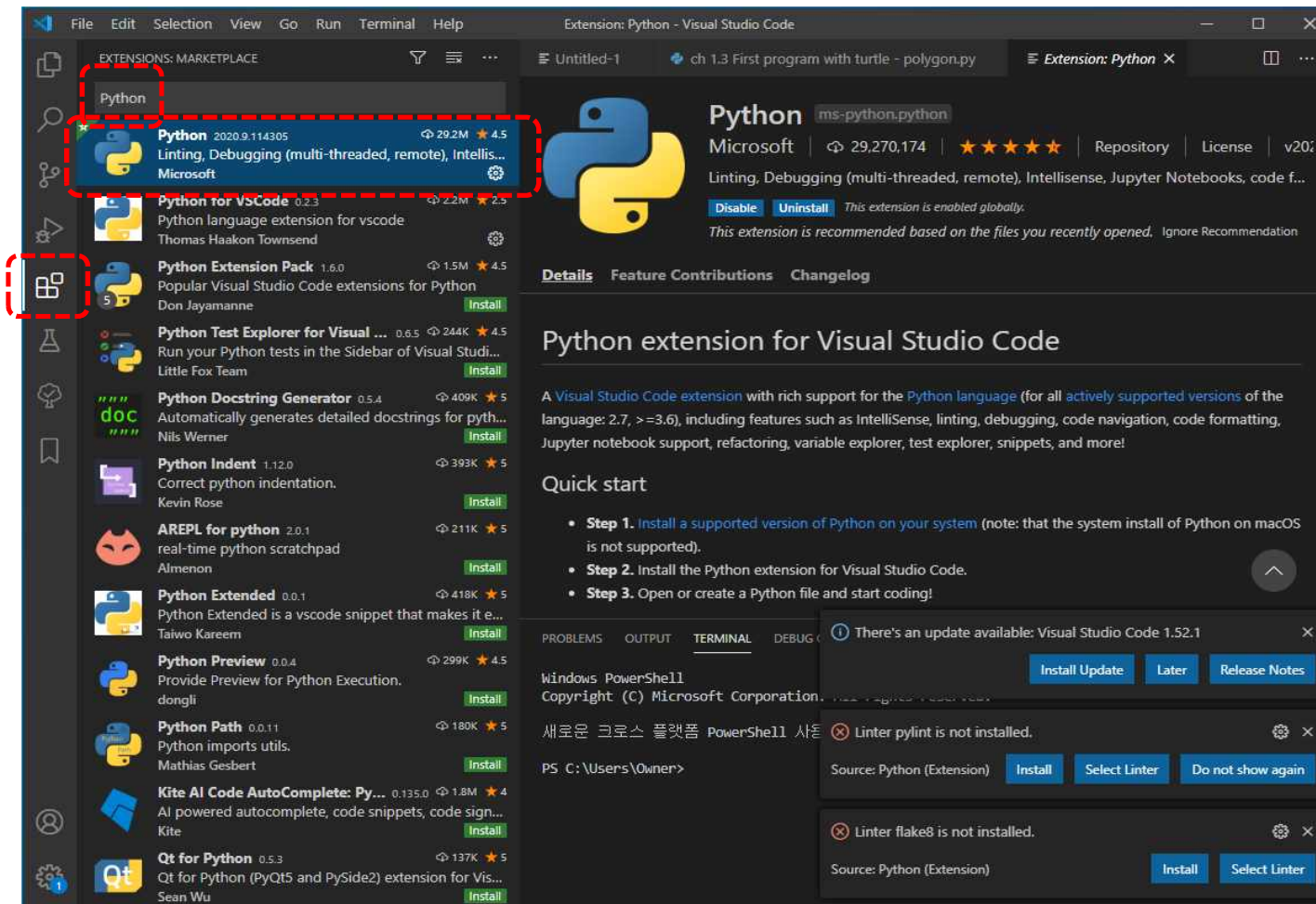
```
th VS-Code'; & 'python' 'c:\Users\Owner\.vscode\extensions\ms-python.python-2020.6.91350\pythonFiles\lib\python\debugpy\launcher' '56177' '--' 'c:\MyPyPrograms\TextBook - 2020\ch 2 Python Overview\2.6 Debugging with VS-Code\MyFirstPythonProg_on_VS_Code.py'
Hello World !
My name is Kim. I am glad to meet you.
x = 1
y = 3
x + y = 4
```



View -> appearance -> show activity bar

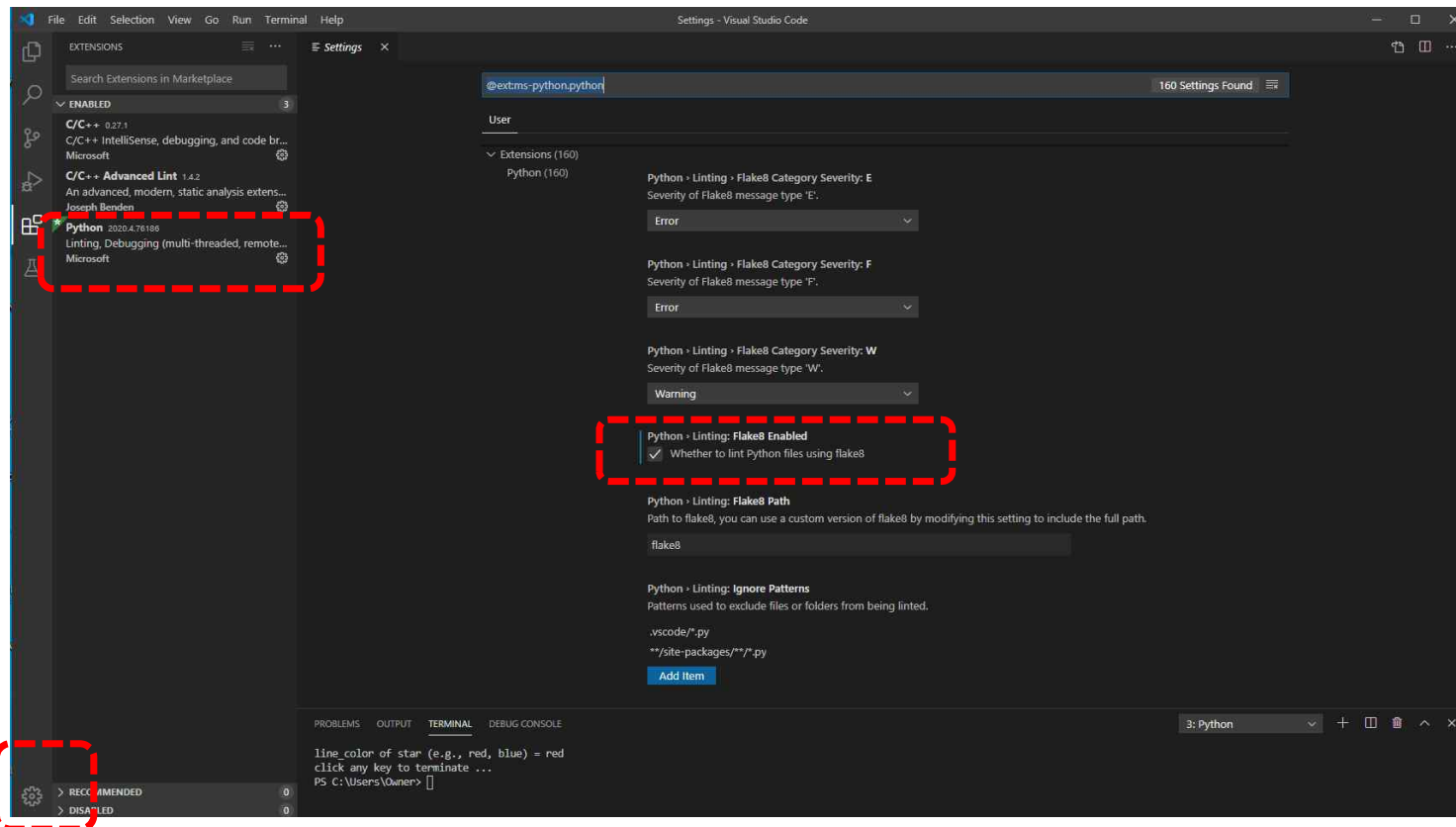


Extensions (control – shift – x) => Python 추가



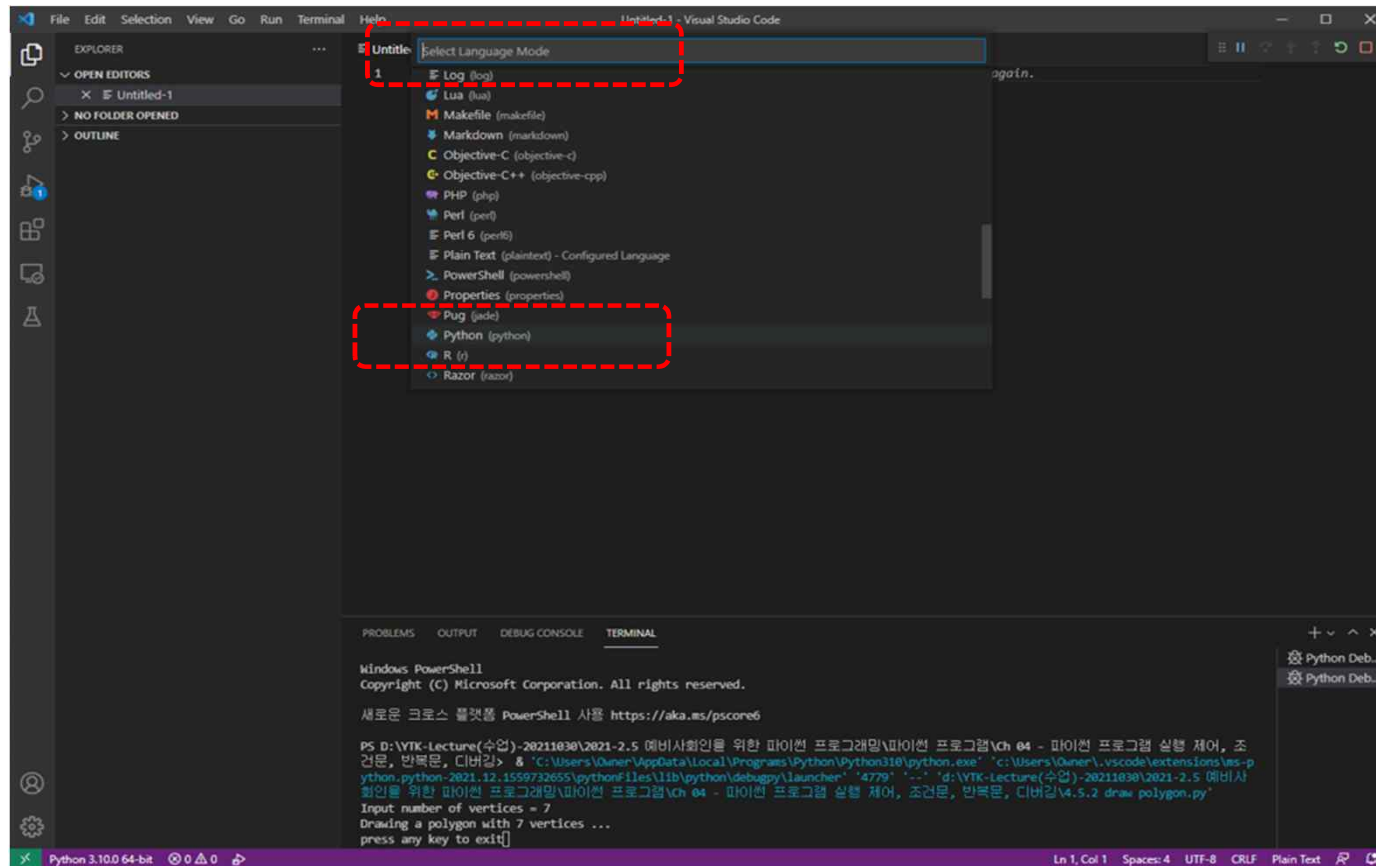
Visual Studio Code에 Turtle Graphic관련 모듈 설치

◆ Manage -> Python -> Extension Settings -> Linting : Flake8 Enabled



Visual Studio에서 Python 프로그램 작성

◆ Select Language Mode -> Python

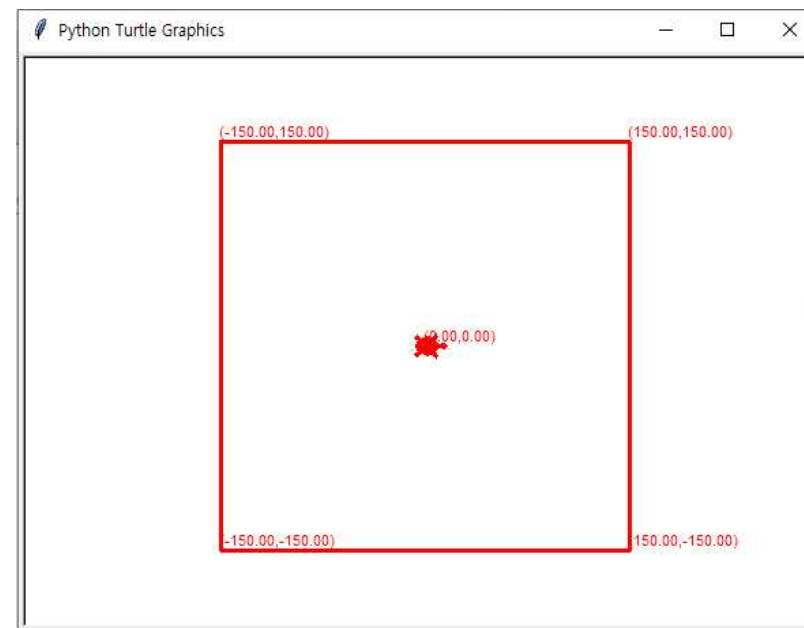


터틀 프로그래밍 예제 – draw_square.py

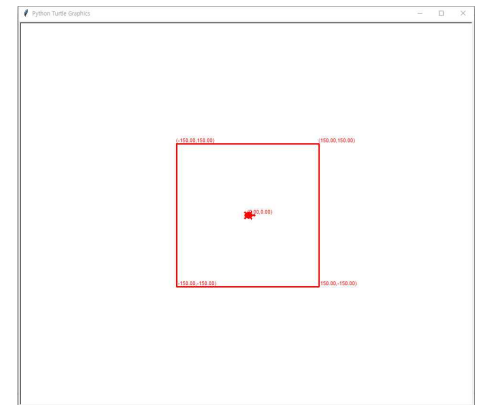
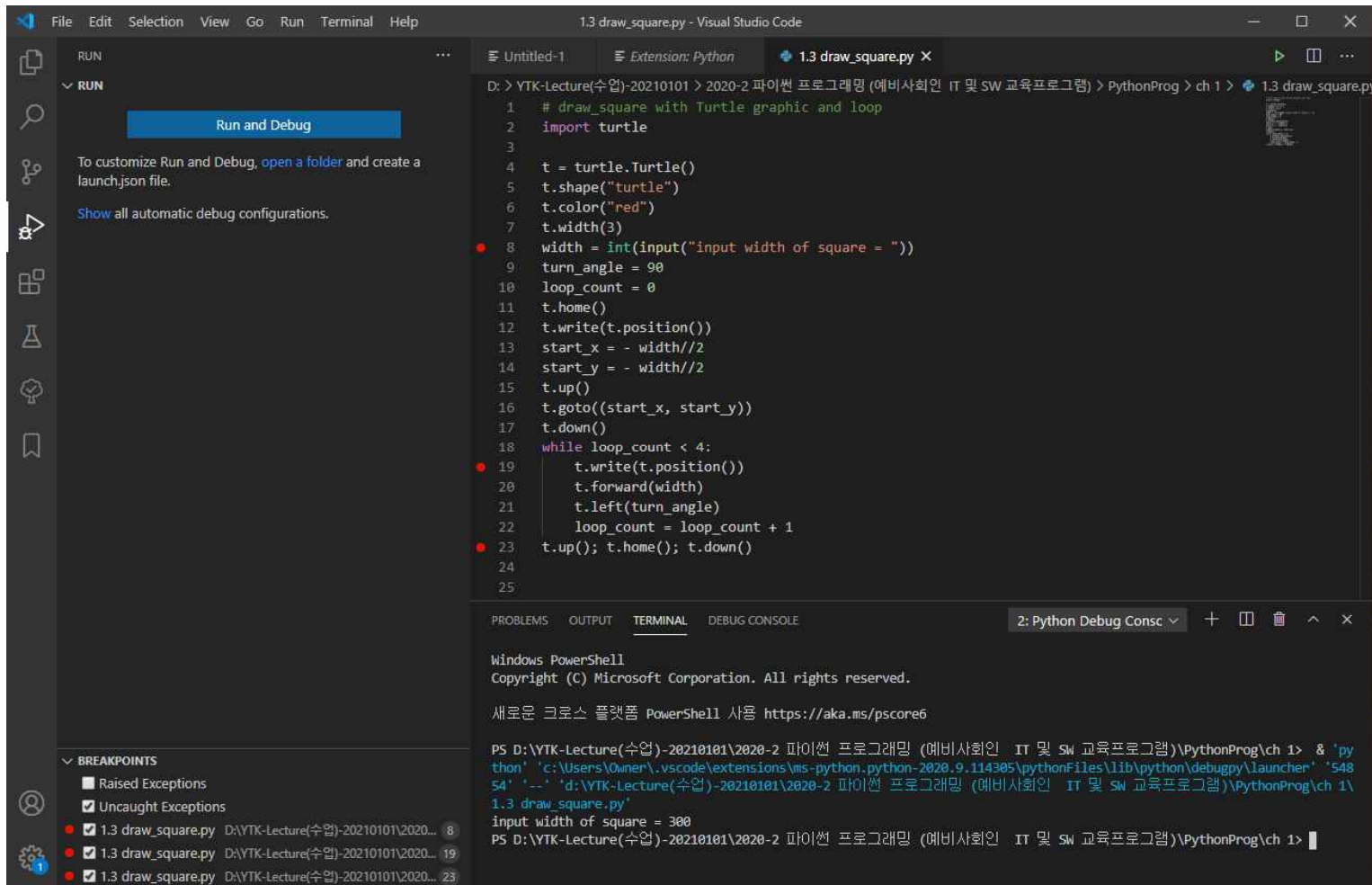
```
# draw_square with Turtle graphic and loop
import turtle

t = turtle.Turtle()
t.shape("turtle")
t.color("red")
t.width(3)
width = int(input("input width of square = "))
turn_angle = 90
loop_count = 0
t.home()
t.write(t.position())
start_x = - width//2
start_y = - width//2
t.up()
t.goto((start_x, start_y))
t.down()
while loop_count < 4:
    t.write(t.position())
    t.forward(width)
    t.left(turn_angle)
    loop_count = loop_count + 1
t.up(); t.home(); t.down()
input("press any key to exit")
```

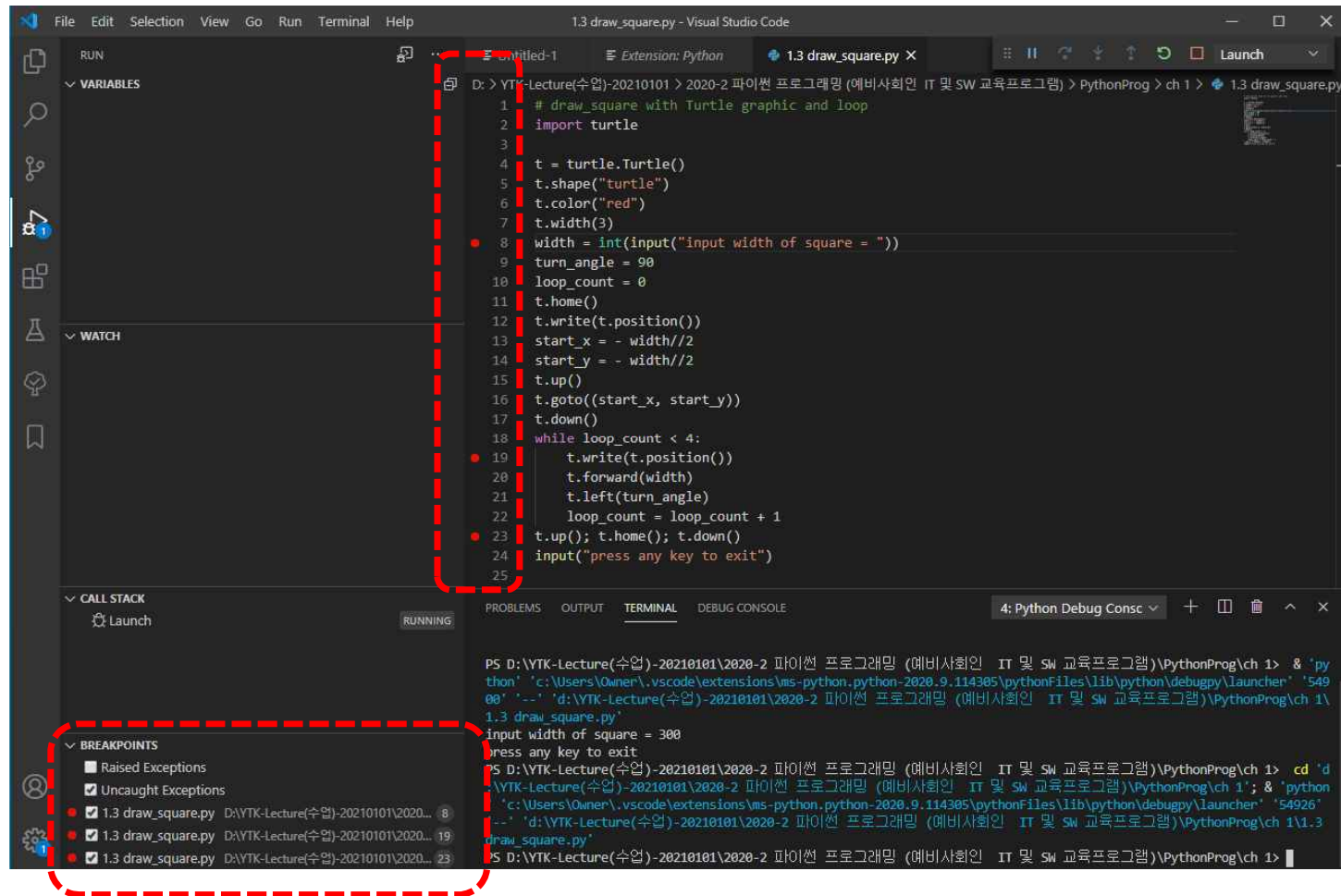
```
input width of square = 300
press any key to exit
```



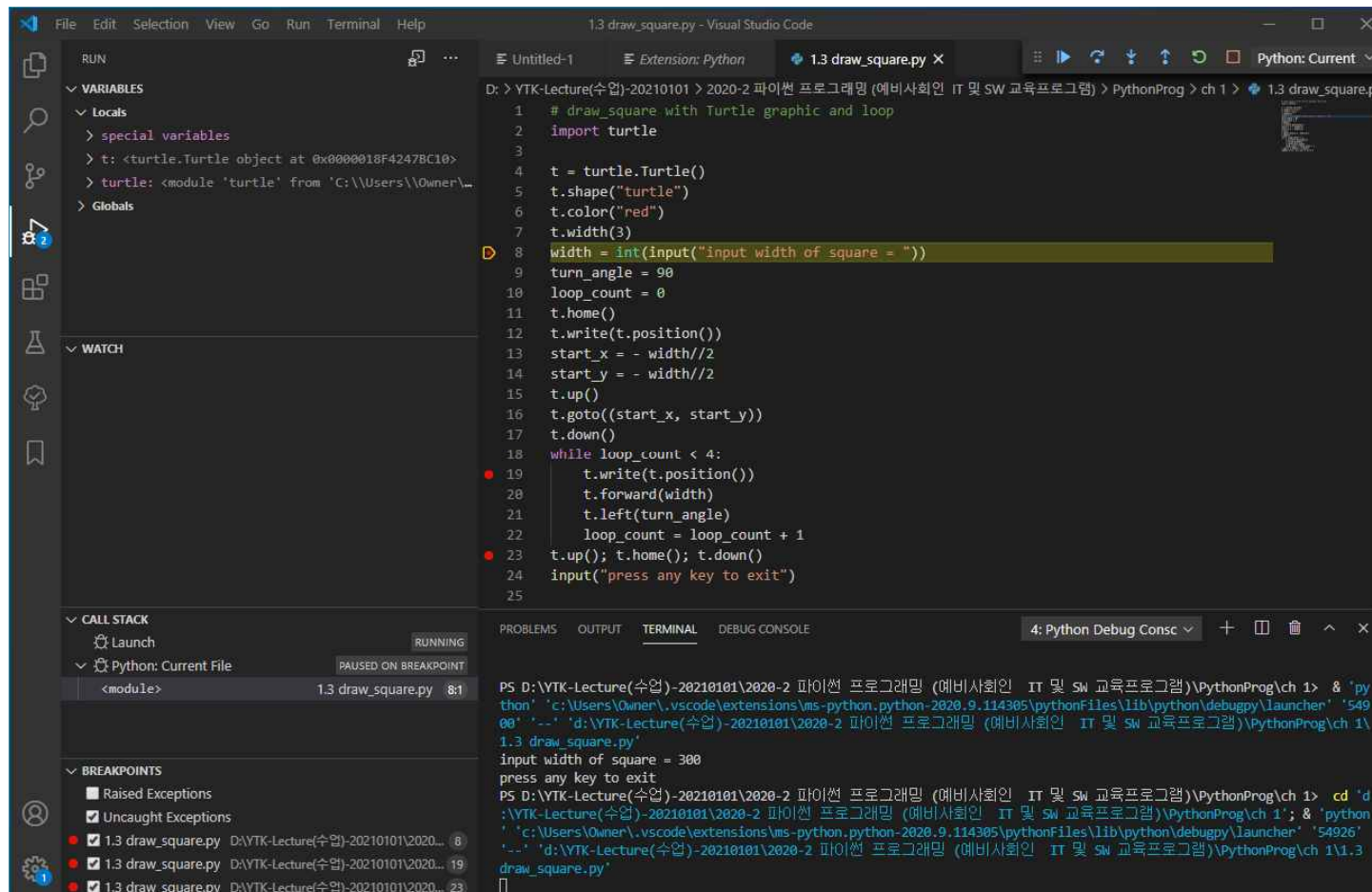
Run without Debugging (Ctrl + F5)



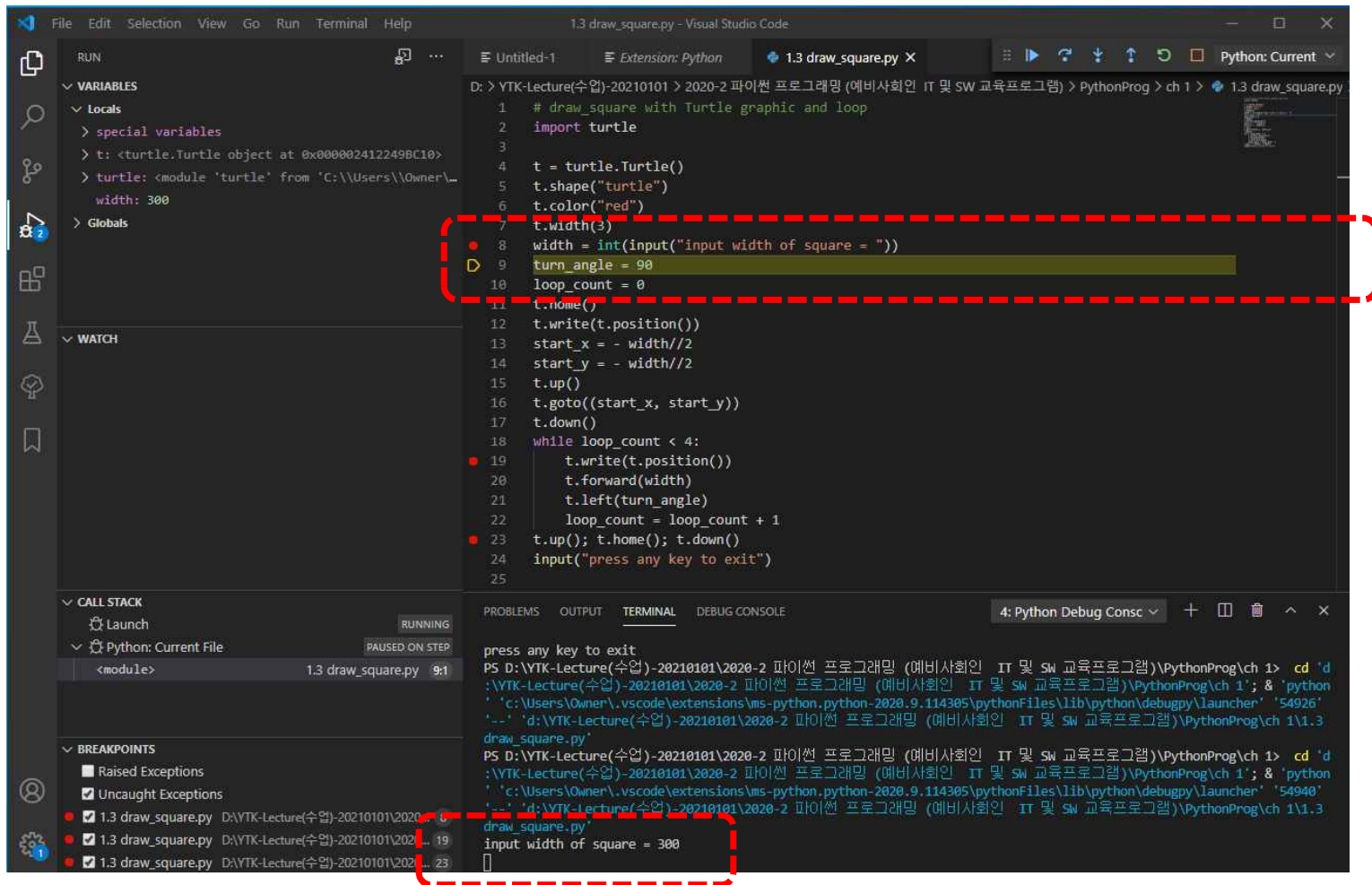
Break Points 설정



Run -> Start Debugging (F5) -> Python File



Step-over (F10)을 사용한 프로그램 실행



Step-over (F10)을 단계별 실행 결과 확인

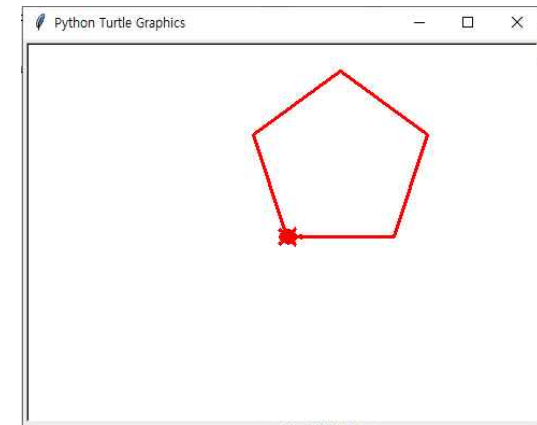
The screenshot displays the Visual Studio Code interface during a Python debug session. The 'Locals' pane on the left, outlined with a red dashed box, shows the current state of variables: `loop_count: 3`, `start_x: -150`, `start_y: -150`, `t: <turtle.Turtle object at 0x000002412249BC10>`, `turn_angle: 90`, `turtle: <module 'turtle' from 'C:\Users\Owner\...\turtle.py'>`, and `width: 300`. The main editor shows the `draw_square.py` script, which imports the `turtle` module, sets up a turtle object, and uses a `while` loop to draw a square. The 'Python Turtle Graphics' window on the right shows a red square being drawn on a white background. The terminal at the bottom shows the command prompt and the script's output, including the prompt 'press any key to exit' and the input 'width of square = 300'.

Sample Python Source – turtle_polygon.py

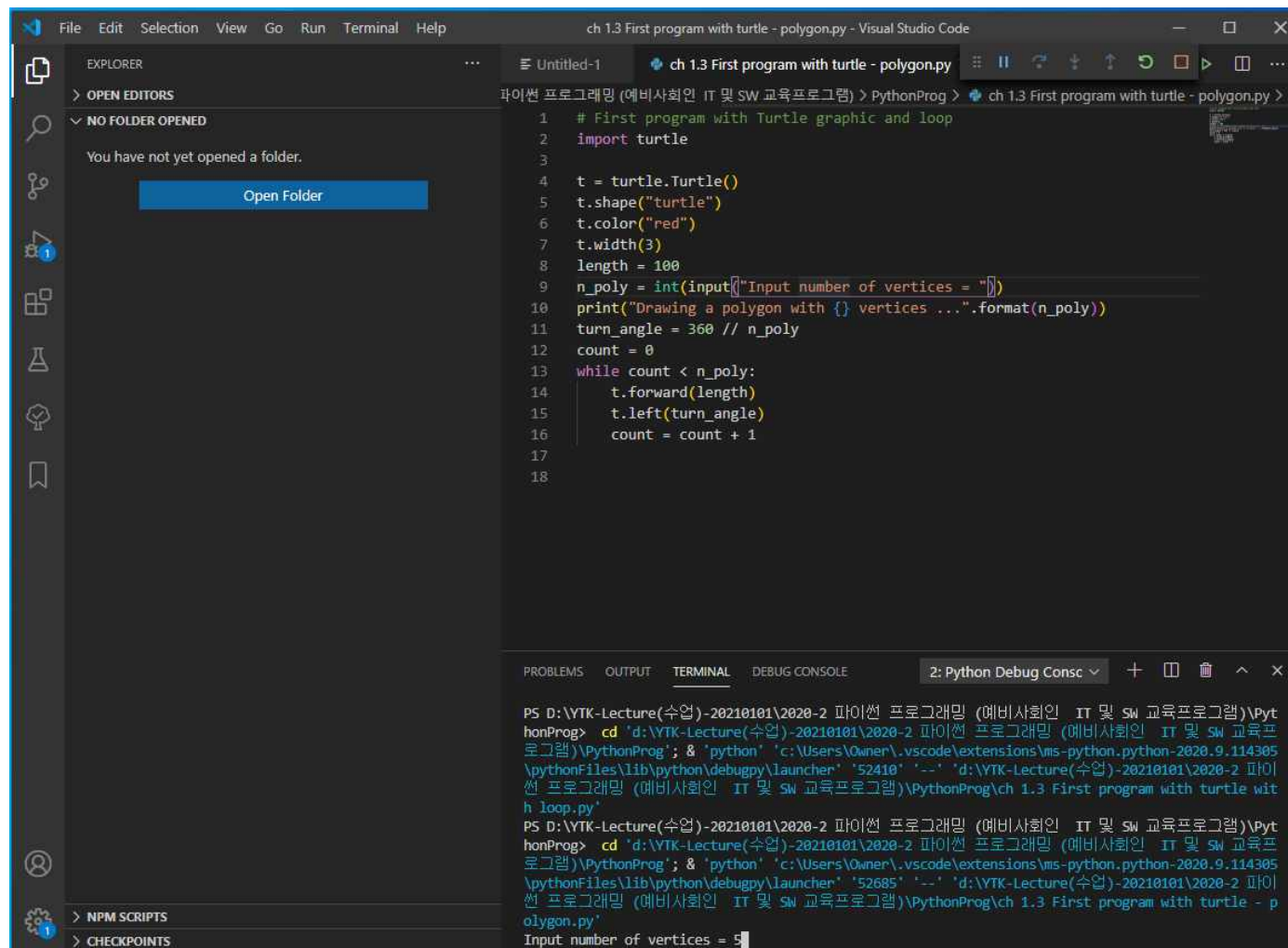
◆ 다각형 그리기

```
# Drawing Polygon with Turtle graphic and loop
import turtle

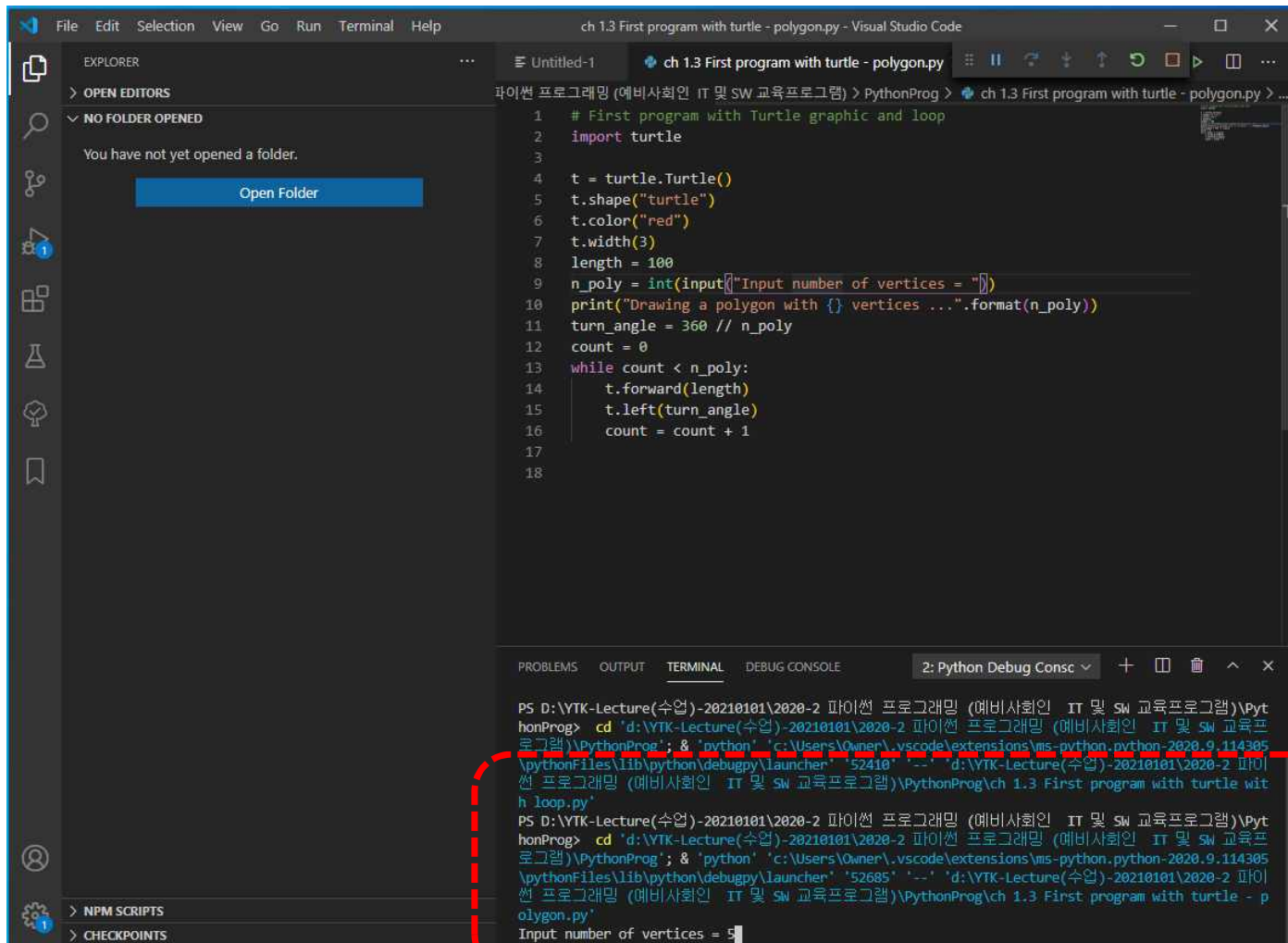
t = turtle.Turtle()
t.shape("turtle")
t.color("red")
t.width(3)
length = 100
n_poly = int(input("Input number of vertices = "))
print("Drawing a polygon with {} vertices ...".format(n_poly))
turn_angle = 360 // n_poly
loop_count = 0
while loop_count < n_poly:
    t.forward(length)
    t.left(turn_angle)
    loop_count = loop_count + 1
```



File Open on Visual Studio Code (File -> Open File (Ctrl+O))



Run without Debugging on Visual Studio Code (Ctrl + F5)



```
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
ch 1.3 First program with turtle - polygon.py - Visual Studio Code

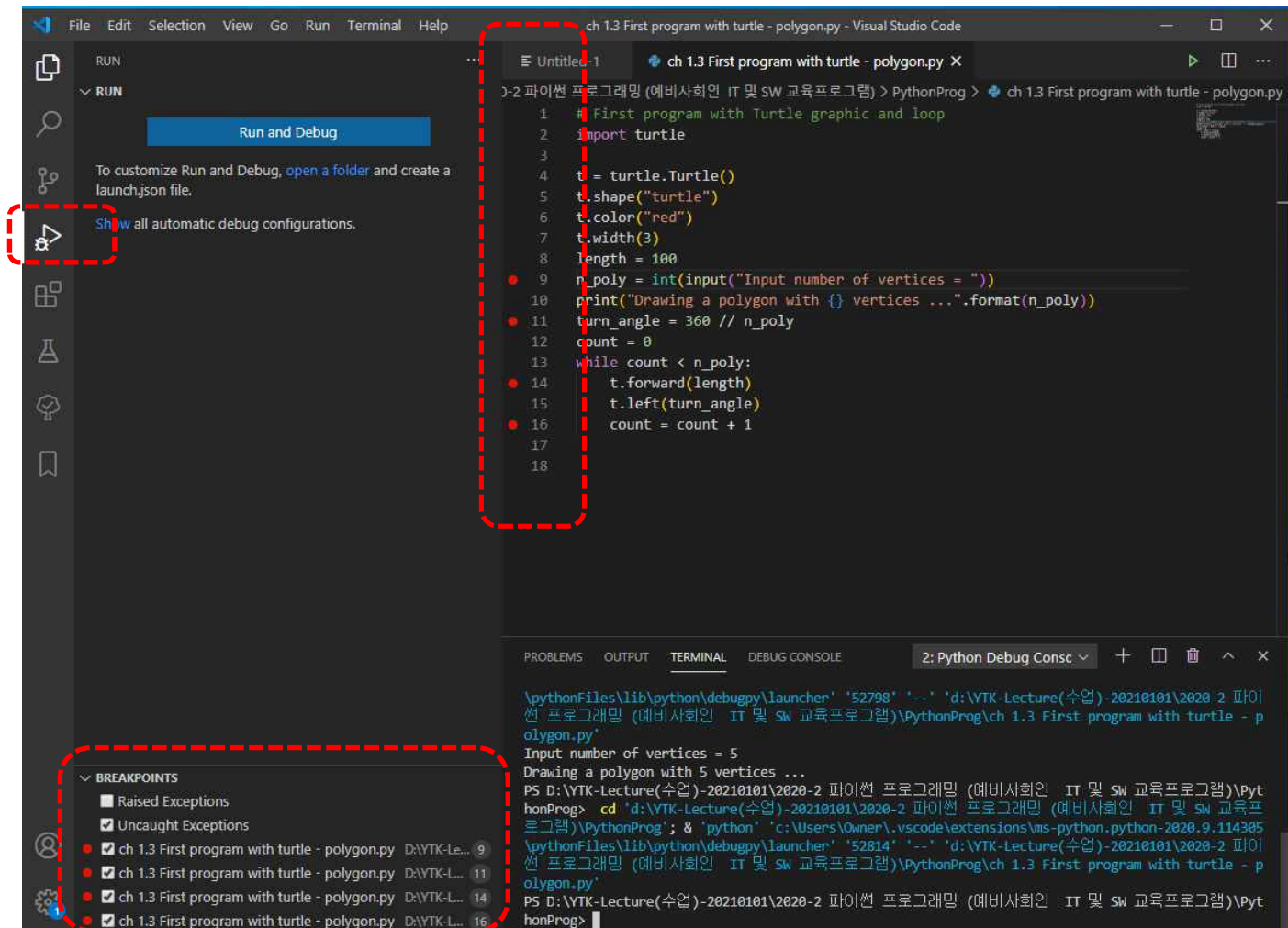
EXPLORER
> OPEN EDITORS
  NO FOLDER OPENED
  You have not yet opened a folder.
  Open Folder

ch 1.3 First program with turtle - polygon.py
1 # First program with Turtle graphic and loop
2 import turtle
3
4 t = turtle.Turtle()
5 t.shape("turtle")
6 t.color("red")
7 t.width(3)
8 length = 100
9 n_poly = int(input("Input number of vertices = "))
10 print("Drawing a polygon with {} vertices ...".format(n_poly))
11 turn_angle = 360 // n_poly
12 count = 0
13 while count < n_poly:
14     t.forward(length)
15     t.left(turn_angle)
16     count = count + 1
17
18

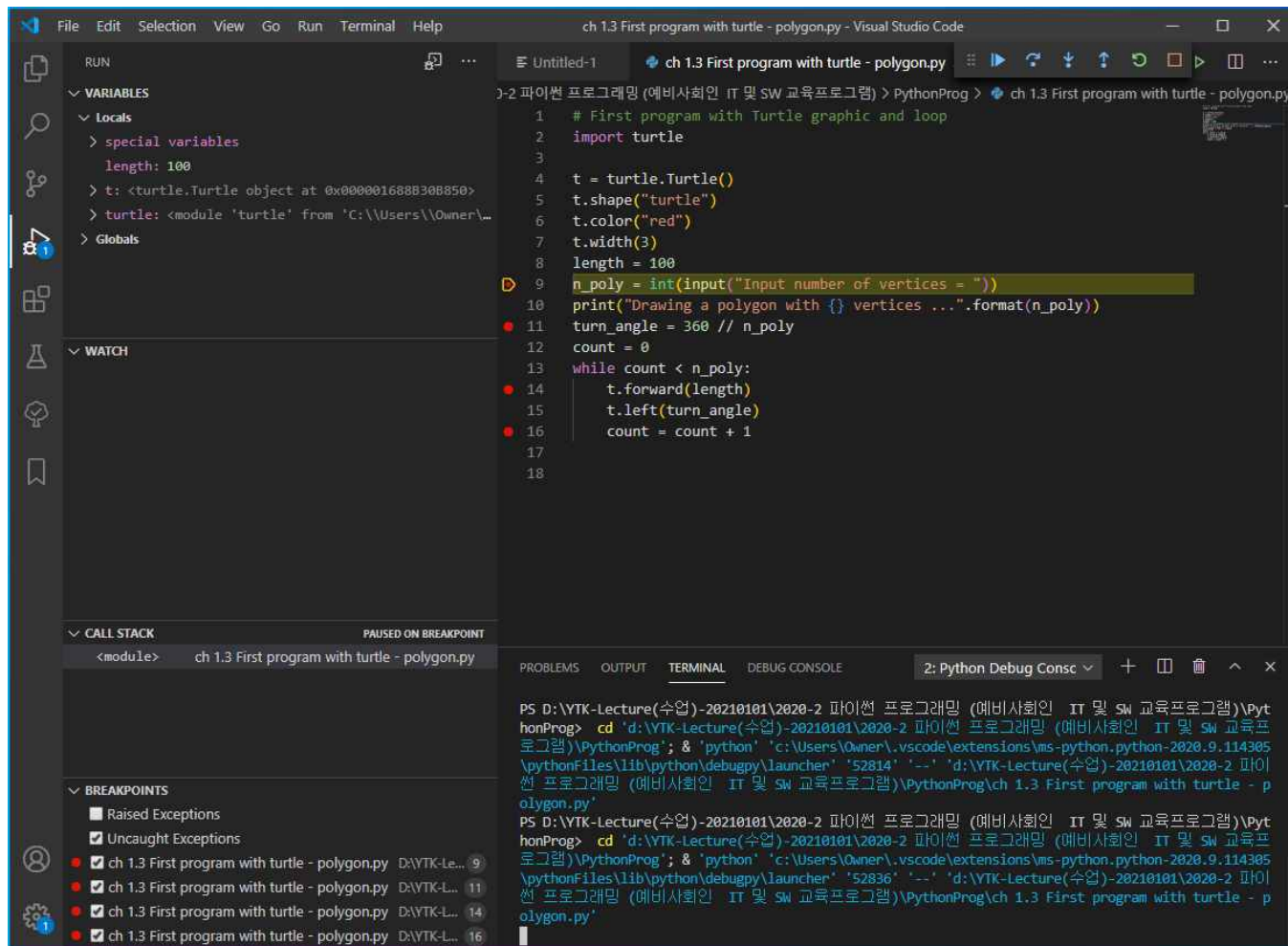
PROBLEMS OUTPUT TERMINAL DEBUG CONSOLE
2: Python Debug Consc
PS D:\YTK-Lecture(수업)-20210101\2020-2 파이썬 프로그래밍 (예비사회인 IT 및 SW 교육프로그램)\PythonProg> cd 'd:\YTK-Lecture(수업)-20210101\2020-2 파이썬 프로그래밍 (예비사회인 IT 및 SW 교육프로그램)\PythonProg'; & 'python' 'c:\Users\Owner\.vscode\extensions\ms-python.python-2020.9.114305\pythonFiles\lib\python\debugpy\launcher' '52410' '--' 'd:\YTK-Lecture(수업)-20210101\2020-2 파이썬 프로그래밍 (예비사회인 IT 및 SW 교육프로그램)\PythonProg\ch 1.3 First program with turtle with loop.py'
PS D:\YTK-Lecture(수업)-20210101\2020-2 파이썬 프로그래밍 (예비사회인 IT 및 SW 교육프로그램)\PythonProg> cd 'd:\YTK-Lecture(수업)-20210101\2020-2 파이썬 프로그래밍 (예비사회인 IT 및 SW 교육프로그램)\PythonProg'; & 'python' 'c:\Users\Owner\.vscode\extensions\ms-python.python-2020.9.114305\pythonFiles\lib\python\debugpy\launcher' '52685' '--' 'd:\YTK-Lecture(수업)-20210101\2020-2 파이썬 프로그래밍 (예비사회인 IT 및 SW 교육프로그램)\PythonProg\ch 1.3 First program with turtle - polygon.py'
Input number of vertices = 5
```



Setting Breakpoint on VS-Code



(Re-)Start Debugging (F5, Cntrl+Shift+F5) with Tracing (F10- Step over, F11-Step into)



Tracing with F10 (step-over)

Visual Studio Code interface showing a Python program being traced with F10 (step-over). The program is "ch 1.3 First program with turtle - polygon.py".

VARIABLES:

- length: 100
- n_poly: 5

WATCH:

CALL STACK: PAUSED ON STEP

BREAKPOINTS:

- ch 1.3 First program with turtle - polygon.py D:\VTK-Le... 9
- ch 1.3 First program with turtle - polygon.py D:\VTK-L... 11
- ch 1.3 First program with turtle - polygon.py D:\VTK-L... 14
- ch 1.3 First program with turtle - polygon.py D:\VTK-L... 16

Code Snippet:

```
1 # First program with Turtle graphic and loop
2 import turtle
3
4 t = turtle.Turtle()
5 t.shape("turtle")
6 t.color("red")
7 t.width(3)
8 length = 100
9 n_poly = int(input('Input number of vertices = '))
10 print("Drawing a polygon with {} vertices ...".format(n_poly))
11 turn_angle = 360 // n_poly
12 count = 0
13 while count < n_poly:
14     t.forward(length)
15     t.left(turn_angle)
16     count = count + 1
17
18
```

Terminal Output:

```
honProg> cd 'd:\VTK-Lecture(수업)-20210101\2020-2 파이썬 프로그래밍 (예비사회인 IT 및 SW 교육프로그래밍)\PythonProg' & 'python' 'c:\Users\Owner\.vscode\extensions\ms-python.python-2020.9.114305\pythonFiles\lib\python\debugpy\launcher' '52814' '--' 'd:\VTK-Lecture(수업)-20210101\2020-2 파이썬 프로그래밍 (예비사회인 IT 및 SW 교육프로그래밍)\PythonProg\ch 1.3 First program with turtle - polygon.py'
PS D:\VTK-Lecture(수업)-20210101\2020-2 파이썬 프로그래밍 (예비사회인 IT 및 SW 교육프로그래밍)\PythonProg> cd 'd:\VTK-Lecture(수업)-20210101\2020-2 파이썬 프로그래밍 (예비사회인 IT 및 SW 교육프로그래밍)\PythonProg' & 'python' 'c:\Users\Owner\.vscode\extensions\ms-python.python-2020.9.114305\pythonFiles\lib\python\debugpy\launcher' '52836' '--' 'd:\VTK-Lecture(수업)-20210101\2020-2 파이썬 프로그래밍 (예비사회인 IT 및 SW 교육프로그래밍)\PythonProg\ch 1.3 First program with turtle - polygon.py'
Input number of vertices = 5
```

Tracing with F10 (step-over)

ch 1.3 First program with turtle - polygon.py - Visual Studio Code

File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help

ch 1.3 First program with turtle - polygon.py

1 # First program with Turtle graphic and loop
2 import turtle
3
4 t = turtle.Turtle()
5 t.shape("turtle")
6 t.color("red")
7 t.width(3)
8 length = 100
9 n_poly = int(input("Input number of vertices = "))
10 print("Drawing a polygon with {} vertices ...".format(n_poly))
11 turn_angle = 360 // n_poly
12 count = 0
13 while count < n_poly:
14 t.forward(length)
15 t.left(turn_angle)
16 count = count + 1
17
18

VARIABLES

Locals

> special variables
length: 100
n_poly: 5
> t: <turtle.Turtle object at 0x000001688B308850>
turn_angle: 72
> turtle: <module 'turtle' from 'C:\\Users\\Owner\\...>
Globals

WATCH

CALL STACK

PAUSED ON STEP

<module> ch 1.3 First program with turtle - polygon.py

BREAKPOINTS

Raised Exceptions
 Uncaught Exceptions

ch 1.3 First program with turtle - polygon.py DAYTK-Le... 9
ch 1.3 First program with turtle - polygon.py DAYTK-L... 11
ch 1.3 First program with turtle - polygon.py DAYTK-L... 14
ch 1.3 First program with turtle - polygon.py DAYTK-L... 16

PROBLEMS OUTPUT TERMINAL DEBUG CONSOLE

2: Python Debug Consc

로그로)PythonProg'; & 'python' 'c:\\Users\\Owner\\.vscode\\extensions\\ms-python.python-2020.9.114305\\pythonFiles\\lib\\python\\debugpy\\launcher' '52814' '--' 'd:\\VTK-Lecture(수업)-20210101\\2020-2 파이선 프로그래밍 (에비사회인 IT 및 SW 교육프로그램)\\PythonProg\\ch 1.3 First program with turtle - polygon.py'
PS D:\\VTK-Lecture(수업)-20210101\\2020-2 파이선 프로그래밍 (에비사회인 IT 및 SW 교육프로그램)\\PythonProg> cd 'd:\\VTK-Lecture(수업)-20210101\\2020-2 파이선 프로그래밍 (에비사회인 IT 및 SW 교육프로그램)\\PythonProg'; & 'python' 'c:\\Users\\Owner\\.vscode\\extensions\\ms-python.python-2020.9.114305\\pythonFiles\\lib\\python\\debugpy\\launcher' '52836' '--' 'd:\\VTK-Lecture(수업)-20210101\\2020-2 파이선 프로그래밍 (에비사회인 IT 및 SW 교육프로그램)\\PythonProg\\ch 1.3 First program with turtle - polygon.py'
Input number of vertices = 5
Drawing a polygon with 5 vertices ...
[]



Homework 3

Homework 3.1

3.1 본인의 생일을 연(year), 월(month), 일(day)의 3개 정수로 입력 받고, 이 날이 서기 1년 1월 1일부터 몇 번째 날짜인지를 계산하며, 이 날이 무슨 요일인지 계산하여 출력하며, 생일의 월별 탄생석 (birth stone) 을 출력하는 파이썬 프로그램을 작성하라.
참고로 서기 1년 1월 1일은 월요일이다. 프로그램은 0 0 0이 입력될 때 까지 반복하도록 할 것.

(실행 예)

```
input your birth date (year month day) : 1 1 1
Your birth date = year(1), month(1), day(1) :
elapsed 1 days from Jan01AD01, week day = Monday, birth_stone = Gernet
input your birth date (year month day) : 2023 1 1
Your birth date = year(2023), month(1), day(1) :
elapsed 738521 days from Jan01AD01, week day = Sunday, birth_stone = Gernet
input your birth date (year month day) : 2023 2 6
Your birth date = year(2023), month(2), day(6) :
elapsed 738557 days from Jan01AD01, week day = Monday, birth_stone = Amethyst
input your birth date (year month day) : 0 0 0
```

Homework 3.2

3.2 날짜를 나타내는 연(year), 월(month), 일(day)의 3개 정수를 입력 받고, 이 달의 달력을 출력하는 파이썬 프로그램을 작성하라. 달력의 첫 줄은 요일을 의미하는 영문 약자 (SUN, MON, TUE, WED, THR, FRI, SAT)를 출력하고, 이 달의 1일 부터 요일에 맞추어 출력되도록 할 것.
(실행 예)

```
input year month day : 2023 2 6
Input yr_mn_dy_strings : ['2023', '2', '6']
```

February of Year 2023

```
=====
SUN MON TUE WED THR FRI SAT
-----
          1  2  3  4
 5   6  7   8  9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18
19 20 21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28
=====
```

```
input year month day : 2023 3 1
Input yr_mn_dy_strings : ['2023', '3', '1']
```

March of Year 2023

```
=====
SUN MON TUE WED THR FRI SAT
-----
          1  2  3  4
 5   6  7   8  9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18
19 20 21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30 31
=====
```



Homework 3.3

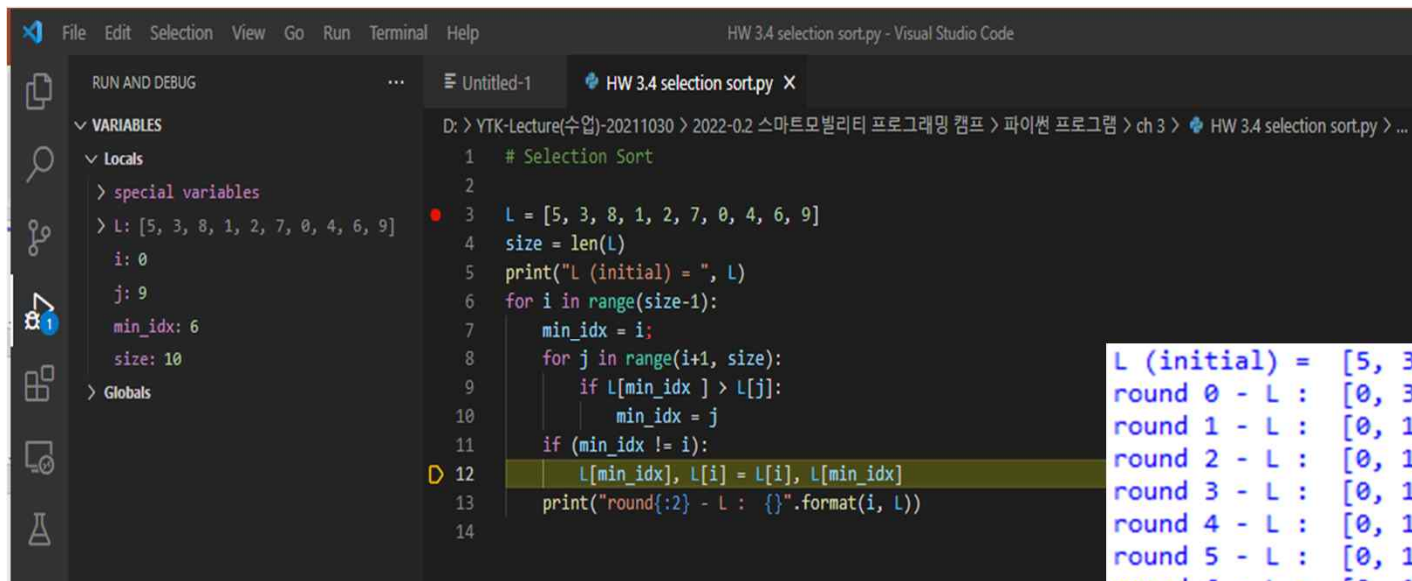
3.3 시간을 나타내는 시 (hour), 분(min), 초(sec)의 3개 정수를 한 줄로 입력 받고, 이 시간이 그날의 0시 0분 0초로 부터 몇 초가 경과되었는지 계산하고, 그날의 자정 (24:00:00)까지 몇 초가 남았는지 계산하여 출력하는 파이썬 프로그램을 작성하라. 시간의 출력 양식은 (00:00:00) ~ (23:59:59)로 표시할 것.
(실행 예)

```
input hour min sec : 0 0 0
Input time : (00:00:00)
Elapsed seconds from last midnight = 0
Remaining seconds to next-midnight = 86400
input hour min sec : 0 0 1
Input time : (00:00:01)
Elapsed seconds from last midnight = 1
Remaining seconds to next-midnight = 86399
input hour min sec : 1 0 0
Input time : (01:00:00)
Elapsed seconds from last midnight = 3600
Remaining seconds to next-midnight = 82800
input hour min sec : 23 59 59
Input time : (23:59:59)
Elapsed seconds from last midnight = 86399
Remaining seconds to next-midnight = 1
input hour min sec : 23 0 0
Input time : (23:00:00)
Elapsed seconds from last midnight = 82800
Remaining seconds to next-midnight = 3600
input hour min sec : |
```


Homework 3.4

3.4 선택 정렬 (Selection Sort) 구현 및 VS code로 디버깅

- 2중 for-loop 구조로 주어진 리스트 L에 포함된 10개의 정수 원소들을 정렬하는 파이썬 프로그램을 작성하라.
- 이 선택정렬 프로그램의 실행 과정을 VS code로 확인하라.
- 선택 정렬의 각 단계에서 리스트 L에 포함된 원소들이 어떻게 정렬되어 가는지 확인할 수 있도록 중간 상태를 출력하도록 하고, VS Code의 local variables에서 확인 할 것.
- (실행 예)



```
1 # Selection Sort
2
3 L = [5, 3, 8, 1, 2, 7, 0, 4, 6, 9]
4 size = len(L)
5 print("L (initial) = ", L)
6 for i in range(size-1):
7     min_idx = i
8     for j in range(i+1, size):
9         if L[min_idx] > L[j]:
10             min_idx = j
11     if (min_idx != i):
12         L[min_idx], L[i] = L[i], L[min_idx]
13     print("round{:2} - L : {}".format(i, L))
14
```

```
L (initial) = [5, 3, 8, 1, 2, 7, 0, 4, 6, 9]
round 0 - L : [0, 3, 8, 1, 2, 7, 5, 4, 6, 9]
round 1 - L : [0, 1, 8, 3, 2, 7, 5, 4, 6, 9]
round 2 - L : [0, 1, 2, 3, 8, 7, 5, 4, 6, 9]
round 3 - L : [0, 1, 2, 3, 8, 7, 5, 4, 6, 9]
round 4 - L : [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 5, 8, 6, 9]
round 5 - L : [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 6, 9]
round 6 - L : [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 7, 9]
round 7 - L : [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
round 8 - L : [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
```

Homework 3.5

3.5 터틀 그래픽 기반 별 그리기 (drawing a star) 프로그램 작성 및 VS Code를 사용한 디버깅

- 터틀 그래픽 기반 별 (star) 그리기에서 선의 길이 (length)와 도형 중심 좌표 (x0, y0)를 입력 받고, 도형 중심 좌표 (x0, y0)로 이동한 후, 지정된 별을 그리는 파이썬 프로그램을 작성하라.
- 이 별 그리기 프로그램의 실행 과정을 VS code로 확인하라.
- 별 그리기 각 단계에서 어떤 동작이 차례대로 실행되는지 확인할 수 있도록 VS Code의 local variables에서 확인 하고, 실제 화면에 그려지는 내용을 확인 할 것.
- (실행 예)

