

오늘의 강의 목표

- Number에 대한 이해
- Mathematical Function들에 대한 이해
- Statistical Function들에 대한 이해
- Random Number Generator에 대한 이해

Python Number Types

- int
 - 정수
- float
 - 실수
- complex
 - 복소수

Built-in Functions for Math

- `abs(x)` : x 의 절대값. 복소수의 경우 크기 (magnitude)

```
>>> abs(-3)
3
>>> abs(-3.14)
3.14
>>> abs(3 + 4j)
5.0
```

- `pow(x, y[, z])` : x 의 y 승 혹은 (z 존재시) 이를 z 로 나눈 나머지

```
>>> pow(2, 4)
16
>>> pow(2, 4, 10)
6
```

Built-in Functions for Math

- `min(...)` : 최소값

```
>>> min(4, 2, 18, 9)
2
>>> min('pineapple', 'blueberry', 'strawberry', 'apple')
'apple'
>>> min([3, 7, 19, -1])
-1
```

- `max(...)` : 최대값

```
>>> max(4, 2, 18, 9)
18
```

Built-in Functions for Math

- `sum(...)` : 합

```
>>> a = [1, 2, 3, 4.5]
>>> sum(a)
10.5
>>> sum(a, 10)
20.5
>>> sum(range(1, 101))
5050
>>> sum(1, 2)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#51>", line 1, in <module>
    sum(1, 2)
TypeError: 'int' object is not iterable
```

Starting value

← 10 + sum(a)


← 에러 발생

Built-in Functions for Math

- `round(...)` : 반올림

```
>>> round(3.141592)
3
>>> round(3.141592, 3)
3.142
>>> round(3.141592, 4)
3.1416
```

소수점 이하 자리수



- `divmod(...)` : 몫과 나머지

```
>>> divmod(19, 3)
(6, 1)
>>> divmod(19, 0) ← 에러 발생
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#61>", line 1, in <module>
    divmod(19, 0)
ZeroDivisionError: integer division or modulo by zero
```

More Python Built-in Functions

<https://docs.python.org/3.4/library/functions.html>

Built-in Functions				
<code>abs()</code>	<code>dict()</code>	<code>help()</code>	<code>min()</code>	<code>setattr()</code>
<code>all()</code>	<code>dir()</code>	<code>hex()</code>	<code>next()</code>	<code>slice()</code>
<code>any()</code>	<code>divmod()</code>	<code>id()</code>	<code>object()</code>	<code>sorted()</code>
<code>ascii()</code>	<code>enumerate()</code>	<code>input()</code>	<code>oct()</code>	<code>staticmethod()</code>
<code>bin()</code>	<code>eval()</code>	<code>int()</code>	<code>open()</code>	<code>str()</code>
<code>bool()</code>	<code>exec()</code>	<code>isinstance()</code>	<code>ord()</code>	<code>sum()</code>
<code>bytearray()</code>	<code>filter()</code>	<code>issubclass()</code>	<code>pow()</code>	<code>super()</code>
<code>bytes()</code>	<code>float()</code>	<code>iter()</code>	<code>print()</code>	<code>tuple()</code>
<code>callable()</code>	<code>format()</code>	<code>len()</code>	<code>property()</code>	<code>type()</code>
<code>chr()</code>	<code>frozenset()</code>	<code>list()</code>	<code>range()</code>	<code>vars()</code>
<code>classmethod()</code>	<code>getattr()</code>	<code>locals()</code>	<code>repr()</code>	<code>zip()</code>
<code>compile()</code>	<code>globals()</code>	<code>map()</code>	<code>reversed()</code>	<code>__import__()</code>
<code>complex()</code>	<code>hasattr()</code>	<code>max()</code>	<code>round()</code>	
<code>delattr()</code>	<code>hash()</code>	<code>memoryview()</code>	<code>set()</code>	

Mathematical Functions

- 고급 수학 함수 사용 → `import math`
- 전체 목록 : <https://docs.python.org/3/library/math.html>

```
>>> import math
>>> math.factorial(5)
120
>>> math.sqrt(9)
3.0
>>> math.sin(0)
0.0
```


Mathematical Functions

- `ceil(x)` : Ceiling 값

```
>>> math.ceil(3.14)
4
```

- `floor(x)` : Floor 값

```
>>> math.floor(3.14)
3
```

- `factorial(x)` : Factorial 값

```
>>> math.factorial(5)
120
```

More Mathematical Functions

```
>>> help("math")
```

```
Help on built-in module math:
```

```
NAME
```

```
    math
```

```
DESCRIPTION
```

```
    This module is always available.  It provides access  
to the
```

```
    mathematical functions defined by the C standard.
```

```
FUNCTIONS
```

```
    acos(...)
```

```
        acos(x)
```

```
        Return the arc cosine (measured in radians) of x.
```

```
...
```

Statistical Functions

- `mean()`: 평균
- `median()`: 중간값
- `pstdev()`: 표본표준편차
- `pvariance()`: 표본분산
- `stdev()`: 샘플표준편차
- `variance()`: 샘플분산

Full list at

<https://docs.python.org/3.4/library/statistics.html>

Statistical Functions

```
>>> import statistics
>>> a = [-1, 3, 99, -2, 35]
>>> statistics.mean(a)
26.8
>>> statistics.median(a)
3
>>> statistics.stdev(a)
43.15321540742938
>>> statistics.variance(a)
1862.2
```

Random Number Generator

- 난수 발생 → import random
- <https://docs.python.org/3.4/library/random.html>

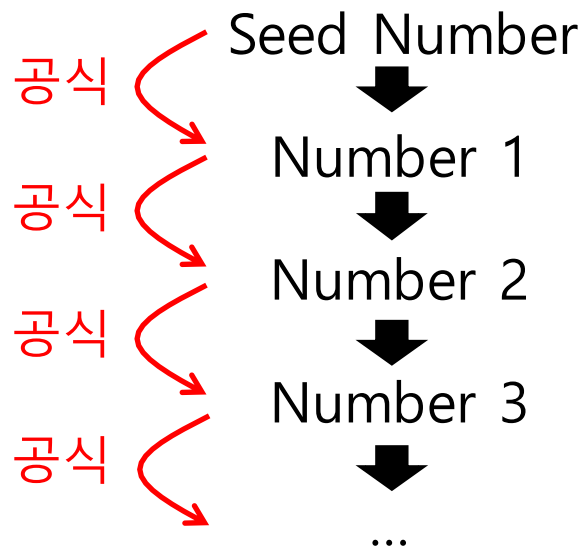
```
>>> import random
>>> for i in range(5):
    print(random.random())
```

```
0.9895525556285152
0.455022291682887
0.15583150031169168
0.794304463416605
0.4017534217902945
```

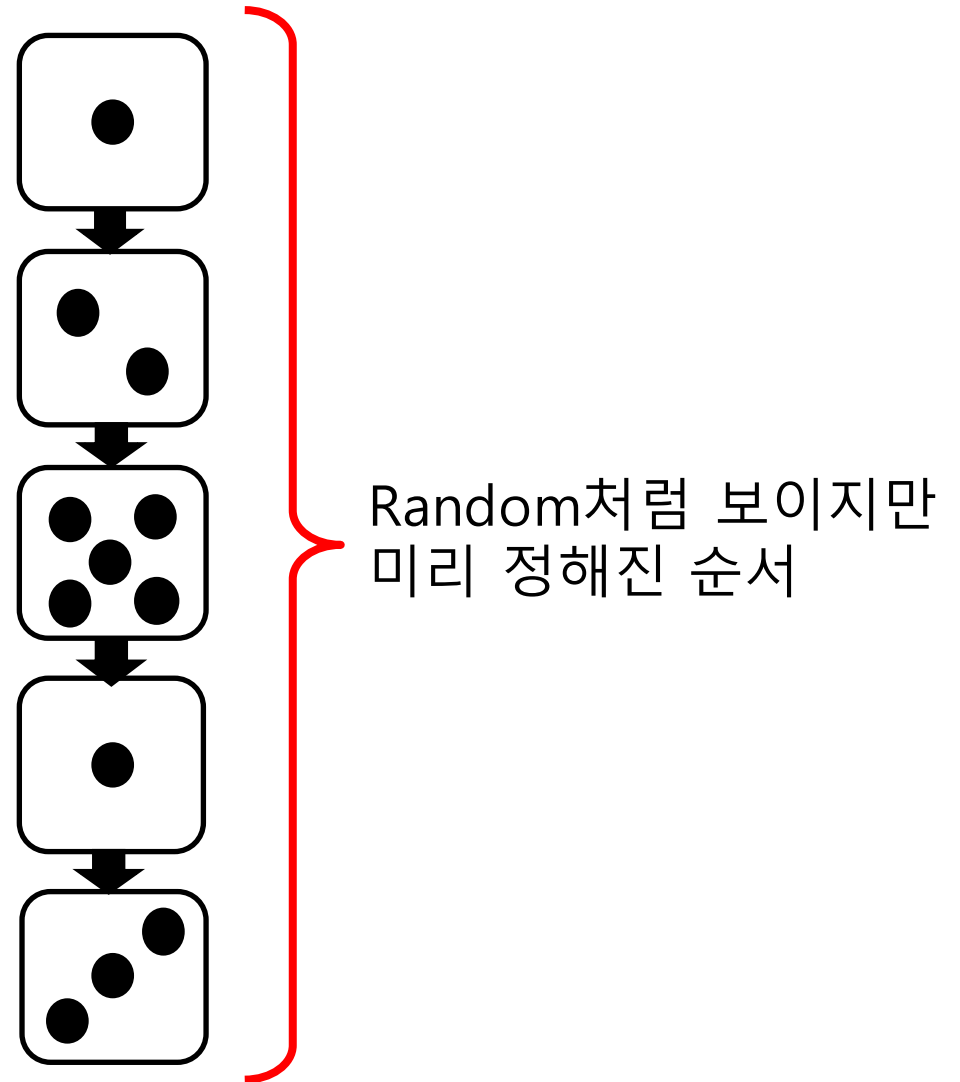
Pseudo Random Numbers within [0.0, 1.0)

Pseudo Random Number

- Pseudo Random Number Generator의 원리



Seed Number를 알면
생성될 번호 예측 가능



Pseudo Random Number

- Seed Number가 같으면 같은 번호 생성

```
>>> random.seed(100) ← Seed Number를 100으로
>>> random.random()
0.1456692551041303
>>> random.random()
0.45492700451402135
>>> random.seed(100) ← Seed Number를 100으로
>>> random.random()
0.1456692551041303
>>> random.random()
0.45492700451402135
```

Pseudo Random Number

- Seed Number를 주지 않으면?
 - import 시점의 system time을 seed로 설정
 - import 시점을 알 수 있으면 예측 가능

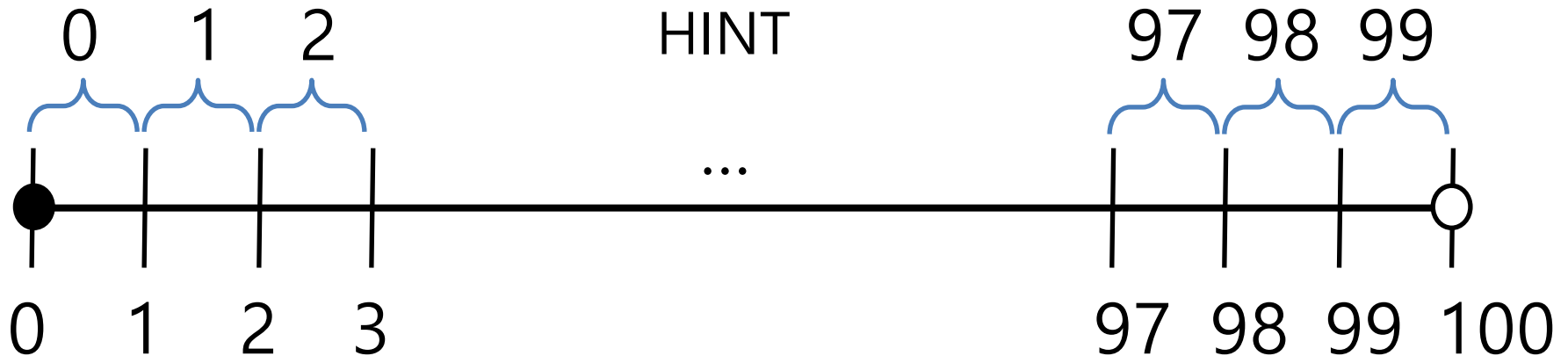
```
>>> import random
>>> random.random()
0.7707838056590222
```


Random Number Generator

- `random.random()`을 이용하여 `[0, 99]` 사이의 Random Integer 발생



```
>>>
```



Random Number Generator

- `random.random()`을 이용하여 $[0, 2]$ 사이의 Random Integer 발생



```
>>>
```

0: 0, 3, 6, ..., 99 (34개)

1: 1, 4, 7, ..., 97 (33개)

2: 2, 5, 8, ..., 98 (33개)

Random Number Functions

- `seed()`
- `random()`
- `randint()`
- `choice()`
- `shuffle()`
- `randrange()`

Full list at

<https://docs.python.org/3.4/library/random.html>

Random Number Functions

- `seed(a)` : Seed를 a 로 설정

```
>>> random.seed(1)
```

- `random()` : $[0, 1)$ 사이의 실수 발생

```
>>> random.random()  
0.7707838056590222
```

- `randint(a, b)` : $[a, b]$ 사이의 정수 발생

```
>>> random.randint(3, 33)  
7
```

Random Number Functions

- `choice(seq)` : `seq` 중에 랜덤하게 선택

```
>>> random.choice(['red', 'green', 'blue'])  
'green'
```

- `shuffle(seq)` : `seq` 섞음

```
>>> a = ['red', 'green', 'blue']  
>>> random.shuffle(a)  
>>> a  
['blue', 'green', 'red']
```

- `randrange(a[, b, c])` : `choice(range(a, b, c))` 와 동일

```
>>> random.randrange(1, 40, 7)  
15
```

Advanced Topics

- Floating-point
 - <https://docs.python.org/3.4/tutorial/floatingpoint.html>

```
>>> 3 % 1.2  
0.60000000000000000001
```

Questions

