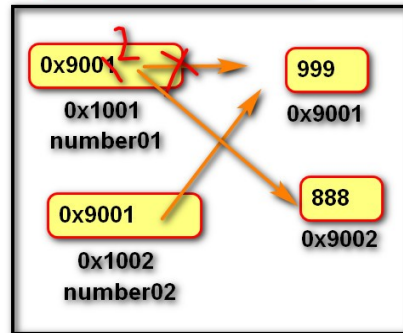


练习:画出下列代码内存图

```
number01 = 999
number02 = number01
number01 = 888
print(number02)# ?
"""
```

```
number01 = 999
number02 = number01
number01 = 888
print(number02) # ?
```

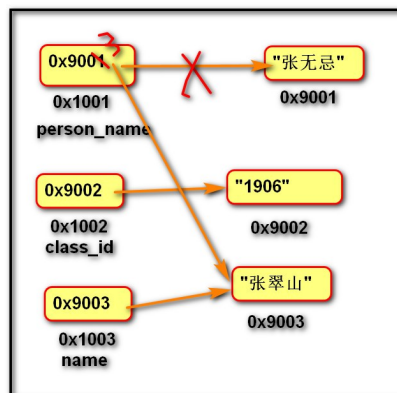
```
number01 = 999
number02 = number01
number01 = 888
print(number02)# ?
```



```
person_name = "张无忌"
class_id = "1906"
person_name = "张翠山"
name = person_name
```

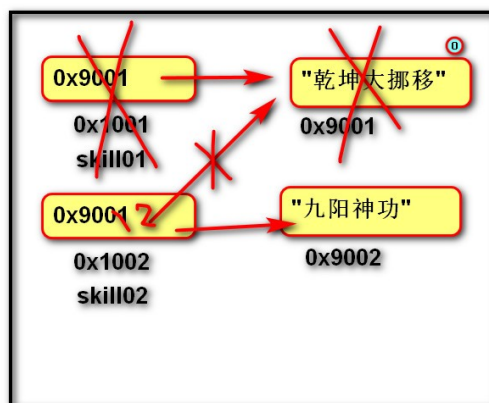
"""

```
person_name = "张无忌"
class_id = "1906"
person_name = "张翠山"
name = person_name
# 将括号中的内容输出到终端中
print(person_name)
# 格式:xx 班级的xx.
print(class_id + "班级的" +
person_name)
```



```
skill01 = "乾坤大挪移"
skill02 = skill01
# 删除变量
del skill01
skill02 = "九阳神功"
```

```
#-----
skill01 = "乾坤大挪移"
skill02 = skill01
# 删除变量
del skill01
skill02 = "九阳神功"
```

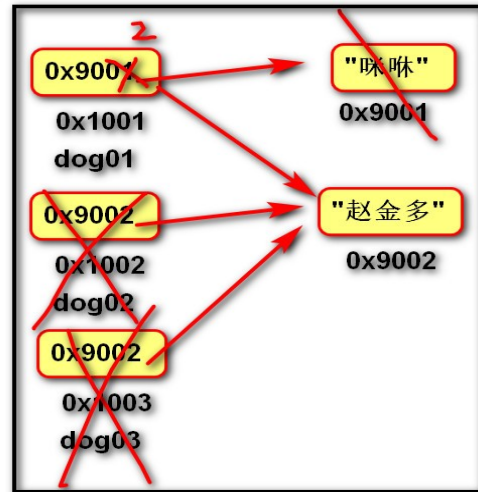


练习:画出下列代码内存图

```
dog01 = "咪咪"
dog02 = "赵金多"
dog01 = dog02
dog03 = dog02
del dog02, dog03
"""
```

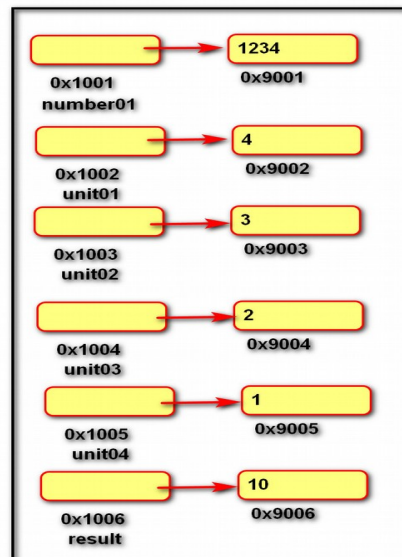
```
dog01 = "咪咪"
dog02 = "赵金多"
dog01 = dog02
dog03 = dog02
del dog02, dog03
# "金多" 还在(因为变量 dog01 引用着)
print(dog01)
# 访问已经删除的变量, 会引发错误.
# print(dog02)
```

```
dog01 = "咪咪"
dog02 = "赵金多"
dog01 = dog02
dog03 = dog02
del dog02, dog03
```



```
# 方法一:
# number = int(input("请输入四位整数: "))
# "1234" --> 1234
# # 个位 1234 % 10 --> 4
# unit01 = number % 10
# # 十位 1234 // 10 --> 123 % 10 --> 3
# unit02 = number // 10 % 10
# # 百位
# unit03 = number // 100 % 10
# # 千位
# unit04 = number // 1000
# result = unit01 + unit02 + unit03 + unit04
# print("结果是: " + str(result))
```

```
# number = 1234
# unit01 = number % 10
# unit02 = number // 10 % 10
# unit03 = number // 100 % 10
# unit04 = number // 1000
# result = unit01 + unit02 + unit03 + unit04
# print("结果是: " + str(result))
```



$$\begin{array}{r} 123 \\ 10 \overline{) 1234} \\ \underline{4} \end{array}$$

个位

$$\begin{array}{r} 123 \\ 10 \overline{) 1234} \\ \underline{4} \end{array}$$

十位

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 100 \overline{) 1234} \\ \underline{34} \end{array}$$

百位

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 1000 \overline{) 1234} \\ \underline{1000} \\ 234 \end{array}$$

千位

方法二 (建议) :

```
number = int(input("请输入四位整数:")) # "1234" --> 1234
```

个位

```
result = number % 10
```

个位 累加 十位

```
# result = result + number // 10 % 10
```

```
result += number // 10 % 10
```

继续累加百位

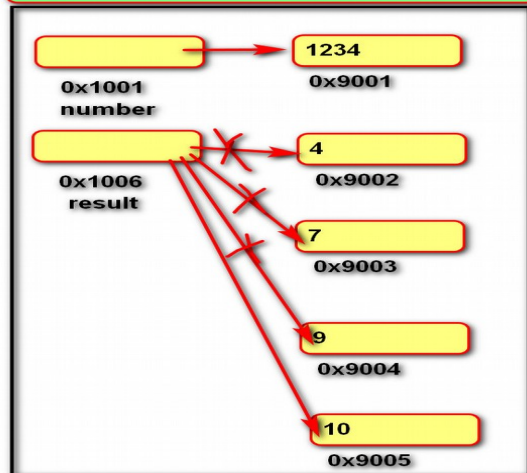
```
result += number // 100 % 10
```

继续累加千位

```
result += number // 1000
```

```
print("结果是:" + str(result))
```

```
number = 1234
result = number % 10
result += number // 10 % 10
result += number // 100 % 10
result += number // 1000
print("结果是: " + str(result))
```



增强运算符

```
number04 = 100
```

```
# print(number04 + 10) # 110
```

```
# print(number04) # ?100
```

```
temp = number04 + 10 # 110
```

```
print(number04) # 100
```

变量 = 变量 + 数据

```
number04 = number04 + 10
```

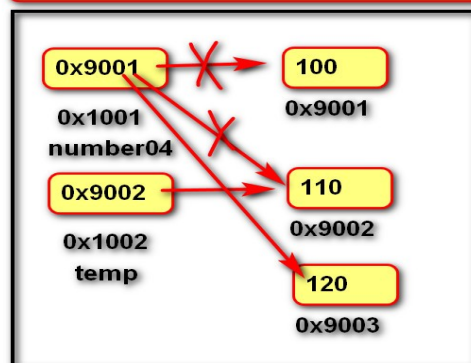
```
print(number04) # 110
```

变量 += 数据 (改变自身变量)

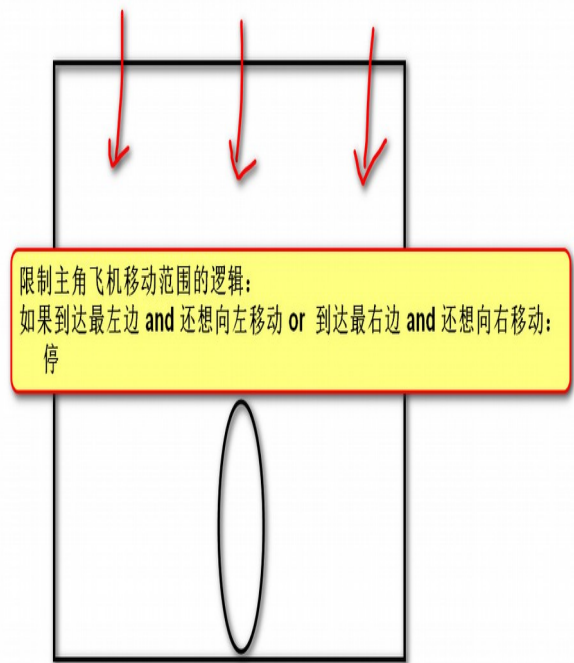
```
number04 += 10
```

```
print(number04) # 110
```

```
number04 = 100
temp = number04 + 10 # 110
number04 = number04 + 10 # 110
number04 += 10 # 120
```



```
# 3. 逻辑运算符 与 and 或 or
# 非 not
# 判断两个命题(bool 值)关系
# 总结：一假俱假 表达的是"并且"
# 的关系(必须都满足)
print(True and True)# True
print(False and True)# False
print(True and False)# False
print(False and False)# False
# 总结：一真俱真 表达的是"或者"的
# 关系(满足一个就行)
print(True or True)# True
print(False or True)# True
print(True or False)# True
print(False or False)# False
# 非
print(not True)
```



day 03

选择语句

```
if 条件 bool:
    满足条件执行的代码
else:
    不满足条件执行的代码
    if 条件 1:
        满足条件 1 执行的代码
    elif 条件 2:
        满足条件 2 执行的代码
    else:
        以上都不满足执行的代码
```

```
sex = input("请输入性别 :")
```

```
# 缩进不是 tab，而是四个空格.
```

```
if sex == "男":
    print("您好，先生！")
elif sex == "女":
    print("您好，女士！")
else:
    print("性别未知")
```

方法 1

```
season = input("请输入季度：")
```

```
# if season == "春":
```

```
#     print("1月2月3月")
```

```
# if season == "夏":
```

```
#     print("4月5月6月")
```

```
# if season == "秋":
```

```
#     print("7月8月9月")
```

```
# if season == "冬":
```

```
#     print("10月11月12月")
```

方法 2

```
if season == "春":
```

```
    print("1月2月3月")
```

```
elif season == "夏":
```

```
    print("4月5月6月")
```

```
elif season == "秋":
```

```
    print("7月8月9月")
```

```
elif season == "冬":
```

```
    print("10月11月12月")
```

练习 2：

```
# 先在控制台中录入一个数字 5
```

```
# 再录入一个运算符 *
```

```
# 最后录入一个数字 3
```

```
# 打印计算的结果 15
```

```
# 要求：如果运算符不是+ - * /，则提示：运算符输入有误
```

```
number_one = float(input("请输入第一个数字："))
```

```
operator = input("请输入运算符：")
```

```
number_two = float(input("请输入第二个数字："))
```

```
if operator == "+":
```

```
    print(number_one + number_two)
```

```
elif operator == "-":
```

```
    print(number_one - number_two)
```

```
elif operator == "*":
```

```
    print(number_one * number_two)
```

```
elif operator == "/":
```

```
    print(number_one / number_two)
```

```
else: print("运算符输入有误")
```

练习3:在控制台中依次录入4个数字,打印最大的数。

算法:8 5 9 3 --> 9

(1)假设第一个就是最大的,把它记在心里。

(2)用心中的数字与第二个变量进行比较,如果第二个更大,则替换心中那个数。

(3)用心中的数字与第三个变量进行比较,如果第三个更大,则替换心中那个数。

(4)用心中的数字与第四个变量进行比较,如果第四个更大,则替换心中那个数。

```
number01 = float(input("请输入第一个变量:"))
```

```
number02 = float(input("请输入第二个变量:"))
```

```
number03 = float(input("请输入第三个变量:"))
```

```
number04 = float(input("请输入第四个变量:"))
```

```
max_value = number01
```

```
if max_value < number02:
```

```
    max_value = number02
```

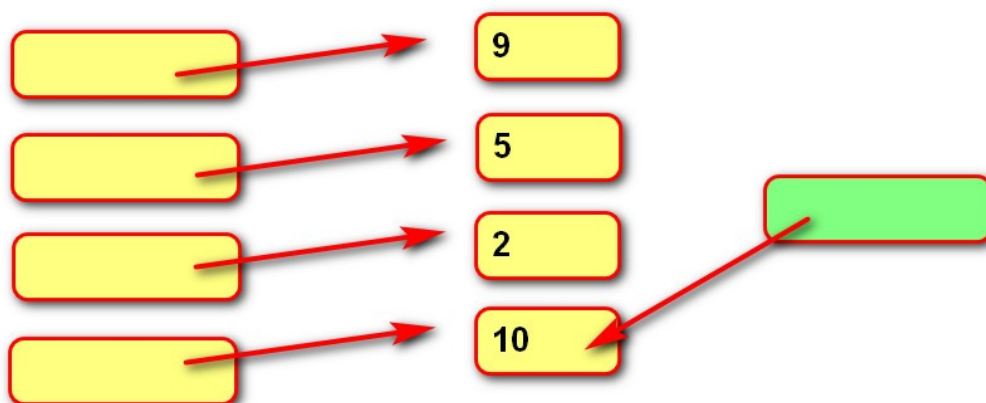
```
if max_value < number03:
```

```
    max_value = number03
```

```
if max_value < number04:
```

```
    max_value = number04
```

```
print(max_value)
```



"""练习：

在控制台中获取一个月份，年份。

打印当月的天数。

1 3 5 7 8 10 12 --> 31 天

2 -> 闰年 29 天，平年 28 天。

4 6 9 11 --> 30 天

"""

```
year = int(input("请输入年份："))
month = int(input("请输入月份：")) # 15
if month < 1 or month > 12:
    print("月份输入有误")
elif month == 2:
    # result = (year % 4 == 0 and year % 100 != 0) or
    year % 400 == 0
    # if result:
    if year % 4 == 0 and year % 100 != 0 or year % 400 ==
0:
        print("29 天")
    else:
        print("28 天")
elif month == 4 or month == 6 or month == 9 or month ==
11:
    print("30 天")
else: # 1 3 5 7 8 10 12
    print("31 天")
```

练习:在控制台中录入一个成绩,

判断等级(优秀、良好、及格、不及格、成绩有误).

方法 1

```
score = float(input("请输入成绩:"))
# if score >= 90 and score <= 100:
#     print("优秀")
# elif score >= 80 and score < 90:
#     print("良好")
# elif score >= 60 and score < 80:
#     print("及格")
# elif score >= 0 and score < 60:
#     print("不及格")
# else:
#     print("成绩有误")
```

方法 2

```
# 90 <= x <= 100
# if 90 <= score <= 100:
#     print("优秀")
# elif 80 <= score < 90:
#     print("良好")
# elif 60 <= score < 80:
#     print("及格")
# elif 0 <= score < 60:
#     print("不及格")
# else:
#     print("成绩有误")
```

方法 3

```
if score < 0 or score > 100:
    print("成绩有误")
elif 90 <= score:
    print("优秀")
elif 80 <= score:
    print("良好")
elif 60 <= score:
    print("及格")
else:
    print("不及格")
```


练习

根据身高体重，打印身体状况。

BMI：用体重(公斤)除以身高(米)的平方而得出的数字。

BMI <18.5 --> 体重过轻

18.5 <= BMI < 24 --> 体重正常

24 <= BMI < 28 --> 超重

28 <= BMI < 30 --> I度肥胖

30 <= BMI < 40 --> II度肥胖

BMI >= 40 --> III度肥胖

```
height = float(input("请输入身高："))
```

```
weight = float(input("请输入体重："))
```

```
BMI = weight / height ** 2
```

```
if BMI < 18.5:
```

```
    print("体重过轻")
```

```
elif BMI < 24:
```

```
    print("体重正常")
```

```
elif BMI < 28:
```

```
    print("超重")
```

```
elif BMI < 30:
```

```
    print("I度肥胖")
```

```
elif BMI < 40:
```

```
    print("II度肥胖")
```

```
else:
```

```
    print("III度肥胖")
```

if 的真值表达式

if 变量:

变量存在数据则执行

条件表达式:

有选择性的为变量进行赋值

```
number = 10
```

```
if number != 0:
```

```
    print("不是零")
```

1. *if* 的真值表达式

```
if number:
```

```
    # if bool(number):
```

```
    print("不是零")
```

2. 条件表达式:

```
if input("请输入性别:") == "男":
```

```
    sex_id = 1
```

```
else:
```

```
    sex_id = 0
```

```
sex_id = 1 if input("请输入性别:") == "男" else 0
```

```
print(sex_id)
```

练习 1：在控制台中获取一个整数，

```
# 如果是偶数为变量 state 赋值"偶数", 否则赋值"奇数"
number = int(input("请输入整数:"))
# if number % 2 == 1:
#     state = "奇数"
# else:
#     state = "偶数"
# state = "奇数" if number % 2 == 1 else "偶数"
# 17:05 上课
state = "奇数" if number % 2 else "偶数"
print(state)
```

练习 2：在控制台中获取一个年份，

```
# 如果是闰年为变量 day 赋值 29, 否则赋值 28
year = int(input("请输入年份:"))
if year % 4 == 0 and year % 100 != 0 or year % 400 == 0:
    day = 29
else:
    day = 28
# 代码可读性要尽可能的高
# 由于逻辑比较复杂，还是建议传统写法。
# day = 29 if year % 4 == 0 and year % 100 != 0 or year %
400 == 0 else 28
# day = 29 if not year % 4 and year % 100 or not year %
400 else 28
```

循环语句

`while` 条件:
 循环体

"""

死循环：循环条件永远满足

```
while True:
    str_usd = input("请输入美元：")
    int_usd = int(str_usd)
    rmb = int_usd * 6.86
    print("人民币是：" + str(rmb))
    if input("按下q键退出:") == "q":
        break # 退出循环
```

练习：循环在控制台中根据季度打印月份，直到输入q键盘为止。

```
while True:
    season = input("请输入季度：")
    if season == "春":
        print("1月2月3月")
    elif season == "夏":
        print("4月5月6月")
    elif season == "秋":
        print("7月8月9月")
    elif season == "冬":
        print("10月11月12月")
    if input("输入q退出:") == "q":
        break
```

循环语句

```
while 执行预定次数
"""
count = 0
while count < 5: # 0 1 2 3 4
    print("跑圈")
    # print(count)
    count += 1

# 练习 1:使用循环打印 0 1 2 3

# count = 0
# while count <= 3:
#     print(count)
#     count +=1

# 练习 2:使用循环打印 3 5 7 9
# begin = 3
# while begin <= 9:
#     print(begin)
#     begin += 2

# 练习 3:使用循环打印 4 3 2 1 0
# begin = 4
# while begin >= 0:
#     print(begin)
#     begin -= 1

# 练习 4:使用循环打印 -1 -2 -3 -4 -5
begin = -1
# -2 >= -5
while begin >= -5:
    print(begin)
    begin -= 1
```