

Python编程基础

Week3 Wanqi

布尔逻辑操作符

(Boolean Operators)

- Python支持： AND, OR, NOT
- True **and** **not** False **or** **not** True **and** False

- (True and (not False)) or ((not True) and False)
- NOT: 最高优先权
- AND
- OR: 最低优先权

比较运算符

(Comparison Operations)

- $>$, $<$, $>=$, $<=$, $==$, $!=$
- $5 <= 5$
- $4 != 6$
- $a = 4$
 $a == 6$

控制结构

(Control Structures)

- 条件语句 (Conditional Statements)
- if从句
- if <expression>:
 <suite>
elif <expression>:
 <suite>
else:
 <suite>
- if a<4:
 print 'a is less than 4.'
elif a==4:
 print 'a is equal to 4.'
else
 print 'a is bigger than 4.'

- 循环 (Loop)

$k = 0$

- while <expression>:

while $k < 5$:

<suite>

$k = k + 1$

return k

- for <expression>:

for k in range(0,5):

<suite>

$k = k + 1$

return k

Function & Higher Order Function

- 高阶函数 (Higher Order Function): 以函数作为参数
- ```
def square(x):
 return x*x
```
- ```
def sum_square(f,a,b):  
    total = f(a) + f(b)  
    print total
```
- ```
sum_square(square,2,3)
```

# Function & Higher Order Function

- 练习：
- 写一个keep\_odds函数，输入一个数字后，可以输出该数字范围内的所有正奇数。
- 要求： 利用高阶函数



# Function & Higher Order Function

- 参考答案:

- `def is_odd(x):`

- `return x%2 == 1`

- `def keep_odds(f,n):`

- `i = 0`

- `while i <= n:`

- `if f(i):`

- `print i`

- `i += 1`

# 递归 (Recurssion)

- 定义：函数中包含了对自身的调用
- `def factorial(n):`
  - `if n == 0:`
    - `return 1`
  - `return n * factorial(n-1)`

# 递归 (Recurssion)

- 练习:
- 1. 写一个函数`ab_plus_c(a,b,c)`, 计算`ab+c`的值。
- 要求: 不可以使用`*`号, 使用递归完成。
- 2. 写一个函数`is_prime(n)`, 用于判断`n`是否为质数。

# 递归 (Recurssion)

- 参考答案1:

- `def ab_plus_c(a,b,c):`

`if b == 0:`

`return c`

`return a + ab_plus_c(a,b-1,c)`

# 递归 (Recurssion)

- 参考答案2:

- `def is_prime(n):`

- `def helper(i):`

- `if i > (n**0.5):`

- `return True`

- `elif n%i == 0:`

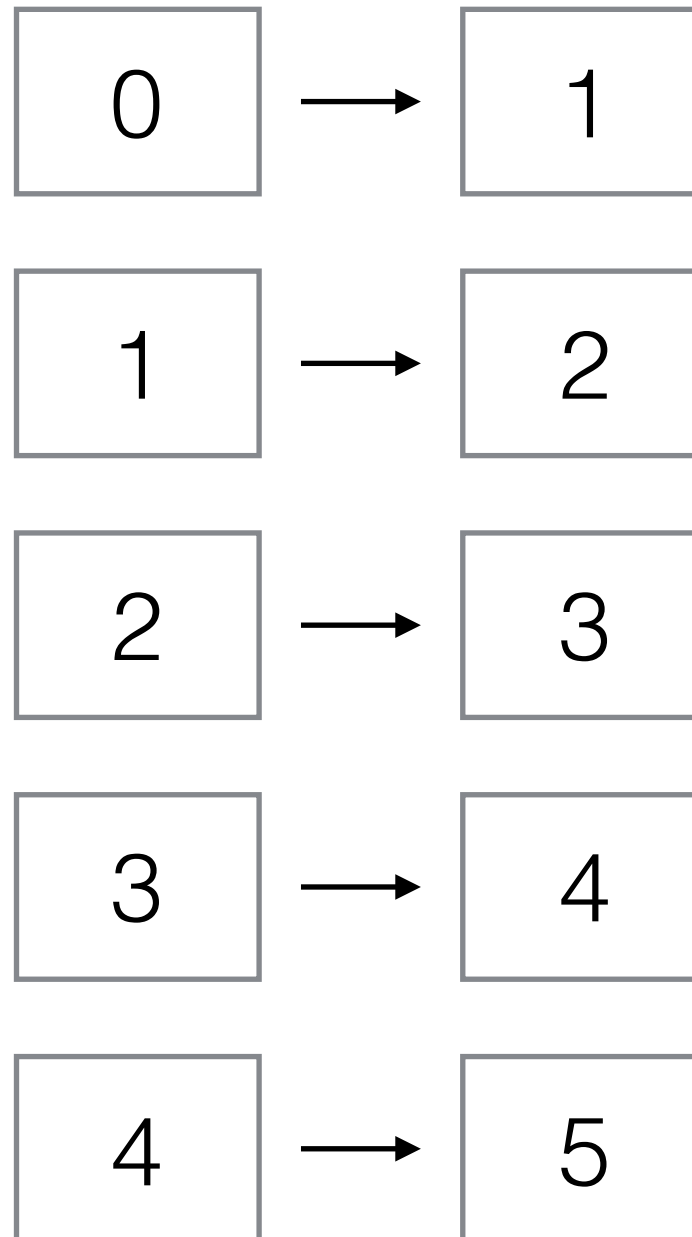
- `return False`

- `return helper(i+1)`

- `return helper(2)`

# 数据类型-列表 (list)

- `lst = [1,2,3,4,5]`
- **index**
- `lst[0]`
- `lst[-1]`



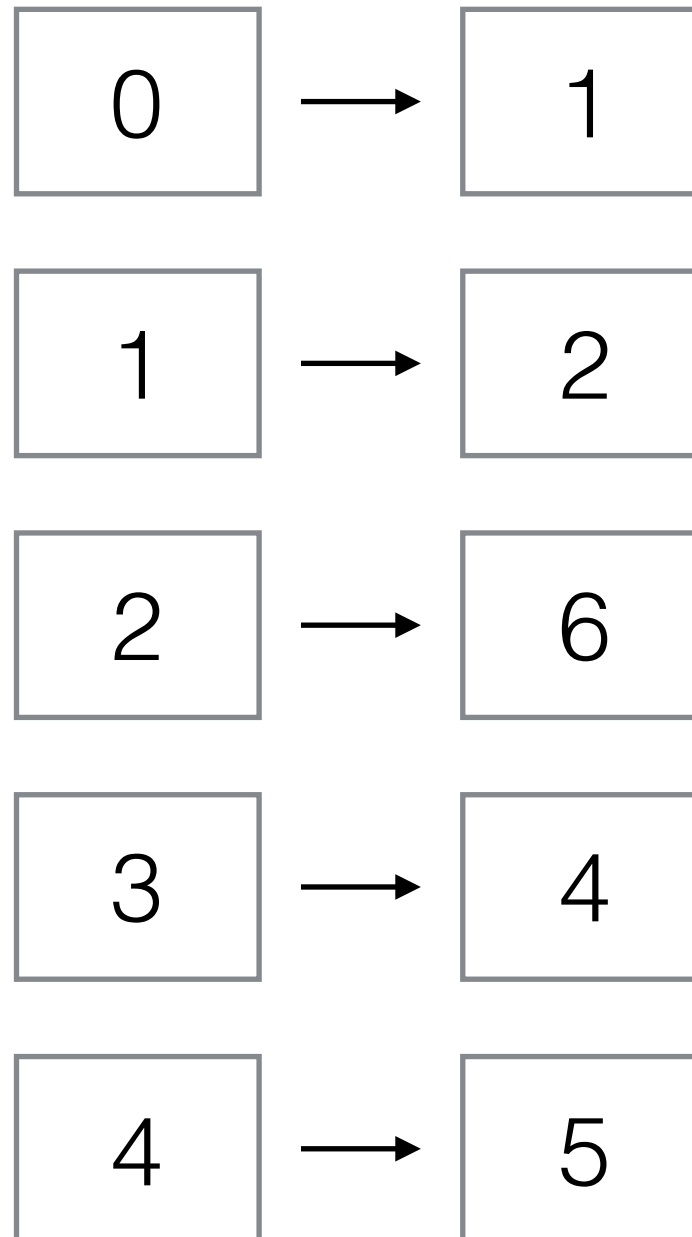
# 数据类型-列表 (list)

- **list implementation**

- `lst[2] = 6`

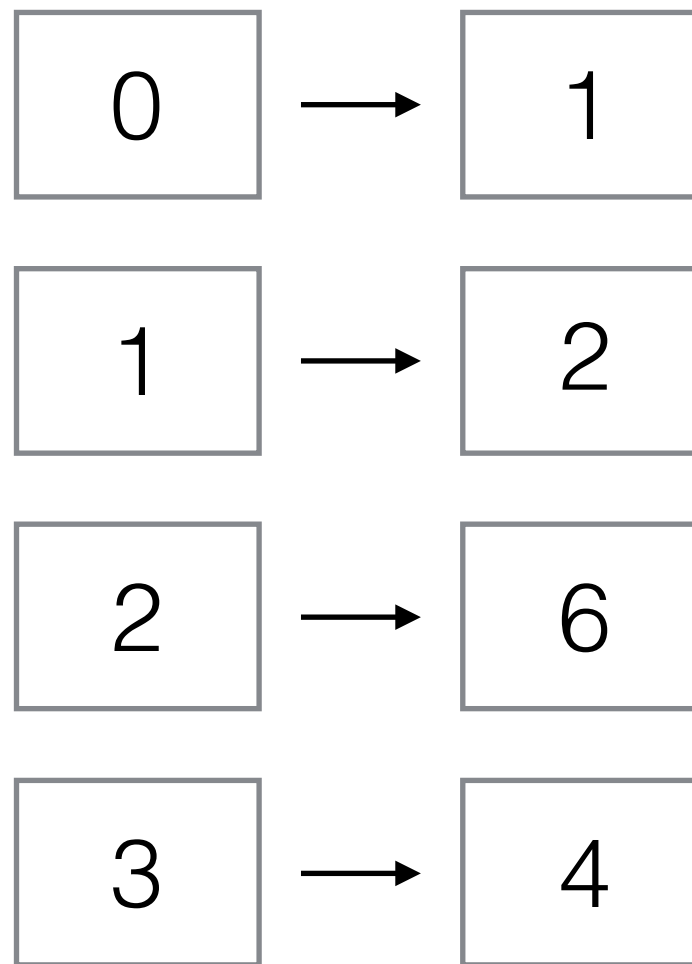
- `lst`

- `[1,2,6,4,5]`



# 数据类型-列表 (list)

- **list implementation**
- `lst.pop()`
- `lst`
- `[1,2,6,4]`





# 数据类型-列表 (list)

- **list implementation**
- `a = [i*i for i in range(0,5) if i%2==0]`
- `b = [i+5 for i in [n for n in range(1,4)]]`
- `a+b`

# 数据类型-字典 (dictionary)

- `singers = {'Adele' : ['Hello', 'Skyfall'],  
              'Taylor': 'Love Story',  
              'Beyonce' : 'Halo'}`
- `singers.keys()`
- `singers.values()`
- `singers['Adele'][0]`

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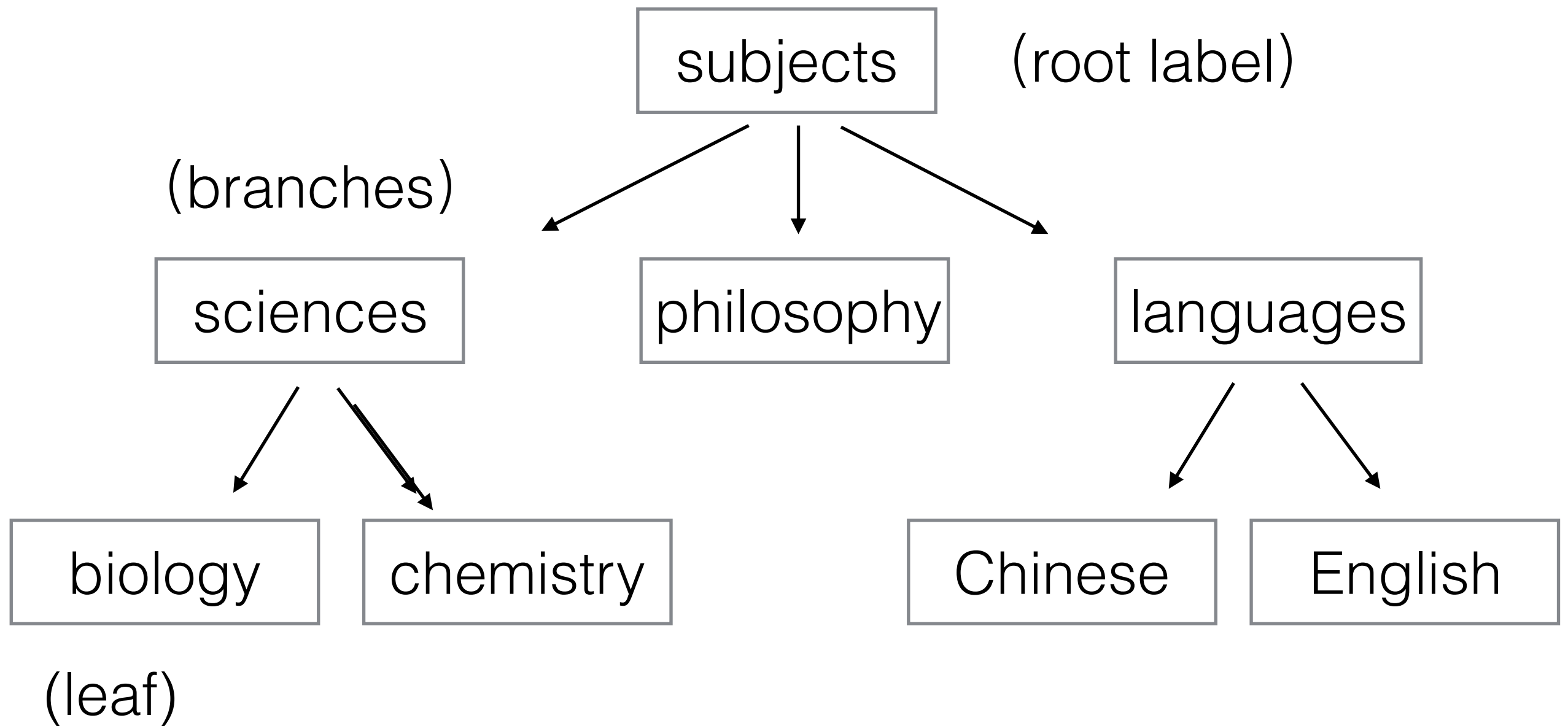
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- `singers = {'Adele' : ['Hello', 'Skyfall'],  
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- **dictionary implementation**
- `singers['Adele'][0]`
- `singers['Beyonce'] = ['Halo', 'Formation']`

# 数据类型-字典 (dictionary)

- `singers = {'Adele' : ['Hello', 'Skyfall'],  
              'Taylor': 'Love Story',  
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- **dictionary implementation**
- `'Adele' in singers`
- `'Love Story' in singers`

# 数据类型-树 (tree)



# 数据类型-树 (tree)

- 嵌套列表

- `t = ['subjects',`

`['sciences', ['biology','chemistry']],`

`['philosophy'],`

`['languages',['Chineses','English']]]`

# 数据类型-树 (tree)

- `t = ['subjects',  
      ['sciences', ['biology', 'chemistry'],  
      ['philosophy'],  
      ['languages', ['Chineses', 'English']]]`
- `t[0]`
- `t[1][1][0]`



# 作业

- 现在，我们构造一系列关于tree的函数
- # Constructor
- ```
def tree(label, branches=[]):  
    return [label] + list(branches)
```
- # Selectors
- ```
def label(tree):
 return tree[0]
```
- ```
def branches(tree):  
    return tree[1:]
```

作业

- 因此，我们前面subjects的树就可以改写为：
- `t = tree('subjects',
[tree('sciences',
[tree('biology'), tree('chemistry')]),
tree('philosophy'),
tree('languages',
[tree('Chineses'), tree('English')])])`

作业

- **Q1:** def is_leaf(t):

 *return t is a leaf or not. * (判断t是否为leaf)
- **Q2:** def square_tree(t):

 return a tree with the square of every element in t.

 (t中的每一个数都为原来的平方)
- **Q3:** def height(t):

 return the height of a tree. (计算t的高度)
- **Q4:** def tree_max(t):

 return the max of a tree. (找出t的最大值)