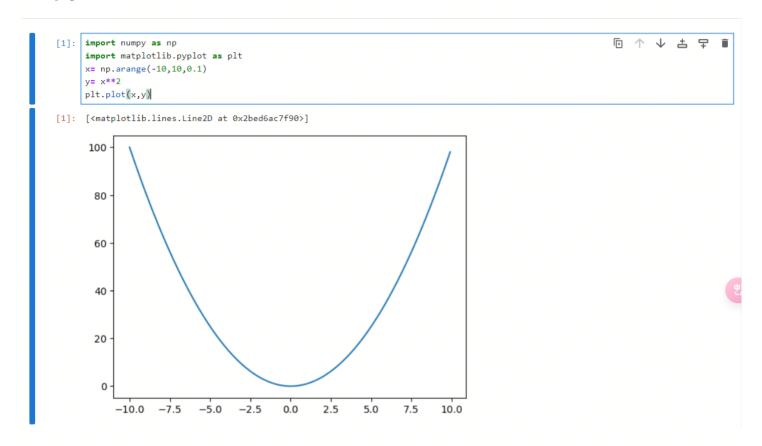
# 冯楷翔python第一次上机作业

# Jupyter环境



# 保留字

```
[4]: import keyword
        keyword.kwlist
[4]: ['False',
         'None',
         'True',
         'and',
         'as',
         'assert',
         'async',
'await',
'break',
'class',
         'continue',
         'def',
'del',
'elif',
'else',
'except',
'finally',
         'for',
'from',
         'globaĺ',
         'if',
         'import',
         'in',
         'lambda',
         'nonlocal',
         'not',
'or',
'pass',
         'raise',
'return',
         'try',
'while',
         'with',
'yield']
```

# 运算符

# 比较运算符(关系运算符)

```
[2]: python = 95
english =92
c=89
python < english

[2]: False

[3]: c!= english

[3]: True
```

### 位运算符

```
[5]: a =60
     b=13
    c=0
     c= a&b;
    print("1-c的值为: ",c)
    C =a|b;
    print("2-c的值为: ",c)
    c=a^b;
    print("3-c的值为: ",c)
    c =~a;
    print("4-c的值为: ",c)
     c=a <<2;
    print("5-c的值为: ",c)
     c=a >>2:
    print("5-c的值为: ",c)
    1-c的值为: 12
     2-c的值为: 12
     3-c的值为: 49
     4-c的值为: -61
     5-c的值为: 240
     5-c的值为: 15
```

# 基本输入输出

# input ()

```
[6]: tip = input('请输入文字: ')
     请输入文字: python
[7]: tip?
     Type:
     String form: python
     Length:
     Docstring:
     str(object='') -> str
     str(bytes_or_buffer[, encoding[, errors]]) -> str
     Create a new string object from the given object. If encoding or
     errors is specified, then the object must expose a data buffer
     that will be decoded using the given encoding and error handler.
     Otherwise, returns the result of object.__str__() (if defined)
     or repr(object).
     encoding defaults to sys.getdefaultencoding().
     errors defaults to 'strict'.
[8]: age = int(input('请输入年龄: '))
                                                                                                        □ ↑ ↓ 昔 早
     type(age)
     请输入年龄: 29
[8]: int
[9]: print(age)
     29
```

# print ()

```
[10]: for i in range(0,6):
    print(i)
for i in range(0,6):
    print(i,end=" ")

0
1
2
3
4
5
0 1 2 3 4 5
```

### 基本数据结构

### 列表(list)

### 列表的常用操作

### 访问列表元素

```
[46]: list11 = ['physics','chemistry',1997,2000]
list22 = list(range(1,8,1))

[47]: print(list11[0])
    print(list22[1:5])
    print(list22[1:8:2])
    print(list22[1:8:2])
    print(list22[-1:-5:-1])

physics
    [2, 3, 4, 5]
    2000
    [2, 4, 6]
    [7, 6, 5, 4]
```

### 遍历列表

```
[15]: list111 = list(range(1,10,2))
    for item in list111:
        print(item)
    for index,item in enumerate(list111):
        print(index,item)

1
3
5
7
9
0 1
1 3
2 5
3 7
4 9
```

#### 添加列表元素

```
[16]: player1 = ["科比", "詹姆斯", "库里"]
    player1.append("杜兰特")
    print(player1))
    ['科比', '詹姆斯', '库里', '杜兰特']
    4

[17]: player2 = ["姚明", "易建联"]
    player1.extend(player2)
    print(player1)

['科比', '詹姆斯', '库里', '杜兰特', '姚明', '易建联']
```

#### 修改列表元素

```
      [18]:
      list1111 = ["多情自古空余恨","多情总被无情伤"]

      list1111[1] = "此恨绵绵无绝期"

      print(list1111)

      ['多情自古空余恨','此恨绵绵无绝期']

      [19]:
      list222 = [1,2,56,678,346,233]

      print(list222)

      list222[2:4] = [1,2]

      print(list222)

      [1, 2, 56, 678, 346, 233]

      [1, 2, 1, 2, 346, 233]
```

### 删除列表元素

```
[20]: name =["特朗普","普京","安倍晋三","莫迪"]
del name[0]
name.remove("安倍晋三")
print (name)

['普京', '莫迪']
```

### 统计和计算

```
[21]: list3 = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,6,6,9,9,9,1,1,6,]
list3.count(9)

[21]: 5

[22]: list3.index(9)

[22]: 8

[23]: total = sum(list3)
    print(total)
    101
```

#### 排序

```
[24]: list222.sort()
    print(list222)
    list222.sort(reverse=True)
    print(list222)

[1, 1, 2, 2, 233, 346]
    [346, 233, 2, 2, 1, 1]

[25]: list3=["Dog","cat","Panda","Python","anaconda"]
    list3.sort()
    print(list3)
    list3.sort(key=str.lower)
    print(list3)

['Dog', 'Panda', 'Python', 'anaconda', 'cat']
    ['anaconda', 'cat', 'Dog', 'Panda', 'Python']
```

## 列表推导式

## 二维列表

```
[31]: list1 =[[0,1,2,3,4],[0,1,2,3,4],[0,1,2,3,4],[0,1,2,3,4]]
      print(list1)
      [[0, 1, 2, 3, 4], [0, 1, 2, 3, 4], [0, 1, 2, 3, 4], [0, 1, 2, 3, 4]]
[32]: list2 =[]
       for i in range(4):
          list2.append([])
          for j in range(5):
              list2[i].append(j)
      print(list2)
      [[0, 1, 2, 3, 4], [0, 1, 2, 3, 4], [0, 1, 2, 3, 4], [0, 1, 2, 3, 4]]
[33]: list3 =[[j for j in range(5)]for i in range(4)]
      print (list3)
      print(list3[2][4])
      print(list3[0][2])
      [[0, 1, 2, 3, 4], [0, 1, 2, 3, 4], [0, 1, 2, 3, 4], [0, 1, 2, 3, 4]]
      2
```

# 字符串 (string)

```
[35]: str1 = 'Hello world!'
str2 = "python Runoob"

[36]: print (str1)
print (str2)

Hello world!
python Runoob
```

#### 字符串的常用操作

#### 拼接字符串

```
[37]: a = '求真求实'
b = '大气大为'
print (a+" "+b)
求真求实 大气大为
```

#### 计算字符串长度

```
[38]: str1 = "人生苦短 我用python"
print (len(str1))

13
```

#### 截取字符串

```
[39]: print (str1[0])
print (str1[2:])
print (str1[2:7])
print (str1[:6])

人

舌短 我用python
苦短 我用
人生苦短 我
```

#### 分割字符串

```
[40]: str1 = "电子科技大学》》》 www.uestc.edu.cn"
list1 = str1.split()
print (list1)

['电', '子', '科', '技', '大', '学', '》》》', 'www.uestc.edu.cn']

[41]: list2 = str1.split("》》》")
print(list2)

['电子科技大学', 'www.uestc.edu.cn']

[42]: list3 = str1.split(".")
print(list3)

['电子科技大学》》》 www', 'uestc', 'edu', 'cn']

[43]: list4 = str1.split(" ",5)
print(list4)

['电', '子', '科', '技', '大', '学》》》 www.uestc.edu.cn']
```

### 合并字符串

```
[49]: str = "-"
    seq = ("a","b","c")
    print (str.join( seq ))
    a-b-c
```

#### 检索字符串

```
[52]: str1 = "abbabsbdgftghyttr"
print(str1.count('b'))
print(str1.find("bsb"))
print(str1.startswith("a"))
print(str1.endswith("r"))

4
4
True
True
```

#### 大小写转换

```
[53]: str1 = "ABC"
    print(str1.lower())
    str2 = "abc"
    print(str2.upper())

abc
    ABC
```

#### 去除字符串两端的字符

```
[54]: str1 = "?abc?"
print(str1.strip("?"))
print(str1.lstrip("?"))
abc
abc?
?abc
```

### 格式化字符串

```
[57]: str1 ='hello, %s!'%'python'
print(str1)
str2 ='hello, %s, %d!'%('python',2018)
print(str2)
str3 ="{} {}".format("hello", "world")
print(str3)

hello, python!
hello, python, 2018!
hello world
```

# 流程控制语句

### 条件语句

```
[59]: flag =False
    name ='luren'
    if name =='python':
        flag =Trueprint('welcome boss')
    else:
        print (name)
```

```
[61]: num =5
      if num ==3:
         print('boss')
      elif num ==2:
         print('user')
      elif num ==1:
          print('worker')
      elif num<0:
          print('error')
      else:
          print('roadman')
      roadman
[62]:
                                                                                     □↑↓去♀
      num = 9
      if num >=0 and num<=10:
         print('hello')
      num =10
      if num<0 or num>10:
         print('hello')
      else:
          print('undefine')
      num =8
      if(num >=0 and num<=5)or (num >=10 and mum <=15):
         print('hello')
      else:
          print('undefine')
      hello
      undefine
      undefine
```

### 循环语句

### While循环

```
[64]: count = 0
while (count < 9 ):
    print('the count is:',count)
    count = count + 1
print("Good bye!")

the count is: 0
the count is: 1
the count is: 2
the count is: 3
the count is: 4
the count is: 5
the count is: 5
the count is: 6
the count is: 7
the count is: 8
Good bye!</pre>
```

#### While循环使用 else 语句

```
[65]: count = 0
while count < 5:
    print(count, "is less than 5")
    count = count + 1
else:
    print(count, "is not less than 5")

0 is less than 5
1 is less than 5
2 is less than 5
3 is less than 5
4 is less than 5
5 is not less than 5</pre>
```

#### For循环

```
回↑↓占早■
[66]: for letter in 'python':
        print('当前字母:', letter)
     fruits = ['banana','apple', 'mango']
     for fruit in fruits:
        print ('当前水果: ',fruit)
     print("Good bye!")
     当前字母: p
     当前字母: y
     当前字母: t
     当前字母: h
     当前字母: o
     当前字母: n
     当前水果 : banana
     当前水果: apple
     当前水果: mango
     Good bye!
```

#### For循环 循环使用 else 语句

```
[72]: for num in range(10,20):
         for i in range(2,num):
            if num%i ==0:
                j=num/i
                print('%d 等于 %d *%d' % (num,i,j))
                break
         else:
            print(num,'是一个质数')
     10 等于 2 *5
     11 是一个质数
     12 等于 2 *6
     13 是一个质数
     14 等于 2 *7
     15 等于 3 *5
     16 等于 2 *8
     17 是一个质数
     18 等于 2 *9
     19 是一个质数
```

# Python 函数

#### 创建函数

```
[73]: def hello():
    print("Hello World")
hello()

Hello World

[74]: def area(width,height):
    return width*height
    def print_welcome(name):
        print("Welcome",name)
    print_welcome("Runoob")
    w=4
    h=5
    print("width =",w,"height =",h,"area =",area(w,h))

    Welcome Runoob
    width = 4 height = 5 area = 20
```

#### 函数调用

```
[75]: def printme(str):
    print(str)
    return
    printme("我要调用用户自定义函数!")
    printme("再次调用同一函数")

我要调用用户自定义函数!
再次调用同一函数
```

# 上机题

#### 1. 修改程序

```
1 def main() :
       111111
 2
 3
           主函数
       111111
 4
       y_or_n = input('是否退出程序(y/n)?')
 5
 6
 7
       while y_or_n != 'y':
           # 性别
 8
           gender = input('性别:')
 9
           # print(type(gender))
10
11
           # 体重 (kg)
12
13
           weight = float(input('体重(kg): '))
14
           # print(type(weight))
15
16
           # 身高 (cm)
           height = float(input('身高(cm): '))
17
           # print(type(height))
18
```

```
19
          # 年龄
20
21
          age = int(input('年龄: '))
22
          # print(type(age))
23
          if gender == '男':
24
              # 男性
25
              bmr = (13.7 * weight) + (5.0 * height) - (6.8 * age) + 66
26
          elif gender == '女':
27
              # 女性
28
              bmr = (9.6 * weight) + (1.8 * height) - (4.7 * age) + 655
29
          else:
30
              bmr = -1
31
32
          if bmr != -1:
33
              print('基础代谢率(大卡): ', bmr)
34
          else:
35
              print('暂不支持该性别')
36
37
          print() # 输出空行
38
          y_or_n = input('是否退出程序(y/n)?')
39
40 if __name__ == '__main__':
      main()
41
```

```
BMI bug修复练习.py > 版本控制
                                                                            🥞 BMI bug修复练习 🗸

₱ BMI bug修复练习.pv ×

                                                                                                                            (3
             def main() :
                                                                                                                             @
80
       11
               y_or_n = input('是否退出程序(y/n)?')
       14
       16
               while y_or_n != 'y':
                # 性别
                    gender = input('性别:')
       18
              # print(type(gender))
       19
                   # 体重 (kg)
                   weight = float(input('体重(kg): '))
                   # print(type(weight))
       23
       24
                   # 身高 (cm)
                   height = float(input('身高(cm): '))
       26
       27
                   # print(type(height))
       28
   运行 🥰 BMI bug修复练习 🗴
      | E:\anaconda\python.exe "D:\wpsfinished\大二上\python\2024 python上机1\BMI bug修复练对.py"
   ⇒ 性别: 男
\otimes
  体重(kg): 67
\bigcirc
   高 身高(cm): 178
>_
   年龄: 21
       基础代谢率(大卡): 1731.1000000000001
(!)
လှ
      是否退出程序(y/n)?
                                                                                     19:30 CRLF UTF-8 4 个空格 E:\anaconda 🕤
□ 2024 python上机1 > 🤚 BMI bug修复练习.py
                                                                      Updating skeletons...
```

### 2. 绘制基本图形(简单输出)

### 3. 模拟手机充值场景(简单输入输出)

```
[6]: money = float(input("欢迎使用手机充值业务,请输入充值金额: ")) print("充值成功,您本次充值%f元。" % money) 欢迎使用手机充值业务,请输入充值金额: 123 充值成功,您本次充值123.000000元。
```

#### 4. 根据父母身高预测儿子身高 (简单数据交互)

```
[12]: fheight = float(input("请输入父亲身高(cm): "))
mheight = float(input("请输入母亲身高(cm): "))
son = (fheight+mheight)*0.54
print("儿子预测身高为: %.2f" % son)

请输入父亲身高(cm): 172
请输入母亲身高(cm): 160
儿子预测身高为: 179.28
```

#### 5. 计算卡路里(简单数据交互)

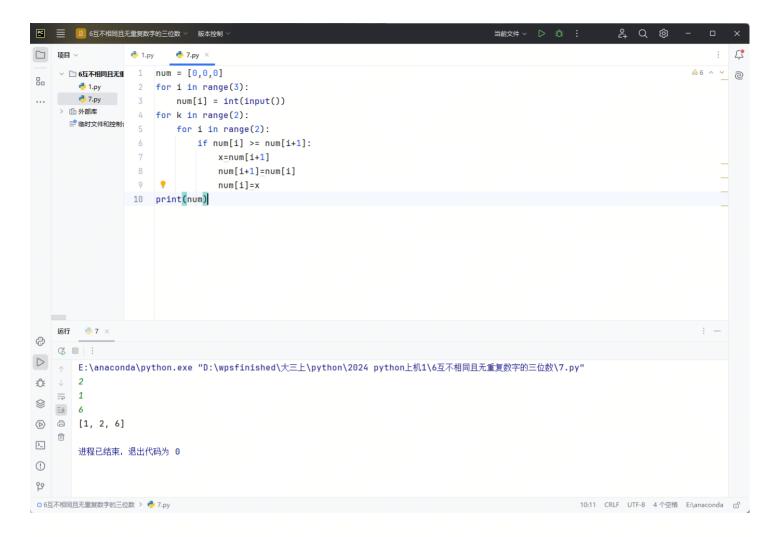
```
[15]: step = int(input("请输入行走步数: "))
    ka = step*28
    print("消耗卡路里为: %d" % ka)
    请输入行走步数: 12354
    消耗卡路里为: 345912
```

6. 有五个数字: 1、2、3、4,5 能组成多少个互不相同且无重复数字的三位数? 各是多少?

```
| Big | Page |
```

# 7. 输入三个整数x,y,z, 请把这三个数由小到大输出。

```
1 num = [0,0,0]
 2 for i in range(3):
       num[i] = int(input())
 3
   for k in range(2):
       for i in range(2):
 5
           if num[i] >= num[i+1]:
 6
 7
                x=num[i+1]
 8
               num[i+1]=num[i]
 9
                num[i]=x
10 print(num)
```



# 8. 一个整数,它加上100和加上268后都是一个完全平方数,请问该数是 多少?

```
1 import math
 2 def judge(num):
 3
       det = int(math.sqrt(num))
       if det * det == num:
 4
 5
           return 1
       else:
6
 7
           return 0
8 for i in range(10000):
9
       num1 = i + 100
10
       num2 = i + 268
       if judge(num1) == 1 and judge(num2) == 1:
11
           print(i)
12
```

```
24 Q 繳
   版本控制
                                - 8.py ×
                                                                                                                         \subseteq
   は日 ~
                1.pv
                       - 7.pv
                      import math
    ∨ □ 6万不相同日天軍
                                                                                                                         @
                      2 个用法
   🤚 7.py
                      def judge(num):
       🤔 8.ру
                3
                         det = int(math.sqrt(num))
    if det * det == num:
     ➡ 临时文件和控制:
                             return A
                      for i in range(10000):
                 9
                         num1 = i+100
                 10
                          num2 = i+268
                         if judge(num1) == 1 and judge(num2) == 1:
                             print(i)
                 13
   运行
       🥏 8 ×
E:\anaconda\python.exe "D:\wpsfinished\大三上\python\2024 python上机1\6互不相同且无重复数字的三位数\8.py"
Û
   ⇒ 261
\otimes
   <u>=</u> 1581
D
   亩 进程已结束,退出代码为 0
>_
(!)
ည
□ 6互不相同且无重复数字的三位数 > 🤚 8.py
                                                                                           13:1 CRLF UTF-8 4 个空格 E:\anaconda ㎡
```

### 9. 输入某年某月某日,判断这一天是这一年的第几天?

```
1 def is_leap_year(year):
      return (year % 4 == 0 and year % 100 != 0) or (year % 400 == 0) #能被4整除但不
   能被100整除,或者能被400整除
3 def day_of_the_year(day, month, year):
      days_in_month = [31, 29 if is_leap_year(year) else 28, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31,
  31, 30, 31, 30, 31]
      total_days = sum(days_in_month[:month - 1])
5
      total_days += day
6
      return total_days
8 year = int(input("请输入年份:"))
9 month = int(input("请输入月份:"))
10 day = int(input("请输入日期:"))
11
12 # 检查输入的月份和日期是否有效
13 if month < 1 or month > 12:
      print("输入的月份不正确,请输入1-12之间的数字。")
14
15 elif day < 1 or day > 31:
      print("输入的日期不正确,请输入1-31之间的数字。")
16
17 else:
      if month == 2 and is_leap_year(year) and day > 29:
18
          print("输入的日期不正确,闰年的2月也只有29天。")
19
```

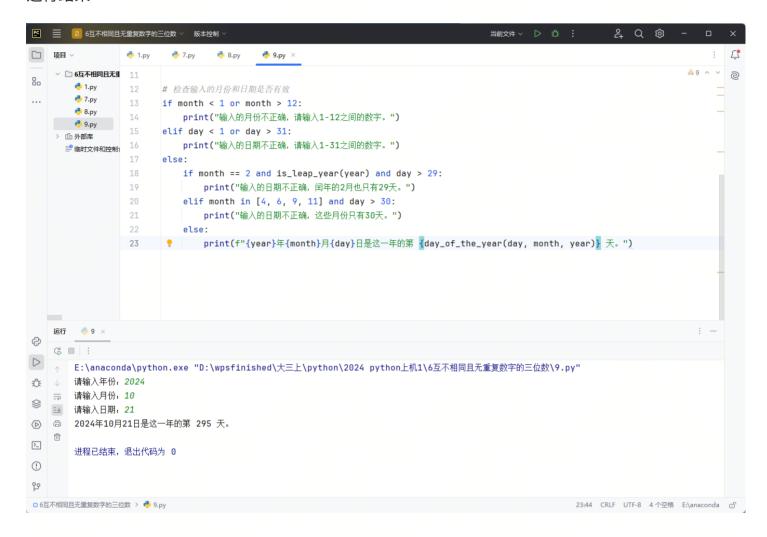
```
elif month in [4, 6, 9, 11] and day > 30:

print("输入的日期不正确,这些月份只有30天。")

else:

print(f"{year}年{month}月{day}日是这一年的第 {day_of_the_year(day, month, year)} 天。")
```

#### 运行结果



10. 企业发放的奖金根据利润提成。利润(I)低于或等于10万元时,奖金可提10%;利润高于10万元,低于20万元时,低于10万元的部分按10%提成,高于10万元的部分,可提成7.5%;20万到40万之间时,高于20万元的部分,可提成5%;40万到60万之间时高于40万元的部分,可提成3%;60万到100万之间时,高于60万元的部分,可提成1.5%,高于100万元时,超过100万元的部分按1%提成,从键盘输入当月利润I,求应发放奖金总数?

```
1 def calculate_bonus(profit):
2  bonus = 0
3  if profit <= 100000:
4  bonus = int(profit * 0.1) # 低于或等于10万元时,奖金可提10%</pre>
```

```
5 elif profit <= 200000:</pre>
          bonus = int(100000 * 0.1 + (profit - 100000) * 0.075) # 高于10万元,低于
  20万元时
7
      elif profit <= 400000:
         bonus = int(100000 * 0.1 + 100000 * 0.075 + (profit - 200000) * 0.05)
   # 20万到40万之间时
     elif profit <= 600000:
          bonus = int(100000 * 0.1 + 100000 * 0.075 + 200000 * 0.05 + (profit - 0.05 + 0.05))
10
   400000) * 0.03) # 40万到60万之间时
11 elif profit <= 1000000:</pre>
          bonus = int(
12
              100000 * 0.1 + 100000 * 0.075 + 200000 * 0.05 + 200000 * 0.03 +
13
   (profit - 600000) * 0.015) # 60万到100万之间时
     else:
14
          bonus = int(100000 * 0.1 + 100000 * 0.075 + 200000 * 0.05 + 200000 *
0.03 + 400000 * 0.015 + (
                     profit - 1000000) * 0.01) # 高于100万元时
16
17
18
    return bonus
19
20 I = float(input("请输入当月利润:"))
21 bonus = calculate_bonus(I)
22 print(f"应发放的奖金总数为: {bonus}元")
```

