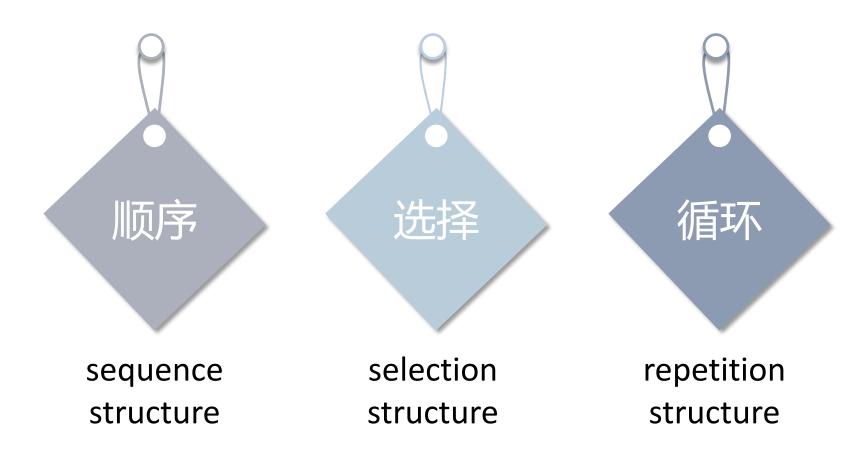
人工智能程序设计

M1 Python程序设计基础 3 程序控制结构

张莉



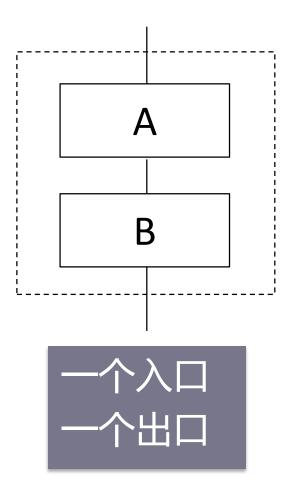
程序控制结构

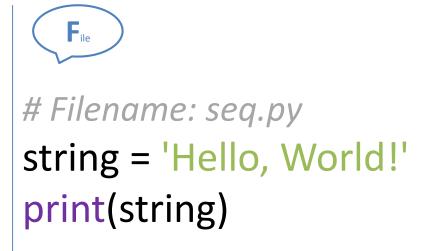


人工智能程序设计

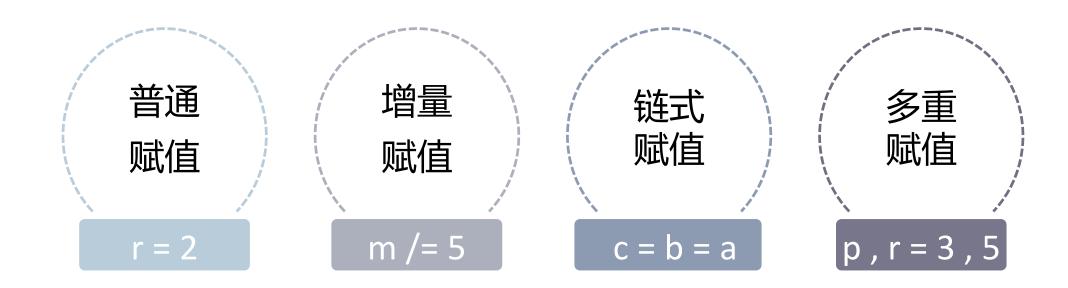
顺序结构

顺序结构





赋值语句



多重赋值的本质

```
>>> name, age = 'Niuyun', 18
>>> temp = 'Niuyun', 18
                               元组打包
>>> temp
                               Tuple packing
('Niuyun', 18)
>>> name, age = temp
                             序列解包
>>> name
                             Sequence unpacking
'Niuyun'
>>> age
18
```

多重赋值

$$>>> x = 3$$

$$>>> y = 5$$

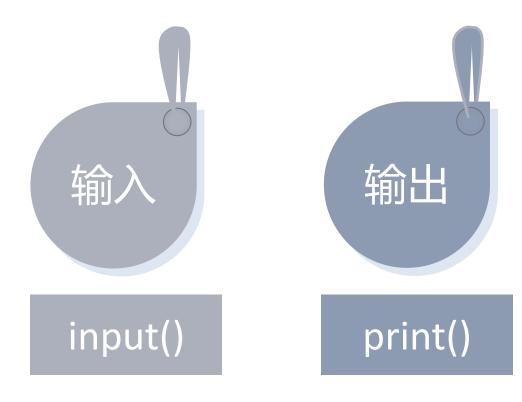
5

>>> y

3

语法糖 syntactic sugar

输入/输出



输入函数input()

输入语句的一般形式:

x = input(['输入提示'])

返回值类型是str



数据输入—完成如下输入任务

- 1. 如何输入获得两个字符串? (若输入abc def或abc,def)
- 2. 如何输入获得两个整数? (若输入34,567)
- 3. 如何输入后获得一个元素均为数值型的列表? (若输入12,3.4,567) 或[12,3.4,567])



数据输入—完成如下输入任务

```
>>> x, y = input('Enter two strs: ').split() # split(',')
Enter two strs: abc def
>>> x, y = eval(input('Enter two nums: '))
Enter two nums: 3,4
>>> lst = list(eval(input('Enter a list: ')))
Enter a list: 12,3.4,567
或
>>> lst = eval(input('Enter a list: '))
Enter a list: [12,3.4,567]
```

输出函数print()

输出语句的一般形式: print(对象1, 对象2, ..., 对象n, sep = ' ', end = '\n')

sep表示输出对象之间的分隔符,默认为空格参数end的默认值为'\n',表示print()函数输出完成后自动换行



数据输出—完成如下输出任务

- 1. 如何在输出数据中加入一个非空 白分隔符? (若数据为12和345)
- 2. 如何换行输出所有数据? (若数据为12和345)
- 3. 如何将循环输出的所有数据放在同一行输出?



数据输出—完成如下输出任务

```
>>> x, y = 12, 345
>>> print(x, y)
12 345
>>> print(x, y, sep = ',')
12,345
>>> print(x);print(y) # 默认end参数功能为换行
>>> 循环控制条件: print(x, end = ',')
```

数据输出—完成如下输出任务

```
>>> x, y = 12.34, 567.89
>>> ...
The result is 12.3 and 567.9.
```

输出函数print()

```
格式化输出形式:
```

print('格式字符串' % (对象1, 对象2, ..., 对象n)) print('格式化模板'.format(对象1, 对象2, ..., 对象n))

```
printf("x = %d, y = %d", x, y)
print("x = %d, y = %d" % (x, y))
```

输出函数print()——格式化模板

```
Source
```

>>> "{0} is taller than {1}.".format("Xiaoma", "Xiaowang")

'Xiaoma is taller than Xiaowang.'

>>> age, height = 21, 1.758

>>> print("Age:{0:<5d}, Height:{1:5.2f}".format(age, height))

Age:21 , Height: 1.76

{参数的位置:[对齐说明符][符号说明符][最小宽度说明符][.精度说明符][类型说明符]}

符号	描述
b	二进制,以2为基数输出数字
0	八进制,以8为基数输出数字
X	十六进制,以16为基数输出数字,9以上的数字用小写字母(类型符为X
	时用大写字母)表示
С	字符,将整数转换成对应的Unicode字符输出
d	十进制整数,以10为基数输出数字
f	定点数,以定点数输出数字
е	指数记法,以科学计数法输出数字,用e(类型符是E时用大写E)表示幂
[+]m.n	输出带符号(若格式说明符中显式使用了符号"+",则输出大于或等于0
f	的数时带"+"号)的数,保留n位小数,整个输出占m列(若实际宽度超
	过m则突破m的限制)
0>5d	右对齐, >左边的0表示用0填充左边, >右边的数字5表示输出项宽度为
	5
<	左对齐,默认用空格填充右边,<前后类似上述右对齐可以加填充字符
	和宽度
^	居中对齐
{{}}	输出一个{}

2 选择结构

人工智能程序设计

例 程序随机产生一个0~300之间的整数,玩家竞猜,若猜中则提示 Bingo,否则提示Wrong

```
# Filename: guessnum.py
from random import randint
```



Please enter a number between 0~300: 178 Wrong!

```
x = randint(0, 300)
num = int(input('Please enter a number between 0~300: '))
if num == x:
    print('Bingo!')
else:
    print('Wrong!')
```

if 语句

语法

if 表达式(条件): 语句序列

表达式 (条件)

- •简单的数字或字符
- •条件表达式:
 - •关系运算符
 - •成员运算符
 - •逻辑运算符
- •True 或 False

语句序列

- · 条件为True时执行 的代码块
- 同一语句序列必须 在同一列上进行相 同的缩进(通常为 4个空格)

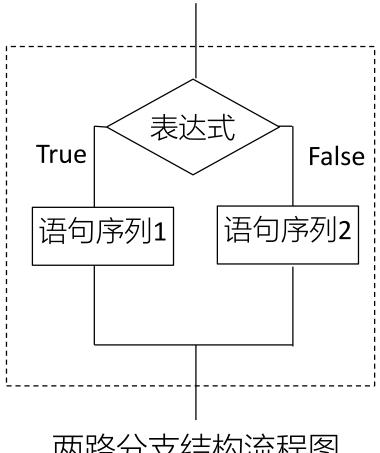
else 语句

语法

if 表达式: 语句序列1 else: 语句序列2

语句序列2

- 表达式条件为 False时执行的代 码块
- 代码块必须缩进
- else语句不缩进



两路分支结构流程图

例 猜数字游戏

• 程序随机产生一个 0~300之间的整数, 玩家竞猜, 若猜中 则提示Bingo,若 猜大了提示Too large, 否则提示 Too small

```
# Filename: guessnum.py
from random import randint
x = randint(0, 300)
digit = int(input('Please input a number between 0~300: '))
if digit == x:
    print('Bingo!')
elif digit > x:
    print('Too large, please try again.')
else:
    print('Too small, please try again.')
```

elif 语句

语法

if 表达式1: 语句序列1 elif 表达式2: 语句序列2

• • •

elif 表达式N-1: 语句序列N-1 else: 语句序列N

语句序列2

· 表达式2为True时执行的代码块

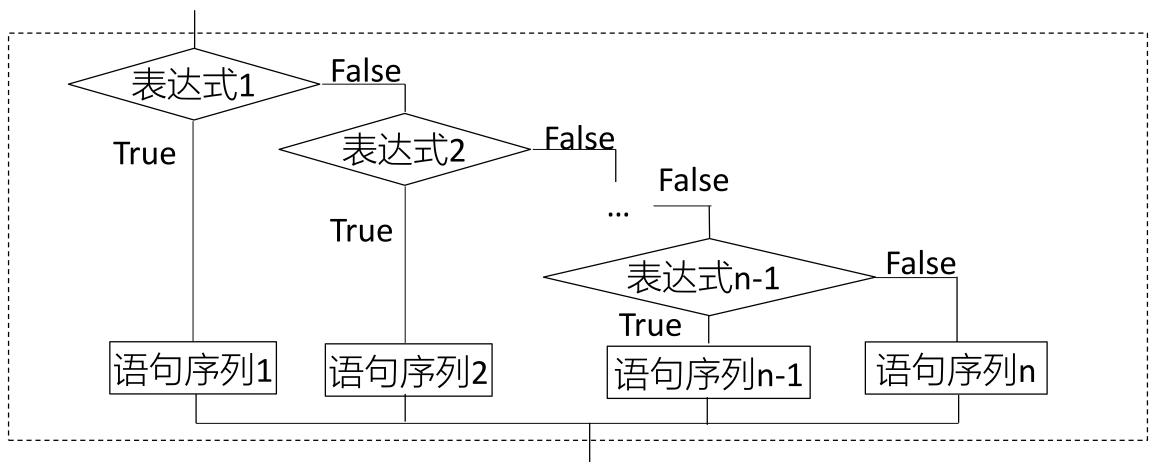
语句序列N-1

• 表达式N为True时执行的代码块

语句序列N

语句序列N是以上所有条件都 不满足时执行的代码块

elif 语句



多分支结构流程图

例 猜数字游戏——猜中或未猜中

```
# Filename: guessnum.py
from random import randint
x = randint(0, 300)
digit = int(input('Please input a number
between 0~300: '))
if digit == x:
   print('Bingo!')
elif digit > x:
   print('Too large, please try again.')
else:
   print('Too small, please try again.')
```

```
# Filename: guessnum.py
from random import randint
x = randint(0, 300)
digit = int(input('Please input a number between 0~300: '))
if digit == x:
    print('Bingo!')
else:
   if digit > x:
        print('Too large, please try again.')
    else:
        print('Too small, please try again.')
```

嵌套的if语句

语法

```
1:if 表达式1:
```

2: if 表达式2:

3: 语句序列1

4 : else:

5: 语句序列2

6 : else:

7: if 表达式3:

8: 语句序列3

9 : else:

10: 语句序列4

dangling else

例符号函数 (sign function)

请分别用if-elif-else结构
和嵌套的if结构实现符号
函数 (sign function),
 符号函数的定义:

$$sgn(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & x < 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ 1, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

例 符号函数

```
# Filename: prog1.py
x = eval(input('Enter a number: '))
if x < 0:
    sgn = -1
elif x == 0:
    sgn = 0
else:
    sgn = 1
print ('sgn = {:.0f}'.format(sgn))
```

```
# Filename: prog2.py
x = eval(input('Enter a number: '))
if x != 0:
    if x < 0:
        sgn = -1
    else:
        sgn = 1
else:
    sgn = 0
print ('sgn = {:.0f}'.format(sgn))
```

else 语句——三元运算符

条件表达式(也称三元运算符)的常见形式: x if C else y

```
# Filename: elsepro.py
x = eval(input('Please enter the first number: '))
y = eval(input('Please enter the second number: '))
if x \ge y:
    t = x
                                              t = x if x >= y else y
else:
    t = y
```

- 1. if语句
- 2. else子句
- 选择
- 3. elif子句
- 4. 嵌套的if语句
- 5. 条件表达式

人工智能程序设计

3 循环结构

猜数字游戏

程序随机产生一个
0~300间的整数,
玩家竞猜,允许猜多
次,系统给出"猜中"、"太大了"或太小了"的提示。

```
# Filename: guessnum.py
from random import randint
x = randint(0, 300)
i = 0
while i <= 5:
    digit = int(input('Please input a number between 0~300: '))
    if digit == x:
         print('Bingo!')
    elif digit > x:
         print('Too large, please try again.')
    else:
         print('Too small, please try again.')
    i += 1
```

while 循环

语法

While 表达式:

语句序列 (循环体)

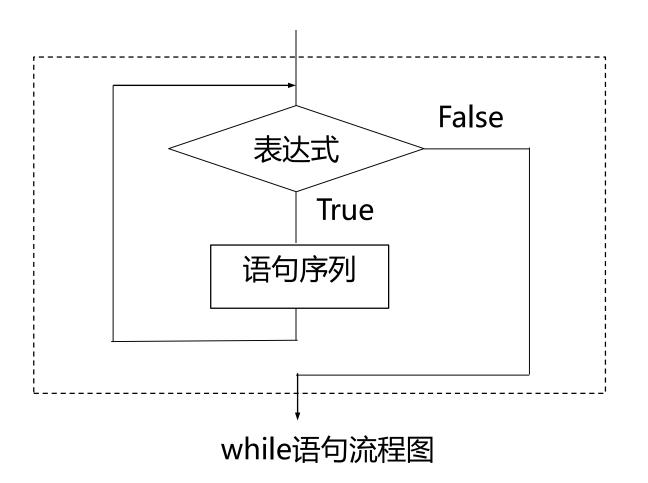
表达式

- · 当表达式值为True时执行语 句序列代码块
- 继续判断表达式的值是否为 True,若是则继续执行循环 体
- · 如此周而复始,直到表达式的 值为False或发生异常时停止 循环的执行

while 语句

注意:

- while语句是先判断再执行,所 以循环体有可能一次也不执行;
- 循环体中需要包含能改变循环 变量值的语句,否则表达式的 结果始终是True的话会造成死 循环;
- 要注意语句序列的对齐, while 语句只执行其后的一条或一组 同一层次的语句。



例 求两个正整数的最大公约数和最小公倍数

S1:判断x除以y的余数r是否为0。若r为0则y是x、y的最大公约数,继续执行后续操作;否则y→x,r→y重复执行第S1步。S2:输出(或返回)y。



Enter the first number: 18
Enter the second number: 24
最大公约数 = 6
最小公倍数 = 72

```
# Filename: qcd.py
# -*- coding: gb2312 -*-
x = eval(input("Enter the first number: "))
y = eval(input("Enter the second number: "))
z = x * y
if x < y:
     x, y = y, x
while x % y != 0:
     r = x \% y
     x = y
print("最大公约数 = ", y)
print("最小公倍数 = ", z // y)
```

例计算π

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} \dots$$

通项的绝对值小于等于10-8时 停止计算



pi = 3.141592633590251

math.pi: 3.141592653589793

```
# Filename: pi.py
import math
x, s = 1, 0
sign = 1
k = 1
while math.fabs(x) > 1e-8:
      S += X
      k += 2
     sign *= -1
     x = sign / k
s *= 4
print("pi = {:.15f}".format(s))
```

猜数字游戏

程序随机产生一个
0~300间的整数,
玩家竞猜,允许猜多
次,系统给出"猜中"、"太大了"或太小了"的提示。

```
# Filename: guessnum.py
from random import randint
x = randint(0, 300)
for count in range(5):
    digit = int(input('Please input a number between 0~300: '))
    if digit == x:
         print('Bingo!')
    elif digit > x:
         print('Too large, please try again.')
    else:
         print('Too small, please try again.')
```

for 循环

语法

for 变量 in 可迭代对象: 语句序列

可以明确循环的次数

- 遍历一个数据集内的成员
- 在列表解析中使用
- 生成器表达式中使用

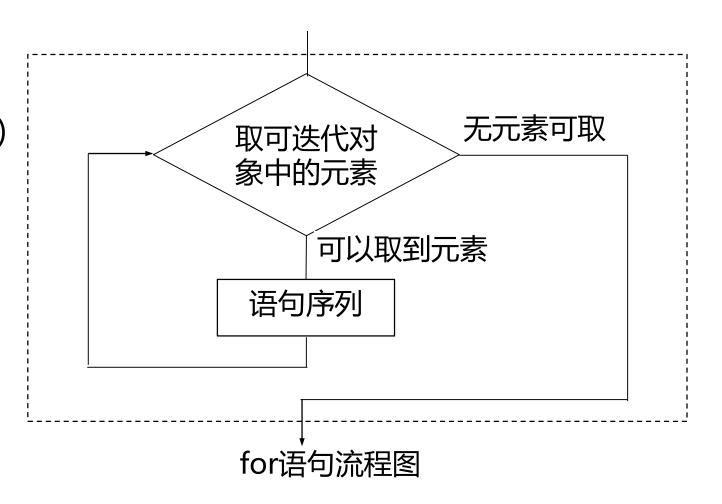
可迭代对象

- String
- List
- Tuple
- Dictionary
- File

for 循环

可迭代对象指可以按次序迭代 (循环)的对象,包括序列、迭 代器 (iterator)如enumerate() 函数产生的对象以及其他可以迭 代的对象如字典的键和文件的行 等。执行时变量取可迭代对象中 的一个值,执行语句序列,再取 下一个值,执行语句序列

Ist = ['C++', 'Python', 'Java']
for item in lst:
 print(item, len(item))

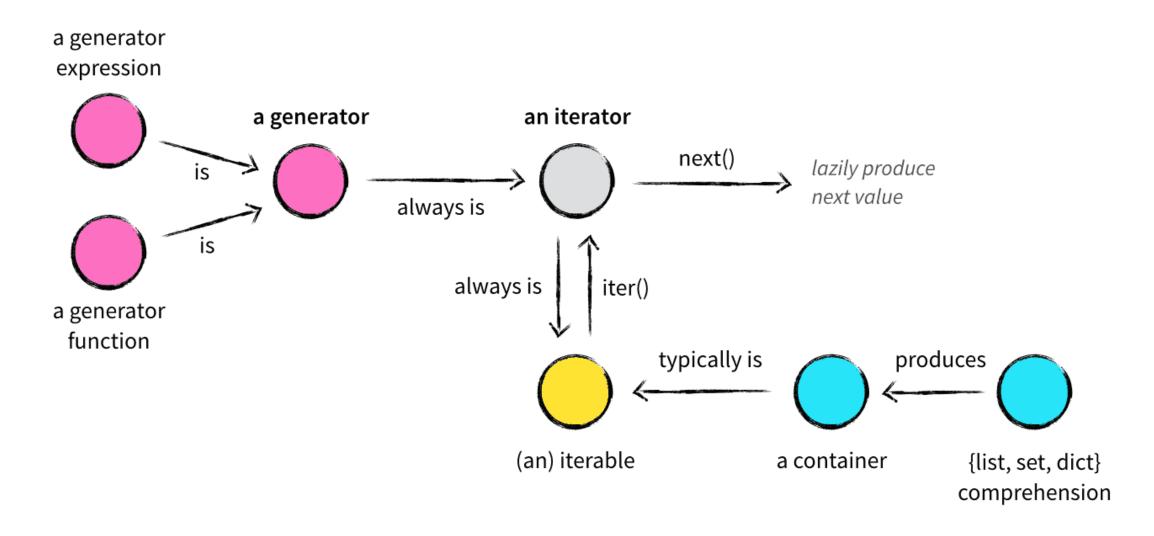


for循环——可迭代对象

序列 序列索引 字典的键 03 文件的行 迭代器

Nanjing University

05



From: https://www.pythonic.eu

```
>>>  lst = [1,2,3]
>>> x = iter(lst)
>>> X
tist iterator object at 0x000001DB4E4730F0>
>>> next(x)
                for循环是语法糖吗?
>>> next(x)
               from collections import Iterator
                isinstance([1,2,3], Iterator)
>>> next(x)
                for循环两次遍历一个列表与
               |迭代器有区别吗?
>>> next(x)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
StopIteration
```

可迭代对象

与代迭器

for 语句迭代——序列迭代

```
>>> s = ['I', 'love', 'Python']
>>> for word in s:
         print(word, end = ' ')
I love Python
>>> for i in range(1, 5):
         print(i * i)
16
```

```
>>> s = 'Python'
>>> for c in s:
         print(c)
0
>>> for i in range(3, 11, 2):
        print(i, end = ' ')
3579
```

for 语句迭代——序列索引迭代

```
>>> s = ['I', 'love', 'Python']
>>> for i in range(len(s)):
    print(s[i], end = '')
I love Python
```

for 语句迭代——迭代器迭代

```
>>> courses = ['Maths', 'English', 'Python']
>>> scores = [88, 92, 95]
>>> for c, s in zip(courses, scores):
        print('\{0\} - \{1:d\}'.format(c, s))
Maths - 88
English - 92
Python - 95
```

for 语句迭代——其他迭代

```
>>> d stock = {'AXP': '78.51', 'BA': '184.76', 'CAT': '96.39'}
>>> for k, v in d stock.items():
         print('{0:>3}: {1}'.format(k, v))
AXP: 78.51
BA: 184.76
CAT: 96.39
>>> for k in d stock.keys():
      print(k, d stock[k])
AXP 78.51
BA 184.76
CAT 96.39
```

例 输出公司代码和股票价格

假设已有若干道琼斯工业指数成分股公司某个时期的财经数据,包括公司代码、公司名称和股票价格:

>>> stockList =[('AXP', 'American Express Company', '78.51'),

('BA', 'The Boeing Company', '184.76'),

('CAT', 'Caterpillar Inc.', '96.39')]

从数据中获取公司代码和股票价格对并输出。

例 输出公司代码和股票价格

用序列索引迭代



{'CAT': '96.39', 'BA': '184.76', 'AXP': '78.51'}

```
# Filename: comp1.py
stockList =[('AXP', 'American Express Company',
     '78.51'), ('BA', 'The Boeing Company',
     '184.76'), ('CAT', 'Caterpillar Inc.', '96.39')]
aList = []
bList = []
for i in range(3):
   aStr = stockList[i][0]
    bStr = stockList[i][2]
   aList.append(aStr)
    bList.append(bStr)
stockDict = dict(zip(aList,bList))
print(stockDict)
```

例 输出公司代码和股票价格

用序列迭代



{'CAT': '96.39', 'BA': '184.76', 'AXP': '78.51'}

```
# Filename: comp2.py
stockList =[('AXP', 'American Express Company',
     '78.51'), ('BA', 'The Boeing Company',
     '184.76'), ('CAT', 'Caterpillar Inc.', '96.39')]
stockDict = {}
for data in stockList:
    stockDict[data[0]] = data[2]
print(stockDict)
```

例 求斐波纳契(Fibonacci)数列前20项

$$\begin{cases}
F_0 = 0 \\
F_1 = 1 \\
F_{I+1} = F_{I-1} + F_I
\end{cases}$$

Filename: fib.py

f = [0] * 20

f[0], f[1] = 0, 1

for i in range(2, 20):

 f[i] = f[i-1] + f[i-2]

print(f)

```
# Filename: fib.py
count = 20
i = 0
a, b = 0, 1
print(a, b, sep = '\n')
while i < count-1:
    print(b)
    a, b = b, a + b
    i += 1
```



[0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, 233, 377, 610, 987, 1597, 2584, 4181]

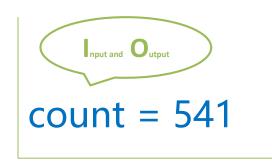
例 计算1+2!+3!+...+n!

```
n = int(input("Enter the max n: "))
i, term, s = 1, 1, 0
while i <= n:
   term *= i
   s += term
   i += 1
print(s)
```

例 编写程序统计一元人民币换成一分、 两分和五分的所有兑换方案个数



```
# Filename: change.py
i, j, k = 0, 0, 0
count = 0
for i in range(21):
   for j in range(51):
       k = 100 - 5 * i - 2 * j
       if k >= 0:
            count += 1
print('count = {:d}'.format(count))
```



例 输出n*n乘法口诀表并按样例所示格式输出

```
1*2=2 2*2=4
                            1*3=3 2*3=6 3*3=9
# Filename: nmuln.py
                            1*4=4 2*4=8 3*4=12 4*4=16
n = int(input("n: "))
for i in range(1, n+1):
   for j in range(1, i+1):
       print("{}*{}={}".format(j, i, i*j), end = ' ')
   print(")
```

例 寻找[1,n]之间满足条件的整数个数

```
# Filename: findnums.py
n = int(input("n: "))
|st = []
for num in range(1, n+1):
   if num \% 3 == 0 and num \% 5 == 0:
       Ist.append(num)
print("There are {} nums.".format(len(lst)))
```

例 数字筛选

输入一个2(包含)至9 (包含)之间的一位数字, 输出1-100中剔除了包含该 数字、该数字的倍数的所 有数字,输出满足条件的 数,要求一行输出10个数 字,数字之间用""分隔。



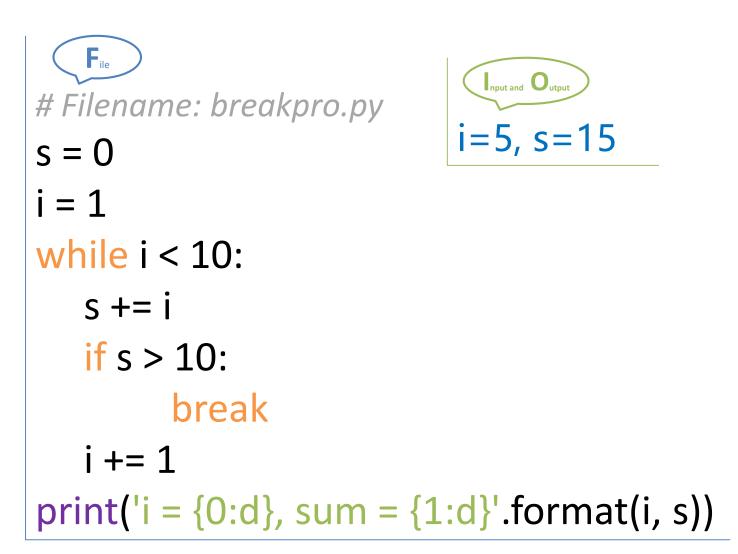
1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11 12,13,15,16,18,19,20,22,23,24 25,26,29,30,31,32,33,34,36,38 39,40,41,43,44,45,46,48,50,51 52,53,54,55,58,59,60,61,62,64 65,66,68,69,80,81,82,83,85,86 88,89,90,92,93,94,95,96,99,100

```
# Filename: picknums.py
num = int(input('Enter the number: '))
n = 0
In = "
for i in range(101):
  s = str(i)
  if i % num != 0 and s.find(str(num)) == -1:
      ln = ln + s + ','
      n += 1
      if n % 10 == 0:
          print(ln[:-1])
          In = "
print(ln[:-1])
```

break 语句

break语句终止当前循环, 转而执行循环之后的语句

循环非正常结束



break 语句

```
while i < 10:
while True:
```

```
# Filename: breakpro.py
s = 0
while True:
   s += i
   if s > 10:
      break
   i += 1
```

 $print('i = \{0:d\}, sum = \{1:d\}'.format(i, s))$

break 语句

```
for i in range(11):
  for j in range(11):
                                      10 5
     if i * j >= 50:
         break
print(i, j)
```

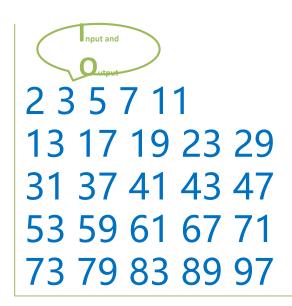
例 输出2~100之间的素数,每行显示5个

素数 (prime):

只能被1和n自身整除的正整数n。

素数判断算法:

- 若n不能被2~n-1范围内的任一个整数整除n就是素数,否则n不是素数
- 如果发现n能被某个整数整除可立即 停止继续判断n是否能被范围内其他 整数整除。

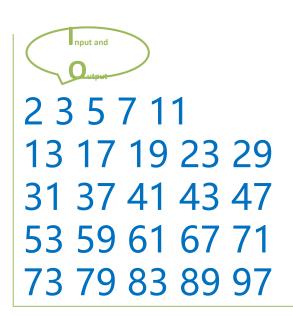


2~n/2

or

 $2^{\sim}\sqrt{n}$

例 输出2~100之间的素数,每行显示5个



改成for语句效果 一样吗?

```
# Filename: prime.py
from math import sqrt
j, count = 2, 0
while j <= 100:
     i = 2
     k= int(sqrt(j))
     while i <= k:
          if j % i == 0: break
          i += 1
     if i > k:
          count += 1
          if count \% 5 == 0:
               print(j, end = '\n')
          else:
               print(j, end = ' '))
     i += 1
```

continue 语句

- 在while和for循环中, continue语句的作用:
 - 跳过循环体内continue后面的语句,并开始新的一轮循环
 - while循环则判断循环条件是否满足
 - for循环则判断迭代是否已经结束

continue语句

循环中的break:

File

for i in range(1,21):

if i % 3 != 0:

break

print(i, end = ' ')

循环中的continue:

for i in range(1,21):
if i % 3 != 0:
continue

print(i, end = ' ')

break	continue
break语句跳出所有轮循环	continue语句则是跳出本轮循环
没有任何输出	输出1-20之间所有3的倍数 "3 6 9 12 15 18"

continue语句

循环中的continue:

```
for i in range(1,21):
if i % 3 != 0:
continue
print(i, end = ' ')
```

循环中的替代continue:

```
for i in range(1,21):
    if i % 3 == 0:
        print(i, end = ' ')
```

例 输入一个整数,并判断其是否为素数

- · 循环中的else子句:
 - 如果循环代码从 break处终止,跳出 循环
 - 正常结束循环,则执 行else中代码

```
# Filename: prime.py
from math import sqrt
num = int(input('Please enter a number: '))
j = 2
while j <= int(sqrt(num)):</pre>
    if num % j == 0:
        print('{:d} is not a prime.'.format(num))
        break
    i += 1
else:
    print('{:d} is a prime.'.format(num))
```

例 猜数字游戏 (想停就停, 非固定次数)

程序随机产生一个0~300间的 整数,玩家竞猜,允许玩家自己 控制游戏次数,如果猜中系统给 出提示并退出程序,如果猜错给 出"太大了"或"太小了"的提 示,如果不想继续玩可以退出并 说再见。

```
# Filename: quessnum.py
from random import randint
x = randint(0, 300)
go = 'y'
while go == 'y':
    digit = int(input('Please input a number between 0~300: '))
    if digit == x:
        print('Bingo!')
        break
    elif digit > x:
        print('Too large, please try again.')
    else:
        print('Too small, please try again.')
     print('Input y if you want to continue.')
     go = input()
else:
     print('I quit and byebye!')
```

- 列表解析 (list comprehension,也译作列表推导式)
- 一种特殊的循环,通过for语句结合if语句,利用其他列表动态生成新列表,特殊的轻量级循环。

List Comprehension

列表解析的语法形式

• 列表解析中的多个for语句相当于是for结构的嵌套使用

```
[ 表达式 for 表达式1 in 序列1 for 表达式2 in 序列2 ... for 表达式N in 序列N if 条件]
```

创建一个从0到9 的简单的整数序列



>>> [x for x in range(10)] [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]

对range(10)中每一 个值求平方数



>>> [x ** 2 for x in range(10)]
[0, 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81]



```
>>> [x ** 2 for x in range(10) if x ** 2 < 50] [0, 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49]
```

```
>>> [(x + 1,y + 1) for x in range(2) for y in range(2)]
[(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 1), (2, 2)]
```

例 列表解析方法

```
>>> pdlList = ['C++', 'Java', 'Python']
>>> creditList = [2, 3, 4]
>>> [(pdl, credit) for pdl in pdlList for credit in creditList]
[('C++', 2), ('C++', 3), ('C++', 4), ('Java', 2), ('Java', 3),
('Java', 4), ('Python', 2), ('Python', 3), ('Python', 4)]
```

用列表解析的方法将输入的一组数据12,45,56.78,999转换成数值形式

将一个数值型元素列表中的元素转换为字符串(返回列表)

生成器表达式



>>> (x ** 2 for x in range(10) if x ** 2 < 50)
<generator object <genexpr> at 0x0000029FEBB18200>

- 1. while语句
- 2. for语句

- 循环
- 3. 嵌套循环
- 4. break, continue语句
- 5. 循环结构的else子句
- 6. 轻量级循环—列表解析

for循环探讨



for循环

- 1. 编程去掉单词中的元音字符
- 2. 编程去掉列表中的偶数

```
string = "beautiful"
for ch in string:
   if ch in "aeiou":
      string = string.replace(ch, ")
print(string)
```

```
Ist = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
for x in lst:
    if x % 2 == 0:
        lst.remove(x)
print(lst)

Ist = [1, 2, 4, 3, 5]
```

for循环

Note: There is a subtlety when the sequence is being modified by the loop (this can only occur for mutable sequences, e.g. lists). An internal counter is used to keep track of which item is used next, and this is incremented on each iteration. When this counter has reached the length of the sequence the loop terminates. This means that if the suite deletes the current (or a previous) item from the sequence, the next item will be skipped (since it gets the index of the current item which has already been treated). Likewise, if the suite inserts an item in the sequence before the current item, the current item will be treated again the next time through the loop. This can lead to nasty bugs that can be avoided by making a temporary copy using a slice of the whole sequence, e.g.,

```
for x in a[:]:
   if x < 0: a. remove(x)</pre>
```

经典问题—词频统计

```
poem CH = '
生活可能美满,生活可能悲伤,生活常常充满欢乐,但有
时令人沮丧。'
import jieba
import collections
poem list = list(jieba.cut(poem CH))
[poem list.remove(item) for item in poem list[:]
if item in ', 。! " "']
print(collections.Counter(poem list))
```

经典问题—词频统计

```
poem EN = 'Life can be good, Life can be sad, Life
is mostly cheerful, But sometimes sad.'
p dict = {}
poem list = poem_EN.split()
for item in poem list:
    if item[-1] in ',.\'"!':
        item = item[:-1]
    if item not in p_dict:
        p dict[item] = 1
    else:
        p dict[item] += 1
p dict[item] = p dict.get(item, 0) + 1
```

M1.3 小结

- 01 顺序结构
- 02 选择结构
- 03 循环结构