

Excercise_2_solutions

May 30, 2019

1 LECTURE 2

Construct a generator which returns a sequence of prime numbers as a function, class and expression ().

1st as a function

```
In [1]: # def myprimef():
#     n = 2
#     while True:
#         isprime = True

#         for i in range(2, n):
#             if n == 2:
#                 yield n

#             if n % i == 0:
#                 isprime = False
#                 break

#         if isprime:
#             yield n

#     n += 1

# prime = myprimef()
# print(next(prime))
# print(next(prime))
# print(next(prime))
# print(next(prime))
# print(next(prime))
# print(next(prime))
# print(next(prime))

# another topic
def myprimef(n):
    for i in range(2, n + 1):
        if all(i % j != 0 for j in range(2, i)):
```

```

        yield i

    print(list(myprimef(22)))

```

[2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19]

1st as a class

```

In [2]: class MyPrimeC(object):
        def __init__(self, n):
            self.n = n
            self.i = 2
        def __next__(self):
            while True:
                i = self.i
                self.i += 1

                if i > self.n:
                    return

                if all(i % j != 0 for j in range(2,i)):
                    return i

    prime = MyPrimeC(33)
    print(next(prime))
    print(next(prime))
    print(next(prime))
    print(next(prime))
    print(next(prime))
    print(next(prime))

2
3
5
7
11
13

```

1st as a expression

```

In [3]: primeg = lambda n: (i for i in range(2, n + 1) if all(i % j != 0 for j in range(2, i)))
        print(list(primeg(44)))

```

[2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43]

Fill in the Line class methods to accept coordinate as a pair of tuples and return the slope and distance of the line.

2nd problem

```

In [4]: import math
class Line:
    def __init__(self,coor1,coor2):
        """Initialize instance attributes with tuples (x1,y1) and (x2,y2)"""

        self.coor1 = coor1
        self.coor2 = coor2
        self.slp = round((coor1[1]-coor2[1])/(coor1[0]-coor2[0]),2)
        self.dist = math.sqrt((coor1[0]-coor2[0])**2 + (coor1[1]-coor2[1])**2)

    def distance(self):
        """Calculate the length of the segment (line)"""

        return self.dist

    def slope(self):
        """ Return the slope of a line going through the ends ( the 'a' in y=ax+b)"""

        return self.slp

cr1 = (1,1)
cr2 = (4,5)
line1 = Line(cr1,cr2)
line1.distance()
line1.slope()

```

Out[4]: 1.33

3rd problem
Fill in the class

```

In [5]: class Cylinder(object):

    def __init__(self,height=1,radius=1):
        self.height = height
        self.radius = radius
        self.vol = round(math.pi*self.radius**2*self.height,2)
        self.surfarea = round(2*math.pi*self.radius**2 + 2*math.pi*self.radius*self.height,2)

    def volume(self):
        return self.vol

    def surface_area(self):
        return self.surfarea

c = Cylinder(2,3)

```

```
print(c.volume())
print(c.surface_area())
```

56.55
94.2

```
In [6]: def volume(self):
        print(f"{self.vol:.2f}")

        def surface_area(self):
            print(f"{self.surfarea:.1f}")
```

4th problem

```
In [7]: class DataFile(object):

        def __init__(self, filename='undef'):
            (...)

        def info(self):
            (...)

        def avg(self, colnum=0, colname=''):
            """ The column name or colnum can be provided alternatively """
            (...)

        def min(self, colnum=0, colname=''):
            (...)

        def max(self, colnum=0, colname=''):
            (...)

        def distinc(self, colnum=0, colname=''):
            "Counts distinct number of values in a given column."
            (...)
```

```
File "<ipython-input-7-c594afb2aad0>", line 22
(...)
^
```

IndentationError: unexpected indent

2 New Section