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1. Program daftar kode ASCII

ascii.py - C:/Python27/ascii.py (2.7.13)

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```
print("Daftar Kode ASCII")
print("____________________")

a=0
while a<256:
    print("%2c | %3d | %5s | %12s |" %(a, a, hex(a), bin(a),))
    a+=1
```

Python 2.7.13 Shell

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```
Ù | 217 |  0xd9 |   0b11011001 |
Ú | 218 |  0xda |   0b11011010 |
Û | 219 |  0xdb |   0b11011011 |
Ü | 220 |  0xdc |   0b11011100 |
Ý | 221 |  0xdd |   0b11011101 |
Þ | 222 |  0xde |   0b11011110 |
ß | 223 |  0xdf |   0b11011111 |
à | 224 |  0xe0 |   0b11100000 |
á | 225 |  0xe1 |   0b11100001 |
â | 226 |  0xe2 |   0b11100010 |
ã | 227 |  0xe3 |   0b11100011 |
ä | 228 |  0xe4 |   0b11100100 |
å | 229 |  0xe5 |   0b11100101 |
æ | 230 |  0xe6 |   0b11100110 |
ç | 231 |  0xe7 |   0b11100111 |
è | 232 |  0xe8 |   0b11101000 |
é | 233 |  0xe9 |   0b11101001 |
ê | 234 |  0xea |   0b11101010 |
ë | 235 |  0xeb |   0b11101011 |
ì | 236 |  0xec |   0b11101100 |
í | 237 |  0xed |   0b11101101 |
î | 238 |  0xee |   0b11101110 |
ï | 239 |  0xef |   0b11101111 |
ð | 240 |  0xf0 |   0b11110000 |
ñ | 241 |  0xf1 |   0b11110001 |
ò | 242 |  0xf2 |   0b11110010 |
ó | 243 |  0xf3 |   0b11110011 |
ô | 244 |  0xf4 |   0b11110100 |
õ | 245 |  0xf5 |   0b11110101 |
ö | 246 |  0xf6 |   0b11110110 |
÷ | 247 |  0xf7 |   0b11110111 |
ø | 248 |  0xf8 |   0b11111000 |
ù | 249 |  0xf9 |   0b11111001 |
ú | 250 |  0xfa |   0b11111010 |
û | 251 |  0xfb |   0b11111011 |
ü | 252 |  0xfc |   0b11111100 |
ý | 253 |  0xfd |   0b11111101 |
þ | 254 |  0xfe |   0b11111110 |
ÿ | 255 |  0xff |   0b11111111 |
>>>
```

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2. Fungsi matematik dalam metode math

acos(...)	Return the arc cosine (measured in radians) of x
acosh(...)	Return the hyperbolic arc cosine (measured in radians) of x
asin(...)	Return the arc sine (measured in radians) of x
asinh(...)	Return the hyperbolic arc sine (measured in radians) of x
atan(...)	Return the arc tangent (measured in radians) of x
atan2(y, x)	Return the arc tangent (measured in radians) of y/x Unlike atan(y/x), the signs of both x and y are considered
atanh(x)	Return the hyperbolic arc tangent (measured in radians) of x
ceil(x)	Return the ceiling of x as a float. This is the smallest integral value >= x
copysign(x, y)	Return x with the sign of y
cos(x)	Return the cosine of x (measured in radians)
cosh(x)	Return the hyperbolic cosine of x
degrees(x)	Convert angle x from radians to degrees
erf(x)	Error function at x
erfc(x)	Complementary error function at x
exp(x)	Return e raised to the power of x
expm1(x)	
Return exp(x)-1	This function avoids the loss of precision involved in the direct evaluation of exp(x)-1 for small x
fabs(x)	Return the absolute value of the float x
factorial(x) -> Integral	Find x!. Raise a ValueError if x is negative or non-integral
floor(x)	Return the floor of x as a float. This is the largest integral value <= x
fmod(x, y)	Return fmod(x, y), according to platform C. x % y may differ
frexp(x)	Return the mantissa and exponent of x, as pair (m, e). m is a float and e is an int, such that x = m * 2.**e. If x is 0, m and e are both 0. Else 0.5 <= abs(m) < 1.0
fsum(iterable)	Return an accurate floating point sum of values in the iterable. Assumes IEEE-754 floating point arithmetic
gamma(x)	Gamma function at x
hypot(x, y)	Return the Euclidean distance, sqrt(x*x + y*y)
isinf(x) -> bool	Check if float x is infinite (positive or negative)
isnan(x) -> bool	Check if float x is not a number (NaN)
ldexp(x, i)	Return x * (2**i)
lgamma(x)	Natural logarithm of absolute value of Gamma function at x

log(x[, base])	Return the logarithm of x to the given base. If the base not specified, returns the natural logarithm (base e) of x
log10(x)	Return the base 10 logarithm of x
log1p(x)	Return the natural logarithm of 1+x (base e). The result is computed in a way which is accurate for x near zero
modf(x)	Return the fractional and integer parts of x. Both results carry the sign of x and are floats
pow(x, y)	Return x**y (x to the power of y)
radians(x)	Convert angle x from degrees to radians
sin(x)	Return the sine of x (measured in radians)
sinh(x)	Return the hyperbolic sine of x
sqrt(x)	Return the square root of x
tan(x)	Return the tangent of x (measured in radians)
tanh(x)	Return the hyperbolic tangent of x
trunc(x:Real) -> Integral	Truncates x to the nearest Integral toward 0. Uses the __trunc__ magic method