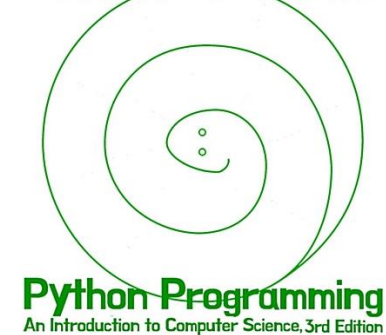


파이썬 문법 학습

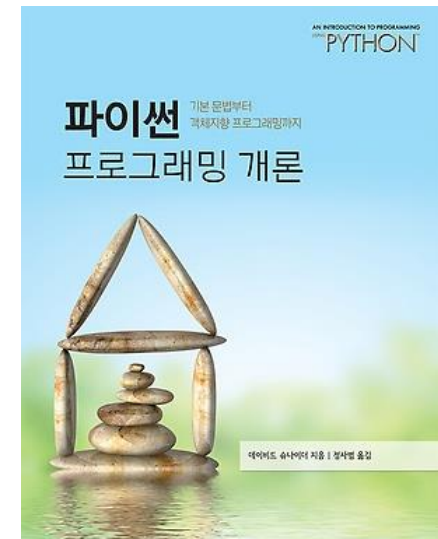
학습 자료

- 두 책자의 소스를 학습
 - 파이썬으로 시작하는 컴퓨터 과학 입문
 - 파이썬 프로그래밍 개론
 - (An Introduction to Programming using Python)
- 웹
 - Realpython.com
 - <https://realpython.com/>
 - Github.com/realpython
 - 파이썬 자습서(튜토리얼)
 - <https://docs.python.org/ko/3/tutorial/index.html>
 - 점프 투 파이썬
 - <https://wikidocs.net/book/1>
 - 파이썬 코딩 도장
 - <https://dojang.io/course/view.php?id=7>
 - 파이썬 생활 코딩
 - <https://opentutorials.org/course/1750/9609>

파이썬으로 시작하는 컴퓨터 과학 입문



프로그래밍인사이드






Realpython.com

- 기본 자료형
 - <https://realpython.com/python-data-types/>
- 문자열 형태의 정수를 정수 자료형으로 변환
 - <https://realpython.com/convert-python-string-to-int/>
- 리스트와 튜플
 - <https://realpython.com/python-lists-tuples/>
 - <https://realpython.com/courses/lists-tuples-python/>
- 문자열
 - <https://realpython.com/python-strings/>

Realpython basic python 연습

- 책 연습

- <https://github.com/realpython/python-basics-exercises>

```
Executable File | 26 lines (20 sloc) | 609 Bytes | Raw | Blame | History |   
```

```
1  # 3.2 - Screw Things Up
2  # Solutions to review exercises
3
4
5  # Exercise 1
6  # The following line won't run because of a syntax error
7  print("hi)
8
9  # We didn't close the double quotes at the end of the string.
10 # The line above needed to have been:
11 # print("hi")
12
13
14 # Exercise 2
15 ''' The following lines won't run properly,
16     even if the syntax error in the line above is corrected,
17     because of a run-time error '''
18 print(hello)
19
20 # We meant to print the string "hello";
21 # a variable named 'hello' doesn't exist yet.
22 #
23 # This line could have been:
24 #
25 # my_string = "hello"
26 # print(my_string)
```



How to Convert a Python String to int

by Alex Ronquillo ⌚ Sep 18, 2019 💬 4 Comments 🏷️ basics python

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- Representing Integers in Python
- Converting a Python String to an int
- Converting a Python int to a String
- Conclusion

https://realpython.com/python-strings/

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Strings and Character Data in Python

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String Manipulation

The sections below highlight the operators, methods, and functions that are available for working with strings.

String Operators

You have already seen the operators `+` and `*` applied to numeric operands in the tutorial on [Operators and Expressions in Python](#). These two operators can be applied to strings as well.

The `+` Operator

The `+` operator concatenates strings. It returns a string consisting of the operands joined together, as shown here:

```
Python >>> s = 'foo'
>>> t = 'bar'
>>> u = 'baz'

>>> s + t
'foobar'
>>> s + t + u
'foobarbaz'

>>> print('Go team' + '!!!')
Go team!!!
```

The `*` Operator

The `*` operator creates multiple copies of a string. If `s` is a string and `n` is an integer, either of the following expressions returns a string consisting of `n` concatenated copies of `s`:

```
s * n
```

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Strings and Character Data in Python

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https://realpython.com/python-lists-tuples/

- 검색 realpython list

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Real Python website. The page title is "Lists and Tuples in Python - Real Python". The URL in the address bar is "realpython.com/python-lists-tuples/". The page features a dark blue header with the Real Python logo, navigation links like "Start Here", "Learn Python", "Store", and "More", a search bar, and "Join" and "Sign-In" buttons. A banner below the header says "Stuck at home? Enjoy free courses, on us!". The main content area has a "Python Lists" section with a description: "In short, a list is a collection of arbitrary objects, somewhat akin to an array in many other programming languages but more flexible. Lists are defined in Python by enclosing a comma-separated sequence of objects in square brackets ([]), as shown below:". Below this is a code block showing a Python list:

```
>>> a = ['foo', 'bar', 'baz', 'qux']
>>> print(a)
['foo', 'bar', 'baz', 'qux']
>>> a
['foo', 'bar', 'baz', 'qux']
```

. To the right of the code block is a "Table of Contents" sidebar with links to "Python Lists", "Python Tuples", and "Conclusion". Below the code block, the text says "The important characteristics of Python lists are as follows:" followed by a bulleted list:

- Lists are ordered.
- Lists can contain any arbitrary objects.
- List elements can be accessed by index.
- Lists can be nested to arbitrary depth.
- Lists are mutable.
- Lists are dynamic.

. Below the list, it says "Each of these features is examined in more detail below." and then "Lists Are Ordered". A red bell icon is visible next to the "Lists Are Ordered" section. At the bottom of the page, there is a green banner that says "Improve Your Python".

Python Lists

In short, a list is a collection of arbitrary objects, somewhat akin to an array in many other programming languages but more flexible. Lists are defined in Python by enclosing a comma-separated sequence of objects in square brackets ([]), as shown below:

```
Python
>>> a = ['foo', 'bar', 'baz', 'qux']
>>> print(a)
['foo', 'bar', 'baz', 'qux']
>>> a
['foo', 'bar', 'baz', 'qux']
```

The important characteristics of Python lists are as follows:

- Lists are ordered.
- Lists can contain any arbitrary objects.
- List elements can be accessed by index.
- Lists can be nested to arbitrary depth.
- Lists are mutable.
- Lists are dynamic.

Each of these features is examined in more detail below.

Lists Are Ordered

A list is not merely a collection of objects. It is an ordered collection of objects. The order in which you specify the elements when you define a list is an innate characteristic

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- Python Tuples
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https://realpython.com/python-dicts/

- 검색 realpython dict

The screenshot shows the Real Python website with the article 'Dictionaries in Python' by John Sturtz. The page features a navigation bar with links like 'Start Here', 'Learn Python', 'Store', and 'More'. A search bar and 'Join'/'Sign-In' buttons are also present. The main content area includes a large illustration of a robot and a person shaking hands, followed by the article title and author. A 'Table of Contents' section lists topics like 'Defining a Dictionary' and 'Accessing Dictionary Values'. On the right, there's a 'FREE Email Series' for 'Python Tricks' with a code snippet for merging dictionaries. Below that, 'All Tutorial Topics' are listed in a grid. At the bottom, a green banner says 'Improve Your Python'.

Real Python

Dictionaries in Python

by John Sturtz 21 Comments basics python

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Table of Contents

- Defining a Dictionary
- Accessing Dictionary Values
- Dictionary Keys vs. List Indices
- Building a Dictionary Incrementally
- Restrictions on Dictionary Keys
- Restrictions on Dictionary Values
- Operators and Built-in Functions
- Built-in Dictionary Methods

— FREE Email Series —

Python Tricks

```
1# How to merge two dicts
2# in Python 3.5+
3
4>>> x = {'a': 1, 'b': 2}
5>>> y = {'b': 3, 'c': 4}
6
7>>> z = {**x, **y}
8
9>>> z
10{'c': 4, 'a': 1, 'b': 3}
```

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