

大学计算机入门课

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Class #2

[教学目的]

- Know most python instructions.
- Be able to take human problems and write Python programs that solve them.
- Have a sense of what computer scientists do.

[课程大纲]

- Part1- installation
- Part2 python shell
 - As a calculator
 - Data type
 - o variables
- part 3 function
 - o python build-in function
 - o design function

part1 - installation

download python

https://www.python.org/downloads/

download Wing101

http://www.wingware.com/downloads/wingide-101/5.1.7-1/

part 2 — Python shell

as a calculator

```
Debug I/O Debug Probe Watch Modules Python Shell Bookmarks Messages OS Commands

Commands execute without debug. Use arrow keys for history.

2.7.10 (default, Oct 23 2015, 19:1c Commands execute without debug. Use arrow keys for history.

[GCC 4.2.1 Compatible Apple LLVM 7.0.0 (clang-700.0.59.5)]

Python Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
```

- Python shell 能够直接运行指令
- 他具有计算功能 basic Syntax(语法)在这里我们讨论如何运用计算机语言。



```
Syntax
                  Math
                                           Operation Name
                 a + b
                         addition
      a+b
                 a-b
                         subtraction
      a-b
                 a 	imes b
                         multiplication
      a*b
      a/b
                 a \div b
                         division (see note below)
     a//b
                 |a \div b| floor division (e.g. 5//2=2) - Available in Python 2.2 and later
      a%b
               a \mod b \mod b
      -a
                   -a
                         negation
                   |a|
    abs(a)
                         absolute value
                   a^b
     a**b
                         exponent
math.sqrt(a)
                   \sqrt{a}
                         square root
">>>" 这一部分是用来写自己的指令的
"return"(回车) 可以等到自己的运行结果
运行结果前并没有
   Python Type "netp", "copyright", "credits" or "ticense" for more information. 1+2
>>> 5 + 7
    12
   5 * 3
    15
>>>
   2**3
>>>
   8/4
>>> 8/3
>>> 8/3.0
    2.66666666666665
>>> 8//3
当然,并不是所有的命令都会执行。比如当我们想计算 4/0 时, 计算机会自动出
现 Error(ZeroDivisionError).
>>> 4/0
    Traceback (most recent call last):
Python Shell, prompt 1, line 1
     ZeroDivisionError: integer division or modulo by zero
```

当格式不对时,我们会出现 invalid syntax



```
>>> 4 ** 2
16|
>>> 4**2
16
>>> 4 * * 2
Traceback (most recent call last):
    Python Shell, prompt 13, line 1
    invalid syntax: <string>, line 1, pos 5
>>>
```

• 更多的数学计算,我们可以通过 import math 来实现

```
>>> import math
math.sqrt(4)
2.0
>>> math.pi
3.141592653589793
>>> math.sin(math.pi)
1.2246467991473532e-16
>>> math.sin(math.pi/3)
0.8660254037844386
>>> math.sin(math.pi/6)
0.499999999999999
```

• 计算顺序

Name	Syntax	Description	PEMDAS Mnemonic
P arentheses)	Before operating on anything else, Python must evaluate all parentheticals starting at the innermost level. (This includes functions.)	Please
Exponents	**	As an exponent is simply short multiplication or division, it should be evaluated before them.	Excuse
Multiplication and	* /	Again, multiplication is rapid addition and must, therefore, happen first.	Мy
Division	// %		Dear
Addition and			Aunt
Subtraction	+ -		S ally

括号 -> 指数 -> 乘除 -> 加减

• 我们还可以比较大小关系,return value: True or False



>>> 2 > 3
 False
>>> 3 >= 2
 True
>>> 3 == 3
 True
>>> 3 == 5
 False



data type

```
在 Python 里,所有的 data 都有 type
   ➤ 1 - int (integer)
  > 0.55 - float
   True, False - boolean
   "23438" . "hello" - string
     在这里注意所有的字母如果想要表示成 data 的形式,都需要用""。
      >>> hello
          Traceback (most recent call last):
          Python Shell, prompt 15, line 1
NameError: name 'hello' is not defined
          "hello"
          'hello'
      >>>
   ➤ [1, 2, 3, 2] , ["hello", "bye"] - list (we will cover this in the future)
   \rightarrow {1,2,3,4} – set
   ➤ {1: "Monday", 2: "Tuesday", 3: "Wednesday", 4: "Thursday"} – dictionary
当我们想要知道一个 data 的 type 时
>>> type(1)
    <type 'int'>
>>> type(4.5)
    <type 'float'>
>>> type({1,2})
    <type 'set'>
data type 的相互转化
为什么我们需要这个?
因为很多命令执行时会要求响应的 data type
>>> 1 + 1
    2
>>> "1" + 1
    Traceback (most recent call last):
      Python Shell, prompt 21, line 1
    TypeError: cannot concatenate 'str' and 'int' objects
>>>
所以我们想要把 string 转化成 int。(通过 python 自带的 function)
>>> int("1")
>>> int("1") + 1
     2
```

但是只有引号里的全是数字时我们才可以做这样的转化



```
>>> int("234")
    234
>>> int("abc")
    Traceback (most recent call last):
      Python Shell, prompt 25, line 1
    ValueError: invalid literal for int() with base 10: 'abc'
其他的转化
>>> float(1)
    1.0
>>> int(1.0)
    1
>>> int(1.5)
    1
>>> str(2)
    121
note: string与 sting之间也可以相加,变成一个 string。
>>> "1" + "2"
    '12'
>>> "hello " + "tommorow"
    'hello tommorow'
>>>
也可以比较大小关系 (大小通过字母的先后顺序)
>>> "a" < "b"
    True
>>> "abxsdhj" < "bsjdhks"
    True
>>> "apple" > "append"
    True
>>> "aa">"ab"
    False
>>> "apple" == "apple"
    True
学会用 help()
当我们想运用 pow 来算指数时,我们可以通过 help(pow)来知道它的具体 syntax。
>>> help(pow)
   Help on built-in function pow in module __builtin_:
      pow(x, y[, z]) \rightarrow number
      With two arguments, equivalent to x**y. With three arguments, equivalent to (x**y) % z, but may be more efficient (e.g. for longs).
当我们想要了解所有可以运用在 integer 上的 function
 (以下是部分截图)
```



```
>>> help(5)
Help on int object:

class int(object)
    int(x=0) -> int or long
    int(x, base=10) -> int or long

    Convert a number or string to an integer, or return 0 if no arguments are given. If x is floating point, the conversion truncates towards zero. If x is outside the integer range, the function returns a long instead.

If x is not a number or if base is given, then x must be a string or Unicode object representing an integer literal in the given base. The literal can be preceded by '+' or '-' and be surrounded by whitespace. The base defaults to 10. Valid bases are 0 and 2-36. Base 0 means to interpret the base from the string as an integer literal.

>>> int('0b100', base=0)
4

Methods defined here:

_abs_(...)
    x._abs_() <==> abs(x)
    _add_(...)
    x._add_(y) <==> x+y
```



variables

以上的计算我们只是让计算机执行指定命令,但是我们的计算机并不能记忆。 所以我们可以运用 variable 去建立一个 memory。

Form

<< variable >> = <<expression>>

how its executed?

Evaluate the expression on the RHS to produce a value.

(相当于指定 variable 一个值)

Store that memory address in the variable on the LHS. (Create a new variable if it doesn't exist; otherwise just reuse the existing variable)

注意我们要把 variable 写在左边,如果写在右边的话也会发生 error

```
>>> a = 4
>>> 4 = a
    Traceback (most recent call last):
        Python Shell, prompt 35, line 1
        can't assign to literal: <string>, line 1
```

For the statements

```
x id1 \xrightarrow{id1:int} 7
```

相当于: "x refers to the value 7"

" memory address id1 is stored in variable x"

```
>>> x = 7
>>> y = 8
>>> x
7
>>> y
8
>>> x + y
15
```

id of data

当每一个 variable 被 assign 一个 value 时,这个 value 就会被存起来,那么我们要如何找到这个 value 呢,就会通过他的 id, 我们可以用 id(value) 这个 function 来找到每个 value 对应的 id.(画图)

(这个 value 被硬件 create 出来,存到了 memory 里面随时使用时,就会有 id)



但是并不是所有相等的 data 都 share 同一个 id, 比如 1 和 1.0

```
>>> id(1)
4297537888
>>> id(1.0)
4302351048
```

所以科学家们发明了两个等式来 compare 两个 data 或者 variable, 'is' and '=='

在这里呢,所有的计算机语言都是有一个小小的分别, 比如 id of 1.0 会变,这是为什么呢?

```
>>> id(1)
4297537888
>>> id(1.0)
4302351048
>>> id(1.0)
4302351096
```

因为每个计算机语言会分 primary data(stored in memory) 和 other data (not created yet, only stored when assigned to a variable).

Changing in variables

```
>>> x = 7
>>> x = 2
```

what will be the value of x now?

```
>>> x = 7
>>> x = 2
>>> x
2
```

note: the variable refers to the latest value assigned.

```
>>> x = 7

>>> y = 6

>>> x = y

>>> x = 7

>>> y = 6

>>> x = y

>>> x = y

>>> y

6
```

在上述情况下,如果我们又再一次变化 y 值会发生什么情况呢? >>> x = 7



```
>>> y = 6

>>> x = y

>>> y = 2

>>> x = 7

>>> y = 6

>>> x = y

>>> y = 2

>>> x = 6
```

因为在这个时候, x 只是记录了 y 的 value。

有些情况下, x 会随着 y 的变化而变化 (我们会在以后讨论 Class 时提到)

Variable Names

- must star with a letter (or underscore)
- can include letters, digits, and underscores, but nothing else.

```
Case matters
>>> age = 15
>>> age
15
>>> Age
Traceback (most recent call last):
    Python Shell, prompt 3, line 1
NameError: name 'Age' is not defined
```

example:

valid name: age, age, apple_1, Total_number_of_attendence.

invalid name: 1apple, apple 1, @name

通常情况下,

我们起名字时通常用一些更 make sense 的名字

列如, 当我们想分别记录 Annie 的年龄 20 岁, Alex 的年龄 21 岁时

```
age annie = 20
```

age alex = 21

instead of

x = 20

y = 21

这样的好处在于当我们看到这个 variable 时,我们就知道它代表的是什么。 也方便别人去阅读你的 code。

Note: we can assign any type of data to a variable.



Part 3 - functions

我们知道计算机可以帮助人们做一些很繁琐的计算,但是去运行这些计算之前,我们必须要告诉它运算规则,从而来实现我们的目的。

Python build-in function

如以上我们讨论的 pow(), ord(), min(), max()都是 python 自带的一些 function。

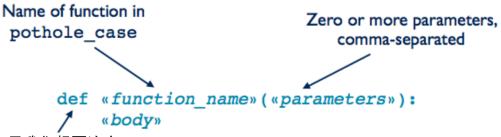
首先, 我们来想一想它们背后的机制: 对于 pow (x, y, z) 我们相当于运算 (x ** y) % z

对于 min(x, y) 我们相当于比较 x 和 y, 然后 return 出最小值。

Design Function

首先我们需要在 Wing 里建一个新文件

- 对于一个新的 function



- 如果我们想要这个 function return the value.

我们需要有一个 return statement(inside 《body》)

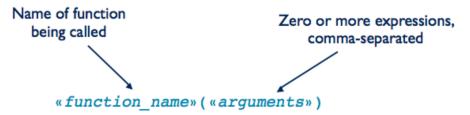
Form:

return <<expression>>

how it's executed:

Evaluate the expression. This produces a value (which has a memory address) Exit the function and produce that value to the caller.

- Function call (当我们想要运用这个 function 的时候)





注意:arguments 的数量一定要对于,否则会出现 error

```
举例:
rectangle_area(a,b):
a, b are side-lengths.

def rectangle_area(a,b):
    return a * b

when we want to call this function
firstly, we need to evaluate the file
```

注意:

then

>>>

15

- 1. 'def'是 function identifier, 它与 function_name 之间有一个空行
- 2. Parameters 之前用逗号隔开
- 3. header 后面一定要有冒号

rectangle_area(5, 3)

4. Body 一定要空四行表示 body 在 header 里面

homework

写一个 function 来计算圆柱体的体积。 Given parameter radius and height。 完成 exercise 1.