#### 컴퓨팅사고와 파이썬 프로그래밍

# Ch 4. 파이썬 고급 자료형과 연산

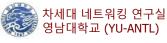


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#### **Outline**

- ◆ 문자열 (string)
- ◆ 바이츠(bytes), 바이트배열(bytearray)
- ◆메모리뷰(memoryview)
- ◆ 리스트(list)
- ◆ 튜플(tuple)
- ◆ 딕셔너리(dict)
- ◆ 집합(set), 동결집합(frozenset)

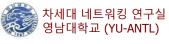


# str (string)

# **Data Types**

#### **♦** Python build-in data type

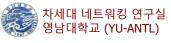
자료형		변경 가능 여부 (mutable)	순차 반복 접근 가능 여부(iterable)	사용 예
불리언 (boolean)	bool	불가능	불가능	True, False
	int	불가능	불가능	정수형
숫자	float	불가능	불가능	실수형
(numeric)	complex	불가능	불가능	복소수
	str	불가능	가능	"abcdefg"
	bytes	불가능	가능	b'\0x00\0x01\0x02\0x03'
11314	bytearray	가능	가능	b'\0x00\0x01\0x02\0x03'
시퀀스 (seguence)	memoryview	가능/불가능	가능	
(sequence)	list	가능	가능	[0, 1, 2, 3],
	tuple	불가능	가능	(1, 2, 1, 2, 3)
	range	불가능	가능	range(start, end[, step])
매핑 (mapping)	dict	가능	가능	{1:'A', 2:'B', 3:'C'}
집합	set	가능	가능	{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
(set)	frozenset	불가능	가능	{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}



# 문자열 (str) 관련 내장형 함수

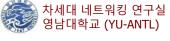
## ◆ Str 자료형의 내장형 함수

str 자료형의 내장형 함수	설명
len(object)	시퀀스 또는 콜렉션 자료형인 object의 원소 개수를 반환
chr(i)	문자 코드표에서 i-번째 문자 예) chr(0x41) = 'A', chr (0x61) = 'a' i의 범위: 0<= i <= 0x10FFFF
ord(c)	유니코드 문자 c의 코드표에서의 위치 예) ord('a') = 97 (0x61), ord('\u2020') = 8224
repr(object)	객체 object의 출력 문자열을 반환
ascii(object)	객체 object의 출력 가능한 ASCII 문자열을 반환
eval(expression)	인수로 전달된 스크립트 프로그램 expression을 검사하고 실행
exec(object [, globals [,	object로 전달된 파이썬 프로그램 코드를 실행
locals]])	object는 문자열이거나 객체
input([prompt])	표준 출력장치에 prompt (안내문구)를 출력하고, 표준 입력장치로부터 한 줄을 읽어 문자열로 변환하여 반환



#### str 자료형 - len()

```
# str - len()
str_abc = "ABCDEFG"
print("str_abc = ", str_abc)
print("len(str_abc) = ", len(str_abc))
L_str = list(str_abc)
print("L_str = ", L_str)
for i in range(len(L_str)):
    print("L_str[{:2}] = {}".format(i, L_str[i]))
str abc = ABCDEFG
len(str abc) = 7
L_str = ['A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G']
L str[0] = A
L_str[1] = B
L_str[2] = C
L str[3] = D
L str[4] = E
L str[5] = F
L str[6] = G
```



#### str 자료형 - chr(), ord()

```
# Handling str data type

L = [0x41, 0x42, 0x43, 0x44, 0x45]
for i in range(len(L)):
    print("chr({}) = {}".format(L[i], chr(L[i])))

STR = ['A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E']
for ch in range(len(STR)):
    print("ord({}) = {}".format(STR[ch], ord(STR[ch])))
```

```
chr(65) = A

chr(66) = B

chr(67) = C

chr(68) = D

chr(69) = E

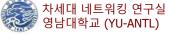
ord(A) = 65

ord(B) = 66

ord(C) = 67

ord(D) = 68

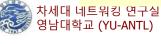
ord(E) = 69
```



## str 자료형 - repr(), ascii()

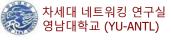
```
# str - repr(), ascii()
i = 100
print("i = ", i)
print("type(i) = ", type(i))
repr_i = repr(i)
print("repr(i) = ", repr_i)
print("type(repr_i) = ", type(repr_i))
ascii_i = ascii(i)
print("ascii(i) = ", ascii_i)
print("type(ascii_i) = ", type(ascii_i))
L = [1, 2, 3, 4]
print("L = ", L)
print("type(L) = ", type(L))
repr_L = repr(L)
print("repr(L) = ", repr_L)
print("type(repr_L) = ", type(repr_L))
ascii_L = ascii(L)
print("ascii(L) = ", ascii_L)
print("type(ascii_L) = ", type(ascii_L))
```

```
i = 100
type(i) = <class 'int'>
repr(i) = 100
type(repr_i) = <class 'str'>
ascii(i) = 100
type(ascii_i) = <class 'str'>
L = [1, 2, 3, 4]
type(L) = <class 'list'>
repr(L) = [1, 2, 3, 4]
type(repr_L) = <class 'str'>
ascii(L) = [1, 2, 3, 4]
type(ascii_L) = <class 'str'>
```



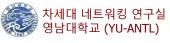
## str 자료형 - eval(), exec()

```
# Handling str data type - eval(), exec()
a = 10
print("a = {}".format(a))
print("eval('a+1') = {}".format(eval("a+1")))
sum = 0
command = "for i in range(\{\}): sq = i*i; print('%2d %3d'%(i, sq))".format(a)
print("command = ", command)
exec(command)
a = 10
eval('a+1') = 11
command = for i in range(10): sg = i*i; print('%2d %3d'%(i, sg))
 4 16
 5 25
 8 64
 9 81
```



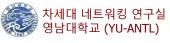
#### str 자료형 - input()

```
input integer string: 12345
                                                                                  str i = 12345, type(str i) = <class 'str'>, type(i) = <class 'int'>, i = 12345
# str - input(), int(), float(), complex()
                                                                                  input hexadecimal string: 0x100
                                                                                  str hex = 0x100, type(str hex) = <class 'str'>, type(hx) = <class 'int'>, hx = 2
                                                                                  56, hx str=0x100
str i = input("input integer string : ")
                                                                                  input float string: 1.2345
                                                                                  str float = 1.2345, type(str float) = <class 'str'>, type(f) = <class 'float'>,
i = int(str i)
                                                                                  input complex string: 10.5-21.78j
print("str_i = {}, type(str i) = {}, type(i) = {}, i = {}"\
                                                                                  str cmplx = 10.5-21.78j, type(str cmplx) = <class 'str'>, type(c) = <class 'comp
                                                                                  lex'>, c = (10.5-21.78i)
        .format(str i, type(str i), type(i), i))
str hex = input("input hexadecimal string : ")
hx = int(str hex, 16) #convert hexadecimal string into integer
hx str = hex(hx)
print("str hex = \{\}, type(str hex) = \{\}, type(hx) = \{\}, hx = \{\}, hx str=\{\}"\
        .format(str hex, type(str hex), type(hx), hx, hx str))
str float = input("input float string : ")
f = float(str float)
print("str float = {}, type(str float) = {}, type(f) = {}, f = {}"\
        .format(str float, type(str float), type(f), f))
str cmplx = input("input complex string : ")
c = complex(str cmplx)
print("str\_cmplx = {}, type(str\_cmplx) = {}, type(c) = {}, c = {}"
        .format(str cmplx, type(str cmplx), type(c), c))
```



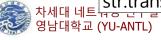
# 문자열 관련 함수 (1)

문자열 str 함수	의미
str.lower()	영문 소문자로 변환
str.upper()	영문 대문자로 변환
str.swapcase()	대문자를 소문자로, 소문자를 대문자로 변환
str.capitalize()	대문자로 변환
str.title()	각 단어의 첫문자를 대문자로 변환
str.center(width [, fillchar])	지정된 구역의 중앙 정렬, fillchar로 채우기
str.ljust(width [, fillchar])	지정된 구역의 좌측 정렬, fillchar로 채우기
str.rjust(width [, fillchar])	지정된 구역의 우측 정렬, fillchar로 채우기
str.format(*args, **kwargs)	지정된 포맷으로 문자열 생성
str.count(sub[, start[, end]])	문자열에 포함된 서브문자열의 발생 회수
str.encode(endocding="utf-8", errors="strict")	지정된 문자표시 (코딩) 방식으로 인코딩
str.startswith(prefix[, start[, end]])	문자열이 지정된 접두어 (prefix)로 시작되는가를 확인
str.endswith(suffix[, start[, end]])	문자열이 지정된 접미사 (suffix)로 끝나는지 확인
str.find(sub[, start[, end]])	문자열에서 지정된 패턴 문자열을 찾기
str.rfind(sub[, start[, end]])	문자열에서 지정된 패턴 문자열을 역순으로 찾기
str.index(sub[, start[, end]])	문자열에서 지정된 패턴의 위치 (인덱스) 반환



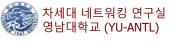
# 문자열 관련 함수 (2)

문자열 str 함수	의미
str.isalnum(), str.isalpha()	
str.isdecimal(), str.isdigit()	
str.isidentifier(), str.islower(),	문자열이 특정 양식 (10진수, 영문자, 소문자, 대문자, 출력 가능, title 등)인
str.isnumeric(), str.isspace(),	가를 확인하여 결과 반환
str.isprintable(), str.istitle(),	
str.isupper()	
str.join(iterable)	문자열을 결합
str.strip([chars])	문자열에 포함된 공란(space, tab 등)을 삭제
str.lstrip([chars])	문자열이 시작되기 전에 포함된 공란(space, tab 등)을 삭제
str.rstrip([chars])	문자열이 끝난 후에 포함된 공란(space, tab 등)을 삭제
str.partition(sep)	문자열을 sep 문자 위치에서 분할
ctr rpartition(con)	문자열의 끝 부분으로부터 역순으로 맨 먼저 나타나는 sep 문자 위치에서
str.rpartition(sep)	분할
str.replace(old, new[, count])	문자열의 특정 문자를 다른 문자로 변환
str.split(sep=None, maxsplit=-1)	문자열을 분할
str.rsplit(sep=None, maxsplit=-1)	문자열을 역순으로 분할
str.splitlines([keepends])	문자열을 줄 바꿈에 따라 분할
str.zfill(width)	문자열을 지정된 공간에 출력하며, 빈 공간을 0으로 채움
static str.maketrans(x[, y[, z]])	문자열 변환표 생성
str.translate(table)	문자열 변환표에 따라 변환



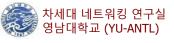
## str 자료형 - lower(), upper(), capitalize(), title()

```
# str - upper(), lower(), capitalize(), title()
s1 = "a sample string"
s1 upper = s1.upper()
print("s1 = {}, s1.upper() => {}".format(s1, s1_upper))
s2 = "Another Sample String"
s2 lower = s2.lower()
print("s2 = {}, s2.lower() => {}".format(s2, s2 lower))
s3 = "test capitialize() function"
s3 capitalize = s3.capitalize()
print("s3 = {}, s3.capitalize() => {}".format(s3, s3 capitalize))
s4 = "test title() function"
s4 title = s4.title()
print("s4 = {}, s4.title() => {}".format(s4, s4 title))
s1 = a sample string, s1.upper() => A SAMPLE STRING
s2 = Another Sample String, s2.lower() => another sample string
s3 = test capitialize() function, s3.capitalize() => Test capitialize() function
s4 = test title() function, s4.title() => Test Title() Function
```



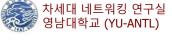
# str 자료형 - center(), ljust(), rjust()

```
# str - center(), ljust(), rjust()
s = "a sample string"
s len = len(s)
print("s = {}, len(s) = {}".format(s, s len))
s center = s.center(s len+10)
print("s.center(s_len + 10) => {}".format(s center))
s center fill underline = s.center(s len+10, ' ')
print("s.center(s len + 10, ' ') => {}".format(s center fill underline))
s ljust fill underline = s.ljust(s len+10, ' ')
print("s.ljust(s_len + 10, '_') => {}".format(s_ljust fill underline))
s rjust fill underline = s.rjust(s len+10, ' ')
print("s.rjust(s len + 10, ' ') => {}".format(s rjust fill underline))
s = a sample string, len(s) = 15
s.center(s len + 10) => a sample string
s.center(s_len + 10, '_') => ____a sample string___
s.ljust(s_len + 10, '_') => a sample string____
s.rjust(s len + 10, ' ') => a sample string
```



#### str 자료형 - format()

```
The price of Sedan is 25000.00 dollars. The price of Sport Car is 47123.46 dollars. The price of Family Car is 35123.46 dollars. The price of Off-road is 40000.12 dollars. The price of Jeep is 45000.12 dollars. The price of Toy Ferrari is 25.00 dollars.
```



### str 자료형 - encode()

```
# str - encode()
s decimal = "0123456789"
print("s_decimal = ", s_decimal)
s decimal ascii = s decimal.encode(encoding = "ascii")
print("s decimal.encode(encoding = 'ascii') = ", s decimal ascii)
print("type(s decimal ascii) = ", type(s decimal ascii))
print("len(s decimal ascii) = ", len(s decimal ascii))
print()
s alphaNum = "abcdefg0123456789"
print("s alphaNum = ", s alphaNum)
s alphaNum utf 16 = s alphaNum.encode(encoding = "utf 16")
print("s_alphaNum.encode(encoding = 'utf_16') = ", s_alphaNum_utf_16)
print("type(s alphaNum utf_16) = ", type(s alphaNum utf_16))
print("len(s_alphaNum_utf_16)' = ", len(s_alphaNum_utf_16))
print()
                                                                           s decimal = 0123456789
                                                                           s decimal.encode(encoding = 'ascii') = b'0123456789'
                                                                           type(s decimal ascii) = <class 'bytes'>
                                                                           len(s decimal ascii) = 10
s kr = "가나다라마바사"
print("s kr = ", s kr)
                                                                           s alphaNum = abcdefg0123456789
                                                                           s_alphaNum.encode(encoding = 'utf_16') = b'\xff\xfea\x00b\x00c\x00d\x00e\x00f\x
s kr cp949 = s kr.encode(encoding = "cp949")
                                                                           00g\x000\x001\x002\x003\x004\x005\x006\x007\x008\x009\x00'
                                                                           type(s alphaNum utf 16) = <class 'bytes'>
print("s kr.encode(encoding = 'cp949')\
                                                                           len(s_alphaNum_utf_16) = 36
     = ", s kr cp949)
                                                                           s kr = 가나다라마바사
print("type(s_kr_cp949) = ", type(s_kr_cp949))
                                                                           s kr.encode(encoding = 'cp949') = b'\xb0\xa1\xb3\xaa\xb4\xd9\xb6\xf3\xb8\xb6\xb
                                                                           9\xd9\xbb\xe7'
print("len(s kr cp949) = ", len(s kr cp949))
                                                                           type(s kr cp949) = <class 'bytes'>
                                                                           len(s kr cp949) = 14
                                                                                                             ㅁㅠㅇㅆㅗㅋ 퍼지드 ㅡㅗ그네싱
井대학교 (YU-ANTL)
                                                          ch 4 - 16
```

교수 김 영 탁

# str 자료형 - startwith(), endwith()

```
# str - startswith, endswith

s = "Hello World! I am glad to meet you."

start_word = "Hello"

end_word = "."

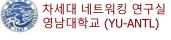
print("s = ", s)

print("s starts with {} = {}".format(start_word, s.startswith(start_word)))

print("s ends with {} = {}".format(end_word, s.endswith(end_word)))

s = Hello World! I am glad to meet you.

s starts with Hello = True
s ends with . = True
```

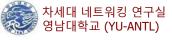


# str 자료형 - find(), rfind(), index()

```
# str - find, rfind, index

s = "Hello World! I am glad to meet you."
kw_1 = "m"
kw_2 = "W"
print("s = ", s)
print("kw_1 = {}, kw_2 = {}".format(kw_1, kw_2))
print("s.find({}) = {}".format(kw_1, s.find(kw_1)))
print("s.rfind({}) = {}".format(kw_1, s.rfind(kw_1)))
print("s.find({}) = {}".format(kw_2, s.find(kw_2)))
print("s.index({}) = {}".format(kw_2, s.index(kw_2)))
```

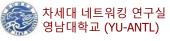
```
s = Hello World! I am glad to meet you.
kw_1 = m, kw_2 = W
s.find(m) = 16
s.rfind(m) = 26
s.find(W) = 6
s.index(W) = 6
```



# str 자료형 - isalnum(), isdecimal(), isprintable()

```
# str - isalnum, isdecimal, isprintable
s 1 = "0123456789"
s 2 = "ABCDEFG"
print("s 1 = {}".format(s 1))
print("s 1.isalpha() = {}".format(s 1.isalpha()))
print("s 1.isdecimal() = {}".format(s 1.isdecimal()))
print("s 1.isnumeric() = {}".format(s 1.isnumeric()))
print("s 1.isalnum() = {}".format(s 1.isalnum()))
print("s 1.isprintable() = {}".format(s 1.isprintable()))
print()
print("s 2 = {}".format(s 2))
print("s 2.isalpha() = {}".format(s 2.isalpha()))
print("s 2.isdecimal() = {}".format(s 2.isdecimal()))
print("s_2.isnumeric() = {}".format(s_2.isnumeric()))
print("s 2.isalnum() = {}".format(s 2.isalnum()))
print("s_2.isprintable() = {}".format(s_2.isprintable()))
print("s 2.istitle() = {}".format(s 2.istitle()))
print("s 2.isupper() = {}".format(s 2.isupper()))
```

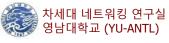
```
s_1 = 0123456789
s_1.isalpha() = False
s_1.isdecimal() = True
s_1.isnumeric() = True
s_1.isalnum() = True
s_1.isprintable() = True
s_2.isprintable() = True
s_2.isalpha() = True
s_2.isdecimal() = False
s_2.isnumeric() = False
s_2.isprintable() = True
s_2.istitle() = False
s_2.istitle() = False
s_2.isupper() = True
```



# str 자료형 - join()

```
# str - join, lstrip, rstrip
A = ["Welcome", "to", "my", "world"]
B = ["My", "dear", "friends"]
print("A = ", A)
print("B = ", B)
s1 = "".join(A)
print("s1 = ", s1)
s2 = "".join(B)
print("s2 = ", s2)
s3 = s1 + s2
print("s3 = ", s3)
s4 = "".join(A)
print("s4 = ", s4)
s5 = " ".join(B)
print("s5 = ", s5)
s6 = s4 + "!" + s5 + "!"
print("s6 = ", s6)
```

```
A = ['Welcome', 'to', 'my', 'world']
B = ['My', 'dear', 'friends']
s1 = Welcometomyworld
s2 = Mydearfriends
s3 = WelcometomyworldMydearfriends
s4 = Welcome to my world
s5 = My dear friends
s6 = Welcome to my world! My dear friends!
```



## str 자료형 – strip, Istrip, rstrip

```
# str - strip, lstrip, rstrip

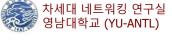
s = " Welcome to my world! My dear friends! "
print("s = ", s)

s1 = s.strip()
print("s.strip() = ", s1)

s2 = s.lstrip()
print("s.lstrip() = ", s2)

s3 = s.rstrip()
print("s.rstrip() = ", s3)
```

```
s = Welcome to my world! My dear friends!
s.strip() = Welcome to my world! My dear friends!
s.lstrip() = Welcome to my world! My dear friends!
s.rstrip() = Welcome to my world! My dear friends!
```



# str 자료형 - partition(), rpartition(), replace()

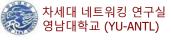
```
# str - partition, rpartition, replace
fruits = "apple banana grape orange"
print("fruits = ", fruits)

f1 = fruits.partition(' ')
print("fruits.partition(' ') = ", f1)

f2 = fruits.rpartition(' ')
print("fruits.rpartition(' ') = ", f2)

f3 = fruits.replace(' ', ', ')
print("fruits.replace(' ', ', ') = ", f3)
```

```
fruits = apple banana graph orange
fruits.partition(' ') = ('apple', ' ', 'banana graph orange')
fruits.rpartition(' ') = ('apple banana graph', ' ', 'orange')
fruits.replace(' ', ', ') = apple, banana, graph, orange
```



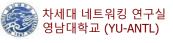
# str 자료형 - split(), rsplit(), splitlines()

```
animals = lion tiger giraffe monkey rabbit dog cat
# str - split, rsplit, splitlines
                                                                        animals.split(' ') = ['lion', 'tiger', 'giraffe', 'monkey', 'rabbit', 'dog', 'c
                                                                        type(animals split) = <class 'list'>
                                                                        animals.split(' ', maxsplit=1) = ['lion', 'tiger giraffe monkey rabbit dog cat'
animals = "lion tiger giraffe monkey rabbit dog cat"
                                                                        animals.rsplit(' ') = ['lion', 'tiger', 'giraffe', 'monkey', 'rabbit', 'dog',
print("animals = ", animals)
                                                                        animals.rsplit(' ', maxsplit = 1) = ['lion tiger giraffe monkey rabbit dog', 'c
                                                                        s = Welcome to my world!
animals split = animals.split(" ")
                                                                        I am so glad to see you guys!
                                                                        s.splitlines() = ['Welcome to my world! ', ' My dear friends! ', ' I am so glad
print("animals.split(' ') = ", animals split)
                                                                        to see you guys!']
print("type(animals_split) = ", type(animals_split))
animals split mxsplt 1 = animals.split(" ", maxsplit = 1)
print("animals.split(' ', maxsplit=1) = ", animals_split_mxsplt_1)
animals rsplit = animals.rsplit(" ")
print("animals.rsplit(' ') = ", animals rsplit)
animals rsplit mxsplt 1 = animals.rsplit(" ", maxsplit = 1)
print("animals.rsplit(' ', maxsplit = 1) = ", animals rsplit mxsplt 1)
s = "Welcome to my world! \n My dear friends! \n I am so glad to see you guys!"
s splitlines = s.splitlines()
print("s = ", s)
print("s.splitlines() = ", s splitlines)
```

컴퓨팅사고와 파이썬 프로그래밍 교수 김 영 탁

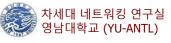
# str 자료형 - zfill(), replace(), maketrans(), translate()

```
# str - zfill
word = "hello"
                                              word = hello
word zfill = word.zfill(10)
                                              word.zfill(10) = 00000hello
print("word = ", word)
print("word.zfill(10) = ", word zfill)
# str - replace, transplate
shapes = "circle, triangle, rectangle, square, pentagon, hexagon"
shapes replace = shapes.replace('g', 'G', 3)
print("shapes = ", shapes)
print("shapes.replace('g', 'G', 3) = ", shapes replace)
transTbl = str.maketrans('t', 'T', 'x')
shapes_trans = shapes.translate(transTbl)
print("shapes.translate(transTbl) = ", shapes trans)
shapes = circle, triangle, rectangle, square, pentagon, hexagon
shapes.replace('g', 'G', 3) = circle, trianGle, rectanGle, square, pentaGon, hexagon
shapes.translate(transTbl) = circle, Triangle, recTangle, square, penTagon, heagon
```



# 이스케이프 시퀀스 (escape sequence)

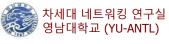
Escape Sequence	의미	
	역슬래시 (backslash)	
\'	작은 따옴표 (Single quote)	
\"	큰 따옴표 (Double quote)	
\a	경고음 (ASCII bell (BEL))	
\b	한칸 뒤로가기 (ASCII Backspace (BS))	
\f	한 페이지 단위 전진 (ASCII Formfeed (FF))	
\n	줄 바꿈 (ASCII Linefeed (LF))	
\r	줄의 맨 처음으로 이동 (ASCII Carriage Return (CR))	
\t	수평 탭 (ASCII Horizontal Tab (TAB))	
\v	수직 탭 (ASCII Vertical Tab (VT))	
\000	8진법 표시 (Octal digit ooo)	
∖xhh	16진법 표시 (Hexa-decimal digit hh)	
\N{name}	유니코드에서 정의되어 있는 유니코드 문자열 (예: BEL, NULL, NUL, TAB)	
\uxxxx	16-bit 16진수 데이터 xxxx	
\Uxxxxxxxx	32-bit 16진수 데이터 xxxxxxxxx	



# List

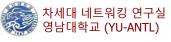
# 리스트 관련 함수 (1)

구분	list (L) operation	설명
	L = []	비어있는 (empty) 리스트 생성
	L = [123, 'abc', 1.23, {}]	four items: indexes 03
	L = ['Bob', 40.0, ['dev', 'mgr']]	리스트 내부에 리스트가 포함된 중첩, nested sublists
리스트	L = list("ABCDEFG")	list of an iterable's items
생성	L = list(range(-4, 4))	list of successive integers
	L = [x**2  for  x  in range(5)]	range()와 계산식을 사용하여 원소 초기값 설정
	L_num = list(map(int, ['1', '2', '3', '4'])	L_num = [1, 2, 3, 4]
	L_ascii = list(map(ord, "ABCED"))	L_ascii = [65, 66, 67, 68, 69]
	len(L)	length
	L1 + L2	접합 (concatenation)
	L * 3	반복 (repeat)
	L.append(4)	첨가
기본 연산	L.extend([5, 6, 7])	확장
	L.clear()	리스트 원소들을 모두 삭제
	L.copy()	리스트를 복사
	L.count(x)	리스트에 x가 포함되어 있는 개수 반환
	L.remove(x)	리스트로부터 원소 x를 삭제
	3 in L	membership



# 리스트 관련 함수 (2)

구분	list (L) operation	설명
정렬	L.sort()	정렬
O Z	L.reverse()	역순 정렬
	L[i] = 3	index
	L.insert(i, x)	i번째 위치에 x를 삽입
	L[i][j]	index of index
인덱싱		L.pop() : 맨 끝 항목을 삭제
	L.pop(i)	L.pop(0): 0번째 (맨 처음) 항목을 삭제
		L.pop(-1): 맨 끝 항목을 삭제
	del L[i]	i번째 원소를 삭제
	L[i:j] = [4, 5, 6]	i번째~j-1번째 구간의 원소를 주어진 값으로 변경
슬라이싱	L[i:j] = []	i번째~j-1번째 구간의 원소를 삭제
	del L[i:j]	i번째~j-1번째 구간의 원소를 삭제
반복문	for x in L: print(x)	리스트 L의 각 원소에 대한 반복 실행 (iteration)



#### 리스트 (list) - [] 연산자와 list() 함수

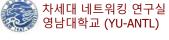
```
# list creations

L1 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
print("L1 = {}, type(L1) = {}".format(L1, type(L1)))

L2 = ["abc", "def", "gold", "silver", "bronze"]
print("L2 = {}, type(L2) = {}".format(L2, type(L2)))

L3 = list("ABCDEFG")
print("L3 = {}, type(L3) = {}".format(L3, type(L3)))

L1 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5], type(L1) = <class 'list'>
L2 = ['abc', 'def', 'gold', 'silver', 'bronze'], type(L2) = <class 'list'>
L3 = ['A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G'], type(L3) = <class 'list'>
```



## 리스트 (list) - range()를 사용한 list 생성

```
# Creations of list - range(), len()

L1 = list(range(-4, 4))
print("L1 = ", L1)

L2 = [x**2 for x in range(5)]
print("L2 = ", L2)

L3 = [1234, "ABC", 1.234, ('a', 'b', 'c'), {'x':1, 'y':2, 'z':3}]
for i in range(len(L3)):
    print("L3[{}]: {}".format(i, L3[i]))
```

```
L1 = [-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3]

L2 = [0, 1, 4, 9, 16]

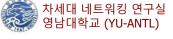
L3[0]: 1234

L3[1]: ABC

L3[2]: 1.234

L3[3]: ('a', 'b', 'c')

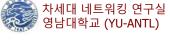
L3[4]: {'x': 1, 'y': 2, 'z': 3}
```



## 리스트 (list) - split()과 map()

```
# Creation of list of integers using split(), map()
input_int_strings = input("input integers : ")
int_strs = input_int_strings.split(sep=' ')
print("int_strs = ", int_strs)
L = list(map(int, int_strs))
print("L = ", L)
```

```
input integers : 123 456 789 1234 5678
int_strs = ['123', '456', '789', '1234', '5678']
L = [123, 456, 789, 1234, 5678]
```



# 리스트 (list) 기본 연산 - append(), extend()

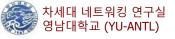
```
# List - append(), extend()

A = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
B = [3, 4, 5, 6, 7]
C = [10, 11, 12, 13]

print("A : ", A)
print("B : ", B)
print("C : ", C)

A.append(C)
print("A.append(C) ==> A: ", A)
B.extend(C)
print("B.extend(C) ==> B: ", B)
```

```
A: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
B: [3, 4, 5, 6, 7]
C: [10, 11, 12, 13]
A.append(C) ==> A: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, [10, 11, 12, 13]]
B.extend(C) ==> B: [3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13]
```

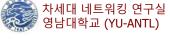


# 한 줄에 여러 정수 데이터 입력 - split(), map()

```
# input multiple numbers from one line using split() and map()
input_data_str = input("input data : ")
decimal_strings = input_data_str.split(sep=' ')
print("Input decimal_strings : ", decimal_strings)
L = list(map(int, decimal_strings))
print("Input integers : ", L)

input data : 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Input decimal_strings : ['1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9', '10']
Input integers : [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]

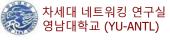
input data : 1 1234 6543 9876
Input decimal_strings : ['1', '1234', '6543', '9876']
Input integers : [1, 1234, 6543, 9876]
```



## 한 줄에 여러 실수 데이터 입력 - split(), map()

```
# Getting multiple float numbers in one line using split() and map()
input_data_str = input("input float data : ")
float_strings = input_data_str.split(sep=' ')
print("Input decimal_strings : ", float_strings)
L = list(map(float, float_strings))
print("Input float data : ", L)
```

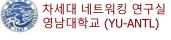
```
input float data : 1.23 4.56 7.78 10.12345
Input decimal_strings : ['1.23', '4.56', '7.78', '10.12345']
Input float data : [1.23, 4.56, 7.78, 10.12345]
```



#### 한 줄에 연, 월, 일 입력 하기

```
# input date (year, month, day) in one line using split() and map()
input_date_str = input("input year month day : ")
yr_mn_dy_strings = input_date_str.split(sep=' ')
print("Input yr_mn_dy_strings : ", yr_mn_dy_strings)
(year, month, day) = tuple(map(int, yr_mn_dy_strings))
print("Input date : year({}), month({}), day({})".format(year, month, day))
```

```
input year month day : 2020 4 9
Input yr_mn_dy_strings : ['2020', '4', '9']
Input date : year(2020), month(4), day(9)
```



## 리스트 (list) 기본 연산 - sort(), reverse()

```
# List functions

A = [4, 2, 9, 7, 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 0]
B = ['b', 'f', 'a', 'd', 'e', 'c', 'g']

print("A = ", A)
A.sort()
print("After A.sort(), A = ", A)
A.reverse()
print("After A.reverse(), A = ", A)

print("B = ", B)
B.sort()
print("After B.sort(), B = ", B)
B.reverse()
print("After B.reverse(), B = ", B)
```

```
A = [4, 2, 9, 7, 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 0]

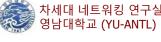
After A.sort(), A = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]

After A.reverse(), A = [9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0]

B = ['b', 'f', 'a', 'd', 'e', 'c', 'g']

After B.sort(), B = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'g']

After B.reverse(), B = ['g', 'f', 'e', 'd', 'c', 'b', 'a']
```



# 리스트 (list) 기본 연산 - indexing, pop(), remove()

```
# List indexing, pop(), remove()
A = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
print("A = ", A)
A[0] = 100
print("After A[0] = 100, A = ", A)
A.insert(0, 200)
print("After A.insert(0, 200), A = ", A)
del A[0]
print("After del A[0], A = ", A)
A.pop(0)
print("After A.pop(0), A = ", A)
A.pop()
print("After A.pop(), A = ", A)
A.pop(-1)
print("After A.pop(-1),A = ", A)
A.remove(3)
print("After A.remove(3),A=", A)
print("3 in A = ", 3 in A)
```

```
A = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

After A[0] = 100, A = [100, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

After A.insert(0, 200), A = [200, 100, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

After del A[0], A = [100, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

After A.pop(0), A = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

After A.pop(), A = [1, 2, 3, 4]

After A.pop(-1), A = [1, 2, 3, 4]

After A.remove(3), A = [1, 2, 3]

3 in A = False
```



# 리스트 (list) 기본 연산 - slicing

```
# List sorting - slicing

A = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

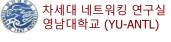
print("A = ", A)
A[0:3] = [10, 11, 12]
print("After A[0:3] = [10, 11, 12], A = ", A)
A[0:3] = []
print("After A[0:3] = [], A = ", A)
A = [0, 1, 2] + A
print("After A = [0, 1, 2] + A, A = ", A)
```

```
A = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

After A[0:3] = [10, 11, 12], A = [10, 11, 12, 3, 4, 5]

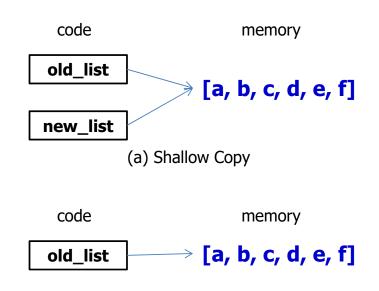
After A[0:3] = [], A = [3, 4, 5]

After A = [0, 1, 2] + A, A = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```



# 리스트 복사 (copy)

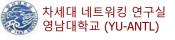
## **♦** Shallow copy vs. Deep Copy



(a) Deep Copy

new\_list

→ [a, b, c, d, e, f]

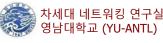


# 리스트 복사 (copy) - copy()

```
A = [1, 2, [31, 32, 33]]
B = A \# shallow copy
print("A : ", A)
print("B = A # shallow copy")
print("B : ", B)
print("id(A) : {0}, id(B) : {1}".format(id(A), id(B)))
print("A is B : ", A is B)
B[1] = 20
print("A : ", A)
print("B : ", B)
C = A.copy() # B = A[:]
print("\nC = A.copy()")
print("A : ", A)
print("C : ", C)
print("id(A) : {0}, id(C) : {1}".format(id(A), id(C)))
print("A is C : ", A is C)
C[1] = 200
C[2][0] = 201
print("A : ", A)
print("C : ", C)
```

```
A: [1, 2, [31, 32, 33]]
B = A # shallow copy
B: [1, 2, [31, 32, 33]]
id(A): 38927776, id(B): 38927776
A is B: True
A: [1, 20, [31, 32, 33]]
B: [1, 20, [31, 32, 33]]

C = A.copy() # deep copy
A: [1, 20, [31, 32, 33]]
C: [1, 20, [31, 32, 33]]
id(A): 38927776, id(C): 38927936
A is C: False
A: [1, 20, [201, 32, 33]]
C: [1, 20, [201, 32, 33]]
```



# 리스트 복사 (copy) - copy module

## **♦** list copy using copy module

```
# list copy using copy module
import copy
print("\nTesting copy function in copy module")
A = [1, 2, [31, 32, 33]]
D = copy.copy(A) # shallow copy function in copy module
print("D = copy.copy(A) # shallow copy")
print("A : ", A)
print("D : ",
print("id(A) : {0}, id(D) : {1}".format(id(A), id(D)))
print("D is A : ", D is A)
D[1] = 300
D[2][0] = 301
print("A : ", A)
print("D : ", D)
print("D[1] is A[1]: ", D[1] is A[1])
E = copy.deepcopy(A) # deep copy function in copy module
print("\nE = copy.deepcopy(A) #deep copy")
print("A : ", A)
print("E : ", E)
print("id(A) : \{0\}, id(E) : \{1\}".format(id(A), id(E)))
print("E is A : ", E is A)
E[1] = 500
E[2][0] = 501
print("A : ", A)
print("E : ", E)
```

```
Testing copy function in copy module
D = copy.copy(A) # shallow copy
A: [1, 2, [31, 32, 33]]
D: [1, 2, [31, 32, 33]]
id(A): 45608672, id(D): 45608872
D is A : False
A: [1, 2, [301, 32, 33]]
D: [1, 300, [301, 32, 33]]
D[1] is A[1] : False
E = copy.deepcopy(A) #deep copy
A: [1, 2, [301, 32, 33]]
E: [1, 2, [301, 32, 33]]
id(A): 45608672, id(E): 45608752
E is A : False
A: [1, 2, [301, 32, 33]]
E: [1, 500, [501, 32, 33]]
```

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## 2차원 리스트를 사용한 행렬 표현

```
# two-dimensional list for matrix
               [0,0,0],
     [0,0,0]
               [0,0,0],
    [[0,0,0], [0,0,0],
print("A : ", A)
print("B : ", B)
for i in range (3):
    for j in range (3):
        C[i][j] = A[i][j] + B[i][j]
print("A+B => ", C)
for i in range (3):
    for j in range (3):
        \tilde{D}[i][j] = A[i][j] - B[i][j]
print("A-B => ", D)
for i in range (3):
    for j in range (3):
        for k in range (3):
             E[i][j] += A[i][k] * B[k][j]
print("A*B => ", E)
```

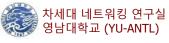
```
A: [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]]

B: [[1, 0, 0], [0, 1, 0], [0, 0, 1]]

A+B => [[2, 2, 3], [4, 6, 6], [7, 8, 10]]

A-B => [[0, 2, 3], [4, 4, 6], [7, 8, 8]]

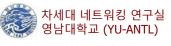
A*B => [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]]
```



# 튜플 (tuple)

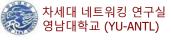
# 튜플에 사용할 수 있는 연산

연산, 함수	기능	사용 예
len()	튜플에 포함된 객체의 개수	len((1, 2, 3, 4, 5))
+	2개의 튜플을 접합 (concatenation)	(1, 2, 3) + (4, 5, 6)
*	지정된 횟수만큼 시퀀스를 반복 (repetition)	('a', 'b', 'c') * 3
in	튜플에 포함되어 있는지 확인	tuple_A['Mon', 'Tue', Wed']
	ㅠ글에 포함되어 ㅆ든지 확인	'Mon' in tuple_A
not in	튜플에 포함되어 있지 않는지 확인	'x' not in ('a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e')
[i]	인덱싱	T = (3, 1, 5, 7, 0, 4, 2, 6)
[start:end:step]	슬라이싱	$T_1 = T[0:5:2]$
min()	튜플에서 제일 작은 요소	min((3, 1, 5, 7))
max()	튜플에서 제일 큰 요소	max((3, 1, 5, 7))
sum()	튜플에 포함된 원소들의 합 (tuple에 포함된 원소에 + 연산이 가능한 경우에 만 사용)	sum((3, 1, 5, 7))
sorted()	튜플에 포함된 원소들을 정렬한 결과를 반환	T = (3, 1, 5, 7, 0, 4, 2, 6) T_sorted = sorted(T)
for 반복문	반복문 구성	for n in (3, 1, 5, 7, 0, 4, 2, 6): print(n)



# 튜플 – 문자열, 리스트, range를 사용한 튜플 생성

```
# tuple - creations
t1 = tuple("one") # tuple creation with string
print("t1 = {}, type(t1) = {}".format(t1, type(t1)))
t2 = tuple(["one", "two", "three"]) # tuple creation with list
print("t2 = {}, type(t2) = {}".format(t2, type(t2)))
t3 = tuple(range(5)) # tuple creation with range()
print("t3 = {}, type(t3) = {}".format(t3, type(t3)))
t4 = tuple([0, 1.0, 'a', b"xyz"]) # tuple creation with list of different types
print("t4 = {}, type(t4) = {}".format(t4, type(t4)))
t1 = ('o', 'n', 'e'), type(t1) = <class 'tuple'>
t2 = ('one', 'two', 'three'), type(t2) = <class 'tuple'>
t3 = (0, 1, 2, 3, 4), type(t3) = <class 'tuple'>
t4 = (0, 1.0, 'a', b'xyz'), type(t4) = <class 'tuple'>
```



# 튜플 (tuple)의 생성 - ()

```
# tuple definition without parenthesis

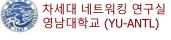
fruits = 'apple', 'orange', 'banana', 'mango', 'cherry', 'plum', 'pear', 'peach'
animals = 'lion', 'tiger', 'monkey', 'rabbit', 'cat', 'dog'

print("type(fruits) = ", type(fruits))
print("fruits = ", fruits)

print("\ntype(animals) = ", type(animals))
print("fruits = ", animals)
```

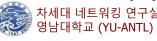
```
type(fruits) = <class 'tuple'>
fruits = ('apple', 'orange', 'banana', 'mango', 'cherry', 'plum', 'pear', 'peach')

type(animals) = <class 'tuple'>
fruits = ('lion', 'tiger', 'monkey', 'rabbit', 'cat', 'dog')
```



# 튜플 (tuple)의 생성 - zip()

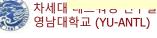
```
# creation of list of tuples with zip
A = ["Kim", "Lee", "Park", "Yoon", "Choi"]
B = [20, 30, 40, 50, 60]
C = ["Male", "Female", "Male", "Female",]
Persons = list(zip(A, B, C))
print("A = ", A)
print("B = ", B)
print("C = ", C)
print("Persons = list(zip(A, B, C)) = \n", Persons)
for i in range(len(Persons)):
     print("Persons[{:2}] = {}".format(i, Persons[i]))
A = ['Kim', 'Lee', 'Park', 'Yoon', 'Choi']
B = [20, 30, 40, 50, 60]
C = ['Male', 'Female', 'Female', 'Male', 'Female']
Persons = list(zip(A, B, C)) =
[('Kim', 20, 'Male'), ('Lee', 30, 'Female'), ('Park', 40, 'Female
'), ('Yoon', 50, 'Male'), ('Choi', 60, 'Female')]
Persons[ 0] = ('Kim', 20, 'Male')
Persons[ 1] = ('Lee', 30, 'Female')
Persons[ 2] = ('Park', 40, 'Female')
Persons[ 3] = ('Yoon', 50, 'Male')
Persons[ 4] = ('Choi', 60, 'Female')
                                                    ch 4 - 47
```



# 튜플 (tuple)의 복사

```
# Testing copy operations of tuple
import copy
t1 = (1, 2, 3)
print('t1: ', t1)
print('t2 = t1')
t2 = t1
print("t2 == t1 : ", t2 == t1)
print('id(t1) : ', id(t1))
print('id(t2) : ', id(t2))
print("t2`is´t1 :´", t2 is t1)
print('\nt3 = copy.copy(t1)')
\#t3 = t1.copy()
# tuple does not have .copy() member function
t3 = copy.copy(t1)
print('t3:
print("t3 == t1: ", t3 == t1)
print('id(t1): 'id(t1))
                    , id(t1))
print('id(t1) :
print('id(t3) :
print("t3`is´t1 : ", t3 is t1)
print('\nt4 = copy.deepcopy(t1)')
t4 = copy.deepcopy(t1)
print("t4 == t1: ", t4 == t1)
print('id(t1) :
print('id(t4) :
print("t4`is´t1 :´", t4 is t1)
```

```
t1: (1, 2, 3)
t2 = t1
t2 == t1 : True
id(t1): 3232712
id(t2): 3232712
t2 is t1 : True
t3 = copy.copy(t1)
t3: (1, 2, 3)
t3 == t1 : True
id(t1): 3232712
id(t3): 3232712
t3 is t1: True
t4 = copy.deepcopy(t1)
t4: (1, 2, 3)
t4 == t1 : True
id(t1): 3232712
id(t4): 3232712
t4 is t1: True
```



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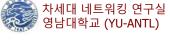
## 튜플의 개별 원소의 자료형에 따른 변경 가능 여부

```
# tuple - immutability

a = (1, 2, 3, [10, 20, 30])
print("a = ", a)
a[3][0] = 100 # list is mutable
print("after a[3][0] = 100, a = ", a)
del a[3][2]
print("after del a[3][2], a = ", a)

a[0] = 10 # integer is immutable
```

```
a = (1, 2, 3, [10, 20, 30])
after a[3][0] = 100, a = (1, 2, 3, [100, 20, 30])
after del a[3][2], a = (1, 2, 3, [100, 20])
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "C:\MyPyPackage\TextBook - 2019\ch 5 Python Adv Data
\(6) tuple - immutable.py", line 10, in <module>
        a[0] = 10 # integer is immutable
TypeError: 'tuple' object does not support item assignment
```



# 튜플의 접합 (+) 연산, 반복(\*) 연산

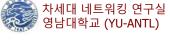
```
# tuple - concatenation, repeation

t1 = ('a', 'b', 'c')
t2 = ('x', 'y', 'z')
print('t1 = {}'.format(t1))
print('t2 = {}'.format(t2))

t3 = t1 + t2
print('t3 = t1 + t2 = {}'.format(t3))

t4 = t1 * 3
print('t4 = t1 * 3 = {}'.format(t4))

t1 = ('a', 'b', 'c')
t2 = ('x', 'y', 'z')
t3 = t1 + t2 = ('a', 'b', 'c', 'x', 'y', 'z')
t4 = t1 * 3 = ('a', 'b', 'c', 'a', 'b', 'c', 'a', 'b', 'c')
```



## 튜플의 in, not in 연산

```
# tuple - concatenation, repeation, in, not in

t1 = ('a', 'b', 'c')
t2 = ('x', 'y', 'z')
print('t1 = {}'.format(t1))
print('t2 = {}'.format(t2))

result = 'a' in t1
print("'a' in t1 : ", result)

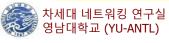
result = 'x' in t1
print("'x' in t1 : ", result)

result = 'x' not in t1
print("'x' not in t1 : ", result)
```

```
t1 = ('a', 'b', 'c')
t2 = ('x', 'y', 'z')
'a' in t1 : True
'x' in t1 : False
'x' not in t1 : True
```

# 튜플의 min(), max(), sum()

```
# tuple - =, +, min(), max(), sum()
                                                                      t1 : ('a', 'b', 'c'), id(t1) = 49241704
t1 = ('a', 'b', 'c')
t2 = ('d', 'e', 'f')
                                                                      t2 : ('d', 'e', 'f'), id(t2) = 49200504
                                                                      t1 == t2 : False
print('t1 : {}, id(t1) = {}'.format(t1, id(t1)))
print('t2 : {}, id(t2) = {}'.format(t2, id(t2)))
                                                                      t3 : ('a', 'b', 'c'), id(t3) = 49241704
                                                                      t3 == t1 : True
print("t1 == t2 : ", t1 == t2)
                                                                      t3 is t1 : True
                                                                      t4= t1 + t2 = ('a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f'), id(t4) = 46808736
                                                                      min(t4) = a, max(t4) = f
print('\nt3 = t1')
                                                                      t5: (1, 3, 5, 7, 9), id(t5) = 49178640
t3 = t1
                                                                      sum(t5) = 25
                                                                      Traceback (most recent call last):
print('t3: {}, id(t3) = {}'.format(t3, id(t3)))
                                                                      File "C:\MyPyPackage\TextBook - 2019\ch 5 Python Adv Data type
print("t3 == t1 : ", t3 == t1)
                                                                      \(9) tuple - min, max, sum.py", line 24, in <module>
                                                                         print("sum(t4) = {}".format(sum(t4)))
print("t3 is t1 : ", t3 is t1)
                                                                      TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for +: 'int' and 'str'
t4 = t1 + t2
print('t4=t1+t2={}, id(t4)={}'.format(t4, id(t4)))
print("min(t4) = {}, max(t4) = {}".format(min(t4), max(t4)))
t5 = (1, 3, 5, 7, 9)
print('t5: {}, id(t5) = {}'.format(t5, id(t5)))
print("sum(t5) = {}".format(sum(t5)))
# following sum() generates error
print("sum(t4) = {}".format(sum(t4)))
```



# 튜플의 비교 - <, <=, >, >=, ==

```
# tuple - comparisons by >, >=, <, <=, ==
s1 = ("Kim", "CE", 4.17, 19001234)
s2 = ("Lee", "EE", 3.78, 21003234)
s3 = ("Lee", "ICE", 4.13, 18001547)
s4 = ("Park", "ICE", 4.10, 20001545)
s5 = ("Park", "ICE", 4.10, 20001546)
print("{} > {} = {} ".format(s1, s2, s1 > s2))
print("{} < {} = {}".format(s1, s2, s1 < s2))
print("{} > {} = {} ".format(s3, s4, s3 > s4))
print("{} >= {} ".format(s4, s5, s4 >= s5))
print("{} < {} = {} ".format(s4, s5, s4 < s5))
('Kim', 'CE', 4.17, 19001234) > ('Lee', 'EE', 3.78, 21003234) = False
('Kim', 'CE', 4.17, 19001234) < ('Lee', 'EE', 3.78, 21003234) = True
('Lee', 'ICE', 4.13, 18001547) > ('Park', 'ICE', 4.1, 20001545) = False
('Park', 'ICE', 4.1, 20001545) >= ('Park', 'ICE', 4.1, 20001546) = False
('Park', 'ICE', 4.1, 20001545) < ('Park', 'ICE', 4.1, 20001546) = True
```



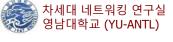
# 튜플의 정렬 (sorting) - sorted()

```
# tuple - sorted()

t1 = ('x', 'y', 'z', 'w', 'a', 'b', 'c')
print('t1 : {}, id(t1) = {}'.format(t1, id(t1)))
t2 = sorted(t1)
print('t2 : {}, id(t2) = {}'.format(t2, id(t2)))

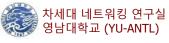
t3 = (3, 5, 1, 0, 6, 9, 2, 8, 7, 4)
print('t3 : {}, id(t3) = {}'.format(t3, id(t3)))
t4 = sorted(t3)
print('t4 : {}, id(t4) = {}'.format(t4, id(t4)))
```

```
t1 : ('x', 'y', 'z', 'w', 'a', 'b', 'c'), id(t1) = 49221168
t2 : ['a', 'b', 'c', 'w', 'x', 'y', 'z'], id(t2) = 37503264
t3 : (3, 5, 1, 0, 6, 9, 2, 8, 7, 4), id(t3) = 49361952
t4 : [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9], id(t4) = 37503064
```



## 튜플의 인덱싱, 슬라이싱

```
# tuple - indexing, slicing
t1 = (3, 5, 1, 0, 6, 9, 2, 8, 7, 4)
print('t1 : {}, id(t1) = {}'.format(t1, id(t1)))
                                                                 t1: (3, 5, 1, 0, 6, 9, 2, 8, 7, 4), id(t1) = 49349448
                                                                 t2 : [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9], id(t2) = 45498776
t2 = sorted(t1)
                                                                 t3 = t2[0:len(t2):2] = [0, 2, 4, 6, 8]
print('t2 : {}, id(t2) = {}'.format(t2, id(t2)))
                                                                 t4 = t2[1:len(t2):2] = [1, 3, 5, 7, 9]
                                                                 Traceback (most recent call last):
                                                                   File "C:\MyPyPackage\TextBook - 2019\ch 5 Python Adv Data
# testing slicing
                                                                 \(12) tuple - indexing, slicing.py", line 15, in <module>
                                                                     t1[0] = 11
t3 = t2[0:len(t2):2]
                                                                 TypeError: 'tuple' object does not support item assignment
print('t3 = t2[0:len(t2):2] = {}'.format(t3))
t4 = t2[1:len(t2):2]
print('t4 = t2[1:len(t2):2] = {}'.format(t4))
# testing indexing => following statement generates error
t1[0] = 11
```



## 튜플 리스트

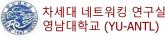
```
# tuple - dates, sorted

dates = [
      (2000, 12, 25),
      (2019, 9, 1),
      (2019, 3, 1),
      (1, 1, 1)
    ]

print("dates = ", dates)
sorted_dates = sorted(dates)

print("sorted_dates = ", sorted_dates)
```

```
dates = [(2000, 12, 25), (2019, 9, 1), (2019, 3, 1), (1, 1, 1)]
sorted dates = [(1, 1, 1), (2000, 12, 25), (2019, 3, 1), (2019, 9, 1)]
```



# 학생 정보 (student record) 튜플의 리스트 구성

```
# tuple - student, sorting by key element, reverse order
students = \Gamma
                                                               students[ 0] : name( Kim ), st id(19001234), major(CE , GPA( 4.17))
                                                               students[ 1] : name( Lee ), st id(18003234), major(EE , GPA( 3.78))
    ("Kim", 19001234, "CE", 4.17),\
                                                               students[2]: name( Park ), st id(21001547), major(ICE, GPA( 4.13))
                                                               students[3]: name( Yoon ), st id(17002571), major(ME, GPA( 3.55))
    ("Lee", 18003234, "EE", 3.78),\
                                                               students[ 4] : name( Hong ), st id(20003257), major(ICE, GPA( 4.45))
    ("Park", 21001547, "ICE", 4.13),\
                                                               After sorting according to GPA, decreasing order :
    ("Yoon", 17002571, "ME", 3.55).\
                                                               students[ 0] : name( Hong ), st id(20003257), major(ICE, GPA( 4.45))
                                                               students[ 1] : name( Kim ), st id(19001234), major(CE , GPA( 4.17))
    ("Hong", 20003257, "ICE", 4.45)]
                                                               students[ 2] : name( Park ), st id(21001547), major(ICE, GPA( 4.13))
                                                               students[3]: name( Lee ), st id(18003234), major(EE , GPA( 3.78))
                                                               students[ 4] : name ( Yoon ), st id(17002571), major(ME , GPA( 3.55))
for i in range(len(students)):
    (name, st id, major, GPA) = students[i]
    print("students[{:2}] : name({:^8s}), st id({:8d}), major({:3s}, GPA({:5.2f}))"\
            .format(i, name, st id, major, GPA))
sorted students = sorted(students, key=lambda student: student[3], reverse=True)
print("\nAfter sorting according to GPA, decreasing order :")
for i in range(len(sorted students)):
    (name, st id, major, GPA) = sorted students[i]
    print("students[{:2}] : name({:^8s}), st id({:8d}), major({:3s}, GPA({:5.2f}))"\
            .format(i, name, st id, major, GPA))
```



# 딕셔너리 (dict)

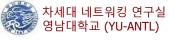
## dict 자료형

## ◆ dict 자료형

- 사전 (dictionary)에서 단어 (keyword)에 대한 뜻 (value)를 찾는것과 동일한 개념으로 사용
- dict의 항목 (item)은 key와 value의 쌍으로 표현 {key\_1:value\_1, key\_2:value\_2, . . . . }
- key는 숫자, 문자, 문자열, 튜플 등 다양한 자료형이 될 수 있음
- value도 숫자, 문자, 문자열, 튜플 등 다양한 자료형이 될 수 있음

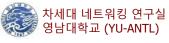
## ♦ dict 자료형의 사용 예

- d1 = {"one":1, "two":2, "three":3}
- month\_name = {1:"January", 2:"February", 3:"March"}
- inter\_city\_distance = {("Seoul", "DaeGu"):300, ("Seoul", "Daejon"):150}
- students = {1234:("Kim", "EE", 4.12), 3456:("Lee", "KK", 3.98)}



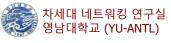
# dict에서의 연산 (1)

기능 분야	사전 (dict d)에서의 연산	의미
공통	len(d)	사전 d의 항목 개수
복사,	d.copy()	d의 얕은 복사 (shallow copy)로 새로운 사전 반환
삭제	d.clear()	사전 d의 모든 항목을 삭제
dict 항목, 키, 값 추출	d.items()	d의 항목 item(key, value)에 대한 사전 뷰 (dictionary views) 객체 반환
	d.keys()	d의 키(keys)의 사전 뷰 (dictionary views) 객체 반환
	d.values()	d의 값 (values)의 사전 뷰 (dictionary views) 객체를 반환
키 포함 여부 확인	key in d	d에 key가 있으면 True
	key not in d	d에 key가 없으면 True
키를 사용한 항목 추출	d[key]	d에서 key인 항목의 value를 반환,
		key가 없으면 KeyError
	d[key] = value	d[key]의 값을 value로 변경
	d.get(key[, default])	key가 있으면 value를 반환 (d[key]와 동일), key가 없으면 default 값 반환
		(암묵적으로 default = None)



# dict에서의 연산 (1)

기능 분야	사전 (dict d)에서의 연산	의미
키를 사용한 항목 추출	del d[key]	d[key]의 항목을 삭제, key가 없으면 KeyError
	d.pop(key[, default])	key가 있으면 해당 항목을 삭제하고 value를 반환, 만약 key가 없으면 default를 반환하며, key가 없고 default가 없으면 KeyError 발생
	d.fromkeys(seq[, value])	시퀀스 seq를 키로 설정하고, value를 값으로 설정한 새로운 사전을 반환, 디폴트는 value = None.
항목 삭제	d.popitem()	d에서 임의의 항목을 삭제하고, 튜플 (key, value)로 반환; d가 공백이면 KeyError
설정 및 갱신	d.setdefault(key, [, default])	d에 key가 있으면 value를 반환, 없으면 key: default항목을 추가하고 default 반환 (기본적으로 default = None)
	d.update(key = new_value])	사전 객체 또는 key와 new_value 쌍의 반복 가능한 other를 가지고 사전 d를 갱신하며 None을 반환 key가 있으면 갱신하고, 없으면 삽입
열거자	iter(d)	d의 key에 의한 열거자 (iterator)를 반환, iter(d.keys())



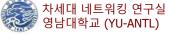
# 딕셔너리 (dict)의 생성

```
# dict - creations by {key:value}, dict()

d1 = {"one":1, "two":2, "three":3}
print("d1 = ", d1)
print("type(d1) = ", type(d1))

d2 = dict(one=1, two=2, three=3)
print("d2 = ", d2)
print("type(d2) = ", type(d2))
print("type(d2) = ", type(d2))
print("d1 == d2 = ", d1==d2)
print("d1 is d2 = ", d1 is d2)
```

```
d1 = {'one': 1, 'two': 2, 'three': 3}
type(d1) = <class 'dict'>
d2 = {'one': 1, 'two': 2, 'three': 3}
type(d2) = <class 'dict'>
d1 == d2 = True
d1 is d2 = False
```

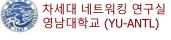


# 딕셔너리 (dict)의 생성 - (key, value), 튜플(튜플)

```
# dict - creations by list of tuple, tuple of tuple

d3 = dict([("one", 1), ("two", 2), ("three", 3)])
print("d3 = ", d3)
print("type(d3) = ", type(d3))
d4 = dict((("one", 1), ("two", 2), ("three", 3)))
print("d4 = ", d4)
print("type(d4) = ", type(d4))
```

```
d3 = {'one': 1, 'two': 2, 'three': 3}
type(d3) = <class 'dict'>
d4 = {'one': 1, 'two': 2, 'three': 3}
type(d4) = <class 'dict'>
```



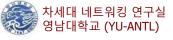
# 딕셔너리 (dict)의 생성 - zip()

```
# dict - creations by keys, values, zip()

d_keys = ["one", "two", "three"]
d_values = [1, 2, 3]

d5 = dict(zip(d_keys, d_values))
print("d5 = ", d5)
print("type(d5) = ", type(d5))
```

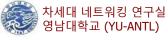
```
d5 = {'one': 1, 'two': 2, 'three': 3}
type(d5) = <class 'dict'>
```



# 딕셔너리 (dict) 기본 함수 - items(), keys(), values()

```
# dict - creations
a = {"one":1, "two":2, "three":3}
print("a = ", a)
a items = a.items()
a_keys = a.keys()
a values = a.values()
print("a.items() = ", a items)
print("a.keys() = ", a_keys)
print("a.values() = ", a values)
b = dict(zip(a keys, a values))
print("b = ", b)
print("a == b : ", a == b)
```

```
a = {'one': 1, 'two': 2, 'three': 3}
a.items() = dict_items([('one', 1), ('two', 2), ('three', 3)])
a.keys() = dict_keys(['one', 'two', 'three'])
a.values() = dict_values([1, 2, 3])
b = {'one': 1, 'two': 2, 'three': 3}
a == b : True
```



# 딕셔너리 (dict) 기본 함수 - in, not in, iter()

```
# dict - in, not in, iter()

a = {"one":1, "two":2, "three":3}
print("a = ", a)

print("'one' in a : ", 'one' in a)
print("'five' in a : ", 'five' in a)
print("'five' not in a : ", 'five' not in a)

print("\nListing items in a using iter():")
keys = list(iter(a))
for k in keys:
    print("a[{:5}] = {}".format(k, a[k]))
```

```
a = {'one': 1, 'two': 2, 'three': 3}
'one' in a : True
'five' in a : False
'five' not in a : True

Listing items in a using iter():
a[one ] = 1
a[two ] = 2
a[three] = 3
```

# 집합 (set), 동결집합(frozenset)

# 집합(set), 동결집합(frozenset)

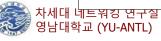
## class set([iterable]), class frozenset([iterable])

- set 자료형은 정렬되어 있지 않으며, 중복되지 않은 항목들로 만 구성된 데이터의 집합
- set 자료형의 항목은 add()를 사용하여 추가할 수 있고, remove()를 사용하여 삭제할 수 있음
- 동결집합 (frozenset) 자료형은 변경할 수 없음 (immutable)
- set/frozenset은 집합 관련 연산에 사용됨: membership, removal of duplications, intersection, union, difference
- set/frozen set 자료형은 정렬 기능이 제공되지 않으며, 시퀀스 기능 (indexing, slicing)도 제공되지 않음



# 모든 집합(set, frozenset)에서 가능한 연산

집합 S와 T의 연산	의미
len(S)	집합 S의 원소 개수
x in S	x ∈ S, 집합 S에 x가 있으면 True
x not in S	x ∉ S, 집합 S에 x가 없으면 True
S.isdisjoint(T)	S ∩ T = ∅, 집합 S와 집합 T의 교집합이 공집합이면 True
S.issubset(T) S <= T	S ⊂ T, 집합 S가 집합 T의 부분 집합이면 True
S < T	S ⊂ T and S ≠ T, 집합 S가 집합 T의 진부분집합이면 True
S.issuperset(T) S >= T	S ⊃ T, 집합 T가 집합 S의 부분 집합이면 True
S > T	S ⊃ T and S ≠ T, 집합 T가 집합 S의 진부분집합이면 True
S.union(T,) S   T	S ∪ T, 집합 S와 집합 T의 합집합을 계산하여 새로운 집합을 반환
S.intersection(T,) S&T&	S ∩ T, 집합 S와 집합 T의 교집합을 계산하여 새로운 집합을 반환
S.difference(T,) S – T	S – T, 집합 S와 집합 T의 차집합을 계산하여 새로운 집합을 반환
S.symmetircdifference(T) S ^ T	(S − T) ∪ (T − S), 두 집합에 모두 있지 않는 요소들의 새로운 집합을 반환
S.copy()	집합 S의 얕은 복사 (shallow copy)로 새로운 집합을 반환

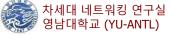


# set 자료형 객체 생성 - {}, set()

```
# Creations of set

S1 = {'a', 'b', 'c'}
print("S1 = ", S1)
S2 = {1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3}
print("S2 = ", S2) # set maintains non-overlapped items
S3 = set(range(5))
print("S3 = ", S3)
```

```
s1 = {'c', 'a', 'b'}
s2 = {1, 2, 3, 4}
s3 = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4}
```



# 집합 객체에 대한 in, not in, isdisjoint(), issubset(), issuperset()

```
# set - in, not in, isdisjoint(), issubset(), issuperset()

S1 = {'a', 'c', 'b', 'd', 'e'}
S2 = set("abc")
S3 = {'d', 'g', 'h'}
print("S1 = ", S1)
print("S2 = ", S2)
print("S3 = ", S3)
print("'c' in S1 = ", 'c' in S1)
print("'g' in S1 = ", 'g' in S1)
print("'a' not in S3 = ", 'a' not in S3)
print("S1.isdisjoint(S2) = ", S1.isdisjoint(S2))
print("S2.issubset(S1) = ", S2.issubset(S1))
print("S1.issuperset(S2) = ", S1.issuperset(S2))
```

```
S1 = {'b', 'c', 'a', 'e', 'd'}
S2 = {'c', 'b', 'a'}
S3 = {'d', 'g', 'h'}
'c' in S1 = True
'g' in S1 = False
'a' not in S3 = True
S1.isdisjoint(S2) = False
S2.issubset(S1) = True
S1.issuperset(S2) = True
```

# 집합 객체에 대한 union(), intersecton(), difference(), symmetric\_difference()

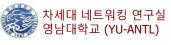
```
# set - union(), intersection(), difference(), symmetric difference()
S1 = \{'a', 'c', 'b', 'd', 'e'\}
S2 = set("abc")
S3 = \{'d', 'g', 'h'\}
print("S1.union(S3) = ", S1.union(S3))
print("S1.intersection(S2) = ", S1.intersection(S2))
print("S1.intersection(S3) = ", S1.intersection(S3))
print("S1.difference(S2) = ", S1.difference(S2))
print("S1.symmetric difference(S2) = ", S1.symmetric difference(S2))
print("S1.symmetric difference(S3) = ", S1.symmetric difference(S3))
S1.union(S3) = {'g', 'b', 'd', 'e', 'h', 'c', 'a'}
S1.intersection(S2) = {'b', 'c', 'a'}
S1.intersection(S3) = {'d'}
S1.difference(S2) = {'d', 'e'}
S1.symmetric difference(S2) = {'d', 'e'}
S1.symmetric difference(S3) = {'g', 'e', 'h', 'b', 'c', 'a'}
```



# set에서만 가능한 연산

# **♦** Operations only for set

집합 S와 T의 연산	의미
S.update(T,) S  = T	S = S ∪ T, 집합 S와 집합 T의 합집합을 계산하여 S를 갱신
S.intersection_update(T, ) S &= T &	S = S ∩ T, 집합 S와 집합 T의 교집합을 계산하여 S를 갱신
S.difference_update(T, ) S -= T	S = S – T, 집합 S와 집합 T의 차집합을 계산하여 S를 갱신
S.symmetric_difference_update(T)	$S = (S - T) \cup (T - S),$
S ^= T	두 집합에 모두 있지 않는 요소들의 새로운 집합을 계산하여 S를 갱신
S.add(elem)	집합 S에 원소 elem을 추가
S.remove(elem)	집합 S에 원소 elem이 있으면 삭제 원소가 없으면 KeyError 발생
S.discard(elem)	집합 S에 원소 elem이 있으면 삭제
S.pop()	집합 S에서 임의의 원소 하나를 삭제하고, 반환 공 집합이면 KeyError 발생
S.clear()	집합 S의 모든 원소를 삭제



# 집합의 update - |=, &=, add(), pop(), clear()

```
# set - |=, &=, add(), pop(), clear()
s1 = {1, 2, 3, 4}
s2 = {5, 6, 7, 8}
print('s1 : ', s1)
print('s2 : ', s2)

s1 |= s2
print("after s1 |= s2, s1 = ", s1)
s1 &= s2
print("after s1 &= s2, s1 = ", s1)
s1.add(1)
print("after s1.add(1), s1 = ", s1)
s1.pop()
print("after s1.pop(), s1 = ", s1)
s1.clear()
print("after s1.clear(), s1 = ", s1)
```

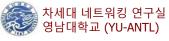
```
s1 : {1, 2, 3, 4}
s2 : {8, 5, 6, 7}
after s1 |= s2, s1 = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8}
after s1 &= s2, s1 = {8, 5, 6, 7}
after s1.add(1), s1 = {1, 5, 6, 7, 8}
after s1.pop(), s1 = {5, 6, 7, 8}
after s1.clear(), s1 = set()
```

# 집합에 대한 연산 - add(), remove(), discard(), pop(), clear()

```
# set - add(), pop(), remove(), discard(), clear()
s1 = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8}
print('s1 : ', s1)

s1.add(9)
print("after s1.add(1), s1 = ", s1)
s1.pop()
print("after s1.pop(), s1 = ", s1)
s1.remove(9)
print("after s1.remove(9), s1 = ", s1)
s1.discard(2)
print("after s1.discard(2), s1 = ", s1)
s1.clear()
print("after s1.clear(), s1 = ", s1)
```

```
s1 : {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8}
after s1.add(1), s1 = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9}
after s1.pop(), s1 = {2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9}
after s1.remove(9), s1 = {2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8}
after s1.discard(2), s1 = {3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8}
after s1.clear(), s1 = set()
```



# **Homework 4**

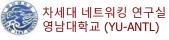
#### 4.1 리스트 응용

- ASCII 문자표에서 영문 대문자, 소문자, 숫자를 리스트 (list)로 구성하고 출력하는 파이썬 프로그램을 작성하라.
- (실행 예)

```
Upper case alphabets :
  ['A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G', 'H', 'I', 'J', 'K', 'L', 'M', 'N', 'O', 'P', 'Q', 'R', 'S', 'T', 'U', 'V', 'W', 'X', 'Y', 'Z']

Lower case alphabets :
  ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'g', 'h', 'i', 'j', 'k', 'l', 'm', 'n', 'o', 'p', 'q', 'r', 's', 't', 'u', 'v', 'w', 'x', 'y', 'z']

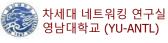
Digits :
  ['0', '1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9']
```



#### 4.2 튜플 응용 - date

- 튜플 (year, month, day)로 표현되는 날짜 (date)을 표준 입력장치로 부터 10개 입력하여 날짜 튜플 리스트 (list of date-tuples)에 포함시킨 후, 이 날짜들을 오름차순으로 정렬하는 파이썬 프로그램을 작성하라. 입력 날짜는 무작위로 설정할 것.
- (실행 예)

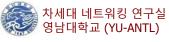
```
Input 10 dates in (year month day) format :
input year, month, day: 2021 3 20
L dates = [(2021, 3, 20)]
input year, month, day: 2020 12 25
L dates = [(2021, 3, 20), (2020, 12, 25)]
input year, month, day: 2021 1 1
L dates = [(2021, 3, 20), (2020, 12, 25), (2021, 1, 1)]
input year, month, day: 2021 12 31
L dates = [(2021, 3, 20), (2020, 12, 25), (2021, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31)]
input year, month, day : 1 1 1
L \text{ dates} = [(2021, 3, 20), (2020, 12, 25), (2021, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1)]
input year, month, day: 2020 1 1
L \text{ dates} = [(2021, 3, 20), (2020, 12, 25), (2021, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1, 1
20, 1, 1)]
input year, month, day: 2019 12 25
L \text{ dates} = [(2021, 3, 20), (2020, 12, 25), (2021, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1, 1), (1
20, 1, 1), (2019, 12, 25)]
input year, month, day: 2010 3 1
L dates = [(2021, 3, 20), (2020, 12, 25), (2021, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (20
20, 1, 1), (2019, 12, 25), (2010, 3, 1)]
input year, month, day : 2021 4 1
L \text{ dates} = [(2021, 3, 20), (2020, 12, 25), (2021, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31)
20, 1, 1), (2019, 12, 25), (2010, 3, 1), (2021, 4, 1)]
input year, month, day: 10 10 10
L \text{ dates} = [(2021, 3, 20), (2020, 12, 25), (2021, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31), (2021, 12, 31)
20, 1, 1), (2019, 12, 25), (2010, 3, 1), (2021, 4, 1), (10, 10, 10)]
After input of 10 dates :
L dates = [(2021, 3, 20), (2020, 12, 25), (2021, 1, 1), (2021, 12, 31), (1, 1, 1), (2
0\overline{20}, 1, 1), (2019, 12, 25), (2010, 3, 1), (2021, 4, 1), (10, 10, 10)]
After sorting, L dates = [(1, 1, 1), (10, 10, 10), (2010, 3, 1), (2019, 12, 25), (202)
0, 1, 1), (2020, 12, 25), (2021, 1, 1), (2021, 3, 20), (2021, 4, 1), (2021, 12, 31)]
```



#### 4.3 튜플 응용 - time

- 튜플 (hour, min, sec)로 표현되는 시간 (time)을 표준 입력 장치로 부터 10개 입력하여 시간 튜플 리스트 (list of time-tuples)에 포함시킨 후, 이 시간들을 오름 차순으로 정렬하는 파이썬 프로그램을 작성하라. 입력 시간은 무작위로 설정할 것.
- (실행 예)

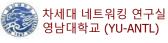
```
Input 10 times in (hour minute sec) format :
input hour minute second : 23 59 59
L times : [(23, 59, 59)]
input hour minute second : 12 0 0
L_times: [(23, 59, 59), (12, 0, 0)]
input hour minute second : 0 59 1
L times : [(23, 59, 59), (12, 0, 0), (0, 59, 1)]
input hour minute second : 9 0 0
L_times: [(23, 59, 59), (12, 0, 0), (0, 59, 1), (9, 0, 0)]
input hour minute second : 9 0 1
L times: [(23, 59, 59), (12, 0, 0), (0, 59, 1), (9, 0, 0), (9, 0, 1)]
input hour minute second: 8 59 59
L_times: [(23, 59, 59), (12, 0, 0), (0, 59, 1), (9, 0, 0), (9, 0, 1), (8, 59, 59)]
input hour minute second : 1 30 30
L_times: [(23, 59, 59), (12, 0, 0), (0, 59, 1), (9, 0, 0), (9, 0, 1), (8, 59, 59), (1, 30, 30)]
input hour minute second : 10 1 1
L_times: [(23, 59, 59), (12, 0, 0), (0, 59, 1), (9, 0, 0), (9, 0, 1), (8, 59, 59), (1, 30, 30), (10, 1, 1)]
input hour minute second : 1 0 0
L_times: [(23, 59, 59), (12, 0, 0), (0, 59, 1), (9, 0, 0), (9, 0, 1), (8, 59, 59), (1, 30, 30), (10, 1, 1), (1, 0, 0)]
input hour minute second : 13 45 30
L times: [(23, 59, 59), (12, 0, 0), (0, 59, 1), (9, 0, 0), (9, 0, 1), (8, 59, 59), (1, 30, 30), (10, 1, 1), (1, 0, 0), (13, 45, 30)]
After sorting, L_{\text{times}} = [(0, 59, 1), (1, 0, 0), (1, 30, 30), (8, 59, 59), (9, 0, 0), (9, 0, 1), (10, 1, 1), (12, 0, 0), (13, 45, 30), (23, 59, 59)]
```



#### 4.4 튜플 응용 - Student

● 튜플 (학생이름, 학번, 학과명, 평균성적)로 표현되는 학생 (Student)의 정보를 10개 준비하여 학생 튜플 리스트 (list of student-tuples)를 생성하라. 이 학생 튜플을 오름차순으로 정렬 (별도의 정렬 기준 설정 없이)하고, 결과를 출력하라. 다음으로 학생튜플을 학점을 기준으로 역순으로 정렬하여 출력하라. (실행 예)

```
students[ 0] : name(Kim, S.C.), st id(12001234), major(CE , GPA( 4.10))
students[ 1] : name(Choi, Y.B.), st id(119003234), major(EE , GPA( 3.78))
students[ 2] : name(Hong, C.H.), st id(21001547), major(ICE, GPA( 4.13))
students[3]: name(Yoon, J.H.), st_id(17002571), major(ME, GPA(3.55))
students[ 4] : name(Lee, S.H.), st id(20003257), major(ICE, GPA( 4.45))
students[ 5] : name(Kim, H.Y.), st id(19001234), major(CE , GPA( 4.17))
students[ 6] : name(Lee, J.K), st id(18003234), major(EE , GPA( 3.78))
students[ 7] : name(Park, S.Y.), st id(21001643), major(ICE, GPA( 4.13))
students[8]: name(Jang, S.H.), st id(19002567), major(ME, GPA(3.35))
students[ 9] : name(Yeo, C.S), st id(20005243), major(CE , GPA( 4.45))
After sorting in increasing order :
students[ 0] : name(Choi, Y.B.), st id(119003234), major(EE , GPA( 3.78))
students[ 1] : name(Hong, C.H.), st_id(21001547), major(ICE, GPA( 4.13))
students[ 2] : name(Jang, S.H.), st id(19002567), major(ME , GPA( 3.35))
students[3]: name(Kim, H.Y.), st id(19001234), major(CE, GPA(4.17))
students[4]: name(Kim, S.C.), st id(12001234), major(CE, GPA(4.10))
students[5]: name(Lee, J.K), st id(18003234), major(EE, GPA(3.78))
students[ 6] : name(Lee, S.H.), st id(20003257), major(ICE, GPA( 4.45))
students[ 7] : name(Park, S.Y.), st id(21001643), major(ICE, GPA( 4.13))
students[8]: name(Yeo, C.S), st id(20005243), major(CE, GPA(4.45))
students[ 9] : name(Yoon, J.H.), st id(17002571), major(ME , GPA( 3.55))
After sorting according to GPA in decreasing order :
students[ 0] : name(Lee, S.H.), st id(20003257), major(ICE, GPA( 4.45))
students[ 1] : name(Yeo, C.S), st id(20005243), major(CE , GPA( 4.45))
students[ 2] : name(Kim, H.Y.), st id(19001234), major(CE , GPA( 4.17))
students[ 3] : name(Hong, C.H.), st id(21001547), major(ICE, GPA( 4.13))
students[ 4] : name(Park, S.Y.), st_id(21001643), major(ICE, GPA( 4.13))
students[5]: name(Kim, S.C.), st id(12001234), major(CE, GPA(4.10))
students[6]: name(Choi, Y.B.), st id(119003234), major(EE , GPA( 3.78))
students[ 7] : name(Lee, J.K), st id(18003234), major(EE, GPA( 3.78))
students[ 8] : name(Yoon, J.H.), st id(17002571), major(ME , GPA( 3.55))
students[ 9] : name(Jang, S.H.), st id(19002567), major(ME , GPA( 3.35))
```



#### 4.5 집합과 딕셔너리를 사용한 정보 검색

- 총 10개의 국가에 대하여 문자열 (str) 자료형의 국가 이름과 수도 이름을 입력받고, 국가의 이름을 딕셔너리의 key로 사용하고, 그 국가의 수도의 이름 (문자열 자료형)을 value로 사용하는 딕셔너리 (dict\_country\_capital)를 구성하라.
- 입력장치로 부터 국가 이름을 입력받아 해당 국가의 수도 이름을 찾아내는 파이썬 프로그램을 작성하라.
- (실행 예)

```
Input nation and its capital (. to quit) : Korea Seoul
Input nation and its capital (. to quit) : Japan Tokyo
Input nation and its capital (. to quit) : China Beijing
Input nation and its capital (. to quit) : USA WashingtonDC
Input nation and its capital (. to quit) : UK London
Input nation and its capital (. to quit) : France Paris
Input nation and its capital (. to quit) : Italy Roma
Input nation and its capital (. to quit) : Germany Berlin
Input nation and its capital (. to quit) : Canada Ottawa
Input nation and its capital (. to quit) : Spain Madrid
dict nation capital : {'Korea': 'Seoul', 'Japan': 'Tokyo', 'China': 'Beijing', 'USA': 'W
ashingtonDC', 'UK': 'London', 'France': 'Paris', 'Italy': 'Roma', 'Germany': 'Berlin', 'C
anada': 'Ottawa', 'Spain': 'Madrid'}
Input nation to find its capital (. to quit) : Canada
The capital of Canada is Ottawa
Input nation to find its capital (. to guit) : Korea
The capital of Korea is Seoul
Input nation to find its capital (. to quit) : USA
The capital of USA is WashingtonDC
```

