

# Q:下列關於Python模組敘述何者正確?

- a) Python 模組儲存在副檔名.mod的檔案中
- b) Python 可由程式副檔名判斷內容是模組還是Script主流程
- c) Python內建的標準函式庫,透過模組管理各種不同的函式
- d) 將程式碼放在不同的模組中,可以讓程式碼架構更有條理



### Q:下列關於模組引用敘述何者錯誤?

- a) 使用import car 引入car模組後,可直接呼叫模組中的函式start()
- b) from car import start 這個語法表示從car模組中引入start函式, 此時主流程中可直接呼叫start()
- c) 模組名稱太長時,可以使用as替模組取一個較簡單的別名
- d) from car import \* 表示引入car模組中所有函式



# Q:下列關於套件(Package)敘述何者錯誤?

- a) 套件是模組概念的延伸,把各種相關模組彙整成一整組工具
- b) 套件提供不同的命名空間(namespace),可避免名稱衝突
- c) 套件所在資料夾中擁有 \_\_init\_\_.py 檔案
- d) \_\_init\_\_.py 檔案中可以撰寫套件初始化的程式碼
- e) include 語法用來引用套件, import 語法用來引用模組

### Q:下列程式碼片段,何者可計算my\_list中元素的總和?

#### import math

 $my_list = [.3, .3, .3, .1, .1]$ 

- a) math.floor(my\_list)
- b) math.ceil(my\_list)
- c) math.fsum(my\_list)
- d) math.factorial(my\_list)





# 練習:樂透開獎

- ◆ 隨機產生七個在1-49之間的號碼
- ◆ 從中取出一個特別號
- ◆ 由小到大列印大樂透號碼
- ◆ 列印特別號

```
Lotto.py-D:/Python/Solutions/Ch5/Lotto.py(3.8.1)

File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

import random

lottoNums = random.sample(range(1, 50),
specialNum = random.randint(1,50)
while(specialNum in lottoNums):
    specialNum = random.randint(1,50)

print('樂透號碼:', sorted(lottoNums))
print('特別號:', specialNum)
```

```
Python 3.8.1 Shell
                                             ×
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
>>>
= RESTART: D:/Python/Solutions/Ch5/Lotto.py
樂透號碼: [3, 17, 21, 28, 33, 44]
特別號: 7
= RESTART: D:/Python/Solutions/Ch5/Lotto.py
樂透號碼: [4, 22, 26, 27, 42, 47]
特別號: 23
>>>
= RESTART: D:/Python/Solutions/Ch5/Lotto.py
樂透號碼: [11, 26, 29, 34, 37, 39]
特別號: 2
>>>
                                         Ln: 13 Col: 4
```





# 練習:猜數字遊戲

- ◆ 隨機產生一個1-100之間的答案 answer
- ◆ 玩家猜一個數字 guess
  - ◆ 數字猜中了遊戲結束
  - ♦ guess > answer,顯示數字太大,下一次猜測上限為guess
  - ♦ guess < answer,顯示數字太小,下一次猜測下限為guess</p>
- ◆ 玩家有五次猜的機會,五次猜不中公布答案

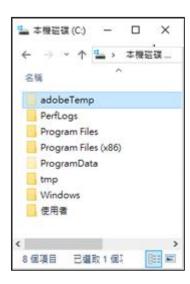
```
GuessGame.py - D:/Python/Solutions/Ch5/GuessGame.py (3.8.1)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
import random
start, end = 1, 100
answer = random.randint(start, end)
guess = int(input('猜一個%d-%d的整數:'%(start,end)))
count = 1
while count<5:
    if(guess==answer):
        print('猜對了!')
        break
    elif(guess>answer):
        end=guess
    else:
        start = guess
    count+=1
    guess = int(input('猜一個%d-%d的整數:'%(start,end)))
else:
    print("答案是:%d" %answer)
                                                        Ln: 20 Col: 0
```





# Q:下列哪個選項可建立C:\myFolder\test資料夾?

- a) os.chdir(r'C:\myFolder\test')
- b) os.makedir(r'C:\myFolder\test')
- c) print(os.listdir(r'C:\myFolder\test'))
- d) os.makedirs(r'C:\myFolder\test')



#### Q:下列程式碼片段,哪個選項可顯示兩個時間相隔秒數?

#### import datetime

start = datatime.date(2018, 1, 15) end = datatime.date(2018, 1, 20)

diff = end - start

- a) print(int(datetime.timedelta(diff)))
- b) print(diff.total\_seconds())
- c) print(diff/60)
- d) print(diff)







# 練習:日期倒數計算器

- ◆ 寫一個程式計算今天到今年重大活動日期還有幾天
  - ◆ 生日、開學、中秋、明星演唱會、聖誕節、學測等

```
CountDownDays.py - D:\Python\Solutions\Ch5\CountDownDays.py (3.8.1)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
from datetime import date
def daysBetween(date1, date2):
    diff = datel-date2
    return diff.days
today = date.today()
while(True):
    event = input('輸入事件(輸入q離開):')
    if(event='q'):
        print('程式結束')
        break
    dateStrs = input('輸入日期(yyyy-mm-dd):').split('-')
    eventDay = date(int(dateStrs[0]),int(dateStrs[1]), int(dateStrs[2]))
    if(eventDay>today):
        print("距離%s還有%d天" %(event, daysBetween(eventDay, today)))
    else:
        print("%s已經過了%d天" %(event, daysBetween(today, eventDay)))
                                                                       Ln: 19 Col: 0
```

