

Introduction to Programming Lesson 2

Outline

- How it works
- Interactive mode vs Scripting mode
- print() function
- #comments
- Interactive input/output
- if/elif/else
- while/for

Lesson Code

goo.gl/l3RFLb

Boolean Practice

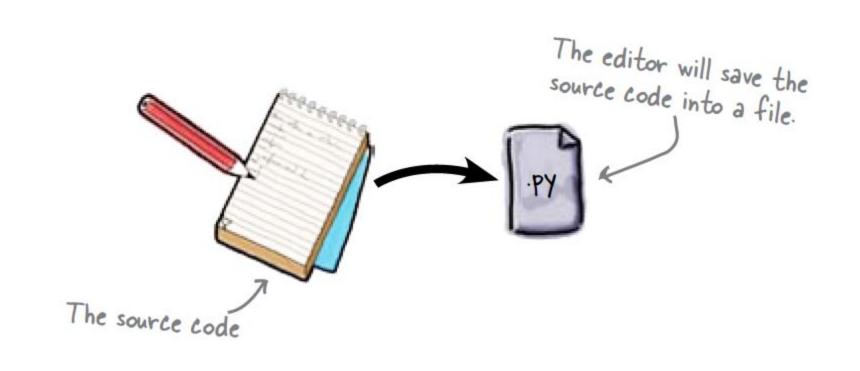
- 1. True and True
- False and True
- 3. 1 == 1 and 2 == 1
- 4. "test" == "test"
- 5. 1 == 1 or 2 != 1
- 6. True and 1 == 1
- 7. False and 0 != 0
- 8. True or 1 == 1
- 9. "test" == "testing"
- 10. 1 != 0 and 2 == 1

```
>>> True and True
True
>>> 1 == 1 and 2 == 2
True
```

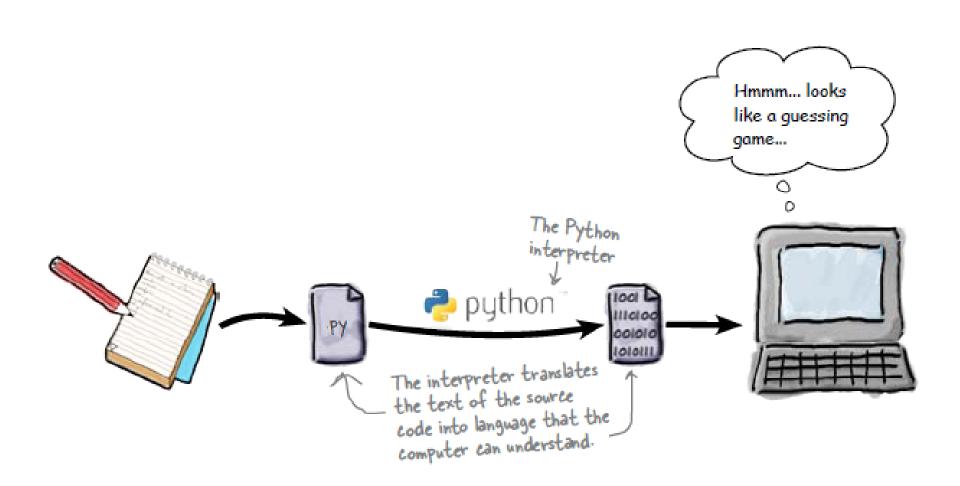
Boolean Practice

```
11. "test" != "testing"
12. "test" == 1
    not (True and False)
13.
    not (1 == 1 \text{ and } 0 != 1)
14.
15.
     not (10 == 1 \text{ or } 1000 == 1000)
16.
    not (1 != 10 or 3 == 4)
17.
     not ("testing" == "testing" and "Zed" == "Cool Guy")
     1 == 1 and not ("testing" == 1 or 1 == 0)
18.
    "chunky" == "bacon" and not (3 == 4 \text{ or } 3 == 3)
19.
20. 3 == 3 and not ("testing" == "testing" or "Python" == "Fun")
```

How it works



How it works



```
1 print("Hello World!")
2 print("Hello Again")
3 print("I am in a script")
4

Ln:3 Col:24 Sel:0|0 Dos\Windows UTF-8 w/o BOM INS
```

Script: A program stored in a file.

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

C:\Users\Sparta\Desktop\lesson2>python script_1.py

Hello World!

Hello Again!

I am in a script!

C:\Users\Sparta\Desktop\lesson2>

O:\Users\Sparta\Desktop\lesson2>
```

Interactive vs Scripting mode

Interactive vs Scripting mode

Interactive mode

```
Python 3.4.0 Shell

File Edit Shell Debug Options Windows Help

Python 3.4.0 (v3.4.0:041 tel)] on win32

Type "copyright", "credi

>>> miles = 26.2

>>> miles * 1.61

42.182

>>>
```

Interactive vs Scripting mode

Interactive mode

```
Python 3.4.0 Shell

File Edit Shell Debug Options Windows Help

Python 3.4.0 (v3.4.0:041 tel)] on win32

Type "copyright", "credi

>>> miles = 26.2

>>> miles * 1.61

42.182

>>>
```

Scripting mode

```
Python 3.4.0: script_1.py - C:\Users\Generosity\Desktop\script_1.py

File Edit Format Run Options Windows Help

print("Hello World!")

print("Hello Again")

print("I am in a script")
```

Exercise 1

- Ստեղծեք ex1.py
- Գրեք file-ի մեջ

```
x = 5
```

$$y = 6$$

$$z = x + y$$

- Run it
- Տպեք z-ի արժեքը

Exercise 1

- Umեηδեք ex1.py
- Գրեք file-ի մեջ

```
x = 5
y = 6
z = x + y
```

- Run it
- Տպեք z-ի արժեքը

```
x = 5
y = 6
z = x + y
print(z)

ex1.py
```



#



```
#
# x = 5
```



```
#
# x = 5
# z = x
```



```
#
# x = 5
# z = x
```

```
Shift

Backspace

Fage

Down

Fage

Down
```

```
# A comment, you can read later.
# Anything after the # is ignored by python.
print ("This is Sparta") # and the comment after is ignored
# comment out a piece of code:
# print("Don't run.")
print("Run")
```

Program-ի հոսքր

```
line1 = 'Hello Python developer...'
line2 = 'Welcome to the world of Python!'
print(line1)
print(line2)
```

hello.py

Program-ի հոսքը

hello.py

line1 = 'Hello Python developer...'

```
line1 = 'Hello Python developer...'
line2 = 'Welcome to the world of Python!'
print(line1)
print(line2)
```

Program-h hnupp line1 = 'Hello Python developer...'

line2 = 'Welcome to the world of Python!'

```
line1 = 'Hello Python developer...'
line2 = 'Welcome to the world of Python!'
print(line1)
print(line2)
```

Program-h hnupp line1 = 'Hello Python developer...' line2 = 'Welcome to the world of Python!' print(line1)

```
line1 = 'Hello Python developer...'
line2 = 'Welcome to the world of Python!'
print(line1)
print(line2)
hello.py
```

Program-ի հոսքր line1 = 'Hello Python developer...' line2 = 'Welcome to the world of Python!' print(line1) print(line2)

```
line1 = 'Hello Python developer...'
line2 = 'Welcome to the world of Python!'
print(line1)
print(line2)
```

Exercise 2: Type and run

- 1. Ստեղծեք ex2.py file
- 2. file-ի մեջ գրեք

```
print ("Is it greater?", 5 > - 2)
print ("Is it greater or equal?", 5 >= - 2)
print ("Is it less or equal?", 5 <= - 2)
ex2.py</pre>
```

```
>>> person = input('Enter your name: ')
Enter your name: Kiazh
```

```
>>> person = input('Enter your name: ')
Enter your name: Kiazh
>>> print('Hello', person)
Hello Kiazh
```

```
>>> person = input('Enter your name: ')
Enter your name: Kiazh
>>> print('Hello', person)
Hello Kiazh
>>> person
'Kiazh'
>>> type(person)
<class 'str'>
```

```
>>> person = input('Enter your name: ')
Enter your name: Kiazh
>>> print('Hello', person)
Hello Kiazh
>>> person
'Kiazh'
>>> type(person)
<class 'str'>
OPTIONAL
>>> person = input()
```

```
>>> person = input('Enter your name: ')
Enter your name: Kiazh
>>> print('Hello', person)
Hello Kiazh
>>> person
'Kiazh'
                                OPTIONAL
>>> type(person)
                           >>> person = input()
<class 'str'>
```

Միշտ string

14

Exercise 3

- 1. Ստեղծիր ex3.py file
- 2. file-ի մեջ գրի

```
name = input('Enter your first name: ')
text = 'Hello' + name
print(text)
print('Welcome to the world of Python!')
ex3.py
```

3. Run/Execute

```
input()-ը միշտ
վերադարձնում է
string.
Մեզ պետք է int, float
```

```
input()-ը միշտ
վերադարձնում է
string.
Մեզ պետք է int, float
Solution 1: Use type
conversion
```

```
input()-ը միշտ
վերադարձնում է
string.
Մեզ պետք է int, float
Solution 1: Use type
conversion
Solution 2: Use eval()
```

```
input()-ը միշտ
վերադարձնում է
string.
Մեզ պետք է int, float
Solution 1: Use type
```

Solution 2: Use eval()

conversion

```
>>> age = input('Enter
your age: ')
Enter your age: 18
>>> age
'18'
```

```
input()-ը միշտ
վերադարձնում է
string.
Մեզ պետք է int, float
Solution 1: Use type
conversion
Solution 2: Use eval()
```

```
>>> age = input('Enter
your age: ')
Enter your age: 18
>>> age
'18'
>>> int(age)
18
```

eval() function

```
input()-ը միշտ
վերադարձնում է
string.
```

Մեզ պետք է int, float Solution 1: Use type conversion

Solution 2: Use eval()

eval()

- 1. վեցնում է string as input
- 2. վերլուծում է որպես Python expression

```
>>> age = input('Enter
your age: ')
Enter your age: 18
>>> age
'18'
>>> int(age)
18
>>> eval('18')
18
>>> eval('age')
'18'
>>> eval('[2,3+5]')
[2, 8]
>>> eval('x')
Traceback (most recent
call last):
```

Type Conversion functions

int(), float(), str(),...

Type Conversion functions

```
int(), float(), str(),...
```

```
>>> type(32)
<class 'int'>
>>> int('Hello')
ValueError...
>>> int(3.99)
3
>>> int(-2.3) #chops of the fraction, no rounding
-2
```

Type Conversion functions

int(), float(), str(),...

```
>>> type(32)
                                                       >>> float(32)
<class 'int'>
                                                       32.0
>>> int('Hello')
                                                       >>> float(3.1415)
ValueError...
                                                       3.1415
>>> int(3.99)
                                                       >>> str(32)
3
                                                       '32'
>>> int(-2.3) #chops of the fraction, no rounding
                                                       >>> str(3.14)
-2
                                                       '3.14'
```

		Built-in Functions	s	
abs()	dict()	help()	min()	setattr()
all()	dir()	hex()	next()	slice()
any()	divmod()	id()	object()	sorted()
ascii()	enumerate()	input()	oct()	staticmethod()
bin()	eval()	int()	open()	str()
bool()	exec()	isinstance()	ord()	sum()
bytearray()	filter()	issubclass()	pow()	super()
bytes()	float()	iter()	print()	tuple()
callable()	format()	len()	property()	type()
chr()	frozenset()	list()	range()	vars()
classmethod()	getattr()	locals()	repr()	zip()
compile()	globals()	map()	reversed()	import()
complex()	hasattr()	max()	round()	
delattr()	hash()	memoryview()	set()	

Python interpreter has a number of functions and types built into it that are always available

>>>dir(__builtins___)

Exercise 4A

Գրեք ծրագիր որը վերցնում է user-ից թիվ և վերադարձնում այդ թվի կրկնապատիկը

```
x = input('Enter number:')
y = 2*int(x)
print(y)
ex4.py
```

Exercise 4B

Գրեք ծրագիր որը

- Հարցնում է user-ի տարիքը
- Հետո տպում է +1 ավելացնելով

>>>

Enter your age: 17

You will be 18 next year!

Exercise 4B

Գրեք ծրագիր որը

- Հարցնում է user-ի տարիքը
- Հետո տպում է +1 ավելացնելով

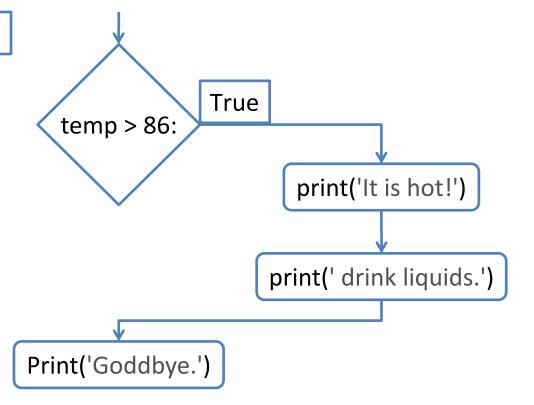
```
>>>
Enter your age: 17
You will be 18 next year!
```

```
age = input('Enter your age: ')
age = int(age)
next = age + 1
line ='You will be ' + str(next) + ' next year!'
print(line)
ex4.py
```

```
if temp > 86:
    print('It is hot!')
    print(' drink liquids.')
print('Goodbye.')
```

```
if temp > 86:
    print('It is hot!')
    print(' drink liquids.')
print('Goodbye.')
```

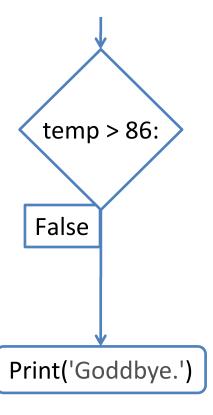
The value of temp is 90.



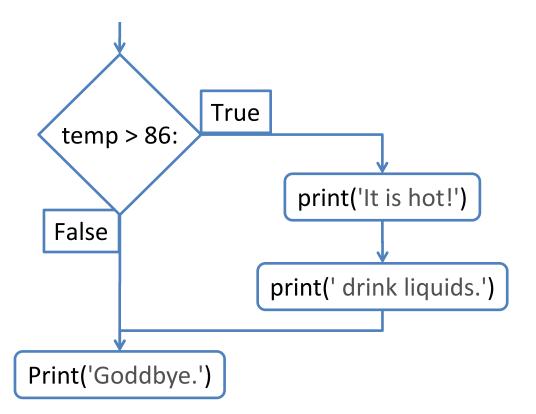
```
if temp > 86:
    print('It is hot!')
    print(' drink liquids.')
print('Goodbye.')
```

```
if temp > 86:
    print('It is hot!')
    print(' drink liquids.')
print('Goodbye.')
```

The value of temp is 50.

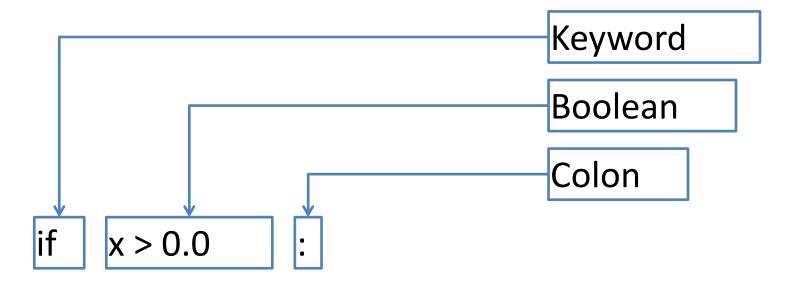


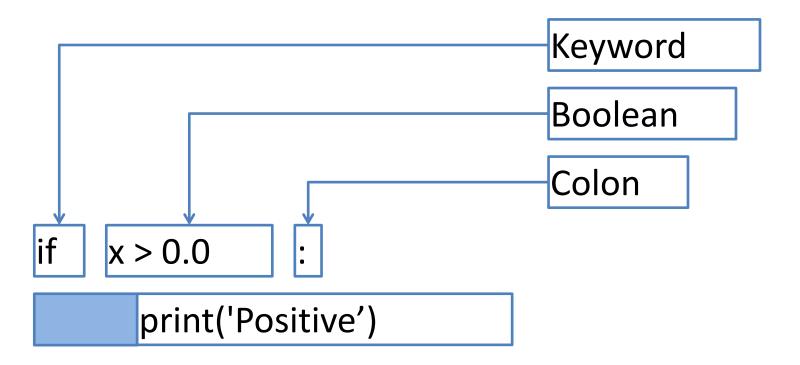
```
if temp > 86:
    print('It is hot!')
    print(' drink liquids.')
print('Goodbye.')
```

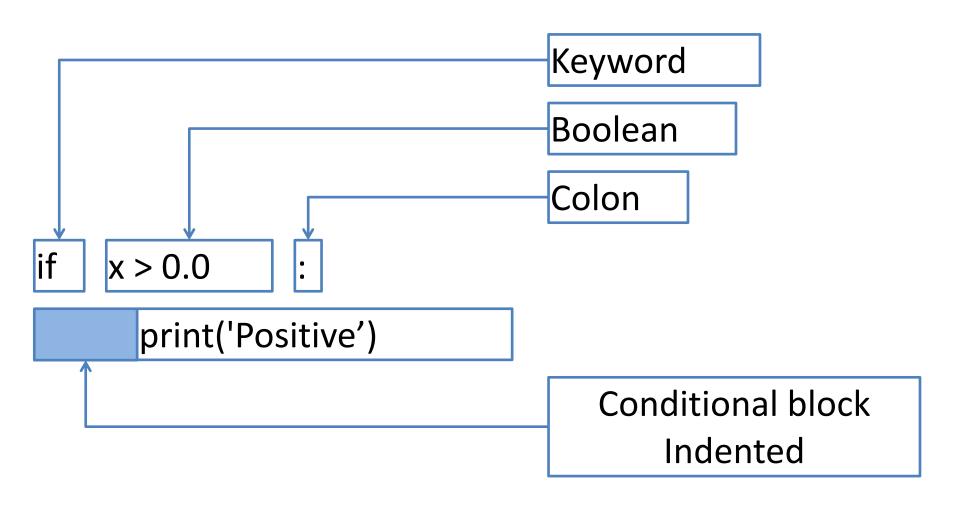










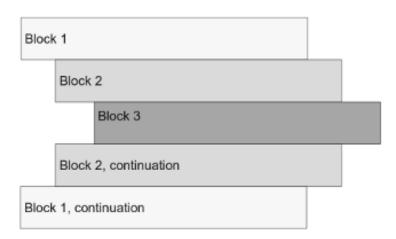


```
>>> age = 25
>>> if age > 20:
        print('You are too old!')
        print('Why are you here?')
>>> age = 25
>>> if age > 20:
    DDDDprint('You are too old!')
    DDDDprint('Why are you here?')
           4 hww
      space (պրաբել)
```

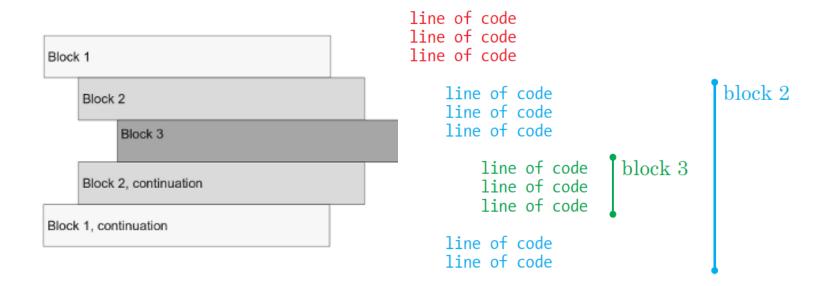
```
>>> age = 25
>>> if age > 20:
        print('You are too old!')
        print('Why are you here?')
                                            Միշտ :
>>> age = 25
>>> if age > 20:
    DDDDprint('You are too old!')
    DDDDprint('Why are you here?')
           4 hww
      space (պրաբել)
```

```
>>> age = 25
>>> if age > 20:
        print('You are too old!')
        print('Why are you here?')
                                            Միշտ :
>>> age = 25
>>> if age > 20:
    DDDDprint('You are too old!')
    DDDDprint('Why are you here?')
           4 huun
      space (պրաբել)
```

Blocks via Indentation



Blocks via Indentation



```
x = 34 - 23  # A comment.
y = "Hello"
z = 3.45
if z == 3.45 or y == "Hello":
    x = x + 1
    y = y + " World"
print(x)
print(y)
```

Exercise 5

Enter your age: 22

Armen, you can vote!

Գրեք ծրագիր որը

- Հարցնում է user-ի տարիքը
- Եթե (IF) տարիքը 20-ից > է print("You can vote")

Exercise 5

Enter your age: 22 Armen, you can vote!

Գրեք ծրագիր որը

- Հարցնում է user-ի տարիքը
- Եթե (IF) տարիքը 20-ից > է print("You can vote")

```
name = input('Enter your name: ')
age = input('Enter your age: ')
if int(age)>20:
    print('you can vote')

ex4.py
```

Indentation is critical

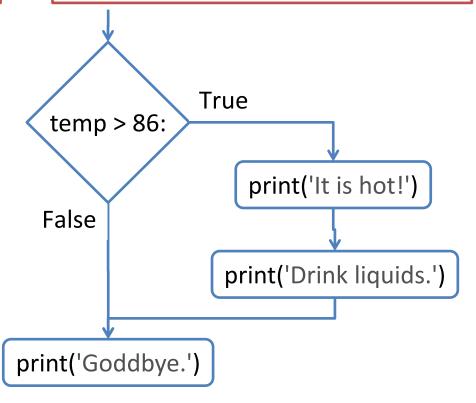
```
if temp > 86:
    print('It is hot!')
    print('Drink liquids.')
    print('Goodbye.')
```

```
if temp > 86:
    print('It is hot!')
    print('Drink liquids.')
print('Goodbye.')
```

Indentation is critical

```
if temp > 86:
    print('It is hot!')
    print('Drink liquids.')
    print('Goodbye.')
```

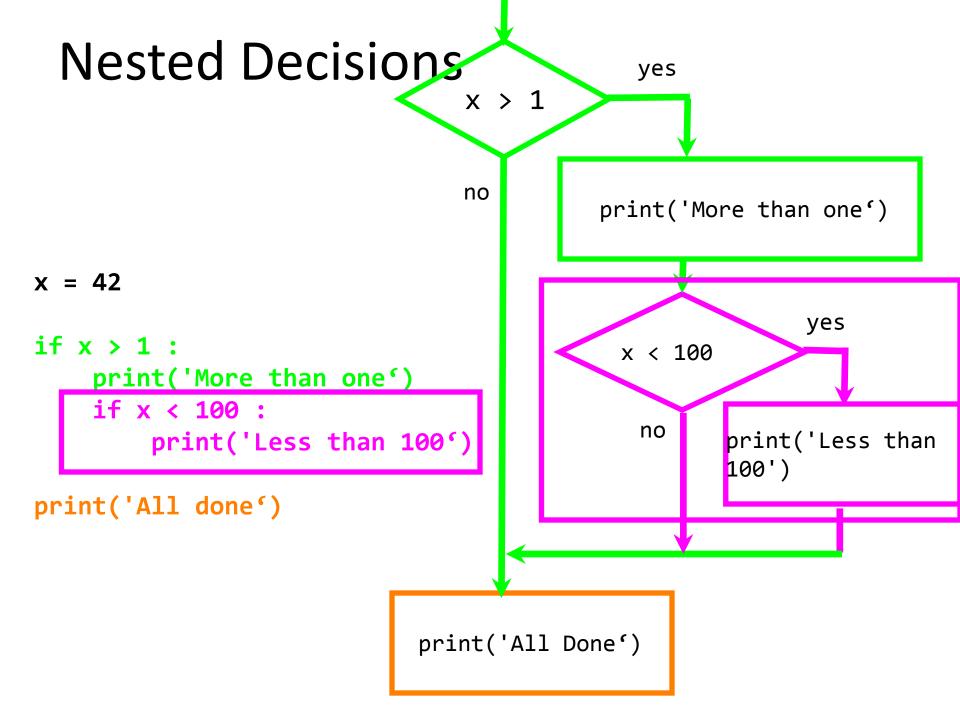
```
if temp > 86:
    print('It is hot!')
    print('Drink liquids.')
print('Goodbye.')
```

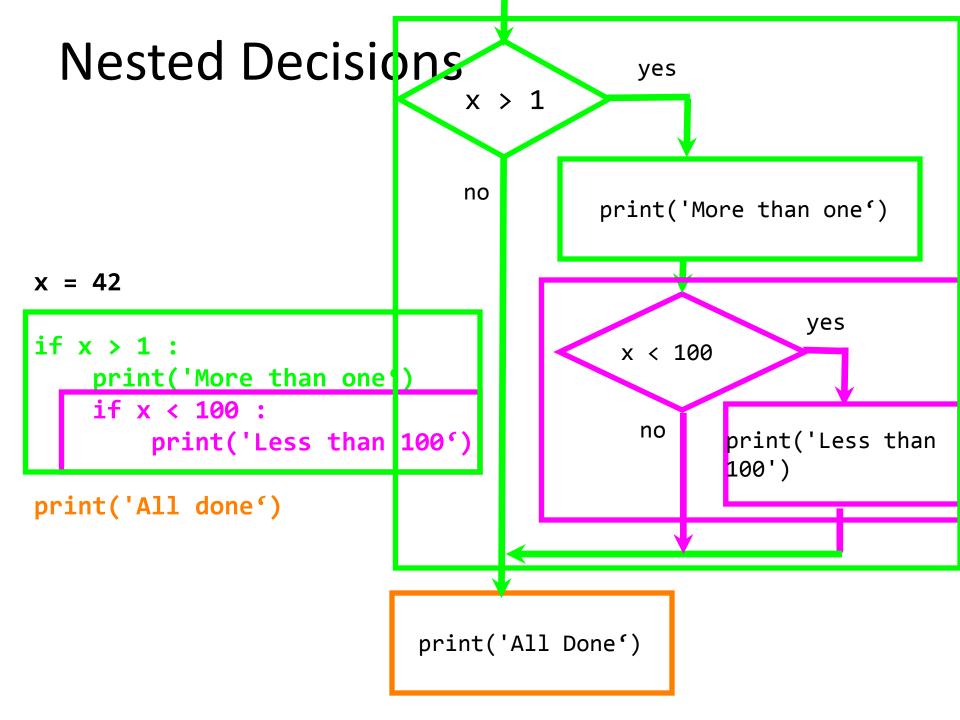


Indentation is critical

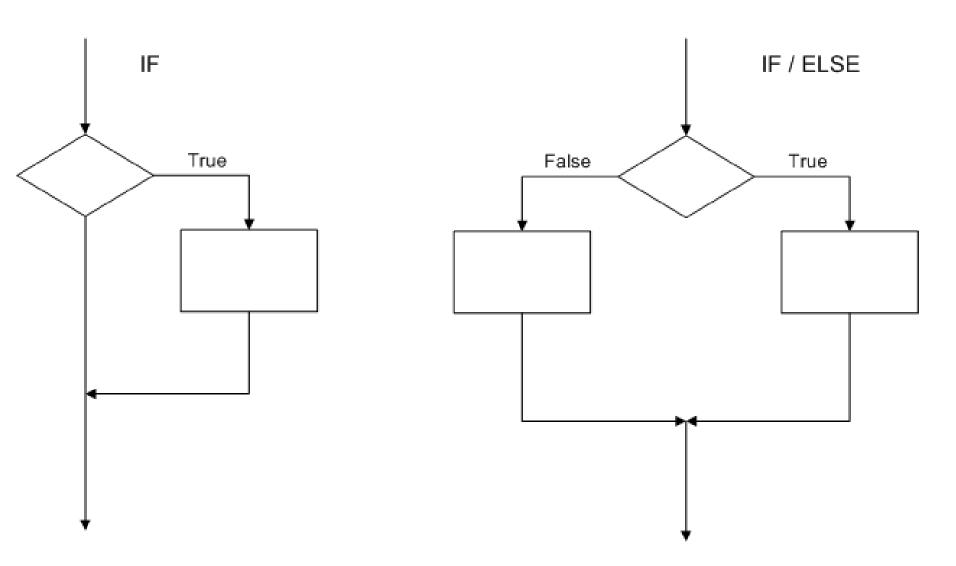
```
if temp > 86:
                                         if temp > 86:
      print('It is hot!')
                                              print('It is hot!')
      print('Drink liquids.')
                                              print('Drink liquids.')
      print('Goodbye.')
                                         print('Goodbye.')
                                                    True
             True
temp > 86:
                                        temp > 86:
                 print('It is hot!')
                                                         print('It is hot!')
                                       False
False
               print('Drink liquids.')
                                                       print('Drink liquids.')
                print('Goddbye.')
                                     print('Goddbye.')
                                                                      27
```

Nested Decisions yes no print('More than one') x = 42yes if x > 1: x < 100print('More than one') if x < 100: no print('Less than 100') print('Less than 100') print('All done') print('All Done')





if and if/else diagrams



if/else statements

```
x = 4
if x > 2:
    print('Bigger')
                                   X = 4
else:
    print('Smaller')
                             no
                                             yes
print('All done')
                                  x > 2
                  print('Smaller')
                                       print('Bigger')
                            print('All Done')
```

if <condition>: <indented code block 1> else: <indented code block 2> <non-indented statement>

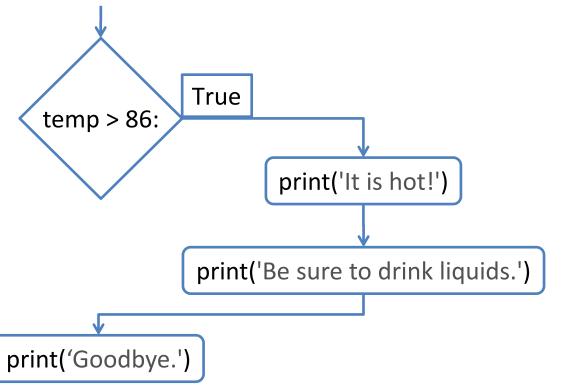
```
if temp > 86:
    print('It is hot!')
    print('Be sure to drink liquids.')
else:
    print('It is not hot.')
    print('Bring a jacket.')
print('Goodbye.')
```

if/else

```
if <condition>:
      <indented code block 1>
else:
      <indented code block 2>
<non-indented statement>
```

```
if temp > 86:
    print('It is hot!')
    print('Be sure to drink liquids.')
else:
    print('It is not hot.')
    print('Bring a jacket.')
print('Goodbye.')
```

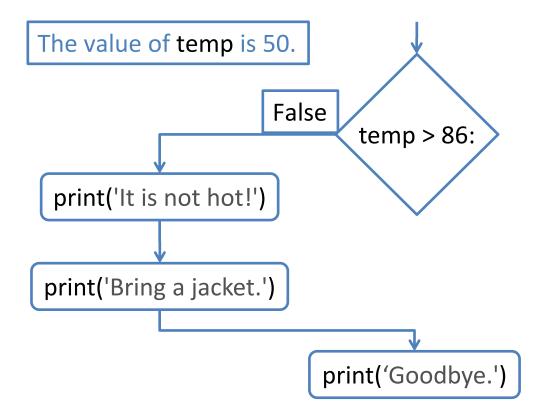
The value of temp is 90.



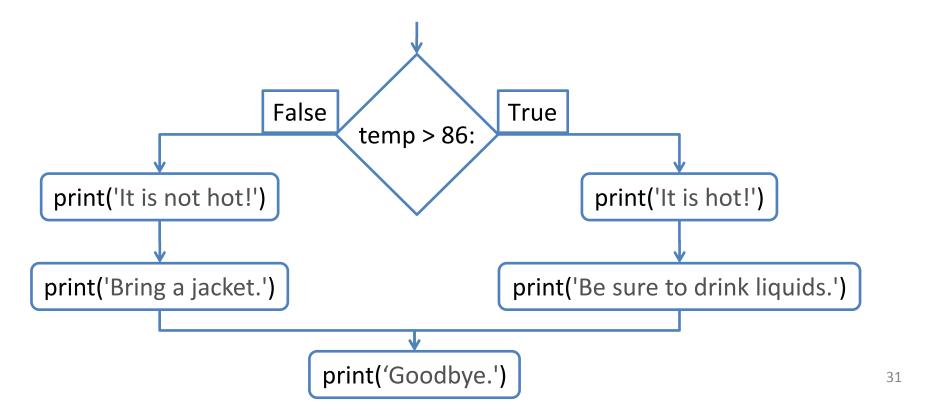
if <condition>: <indented code block 1> else: <indented code block 2> <non-indented statement>

```
if temp > 86:
    print('It is hot!')
    print('Be sure to drink liquids.')
else:
    print('It is not hot.')
    print('Bring a jacket.')
print('Goodbye.')
```

```
if temp > 86:
    print('It is hot!')
    print('Be sure to drink liquids.')
else:
    print('It is not hot.')
    print('Bring a jacket.')
print('Goodbye.')
```



```
if temp > 86:
    print('It is hot!')
    print('Be sure to drink liquids.')
else:
    print('It is not hot.')
    print('Bring a jacket.')
print('Goodbye.')
```



Exercise 5/Cont

Գրեք ծրագիր որը

Enter your age: 22 you can vote!

- Հարցնում է user-ի տարիքը
- Եթե (IF) տարիքը 20-ից > է և տպում "You can vote"
- Հակառակ դեպքում (Else) տպում "You can't vote!"

Enter your age: 18

you can't vote!

Exercise 5/Cont

Գրեք ծրագիր որը

- Հարցնում է user-ի տարիքը
- Եթե (IF) տարիքը 20-ից > է և տպում "You can vote"
- Հակառակ դեպքում (Else) տպում "You can't vote!"

```
age = int(input('Enter your age: '))
if age>20:
    print('you can vote')
else:
    print('you can\'t vote')
ex5c.py
```

Enter your age: 18 you can't vote!

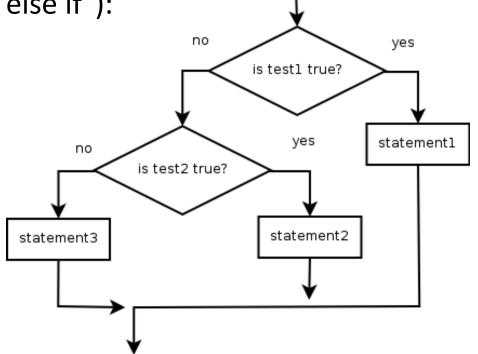
Enter your age: 22

you can vote!

elif (else if)

Multiple conditions with elif ("else if"):

if condition:
 statements
elif condition:
 statements
else:
 statements



elif (else if)

```
yes
                          x < 2
                                      print('Small')
if x < 2:
    print('Small')
                          no
elif x < 10 :
                                  yes
    print('Medium')
                         x<10
                                      print('Medium')
else:
                          no
    print('LARGE')
print('All done')
                      print('LARGE')
                      print('All Done')
```

```
elif (else if)
                          x = 0
                                 yes
x = 0
                                      print
                          x < 2
if x < 2:
                                      ('Small')
    print('Small')
                          no
elif x < 10:
                                  yes
    print('Medium')
                                      print
                          x<10
                                      ('Medium')
else:
                         no
    print('LARGE')
print('All done')
                      print('LARGE')
                      print('All Done')
```

```
elif (else if)
                          x = 5
x = 5
                                 yes
                                      print
                          x < 2
if x < 2:
                                      ('Small')
     print('Small')
                          no
elif x < 10:
                                  yes
     print('Medium'
                                      print
                          x<10
                                      ('Medium')
else:
                         no
     print('LARGE')
print 'All done'
                       print('LARGE')
                      print('All Done')
```

elif (else if) x = 20yes x = 20print x < 2if x < 2: ('Small') print('Small') no elif x < 10 : yes print('Medium') print x<10 ('Medium') else: no print('LARGE') print('All done') print('LARGE') print('All Done')

Exercise 6

Գրեք ծրագիր որը

- Հարցնում է user-ից թիվ (number)
- Եթե number > 0 տպի "positive"
- Եթե number < 0 տպի "negative"
- Հակառակ դեպքում տպի "zero"

>>>
Enter number: 5
positive
>>>
Enter number: -50
negative
>>>
Enter number: 0
zero

Exercise 6

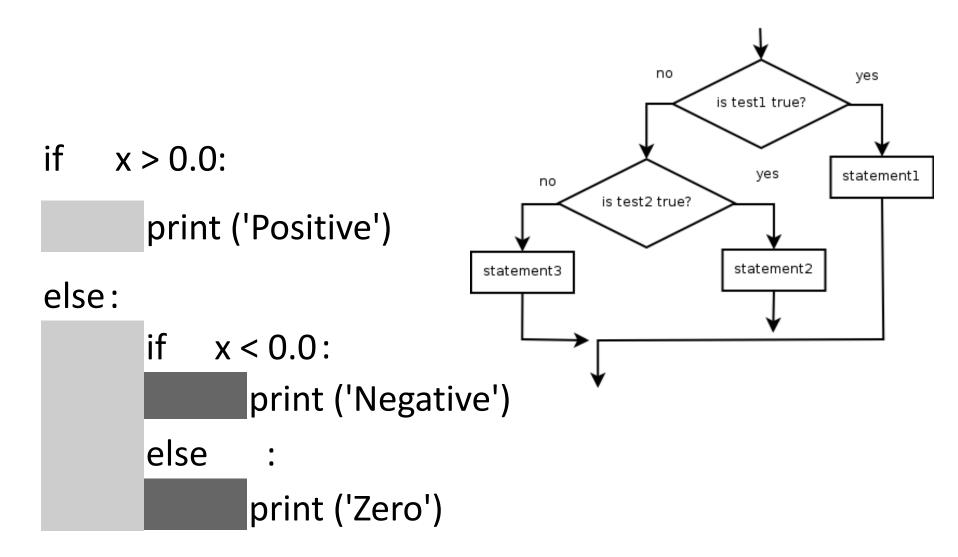
Գրեք ծրագիր որը

- Հարցնում է user-ից թիվ (number)
- Եթե number > 0 տպի "positive"
- Եթե number < 0 տպի "negative"
- Հակառակ դեպքում տպի "zero"

```
n = input("Enter number: ")
number = float(n)
if number > 0:
    print("positive")
elif number < 0:
    print("negative")
else:
    print("zero")</pre>
```

```
>>>
Enter number: 5
positive
>>>
Enter number: -50
negative
>>>
Enter number: 0
zero
```

Nested indentation



Exercise 7

Փոխեք ex6.py այնպես որ

- օգտագործեք nested indentation
- և միայն if/else

```
n = input("Enter number: ")
number = float(n)
if number > 0:
    print("positive")
elif number < 0:
    print("negative")
else:
    print("zero")</pre>
```

Exercise 7

Փոխեք ex6.py այնպես որ

- օգտագործեք nested indentation
- և միայն if/else

```
n = input("Enter number: ")
number = float(n)
if number > 0:
    print("positive")
elif number < 0:
    print("negative")
else:
    print("zero")</pre>
```

```
n = input("Enter number: ")
number = float(n)
if number > 0:
    print("positive")
else:
    if number < 0:
        print("negative")
    else:
        print("zero")</pre>
```

Տիկլեր ։ Loops։ for and while

Տիկլեր ։ Loops։ for and while

```
>>> print("hello")
hello
```

Ցիկլեր ։ Loops։ for and while

```
>>> print("hello")
hello
```

Ցիկլեր ։ Loops։ for and while

```
>>> print("hello")
hello
```

```
# WHILE

x = 0

while x < 5:

print('hello')

x = x + 1
```

- Եթե հաջորդականությունը(sequence) string է => item-ները տառեր են
- Եթե sequence-ը list է => item-ները list-ի անդամներն են

```
name = 'A p p l e'
```

```
>>> name = 'Apple'
>>> for char in name:
    print(char)
```

- Եթե հաջորդականությունը(sequence) string է => item-ները տառեր են
- Եթե sequence-ը list է => item-ները list-ի անդամներն են

```
>>> name = 'Apple'
>>> for char in name:
    print(char)
```

- Եթե հաջորդականությունը(sequence) string է => item-ները տառեր են
- Եթե sequence-ը list է => item-ները list-ի անդամներն են

```
name = 'A p p l e'
```

```
>>> name = 'Apple'
>>> for char in name:
    print(char)
A
```

- Եթե հաջորդականությունը(sequence) string է => item-ները տառեր են
- Եթե sequence-ը list է => item-ները list-ի անդամներն են

```
>>> name = 'Apple'
>>> for char in name:
    print(char)
A
```

- Եթե հաջորդականությունը(sequence) string է => item-ները տառեր են
- Եթե sequence-ը list է => item-ները list-ի անդամներն են

```
name = ' A p p l e '
```

```
>>> name = 'Apple'
>>> for char in name:
    print(char)

A
p
```

- Եթե հաջորդականությունը(sequence) string է => item-ները տառեր են
- Եթե sequence-ը list է => item-ները list-ի անդամներն են

```
name = ' A p p l e '

char = 'p'
```

```
>>> name = 'Apple'
>>> for char in name:
        print(char)

A
p
```

- Եթե հաջորդականությունը(sequence) string է => item-ները տառեր են
- Եթե sequence-ը list է => item-ները list-ի անդամներն են

```
name = ' A p p l e '
```

```
>>> name = 'Apple'
>>> for char in name:
        print(char)

A
p
p
```

- Եթե հաջորդականությունը(sequence) string է => item-ները տառեր են
- Եթե sequence-ը list է => item-ները list-ի անդամներն են

```
>>> name = 'Apple'
>>> for char in name:
        print(char)

A
p
p
```

- Եթե հաջորդականությունը(sequence) string է => item-ները տառեր են
- Եթե sequence-ը list է => item-ները list-ի անդամներն են

```
name = ' A p p l e '
```

- Եթե հաջորդականությունը(sequence) string է => item-ները տառեր են
- Եթե sequence-ը list է => item-ները list-ի անդամներն են

```
>>> name = 'Apple'
>>> for char in name:
        print(char)
A
p
p
1
```

- Եթե հաջորդականությունը(sequence) string է => item-ները տառեր են
- Եթե sequence-ը list է => item-ները list-ի անդամներն են

```
name = ' A p p l e '
```



```
for word in ['stop', 'desktop', 'post', 'top']:
    if 'top' in word:
       print(word)
print('Done.')
```



```
for word in ['stop', 'desktop', 'post', 'top']:
    if 'top' in word:
       print(word)
print('Done.')
```

```
word = 'stop'
```

>>>

```
for word in ['stop', 'desktop', 'post', 'top']:
    if 'top' in word:
       print(word)
print('Done.')
```

>>> stop

```
for word in ['stop', 'desktop', 'post', 'top']:
    if 'top' in word:
       print(word)
print('Done.')
```

```
word = 'desktop'
```

>>> stop

```
for word in ['stop', 'desktop', 'post', 'top']:
    if 'top' in word:
       print(word)
print('Done.')
```

```
>>>
stop
desktop
```

```
for word in ['stop', 'desktop', 'post', 'top']:
    if 'top' in word:
       print(word)
print('Done.')
```

```
word = 'post'
```

>>> stop desktop

```
for word in ['stop', 'desktop', 'post', 'top']:
    if 'top' in word:
       print(word)
print('Done.')
```

word = 'post'

>>> stop desktop

```
for word in ['stop', 'desktop', 'post', 'top']:
    if 'top' in word:
        print(word)
print('Done.')
```

>>> stop desktop

word =

'top'

```
for word in ['stop', 'desktop', 'post', 'top']:
    if 'top' in word:
       print(word)
print('Done.')
```

```
>>>
stop
desktop
top
```

```
for word in ['stop', 'desktop', 'post', 'top']:
    if 'top' in word:
       print(word)
print('Done.')
```

```
>>>
stop
desktop
top
Done.
```

Function range()

- is used to iterate over a sequence of numbers in a specified range

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 - To iterate(կրկնել) over the n numbers 0, 1, 2, ..., n-1 for i in range(n):

- is used to iterate over a sequence of numbers in a specified range
 - To iterate(կրկնել) over the n numbers 0, 1, 2, ..., n-1 for i in range(n):

```
>>> for i in range(4):
    print(i)

0
1
2
3
```

Function range()

- is used to iterate over a sequence of numbers in a specified range
 - To iterate(կրկնել) over the n numbers 0, 1, 2, ..., n-1 for i in range(n):

```
>>> for i in range(1):
print(i)
```

0

>>>

- is used to iterate over a sequence of numbers in a specified range
 - To iterate(կրկնել) over the n numbers 0, 1, 2, ..., n-1 for i in range(n):

```
>>> for i in range(0): print(i)
```

- is used to iterate over a sequence of numbers in a specified range
 - To iterate(կրկնել) over the n numbers 0, 1, 2, ..., n-1 for i in range(n):

- is used to iterate over a sequence of numbers in a specified range
 - To iterate(կրկնել) over the n numbers 0, 1, 2, ..., n-1 for i in range(n):
 - To iterate over the n numbers i, i+1, i+2, ..., n-1 for i in range(i, n):

- is used to iterate over a sequence of numbers in a specified range
 - To iterate(կրկնել) over the n numbers 0, 1, 2, ..., n-1 for i in range(n):
 - To iterate over the n numbers i, i+1, i+2, ..., n-1 for i in range(i, n):

```
>>> for i in range(2, 6):
    print(i)

2
3
4
5
```

- is used to iterate over a sequence of numbers in a specified range
 - To iterate(կրկնել) over the n numbers 0, 1, 2, ..., n-1 for i in range(n):
 - To iterate over the n numbers i, i+1, i+2, ..., n-1 for i in range(i, n):

```
>>> for i in range(2, 3):
    print(i)

2
>>>
```

Function range()

- is used to iterate over a sequence of numbers in a specified range
 - To iterate(կրկնել) over the n numbers 0, 1, 2, ..., n-1 for i in range(n):
 - To iterate over the n numbers i, i+1, i+2, ..., n-1 for i in range(i, n):

```
>>> for i in range(2, 2): print(i)
```

>>>

- is used to iterate over a sequence of numbers in a specified range
 - To iterate(կրկնել) over the n numbers 0, 1, 2, ..., n-1 for i in range(n):
 - To iterate over the n numbers i, i+1, i+2, ..., n-1 for i in range(i, n):

- is used to iterate over a sequence of numbers in a specified range
 - To iterate(կրկնել) over the n numbers 0, 1, 2, ..., n-1 for i in range(n):
 - To iterate over the n numbers i, i+1, i+2, ..., n-1 for i in range(i, n):
 - To iterate over the n numbers i, i+c, i+2c, i+3c, ..., n-1 for i in range(i, n, c):

Function range()

- is used to iterate over a sequence of numbers in a specified range
 - To iterate(կրկնել) over the n numbers 0, 1, 2, ..., n-1 for i in range(n):
 - To iterate over the n numbers i, i+1, i+2, ..., n-1 for i in range(i, n):
 - To iterate over the n numbers i, if for i in range(i, n, c):

```
>>> for i in range(2, 16, 4): print(i)
```

Function range()

- is used to iterate over a sequence of numbers in a specified range
 - To iterate(կրկնել) over the n numbers 0, 1, 2, ..., n-1 for i in range(n):
 - To iterate over the n numbers i, i+1, i+2, ..., n-1 for i in range(i, n):
 - To iterate over the n numbers i, if for i in range(i, n, c):

```
>>> for i in range(0, 16, 4): print(i)
```

Function range()

- is used to iterate over a sequence of numbers in a specified range
 - To iterate(կրկնել) over the n numbers 0, 1, 2, ..., n-1 for i in range(n):
 - To iterate over the n numbers i, i+1, i+2, ..., n-1 for i in range(i, n):
 - To iterate over the n numbers i, if for i in range(i, n, c):

```
>>> for i in range(2, 16, 10): print(i)
```

Function range()

- is used to iterate over a sequence of numbers in a specified range
 - To iterate(կրկնել) over the n numbers 0, 1, 2, ..., n-1 for i in range(n):
 - To iterate over the n numbers i, i+1, i+2, ..., n-1 for i in range(i, n):
 - To iterate over the n numbers i, if for i in range(i, n, c):

```
range(start, stop, step)
```

```
>>> for i in range(2, 16, 10): print(i)
```

Exercise 7

Գրեք for loop-եր որոնք կտպեն հետևյալ sequence-ները։

- a) 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
- b) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
- c) 0, 2, 4, 6, 8
- d) 1, 3, 5, 7, 9
- e) 20, 30, 40, 50, 60

Exercise 7

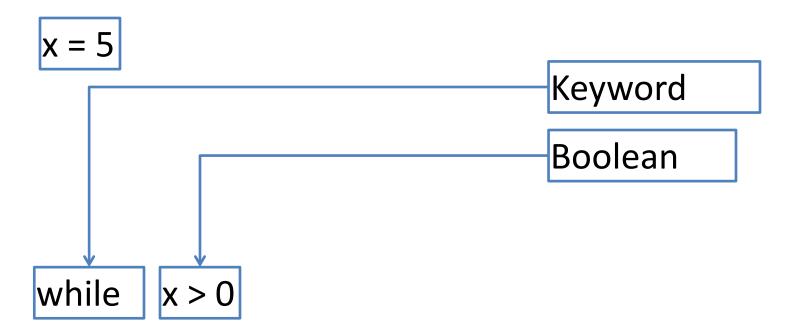
Գրեք for loop-եր որոնք կտպեն հետևյալ sequence-ները։

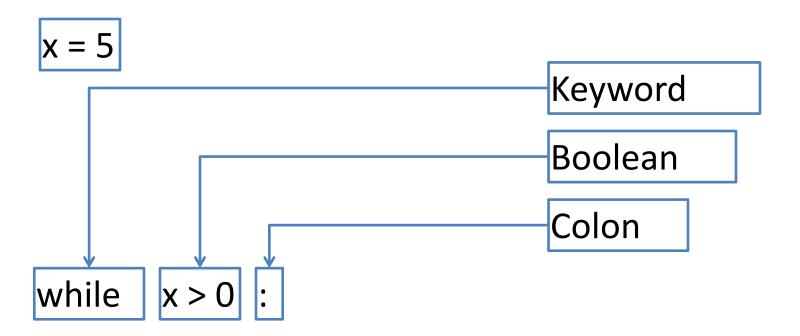
```
a) 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
b) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
c) 0, 2, 4, 6, 8
d) 1, 3, 5, 7, 9
```

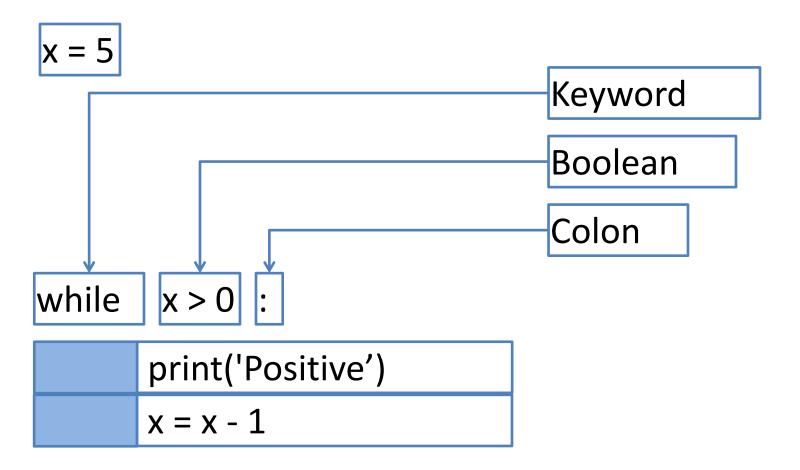
e) 20, 30, 40, 50, 60

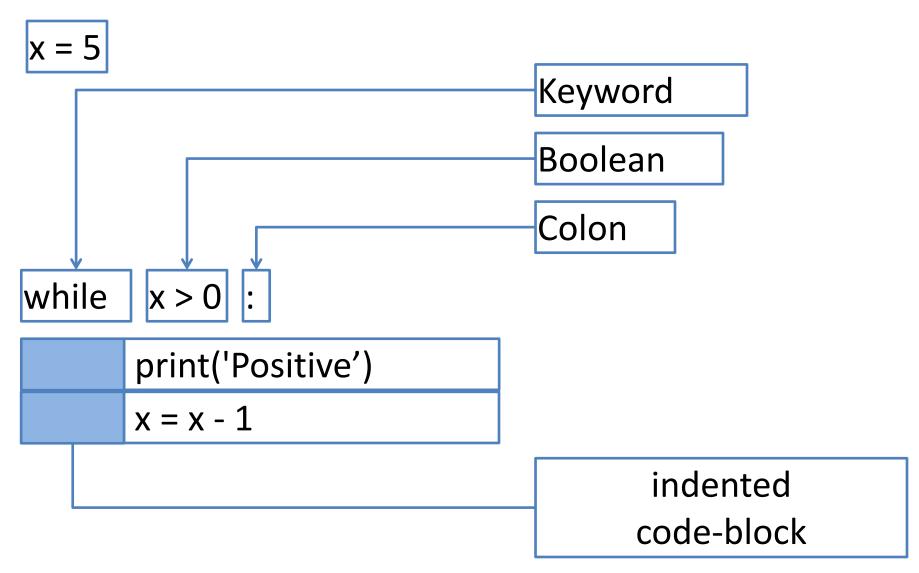
```
for i in range(11):
      print(i)
for i in range(1,10):
      print(i)
for i in range(0,9,2):
      print(i)
for i in range(1,10,2):
      print(i)
for i in range(20,61,10):
      print(i)
```

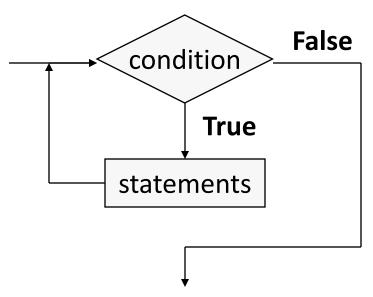




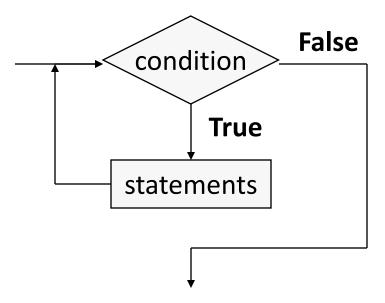






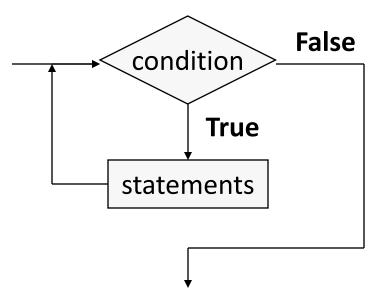


```
while <condition>:
     <indented code-block >
```



```
while <condition>:
     <indented code-block >
```

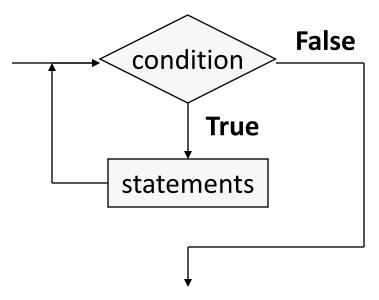
```
count=0
while count<=10:
    print (count)
    count=count+1</pre>
```



```
while <condition>:
     <indented code-block >
```

```
count=0
while count<=10:
    print (count)
    count=count+1</pre>
```

```
x='Python'
while x:
    print(x)
    x=x[1:]
```



```
while <condition>:
     <indented code-block >
```

```
count=0
while count<=10:
    print (count)
    count=count+1</pre>
```

```
x='Python'
while x:
    print(x)
    x=x[1:]
```

```
while 1:
    print("Type Ctrl-C to stop me!!")
while True:
    print("Type Ctrl-C to stop me!!")
```

- A for loop works well
 - when the number of iterations is predictable (Երբ իտեռացիաների թիվը հայտնի է)

- A for loop works well
 - when the number of iterations is predictable (Երբ իտեռացիաների թիվը հայտնի է)
- A while loop works well
 - when the number of iterations is not predictable (Երբ իտեռացիաների թիվը հայտնի չէ)

- A for loop works well
 - when the number of iterations is predictable (Երբ իտեռացիաների թիվը հայտնի է)
- A while loop works well
 - when the number of iterations is not predictable (Երբ իտեռացիաների թիվը հայտնի չէ)
- Երբ է իտեռացիաների թիվը անհայտ?

Երբ է իտեռացիաների թիվը անհայտ?

```
answer = "no"
while answer == "no":
          answer = input("Are we there? ")
print("We're there!")
```

Երբ է իտեռացիաների թիվը անհայտ?

```
answer = "no"
while answer == "no":
          answer = input("Are we there? ")
print("We're there!")
```

```
Are we there? no
Are we there? yes
We're there!
>>>
```

Exercise 8

Print this using while loop

```
*****

****

***

***
```

Exercise 8

Print this using while loop

```
*****

***

***

**

**

**

**
```

```
num=6
while num > 0:
    print ("*" * num)
    num = num-1
```

while Loop

```
epsilon = 1.0
while 1.0 + epsilon > 1.0:
     epsilon = epsilon / 2.0
     print(epsilon)
epsilon = 2.0 * epsilon
print(epsilon)
                  epsilon.py
```

References

1. Lambert, Kenneth. "Computer Science 111." Accessed July 11, 2014.

2. Briggs, Jason R. *Python for Kids: A Playful Introduction to Programming*. 1 edition. San Francisco: No Starch Press, 2012.

3. Franek. "CS 1MD3 Introduction to Programming." Accessed July 8, 2014.



Introduction to Programming Lesson 3

Outline

- Importing Modules
- Abstraction
- User defined functions
- Parameter passing
- Assignment and mutability

Lesson Code

goo.gl/1uCTgV

```
>>> dir(__builtins__)
```

- Built-in functions and classes
 ("int", "len", "sum", "range", "min", "max")
- Core python functions

Ավելի շատ function-ներ և class-եր կան PSLում

Ավելի շատ function-ներ և class-եր կան PSLում

- Network programming
- Database programming
- Mathematical functions
- Pseudorandom generator
- •

Ավելի շատ function-ներ և class-եր կան PSLում

- Network programming
- Database programming
- Mathematical functions
- Pseudorandom generator
- **-** ...

The PSL-ի function-ները և class-երը դասավորված են module/package-ների մեջ

sqrt() սահմանված է PSL-ի math module-ում

>>> import math
>>>

sqrt() սահմանված է PSL-ի math module-ում

Module իմպորտ անելու համար։

import <module>

sqrt() սահմանված է PSL-ի math module-ում

Module իմպորտ անելու համար։

import <module>

math.sqrt()

```
>>> import math
>>> math.sqrt(4)
>>> sqrt(4)
Traceback (most recent call
last):
  File "<pyshell#10>", line
1, in <module>
    sqrt(4)
NameError: name 'sqrt' is
not defined
>>>
```

sqrt() սահմանված է PSL-ի math module-ում

Module իմպորտ անելու համար։

import <module>

math.sqrt()

math module-ը պարունակում է մաթ ֆունկցիաներ և հաստատուններ

```
>>> import math
>>> math.sqrt(4)
>>> sqrt(4)
Traceback (most recent call
last):
  File "<pyshell#10>", line
1, in <module>
    sqrt(4)
NameError: name 'sqrt'
not defined
>>> help(math)
Help on module math:
>>> math.cos(0)
1.0
>>> math.log(8)
2.0794415416798357
>>> math.log(8, 2)
3.0
>>> math.pi
3.141592653589793
```

```
>>> import math
>>> math.pi
3.1415926535897931
>>> math.cos(0)
1.0
>>> math.cos(math.pi)
-1.0
```

```
>>> import math
>>> math.pi
3.1415926535897931
>>> math.cos(0)
1.0
>>> math.cos(math.pi)
-1.0
>>> dir(math)
['__doc__', '__file__', '__name__', '__package__',
  ..., 'cos',
'cosh', 'degrees', 'e', 'exp',..., 'pi', 'pow',
  'radians', 'sin', 'sinh', 'sqrt', 'tan',
'tanh', 'trunc']
```

```
>>> import math
>>> math.pi
3.1415926535897931
>>> math.cos(0)
1.0
>>> math.cos(math.pi)
-1.0
>>> dir(math)
['__doc__', '__file__', '__name__', '__package__',
  ..., 'cos',
'cosh', 'degrees', 'e', 'exp',..., 'pi', 'pow',
  'radians', 'sin', 'sinh', 'sqrt', 'tan',
'tanh', 'trunc']
>>> help(math)
```

Exercise 1

Գրեք ծրագիր որը հաշվում է

- a) Ուղղանկյուն եռանկյան ներքնաձիգի երկարությունը երբ a=3, b=4
- b) Շրջանի մակերեսը երբ r=10

Exercise 1

Գրեք ծրագիր որը հաշվում է

- a) Ուղղանկյուն եռանկյան ներքնաձիգի երկարությունը երբ a=3, b=4
- b) Շրջանի մակերեսը երբ r=10

```
import math
 = math.sqrt(a**2 + b**2)
s = math.pi*r**2
                     ex31.py
```

Module import անելու տարբեր ձևեր կան։

import somemodule

```
import somemodule
from somemodule import *
```

```
import somemodule
from somemodule import *
from somemodule import name
```

```
import somemodule
from somemodule import *
from somemodule import name
from somefile import name as nm
```

```
>>> dir()
['__builtins__', '__doc__', '__loader__', '__name__',
  ' package__', '__spec__', 'cls']
>>> import math
>>> dir()
['__builtins__', '__doc__', '__loader__', '__name__',
  package_', '__spec__', 'cls', 'math']
>>> from math import cos
>>> dir()
['__builtins__', '__doc__', '__loader__', '__name__',
  ' package ', ' spec ', 'cls', 'cos', 'math']
>>> cos(0)
1.0
```

```
>>> dir()
['__builtins__', '__doc__', '__loader__', '__name__',
  package ', '_spec_', 'cls']
>>> import math
>>> dir()
['__builtins__', '__doc__', '__loader__', '__name__',
  package ', '_spec_', 'cls', 'math']
>>> from math import cos
>>> dir()
['__builtins__', '__doc__', '__loader__', '__name__',
  ' package ', ' spec ', 'cls', 'cos', 'math']
>>> cos(0)
1.0
>>> from math import sin, pi
>>> dir()
['__builtins__', '__doc__', '__loader__', '__name__',
  package__', '__spec__', 'cls', 'cos', 'math', 'pi', 'sin']
>>> sin(pi)
1.2246467991473532e-16
```

time module

```
import time
time.daylight
time.qmtime()
time.struct time(tm year=2014, tm mon=12, tm mday=5, tm hou
r=10, tm min=2, tm sec=41, tm wday=4, tm yday=339, tm isdst
=0)
time.localtime()
time.struct time(tm year=2014, tm mon=12, tm mday=5, tm hou
r=14, tm min=3, tm sec=48, tm wday=4, tm yday=339, tm isdst
=0)
time.sleep(5) # hhuq dunnynuu nyhuy uh unu
```

sys module

```
import sys
sys.platform
sys.version
sys.version info
print("Start")
sys.exit()
print("Never Printed!")
print(dir(sys))
sys.path
```