Ex-1. Python Data Structure

IDLE Shell을 실행시켜 interactive mode에서 coding하면서 맞는 답을 찾아 보자. 각 물음에 대해 문제를 해결하는 code와 결과를 copy하여, 문항 아래에 붙여 넣은 후 이 파일을 제출한다.

**서술문:**

The prices of fruits in the market are as follows:  
>>> prices = {‘apple’: 1500, ‘orange’: 1000, ‘pear’: 2000, ‘banana’ : 500, ‘pineapple’: 3000}

I put the following fruits into my basket.  
>>> my\_basket = ['apple', 'orange', 'apple', 'pear', 'orange', ‘banana']

## How many fruits in my basket?

>>> count = 0

>>> for fruit in my\_basket:

count+=1

else:

count

6

## Are there any oranges in my basket?

>>> print("Yes" if 'orange' in my\_basket else "No")

Yes

## Are there any apples or oranges in my basket?

>>> print("Yes" if 'apple' in my\_basket or 'orange' in my\_basket else "No")

Yes

## Put a pineapple into my basket if it is not in the basket?

>>> if 'pineapple' not in my\_basket:

my\_basket.append('pineapple')

my\_basket

['apple', 'orange', 'apple', 'pear', 'orange', 'banana', 'pineapple']

## What kinds of fruits are in my basket?

>>> set(my\_basket)

{'orange', 'banana', 'pear', 'pineapple', 'apple'}

## Show the name of fruits in my basket ending with ‘e’. (Do not show the same names twice)

>>> for fruit in set(my\_basket):

if fruit[-1] == 'e':

print(fruit, end = ", ")

orange, pineapple, apple,

## How many apples are in my basket?

>>> my\_basket.count('apple')

2

## Count the number for each kind of fruits in my basket. (You may represent them as a dict)

>>> my\_fruit = {}

>>> for fruit in my\_basket:

my\_fruit.setdefault(fruit,0)

my\_fruit[fruit] += 1

else:

my\_fruit

0

0

1

0

1

0

0

{'apple': 2, 'orange': 2, 'pear': 1, 'banana': 1, 'pineapple': 1}

## How much do I pay for the fruits in my basket.

>>> price = 0

>>> for fruit in my\_fruit:

price += prices[fruit]\*my\_fruit[fruit]

else:

price

10500