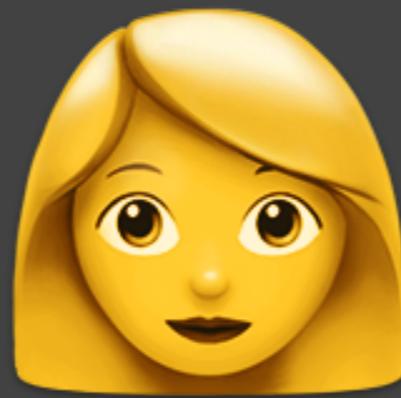
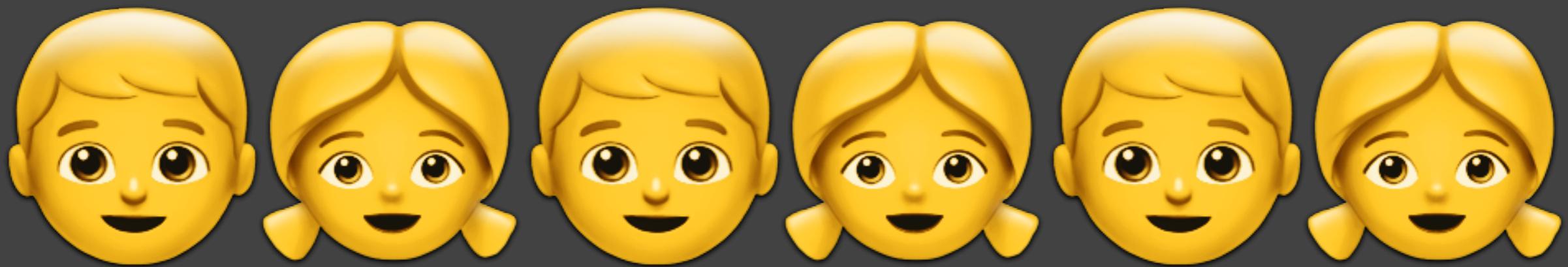


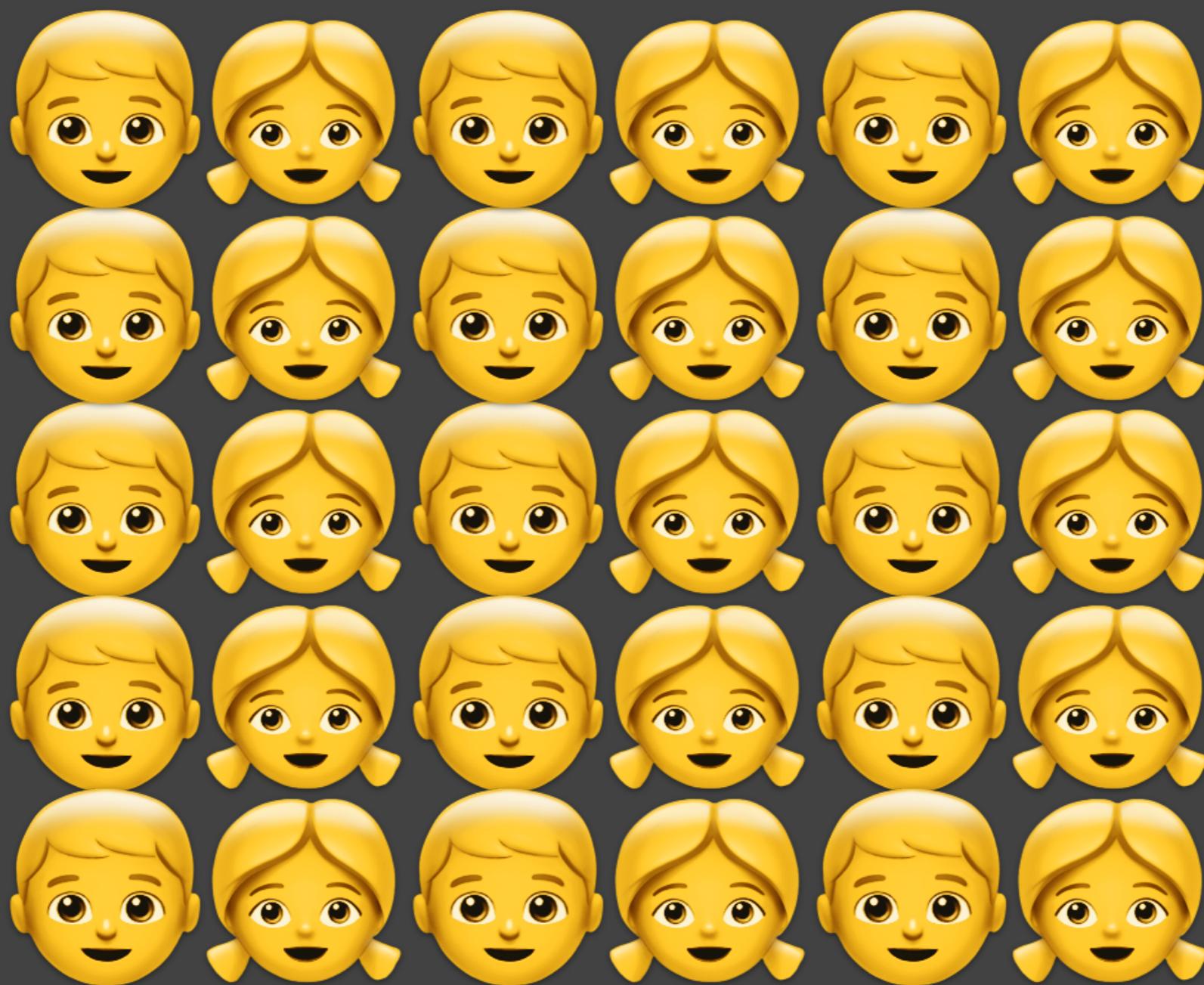
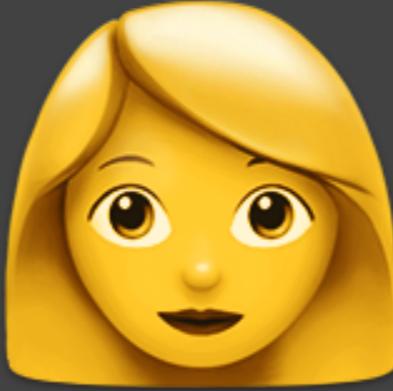
A Low Overhead Automated Service for Teaching Programming

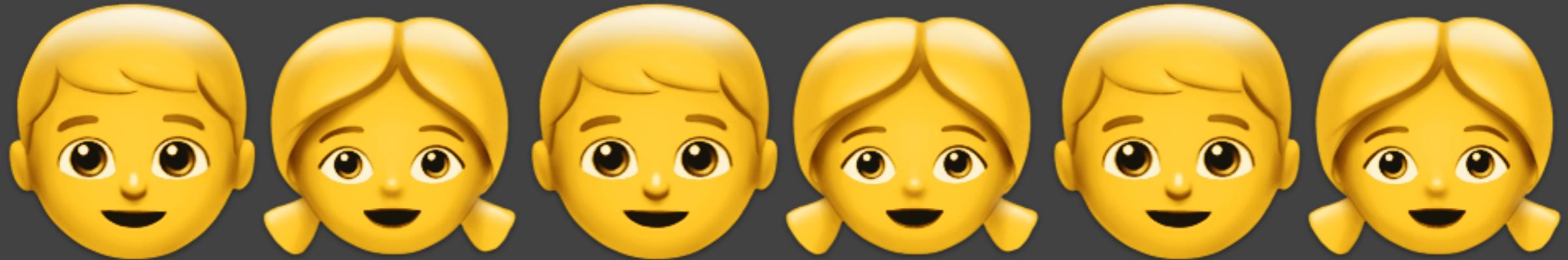
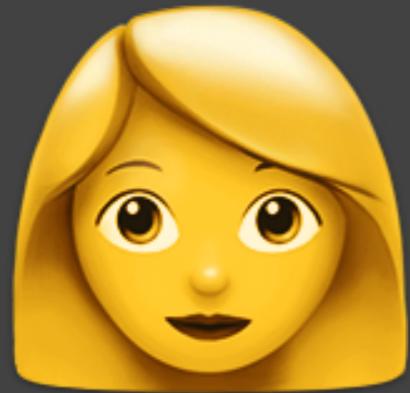
Matija Lokar & Matija Pretnar

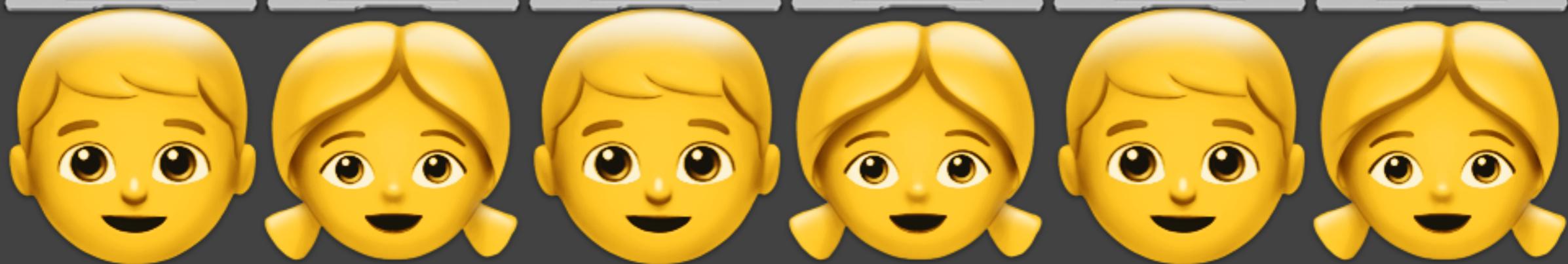
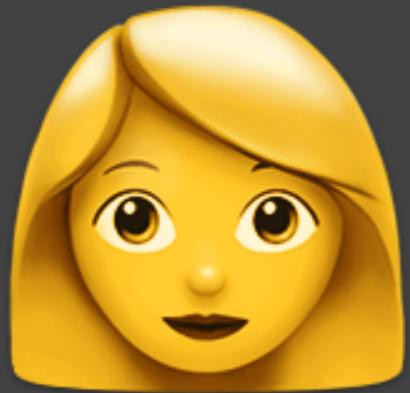
Faculty of Mathematics and Physics

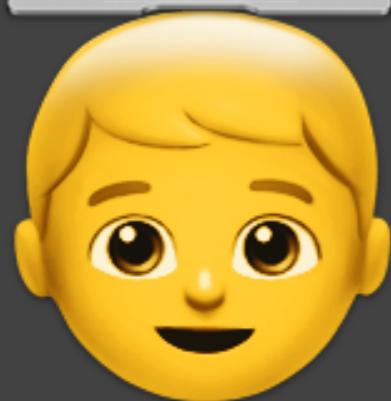
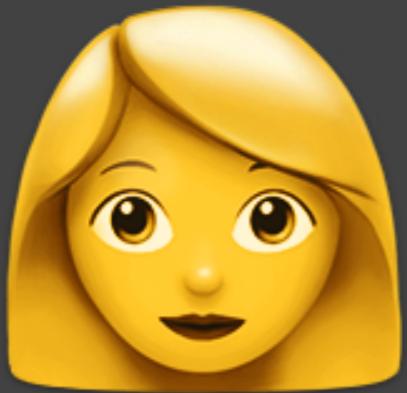
University of Ljubljana

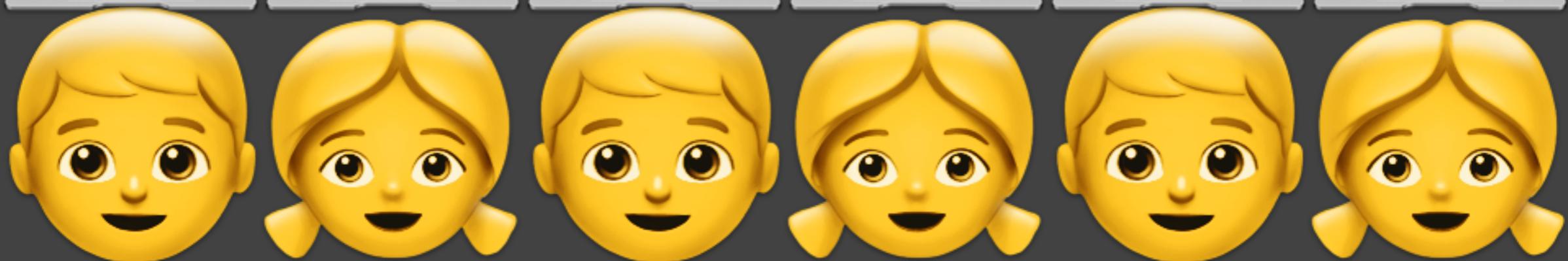
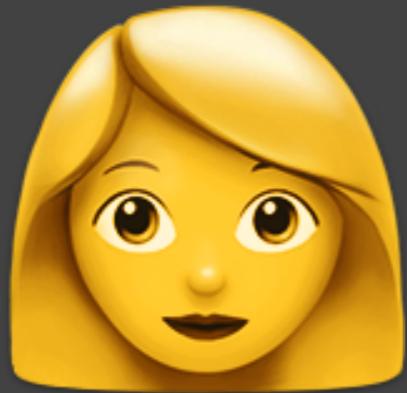


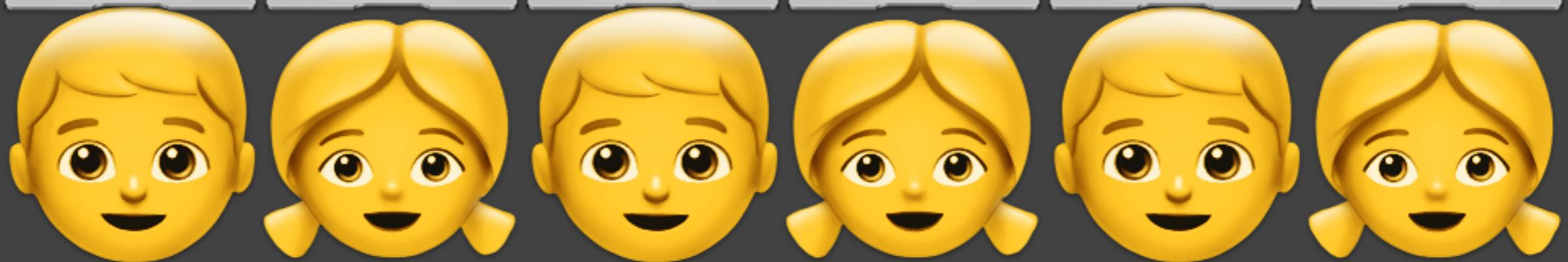
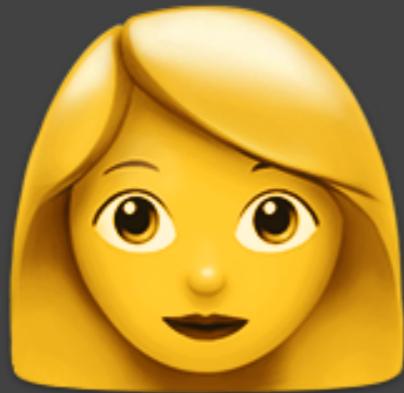


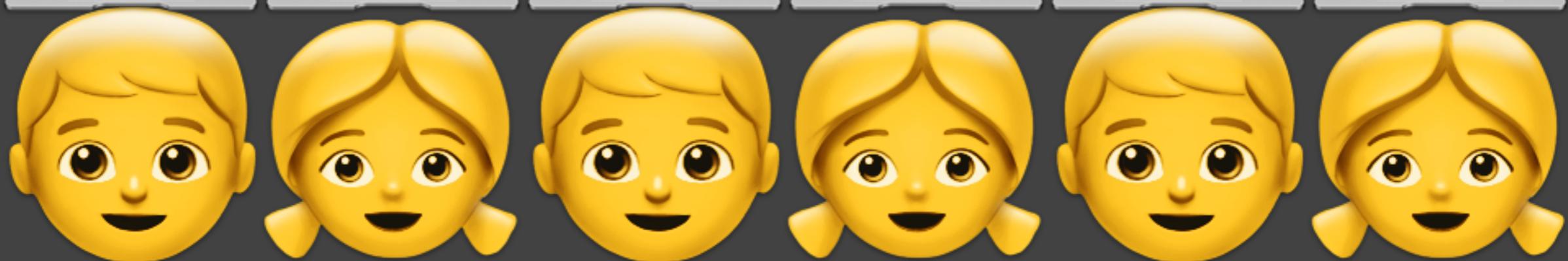
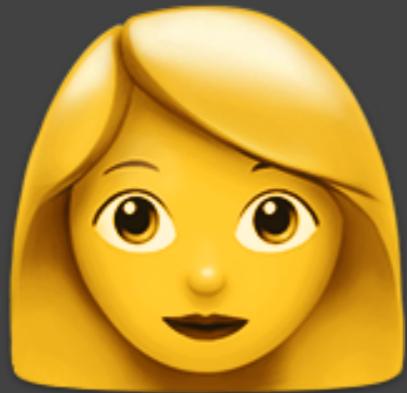


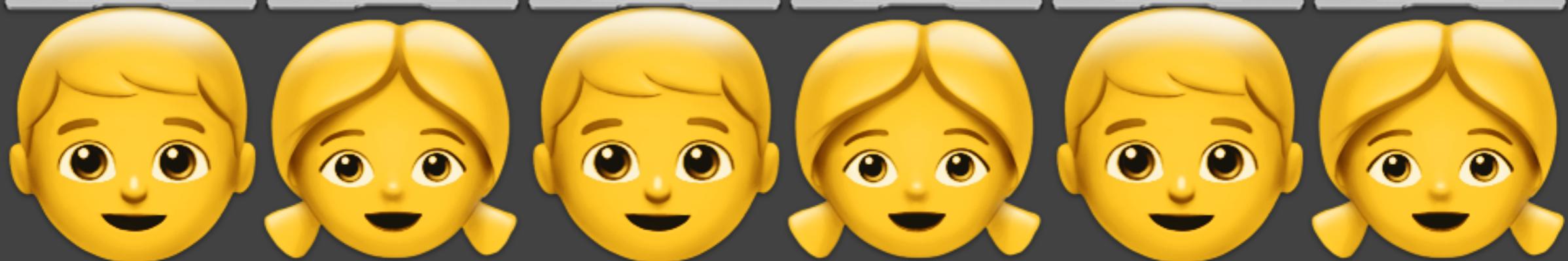
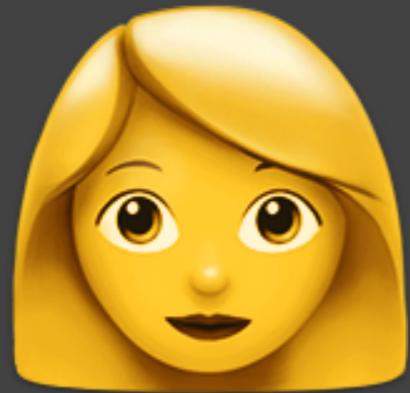


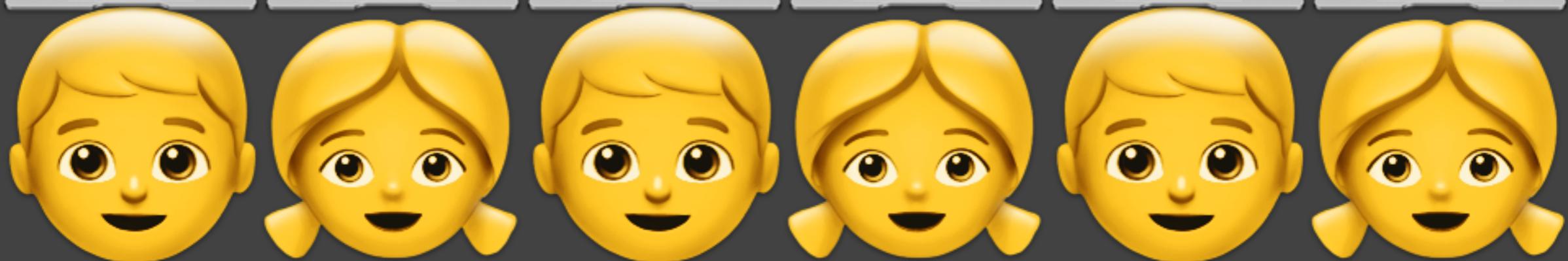
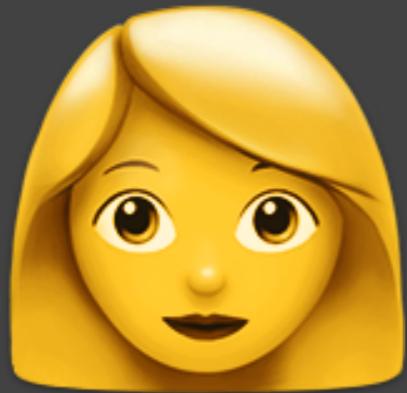


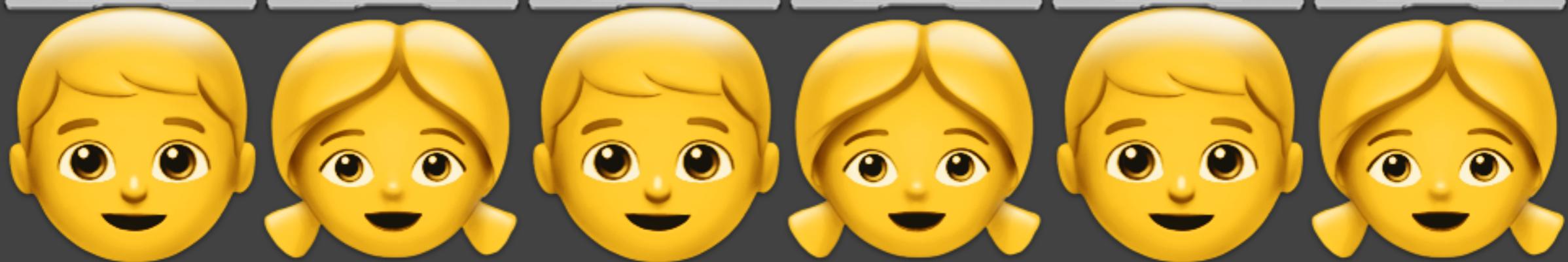
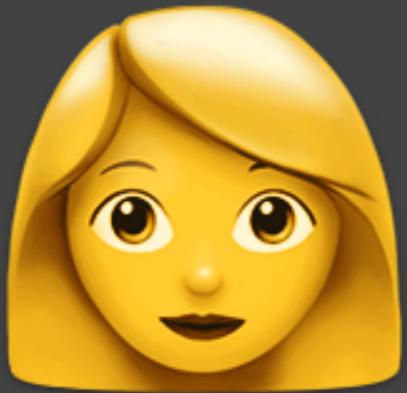


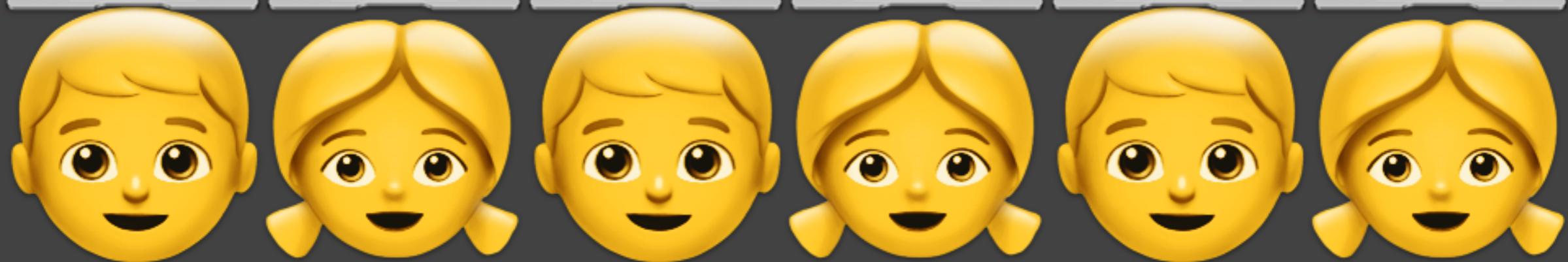
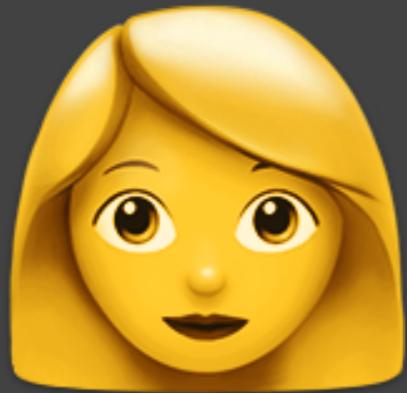


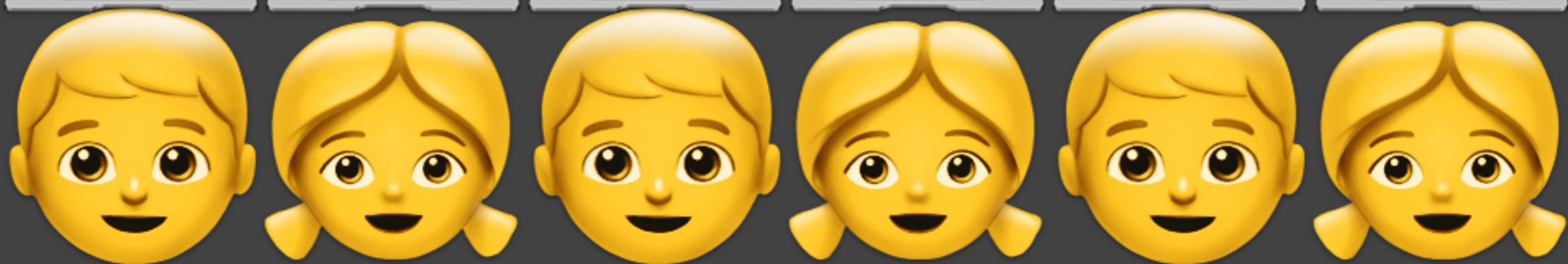
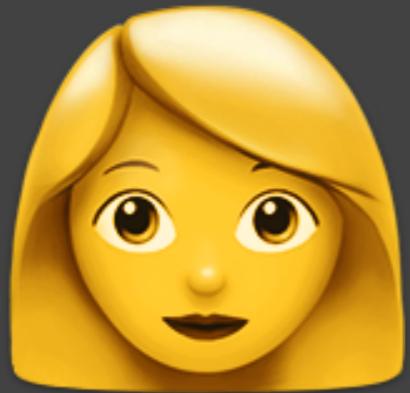


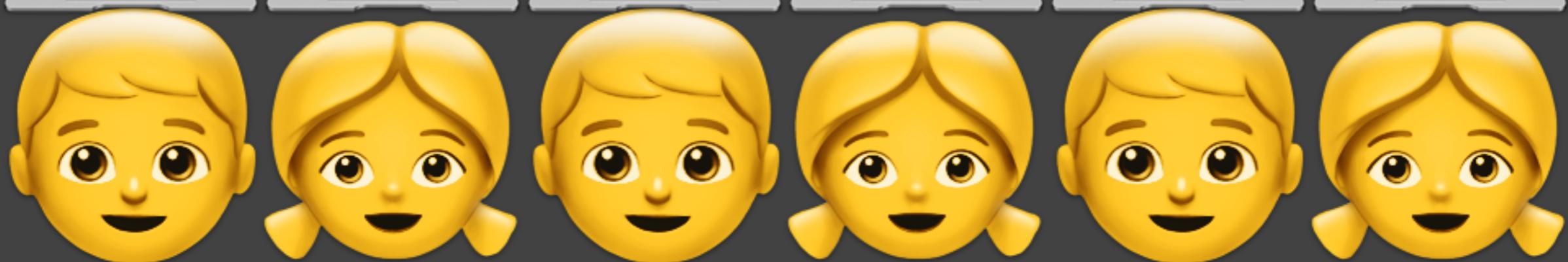
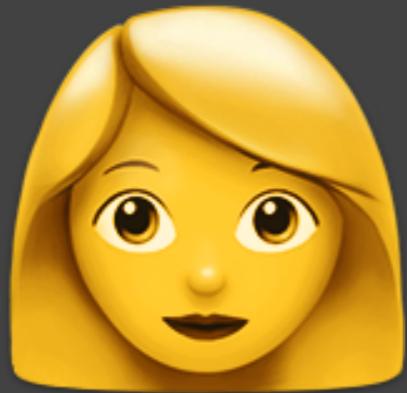


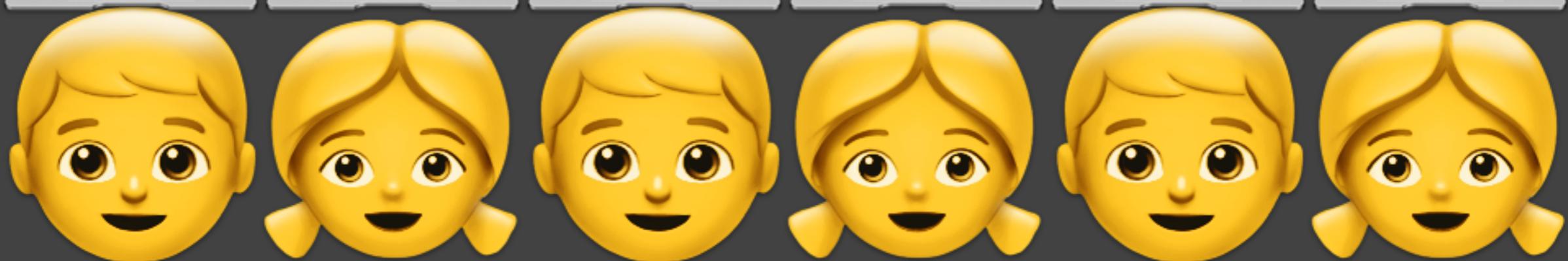
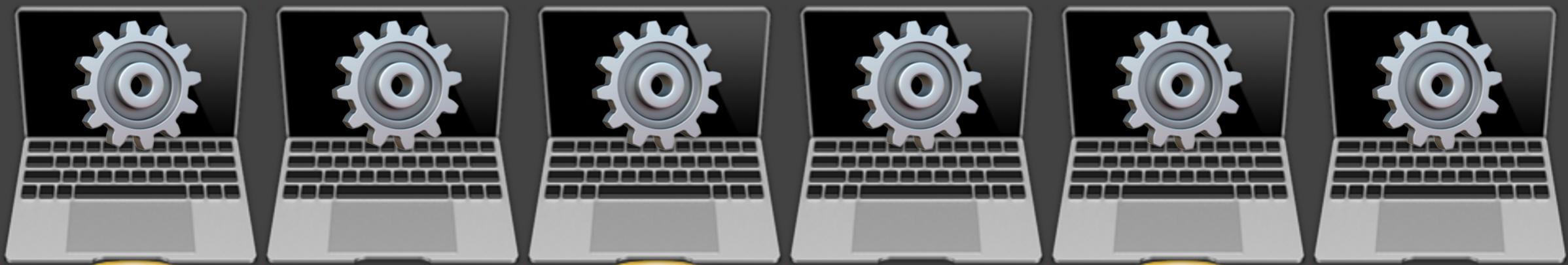
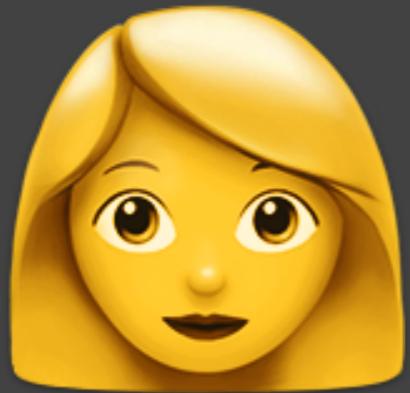


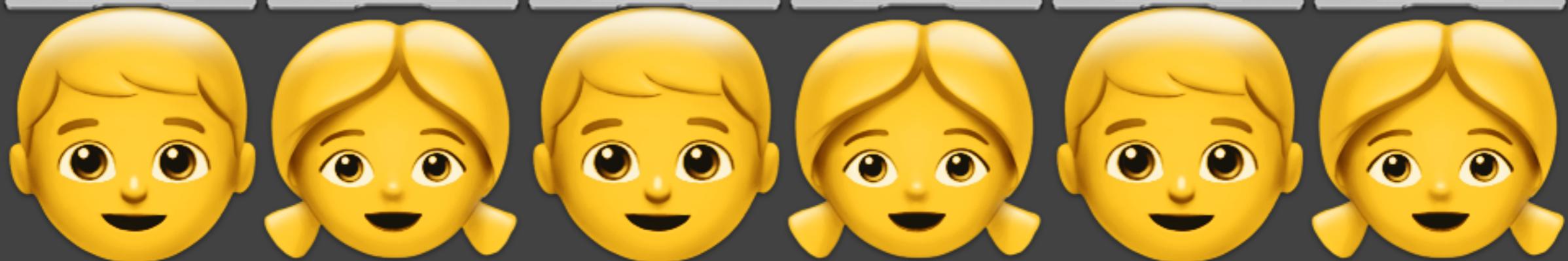
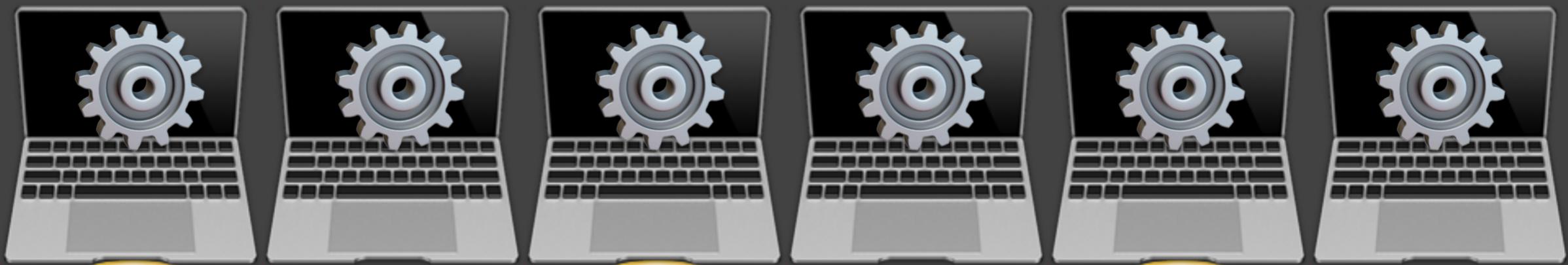
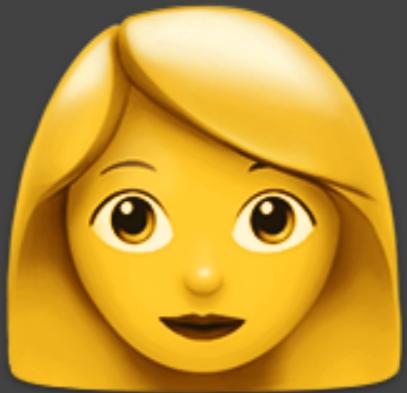


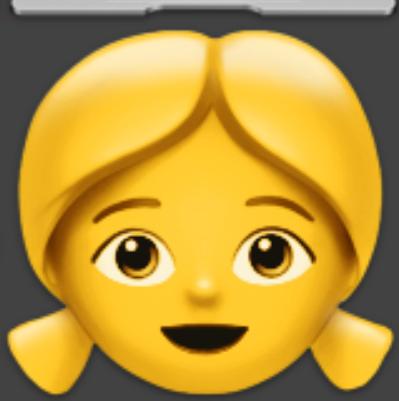
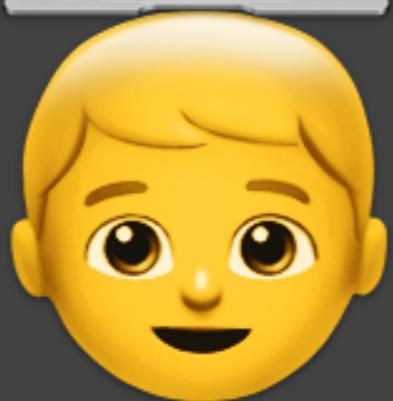
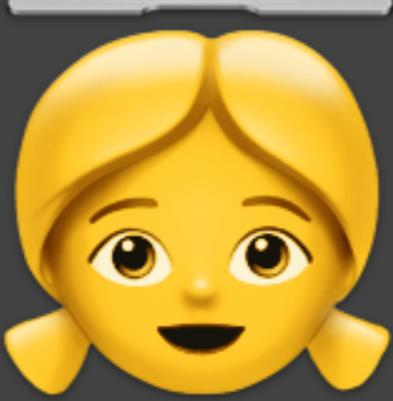
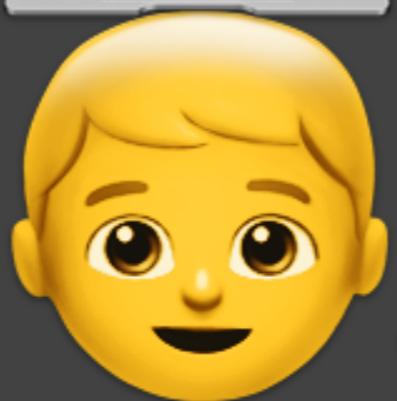
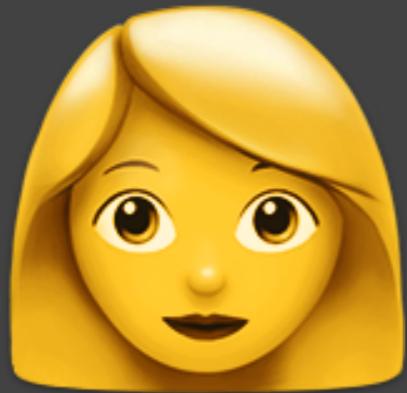


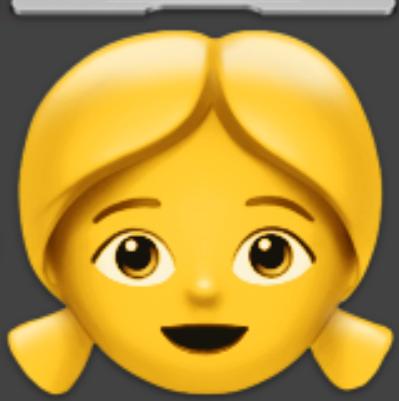
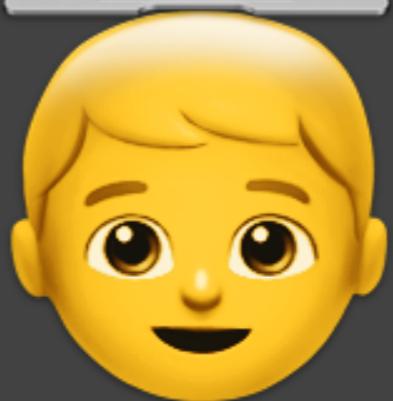
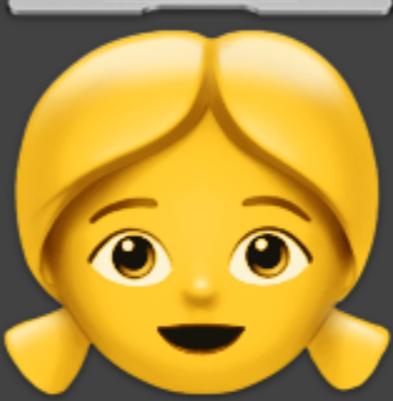
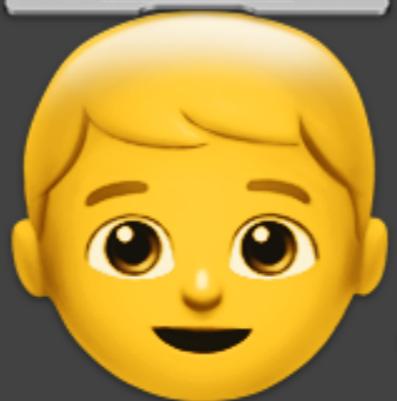
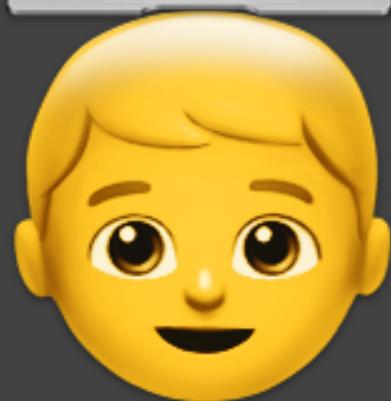
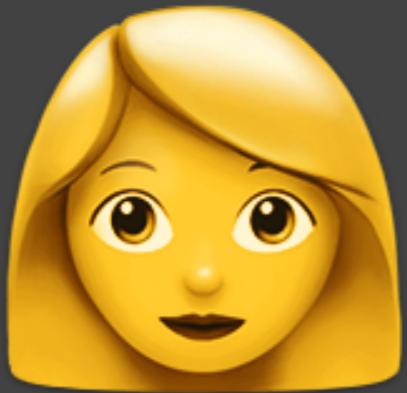












Projekt Tomo

v sodelovanju z Andrejem Bauerjem

http://tomo.fmf.uni-lj.si/problem_set/64/ — Tomo — Uvod v programiranje — Funkcije

Google

Tomo

Matija Pretnar

UVOD V PROGRAMIRANJE

Delovno okolje	88%
Izpis na zaslon	100%
Operacije	33%
Funkcije	0%
Logične operacije	90%
Pogojni stavek	40%

Funkcije

Preproste funkcije

V Pythonu definiramo funkcijo takole:

```
def ime_funkcije(x,y,...,z):
    ukaz
    ukaz
    ...
    ukaz
```

Rezultat vrnemo z ukazom `return`.

Podnaloge 1 NEREŠENA
Sestavi funkcijo `linearna(a,b)`, ki sprejme števili `a` in `b` ter vrne rešitev enačbe $ax + b = 0$.

Podnaloge 2 NEREŠENA
Sestavi funkcijo `ploscina(n,a)`, ki sprejme števili `n` in `a` ter vrne ploščino pravilnega n -kotnika s stranico `a`.

Podnaloge 3 NEREŠENA
Sestavite funkcijo `prestopno(leto)`, ki vrne `True`, če je leto `letko` prestopno, sicer pa vrne `False`.

Razdalje med točkami

Podnaloge 1 NEREŠENA
Sestavite funkcijo `ravninskaRazdalja(x1, y1, x2, y2)`, ki vrne razdaljo med točkama (x_1, y_1) in (x_2, y_2) .

```
>>> ravninskaRazdalja(1, 2, 3, 4)
2.82842712475
```

Podnaloge 2 NEREŠENA
Sestavite funkcijo `polarnaRazdalja(r1, fi1, r2, fi2)`, ki vrne razdaljo med točkama (r_1, ϕ_1) in (r_2, ϕ_2) v ravnini, pri čemer so koordinate v polarnem zapisu, koti pa so izraženi v stopinjah.

```
>>> polarnaRazdalja(1, 30, 4, 90)
3.60555127546
```

Podnaloge 3 NEREŠENA

Python Shell

```
Python 3.2.2 (default, Jan 20 2012, 06:45:22)
[GCC 4.2.1 (Based on Apple Inc. build 5658) (LLVM build 2336.1.00)] on darwin
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
```

```
#####
# Preproste funkcije
#
# V Pythonu definiramo funkcijo takole:
#
# def ime_funkcije(x,y,...,z):
#     ukaz
#     ukaz
#     ...
#     ukaz
#
# Rezultat vrnemo z ukazom return.
#####

#####
# 1) Sestavi funkcijo linearna(a, b), ki sprejme števili a in b ter
# vrne rešitev enačbe $a x + b = 0$.
#####

#####
# 2) Sestavi funkcijo ploscina(n, a), ki sprejme števili n in a ter vrne
# ploščino pravilnega $n$-kotnika s stranico $a$.
#####

#####
# 3) Sestavite funkcijo prestopno(leto), ki vrne True, če je leto leto
# prestopno, sicer pa vrne False.
#####
```

```
#####
# Preproste funkcije
#
# V Pythonu definiramo funkcijo takole:
#
# def ime_funkcije(x,y,...,z):
#     ukaz
#     ukaz
#     ...
#     ukaz
#
# Rezultat vrnemo z ukazom return.
#####

#####
# 1) Sestavi funkcijo linearna(a, b), ki sprejme števili a in b ter
# vrne rešitev enačbe $a x + b = 0$.
#####

#####
# 2) Sestavi funkcijo ploscina(n, a), ki sprejme števili n in a ter vrne
# rezultat vrnemo z ukazom return.
```

Preproste funkcije

V Pythonu definiramo funkcijo takole:

```
def ime_funkcije(x,y,...,z):
    ukaz
    ukaz
    ...
    ukaz
```

Rezultat vrnemo z ukazom `return`.

Podnaloga 1 NEREŠENA

Sestavi funkcijo `linearna(a,b)`, ki sprejme števili `a` in `b` ter vrne rešitev enačbe $ax + b = 0$.

Podnaloga 2 NEREŠENA

Sestavi funkcijo `ploscina(n,a)`, ki sprejme števili `n` in `a` ter vrne ploščino pravilnega n -kotnika s stranico `a`.

Podnaloga 3 NEREŠENA

Sestavite funkcijo `prestopno(leto)`, ki vrne `True`, če je leto `letov` prestopno, sicer pa vrne `False`.

```
#####
# Preproste funkcije
#
# V Pythonu definiramo funkcijo takole:
#
# def ime_funkcije(x,y,...,z):
#     ukaz
#     ukaz
#     ...
#     ukaz
#
# Rezultat vrnemo z ukazom return.
#####

#####
# 1) Sestavi funkcijo linearna(a, b), ki sprejme števili a in b ter
# vrne rešitev enačbe $a x + b = 0$.
#####

#####
# 2) Sestavi funkcijo ploscina(n, a), ki sprejme števili n in a ter vrne
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#####
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```
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# Preproste funkcije
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# def ime_funkcije(x,y,...,z):
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#     ukaz
#     ...
#     ukaz
#
# Rezultat vrnemo z ukazom return.
#####

#####
# 1) Sestavi funkcijo linearna(a, b), ki sprejme števili a in b ter
# vrne rešitev enačbe $a x + b = 0$.
#####
def linearna(a, b):
    return -b / a

#####
# 2) Sestavi funkcijo ploscina(n, a), ki sprejme števili n in a ter vrne
# ploščino pravilnega $n$-kotnika s stranico $a$.
#####

#####
# 3) Sestavite funkcijo prestopno(leto), ki vrne True, če je leto leto
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```

```
## Python 3.2.2 (default, Jan 20 2012, 06:45:22)
## [GCC 4.2.1 (Based on Apple Inc. build 5658) (LLVM build 2336.1.00)] on darwin
## Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
##>>>
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## [GCC 4.2.1 (Based on Apple Inc. build 5658) (LLVM build 2336.1.00)] on darwin
## Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
## ===== RESTART =====
## >>>
## Shranjujem rešitve na strežnik... Rešitve so shranjene.
## Podnaloge 1 je pravilno rešena.
## Podnaloge 2 je brez rešitve.
## Podnaloge 3 je brez rešitve.
## >>> |
```

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##
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http://tomo.fmf.uni-lj.si/problem_set/64/ — Tomo — Uvod v programiranje — Funkcije

Google

Tomo

Matija Pretnar

UVOD V PROGRAMIRANJE

Delovno okolje	88%
Izpis na zaslon	100%
Operacije	33%
Funkcije	8%
Logične operacije	90%
Pogojni stavek	40%

Funkcije

Preproste funkcije

V Pythonu definiramo funkcijo takole:

```
def ime_funkcije(x,y,...,z):
    ukaz
    ukaz
    ...
    ukaz
```

Rezultat vrnemo z ukazom `return`.

Podnaloge

Podnalog 1 REŠENA
Sestavi funkcijo `linearna(a,b)`, ki sprejme števili `a` in `b` ter vrne rešitev enačbe $ax + b = 0$.

Podnalog 2 NEREŠENA
Sestavi funkcijo `ploscina(n,a)`, ki sprejme števili `n` in `a` ter vrne ploščino pravilnega n -kotnika s stranico `a`.

Podnalog 3 NEREŠENA
Sestavite funkcijo `prestopno(leto)`, ki vrne `True`, če je leto `letko` prestopno, sicer pa vrne `False`.

Razdalje med točkami

Podnalog 1 NEREŠENA
Sestavite funkcijo `ravninskaRazdalja(x1, y1, x2, y2)`, ki vrne razdaljo med točkama (x_1, y_1) in (x_2, y_2) .

```
>>> ravninskaRazdalja(1, 2, 3, 4)
2.82842712475
```

Podnalog 2 NEREŠENA
Sestavite funkcijo `polarnaRazdalja(r1, fi1, r2, fi2)`, ki vrne razdaljo med točkama (r_1, ϕ_1) in (r_2, ϕ_2) v ravnini, pri čemer so koordinate v polarnem zapisu, koti pa so izraženi v stopinjah.

```
>>> polarnaRazdalja(1, 30, 4, 90)
3.60555127546
```

Podnalog 3 NEREŠENA

```
#####
# Preproste funkcije
#
# V Pythonu definiramo funkcijo takole:
#
# def ime_funkcije(x,y,...,z):
#     ukaz
#     ukaz
#     ...
#     ukaz
#
# Rezultat vrnemo z ukazom return.
#####

#####
# 1) Sestavi funkcijo linearna(a, b), ki sprejme števili a in b ter
# vrne rešitev enačbe  $x + b = 0$ .
#####
def linearna(a, b):
    return -b / a

#####
# 2) Sestavi funkcijo ploscina(n, a), ki sprejme števili n in a ter vrne
# ploščino pravilnega $n$-kotnika s stranico $a$.
#####
def ploscina(n, a):
    return n * a ** 2

#####
# 3) Sestavite funkcijo prestopno(leto), ki vrne True, če je leto leto
# prestopno, sicer pa vrne False.
#####
```

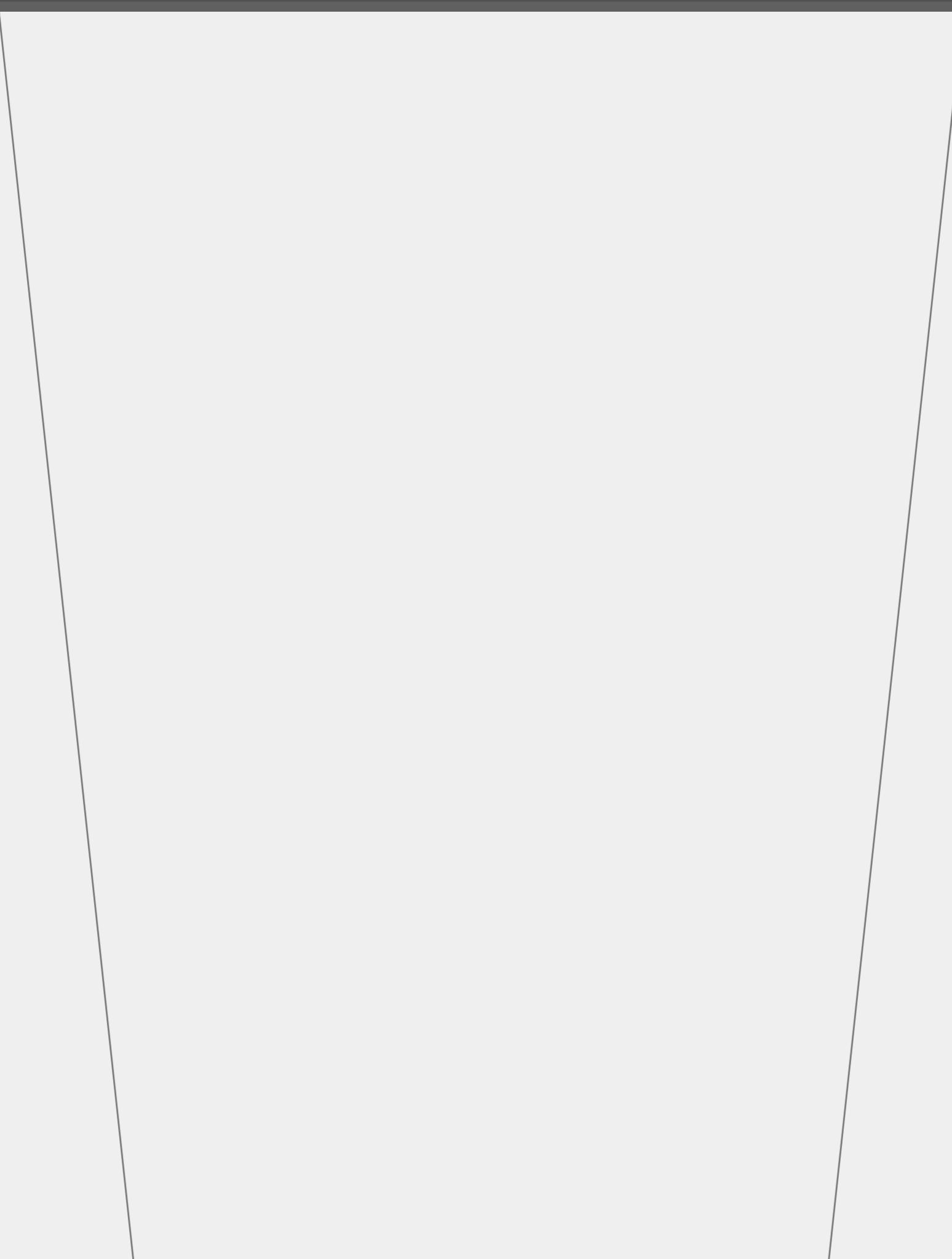
```
## Python 3.2.2 (default, Jan 20 2012, 06:45:22)
## [GCC 4.2.1 (Based on Apple Inc. build 5658) (LLVM build 2336.1.00)] on darwin
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## ===== RESTART =====
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## Podnaloge 2 je brez rešitve.
## Podnaloge 3 je brez rešitve.
## |
## ##
## ##
## de
## ##
## ##
## de
## ##
## ##
## ##
```

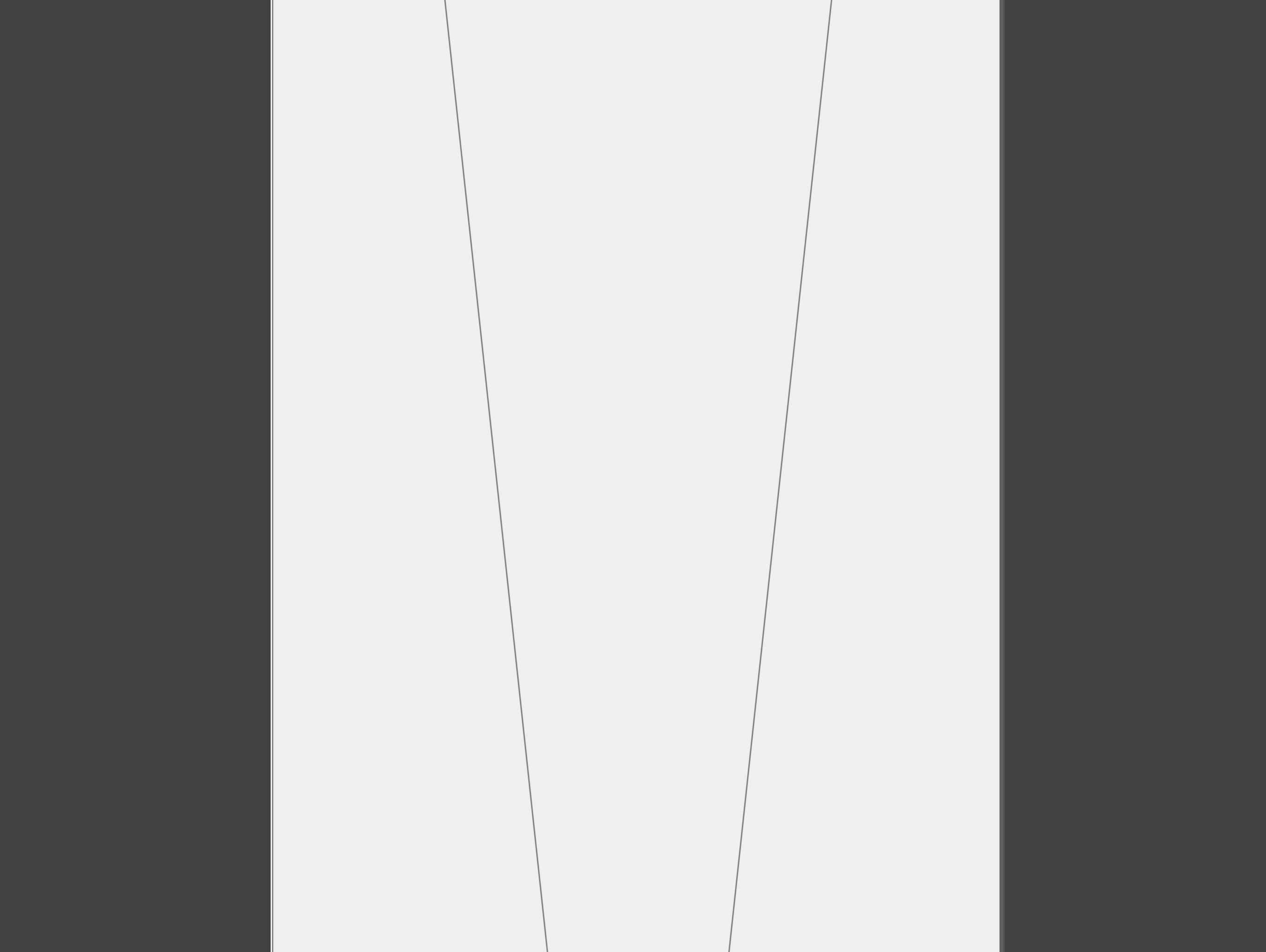
```
## Python 3.2.2 (default, Jan 20 2012, 06:45:22)
## [GCC 4.2.1 (Based on Apple Inc. build 5658) (LLVM build 2336.1.00)] on darwin
## Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
## ====== RESTART ======
## >>>
## Shranjujem rešitve na strežnik... Rešitve so shranjene.
## Podnaloge 1 je pravilno rešena.
## Podnaloge 2 je brez rešitve.
## Podnaloge 3 je brez rešitve.
## ====== RESTART ======
## >>>
## Shranjujem rešitve na strežnik... Rešitve so shranjene.
## Podnaloge 1 je pravilno rešena.
## Podnaloge 2 ni prestala vseh testov:
## - Izraz ploscina(3,1) vrne 3 namesto 0.4330127018922193 (numerična napaka).
## - Izraz ploscina(4,3) vrne 36 namesto 9 (numerična napaka).
## - Izraz ploscina(5,2) vrne 20 namesto 6.881909602355868 (numerična napaka).
## Podnaloge 3 je brez rešitve.
de >>>

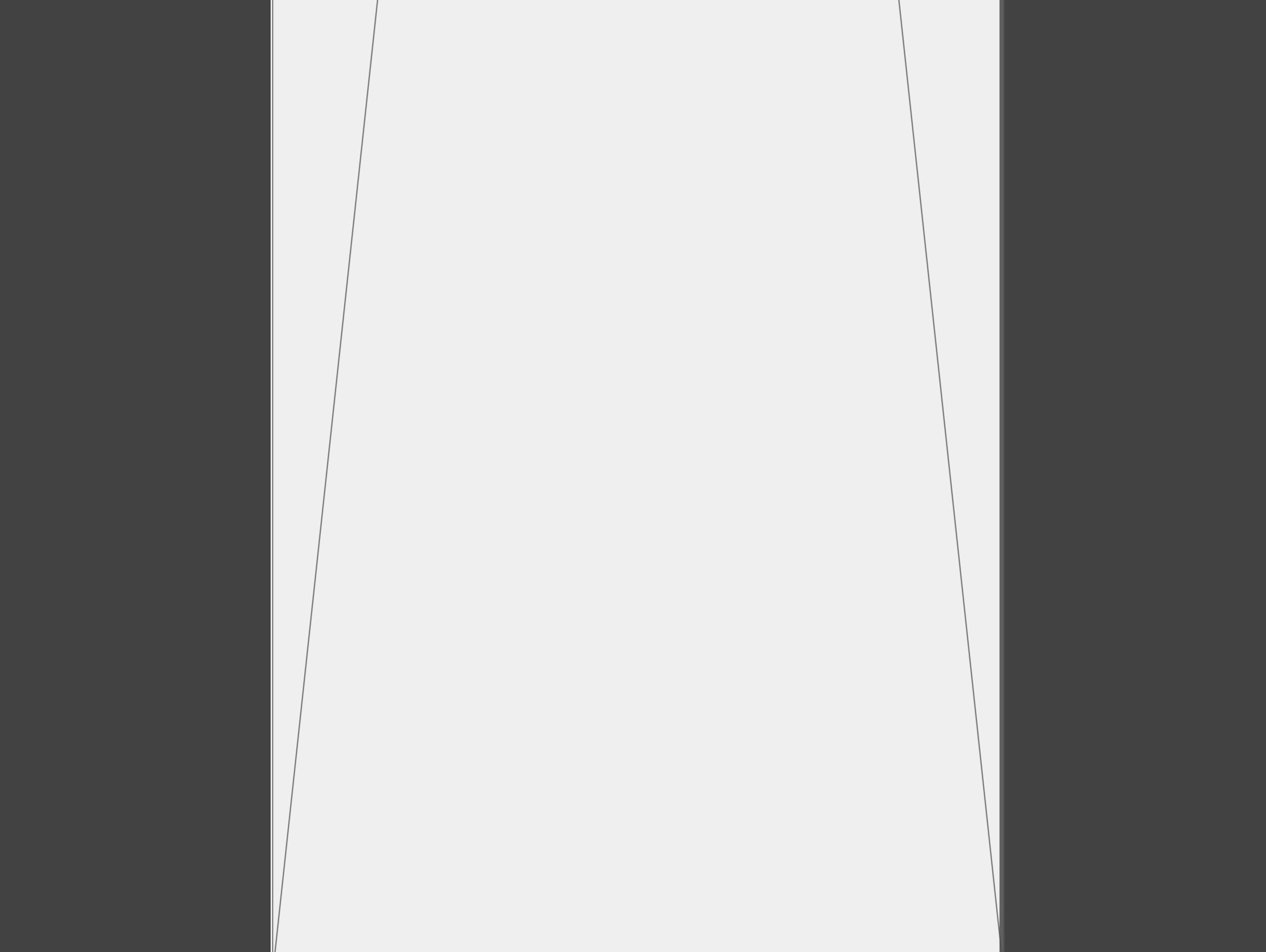
##
##
##
##
de

##
```

**Kako vse skupaj
deluje?**







?

Prednosti takega pristopa

takojšen odziv

varno izvajanje

poceni izvajanje

**podpora več
jezikom**

Vprašanja?

Hvala!