Python Flow Control Brief Review

本投影片圖片內容取材自 scratch.mit.edu

if block

```
x, y = pyautogui.position()
if x < 100:
    pyautogui.moveTo(10,y)</pre>
```



if-else block

```
x, y = pyautogui.position()
if x < 100 and y > 100:
    pyautogui.moveTo(123, 456, 1)
else:
    pyautogui.moveTo(0,y)
```

while block

```
x, y = pyautogui.position()
while not (x < 100 and y < 100):
    dx = random.randint(-10,10)
    dy = random.randint(-10,10)
    pyautogui.moveRel(dx, dy)
    pyautogui.moveRel(0,0,0.5)
    x, y = pyautogui.position()</pre>
```

```
設定變數 x × 為 x 座標
設定變數 y × 為 y 座標

重複執行直到 x < 100 和 y < 100

將 x 座標改變 在 -10 到 10 間隨機選一個數
將 y 座標改變 在 -10 到 10 間隨機選一個數
等待 0.5 秒
設定變數 x × 為 x 座標
設定變數 y × 為 y 座標
```

int()

- Python 中透過 int() 轉換 Floating point number 為整數時:
 - 如果 x > 0:則int(x) 是 |x| (不大於 x 的最大整數)
 - 如果 x < 0:則int(x)是[x](不小於 x的最小整數)
 - 如果 x = 0 : 則int(x) 是 0
 - 例:
 - x = -1.54 : \emptyset int(x) \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset
 - x = -0.14: 則int(x) 是 0
 - x = 0.24: 則int(x) 是 0
 - *x* = 1.14 : 則int(*x*) 是 1

round()

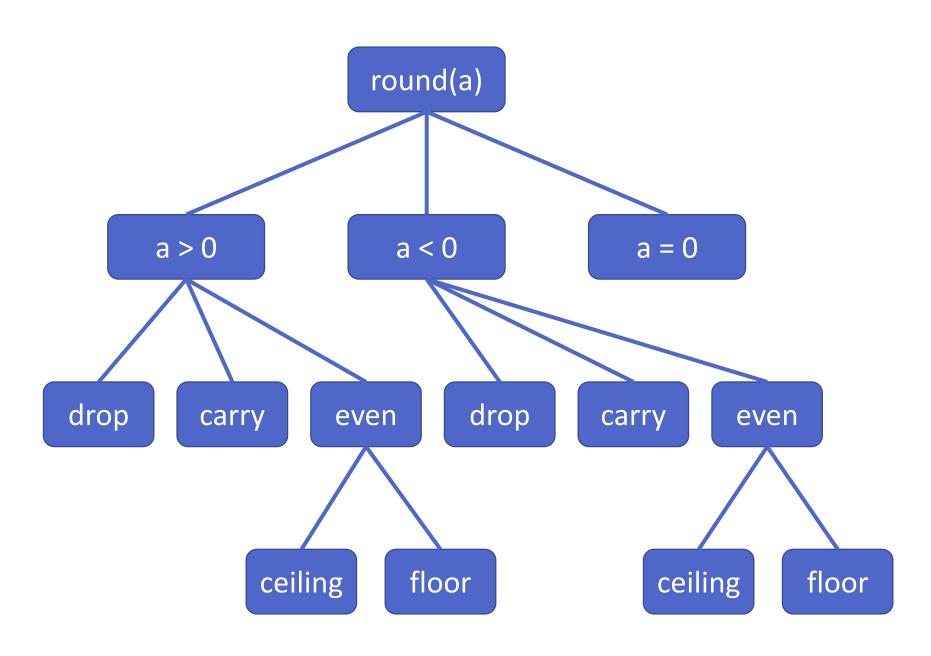
- 將 Floating point 轉換成 int 的另外一個方法
- 四捨六入五成雙:
 - x |x| < 0.5時 : |x| (小數捨去)
 - x [x] > 0.5時:[x] (小數進位)
 - x |x| = 0.5時 : 選|x|與[x]中為偶數的
 - 例:
 - x = -2.51: 則round(x) 是 -3
 - x = 1.4: 則round(x) 是 1
 - x = -0.5: 則round(x) 是 0
 - *x* = 1.5 : 則round(*x*) 是 2

round():以int()實現

- 困難點: int(x) 並非總是|x|,負數時是[x]。
- 分情況討論
 - *x*正數時,當 int(x) 為|*x*|。
 - 再來處理四捨六入五成雙
 - *x*負數時,當 int(x) 為[*x*]。
 - 再來處理四捨六入五成雙。
 - x = 0時,答案就是0。
- •程式要怎樣寫?

Top Down

- 從大到小, 先架構再細節, 不是從上到下。
- 先分成正數、負數、零。
 - 正數再去處理正數情境下的四捨六入五成雙。
 - 負數再去處理負數情境下的四捨六入五成雙。
 - 零就直接印出來



```
if (a > 0):  # a is positive
    # remember int(a)==floor(a) for positive a
elif (a < 0): # a is negative
    # remember int(a)==ceil(a) for negative a
else:     # a is zero
    print('0')</pre>
```

先分正數、負數、零。 並且挑簡單的零先做。

```
if (a > 0): # a is positive
   if (a-int(a) == 0.5):
                         # 0.5 to even
       # Simplest first
   elif (a-int(a) < 0.5):
                         # <0.5: drop
       print(int(a))
   else:
                             # >0.5: carry
       print(int(a)+1)
elif (a < 0): # a is negative
   # remember int(a)==ceil(a) for negative a
else: # a is zero
   print('0')
```

先處理正數,並且挑簡單的先寫。

```
if (a > 0): # a is positive
   if (a-int(a) == 0.5):
                        # 0.5 to even
       if (int(a) % 2 == 0): # floor is even?
           print(int(a)) # floor is even
       else:
           print(int(a)+1) # ceiling is even
   elif (a-int(a) < 0.5): # <0.5: drop
       print(int(a))
   else:
                            # >0.5: carry
       print(int(a)+1)
elif (a < 0): # a is negative
   # remember int(a)==ceil(a) for negative a
else: # a is zero
   print('0')
```

把比較麻煩的五成雙判定寫完之後,再把負數用類似的方法完成就行了。

```
if (a > 0): # a is positive
   if (a-int(a) == 0.5): # 0.5 to even
       if (int(a) % 2 == 0): # floor is even?
           print(int(a)) # floor is even
       else:
           print(int(a)+1) # ceiling is even
   elif (a-int(a) < 0.5): # <0.5: drop
       print(int(a))
   else:
                             # >0.5: carry
       print(int(a)+1)
elif (a < 0):
                             # a is negative
   if (a-int(a) == -0.5): # 0.5 to even
       if (int(a) % 2 == 0): # ceiling is even?
           print(int(a)) # ceiling is even
       else:
           print(int(a)-1) # |floor is even
   elif (a-int(a) < -0.5): # <0.5: drop
       print(int(a)-1)
                             # >0.5: carry
   else:
       print(int(a))
else: # a is zero
   print('0')
```