TUTORIAL PYHTON TUGAS 4

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Kelas : Kecerdasan Buatan D

1.Perulangan FOR

```
print("      PERULANGAN FOR       ")
print("============================")
#for digunakan untuk perulangan mengambil elemen elemen tiap tiap elemen dari kumpulan karakter huruf/data yang banyak
name =" Sedri "
for item in name:
    print(item)
print("============================")

angka=[1,2,3,4,5]
for item in angka :
    print(item)
print("============================")
angka=[1,2,3,4,5]
for item in angka :
    print(item*5)

print("============================")
#range
for item in range(11):
    print (item)
print("============================")
for item in range(1,11,2):
    print (item)
```

Hasil RUN 1

```
      PERULANGAN FOR
 ================================

 S
 e
 d
 r
 i

 ================================
```

Hasil RUN 2

```
================================
1
2
3
4
5
================================
```

HasiL RUN 4

```
============================
5
10
15
20
25
============================
```

Hasil RUN 5 &6

```
============================
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
============================
1
3
5
7
9
```

2. List

```
print("            LIST              ")
print("==============================")

name =["sedri","sasa","ara","sisi","hana"]
print (name [1:3])
name =["sedri","sasa","ara","sisi","hana"]
print (name [0])
name =["sedri","sasa","ara","sisi","hana"]
print (name [-1])
print("==============================")
name =["sedri","sasa","ara","sisi","hana"]
for oppa in name :
    print (f"Nama : {oppa}")
```

Hasil RUN

```
            LIST
==============================
['sasa', 'ara']
sedri
hana
==============================
Nama : sedri
Nama : sasa
Nama : ara
Nama : sisi
Nama : hana
```

3. List Method

```
print("          LIST  METHOD       ")
print("============================")
numbers=[5,6,7,8,2]
print(numbers)
numbers.append(40)#append digunakan untuk menambah elemen di dalam list
print(numbers)
print("============================")
numbers.insert(3,9)
print(numbers)

#membuang/menghapus index dan elemen
numbers.pop(4)
print (numbers)

numbers.remove(9)
print(numbers)

#mengurutkan elemen
numbers.sort()
print(numbers)
```

Hasil RUN

```
          LIST  METHOD
==============================
[5, 6, 7, 8, 2]
[5, 6, 7, 8, 2, 40]
==============================
[5, 6, 7, 9, 8, 2, 40]
[5, 6, 7, 9, 2, 40]
[5, 6, 7, 2, 40]
[2, 5, 6, 7, 40]
```

4. Menjumlahkan LIST

```
print("           MENJUMLAHKAN LIST              ")
print("==========================================")
numbers= [2,3,4,6,8,9,10]
init_number =0
for number in numbers:
    init_number=init_number+number
print(init_number)
```

Hasil RUN

```
           MENJUMLAHKAN LIST
==========================================
42
```

5. Mencari Angka MAX

```
print("====================================")
numbers=[2,3,5,6,7,9,10]

total= sum(numbers)
print(total)
print("====================================")
#MENCARI ANGKA YANG PALING BESAR NILAINYA(1)
numbers=[2,3,5,6,7,9,10]
max_numbers = max(numbers)
print(max_numbers)
print("====================================")
#MENCARI ANGKA YANG PALING BESAR NILAINYA(2)
numbers=[2,3,5,6,7,9,10]
numbers.sort()
max_numbers=numbers[-1]
print(max_numbers)
print("====================================")
#MENCARI ANGKA YANG PALING BESAR NILAINYA(3)
numbers=[2,3,5,6,7,9,10]
max_numbers=numbers[0]
for number in numbers :
    if number>max_numbers:
        max_numbers=number
print (max_numbers)
```

Hasil RUN

```
           MENCARI ANGKA MAX
========================================
42
========================================
10
========================================
10
========================================
10
```

6.TUPLE

```
print("        TUPLE                ")
print("=============================")

numbers=(2,3,4,6,7,8,9,10)
#immutable artinya nilainya tidak bisa diubah ubah,kalo diubah akan terjadi eror
print(numbers[3])
```

Hasil RUN

```
         TUPLE
================================
6
```

7.UNPACK

Mengambil nilai dan dimasukan ke variable

```
print("        UNPACK               ")
print("=============================")
#cara 1
numbers=(1,2,3,4,5)
x= numbers[0]
y=numbers[1]
z=numbers[2]
a=numbers[3]
b=numbers[4]
print (y)
#cara 2
print("=============================")
numbers=(1,2,3,4,5)
x,y,z,a,b=numbers
print(z)
#cara 3
print("=============================")
numbers=(1,2,3,4,5)
x,*c=numbers
print("")
print(x)
print(c)
```

Hasil RUN

```
         UNPACK
================================
2
================================
3
================================


1
[2, 3, 4, 5]
```

8.Dictionary

Sebuah struktur data yang bias menyimpan data bentuk key atau nilai

```python
#user=
print("           DICTIONARY            ")
print("=================================")
user={
   "nama":"sedri sella jumeni",
   "age": 19,
   "is_admin": False
}
name=user["nama"]
print("")
print(name)
print("=================================")
user={
   "nama":"sedri sella jumeni",
   "age": 19,
   "is_admin": True
}
user["username"]="sedri_sella_jumeni"
temp=user.get("username","sedri sella jumeni")

#none adalah sebuah tipe data yang menggambarkan bahwa sesua
print("")
print(temp)
```

Hasil RUN

```
            DICTIONARY
=================================

sedri sella jumeni
=================================

sedri_sella_jumeni
```