

```
"List Comprehensions"

[2i \mid i \in \{1,2,3\}\}]

[2*i \in \{1,2,3\}\}]

[2*i \in \{1,2,3\}\}]

[2, 4, 6]

[x.upper() for x in 'abcdef' ]

[10, 20, 30, 40, 60, 70, 80, 90]

[10*i \in \{0,...,9\}, n \mod 5 = 0\}

[10, 20, 30, 40, 60, 70, 80, 90]

[10*i \in \{0,...,9\}, n \mod 5 = 0\}

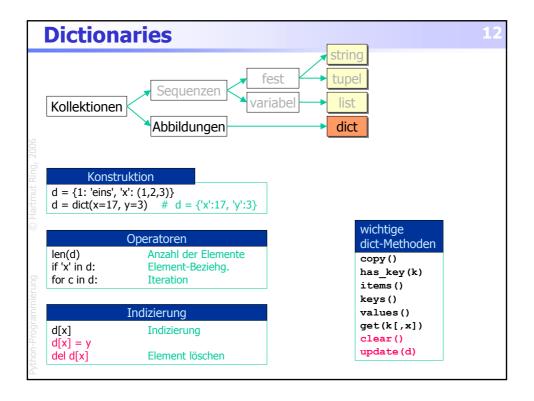
Übungsaufgaben:

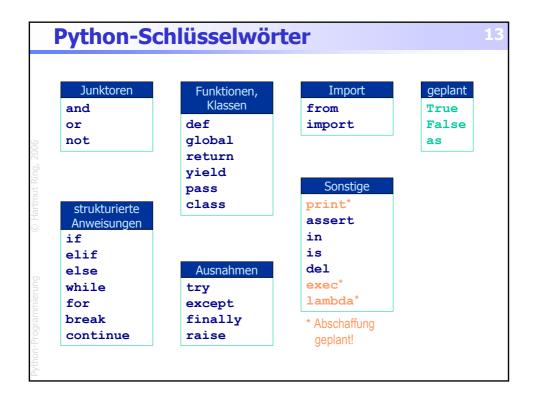
[3*i \in \{1,2,3\}\}]

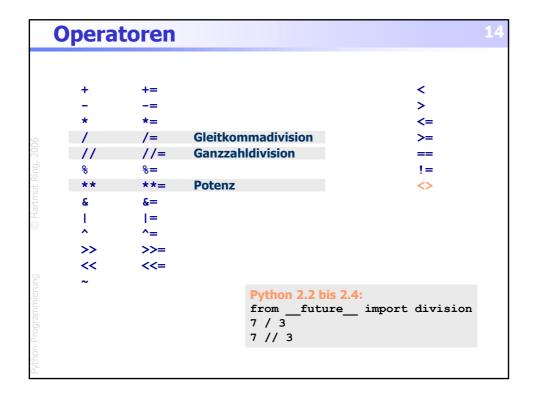
Uvereinfachen!

[str(round(math.pi, n)) for n in range(1,10)]

".join (['NAS'[int(i==0) : 2+int(i==2)] for i in range(3)])
```







```
Funktionen
 Feste Parameterliste
                                              Beliebig viele Parameter
 def fillString(text, fill):
                                             def f2(a, *opt):
     "" fill zwischen je zwei Zeichen
                                                 "" Produkt beliebig vieler Faktoren """
       von text setzen ""
                                                for x in opt:
    return fill.join(list(text))
                                                   a *= x
                                                return a
 fillString('Mntkl', 'e')
                                              Schlüsselwort-Parameter
 Benannte Parameter
                                             def f3(a, **d):
 fillString(fill='e', text='Mntkl')
                                                  nach a können beliebig viele weitere Parameter kommen.
                                                  Diese werden als Dictionary übergeben. ""
                                                print 'a = %s' % str(a)
                                                for var in d:
 Optionale Parameter
                                                   print '%s = %s' % (var, str(d[var]))
 def f1(s, n=2):
    """ String s n mal hintereinander """
                                              Kombination
    return n * s
                                             def f4(a, b=1, *opt, **d):
 f1('la', 3)
                     lalala
                                                print 'a = %s, b = %s' % (str(a), str(b))
 f1('la')
                     lala
                                                for x in opt:
 f1(n=4, s='la')
                     lalalala
                                                   print 'optionaler Parameter = %s' % str(x)
 f1(s='la')
                     lala
                                                for var in d:
                     Fehler (s fehlt)
 f1(n=4)
                                                   print '%s = %s' % (var, str(d[var]))
```

Eingebaute Funktionen (1/3)

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Kollektionen

```
len(s)
range([start,] stop[, step])
xrange([start,] stop[, step])
slice([start,] stop[, step])
```

```
Mathematik
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Eingebaute Funktionen (3/3) compile(string, filename, kind[, flags[, dont_inherit]]) hasattr(object, name) execfile(file[, globals[, locals]]) getattr(object, name[, default]) hash(object) Wert **setattr**(object, name, value) id(object) Objekt delattr(object, name) intern(string) reload(module) repr(object) iter(o[, sentinel]) Unicode unichr(i) exit copyright unicode(object[, encoding[, errors]]) quit credits object license property staticmethod classmethod super

```
Klassen
  Prozedurorientiert
                                                        Objektorientiert
def rectInit (x, y, w, h):
                                                    class Rectangle (object):
                                                       def __init__(self, x, y, w, h):
   return [x, y, w, h]
                                                          self.x = x
def rectArea(r):
                                        Konstruktor
                                                          self.y = y
      return r[2] * r[3]
                                                          self.w = w
                                                          self.h = h
def rectOffset(r, dx, dy):
      r[0] += dx
                                                       def area (self):
      r[1] += dy
                                                          return self.w * self.h
                                        Methoden
                                                       def offset (self, dx, dy):
                                                          self.x += dx
                                                          self.y += dy
                               Konstruktor
 r = rectInit (0,0, 10,20)
                                                    r = Rectangle (0,0, 10,20)
 rectOffset (r, 10,20)
                                                    r.offset (10,20)
 print rectArea (r)
                                                    print r.area()
 prozedur (objekt, parameter)
                                                    objekt.methode (parameter)
```

Vergleich Java - Python Python Java class Rectangle extends Object { class Rectangle (object): def __init__ (self, x, y, w, h): public Rectangle (double x, double y, double w, double h) { this.x = x; self.x = xthis.y = y; self.y = ythis.w = w; self.w = w self.h = hthis.h = h;double area() { def area (self): return w * h; return self.w * self.h void offset (double dx, double dy) { def offset (self, dx, dy): x += dx; self.x += dxy += dy;self.y += dy public class JavaVergleich { public static void main (String[] args){ double x; Rectangle r = new Rectangle (0.0, 10.20); r = Rectangle (0,0, 10,20)double y; r.offset (10,20); r.offset (10,20) double w; System.out.println(r.area()); print r.area() double h;