Python-Beispiele zu FProg

Kapitel 2: Kontrollstrukturen und Funktionen

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Programmstrukturierung
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x = 2; y = 7
if x < y:
  print ("x ist kleiner")
  x = y
if y % 2 == 0:
  print("Zahl gerade")
  print("Zahl ungerade")
Datei celsius.py
Mehrere Bedingungen
Datei schaltjahr.py
Schleifen
Schleifen mit for
for i in [1,2,3]:
  print("Zahl:",i)
for c in "Hallo":
  print("Buchstabe:", c)
for e in (1, 'a', [1,2,3], "Blumentopf"):
  print("Element:", e)
Datei lotto.py
List Comprehension
b = [i**2 \text{ for } i \text{ in range}(0,10) \text{ if } i\%2 == 0]
b
c = [(i,j) \text{ for } i \text{ in range}(1,5) \text{ if } i\%2 == 0
       for j in range(1,5) if j%2!=0]
С
noprimes = [j for i in range(2, 8) for j in range(i*2, 100, i)]
primes = [x \text{ for } x \text{ in range}(2, 100) \text{ if } x \text{ not in noprimes}]
print(primes)
```

```
Funktionen
def hello():
  print ("Hello World!")
hello()
a = "abra"
def func():
  a = 42
func()
а
Namensraum (Scope)
def modify(y):
    y = [j*j for j in y]
Ii = [1,2,3]
modify(li)
li
Out[38]: [1, 2, 3]
def mod2(y):
    for i, x in enumerate(y):
        y[i] = x*x
mod2(li)
Out[41]: [1, 4, 9]
x = 10
def func():
    print(x)
    x += 1
func()
def func2():
    global x
    print(x)
    x += 1
func2()
10
func2()
11
Parameterübergabe
def s(x, *tup):
    s = x
    for i in tup: s += i
    return s
s(3, 1,2,5)
Out[51]: 11
s(3)
```

```
Out[52]: 3
s(1,1,1,1,1,1,1)
Out[53]: 8
def m(x, **lex):
    s = x
    for j in lex: s += lex[j]
    print("lex:", lex)
    return s
m(0, a= 3, b = 44)
lex: {'a': 3, 'b': 44}
Out[55]: 47
m(-1, x = 17, y = 4)
m(-1, p = 17, q = 4)
lex: {'p': 17, 'q': 4}
Out[57]: 20
Anonyme Funktionen
li = [lambda x : x+n for n in range(10)]
print([j(3) for j in li])
#besser
lo = [(lambda k : lambda x : x+k)(n) for n in range(10)]
print([j(3) for j in lo])
Datei lambda.py
map und filter
I = range(10)
m = list(map(lambda x: x*x+1, l))
print(m)
m = list(filter(lambda x: x%2 == 0, l))
print(m)
Generatoren
Datei generator.py
Iteratoren
lst = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
it = iter(lst)
while True: print(next(it))
```