

# Języki i techniki programowania

## Wykład 3

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# Uwaga

lec\_3a.py - E:/CERNBox/zajecia/Inzynieria\_danych/Python/moje/wyklad\_3/lec\_3a.py (3.10.7)

File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

```
L = [5,10,1,1]

res = 0
for i in range(len(L)):
    res += L[i]
print(res)

res = 0
for i in L:
    res += i
print(res)
```

Lepszy sposób postępowania

IDLE Shell 3.10.7

File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help

```
Python 3.10.7 (tags/v3.10.7:6cc6b13, Sep 5 2022, 14:08:36) [MSC v.1933 64 bit (
AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
= RESTART: E:/CERNBox/zajecia/Inzynieria_danych/Python/moje/wyklad_3/lec_3a.py =
17
17
```

## Sposoby wypełniania list

lec\_3b.py - E:/CERNBox/zajecia/Inzynieria\_danych/Python/moje/wyklad\_3/lec\_3b.py (3.10.7)

File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

```
L = []  
for x in range(1,10):  
    if x%2==0:  
        L.append(x)  
print(L)
```

```
L = [x for x in range(1,10) if x%2==0]  
print(L)
```

```
= RESTART: E:/CERNBox/zajecia/Inzynieria_danych/Python/moje/wyklad_3/lec_3b.py =  
[2, 4, 6, 8]  
[2, 4, 6, 8]
```

## Sposoby wypełniania list

lec\_3c.py - E:/CERNBox/zajecia/Inzynieria\_danych/Python/moje/wykklad\_3/lec\_3c.py (3.10.7)

File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

```
L1 = [x for x in range(1,10) if x%2]
print(L1)
```

```
L2 = [x for x in range(1,10) if x%2==0]
print(L2)
```

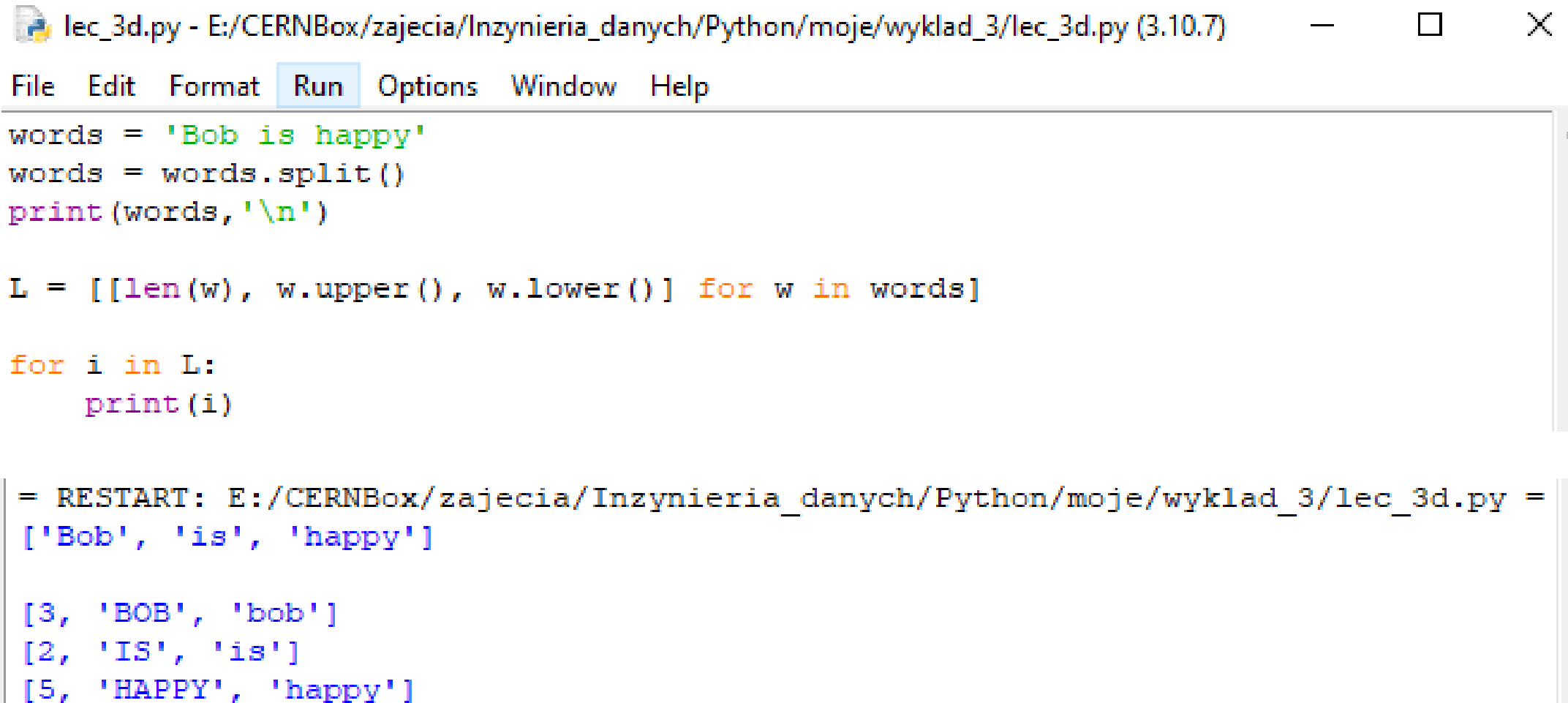
```
L3 = [x if x%2==0 else 'hi' for x in range(1,10)]
print(L3)
```

```
= RESTART: E:/CERNBox/zajecia/Inzynieria_danych/Python/moje/wykklad_3/lec_3c.py =
[1, 3, 5, 7, 9]
[2, 4, 6, 8]
['hi', 2, 'hi', 4, 'hi', 6, 'hi', 8, 'hi']
```

>>>

**x if x%2==0 else 'hi'** - zwraca x jeśli (x%2==0) is „prawdą”,  
w przeciwnym wypadku zwraca 'hi'

## Sposoby wypełniania list



```
lec_3d.py - E:/CERNBox/zajecia/Inzynieria_danych/Python/moje/wyklad_3/lec_3d.py (3.10.7)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

words = 'Bob is happy'
words = words.split()
print(words, '\n')

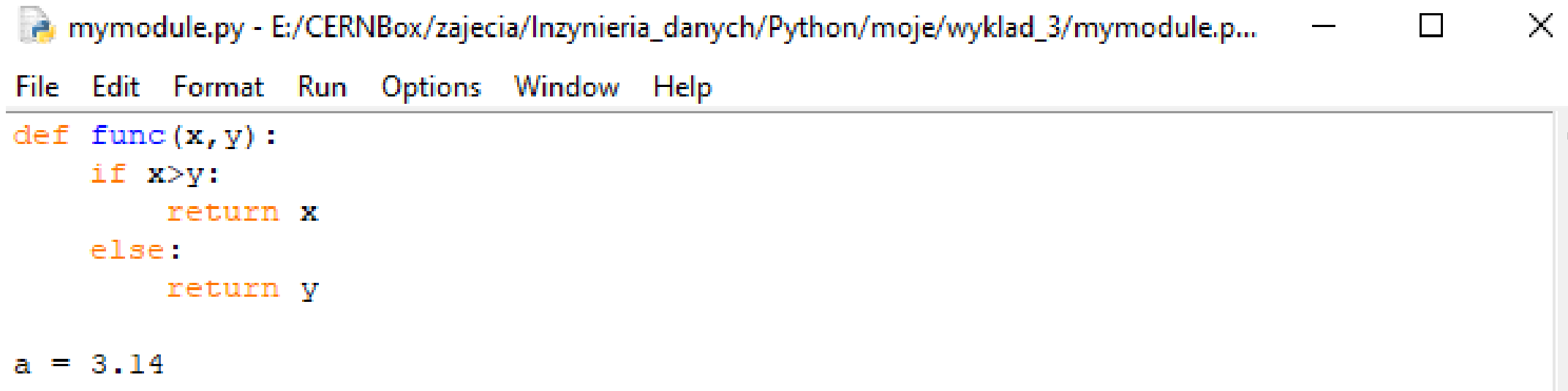
L = [[len(w), w.upper(), w.lower()] for w in words]

for i in L:
    print(i)

= RESTART: E:/CERNBox/zajecia/Inzynieria_danych/Python/moje/wyklad_3/lec_3d.py =
['Bob', 'is', 'happy']

[3, 'BOB', 'bob']
[2, 'IS', 'is']
[5, 'HAPPY', 'happy']
```

# Moduły



The screenshot shows a window titled "mymodule.py - E:/CERNBox/zajecia/Inzynieria\_danych/Python/moje/wyklad\_3/mymodule.p...". The window contains a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "Format", "Run", "Options", "Window", and "Help". The code editor displays the following Python code:

```
def func(x, y):  
    if x>y:  
        return x  
    else:  
        return y  
  
a = 3.14
```

Zapiszmy plik mymodule.py w jakiejś egzotycznej lokalizacji, na przykład na pulpicie Windows

# Moduły

lec\_3e.py - E:/CERNBox/zajecia/Inzynieria\_danych/Python/moje/wyklad\_3/lec\_3e.py (3.10.7)

File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

```
import sys
```

```
print(sys.path, '\n')
```

```
sys.path.append('C:/Users/heraklit/Desktop')
```

```
print(sys.path, '\n')
```

```
import mymodule
```

```
print(mymodule.func(3,4))
```

```
print(mymodule.a)
```

```
= RESTART: E:/CERNBox/zajecia/Inzynieria_danych/Python/moje/wyklad_3/lec_3e.py =  
['E:/CERNBox/zajecia/Inzynieria_danych/Python/moje/wyklad_3', 'C:\\Users\\heraklit\\AppData\\Local\\Programs\\Python\\Python310\\Lib\\idlelib', 'C:\\Users\\heraklit\\AppData\\Local\\Programs\\Python\\Python310\\python310.zip', 'C:\\Users\\heraklit\\AppData\\Local\\Programs\\Python\\Python310\\DLLs', 'C:\\Users\\heraklit\\AppData\\Local\\Programs\\Python\\Python310\\lib', 'C:\\Users\\heraklit\\AppData\\Local\\Programs\\Python\\Python310', 'C:\\Users\\heraklit\\AppData\\Local\\Programs\\Python\\Python310\\lib\\site-packages']
```

```
['E:/CERNBox/zajecia/Inzynieria_danych/Python/moje/wyklad_3', 'C:\\Users\\heraklit\\AppData\\Local\\Programs\\Python\\Python310\\Lib\\idlelib', 'C:\\Users\\heraklit\\AppData\\Local\\Programs\\Python\\Python310\\python310.zip', 'C:\\Users\\heraklit\\AppData\\Local\\Programs\\Python\\Python310\\DLLs', 'C:\\Users\\heraklit\\AppData\\Local\\Programs\\Python\\Python310\\lib', 'C:\\Users\\heraklit\\AppData\\Local\\Programs\\Python\\Python310', 'C:\\Users\\heraklit\\AppData\\Local\\Programs\\Python\\Python310\\lib\\site-packages', 'C:/Users/heraklit/Desktop']
```

# Moduł time

lec\_3f.py - E:/CERNBox/zajecia/Inzynieria\_danych/Python/moje/wyklad\_3/lec\_3f.py (3.10.7)

File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

```
import time

start = time.time()

i = 10**8
while i:
    i = i - 1

t = time.time() - start

print(round(t, 4), 'seconds')
```

```
>>> = RESTART: E:/CERNBox/zajecia/Inzynieria_danych/Python/moje/wyklad_3/lec_3f.py =
4.2032 seconds
```

Więcej informacji na: <https://docs.python.org/3/library/time.html>



# Enumerate

lec\_3g.py - E:/CERNBox/zajecia/Inzynieria\_danych/Python/moje/wyklad\_3/lec\_3g.py (3.10.7)

File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

```
L = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']
```

```
for i in range(len(L)):    # niezbyt elegancko
    print(i, L[i])
```

```
print(5*'-')
```

```
for i, ele in enumerate(L):    # lepiej...
    print(i, ele)
```

```
= RESTART: E:/CERNBox/zajecia/Inzynieria_danych/Python/moje/wyklad_3/lec_3g.py =
```

```
0 a
```

```
1 b
```

```
2 c
```

```
3 d
```

```
-----
```

```
0 a
```

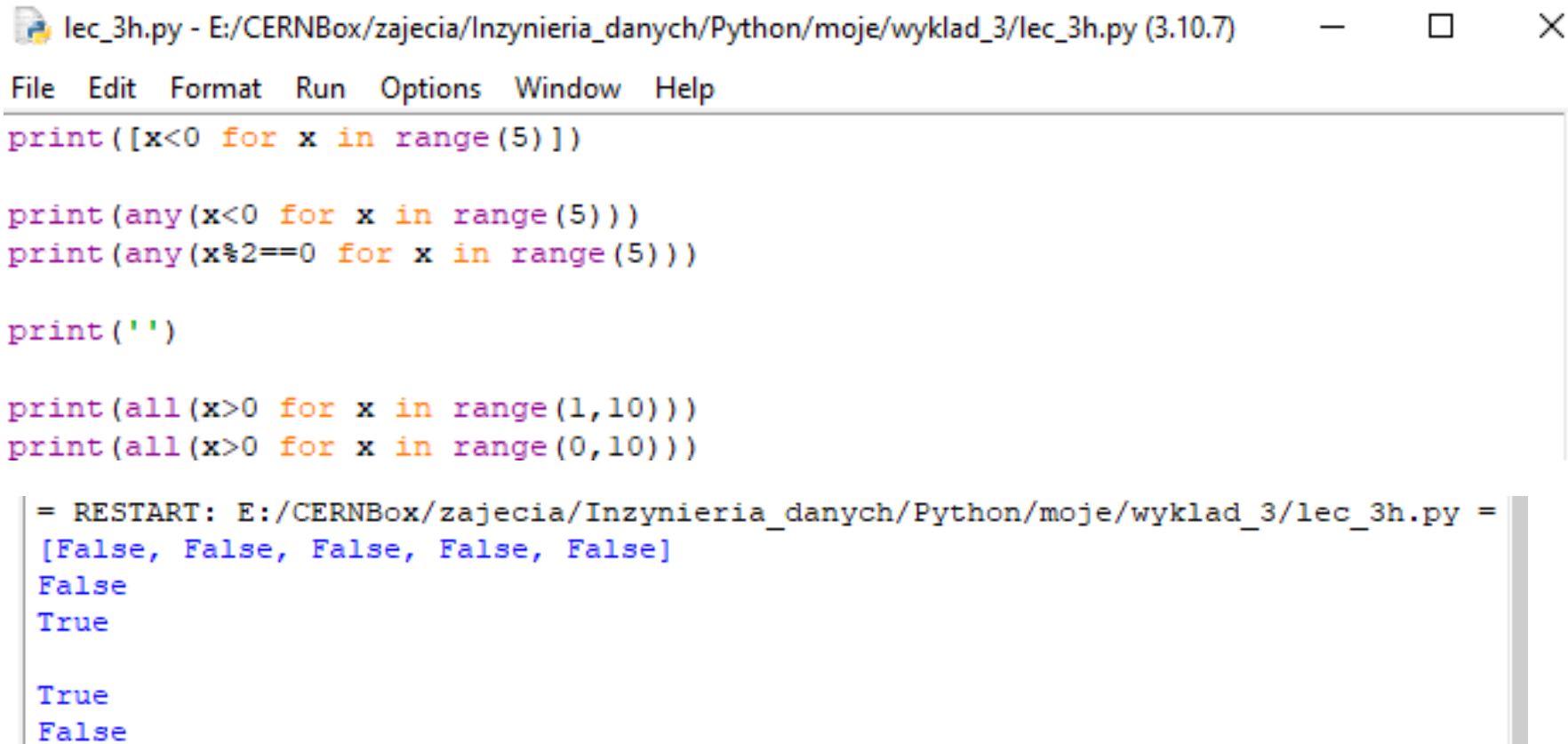
```
1 b
```

```
2 c
```

```
3 d
```

Spróbuj enumerate(L, 5)

## any, all



The screenshot shows a Python IDE window titled 'lec\_3h.py - E:/CERNBox/zajecia/Inzynieria\_danych/Python/moje/wyklad\_3/lec\_3h.py (3.10.7)'. The menu bar includes 'File', 'Edit', 'Format', 'Run', 'Options', 'Window', and 'Help'. The code editor contains the following Python code:

```
print([x<0 for x in range(5)])

print(any(x<0 for x in range(5)))
print(any(x%2==0 for x in range(5)))

print('')

print(all(x>0 for x in range(1,10)))
print(all(x>0 for x in range(0,10)))
```

Below the code editor, the output of the program is displayed:

```
= RESTART: E:/CERNBox/zajecia/Inzynieria_danych/Python/moje/wyklad_3/lec_3h.py =
[False, False, False, False, False]
False
True

True
False
```

**any** zwraca True jeśli co najmniej jeden element jest True

**all** zwraca True jeśli wszystkie elementy są True

## min, max

 lec\_3i.py - E:/CERNBox/zajecia/Inzynieria\_danych/Python/moje/wyklad\_3/lec\_3i.py (3.10.7)



File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

```
L = [1,2,10,100]
```

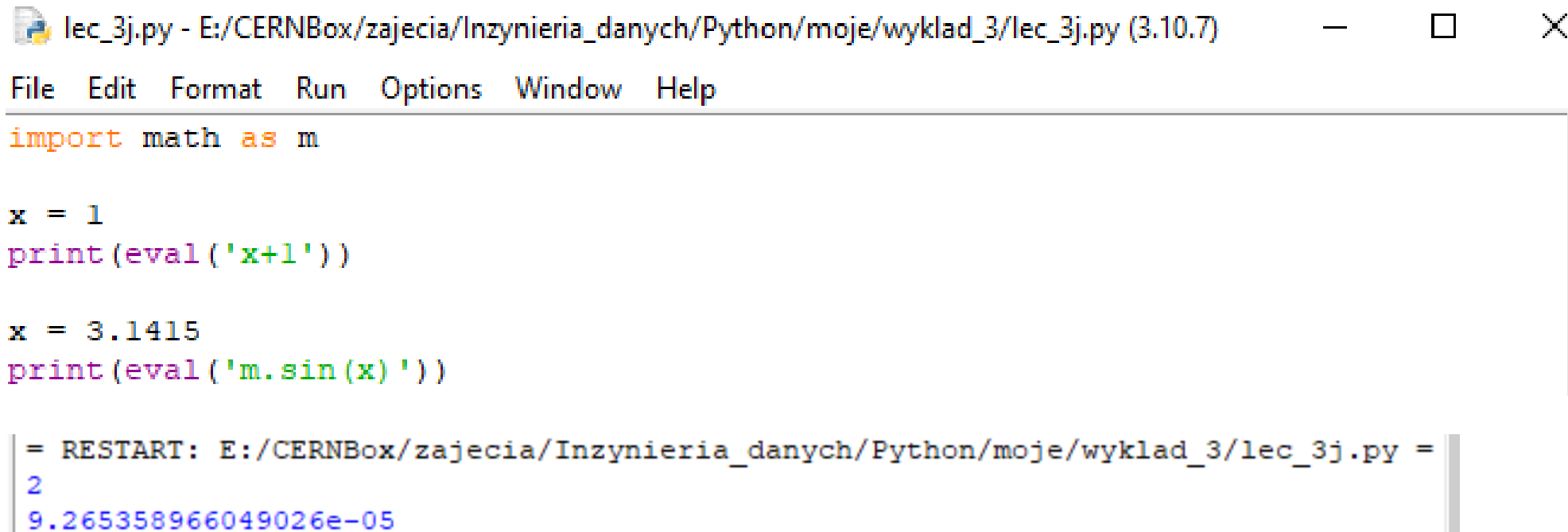
```
print('minimum of L is ', min(L))
```

```
print('maximum of L is ', max(L))
```

```
>>>
```

```
= RESTART: E:/CERNBox/zajecia/Inzynieria_danych/Python/moje/wyklad_3/lec_3i.py =  
minimum of L is 1  
maximum of L is 100
```

## eval()



```
lec_3j.py - E:/CERNBox/zajecia/Inzynieria_danych/Python/moje/wyklad_3/lec_3j.py (3.10.7)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
import math as m

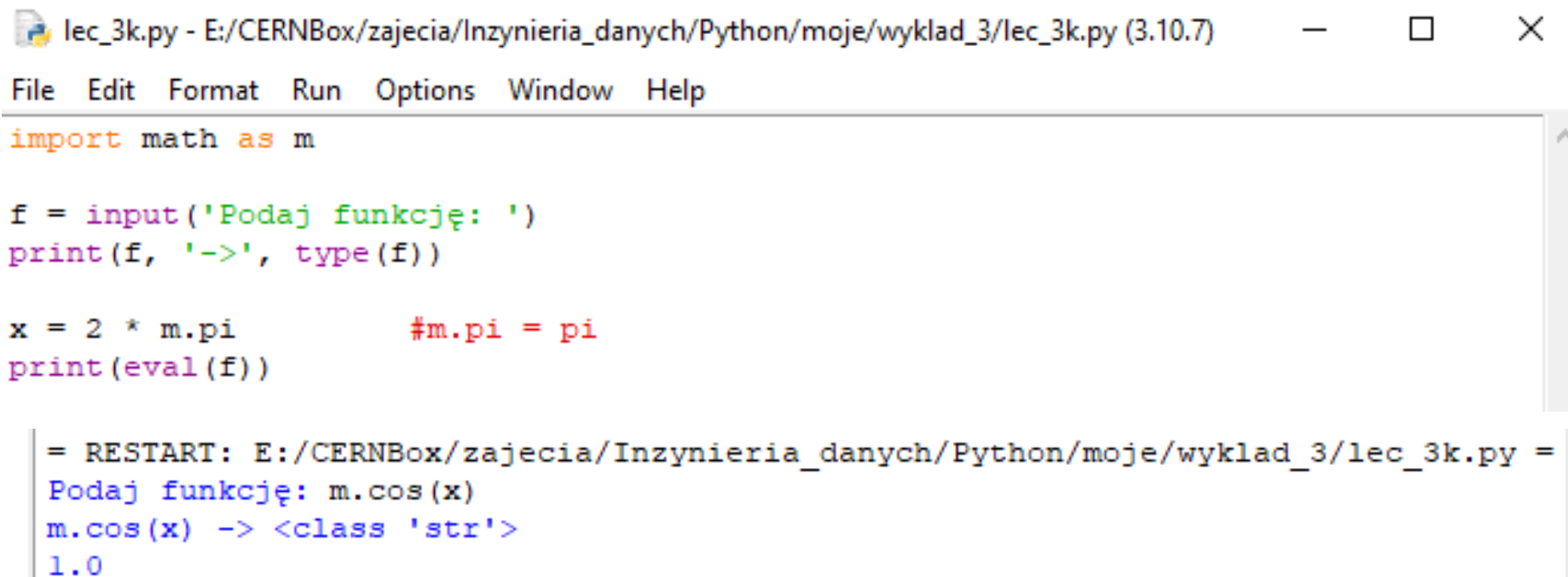
x = 1
print(eval('x+1'))

x = 3.1415
print(eval('m.sin(x)'))

= RESTART: E:/CERNBox/zajecia/Inzynieria_danych/Python/moje/wyklad_3/lec_3j.py =
2
9.265358966049026e-05
```

Argument funkcji `eval()` jest traktowany jako wyrażenie Pythona

## eval()



The screenshot shows a Python IDE window titled "lec\_3k.py - E:/CERNBox/zajecia/Inzynieria\_danych/Python/moje/wyklad\_3/lec\_3k.py (3.10.7)". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Format, Run, Options, Window, and Help. The script content is as follows:

```
import math as m

f = input('Podaj funkcję: ')
print(f, '->', type(f))

x = 2 * m.pi          #m.pi = pi
print(eval(f))
```

The execution output is displayed below the script:

```
= RESTART: E:/CERNBox/zajecia/Inzynieria_danych/Python/moje/wyklad_3/lec_3k.py =
Podaj funkcję: m.cos(x)
m.cos(x) -> <class 'str'>
1.0
```

and, or

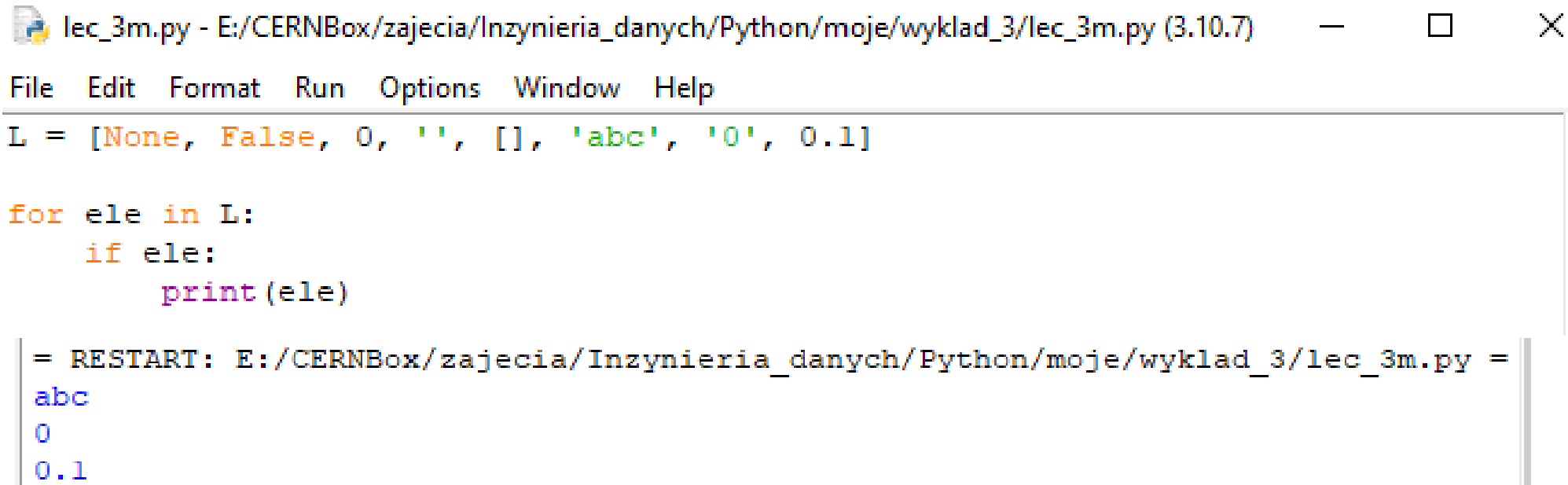
lec\_3l.py - E:/CERNBox/zajecia/Inzynieria\_danych/Python/moje/wyklad\_3/lec\_3l.py (3.10.7)

File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

```
for i in range(1000):  
    if (i<=4 or i==100 or i== 500):  
        print(i)  
  
for i in range(1,100):  
    if (i>0 and i<10):  
        print(i, end=" ") ← drukowanie „poziomo”
```

```
= RESTART: E:/CERNBox/zajecia/Inzynieria_danych/Python/moje/wyklad_3/lec_3l.py =  
0  
1  
2  
3  
4  
100  
500  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
```

# False

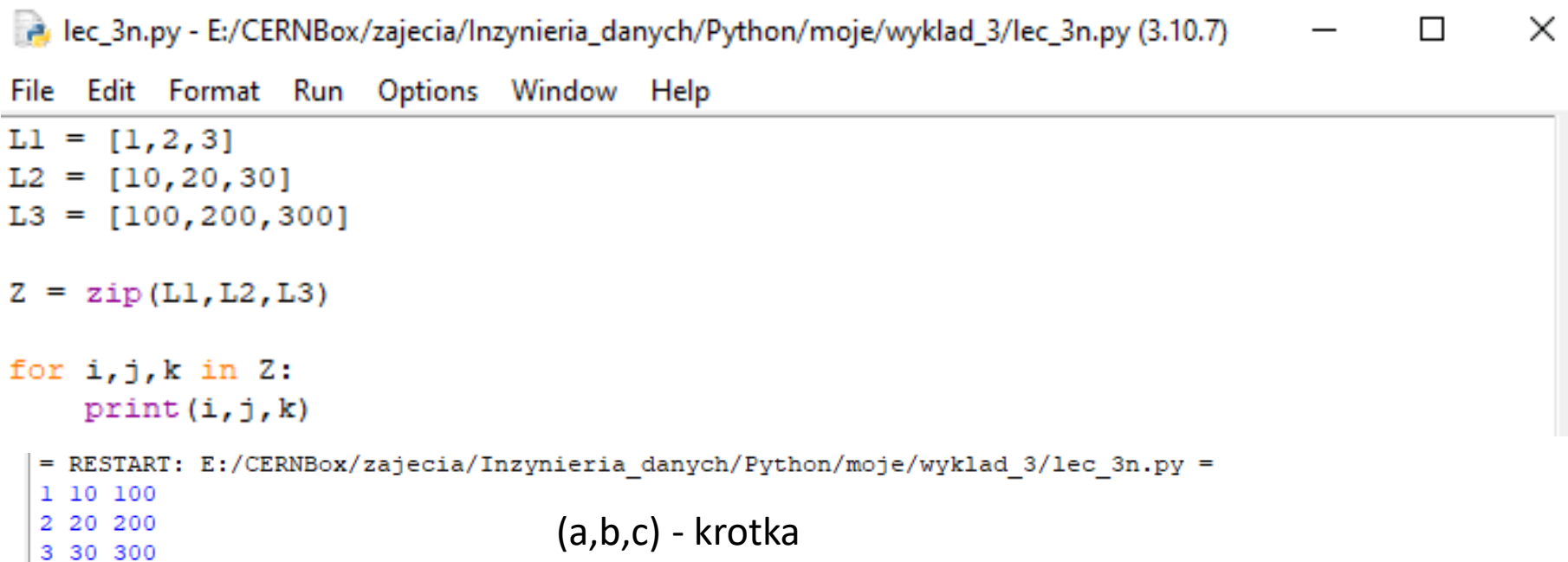


```
lec_3m.py - E:/CERNBox/zajecia/Inzynieria_danych/Python/moje/wyklad_3/lec_3m.py (3.10.7)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
L = [None, False, 0, '', [], 'abc', '0', 0.1]

for ele in L:
    if ele:
        print(ele)

= RESTART: E:/CERNBox/zajecia/Inzynieria_danych/Python/moje/wyklad_3/lec_3m.py =
abc
0
0.1
```

# zip



```
lec_3n.py - E:/CERNBox/zajecia/Inzynieria_danych/Python/moje/wyklad_3/lec_3n.py (3.10.7)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

L1 = [1,2,3]
L2 = [10,20,30]
L3 = [100,200,300]

Z = zip(L1,L2,L3)

for i,j,k in Z:
    print(i,j,k)

= RESTART: E:/CERNBox/zajecia/Inzynieria_danych/Python/moje/wyklad_3/lec_3n.py =
1 10 100
2 20 200
3 30 300
```

(a,b,c) - krotka



# Funkcja lambda

lec\_3o.py - E:/CERNBox/zajecia/Inzynieria\_danych/Python/moje/wyklad\_3/lec\_3o.py (3.10.7) — □ ×

File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

```
f1 = lambda x: x**2
```

```
f2 = lambda x,y: x*y
```

```
print(f1(10))
```

```
print(f2(5,5))
```

```
= RESTART: E:/CERNBox/zajecia/Inzynieria_danych/Python/moje/wyklad_3/lec_3o.py =  
100  
25
```

 [Python-Dev] Let's just \*k x

    <https://mail.python.org/pipermail/python-dev/2006-February/060415.html>    

# [Python-Dev] Let's just \*keep\* lambda

**Guido van Rossum** [guido at python.org](mailto:guido@python.org)  
*Sun Feb 5 18:43:28 CET 2006*

- Previous message: [\[Python-Dev\] math.areclose ...?](#)
- Next message: [\[Python-Dev\] Let's just \\*keep\\* lambda](#)
- **Messages sorted by:** [\[ date \]](#) [\[ thread \]](#) [\[ subject \]](#) [\[ author \]](#)

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After so many attempts to come up with an alternative for lambda, perhaps we should admit defeat. I've not had the time to follow the most recent rounds, but I propose that we keep lambda, so as to stop wasting everybody's talent and time on an impossible quest.

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--Guido van Rossum (home page: <http://www.python.org/~guido/>)