

Uge 2

Tirsdag

Dagens tekst

Variabler

Control flow

Funktioner

Variabler, assignment og sandt/falsk test

```
x = 3
```

```
y = x + 21
```

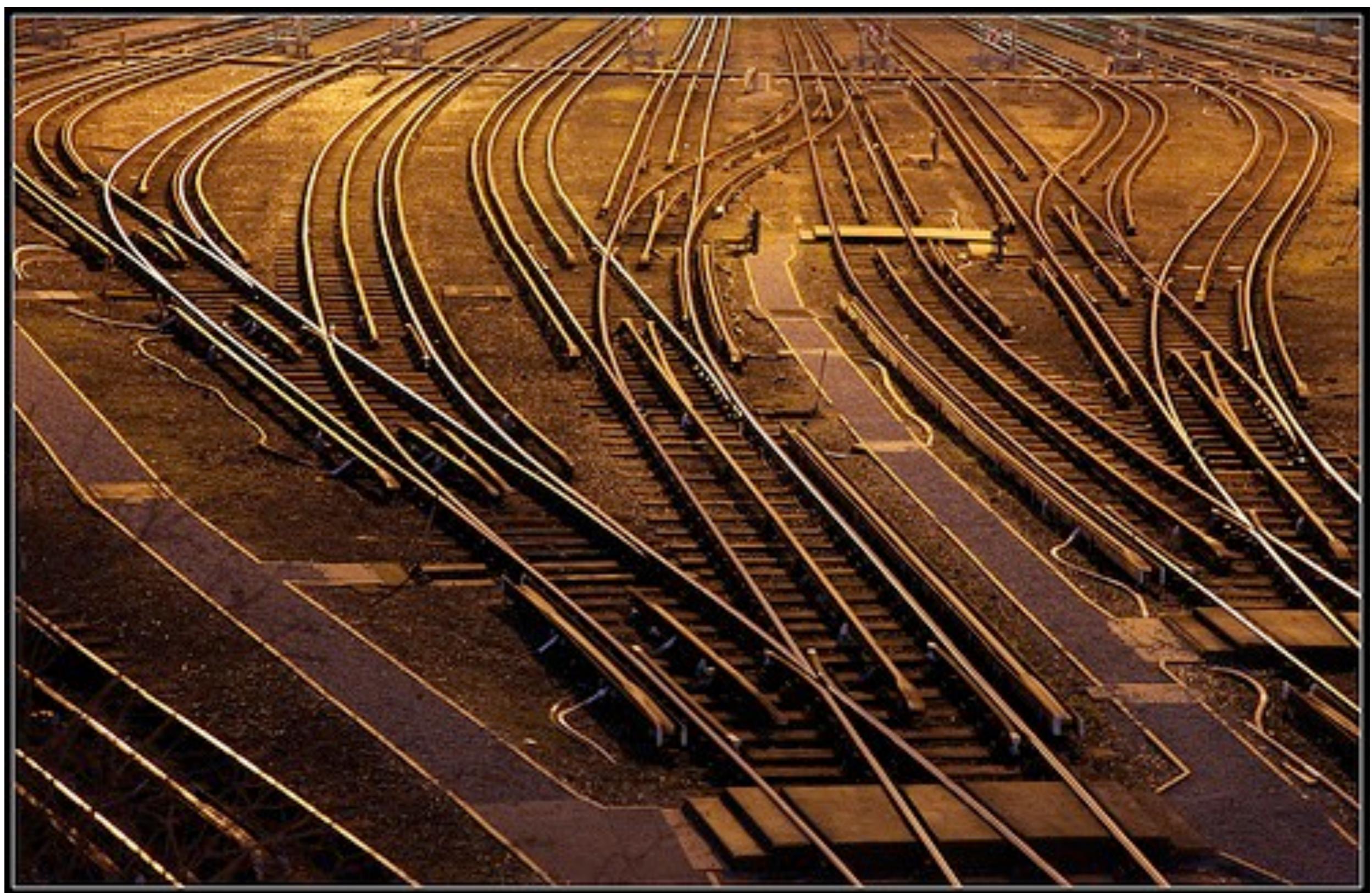
```
z = None
```

```
if x > 10:  
    print x
```

Hvad er et program?

En serie af simple udtryk/instruktioner evalueret et ad gangen fra start til slut.

Hvilken serie der evalueres kontrolleres dynamisk af sand/falsk tests - “Control flow”



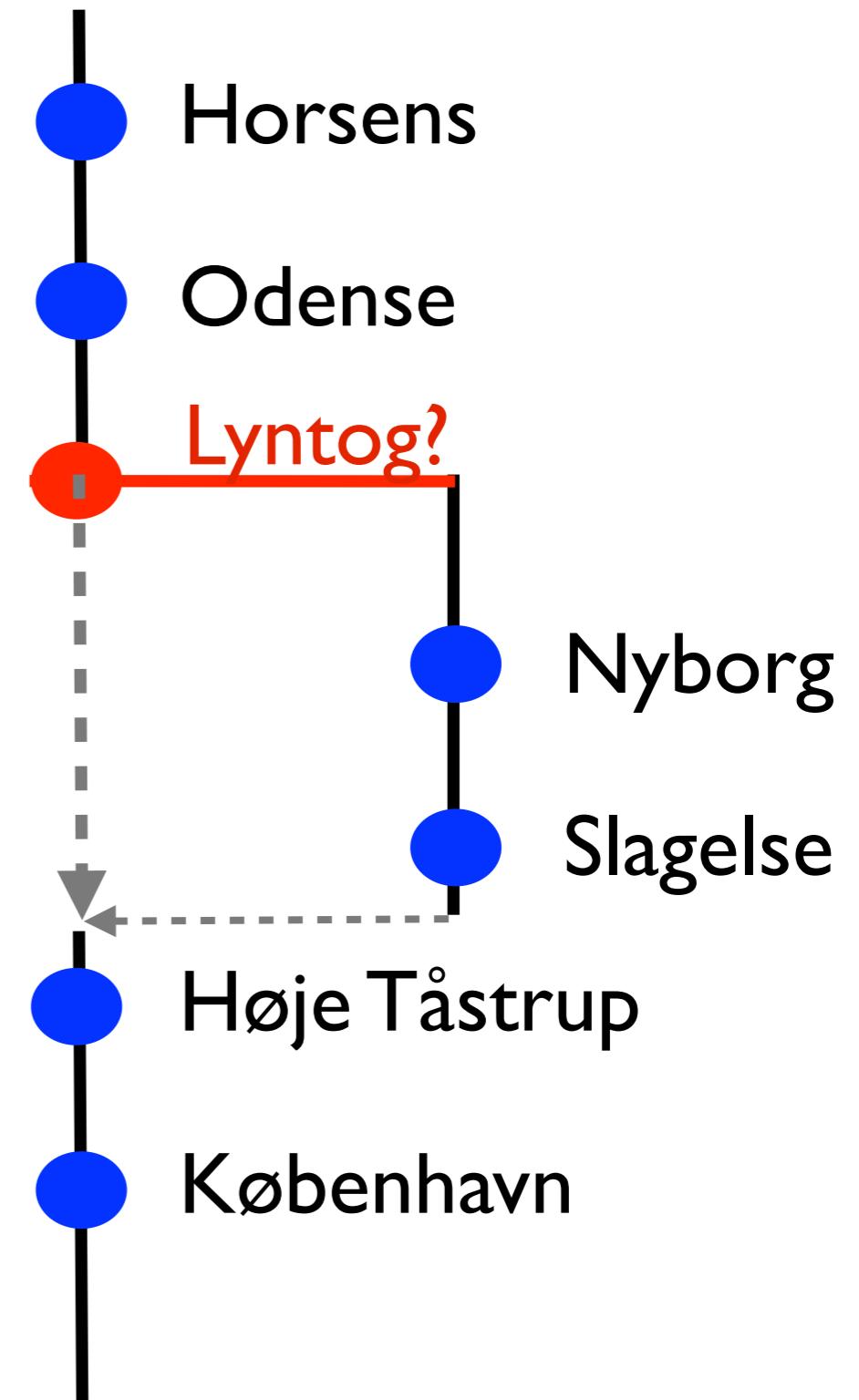
Control flow



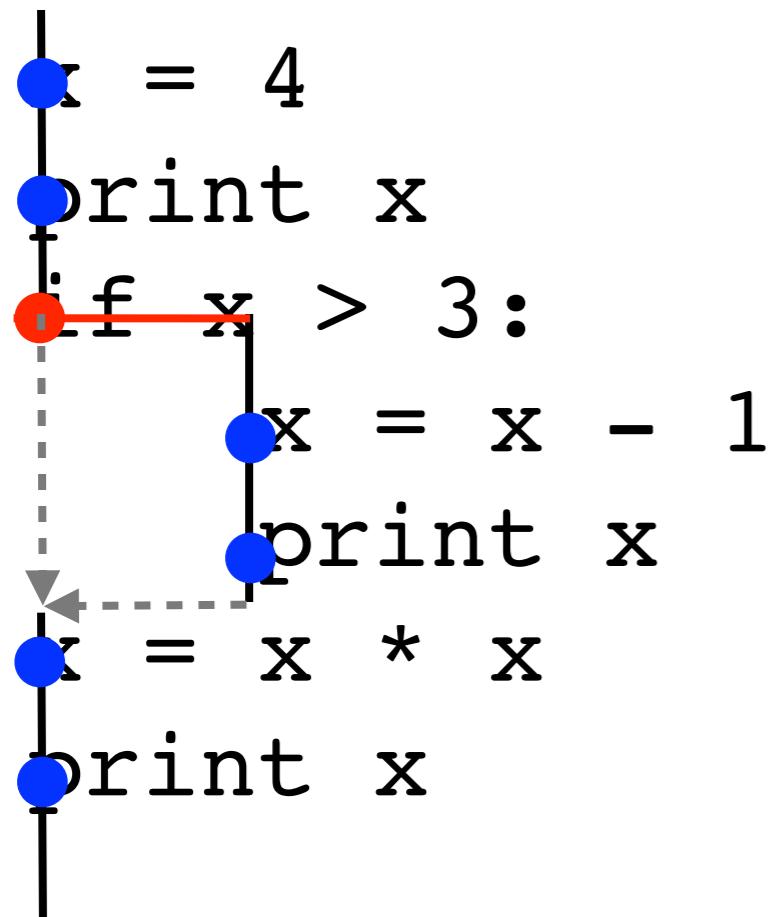
Arbejde



Dynamisk kontrol



Control flow



Formalismen for control flow

Keywords

Sandt/falsk udtryk

Kolon

Indentering

```
x = 4
print x
if x > 3:
    x = x - 1
    print x
x = x * x
print x
```

Testudtryk

x == y

x != y

x > y

x => y

0

1

27

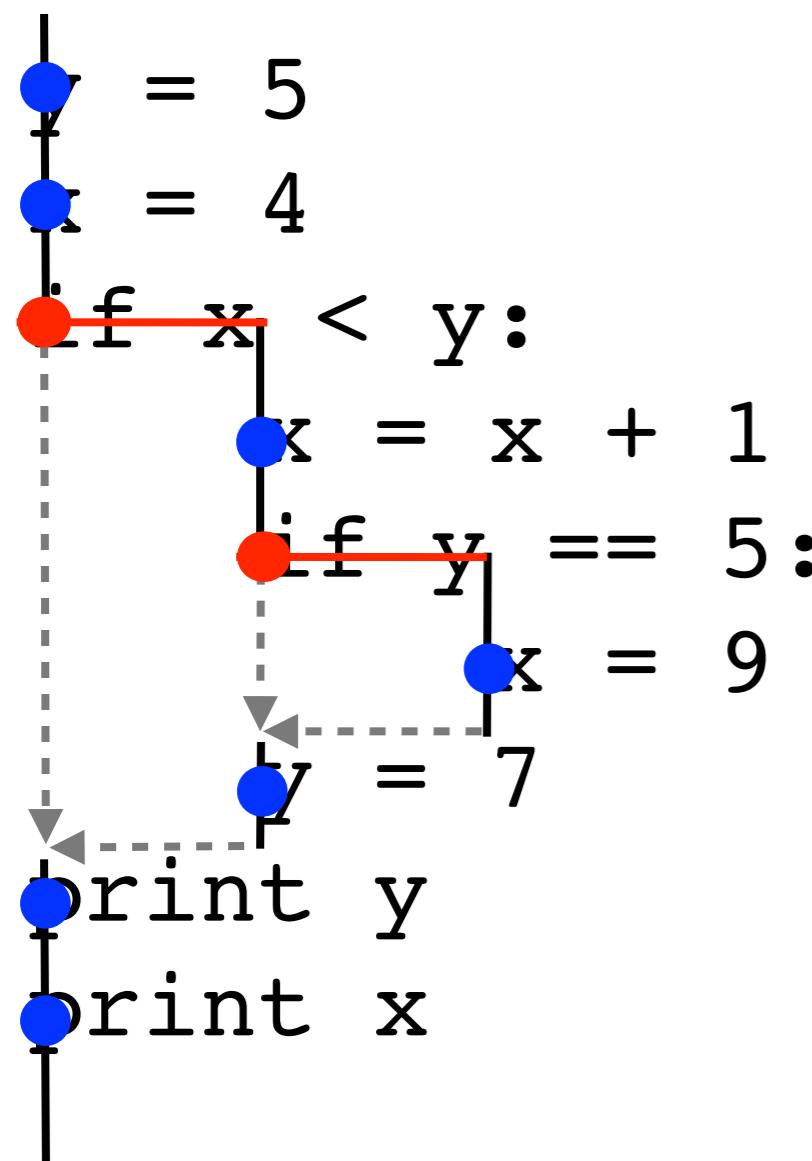
x

True

False

None

Flere lag af betingede udtryk



Else keyword

```
y = 5
x = 4
if x < y:
    x = x + 1
else:                  # "if x >= y".
    x = x - 1
print y
print x
```

Opgave

sunny = True/False

windy = True/False

Skriv noget kode der kan skrive alle kombinationer.

“Sunny and windy”, “Sunny and calm”

“Cloudy and windy”, “Cloudy and calm”

Løsning på opgave

```
if sunny:  
    if windy:  
        print "Sunny and windy"  
    else:  
        print "Sunny and calm"  
else:  
    if windy:  
        print "Cloudy and windy"  
    else:  
        print "Cloudy and calm"
```

and, or, not keywords

```
if x == y and z > 4:  
    print x, y, z
```

```
if nr_patients > 1000 or nr_birds == 0:  
    print "Hmm - something wrong"
```

```
if not sunny:  
    print "Appears not to be sunny"
```

elif keyword

```
if x == 1:  
    print "x is one"  
else:  
    if x == 2:  
        print "x is two"  
    else:  
        if x == 3:  
            print "x is three"  
        else:  
            print "x is something else"
```

elif keyword

```
if x == 1:  
    print "x is one"  
elif x == 2:  
    print "x is two"  
elif x == 3:  
    print "x is three"  
else:  
    print "x is something else"
```

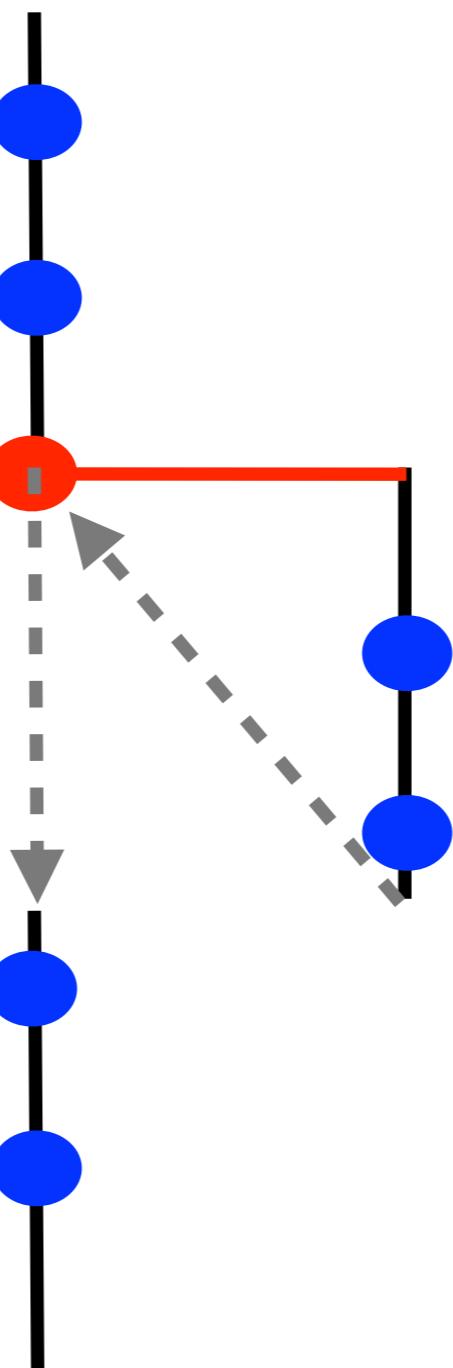
Opgave

Samme som opgave I, men prøv nu at gøre det ved hjælp af “and”, “not” og “elif” i stedet for flere niveauer af if-else inden i hinanden.

Løsning på opgave

```
if sunny and windy:  
    print "Sunny and windy"  
elif sunny and calm:  
    print "Sunny and calm"  
elif not sunny and windy:  
    print "Cloudy and windy"  
else:  
    print "Cloudy and calm"
```

While loops



While loops

```
y = 10
x = 2
while x < y:
    x = x + 1
    print x
print y
print x
```

The diagram illustrates the execution flow of the provided Python code. It features a vertical timeline on the left and a flowchart on the right. Blue circles mark the start of each statement, and red circles highlight the condition of the while loop. A solid black line connects the statements sequentially. A dashed grey arrow points from the end of the loop back to the condition, indicating the loop's iterative nature.

```
graph TD
    y1((y = 10)) --> x1((x = 2))
    x1 --> cond1((while x < y:))
    cond1 --> inc1((x = x + 1))
    inc1 --> print_x1((print x))
    print_x1 --> print_y1((print y))
    print_y1 --> print_x2((print x))
    print_x2 --> cond1
```

Opgave

$x = 4$

$y = 42$

Læg en til x ved hjælp af et while loop så x til sidst får samme værdi som y .

Prøv at printe alle x -værdierne på vejen.

Løsning på opgave

```
x = 3  
y = 42
```

```
while x < y:  
    x = x + 1  
    print x
```

```
# eller lidt mere elegant:  
while x < y:  
    x += 1  
    print x
```

Funktioner - hvad er det, hvad kan de?

Små programmer i programmet

Nyttigt til genbrug af kode og til at skabe struktur og orden i koden.

Funktioner inbygget i Python

min, max, help, len, sum

range

exp, log, sqrt, cos, sin, tan

Hvordan bruger man funktioner?

```
y = f(x)
```

```
y = log10(100)
```

```
absValue = abs(-4)
```

```
max_dosis = max(dosis1, dosis2)
```

```
print range(5)
```

Hvordan definerer man egne funktioner?

```
def multiplyBySeven(x):  
    r = x * 7  
    return r
```

```
oldValue = 2
```

```
newValue = multiplyBySeven(oldValue)
```

Opgave

Skriv en funktion der lægger to tal sammen.

```
r = addNumbers(10, 82)
```

```
print r
```

```
print addNumbers(10, 82)
```

Løsning på opgave

```
def addNumbers(x, y):  
    r = x + y  
    return r  
  
# or shorter:  
def addNumbers(x, y):  
    return x + y
```

Argumenter, parametre og scope

```
def voresFunktion(x, y)
    z = x + y
    return z
```

```
# x og y: funktionens parametre
# z: variabel
```

```
c = voresFunktion(a, b)
```

```
# a og b: funktionens argumenter
# c: varibel
```