

- **Floating point 의 value 확인 시 오차 문제**
 - Floating point type의 value를 확인할 때 variable의 이름, 혹은 expression만 입력해 value를 확인할 경우 오차가 발생할 수 있습니다.
 - 'print' 명령어를 이용하면 제대로 출력되니 variable이나 expression의 value를 확인할 때는 'print' 명령어를 이용하는 습관을 들이시기 바랍니다.

```
Python 2.7.2 (default, Jul 20 2011, 02:32:18)
[GCC 4.2.1 (LLVM, Emscripten 1.5, Empythoned)] on linux2
> pi=3.14
> pi+1
=> 4.14000000000000006
> print pi+1
4.14
> █
```

Chapter 1

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- 강의에서 활용할 실습환경에서는 파일형태의 스크립트 저장과 실행을 지원하지 않습니다. (넘어가셔도 좋습니다)

Alternatively, you can write a program in a file and use the interpreter to execute the contents of the file. Such a file is called a script. For example, we used a text editor to create a file named `latoya.py` with the following contents:

```
print 1 + 1
```

By convention, files that contain Python programs have names that end with `.py`. To execute the program, we have to tell the interpreter the name of the script:

```
$ python latoya.py  
2
```

In other development environments, the details of executing programs may differ. Also, most programs are more interesting than this one.

Most of the examples in this book are executed on the command line. Working on the command line is convenient for program development and testing, because you can type programs and execute them immediately. Once you have a working program, you should store it in a script so you can execute or modify it in the future.

Chapter 3

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- id() function을 통해 보여지는 identifier의 value은 책과 다를 수 있습니다.

As another example, the id function takes a value or a variable and returns an integer that acts as a unique identifier for the value:

```
>>> id(3)
134882108
>>> betty = 3
>>> id(betty)
134882108
```

Every value has an id, which is a unique number related to where it is stored in the memory of the computer. The id of a variable is the id of the value to which it refers.

Chapter 3

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- REPL.it 에서는 **math.log10(value)** function을 **math.log(value, 10)** 로 사용해야 합니다.

Before we can use the functions from a module, we have to import them:

```
>>> import math
```

To call one of the functions, we have to specify the name of the module and the name of the function, separated by a dot, also known as a period. This format is called dot notation.

```
>>> decibel = math.log10 (17.0)
>>> angle = 1.5
>>> height = math.sin(angle)
```

The first statement sets decibel to the logarithm of 17, base 10. There is also a function called log that takes logarithm base e.

$\log_{base} value$: `math.log(value, base)`

Chapter 4

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- PythonTutor.com 에서는 **raw_input()** 과 **input()** function을 지원하지 않습니다.
- REPL.it 에서 실습하시기 바랍니다.

```
→ 1 string=raw_input()  
   2 print string
```

[Edit code](#)

```
→ 1 n=input()  
   2 print n
```

[Edit code](#)

<< First < Back Program terminated Forward > Last >>

<< First < Back Program terminated Forward > Last >>

NameError: name 'raw_input' is not defined

NameError: name 'input' is not defined

→ line that has just executed

→ line that has just executed

→ next line to execute

→ next line to execute