

Exercices parcours séquentiel

Correction

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Première - NSI

Algo 02



Exercice 1

Exercice 2

Exercice 3

Exercice 4

Exercice 5

Exercice 6

Exercice 7

Exercice 8

Exercice 9

1. Exercice 1
2. Exercice 2
3. Exercice 3
4. Exercice 4

5. Exercice 5
6. Exercice 6
7. Exercice 7
8. Exercice 8
9. Exercice 9

Exercice 1

Exercice 2

Exercice 3

Exercice 4

Exercice 5

Exercice 6

Exercice 7

Exercice 8

Exercice 9

Exercice 1

```
1 def note_mini(tab: list) -> int:
2     # les valeurs sont entre 0 et 20
3     mini_prov = 21
4     for val in tab:
5         if val < mini_prov:
6             mini_prov = val
7     return mini_prov
```

Code 1 – Parcours par valeur

Exercice 1

Exercice 2

Exercice 3

Exercice 4

Exercice 5

Exercice 6

Exercice 7

Exercice 8

Exercice 9

```
1 def note_mini(tab: list) -> int:  
2     # les valeurs sont entre 0 et 20  
3     mini_prov = 21  
4     for i in range(len(tab)):  
5         if tab[i] < mini_prov:  
6             mini_prov = tab[i]  
7     return mini_prov
```

Code 2 – Parcours par indice

Exercice 1

Exercice 2

Exercice 3

Exercice 4

Exercice 5

Exercice 6

Exercice 7

Exercice 8

Exercice 9

```
1 entiers = [randint(0, 20) for i in range(10)]  
2 print(entiers)  
3 print(note_mini(entiers))
```

Code 3 – Programme principal

```
1 [14, 3, 15, 9, 2, 5, 16, 3, 2, 2]  
2 2
```

Code 4 – Une sortie possible

Exercice 1

Exercice 2

Exercice 3

Exercice 4

Exercice 5

Exercice 6

Exercice 7

Exercice 8

Exercice 9

Exercice 2

```
1 def extrema(tab: list) -> tuple:
2     """
3     Renvoie le mini et le maxi de tab
4
5     Args:
6         tab (list):
7     Returns:
8         tuple: (mini, maxi)
9     """
10    mini = 20
11    maxi = 0
12    for val in tab:
13        if val < mini:
14            mini = val
15        if val > maxi:
16            maxi = val
17    return (mini, maxi)
```

Exercice 1

Exercice 2

Exercice 3

Exercice 4

Exercice 5

Exercice 6

Exercice 7

Exercice 8

Exercice 9

```
1 entiers = [randint(0, 20) for i in range(10)]  
2 print(entiers)  
3 print(extrema(entiers))
```

Code 5 – Programme principal

```
1 [14, 3, 15, 9, 2, 5, 16, 3, 2, 2]  
2 (2, 16)
```

Code 6 – Une sortie possible

```
1 assert extrema( [8, 2, 19, 14] ) == (2, 19)  
2 assert extrema( [10, 10, 10, 10] ) == (10, 10)
```

Code 7 – Assertions possibles pour tester la fonction

[Exercice 1](#)[Exercice 2](#)[Exercice 3](#)[Exercice 4](#)[Exercice 5](#)[Exercice 6](#)[Exercice 7](#)[Exercice 8](#)[Exercice 9](#)

Exercice 3

```
1 assert maxi_position( [3, 4, 5] ) == (2, 5)
2 assert maxi_position( [13, 42, 5] ) == (1, 42)
3 assert maxi_position( [3, 3, 3, 3] ) == (0, 3)
4 assert maxi_position( [] ) == (0, 0)
```

Remarque

Il n'y a pas de consigne spécifique dans le cas où le tableau est vide.

Exercice 1

Exercice 2

Exercice 3

Exercice 4

Exercice 5

Exercice 6

Exercice 7

Exercice 8

Exercice 9


```
1 def maxi_position(tab: list) -> tuple:
2     """
3     renvoie le max et sa première position dans le
4     tableau
5     """
6     # On peut affecter plusieurs variables sur 1 ligne
7     indice, val_max = 0, 0
8     for i in range(len(tab)):
9         if tab[i] > val_max:
10            val_max = tab[i]
11            indice = i
12     return (indice, val_max)
```

Exercice 1

Exercice 2

Exercice 3

Exercice 4

Exercice 5

Exercice 6

Exercice 7

Exercice 8

Exercice 9

Exercice 4

```
1 def maxi_position_dernier(tab: list) -> tuple:
2     """
3     renvoie le max et sa dernière position dans le
4     tableau
5     """
6     # On peut affecter plusieurs variables sur 1 ligne
7     indice, val_max = 0, 0
8     for i in range(len(tab)):
9         # il suffit juste de modifier la comparaison
10        if tab[i] >= val_max:
11            val_max = tab[i]
12            indice = i
13    return (indice, val_max)
```

Exercice 1

Exercice 2

Exercice 3

Exercice 4

Exercice 5

Exercice 6

Exercice 7

Exercice 8

Exercice 9

Exercice 5

```
1  assert maxi_nb( [3, 4, 5] ) == 1
2  assert maxi_nb( [13, 13, 42, 5, 42, 42] ) == 3
3  assert maxi_nb( [3, 3, 3, 3] ) == 4
4  assert maxi_nb( [] ) == 0
```

Exercice 1

Exercice 2

Exercice 3

Exercice 4

Exercice 5

Exercice 6

Exercice 7

Exercice 8

Exercice 9

- ▶ Initialiser le maximum à 0
- ▶ Initialiser le nombre d'occurrences à 0
- ▶ Pour chaque entier du tableau :
 - ▶ Si l'entier est égal au maximum :
 - ▶ incrémenter le nombre d'occurrences
 - ▶ Sinon si l'entier est supérieur au maximum :
 - ▶ mettre à jour le maximum
 - ▶ incrémenter le nombre d'occurrences

Exercice 1

Exercice 2

Exercice 3

Exercice 4

Exercice 5

Exercice 6

Exercice 7

Exercice 8

Exercice 9

```
1 def maxi_nb(tab: list) -> int:
2     """
3     renvoie le nombre d'occurrences du
4     maximum
5     """
6     nb, val_max = 0, 0
7     for val in tab:
8         if val == val_max:
9             nb = nb + 1
10        elif val > val_max:
11            # réinitialisation du max
12            val_max = val
13            nb = 1
14    return nb
```

Exercice 1

Exercice 2

Exercice 3

Exercice 4

Exercice 5

Exercice 6

Exercice 7

Exercice 8

Exercice 9

```
1 maxi_nb ([13, 13, 42, 5, 42, 42])
```

Initialisation :

- ▶ nb = 0
- ▶ val_max = 0

itération 1 :

- ▶ val = 13
- ▶ nb = 1
- ▶ val_max = 13

itération 2 :

- ▶ val = 13
- ▶ nb = 2
- ▶ val_max = 13

itération 3 :

- ▶ val = 42
- ▶ nb = 1

- ▶ val_max = 42

itération 4 :

- ▶ val = 5
- ▶ nb = 1
- ▶ val_max = 42

itération 5 :

- ▶ val = 42
- ▶ nb = 2
- ▶ val_max = 42

itération 6 :

- ▶ val = 42
- ▶ nb = 3
- ▶ val_max = 42

Exercice 1

Exercice 2

Exercice 3

Exercice 4

Exercice 5

Exercice 6

Exercice 7

Exercice 8

Exercice 9

Exercice 6

Exercice 1

Exercice 2

Exercice 3

Exercice 4

Exercice 5

Exercice 6

Exercice 7

Exercice 8

Exercice 9

```
1 def est_voyelle(lettre: str) -> bool:
2     """
3     vérifie si lettre est une voyelle
4     """
5     voyelles = ("a", "e", "i", "o", "u", "y")
6     for v in voyelles:
7         if lettre == v:
8             return True
9     return False
```

```
1 def compter_voyelles(mot: str) -> dict:
2     """
3     compte le nombre de chaque voyelles de mot
4     """
5     voyelles = {"a": 0, "e": 0, "i": 0, "o": 0, "u": 0, "y": 0}
6     for lettre in mot:
7         # utilise la fonction précédente
8         if est_voyelle(lettre):
9             voyelles[lettre] = voyelles[lettre] + 1
0     return voyelles
```

Code 8 – version 1


```
1 def compter_voyelles(mot: str)->dict:
2     """
3     compte le nombre de chaque voyelles de mot
4     """
5     voyelles = {"a": 0, "e": 0, "i": 0, "o": 0, "u": 0, "y": 0}
6     for lettre in mot:
7         # compare la lettre aux voyelles
8         if lettre in voyelles.keys():
9             voyelles[lettre] = voyelles[lettre] + 1
0     return voyelles
```

Code 9 – méthode alternative

```
1 voyelles = compter_voyelles("orangeade")
2
3 for lettre, nb in voyelles.items():
4     print(lettre, ":", nb)
```

Code 10 – Affichage du dictionnaire dans le programme principal

Exercice 1

Exercice 2

Exercice 3

Exercice 4

Exercice 5

Exercice 6

Exercice 7

Exercice 8

Exercice 9

```
1 def max_voyelles(voyelles: dict) -> list:
2     """
3     parcourt le dict voyelles et renvoie
4     celle qui a la plus grande valeur
5     """
6     maxi = 0
7     lettres_maxi = []
8     for lettre, nb in voyelles.items():
9         if nb > maxi:
10            maxi = nb
11            # réinitialise le tableau avec la nouvelle
12            lettre max
13            lettres_maxi = [lettre]
14            elif nb == maxi:
15                # ajoute la lettre aux autres lettres max
16                lettres_maxi.append(lettre)
17     return lettres_maxi
```

Exercice 1

Exercice 2

Exercice 3

Exercice 4

Exercice 5

Exercice 6

Exercice 7

Exercice 8

Exercice 9

```
1 {'o': 1, 'i': 0, 'a': 2, 'u': 0, 'e': 2, 'y': 0}
```

Exemple d'exécution :

- ▶ lettre 'o' :
 - ▶ `maxi = 1`
 - ▶ `lettres_maxi = ['o']`
- ▶ lettre 'i' :
 - ▶ `maxi = 1`
 - ▶ `lettres_maxi = ['o']`
- ▶ lettre 'a' :
 - ▶ `maxi = 2`
 - ▶ `lettres_maxi = ['a']`
- ▶ lettre 'u' :
 - ▶ `maxi = 2`
 - ▶ `lettres_maxi = ['a']`
- ▶ lettre 'e' :
 - ▶ `maxi = 2`
 - ▶ `lettres_maxi = ['a', 'e']`

Exercice 1

Exercice 2

Exercice 3

Exercice 4

Exercice 5

Exercice 6

Exercice 7

Exercice 8

Exercice 9

Exercice 7

```
1 tab = [ [randint(0, 100) for i in range(5)]  
2         for j in range(3)]
```

Exercice 1

Exercice 2

Exercice 3

Exercice 4

Exercice 5

Exercice 6

Exercice 7

Exercice 8

Exercice 9

```
1 def somme_ligne(tab: list, lig: int) -> int:  
2     somme = 0  
3     for val in tab[lig]:  
4         somme = somme + val  
5     return somme
```

Code 11 – version 1

Exercice 1

Exercice 2

Exercice 3

Exercice 4

Exercice 5

Exercice 6

Exercice 7

Exercice 8

Exercice 9

```
1 def somme_ligne(tab: list, lig: int) -> int:  
2     somme = 0  
3     for col in range(len(tab[lig])):  
4         somme = somme + tab[lig][col]  
5     return somme
```

Code 12 – version 2

Exercice 1

Exercice 2

Exercice 3

Exercice 4

Exercice 5

Exercice 6

Exercice 7

Exercice 8

Exercice 9

```
1 def maximum(tab: list) -> int:  
2     maxi = 0  
3     for ligne in tab:  
4         for colonne in ligne:  
5             if colonne > maxi:  
6                 maxi = colonne  
7     return maxi
```

Code 13 – version 1

Exercice 1

Exercice 2

Exercice 3

Exercice 4

Exercice 5

Exercice 6

Exercice 7

Exercice 8

Exercice 9


```
1 def maximum(tab: list) -> int:  
2     maxi = 0  
3     for lig in range(len(tab)):  
4         for col in range(len(tab[lig])):  
5             if tab[lig][col] > maxi:  
6                 maxi = tab[lig][col]  
7     return maxi
```

Code 14 – version 2

Exercice 1

Exercice 2

Exercice 3

Exercice 4

Exercice 5

Exercice 6

Exercice 7

Exercice 8

Exercice 9

Exercice 8

```
1 tab = [[i + j for i in range(3)]  
2         for j in range(0, 7, 3)]
```

Exercice 1

Exercice 2

Exercice 3

Exercice 4

Exercice 5

Exercice 6

Exercice 7

Exercice 8

Exercice 9

Exercice 1

Exercice 2

Exercice 3

Exercice 4

Exercice 5

Exercice 6

Exercice 7

Exercice 8

Exercice 9

```
1 for ligne in tab:  
2     for colonne in ligne:  
3         print(colonne, end=" ")
```

Code 15 – version 1

```
1 for i in range(len(tab)):  
2     for j in range(len(tab[0])):  
3         print(tab[i][j], end=" ")
```

Code 16 – version 2

Exercice 1

Exercice 2

Exercice 3

Exercice 4

Exercice 5

Exercice 6

Exercice 7

Exercice 8

Exercice 9

Exercice 9

```
1 lignes = randint(3, 6)
2 tab = [[randint(0, 100) for i in range(lignes)]
3         for j in range(lignes)]
```

Exercice 1

Exercice 2

Exercice 3

Exercice 4

Exercice 5

Exercice 6

Exercice 7

Exercice 8

Exercice 9

```
1 def recuperer_diagonale(tab: list) -> list:  
2     diagonale = []  
3     for lig in range(len(tab)):  
4         diagonale.append(tab[lig][lig])  
5     return diagonale
```

Exercice 1

Exercice 2

Exercice 3

Exercice 4

Exercice 5

Exercice 6

Exercice 7

Exercice 8

Exercice 9