CSC 111
Introduction to Computer Science
Spring 2018 — Week 2

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Outline

• Moodle Access
• Piazza
• Homework partners
• Loops + range()
• Input
• Programming Process
for <var> in <sequence>:
<body>

for name in ["Alex", "Max", "Rui"]:
    print("Conversation with", name)
call(name)
chatWith(name)
sayGoodByeTo(name)
for <var> in <sequence>:
    <body>

for x in range(10):
    print(x)
http://docs.python.org/3/
The Python Standard Library

While The Python Language Reference describes the exact syntax and semantics of the Python language, this manual describes the standard library that is distributed with Python. It also describes some of the features that are commonly included in Python distributions.

Python’s standard library is very extensive, offering a wide range of facilities as indicated by the list below. The library contains built-in modules (written in C) that provide access to system functionalities that would otherwise be inaccessible to Python programmers, as well as modules written in Python that provide solutions to many problems that occur in everyday programming. Some of these modules are explicitly designed to improve the portability of Python programs by abstracting away platform-specifics into platform-neutral APIs.

The Python installers for the Windows platform usually include the entire standard library and optionally some extra components. For Unix-like operating systems Python is normally provided as a collection of packages, to use the packaging tools provided with the operating system to obtain some or all of the optional components.

In addition to the standard library, there is a growing collection of several thousand components (from modules to packages and entire application development frameworks), available from the Python Package Index.

- 2. Built-in Functions
  - 3.1. Constants added by the site module
- 4. Built-in Types
  - 4.1. Truth Value Testing
  - 4.2. Boolean Operations — and, or, not
This code is exactly equivalent to the first example. Be sure to give the additional functions the same name as the original property (x in this case.)

The returned property object also has the attributes fget, fset, and fdel corresponding to the constructor arguments.

Changed in version 3.5: The docstrings of property objects are now variable.

range(stop)
range(start, stop[, step])

Rather than being a function, range is actually an immutable sequence type, as documented in Ranges and Sequence Types — list, tuple, range.

repr(object)

Return a string containing a printable representation of an object. For many types, this function makes an attempt to return a string that would yield an object with the same value when passed to eval(), otherwise the representation is a string enclosed in angle brackets that contains the name of the type of the object together with additional information often including the name and address of the object. A class can control what this...
4.6.6. Ranges

The `range` type represents an immutable sequence of numbers and is commonly used for looping a specific number of times in `for` loops.

```
class range(stop)
class range(start, stop[, step])
```

The arguments to the range constructor must be integers (either built-in `int` or any object that implements the `__index__` special method). If the `step` argument is omitted, it defaults to 1. If the `start` argument is omitted, it defaults to 0. If `step` is zero, `ValueError` is raised.

For a positive `step`, the contents of a range $r$ are determined by the formula $r[i] = start + step*i$ where $i >= 0$ and $r[i] < stop$.

For a negative `step`, the contents of the range are still determined by the formula $r[i] = start + step*i$, but the constraints are $i >= 0$ and $r[i] > stop$.

A range object will be empty if $r[0]$ does not meet the value constraint. Ranges do support negative indices, but these are interpreted as indexing from the end of the sequence determined by the positive indices.

Ranges containing absolute values larger than the `int` type boundary are permitted.
Examples to Try Out:

```python
for x in range( ... ): # replace ... with range expression
    print(x) # below:

# range( 10 )
# range( 2, 10 )
# range( -5, 5 )
# range( 0, 10, 2 )
# range( 0, 10, 3 )
# range( 9, 0, -1 )
```
Exercise

Generate an equivalency table of temperatures in Fahrenheit and Celsius. 100 F should be on the first line, and -30F on the last line. Show only Fahrenheit temperatures that are multiples of 10.

Celsius = (Farhenheit - 32) * 5 / 9
Outline

• The Programming Process
• Variables
• Definite Loops
• Input
name = input( "What is your name? " )
The Default Input is Text

```python
name = input("Enter your name: ")
college = input("Where do you go to school? ")
nat = input("What is your nationality? ")

account = input("Login: ")
passwd = input("Password: ")
```
```python
20
>>> c
30
>>> trio = a, b, c
>>> trio
(10, 20, 30)
>>> x, y, z = trio
>>> x
10
>>> y
20
>>> z
30
>>> i, j = trio
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#10>", line 1, in <module>
    i, j = trio
ValueError: too many values to unpack
```
Numbers require an Extra Step

age        = eval( input( "Enter your age: " ) )
salary     = eval( input( "Income in 2017? " ) )
balance    = eval( input( "Account balance? " ) )
Demo Time

```python
20 >>> c
30 >>> trio = a, b, c
>>> trio
(10, 20, 30)
>>> x, y, z = trio
>>> x
10
>>> y
20
>>> z
30
>>> i, j = trio
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#10>", line 1, in <module>
    i, j = trio
ValueError: too many values to unpack
```
The Programming Process

Example 1
The Programming Process
Example 1
Problem 1

Get first name, last name, Id from student, and final grade, as a number (0-100).

Also known is class average, as a number (0-100).

Display student information in a box, and horizontal bar-graph of 2 grades.
First name?  Dominique  
Last name?  Thiebaut  
Id?  990123456  
Final grade?  90

| Dominique Thiebaut                    990123456 |
+----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
+----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
00...10...20...30...40...50...60...70...80...90...100

grade: #############################################
class: ########################################
We stopped here last time…
An introduction to

julia

a fast & easy-to-use language for everyone

julia> Day: February 17, 2018
julia> Time: 12:30PM to 3:00PM
julia> Location: Ford Hall 240
julia> Tea snacks served @ 12:30PM
julia> Tutorial @ 1:00PM

Brought to you by
Smithies in CS
and
Julia Computing

A Word from Faith Kim
Why is my output different in Moodle?
https://youtu.be/zNCz4mQzFEI
“If I vastly simplify it, we take some code and tell it to go look for all the streetlights…it goes and finds all the streetlights and puts a light there. But because of the fancy math and code, the computer then considers that one light, so I can turn on all the streetlights in the scene very cheaply.”

http://pixartimes.com/2017/08/28/one-shot-in-coco-has-7-million-lights-how-pixar-made-it-happen/
• Learning how to use `eval()`
• Programming Example 1
• Programming Example 2
Python 3.5.4 (v3.5.4:3f56838976, Aug 7 2017, 12:56:33)
[GCC 4.2.1 (Apple Inc. build 5666) (dot 3)] on darwin
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.

>>> age = input( eval( "Age? " ) )
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#1>", line 1, in <module>
    age = input( eval( "Age? " ) )
File "<string>", line 1
  Age?
  ^
SyntaxError: invalid syntax

>>> |
Python 3.5.4 (v3.5.4:3f56838976, Aug 7 2017, 12:56:33)
[GCC 4.2.1 (Apple Inc. build 5666) (dot 3)] on darwin
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.

```python
>>> age = input( "Age? " )
Age? 29
>>> age
'29'
>>> eval( age )
29
>>> age = eval( age )
>>> age
29
>>> |
```
Problem 1

Get first name, last name, Id from student, and final grade, as a number (0-100).

Also known is class average, as a number (0-100).

Display student information in a box, and horizontal bar-graph of 2 grades.
Expected Behavior

First name?  Dominique
Last name?   Thiebaut
Id?         990123456
Final grade? 90

+--------------------------------------------------------------------+
|Dominique Thiebaut                    990123456                   |
+--------------------------------------------------------------------+

00...10...20...30...40...50...60...70...80...90...100
grade: ###################################################################
class: ####################################################################
bar = "+________________________________________+"
barLen = len( bar )
barLen
fName = input("First name? ")
fNameLen = len(fName)
fName = input("First name? ")
fNameLen = len(fName)
lName = input("Last name? ")
lNameLen = len(lName)
fName = input("First name? "")
fNameLen = len(fName)
lName = input("Last name? "")
lNameLen = len(lName)
Id = input("Id? "
IdLen = len(Id)
barLen

Dominique Thiebaut 990123456

fNameLen  lNameLen  numSpaces  IdLen

fName = input("First name? ")
fNameLen = len(fName)
lName = input("Last name? ")
lNameLen = len(lName)
Id = input("Id? ")
IdLen = len(Id)
numSpaces = barLen - 2 - (fNameLen + 1 + lNameLen + 1 + 1 + IdLen + 1)
Several Options For Printing the Box

• **Option 1**: account for the spaces generated by the comma in print()

• **Option 2**: do not use commas in print()

• **Option 3**: learn how print() works
• python.org

• If that doesn’t work, Google “python print sep end example”
Grade      Number of #s
100       ---> 51
Bar Graph

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Number of #s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade</td>
<td>Number of #s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>-&gt; 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>-&gt; 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>-&gt; 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade</td>
<td>Number of #s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

grade —> numHashTags
Bar Graph

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Number of #s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>-&gt; 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>-&gt; 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>-&gt; 12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

grade -> numDashes

numHashTags = grade / 2

Mathematical equality
Bar Graph

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Number of #s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

grade \rightarrow numDashes

numHashTags = grade / 2

Mathematical equality and valid Python assignment
Finish the Program!
eval(input(…))

versus

input( eval(…))
```python
>>> age = eval(input("Age? "))
Age? 29
>>> age
29
```
Write a python program that displays an 8x8 chessboard. Black cells should be 3x3 with #-signs in them, and white cells should be 3x3 with spaces inside.
Problem 2
Output

```plaintext
###   ###   ###   ###
###   ###   ###   ###
###   ###   ###   ###
###   ###   ###   ###
###   ###   ###   ###
###   ###   ###   ###
###   ###   ###   ###
###   ###   ###   ###
###   ###   ###   ###
###   ###   ###   ###
###   ###   ###   ###
###   ###   ###   ###
###   ###   ###   ###
###   ###   ###   ###
###   ###   ###   ###
###   ###   ###   ###
###   ###   ###   ###
```

If you are ambitious, when you are done, make the program ask the user for the number of cells wanted, horizontally and vertically.
WHAT ARE THE 10 MOST FAMOUS SOFTWARE PROGRAMS WRITTEN IN PYTHON?

by HSG on Mar 19, 2014 in Articles from Software Fans

Python is an incredibly powerful and useful computer programming language that many of the biggest websites in the world rely on for their foundation. Python provides reliable results that are functional and involve a variety of dynamic scripted and non-scripted contexts. And because it is free and open source, it has remained a popular choice for a variety of different developers who are looking to build new sites on one of the most reliable languages available. Here is a look at 10 of the most famous software programs that are written in Python and what they do.

YouTube
Dropbox
Google
Quora
Instagram
BitTorrent
Spotify
Reddit
Yahoo Maps
Hipmunk

http://www.hartmannsoftware.com/Blog/Articles_from_Software_Fans/Most-Famous-Software-Programs-Written-in-Python
Programming Tips

• **Never** try to solve the whole problem at once

• Figure out how to **solve smaller problems** and merge pieces of code together

• Replace **inputs** by **assignments** until the last steps

• Make the program **print intermediate** values as debugging help. Remove these print statements at the end.