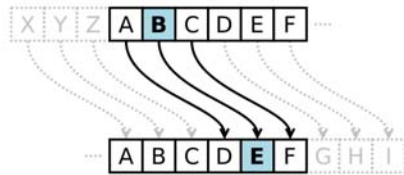


# CompSci 101

## Introduction to Computer Science



Sept 26, 2017

Prof. Rodger

cps101 fall 2017

1

## Announcements

- RQ for Thursday.
- Assignment 4 due next Tuesday
- APT 3 is due today, no new APT out
- APT Quiz 1 finish by Midnight Wednesday
- Exam 1 is Oct 5
- Lab 5 this week! Legos and coding
- Today: problem solving with files
  - largest word in file, where is largest word

cps101 fall 2017

2

## Looping over and accumulating...

initialize

for variable in something:

    ask question about variable?

        accumulate or build a structure

return answer

Loop over characters in strings, items in lists,  
lines in a file

cps101 fall 2017

3

## Largest number in list

[bit.ly/101f17-0926-1](http://bit.ly/101f17-0926-1)

```
def biggest(numbers):  
    max = numbers[0]  
    for num in numbers:  
        if num > max:  
            max = num  
    return max
```

x = biggest([8, 3, 9, 1, 5, 7])  
Then x is 7? What is wrong?

cps101 fall 2017

4

## More on lists

`range(5)` is `[0,1,2,3,4]`

`range(2,6)` is `[2, 3, 4, 5]`

`alist = ["a", "b", "d", "c"]`

`for i in range(len(list)):`

`x = “.join(alist)` # alist must be list of strings

`y = list(“peach”)`

cps101 fall 2017

5

## Difference between

`alist = ‘cannot stop Duke’.split()`

`for word in alist:`

`print word`

`for index in range(len(alist)):`

`print index, alist[index]`

When to use index?

cps101 fall 2017

6

## Back to APT TxMsg – with index!

### Step 5: Translate to Code

# Letter before is “a” # start with a vowel

# answer is empty

# for each letter in word

compsci 101, fall17

7

### Step 5: Translate to Code

# Letter before is “a” # start with a vowel

**word = “a” + word** # add extra vowel to front

# answer is empty

**answer = “**

# for each letter in word

**for index in range(1, len(word)):** #indexing

**ch = word[index]** # can get ch

**before = word[index-1]**

8

## Step 5: Translate to Code (code)

```
#If it is a consonant, and the letter before is a  
#vowel, then add the letter to the answer
```

```
#This letter is now the letter before
```

```
# return answer
```

compsci 101, fall17

9

## Step 5: Translate to Code (code)

```
#If it is a consonant, and the letter before is a  
#vowel, then add the letter to the answer
```

```
if !(isVowel(ch)) and isVowel(before):
```

```
    answer += ch
```

```
#This letter is now the letter before
```

```
# don't need, getting letter before earlier with index
```

```
# return answer
```

```
return answer
```

compsci 101, fall17

10

## Problem Solving

- How do we count words in a file?
- How do we find the length of the longest word?

wordsInFile.py

cps101 fall 2017

11

[bit.ly/101f17-0926-2](http://bit.ly/101f17-0926-2)

- Answer questions about computing the length of the longest word in a file
  - words is a list of strings

```
def lengthLongestWord(words):
```

```
    maxSoFar = 0
```

```
    for w in words:
```

```
        if len(w) > maxSoFar:
```

```
            maxSoFar = len(w)
```

```
    return maxSoFar
```

12

## More Problem Solving

- How do we find the longest word?
- How do we find where the longest word is?
- Do we read a file into a list of words? A list of lines of words?

## Assignment 4 – Piglatin/Caesar Reading from Files, Writing to Files

- Programs generate data, store for access
  - Notes we take, notebooks we keep
  - Files we make our programs create and add to
- File concepts for reading and writing
  - Call open with a path to file, how to open?
  - Choice of reading, writing, appending
  - Read or Write (depending on "r", "a", "w")
  - Close the file when done

## Reading from files: see PiglatinTransform.py

- Open file for reading
  - Read lines: for line in f:
  - Read file: st = f.read()
  - Both get strings, convert as needed

- If fname not found?
- Type of f?
- Type of st?

```
def readFile(fname):  
    f = open(fname)  
    st = f.read()  
    f.close()  
    return st.split()
```

## writefile Code in PiglatinTransform.py

```
def writeFile(words, fname):  
    LINE_SIZE = 80  
    f = open(fname, "w")  
    wcount = 0  
    for word in words:  
        f.write(word)  
        wcount += len(word)  
        if wcount + 1 > LINE_SIZE:  
            f.write('\n')  
            wcount = 0  
    else:  
        f.write(' ')  
    f.close()
```

## Questions: File writing and Transform

[bit.ly/101f17-0926-3](http://bit.ly/101f17-0926-3)

cps101 fall 2017

17

## How to approach a 101 Assignment

- Programming compared to Cooking
  - Follow a recipe to create {food or masterpiece}?
  - Understand the whole project before coding
  - Know at least a few steps before coding



cps101 fall 2017

18

## What do we learn from assignment?

- We will snarf to get started
  - We will modify PiglatinTransform.py
  - We will create CaesarTransform.py
  - We might want to use parts of PiglatinTransform.py for CaesarTransform.py

cps101 fall 2017

19

## What does *Howto* say about PiglatinTransform.py

- Lots of details on how to pigify a word
  - Ignore at first, make the structure of the program work
- We have to write four functions
  - Details on function headers/prototypes given
  - Details on function functionality given
- Types and values in main program
  - Work to understand the flow
  - Run the program, where do you start?

cps101 fall 2017

20

## Making lineToPiglatin work

- Make sure you understand this
  - What do you need to do so this works?
  - What is header, signature, prototype:  
`lineToPiglatin`

```
def lineToPiglatin(st):  
    all = []  
    for word in st.split():  
        all.append(wordToPiglatin(word))  
    return ' '.join(all)
```

cps101 fall 2017

21

## Making wordToPiglatin work

- Once you know what wordToPiglatin does, how do you implement it?
  - Review rules for piglatin
  - Review code for APT you hopefully did ☺
- Don't try to make every case work at once!
  - Start small and grow a working program.
  - How about first word is a vowel to begin ...
  - Then add another case, ...

cps101 fall 2017

22

## If wordToPiglatin is done ...

- Get to piglatinToLine and piglatinToWord
  - Which will be easy? Why?
  - Can you do one easy case in piglatinToWord?
- Why does it help to do one case at a time?
  - Builds confidence in reaching completion
  - Decreases time-to-completion: code works! Bugs easier to find.

cps101 fall 2017

23

## In class Questions

[bit.ly/101f17-0926-4](https://bit.ly/101f17-0926-4)

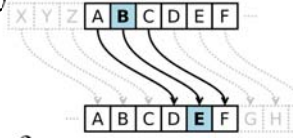
cps101 fall 2017

24

## Cracking the Caesar Cipher

- First create CaesarTransform.py

- Where do you start?
- What's in the main program?
- What's copied from PiglatinTransform.py



- What functions will you write first?

- Where do you find this information?
- What's not clear about it?

cps101 fall 2017

25

## Lots of details in making this work

- How do you loop over characters in word?
  - Is there anything familiar here?
- How do you know if a character is
  - Alphabetic?
  - Uppercase or lowercase?
  - A vowel or a consonant?
- Once again: start simple, make something work, add functionality incrementally

cps101 fall 2017

26

## How do you know encryption works?

- Is this a chicken and egg question?
  - Could you write decrypt first?
  - Isn't decrypting by eyeball decryption just encrypting 26 times?

14 Pljbqfjbp fq'p bxpq ql zlrkq colj 1-10, yrq klq xitxvp  
15 Qmkerqkq gr'q cyqw rm amslr dpmk 1-10, zsr lmr yjuywq  
16 Rnldshldr hs'r dzrx sn bntms eqnl 1-10, ats mns zkvzxr  
17 Sometimes it's easy to count from 1-10, but not always  
18 Tpnfujnft ju't fbtz up dpvou gspn 1-10, cvu opu bmxvzt  
19 Uqogvkogu kv'u gcua vq eqwv htqo 1-10, dwv pqv cnycav

cps101 fall 2017

27

## Can you call a function 26 times?

- Encrypt using 26 shift keys and ... eyeball!

```
em = #encrypted message
for n in range(26):
    sem = encrypt(em,n)
    print n,sem
```



- Also write automatic decryption by determining which words are real words...

28

## Automatically determine what the key is....

- Translate each line 1-26
- Which one has more English words?
  - Use a file of English words
  - Count how many are in each translation

14 Pljbqfjbp fq'p bxpq ql zlrkq colj 1-10, yrq klq xitxvp  
15 Qmkerqkq gr'q cyqw rm amslr dpmk 1-10, zsr lmr yjuywq  
16 Rnldshldr hs'r dzrx sn bntms eqnl 1-10, ats mns zkvzxr  
17 Sometimes it's easy to count from 1-10, but not always  
18 Tpnfujnft ju't fbtz up dpvou gspn 1-10, cvu opu bmxzbz  
19 Uqogvkogu kv'u gcua vq eqwpy htqo 1-10, dwv pqv cnycan

cps101 fall 2017 29

## Automatically determine what the key is....

- Translate each line 1-26
- Which one has more English words?
  - Use a file of English words
  - Count how many are in each translation

	Count
14 Pljbqfjbp fq'p bxpq ql zlrkq colj 1-10, yrq klq xitxvp	21
15 Qmkerqkq gr'q cyqw rm amslr dpmk 1-10, zsr lmr yjuywq	15
16 Rnldshldr hs'r dzrx sn bntms eqnl 1-10, ats mns zkvzxr	10
17 Sometimes it's easy to count from 1-10, but not always	7698
18 Tpnfujnft ju't fbtz up dpvou gspn 1-10, cvu opu bmxzbz	24
19 Uqogvkogu kv'u gcua vq eqwpy htqo 1-10, dwv pqv cnycan	17

cps101 fall 2017 30

## What do you output for assignment 4?

- Demonstrate with clear output that all parts of your program work.