

# CompSci 101

## Fall 2021

Lecture 6

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# Reminders

- **Identity & Computing Lecture Series**
  - <https://identity.cs.duke.edu/speakerSeries.html>
  - 9/20-Dr. Safiya Noble
  - 9/27-Dr. Michele Williams
- **Assignments**
  - APT-1 due today
  - Assign 1 out today

# Key instructions

- **Input**
- **Output**
- **Assignments\* ✓**
- **Math/Logic ✓**
- **Conditionals✓**
- **Repetition**

***\*not listed in book***

# Python Data Types

- **int, float, bool ✓**
- **Collections**
  - Strings ←
  - Lists ←
  - Tuples
  - Sets
  - Dictionaries

# PFTD

- **Lists**
- **Sequences**
- **Debugging**
  - PAY ATTENTION TO ERROR MESSAGES

“The mere imparting of information is not education.”

- Dr. Carter G. Woodson

# People to Know: Dr. Tessa Lau

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- Cornell (BA, BS)
- University of Washington (MS, PhD)
- Founder/CEO, Dusty Robotics
- Co-founder/Chief Robot Whisperer, Savioke



# Collection Data Type

- Collection of books, toys, shoes
  - Direct access to each item
- Comprised of smaller pieces
  - Strings and lists
- Strings
  - Smaller strings of size one char
  - Empty string- "" or ''
- Operations on strings
  - + → concatenation
  - \* → repetition

```
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    result1 = "Hey there!"  
    result2 = "How are you?"  
  
    # concatenate two strings  
    result = result1 + result2  
    print(result)
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    result1 = "Hey there!"  
    result2 = "How are you?"  
  
    # repeat a string  
    result = result1 * 3  
    print(result)
```

# Indexing a String

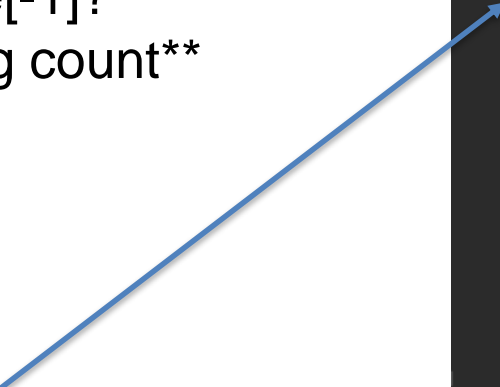
`string_name[index]`

- `string_name`
- index-character element directly accessing
  - Leftmost 0 to `string_length-1`
- What about `string_name[-1]`?
- **\*\*Whitespaces in a string count\*\***
- `len()`-Python function

What is `result1[10]`?

```
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    result1 = "Hey there!"  
    result2 = "How are you?"  
  
    # get lengths of strings  
    print(len(result1))  
    print(len(result2))
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    result1 = "Hey there!"  
    result2 = "How are you?"  
  
    # get lengths of strings  
    print(len(result1))  
    print(len(result2))  
  
    print(result1[0])  
    print(result2[5])  
    print(result1[-1])  
    print(result2[-3])
```





# Slicing Strings

- Real-world examples
  - Slicing bread, tomatoes, etc.
  - Substring (smaller part) of the larger string

`string_name[n:m]`

*n*-index of the first character in the substring

*m*-index of the character that immediately follows the last character in the substring

**\*\*Pro tip:** slicing only includes chars from *n* through *m-1*

```
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    result1 = "Hey there!"  
    result2 = "How are you?"  
  
    # slice strings  
    print(result1[2:5])  
    print(result2[4:8])
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    result1 = "Hey there!"  
    result2 = "How are you?"  
  
    # slice strings  
    print(result1[:5])  
    print(result2[4:])
```

# Comparing Strings

- Compares strings to determine the relationship between them
  - `==`, `>`, `<`, `>=`, `<=`, `!=`
- `string1 == string2`
- *Pro tip: Lexicographical order (A...Z, a...z)*
  - `'A' < 'a'`

```
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    result1 = "Hey there!"  
    result2 = "How are you?"  
  
    # compare strings  
    print(result1 == result2)  
    print(result1 != result2)  
    print(result1 > result2)  
    print(result1 < result2)
```

# *in* and *not in* operators

- Is string1 a substring of string2?

*string1* *in* *string2*

*string* can be a variable or a string literal (e.g., “This is literally an example of a string literal.”)

```
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    result1 = "Hey there!"  
    result2 = "How are you?"  
  
    # check in/not in tests  
    print(result1 in result2)  
    print(result1 not in result2)  
    print(result1 in result1)  
  
    print("Hey" in "Hey Ya!")  
    print("" in "Hey Ya!")  
    print("Hey Ya!" not in "Hey Ya!")
```

# Activity 1: Strings

<http://bit.ly/101f21-09-09-1>

# List

- Groceries, errands, names, etc.
- Collection of data values
  - Sequential
  - Directly access each element
  - Elements don't have to be the same type

*list\_name*=[*item1*, *item2*, ...*item6*]

**\*\*only top-level items in list\*\***

```
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    ages = [12, 44, 10, 21]  
    names = ["Kim", "Janay", "TJ", "Nia"]  
    combo = ["Tim", 13, "Ashanti", [40, "Pink"]]  
  
    # output lists  
    print(ages)  
    print(names)  
    print(combo)
```

# List access and length

- Similar to strings

*list\_name*[*index*]

- list\_name
- index-character element directly accessing
  - leftmost 0 to list\_length-1
- What about list\_name[-1]?

```
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    ages = [12, 44, 10, 21]  
    names = ["Kim", "Janay", "TJ", "Nia"]  
    combo = ["Tim", 13, "Ashanti", [40, "Pink"]]  
  
    # print list length  
    print(len(ages))  
    print(len(names))  
    print(len(combo))  
  
    # directly access elements  
    print(ages[1])  
    print(names[3])  
    print(combo[-1])
```

# Slicing Lists

- Sublist (smaller part) of the larger list

`list_name[n:m]`

*n*-index of the first character in the sublist

*m*-index of the character that immediately follows the last character in the sublist

**\*\*Pro tip:** slicing only includes chars from *n* through *m-1*

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    ages = [12, 44, 10, 21]
    names = ["Kim", "Janay", "TJ", "Nia"]
    combo = ["Tim", 13, "Ashanti", [40, "Pink"]]

    # slice lists
    print(ages[1:3])
    print(names[:2])
    print(combo[1:])
```

# *in* and *not in* operators

- Is list1 a member of list2?

*list1* in *list2*

*list1* not in *list2*

```
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    ages = [12, 44, 10, 21]  
    names = ["Kim", "Janay", "TJ", "Nia"]  
    combo = ["Tim", 13, "Ashanti", [40, "Pink"]]  
  
    # check membership  
    print(21 in ages)  
    print("13" not in combo)  
    print("Pink" in combo)
```



# Activity 2: Lists

<http://bit.ly/101f21-09-09-2>

# Functions Calling Other Functions

```
def function1(parameter):  
    ...  
    result=function2(parameter2)  
    return result
```

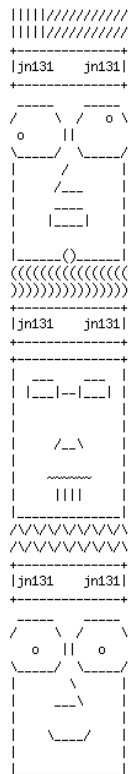
```
def function2(parameter2):  
    ...  
    return result2
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    output=function1(argument)  
    print(output)
```

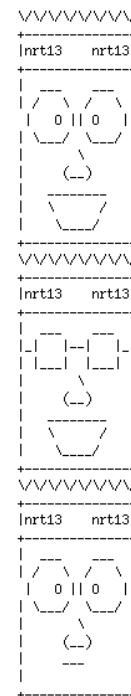
**Example code(PyCharm)**

# Assignment 1: Totem Poles

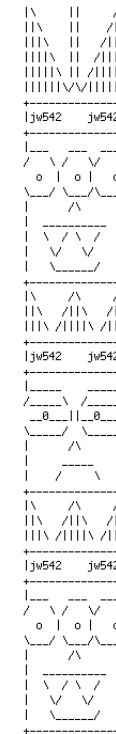
elf totem



selfie totem



self totem



# Learning Goals: Totem Pole

- **Understand differences and similarities:**
  - Function definitions vs function calls
  - Functions with return statements vs those without
  - Functions with parameters vs those without
  - Functions can be arguments
- **Be creative and learn lesson(s) about software design and engineering**
  - Create a small, working program, make incremental improvements.
  - Read the directions and understand specifications!

# Function Name Format

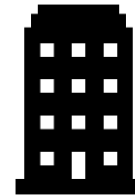
Function	Parameters	Returns	Example
part_DESCRIPTION	No parameters	A string	part_smiling_mouth
DESCRIPTION_head	No parameters	No return value, only prints	happy_head
head_with_DESCRIPTION	1 or 2 parameters of type function	No return value, only prints	head_with_mouth
totem_DESCRIPTION	No parameters	No return value, calls head functions	totem_fixed, totem_selfie, totem_random
selfie_band, head_random – helper functions!			

# Creating your program

Start small and  
build incrementally



...



# With functions grow by...

```
7 def part_simple_hair():
8     a = r"012345678901234567"
9     a = r" ^^^^ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ "
10    return a
11
12 def happy_head():
13     print(part_simple_hair())
14
15 def totem_fixed():
16     happy_head()
17
18 def totem_selfie():
19     pass
20
21 def totem_random():
22     pass
23
24 if __name__ == '__main__':
25     print("\nfixed totem\n")
26     totem_fixed()
27
28     print("\nself totem\n")
29     totem_selfie()
30
31     print("\nrandom totem\n")
32     totem_random()
```

- **Minimal code that does run and can be submitted**
- **Where go from here?**
  - Add head part functions to create happy\_head()
  - Create the next head function for totem\_fixed and any new head part functions
  - Try a head\_with function
  - Go to the next totem
  - etc.

# Totem Assignment by Tuesday

- **At minimum...**
- **Read the assignment**
- **Create initial design**
- **Create project and start writing code (do not need to finish)**
- **Goal: Find your first question about how to do this assignment then ask on Ed or at consulting/office hours**



# Reminders

- **Work smarter, not harder**
- **Design first**
- **Try to identify where you are stuck**
  - Identify resources to help solve problem
- **Leverage your design and PythonTutor to understand program flow of control**
  - <http://pythontutor.com>