

Compsci 101

Lists, Mutation, Objects

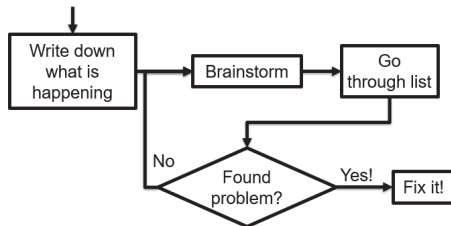
F is for ...



- **Function**
 - Key to all programming
- **Floating Point**
 - Decimal numbers aka Python float
- **File**
 - Sequence of stored bits

Susan Rodger
January 31, 2023

Debugging Steps



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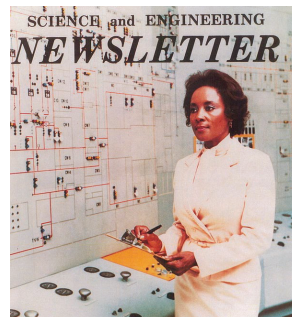
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Annie Easley

- American computer scientist, mathematician, and rocket scientist
- Worked at NACA and NASA
- BS in Math, Cleveland State
- Leader in developing the software for the Centaur rocket stage

On microaggressions: "If I can't work with you, I will work around you"



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Announcements

- **Assign 1 Faces, Sakai QZ due TODAY (no grace day)**
 - Program is due Thursday (has one grace day)
- **Lab 3 Friday, Do Prelab 3 before lab**
- **Sakai QZ due by lecture time each day**
- **Exam 1 – Tuesday, February 7**
 - In person during class, covers topics through Feb 2
 - See old exams, python ref sheet on 2/7 date on calendar
 - Practice writing code on paper, more next time
- **Need SDAO letters for exams!**
 - Email them to Prof. Velasco
yvelasco@cs.duke.edu

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Python Reference Sheet, is attached to your exam
(see link on calendar page, under 2/7)

Python Reference Sheet for CompSci 101, Exam 1, Spring 2023

On this page we'll keep track of the Python types, functions, and operators that we've covered in class. You can also review the online [Python References](#) for more complete coverage, BUT NOTE there is way more python in the there then we will cover! The reference page below is all you should need to complete the exam.

Mathematical Operators		
Symbol	Meaning	Example
+	addition	4 + 5 = 9
-	subtraction	9 - 5 = 4
*	multiplication	3*5 = 15
/ and //	division	6/3 = 2.0 6/4 = 1.5 6//4 = 1
%	mod/remainder	5 % 3 = 2
**	exponentiation	3**2 = 9, 2**3 = 8
String Operators		
+	concatenation	"ab"+"cd"="abcd"
*	repeat	"x"*3 = "xxxoxo"
Comparison Operators		
==	is equal to	3 == 3 is True
!=	is not equal to	3 != 3 is False
>=	is greater than or equal to	4 >= 3 is True
<=	is less than or equal to	4 <= 3 is False
>	is strictly greater than	4 > 3 is True
<	is strictly less than	3 < 3 is False
Boolean Operators		
x=5		
not	flips/negates the value of a bool	(not x == 5) is False

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PFTD

- Functions as Parameters
- Debugging
- List concatenation and nesting
- Mutability

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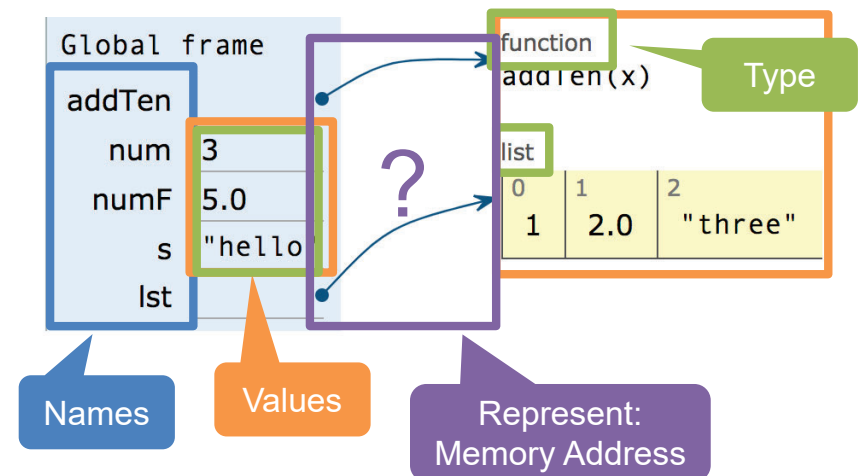
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Learning Goals: Faces

- **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!

Name vs Value vs Type



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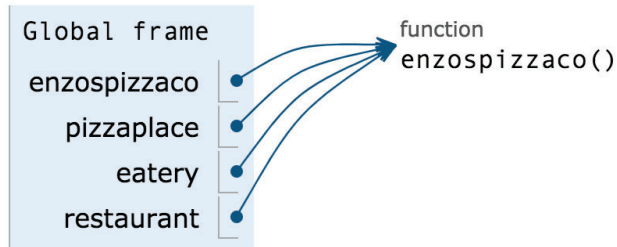
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What are the arrows?

- Name: Enzo's Pizza Co.
- Address (arrow): 2608 Erwin Rd # 140, Durham, NC 27705
- Value: Physical Store



Pizza.py

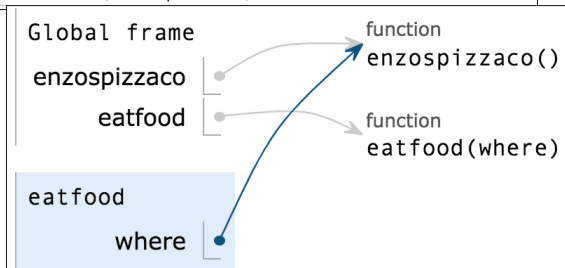
```

6 def enzospizzaco():
7     print("Pizza!")
8     return "2608 Erwin Rd # 140, Durham, NC 27705"
9
10 def eatfood(where):
11     print("Let's go eat!")
12     address = where()
13     print("The address is", address)
14
15 if __name__ == '__main__':
16     eatfood(enzospizzaco)
    
```

Functions can be arguments

```

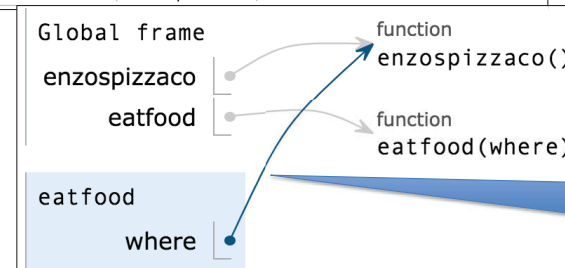
1 def enzospizzaco():
2     print("Pizza!")
3     return "2608 Erwin Rd # 140, Durham, NC 27705"
4
5 def eatfood(where):
6     print("Let's go eat!")
7     address = where()
8     print("The address is", address)
9
10 if __name__ == '__main__':
11     eatfood(enzospizzaco)
    
```



Functions can be arguments

```

1 def enzospizzaco():
2     print("Pizza!")
3     return "2608 Erwin Rd # 140, Durham, NC 27705"
4
5 def eatfood(where):
6     print("Let's go eat!")
7     address = where()
8     print("The address is", address)
9
10 if __name__ == '__main__':
11     eatfood(enzospizzaco)
    
```



Pass the address of the function

Pizza2.py - Pass multiple functions to eatfood

```
7 def naanstop():
8     print("Indian cuisine!")
9     return "2812 Erwin Road, Durham, NC 27705"
10
11 def enzospizzaco():
12     print("Pizza!")
13     return "2608 Erwin Rd # 140, Durham, NC 27705"
14
15 def eatfood(where):
16     print("Let's go eat!")
17     address = where()
18     print("The address is", address)
19
20 if __name__ == '__main__':
21     eatfood(enzospizzaco)
22     eatfood(naanstop)
```

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Output of Pizza2.py

```
Run: pizza2 x
C:\Users\Susan\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python38
Let's go eat!
Pizza!
The address is 2608 Erwin Rd # 140, Durham, NC 27705
Let's go eat!
Indian cuisine!
The address is 2812 Erwin Road, Durham, NC 27705

Process finished with exit code 0
```

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In Assignment 1 Faces

```
def face_with_mouthAndEyes(mouthfunc, eyefunc):
    print(part_hair_squiggly())
    print(eyefunc())
    print(part_nose_up())
    print(mouthfunc())
    print(part_chin_simple())
```

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In Assignment 1 Faces

```
def face_with_mouthAndEyes(mouthfunc, eyefunc):
    print(part_hair_squiggly())
    print(eyefunc())
    print(part_nose_up())
    print(mouthfunc())
    print(part_chin_simple())
```

Two parameters
that are functions!

Name of
function, no
parentheses

Add parentheses
when ready to
call function

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In Assignment 1 Faces

```
def face_random():  
    eyefunc = part_eyes_sideways  
    x = random.randint(1,3)  
    if x == 1:  
        eyefunc = part_eyes_ahead
```

<Code Not Shown>

```
# now call the function  
face_with_mouthAndEyes(mouthfunc, eyefunc)
```

In Assignment 1 Faces

```
def face_random():  
    eyefunc = part_eyes_sideways  
    x = random.randint(1,3)  
    if x == 1:  
        eyefunc = part_eyes_ahead
```

Variable whose values is a function name

Change variable's value

<Code Not Shown>

```
# now call the function  
face_with_mouthAndEyes(mouthfunc, eyefunc)
```

Pass function as arguments

In Assignment 1 Faces

```
def face_random():  
    eyefunc = part_eyes_sideways  
    x = random.randint(1,3)  
    if x == 1:  
        eyefunc = part_eyes_ahead
```

<Code Not Shown>

```
# now call the function  
face_with_mouthAndEyes(mouthfunc, eyefunc)
```

In Assignment 1 Faces

```
def face_random():  
    eyefunc = part_eyes_sideways  
    x = random.randint(1,3)  
    if x == 1:  
        eyefunc = part_eyes_ahead
```

What is the code missing?

Finish if statement to have three choices for eyes

<Code Not Shown>

Similar code for mouth choices

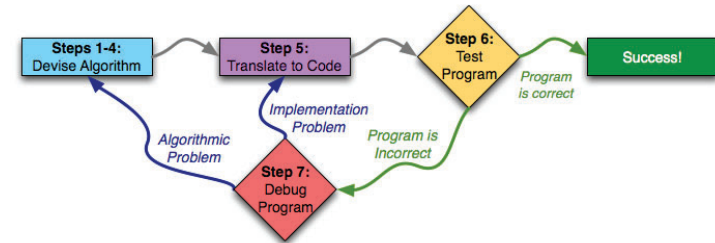
```
# now call the function  
face_with_mouthAndEyes(mouthfunc, eyefunc)
```

WOTO-1: Functions as Parameters?

<http://bit.ly/101s23-0131-1>

Debugging

- **Finding what is wrong + fixing it**
 - Finding is its own skill set, and many find difficult
 - Fixing: revisit Step 1—5



How Not To Debug

- **Bad (but tempting) way to debug**
 - Change a thing. Does it work now?
 - No ... another change ... how about this?
- **Trust doctor if they say?**
 - “Ok try this medicine and see what happens?”
- **Trust mechanic if they say?**
 - “Let’s replace this thing and see what happens”

It may be easy, but that doesn't make it a good idea!

Debugging Steps

1. **Write down exactly what is happening**
 1. input, output, what should be output
 2. ____ happened, but ____ should happen
2. **Brainstorm possible reasons this is happening**
 1. Write down list of ideas
3. **Go through list**
4. **Found it?**
 1. Yes, fix it using the 7-steps
 2. No, go back to step 2

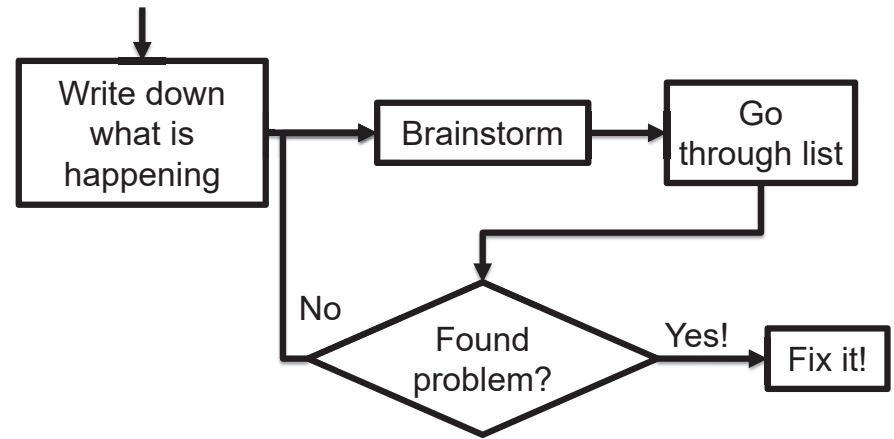
Debugging Steps

1. **Write down exactly what is happening**
 1. input, output, what should be output
 2. ___ happened, but ___ should happen
2. **Brainstorm possible reasons this is happening**
 1. Write down list of ideas
3. **Go through list**
4. **Found it?**
 1. Yes, fix it using the 7-steps
 2. No, go back to step 2

This is what experts do!

Remember: One-hour rule

Debugging Steps



Relate W's to Debugging

- **Who was involved?**
 -
- **What happened?**
 -
- **Where did it take place?**
 -
- **When did it take place?**
 -
- **Why/How did it happen?**
 -



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Translate these questions to debugging

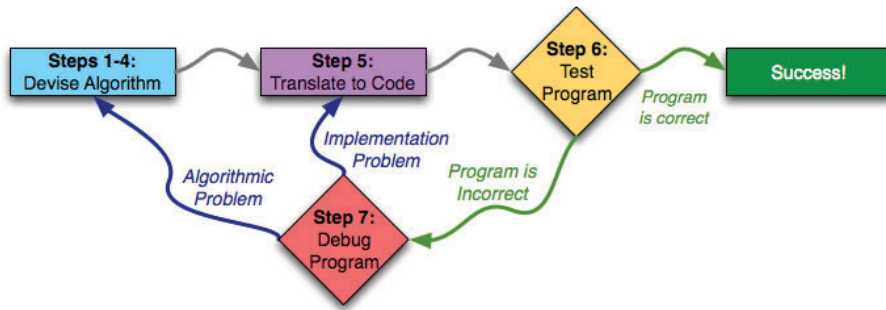
Relate W's to Debugging

- **Who was involved?**
 - Which variables are involved?
- **What happened?**
 - What kind of error/bug is it?
- **Where did it take place?**
 - Where in the code did this happen?
- **When did it take place?**
 - Does it happen every time? For certain cases?
- **Why/How did it happen?**
 - Given the answers to the above, how did the error/bug happen?



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Step 7 -> Steps 1-4 or 5



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Which year is a leap year?

- A Leap Year must be divisible by four.
- But Leap Years don't happen every four years ... there is an exception.
 - If the **year** is also divisible by 100, it is not a **Leap Year** unless it is also divisible by 400.

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WOTO-2: Buggy Leap Year
<http://bit.ly/101s23-0131-2>

WOTO-2: Buggy Leap Year
<http://bit.ly/101s23-0131-2>

```
7 def is_leap_year(year):
8     if year % 4 == 0:
9         return True
10    if year % 100 == 0:
11        return False
12    if year % 400 == 0:
13        return True
14    return False
```

Input: 1900
Output: True
Should be: False

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WOTO-2: Buggy Leap Year

<http://bit.ly/101s23-0131-2>

- Who? (Which variables)
- What kind of bug is it?
- Where in the code?
- When does it happen?
- Why/How did it happen?

```

7 def is_leap_year(year):
8     if year % 4 == 0:
9         return True
10    if year % 100 == 0:
11        return False
12    if year % 400 == 0:
13        return True
14    return False
    
```

Input: 1900
Output: True
Should be: False

WOTO-2: Buggy Leap Year

<http://bit.ly/101s23-0131-2>

- Who? (Which variables)
 - year (only one)
- What kind of bug is it?
 - Semantic error
- Where in the code?
 - One of the places it returns True
- When does it happen?
 - Input: 1900, but not 2016 nor 2019
- Why/How did it happen?
 - A property 1900 has but not 2016 and 2019

How to find which statement?

```

7 def is_leap_year(year):
8     if year % 4 == 0:
9         return True
10    if year % 100 == 0:
11        return False
12    if year % 400 == 0:
13        return True
14    return False
    
```

Input: 1900
Output: True
Should be: False

Buggy Leap Year – add print tests

```

7 def is_leap_year(year):
8     if year % 4 == 0:
9         return True
10    if year % 100 == 0:
11        return False
12    if year % 400 == 0:
13        return True
14    return False
15
16 if __name__ == '__main__':
17     print('Is 2016 a leap year? (should be True)',
18           is_leap_year(2016))
19     print('Is 2019 a leap year? (should be False)',
20           is_leap_year(2019))
21     print('Is 1900 a leap year? (should be False)',
22           is_leap_year(1900))
    
```

Output:

Is 2016 a leap year? (should be True) True ✓
 Is 2019 a leap year? (should be False) False ✓
 Is 1900 a leap year? (should be False) True X

Buggy Leap Year – Which “return true”?

```

7 def is_leap_year(year):
8     if year % 4 == 0:
9         print("DEBUG: if year % 4 == 0:")
10        return True
11    if year % 100 == 0:
12        return False
13    if year % 400 == 0:
14        print("DEBUG: if year % 400 == 0:")
15        return True
16    return False
    
```

Output:

Buggy Leap Year – Which “return true”?

```

7 def is_leap_year(year):
8     if year % 4 == 0:
9         print("DEBUG: if year % 4 == 0:")
10        return True
11    if year % 100 == 0:
12        return False
13    if year % 400 == 0:
14        print("DEBUG: if year % 400 == 0:")
15        return True
16    return False
    
```

Add prints to figure out which return True for 1900

Add prints to figure out which return True for 1900

Output:

Buggy Leap Year – Which “return true”?

```

7 def is_leap_year(year):
8     if year % 4 == 0:
9         print("DEBUG: if year % 4 == 0:")
10        return True
11    if year % 100 == 0:
12        return False
13    if year % 400 == 0:
14        print("DEBUG: if year % 400 == 0:")
15        return True
16    return False
    
```

This True returned!

The print statement

Output:

```

DEBUG: if year % 4 == 0:
Is 2016 a leap year? (should be True) True
Is 2019 a leap year? (should be False) False
DEBUG: if year % 4 == 0:
Is 1900 a leap year? (should be False) True
    
```

Correct Leap Year – ifs correct order

```

7 def is_leap_year(year):
8     if year % 400 == 0:
9         return True
10    if year % 100 == 0:
11        return False
12    if year % 4 == 0:
13        return True
14    return False
    
```

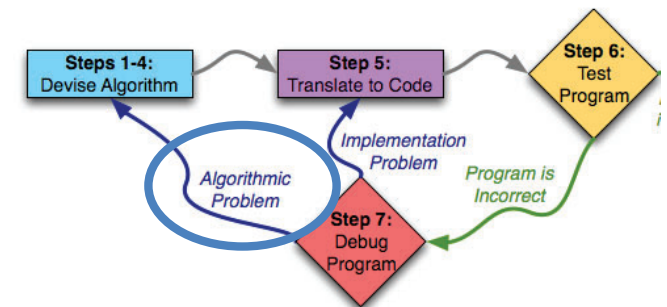
Output:

```

Is 2016 a leap year? (should be True) True ✓
Is 2019 a leap year? (should be False) False ✓
Is 1900 a leap year? (should be False) False ✓
    
```

Why Leap Year Buggy?

- Why: Should not always return True if year is divisible by 4
- Solution: Check first for %400, then %100, and finally %4



List Concatenation

- **String concatenation:**
 - “hi” + “ there” == “hi there”
- **List concatenation:**
 - [1, 2] + [3, 4] == [1, 2, 3, 4]

List examples

```
[1, 2] + [3, 4]
lst1 = ['a', 'b']
lst2 = [5, 6]
lst1 + lst2
lst1 + "c"
lst1 + ["c"]
```

List examples

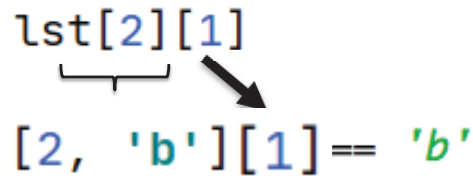
```
[1, 2] + [3, 4]      [1, 2, 3, 4]
lst1 = ['a', 'b']
lst2 = [5, 6]
lst1 + lst2         ['a', 'b', 5, 6]
lst1 + "c"         ERROR
lst1 + ["c"]       ['a', 'b', 'c']
```

Nested Lists

- **Lists are heterogenous, therefore!**
 - lst = [1, 'a', [2, 'b']] is valid
 - len(lst) ==
- **How to index?**
 - [...] all the way down

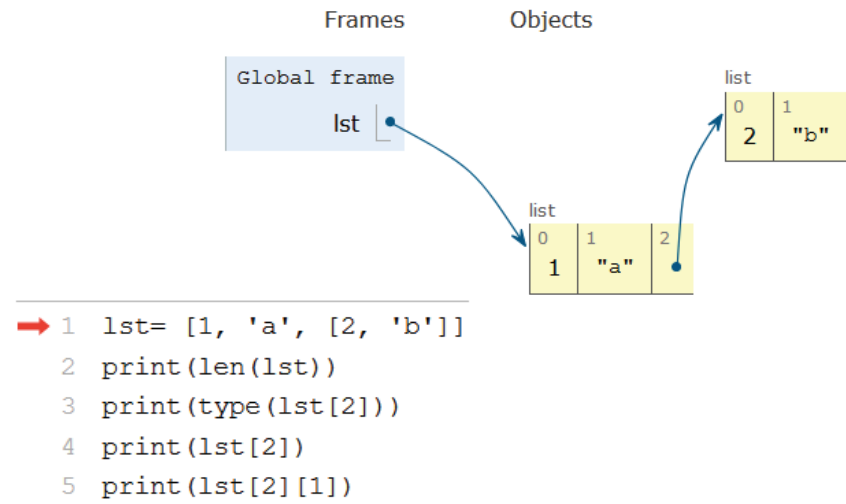
Nested Lists

- Lists are heterogenous, therefore!
 - `lst = [1, 'a', [2, 'b']]` is valid
 - `len(lst) == 3`
 - `[2, 'b']` is one element in list `lst`

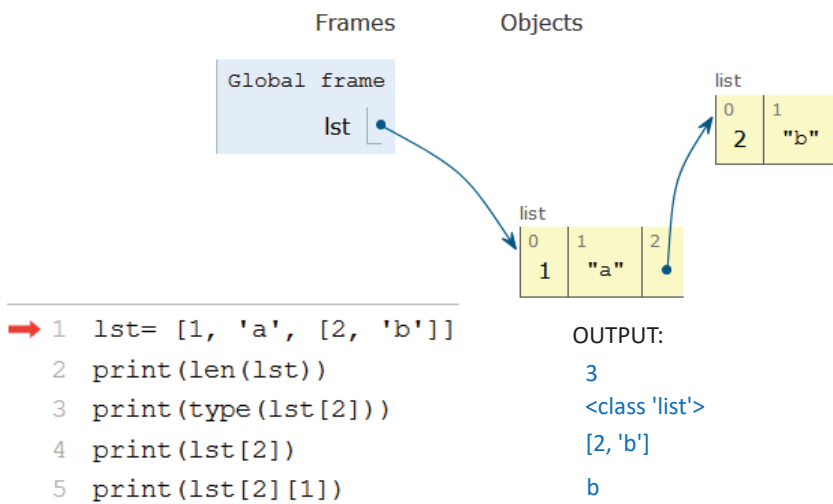


- How to index?
 - [...] all the way down
 - `lst[2][1]` returns 'b'

Nested Lists with Python Tutor



Nested Lists with Python Tutor



Mutating Lists

- `lt = ['Hello', 'world']`
 - How to change `lt` to: `['Hello', 'Ashley']`
- Two ways: 1. Build new list or 2. modify list
 1. Concatenation: `lt = [lt[0]] + ['Ashley']`
 2. Index: `lt[1] = 'Ashley'`
- How to change 'b' in `lt = [1, 'a', [2, 'b']]`?
 - `lt[2][1] = 'c'`

Mutating Lists code

```
lst1 = ['Hello', 'world']
print(lst1)
lst2 = [lst1[0]] + ['Ashley']
print(lst2)
print(lst1)
lst1[1] = 'Ashley'
print(lst1)

lst3 = [1, 'a', [2, 'b']]
print(lst3)
lst3[2][1] = 'c'
print(lst3)
```

Mutating Lists code

```
lst1 = ['Hello', 'world']
print(lst1)
lst2 = [lst1[0]] + ['Ashley']
print(lst2)
print(lst1)
lst1[1] = 'Ashley'
print(lst1)

lst3 = [1, 'a', [2, 'b']]
print(lst3)
lst3[2][1] = 'c'
print(lst3)
```

OUTPUT:

['Hello', 'world']

Mutating Lists code

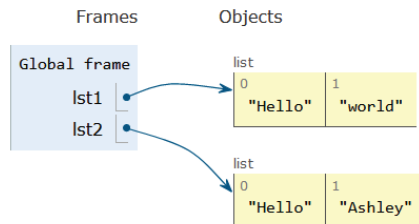
```
lst1 = ['Hello', 'world']
print(lst1)
lst2 = [lst1[0]] + ['Ashley']
print(lst2)
print(lst1)
lst1[1] = 'Ashley'
print(lst1)

lst3 = [1, 'a', [2, 'b']]
print(lst3)
lst3[2][1] = 'c'
print(lst3)
```

OUTPUT:

['Hello', 'world']

['Hello', 'Ashley']



Mutating Lists code

```
lst1 = ['Hello', 'world']
print(lst1)
lst2 = [lst1[0]] + ['Ashley']
print(lst2)
print(lst1)
lst1[1] = 'Ashley'
print(lst1)

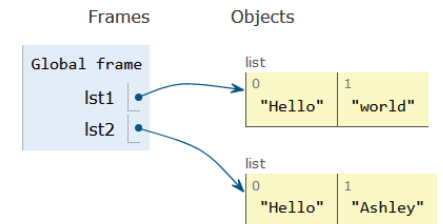
lst3 = [1, 'a', [2, 'b']]
print(lst3)
lst3[2][1] = 'c'
print(lst3)
```

OUTPUT:

['Hello', 'world']

['Hello', 'Ashley']

['Hello', 'world']

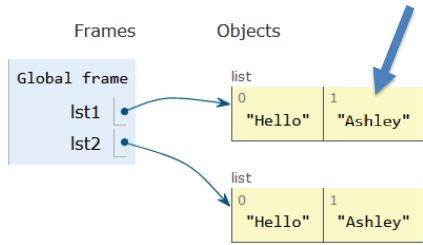


Mutating Lists code

```
lst1 = ['Hello', 'world']
print(lst1)
lst2 = [lst1[0]] + ['Ashley']
print(lst2)
print(lst1)
lst1[1] = 'Ashley'
print(lst1)
```

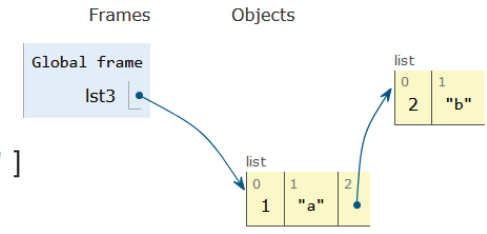
OUTPUT:
 ['Hello','world']
 ['Hello','Ashley']
 ['Hello','world']
 ['Hello','Ashley']

```
lst3 = [1, 'a', [2,'b']]
print(lst3)
lst3[2][1] = 'c'
print(lst3)
```



Mutating Lists code

```
lst1 = ['Hello', 'world']
print(lst1)
lst2 = [lst1[0]] + ['Ashley']
print(lst2)
print(lst1)
lst1[1] = 'Ashley'
print(lst1)
```

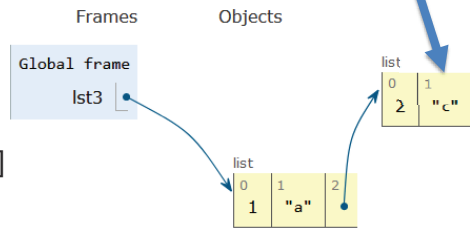


OUTPUT:
 [1, 'a', [2, 'b']]

```
lst3 = [1, 'a', [2,'b']]
print(lst3)
lst3[2][1] = 'c'
print(lst3)
```

Mutating Lists code

```
lst1 = ['Hello', 'world']
print(lst1)
lst2 = [lst1[0]] + ['Ashley']
print(lst2)
print(lst1)
lst1[1] = 'Ashley'
print(lst1)
```



OUTPUT:
 [1, 'a', [2, 'b']]
 [1, 'a', [2, 'c']]

```
lst3 = [1, 'a', [2,'b']]
print(lst3)
lst3[2][1] = 'c'
print(lst3)
```

WOTO-3 List Mutation
<http://bit.ly/101s23-0131-3>