Compsci 101

## Clever Hangman, Problem Solving

| Group/Template | Size of Group |
| :---: | :---: |
| - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - - - - - | 587 |
| _ ${ }^{\text {_ }} \mathrm{a}_{\text {_ _ _ }}$ | 63 |
| _ _ ${ }^{\text {_ _ _ _ _ }}$ | 498 |
| _ - - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - - - - | 406 |
| - - - - - - - | 3,475 |

Susan Rodger<br>March 28, 2023

- Random
- .choice, .shuffle, .seed, .randint
- R
- Programming language of choice in stats
- Refactoring
- A way to rename your variable, function name


## Esther Brown

- Duke Alum 2020, IDM CS/Cult. Anth.
- Harvard MS Data Sci
- Now PhD in CS at Harvard!
- At Duke, as Senior did I.S. creating five Apps
- Covid tracker
- Movie App



## Announcements

- APT 5 due Thursday!
- Assignment 5 due Thursday, April 6
- No lab this Friday
- Reading and Sakai Quizzes due Thursday
- APT Quiz 2 Thursday 1:15pm through 11pm Monday
- Must complete by 11pm


## PFTD

## - APT Quiz 2

- APT Family
- Clever Guess Word
- Focus on the dictionary
- Problem solving with lists, sets and dictionaries
- Next time: More on Sorting

3/28/23

## APT Quiz 2

- Is your own work!
- No collaboration with others!
- Use your notes, lecture notes, your code, textbook
- DO NOT search for answers!
- Do not talk to others about the quiz until grades are posted
- Post private questions on Ed Discussion
- We are not on between 9pm and 9am!
- We are not on all the time, especially weekends
- Will try to answer questions between 9am - 9pm
- About typos, cannot help you in solving APTs
- See 101 APT page for tips on debugging APTs


## APT Quiz 2 March 30-April 3

- Opens March 30, Thursday, 1:15pm
- Closes at 11pm Mon 4/3 - must finish all by this time
- There are two parts based on APTs 1-5
- Each part has two APT problems
- Each part is 3 hours - more if you get accommodations
- Each part starts in Sakai under tests and quizzes
- Sakai is a starting point with countdown timer that sends you to a new apt page just for each part
- Could do each part on different day or same days
- Old APT Quiz so you can practice (not for credit) - on APT Page
3/28/23 Compsci 101,Spring 2023

APT Quiz
There will be two APT Quizzes that are just like APTs but are your own work and are timed. Start the APT quiz on Sakai under
quizzes, but not until you are ready to take the quiz.

## APTs

## APT Family

See below for hints on what to do if your APT doesn't run.
For each problem in an APT set, complete these steps by the due date

- first dick on the APT set below to go to the APT page.
. write the code, upload the file, select the problem, and
: write the code, upload the file, select the problem, and dilic the Submit link
In solving APTs, your program should work for all cases, not just the test cases we provide. We may test your program on
additional data.

| APT | Due Date | Practice |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| APT-1 | January 26 |  |
| APT-2 | February 9 | old AP |
| APT-3 | February 23 |  |
| PRACTICE <br> FOR APT QUIZ 1 | Not for credit | qu |
| APT-4 | March 9 |  |
| REVIEW YOUR <br> APT QuIZ 1 Problems | Not for credit |  |
| APT 5 | March 30 | Debugging |
| PRACTICE for APT Quiz 2 | Not due | Tips |
| We may do some APTs partially in class or lab, but you still have to do them and submit them. There will usually be ex listed. You can do more than required to challenge yourself. We do notice if you do more APTs than those requi APTs, they still have to be turned in on the due date. |  |  |
| Regrades |  |  |
| If you have concerns about an item that was graded (lab, apt or assignment), w nave one week after the grade is posted to fillout the regrade form here. |  | Stuck! Use |
| Problems Running an APT? Some Tips! |  |  |

## APT: Family

## Problem Statement

You have two lists: parents and children. The ith element in parents is the parent of the ith element in children. Count the number of grandchildren (the children of a person's children) for the person in the person variable.

Hint: Consider making a helper function that returns a list of a person's children.

## Step 1: work an example by hand

```
parents = ['Junhua', 'Anshul', 'Junhua', 'Anshul', 'Kerry']
children = ['Anshul', 'Jordan', 'Kerry', 'Paul', 'Kai']
person = 'Junhua'
Returns 3
- First find the children of Junhua
- Loop over parents list
- If name is Junhua add corresponding child to list
- How do I do that? I need an index (parallel lists)
- Kids are ['Anshul', 'Kerry']
- For each kid:
- Loop over parents list:
- If name is kid's name add their child to the list » How do I do that? I need an index (parallel lists)
- 'Anshul's kids -> 'Jordan' and 'Paul'
- Kerry’s kids -> 'Kai'
- Return 3

\section*{Step 1: work an example by hand}
```

parents = ['Junhua', 'Anshul', 'Junhua', 'Anshul', 'Kerry']
children = ['Anshul', 'Jordan', 'Kerry', 'Paul', 'Kai']
person = 'Junhua'
Returns 3
Notice anything?

```
- First find the children of Junhua
- Loop over parents list
- If name is Junhua add corresponding child to list - How do I do that? I need an index (parallel lists)
- Kids are ['Anshul', 'Kerry']
- For each kid:

\section*{- Loop over parents list:}
- If name is kid's name add their child to the list » How do I do that? I need an index (parallel lists)
- 'Anshul's kids -> 'Jordan' and 'Paul'
- Kerry’s kids -> 'Kai'
- Return 3

3/28/23

They are the same!

Write a helper function!

\section*{Helper function}
def childrenOf(parents, children, name):
<missing code to traverse parallel lists>
return list of name's children

\section*{How to traverse parallel lists?}
parents: ['Junhua', 'Anshul', 'Junhua', 'Anshul', 'Kerry']
children: ['Anshul', 'Jordan', 'Kerry', 'Paul', 'Kai'] \(\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4\end{array}\)

\section*{How to traverse parallel lists?}
parents: ['Junhua', 'Anshul', 'Junhua', 'Anshul', 'Kerry']
children: ['Anshul', 'Jordan', 'Kerry', 'Paul', 'Kai']
\(\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4\end{array}\)

Iterate over the list - need a loop!
Need to access same position in each list
- need an index

Use a while loop with an index!

\section*{How to traverse parallel lists?}
```

parents: ['Junhua', 'Anshul', 'Junhua', 'Anshul', 'Kerry']

```
children: ['Anshul', 'Jordan', 'Kerry', 'Paul', 'Kai']
```

children: ['Anshul', 'Jordan', 'Kerry', 'Paul', 'Kai']
0

```
```

    0
    ```
```

index $=0$
while index < len(parents):
<do something>
index += $1 \quad$ \# update index

3/28/23

## Clever GuessWord

- Current GuessWord: Pick random secret word
- User starts guessing
- Can you change secret word?
- Yes, but must have letters in same place you have told user
- Change consistent with all guesses
- Make the user work harder to guess!

Assignment 5 - How to play Guess Word Cleverly

- Make it hard for the player to win!
- One way: Try hard words to guess?
- "jazziest", "joking", "bowwowing"
- Another Way: Keep changing the word, sortof


## Programming A Clever Game

- Instead of guessing a word, you're guessing a group, category, or equivalence class of words
Ex: $\qquad$ and user guesses 'a'
- ["asked", "adult", "aided", ... "axiom"]
- 209 words 'a' as first letter and the only 'a'
- ["baked", "cacti", "false", ... "walls"]
- 665 words ' $a$ ' as second letter and the only 'a'
- ["beets", "humor", ... "spoof"]
- 2,431 words with no ' $a$ '
- What should our secret word be? "asked" ,"baked" or "beets"?


## Programming A Clever Game

- Instead of guessing a word, you're guessing a group, category, or equivalence class of words
Ex: $\qquad$ and user guesses 'a'
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- 2,431 words with no 'a'
words
- What should our secret word be? "asked" ,"baked" or "beets"?

Tell user there is no ' $a$ '
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## Sometimes there will be letters

- The letter "u" has been guessed and is the $2 n d$ letter

- ["ruddy", "rummy", "rungs", ... "rusty"]
- 5 words start with "ru" and no other " $r$ " or " $u$ "
- ["burch", "burly", "burns", ... "turns"]
- 17 words only ' $u$ ' as second letter and only 'r' third letter
- ["bucks", "bucky", ... "tufts"]
- 98 words with only " $u$ " second letter and no ' $r$ '
- What should our secret word be? "ruddy" ,"burch" or "bucks"?

Tell user there is no ' $r$ '

## Sometimes there will be letters

- The letter " $u$ " has been guessed and is the $2 n d$ letter

Ex: u $\qquad$ and user guesses ' $r$ '

- ["ruddy", "rummy", "rungs", ... "rusty"]
- 5 words start with "ru" and no other " $r$ " or " $u$ "
- ["burch", "burly", "burns", ... "turns"]
- 17 words only ' $u$ ' as second letter and only ' $r$ ' third letter
- ["bucks", "bucky", ... "tufts"]
- 98 words with only " $u$ " second letter and no ' $r$ '
- What should our secret word be? "ruddy" ,"burch" or "bucks"?


## More Details on Game

- Current secret 8 -letter word at random is catalyst
- User guesses 'a', what should computer do?
- Print _ a _ a _ _ _ and continue?


## More Details on Game

- Current secret 8-letter word at random is catalyst
- User guesses 'a', what should computer do?
- Print $\qquad$ a a $\qquad$ and continue?

> No!
> Try to change the word! Best choice may be to tell the user there is no ' $a$ '

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## Creating Groups/Categories

- For each of 7,070 words (8 letters), given word and ' $a$ ', find its group, represented by a template
- Use dictionary
- Template is KEY, the VALUE is a list of matching words
- Choose biggest list
- Repeat
- \# words smaller over time

| Group/Template | Size of Group |
| :---: | :---: |
| _ a _ _ _ _ _ | 587 |
| _ ${ }^{\text {_ }}{ }^{\text {_ _ _ _ }}$ | 63 |
| _ _ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 498 |
| _ _ _ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - _ _ | 406 |
| - - - - - - - | 3,475 |

## More Details on Game

- Current secret 8 -letter word at random is catalyst
- User guesses 'a', what should computer do?
- Print _ a _ a _ _ _ _ and continue?
- Look at all groups of words and decide on a new word that is more likely to stump player
- Why "designed" better choice than "tradeoff"?
- 3,475 words with no 'a', 498 with 'a' 3 rd letter

Pick category with largest number of words!

## Changes to Regular GuessWord

- List of words from which secret word chosen
- Initially this is all words of specified length
- User will specify the length of the word to guess
- After each guess, word list is a new subset
- Keep some functions, modify some, write new ones
- Changes go in another function to minimize changes to working program
- Minimizing changes helps minimize introducing bugs into a working program


## Play a game

- Secret word is:
- flamer
- User guesses:
- a
- Possible words:
- 6166

- Secret word is:
- flamer
- User guesses:
- a
- Possible words:
- 6166

Play a game


- User guesses:
- a
- Possible words:
- 6166


- Means "_ _ a _ a" is key in dictionary
- The value is a list of 11 words
- have "a' in $4^{\text {th }}$ and $6^{\text {th }}$ position

['cicada', 'errata', 'guiana', 'guyana', 'ithaca', 'lusaka', 'nevada', 'ottawa', 'sonata', 'tirana', 'urbana']


## Consider <br> " <br> ___ a _a" : 11

- Means "_ _ a _ a" is key in dictionary
- The value is a list of $\mathbf{1 1}$ words
- have "a' in $4^{\text {th }}$ and $6^{\text {th }}$ position



## key in dictionary

## value in dictionary

['cicada', 'errata', 'guiana', 'guyana', 'ithaca',
'lusaka', 'nevada', 'ottawa', 'sonata', 'tirana', 'urbana']

Play a game

- Secret word is:
- flamer
- User guesses:
- a
- Possible words:
- 6166


Play a game
-

- Secret word is:
- flamer
- User guesses:
- a
- Possible words:
- 6166
- Tell user: NO ‘a’


Play a game
-

- Secret word is:
- mounds
- User guesses:
- 0
- Possible words:
- 3441


## Play a game

- 
- Secret word is:
- mounds
- User guesses:
- 0
- Possible words:
- 3441

3/28/23

Play a game

- Secret word is:
- burkes
- User guesses:
u
- Possible words:
- 2105


37


## Play a game



## Play a game

- Secret word is:
- wilted
- User guesses:
- i
- Possible words:
- 1441

Play a game

- Secret word is:
- served
- User guesses:
- e
- Possible words:
- 503
$\qquad$


Play a game

## Largest category

- Secret word is:
- wilted
- User guesses:
- i
- Possible words:
- 1441
- Tell user no 'i'

Pick new secret word, any
letter without ' $i$ '

Play a game
-

- Secret word is:
- served
- User guesses:
- e
- Possible words:
- 503
- Tell user 'e' in these two places

Pick new secret word with 'e'
in $2^{\text {nd }}$ and $5^{\text {th }}$ positions

## Play a game

- _e__e_
- Secret word is:
- tested
- User guesses:
- s
- Possible words:
- 160


## Play a game

- _ ${ }^{-}{ }^{\mathrm{e}}$
- Secret word is:
- kepler
- User guesses:
-r
- Possible words:
- 100


Play a game


Pick new secret word with no 's' in it

Play a game



## Play a game

- _ ${ }^{\mathrm{e}} \mathrm{Z}^{\mathrm{e}}$ _
- Secret word is:
- wedded
- User guesses:
- d
- Possible words:
- 45


3/28/23

## Play a game

- _e__ed
- Secret word is:
- belted
- User guesses:
-|
- Possible words:
- 20


## Play a game

- _ ${ }^{\text {e__ }}$ e
- d
- 45
- Secret word is:
- wedded
- User guesses:
- Possible words:
- Tell user last letter is 'd'



## Pick new secret word with 'd'

as last letter

Play a game Largest category

- _e__ed
- Secret word is:
- belted
- User guesses:
-I
- Possible words:
- 20
- Tell user no 'l'


Pick new secret word with no
' I ' in it

## Play a game

- _e__ed
- Secret word is:
- vented

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text { e_ed : } & 4 \\
\text { e_ted : } & 1 \\
\text { etted : } & 4 \\
\text { te_ted : } & 1
\end{array}
$$

- User guesses:
- t
- Possible words:
- 4


## Greedy Algorithms

- "Choosing largest group" -> greedy algorithm
- Make a locally optimal decision that works in the long run
- Choose largest group to make game last ...
- Greed as in "it chooses the best current choice every time, which results in getting the best overall result"
- Canonical example? Change with coins
- Minimize \# coins given for change: 57 cents


Largest category

- _e__ed
- Secret word is:
- vented
- User guesses:
- t
- Possible words:
- 4
- Tell user no 't'


## That is 10 tries, Game Over!

## Making change for 57 cents

- When choose next coin, always pick biggest
- With half-dollar coins

- With quarters and no half dollars



## Making change for 57 cents

- When choose next coin, always pick biggest
- With half-dollar coins

- With quarters and no half dollars

Always get
minimum
number of coins


3/28/23

When greedy doesn't work

- What if no nickels? Making change for 31 cents:

- Can we do better? Yes!



## When greedy doesn't work

- What if no nickels? Making change for 31 cents:


Woto-1 Clever GuessWord http://bit.ly/101s23-0328-1

## Movie Actors

# More Problem Solving with Dictionaries, Sets and lists 

## Movie Actors

['Saving Mr. Banks', 'Tom Hanks', '2016', '125', '65'],

- For example in first list:
- Movie is 'Saving Mr. Banks'
- Actor is "Tom Hanks"
- The movie was released in 2016
- The movie is 125 minutes long
- Tom Hanks is on screen for 65 minutes

Each list in datalist has 5 strings:
Movie, Actor, Year of movie, minutes total, minutes Actor in movie

## datalist $=$ [

['Saving Mr. Banks', 'Tom Hanks', '2016', '125', '65'],
['Saving Mr. Banks', 'Emma Thompson', '2016', '125', '84'], ['Enough Said', 'James Gandolfini', '2013', '93', '52'], ['Captain Phillips', 'Catherine Keener', '2013', '134', '22'], ['The Da Vinci Code', 'Tom Hanks', '2006', '149', '85'], ['Saving Mr. Banks', 'Colin Farrell', '2016', '125', '25'], ['Forrest Gump', 'Sally Field', '1994', '142', '56'],
['Mrs. Doubtfire', 'Robin Williams', '1993', '125', '94']
['Mrs. Doubtfire', 'Robin Williams', $\quad$ 'Captain Phillips', 'Tom Hanks', '2013', ' 134 ', ' 110 '], ['Enough Said', 'Catherine Keener', '2013', '93', '21'], ['Enough Said', 'Catherine Keener', '2013', '93', '21'],
['The Da Vinci Code', 'Ian McKellen', '2006', '149', '60'], ['Hello, My Name is Doris', 'Sally Field', '2015', '95', '84'], ['Alone in Berlin', 'Emma Thompson', '2016', '103', '70'],
['Forrest Gump', 'Tom Hanks', '1994', '142', '110'],
['Mrs. Doubtfire', 'Sally Field', '1993', '125', '45']

## Woto-2 ActorsNotln http://bit.ly/101s23-0328-2

## - Write

- def actors(datalist) - returns a sorted unique list of actors
- def actorsNotIn(datalist, actorlist)
- Actorlist is a list of favorite actors
- Returns a sorted unique list of actors that are in actorlist but not in datalist
- If favorite is ["Emma Watson", "Daniel Radcliffe", "Ralph Fiennes", "Tom Hanks"] then actorsNotln
returns:
['Daniel Radcliffe', 'Ralph Fiennes', 'Emma
Watson']


# Woto-2 ActorsNotln <br> http:/ /bit.ly/101s23-0328-2 

## Code for actorsNotln

| def actorsNotIn(datalist, actorlist): | Call function <br> actors |
| :--- | :---: |
| $\quad$ result $=$ set(actors(datalist)) | Put both lists |
| in sets |  |$|$| actorset $=$ set(actorlist) |
| :--- |
| diff $=$ actorset - result |
| return sorted(diff) |

## Code for actors

| def actors(datalist): |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| result $=\operatorname{set}([])$ | item is a list of five |
| things |  |

for item in datalist:
result.add(item[1])
return sorted(list(result))
Or just
return sorted(result)
list comprehension
def actors(datalist):
return sorted(set([item[1] for item in datalist]))

## Woto-3 dictActorsToMovies http://bit.ly/101s23-0328-3

- Write
- def dictActorsToMovies(datalist) - returns a dictionary of each actor mapped to a list of tuples, each tuple is a movie and the minutes they were in that movie
- def actorMostMinutes(datalist)
- Returns the actor from datalist, that was in movies the most minutes, if a tie, return any one of the tie


## Woto-3 dictActorsToMovies http:/ /bit.ly/101s23-0328-3

## dictActorsToMovies

```
def dictActorsToMovies(datalist):
    d={}
    for item in datalist:
        if item[1] not in d:
            d[item[1]] = [(item[0],item[4])]
        else:
        d[item[1]].append((item[0],item[4]))
    return d
```



