Compsci 101
Functions, Randomness, Selection

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January 24, 2023
D is for ...

- Debugging
  - A key skill in making your programs run
- Data (Science)
  - Creating information from 0's and 1's
- Dictionary
  - Ultimate Python Data Structure
Prof. Nicki Washington
Duke University

• Research focuses on identity and cultural competence in computing
• Teaches: CompSci 240
• Book: *Unapologetically Dope: Lessons for Black Women and Girls on Surviving and Thriving in the Tech Field*
• On changing the environment, she says:

“The only way things will change is if those in the majority do the work. This also means that companies should place high expectations of cultural competence on prospective interns and new employees. This, in turn, places more expectations on college and university computing departments to focus on it as well. Only then will we start to see a real paradigm shift.”
Announcements

• Assignment 0 can still turn in due to Drop/Add
• Assignment 1 out later today
• Prelab 2 out today!
• APT-1 due Jan. 26
• Drop/Add over Tomorrow! 1/25
  • You cannot change lab section without a perm no.
• QZ01-QZ05 submitted by Thursday, Jan 26, 10:15am
• QZ05 is DUE at 10:15am on Jan 26 will turn off!
• Trouble with Pycharm? Get help

• Remember: Ed Discussion back channel during lecture
WOTO grading

• WOTO's are the forms we do in lecture

• We expect you to come to class and do them.
• We understand occasionally you may miss class. The WOTOs must be completed by the next night!
• Tuesday WOTO by Wed night, Thur WOTO by Fri night!

• You should be submitting them late only a few times
• Lecture Video is put up later the day of lecture on today's date on our calendar webpage
• Video is NOT always guaranteed to work – many mess-ups!
Join SAGE

• STEM Advancement through Group Engagement
• Small groups of students working on additional problems related to CompSci 101
• Limited spots
• Sign up now on Academic Resource Center website
• See Ed Discussion Post (pinned at the top)
Join Duke Mailing lists
compsci@duke.edu

• Mailing list about
  • Jobs, internships, research positions
  • Events related to computer science

• How to join:
  • Go to: lists.duke.edu
  • Be sure to authenticate
  • Add compsci@duke.edu

• BE IN THE KNOW ABOUT COMPSCI!
Plan for the Day

• Review APT
• Print vs. Return
• Python Tutor
• Why use functions?
• Selection (if...elif...else)
• Random library
Finish Slides From Last Time

• Solving an APT
**Names and Return 0 Submission**

- **Take small steps to get all green!**

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APT Testing and Submission

• You wrote the code, how is it tested?
  • Submit .py file with function to server
  • Server imports it
  • Server tests and checks by calling your function

• The APT testing framework calls your code!
  • Don’t call us, we’ll call you: Hollywood principle

• Test/Submit + Check Grade
def minutesNeeded(m):
    return 60 + (m-1) * 25

• Wrote formula using code to define a function
• How to use and re-use? By “calling” it
  • Functions allow code to be re-used
  • Len(), float(), minutesNeeded()

```
time = minutesNeeded(2)
```

Output is 85
Testing Laundry – two ways

1) Locally in Python Program Laundry
   - Get it working before you use apt page

   ```python
   if __name__ == '__main__':
       num = 1
       print("m is", num, minutesNeeded(num))
       num = 2
       print("m is", num, minutesNeeded(num))
       num = 3
       print("m is", num, minutesNeeded(num))
       num = 10
       print("m is", num, minutesNeeded(num))
   ```

2) Run on the apt page
   - Need internet connection, may take time
Where to put/use what in Python file

- Top: docstring with date and username
- Function definitions right after docstring
- Test code inside `if __name__ == '__main__':`

- Variables inside vs outside a function
  - *Only* use the variables inside that function
  - Therefore, *do not* use the variables outside the function (like in the main)
    - Your code will not work on the server
Program execution

• Start at first line
• Ignore comments and blank lines
• Function – recognize, don’t execute
• Statements – executed one line at a time
  • After one statement, next statement
  • Calling a function transfers control to function
  • Function returns control back to where it was called by one of these:
    • Reach last line in the function, returns with None
    • Execute a return statement, return value
Print vs. Return

• Function ends one of two ways:
  • Reach end of function
  • Execute return statement
• Printing is not the same as returning
  • Print doesn’t leave the function
Python Tutor Tool: Understanding Execution

- **Using PythonTutor:** [http://pythontutor.com](http://pythontutor.com)
  - Tool to trace through code
  - Copy and paste in your code
  - Think about these things as we trace code with Python Tutor
    - How are functions defined?
    - Where does execution begin?
    - What is the global frame?
    - What is a local/function frame?
Trace code with Python Tutor: Start

Start on Line 1

```python
def greeting(name):
    print("Hello", name)
    print("nice to meet you")

def sum(num1, num2):
    answer = num1 + num2
    return answer

if __name__ == '__main__':
    greeting("Sarah")
    greeting("Bala")
    result = sum(6, 9)
    print(result)
    print(sum(4, 3))
```

Edit this code

- line that just executed
- next line to execute

Click to step through code
What PythonTutor Demonstrates

• What happens when program is first “executed”?  
  • Execution starts at top of the file  
    • Good practice: “Starting” code is in main program block  
    • Functions created and referenced in global frame

• What happens when function called?  
  • Arguments passed as parameters to function  
    • Passed in same order inside parenthesis  
    • See green and red arrows when executing  
  • Control passes to function which executes  
  • Return value replaces function call
WOTO-1 Simple Functions

• **In your groups:**
  • Come to a consensus
Why Use Functions?

- Re-use code/abstractions in multiple contexts
  - Sqrt, wordcount, URL-Webpage examples
- Test code/abstractions separately from their use
  - Develop independently, use with confidence
- Easier to change, re-use in different contexts
  - Relevant to Assignment 1: Faces
- Reduce risk of copy + paste mistakes
Old MacDonald Song!

```python
if __name__ == '__main__':
    print("Old MacDonald had a farm, Ee-igh, Ee-igh, oh!"")
    print("And on his farm he had a pig, Ee-igh, Ee-igh, oh!"")
    print("With a oink oink here")
    print("And a oink oink there")
    print("Here a oink there a oink everywhere a oink oink")
    print("Old MacDonald had a farm, Ee-igh, Ee-igh, oh")

    print()
    print("Old MacDonald had a farm, Ee-igh, Ee-igh, oh!"")
    print("And on his farm he had a horse, Ee-igh, Ee-igh, oh!"")
    print("With a neigh neigh here")
    print("And a neigh neigh there")
    print("Here a neigh there a neigh everywhere a neigh neigh")
    print("Old MacDonald had a farm, Ee-igh, Ee-igh, oh")
```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    print("Old MacDonald had a farm, Ee-igh, Ee-igh, oh!"")
    print("And on his farm he had a pig, Ee-igh, Ee-igh, oh!"")
    print("With a oink oink here")
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print("And on his farm he had a horse, Ee-igh, Ee-igh, oh!")
print("With a neigh neigh here")
print("And a neigh neigh there")
print("Here a neigh there a neigh everywhere a neigh neigh")
print("Old MacDonald had a farm, Ee-igh, Ee-igh, oh")
WOTO-2 Old MacDonald

• Discuss what is new in the code
Try out code? Add a Verse?

• I will make the code from lecture available after class as a .zip file

• Steps:
  1. Create new project
    1. Project Interpreter is what created before
  2. Download zip file
  3. Unzip and copy files into new project
Functions Summarized

• Function call and Function definition related
  • Call must provide correct arguments
  • Names don’t matter, types are important
    • `print(verse("robot", 42))`?

• Functions help design, implement, organize
  • Without functions no APIs, no big programs
Making Decisions:

- **Execute different code depending on something**
  - Ask a question
  - Make decision based on answer

- **If condition is true then do something**
  - Condition: true or false
  - Something: any Python code
Selection Syntax

```python
if BOOLEAN_CONDITION:
    CODE_BLOCK_A
else:
    CODE_BLOCK_B

if BOOLEAN_CONDITION:
    CODE_BLOCK_A
    ...
else:
    CODE_BLOCK_B
    ...

if BOOLEAN_CONDITION:
    CODE_BLOCK_A
elif BOOLEAN_CONDITION:
    CODE_BLOCK_B
else:
    CODE_BLOCK_C
```
Selection Syntax

```python
if BOOLEAN_CONDITION:
    CODE_BLOCK_A
else:
    CODE_BLOCK_B
else:
    CODE_BLOCK_C
```

• What is similar and different?
  • What other variations could work?
  • Could only `elif`...`else` work?
Selection Syntax

```python
if BOOLEAN_CONDITION:
    CODE_BLOCK_A
else:
    CODE_BLOCK_B

elif BOOLEAN_CONDITION:
    CODE_BLOCK_B
else:
    CODE_BLOCK_C
```
Example: If

```python
7 def larger(num1, num2):
     if num1 > num2:
         return num1
     return num2

11 if __name__ == '__main__':
    print(larger(9, 17))
    print(larger(17, 9))
    print(larger(25, 6))
```
Example 2: If-Elif-Else

```python
def pluralize(word):
    if word == "fish":
        return word + "es"
    elif word == "brush":
        return word + "es"
    else:
        return word + "s"

if __name__ == '__main__':
    print(pluralize("brush"))
    print(pluralize("card"))
    print(pluralize("fish"))
    print(pluralize("frog"))
    print(pluralize("fox"))
```

Output:
Randomness

- Want things to happen randomly
- Games are not interesting if the same things happen every time you play them!
Randomness in Python?
Random Module

- https://docs.python.org/3/library/random.html

- Must import random at top of file to use the library
  - import random
- Now can use any of random's functions
- To call a function from a module
  - `<MODULE_NAME>..<FUNCTION_NAME>(args)`
- Example:
  - random.randint($a, b$)
  - Return a random integer $N$ such that $a \leq N \leq b$. 

1/24/23 Compsci 101, Spring 2023
Example: Random

```python
import random

def larger(num1, num2):
    if num1 > num2:
        return num1
    return num2

if __name__ == '__main__':
    x = random.randint(1, 20)
    y = random.randint(1, 20)
    print(x, y, larger(x, y))
    x = random.randint(1, 200)
    y = random.randint(1, 200)
    print(x, y, larger(x, y))
```

Output:
WOTO-3

Does it say Meow? Does it Neigh?