



Smith College

Computer Science

CSC 111

Introduction to Computer Science

Spring 2018 — Week 1

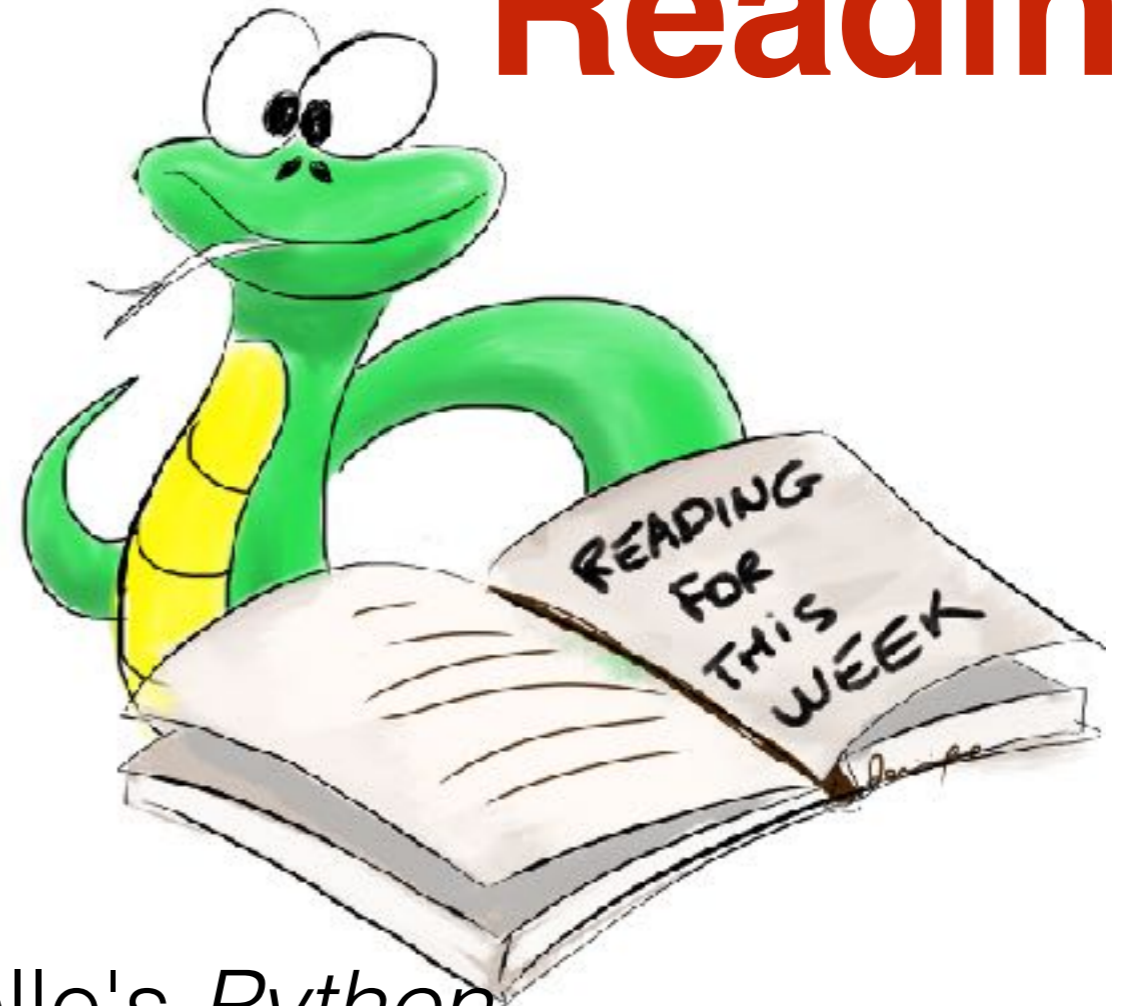
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Quick Review

Goals for This Week

- Learn the Rules for **Pair Programming**
- Learn how to use **Idle**
- Write simple programs that use **variables, for loops, and output** information
- **Install** Python and Idle on laptop (optional)
- Learn how to **submit** Python programs to **Moodle** (lab+homework)

Reading



- Read **Chapter 1** in John Zelle's *Python Programming*

What is a Programming language?

Important Concepts...

- **Syntax and keywords**

and del from not while as elif global or with assert
else if pass yield break except import **print** class
exec in raise continue finally is return **def for**
lambda try

- **Algorithm**

Rules for Pair Programming

<https://youtu.be/fQ-x-T34z9w>

YouTube

Search



An Example Program

example1.py - /Users/thiebaut/Desktop/Dropbox/111/example1.py*

```
# A simple program taken from Zelle, Chapter 1
# D. Thiebaut

def main():
    print( "This program illustrates a chaotic function" )
    x = eval( input( "Enter a number between 0 and 1: " ) )
    for i in [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 ]:
        x = 3.9 * x * ( 1 - x )
        print( x )

main()
|
```

Ln: 12 Col: 0

**INDENTATION
IS
IMPORTANT**

COMMENT

**DIFFERENT COLORS:
SYNTAX HIGHLIGHTING**

```
*example1.py - /Users/thiebaut/Desktop/Dro...py*  
  
# A sample program taken from Zelle, Chapter 1  
# D. Thiebaut  
  
def main():  
    print( "This program illustrates a chaotic function" )  
    x = eval( input( "Enter a number between 0 and 1: " ) )  
    for i in [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 ]:  
        x = 3.9 * x * ( 1 - x )  
        print( x )  
  
main()  
|
```

**SPECIAL TOOL:
EDITOR
I D E**

**Integrated
Development
Environment = IDLE**

Integrated Development Environment

= IDLE



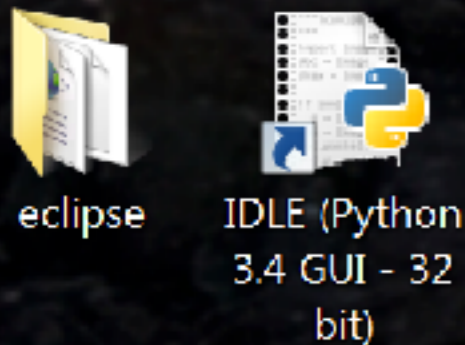
Integrated Development Environment

= IDLE



Integrated Development Environment

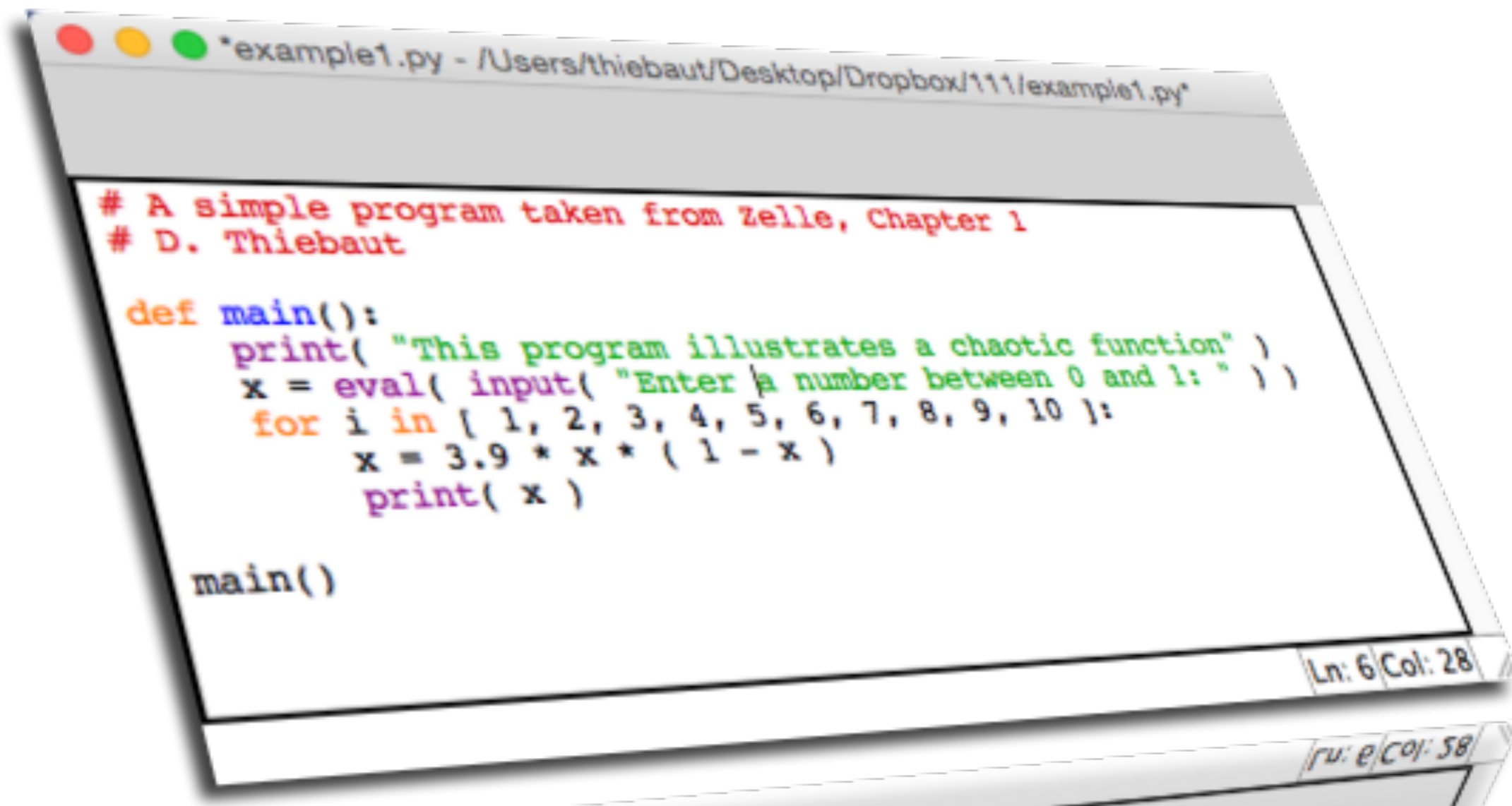
= IDLE



(Windows)



DEMO TIME!



```
*example1.py - /Users/thiebaut/Desktop/Dropbox/111/example1.py*  
  
# A simple program taken from Zelle, Chapter 1  
# D. Thiebaut  
  
def main():  
    print( "This program illustrates a chaotic function" )  
    x = eval( input( "Enter a number between 0 and 1: " ) )  
    for i in [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 ]:  
        x = 3.9 * x * ( 1 - x )  
        print( x )  
  
main()
```

Ln: 6 | Col: 28

Ln: 6 | Col: 28



**Beginning
of the
Semester...**

Concepts to Cover in Demo

- **Console** vs. **Edit window**
- ***Variables***
 - numbers: **integers** and **floats**
 - text: **strings** of characters
- **print** function

Demo Programs To Play With...

```
age = 20
year = 2015
yearBorn = year - age

print( "you are", age )
print( "you were born in", yearBorn )
```

```
name = "Alex"
college = "Smith College"
print( name, "goes to", college )
```

```
for name in [ "Lea Jones", "Julie Fleur", "Anu Vias" ]:
    print( name )
    print( "—————" )
```

Demo Programs To Play With... (cont'd)

```
for name in [ "Lea Jones", "Julie Fleur", "Anu Vias" ]:  
    print( name, len( name ) )
```

```
print( "hello" * 4 )  
print( "-" * 10 )  
greetings = "hello"  
dash = "-"  
print( greetings * 4 )  
print( dash * 10 )
```

```
greetings = "hello"  
longGreetings = greeting * 4  
print( greetings )  
print( longGreetings )
```

Demo Programs To Play With... (cont'd)

```
for name in [ "Lea Jones", "Julie Fleur", "Anu Vias" ]:  
    bar = len( name ) * "-"  
    print( name )  
    print( bar )
```

```
print( "hello" * 4 )  
print( "-" * 10 )  
  
greetings = "hello"  
dash = "-"  
print( greetings * 4 )  
print( dash * 10 )
```

```
greetings = "hello"  
longGreetings = greeting * 4  
print( greetings )  
print( longGreetings )
```

Exercise 1

Lea
Mary
Alice
Lujun
Anu
Shweta



```
==== RESTART: /Users/thiebaut/Desktop/Drop  
Lea  
Mary  
Alice  
Lujun  
Anu  
Shweta  
>>>
```

Exercise 2

Lea
Mary
Alice
Lujun
Anu
Shweta



```
==== RESTART: /Users/thiebaut/Desktop/Dropbox
Lea
Box:          Id:

Mary
Box:          Id:

Alice
Box:          Id:

Lujun
Box:          Id:

Anu
```

Exercise 3

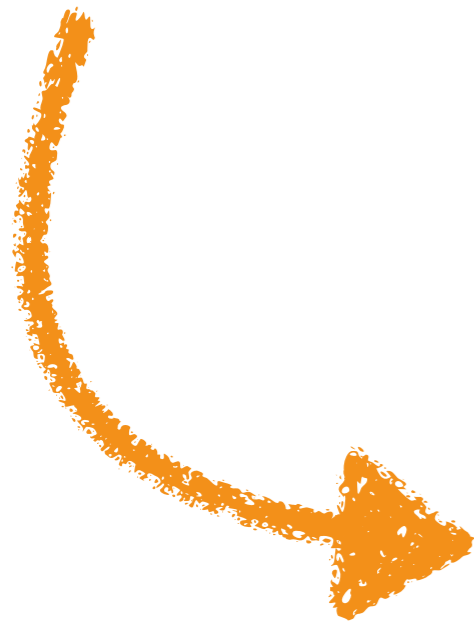
Lea
Mary
Alice
Lujun
Anu
Shweta



```
==== RESTART: /Users/thiebaut/Desktop/Dropbox/1:
Lea
+-----+-----+
| Box:          | Id:          |
+-----+-----+
Mary
+-----+-----+
| Box:          | Id:          |
+-----+-----+
Alice
+-----+-----+
| Box:          | Id:          |
+-----+-----+
```


Exercise 4

Lea
Mary
Alice
Lujun
Anu
Shweta



```
Python 3.5.4 Shell
-----
+-----+-----+
| Box:           | Id:           |
+-----+-----+

Anu
---

+-----+-----+
| Box:           | Id:           |
+-----+-----+

Shweta
-----

+-----+-----+
| Box:           | Id:           |
+-----+-----+

>>> |
```

Ln: 156 Col: 4



**We stopped here
last time...**

Outline

- **Introduction to Lab 1**
- **Assignment**
- **Introduction to Variables**
- **Exercise**

Lab 1

The screenshot shows a web browser window with several tabs open: Google Calc, CSC111 Son, CSC111 Lab, and CSC111 Clas. The address bar shows the URL www.science.smith.edu/dftwiki/. The page title is "CSC111 Class Page 2018". The user is logged in as "Thiebaut" and has options for "Talk", "Preferences", "Watchlist", "Contributions", and "Log out".

The page content includes a navigation menu on the left with links for Home, Research, Classes, Tutorials, Wikis, Media, and Contact. Below the menu are links for "What links here", "Related changes", "Upload file", "Special pages", "Printable version", "Permanent link", and "Page information".

The main content area shows the "CSC111 Class Page 2018" with a sub-header "D. Thiebaut (talk) 12:58, 16 January 2018 (EST)". Below this is a navigation bar with links for "Main Page", "Syllabus", "Weekly Schedule", "Links & Resources", and "iPlazza".


The page is divided into weekly sections. The "Week 0 Jan 26" section has a table with columns for "Topics: Overview of CSC111", "Lab/Hw", and "Reading", with an "[Expand]" button. The "Week 1 Jan 29" section has a table with columns for "Topics: introduction, Python, Idle, Piazza, Moodle submission", "Lab/Hw", "Reading", and "[Collapse]".

The "Week 1" table contains the following content:

Topics: introduction, Python, Idle, Piazza, Moodle submission	Lab/Hw	Reading	[Collapse]
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Monday<ul style="list-style-type: none">We are getting the "feel" for Python programming...More examples of Python programsPreparation for Lab #1: Install Idle & Python on your laptopSome programs to play with in IdleSlidesWednesdayFriday	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Lab 1Homework 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Read Chapter 1 in Zelle (textbook)Read the article on Pair Programming?	

A red arrow points to the "Lab 1" link in the "Lab/Hw" column of the "Week 1" table.

The browser's download bar at the bottom shows two files: "smithLogo.png" and "27329854_1486357517....jpg", with a "Show All" button.

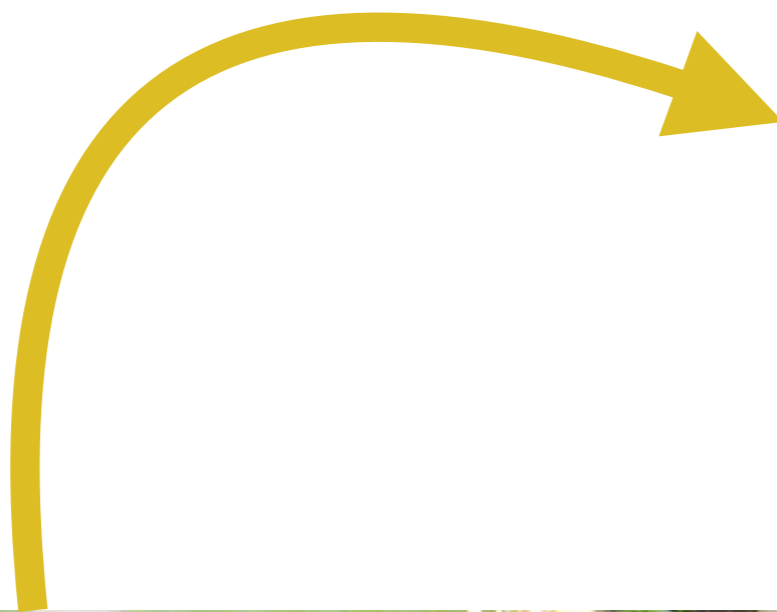


Practice Python!



Beginning of the Semester

AFTER ONE SEMESTER

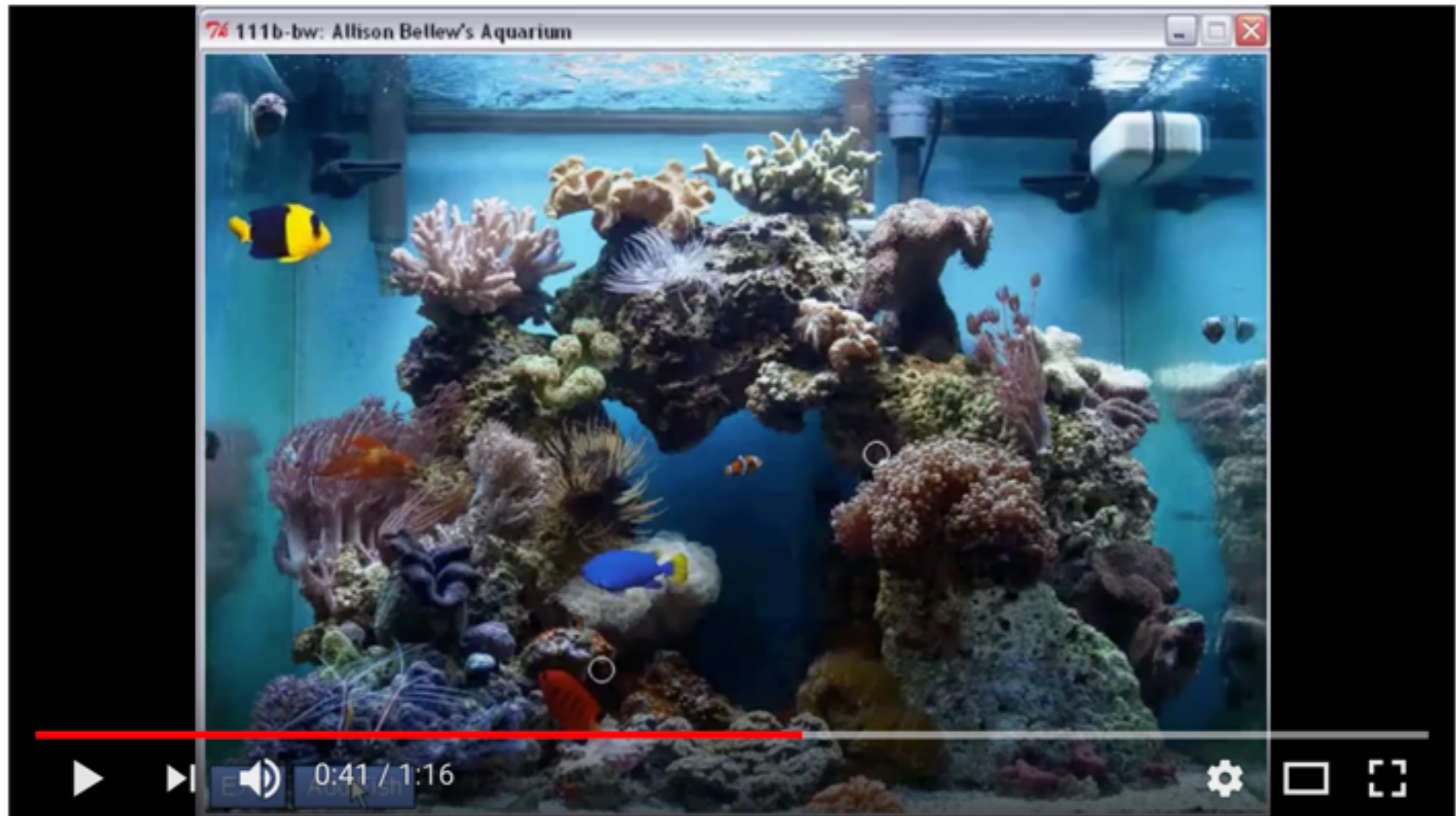




Computer Science Major

Final Project From the Past

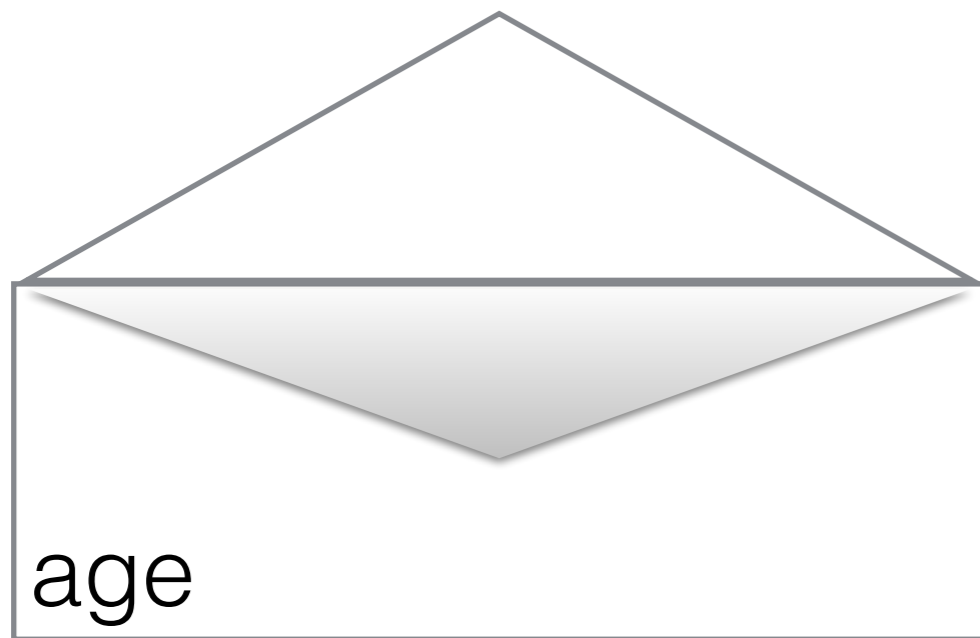
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g_82xHimSNE



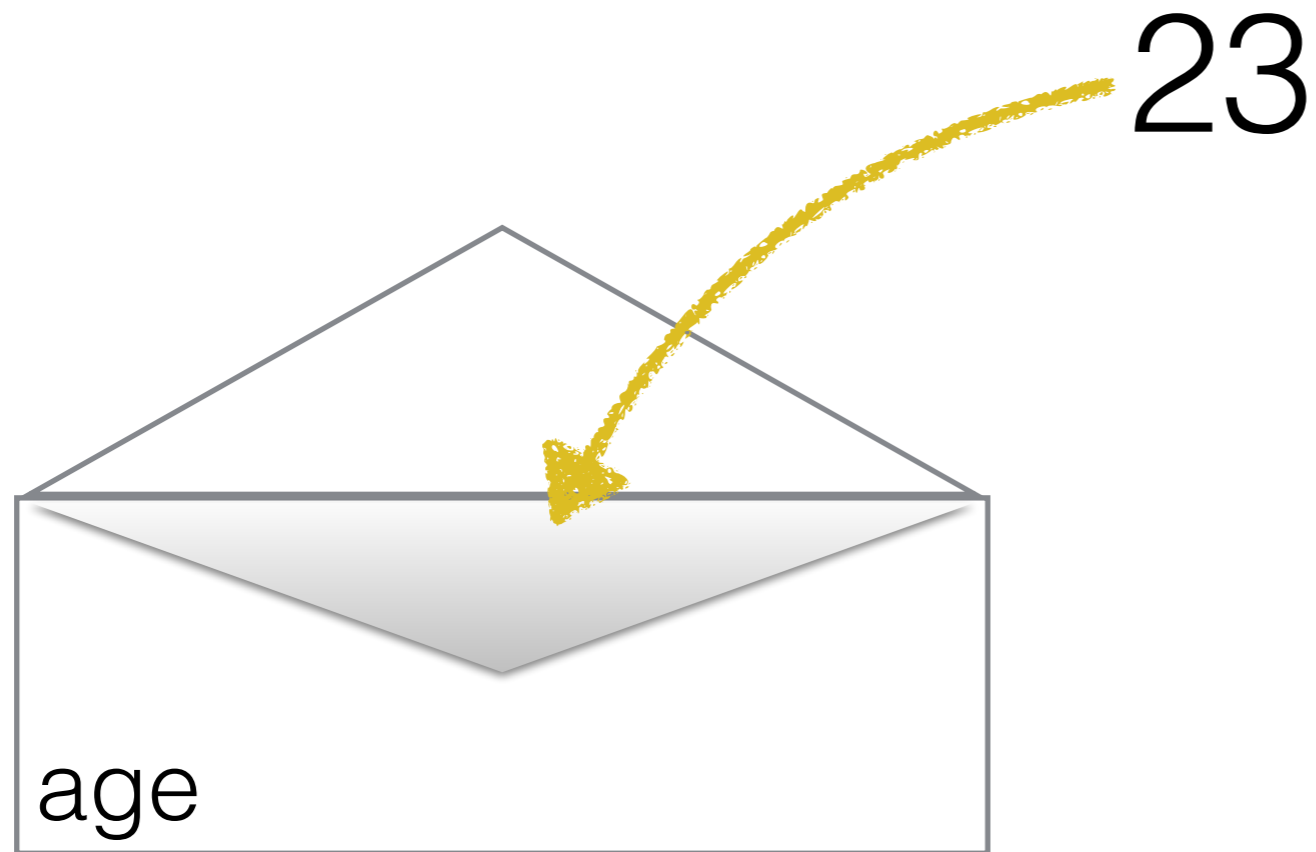
Memory



Variables

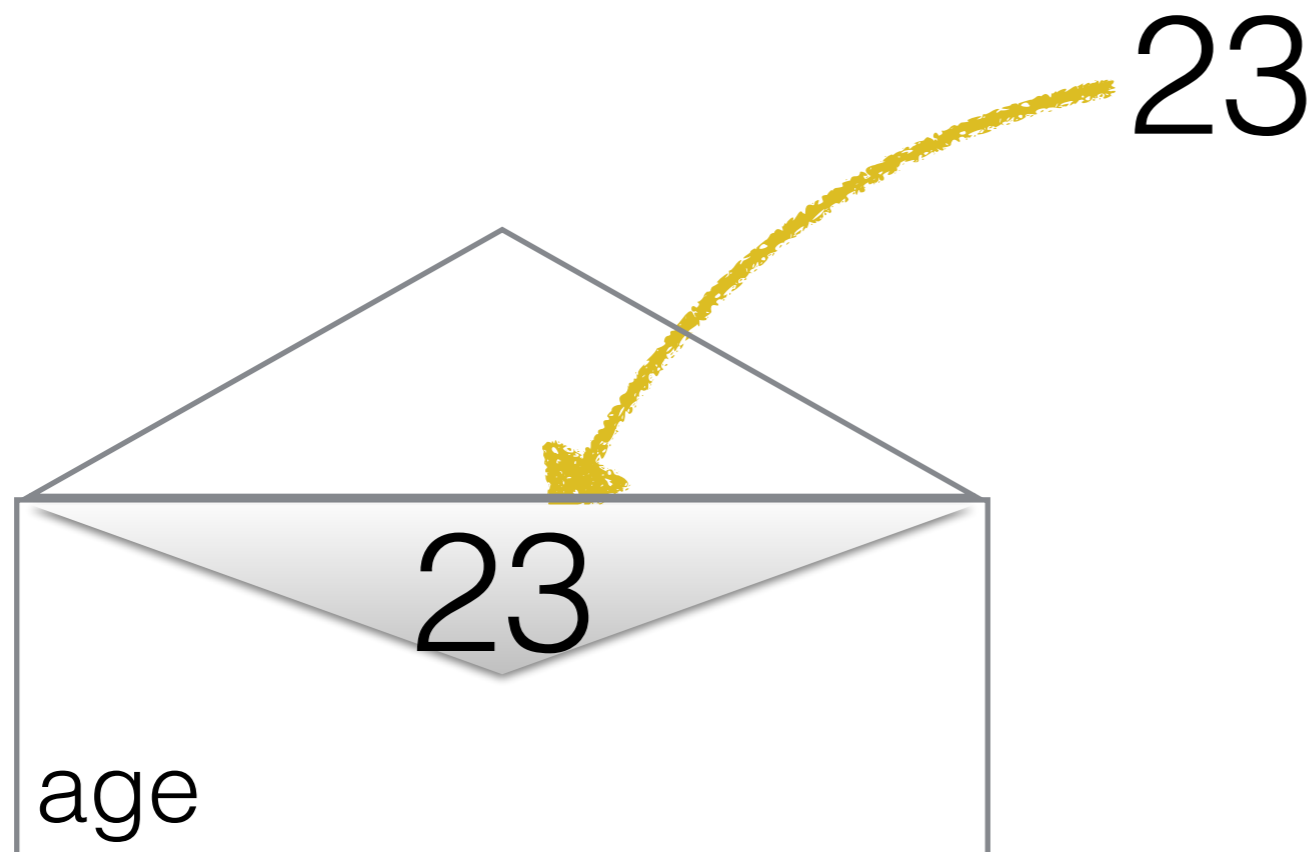


Variables



age = 23

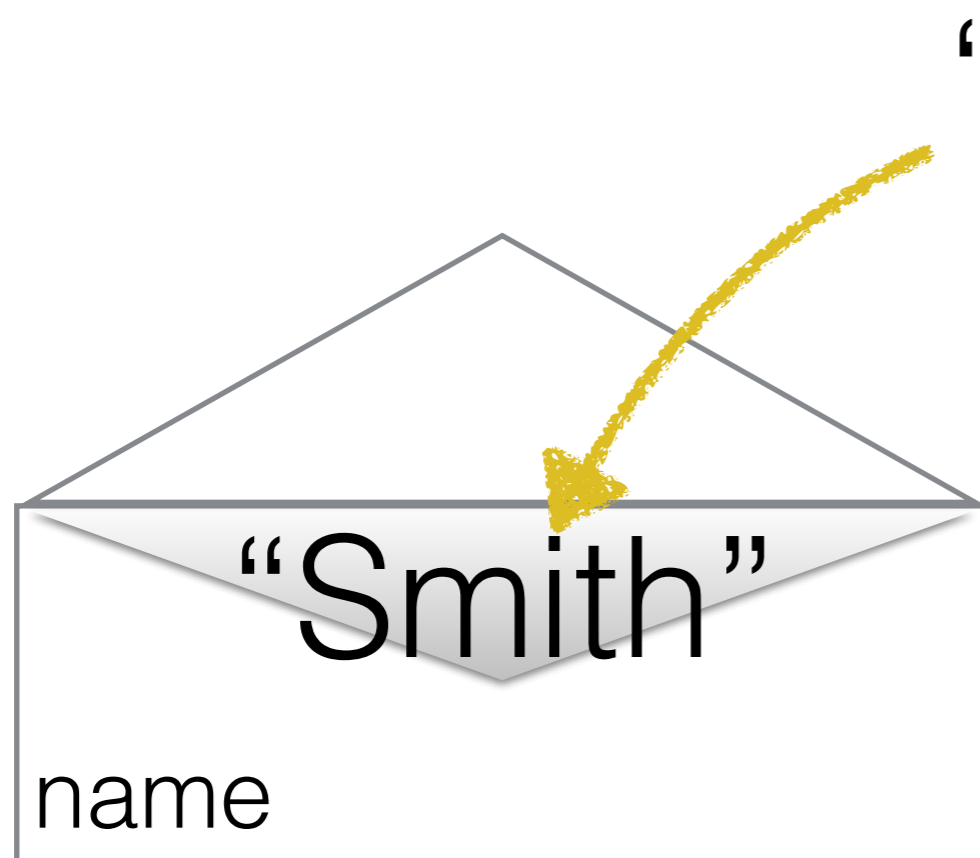
Variables



`age = 23`

assignment

Variables

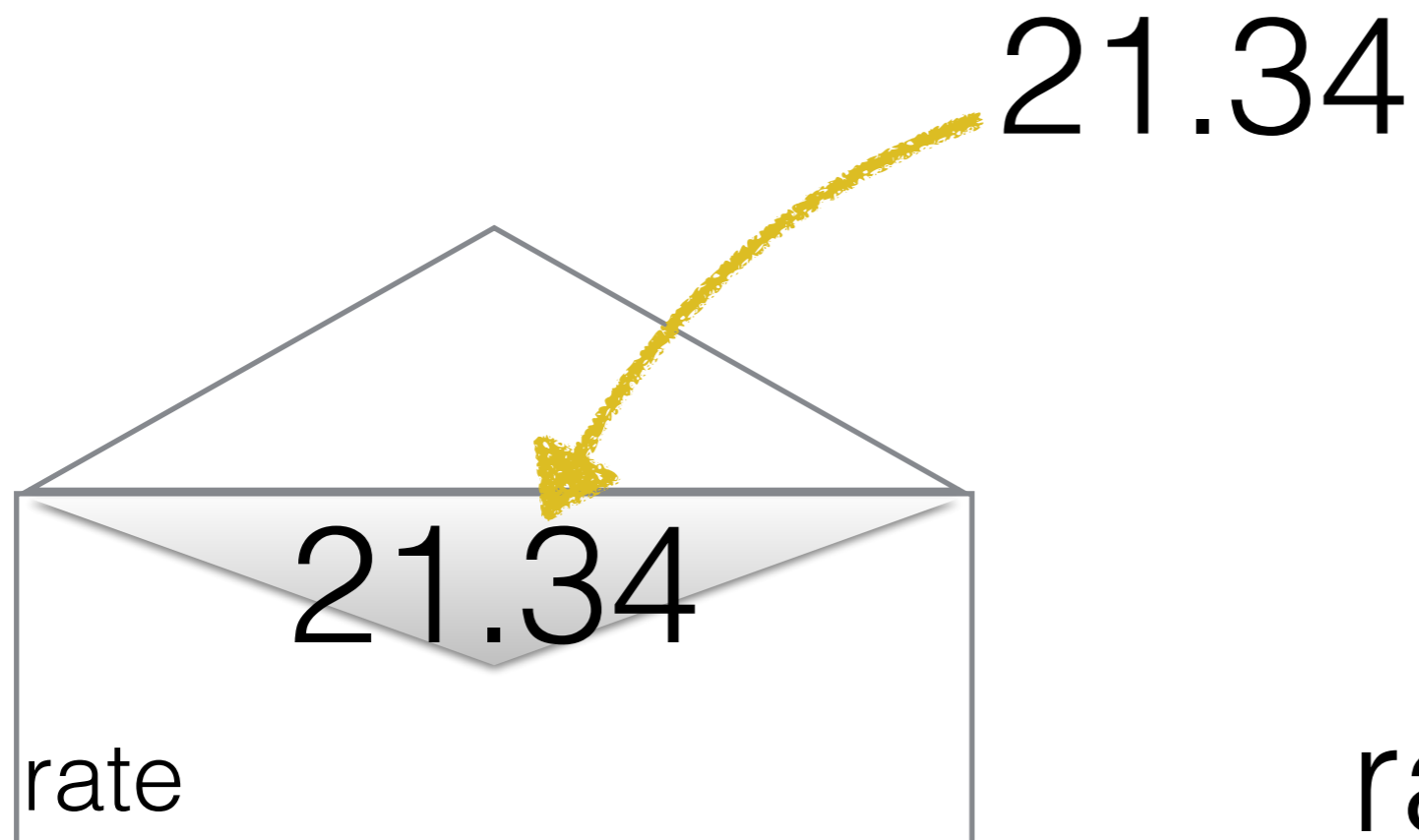


"Smith"

name = "Smith"

assignment

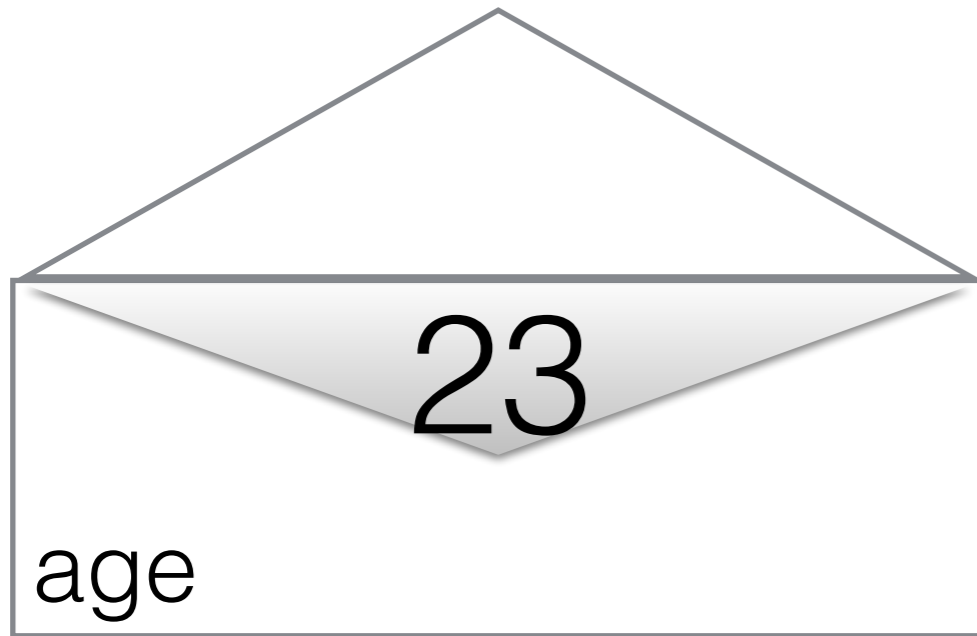
Variables



rate = 21.34

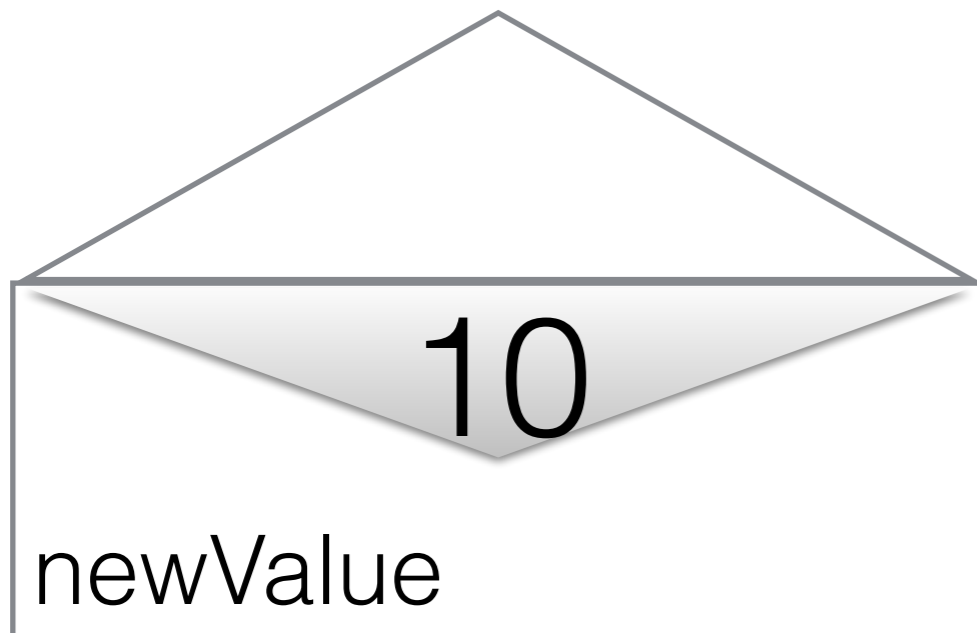
assignment

Variables & Expressions

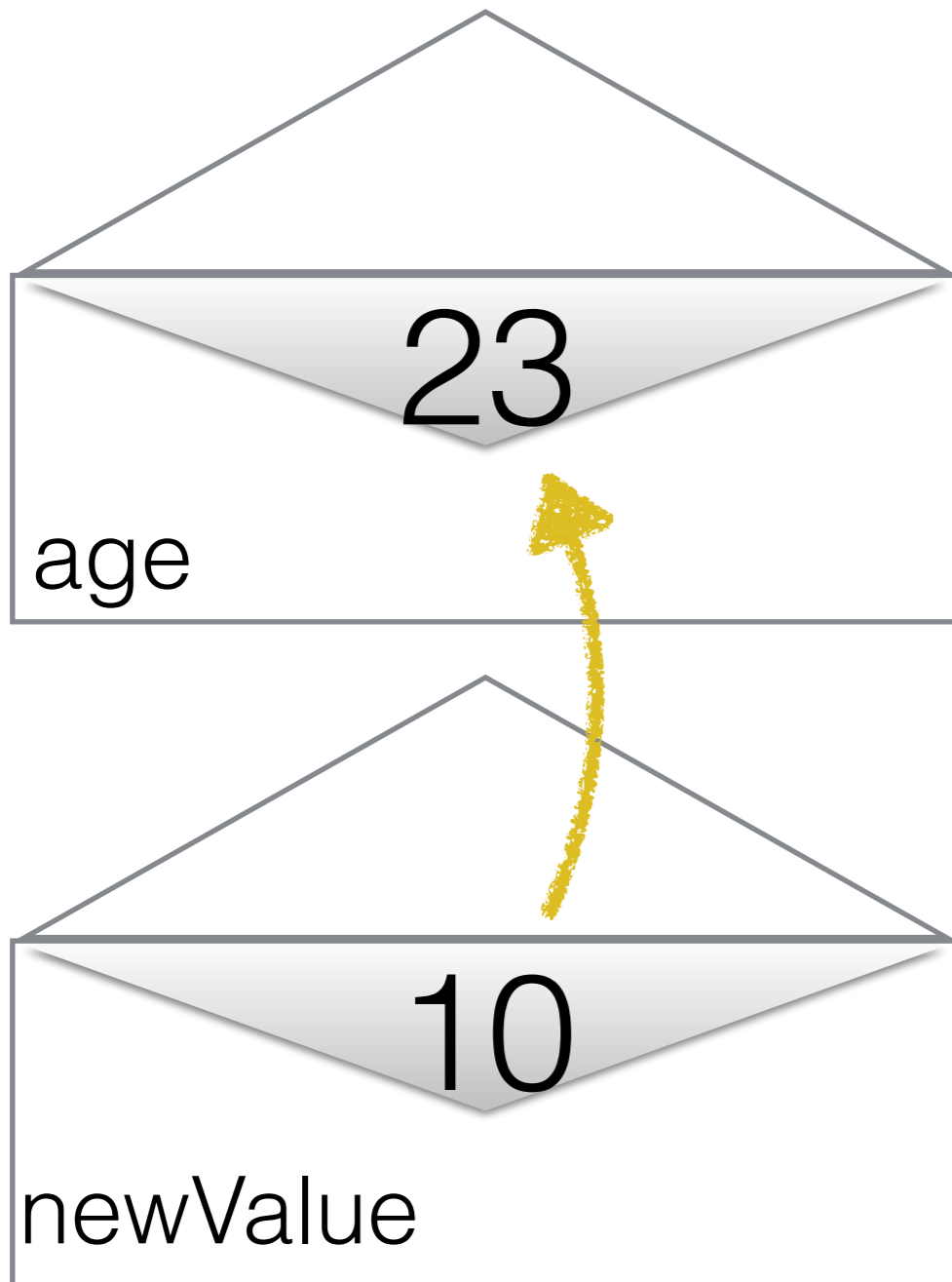


age = 23

newValue = 10



Variables & Expressions

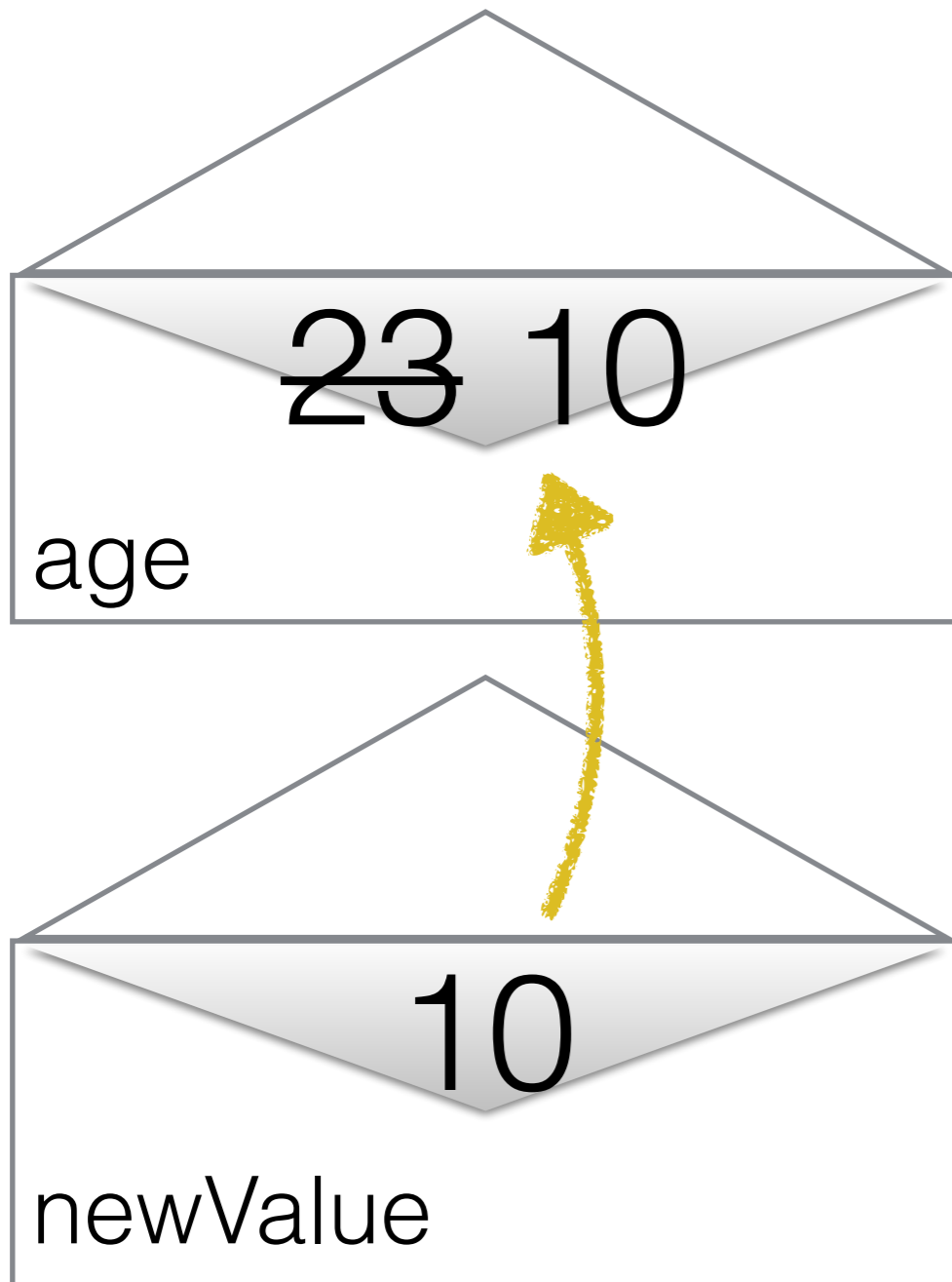


`age = 23`

`newValue = 10`

`age = newValue`

Variables & Expressions

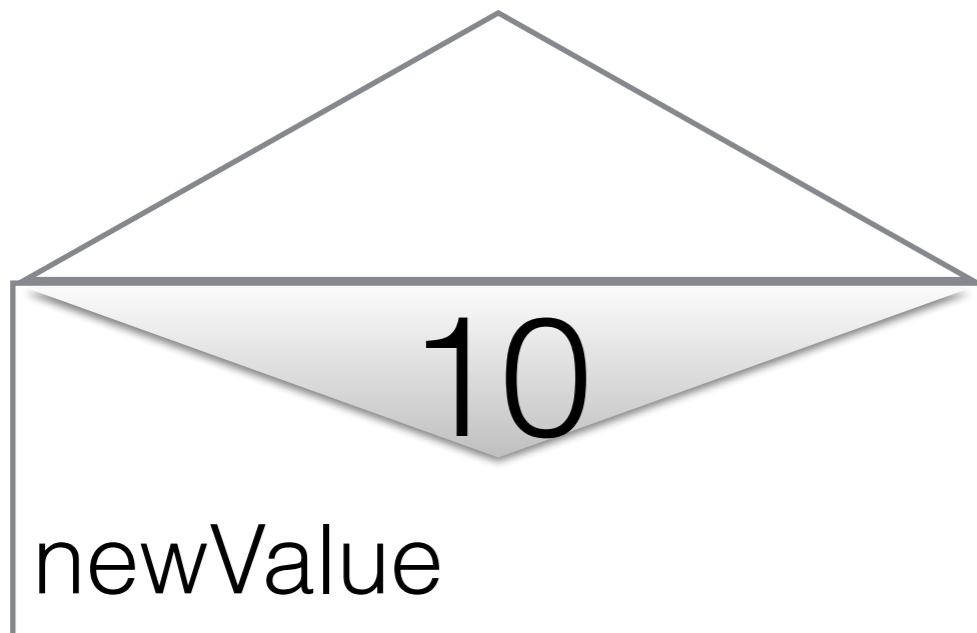
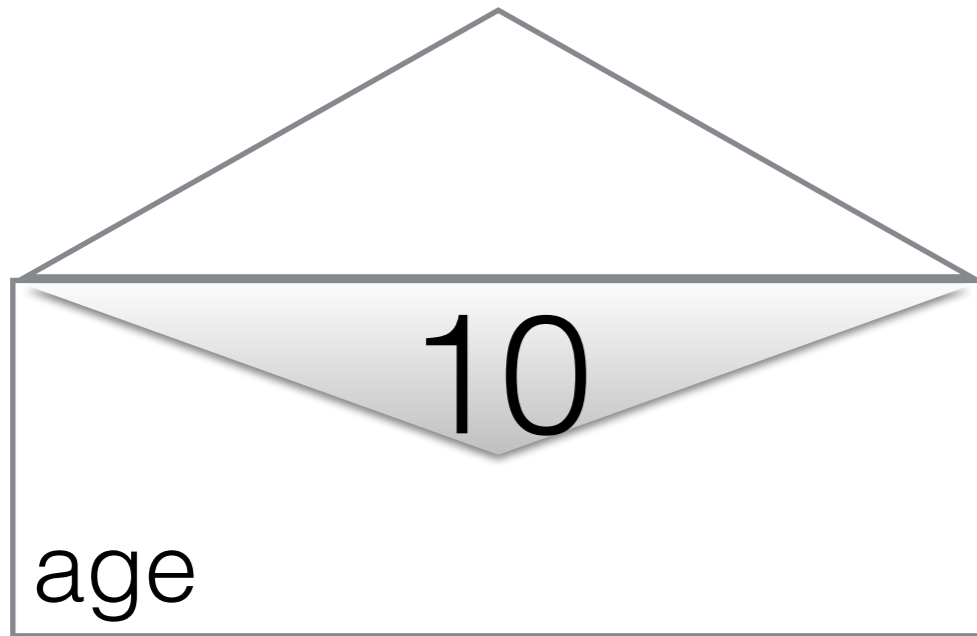


age = 23

newValue = 10

age = newValue

Variables & Expressions



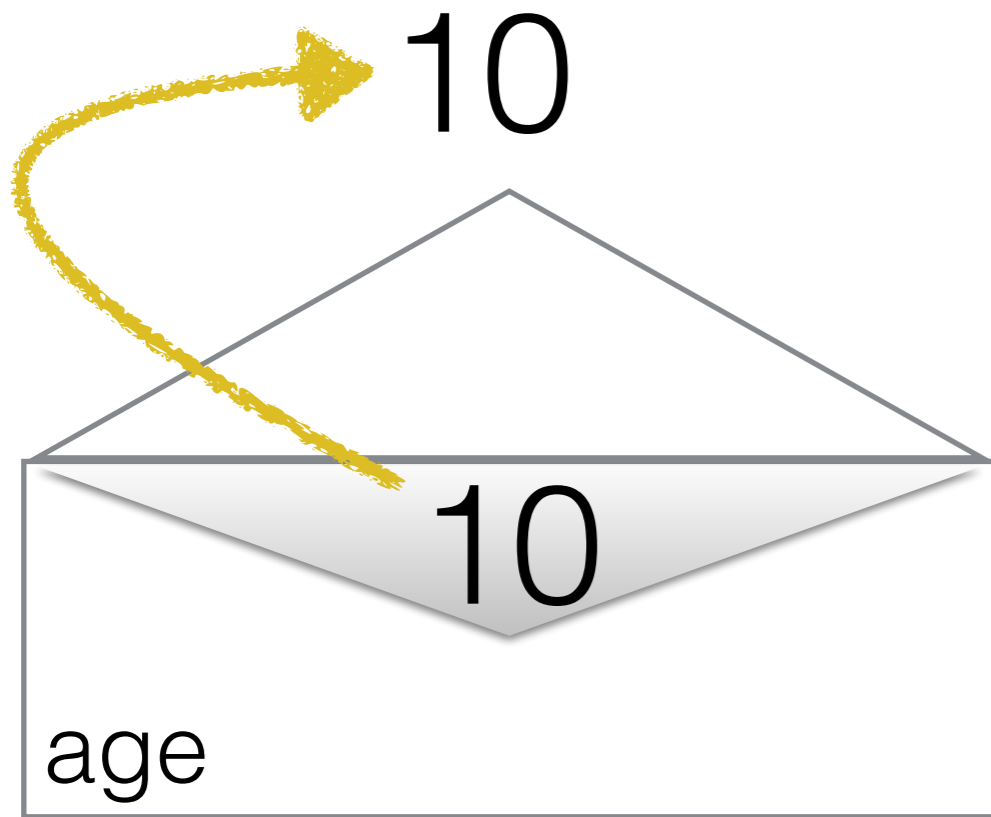
age = 23

newValue = 10

age = newValue

age = age + 2

Variables & Expressions

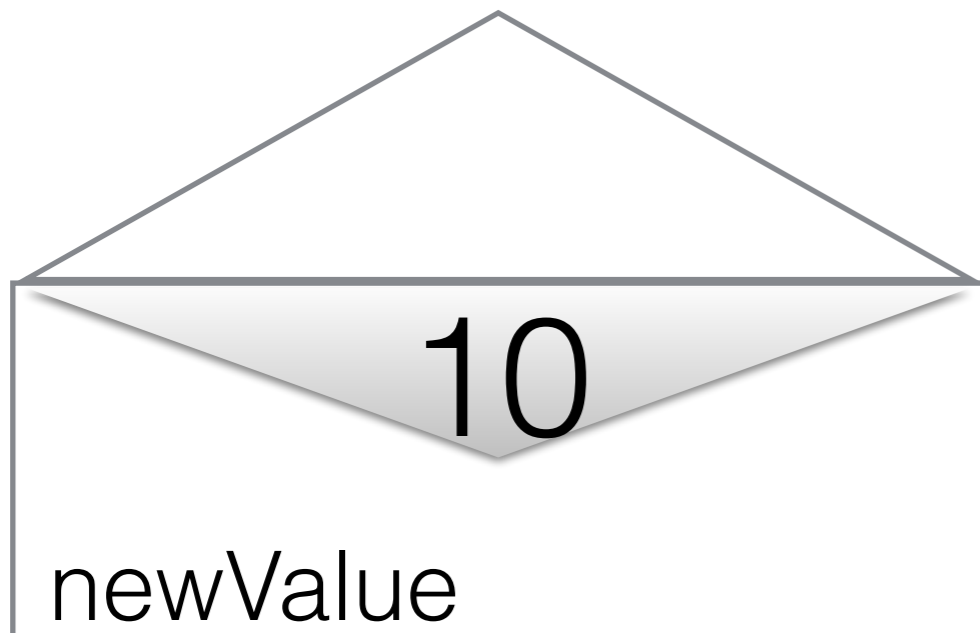


age = 23

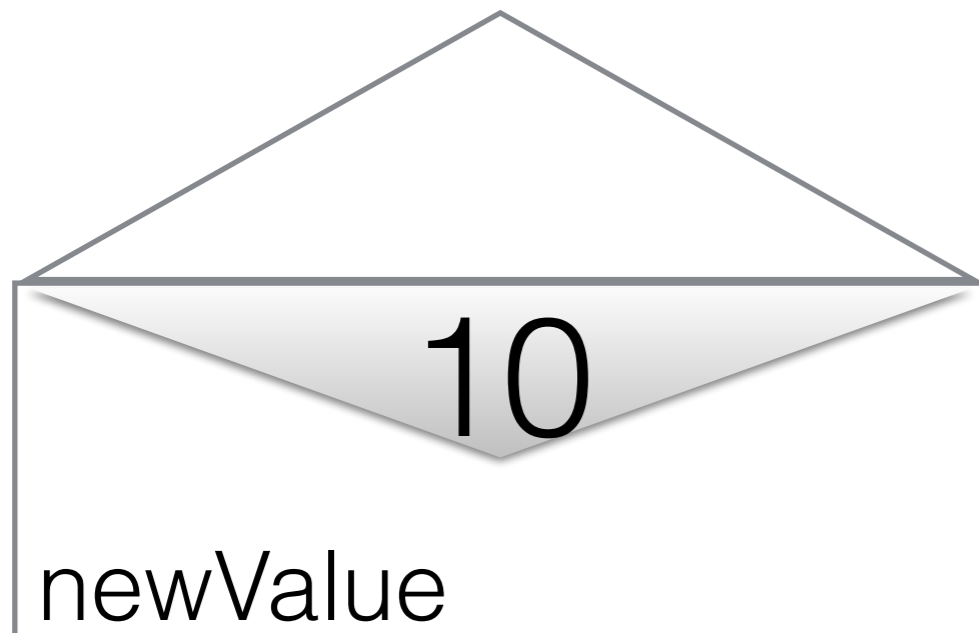
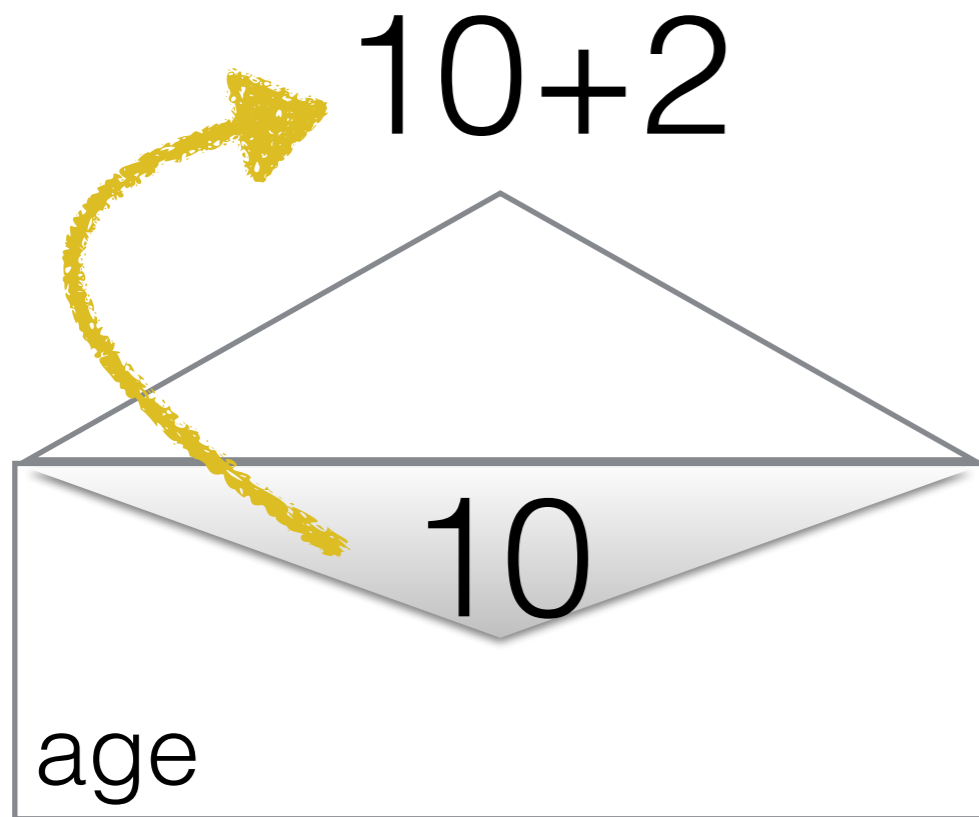
newValue = 10

age = newValue

age = age + 2



Variables & Expressions



age = 23

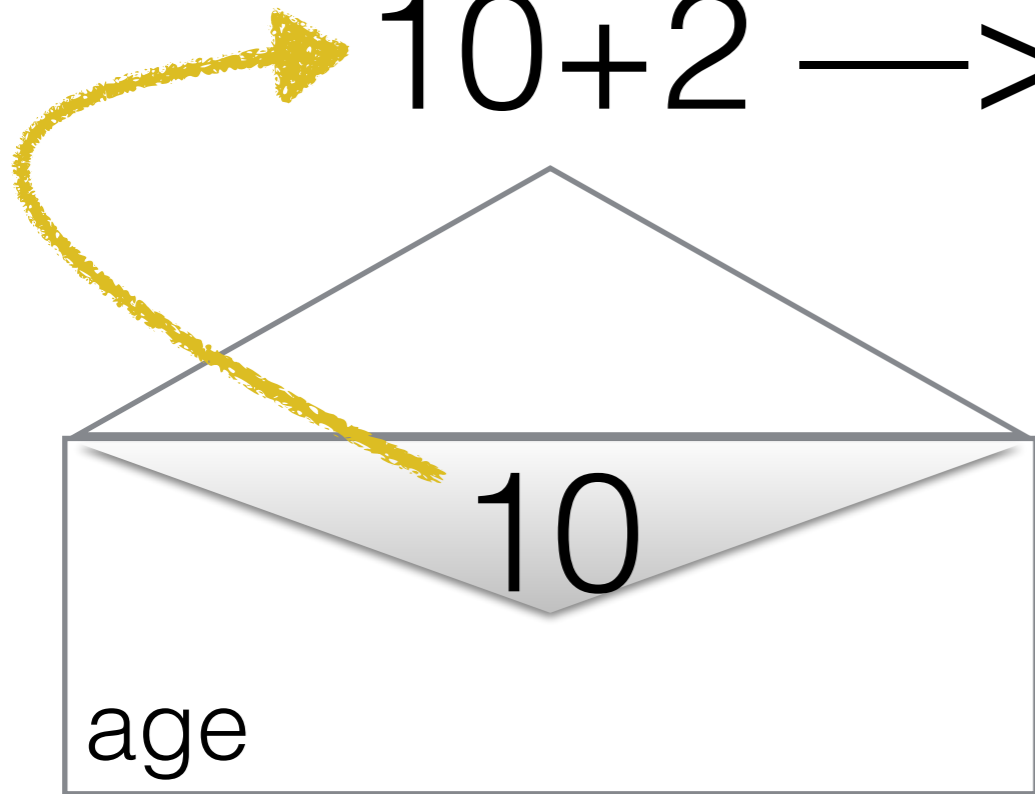
newValue = 10

age = newValue

age = age + 2

Variables & Expressions

$$10 + 2 \longrightarrow 12$$

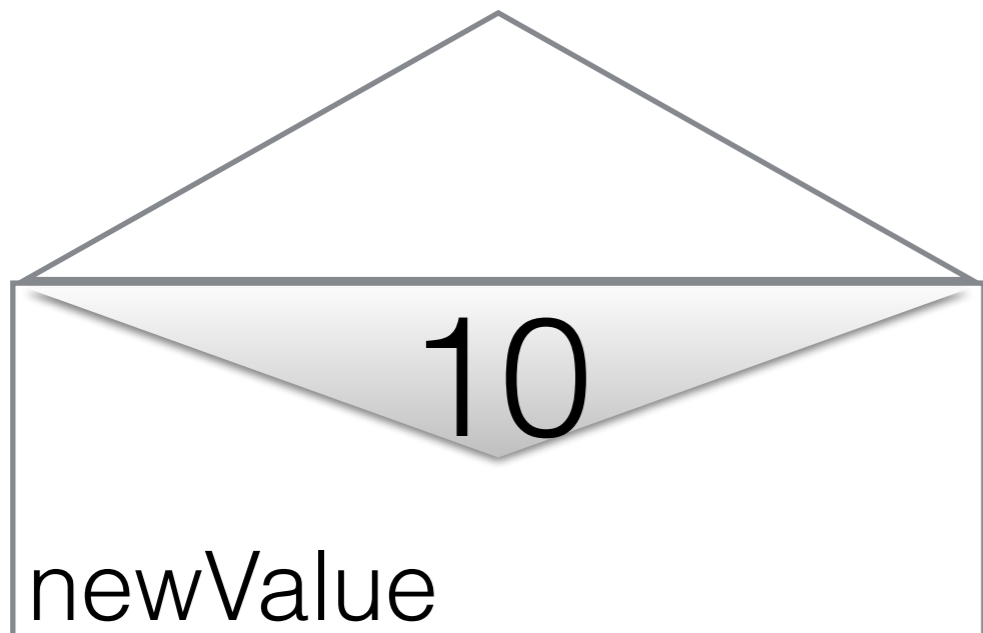


age = 23

newValue = 10

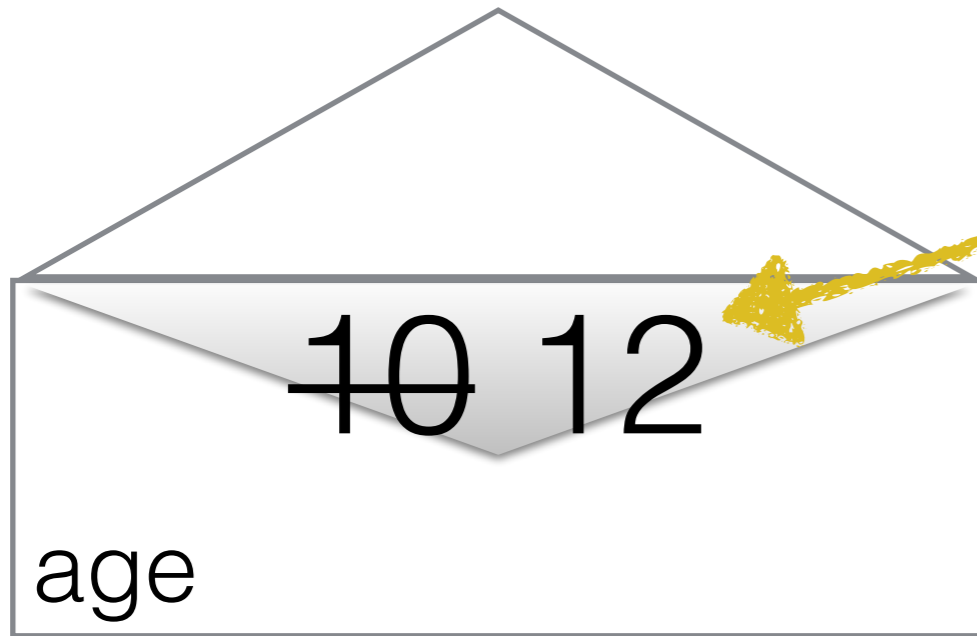
age = newValue

age = age + 2



Variables & Expressions

$$10+2 \longrightarrow 12$$

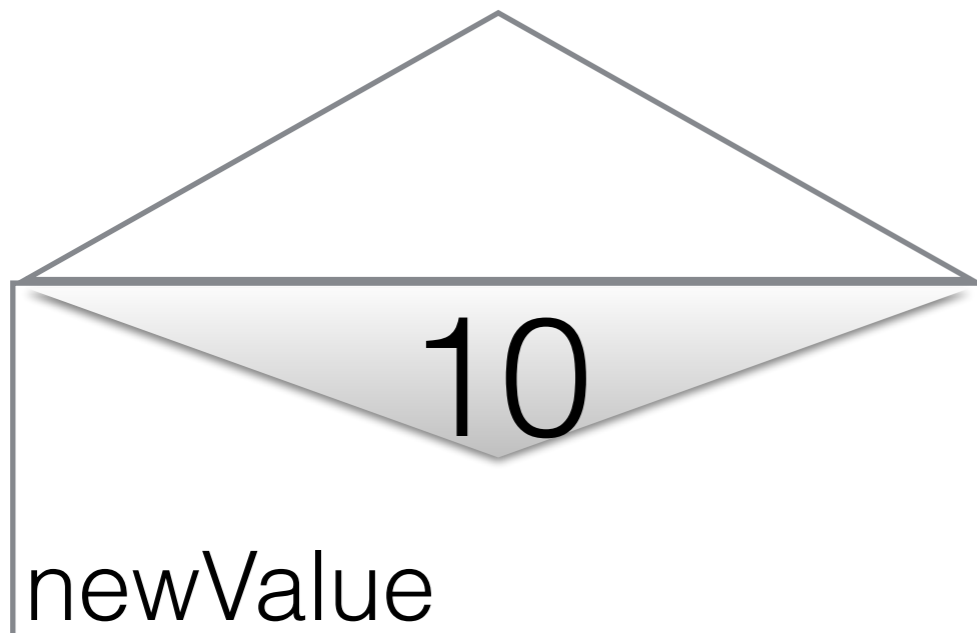


age = 23

newValue = 10

age = newValue

age = age + 2



Exercise

a = 10

b = 20

c = 30

a = b

a = ?

Exercise

a = 10

b = 20

c = 30

a = b

b = a

a = 20

a = ? b = ?

Exercise

a = 10

b = 20

c = 30

a = b

a = 20

b = a

a = 20 b = 20

c = c * 2

c = ?

Exercise

a = 10

b = 20

c = 30

a = b

a = 20

b = a

a = 20

b = 20

c = c * 2

c = 60

d = d - 10

d = ?

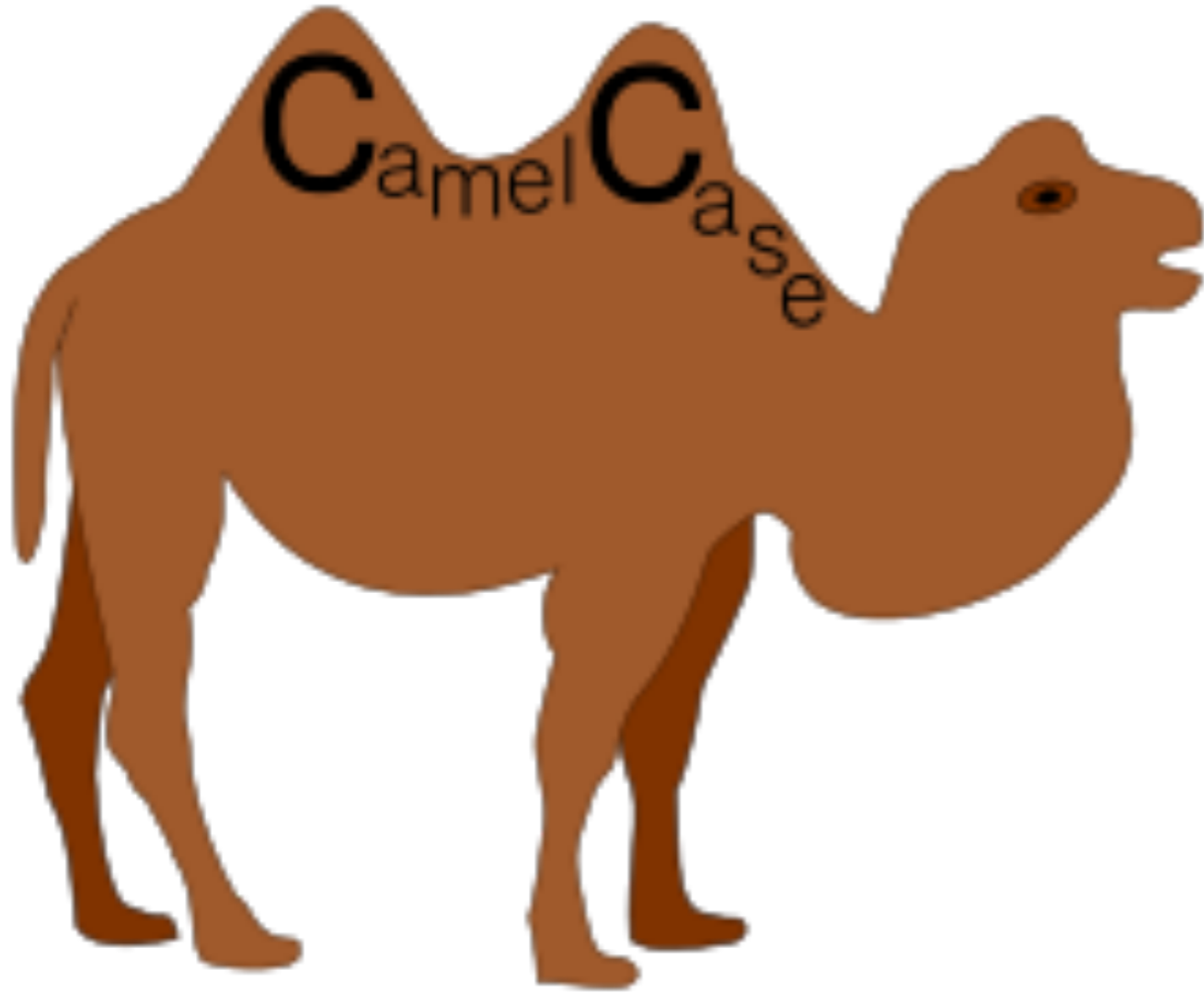
Exercise

```
a = 10
b = 20
c = 30
a = b           # a = 20
b = a           # a = 20    b = 20
c = c * 2       # c = 60
d = d - 10      # NameError:
                # name 'd' is not defined
```

Naming Variables

- Variable name cannot be a **keyword**
 - and del from not while as elif global or with
assert else if pass yield break except import
print class exec in raise continue finally is
return def for lambda try
- First letter must be **alphabetic** (upper- or lower-case, or underscore)
- Can be followed by 0, 1, or more **letters, digits, or underscore**

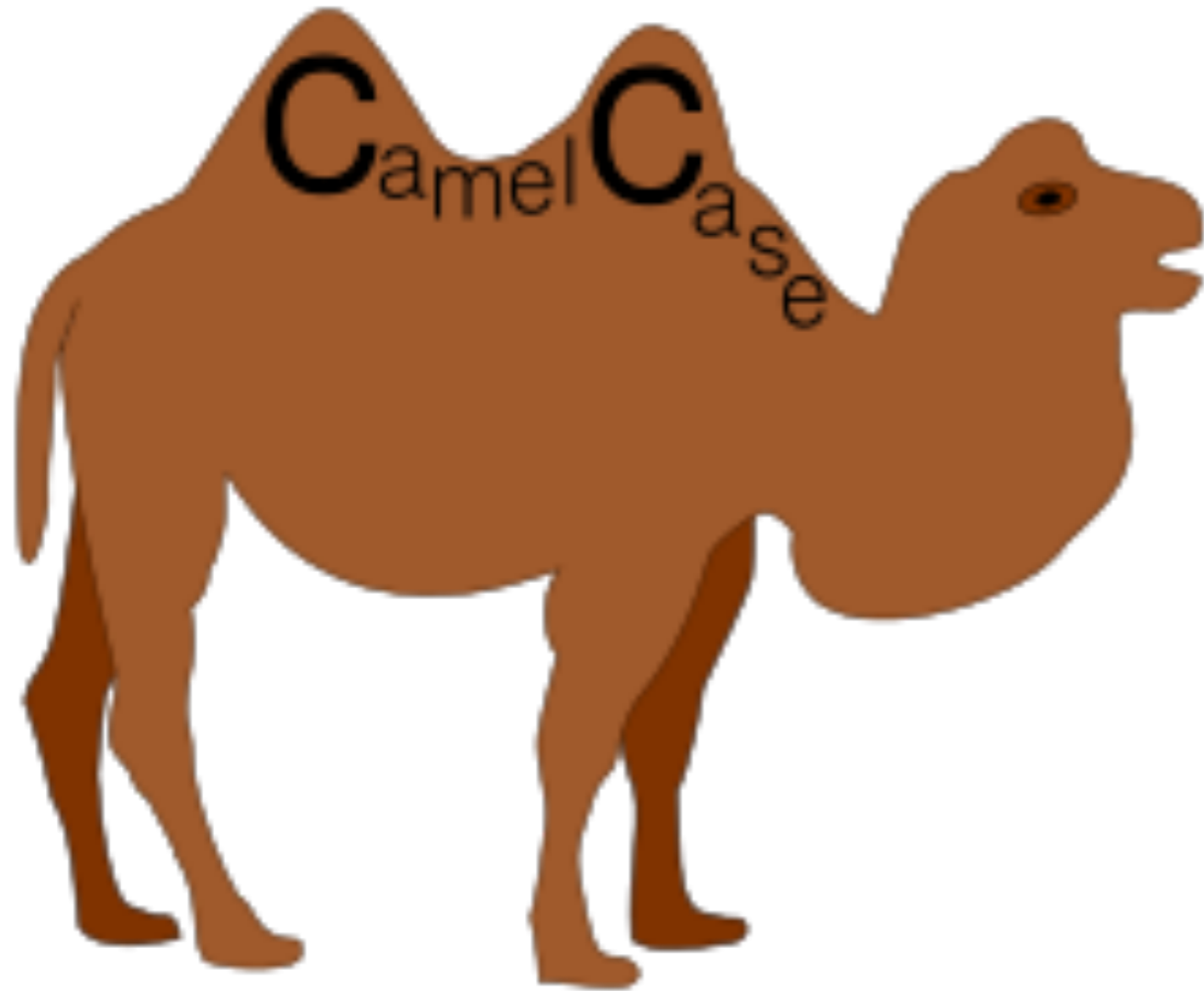
Naming Variables



a
age
delta
name1
name2
R2D2
aVeryLongName

1tooMany

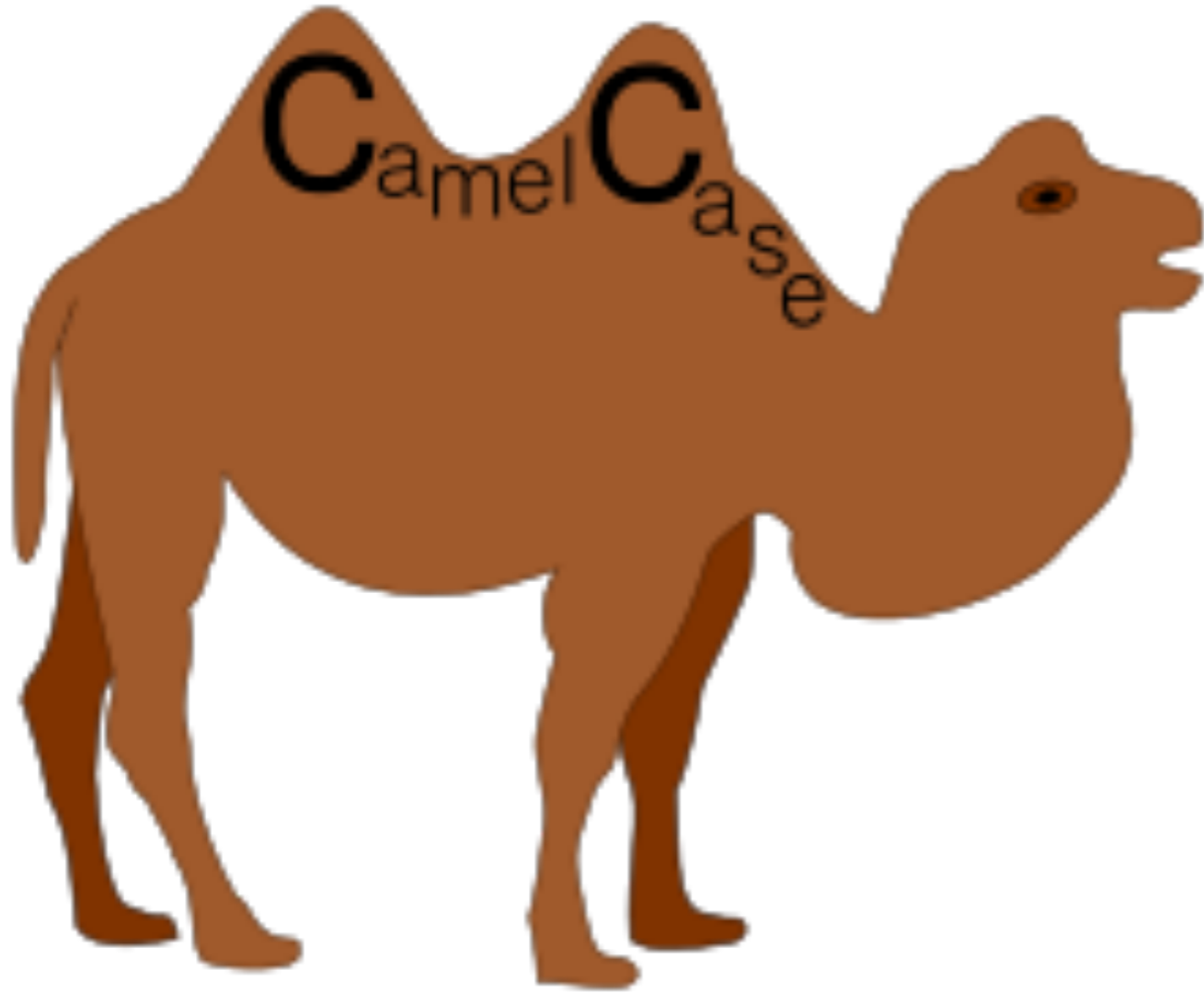
Naming Variables



a
age
delta
name1
name2
R2D2
aVeryLongName

~~1tooMany~~

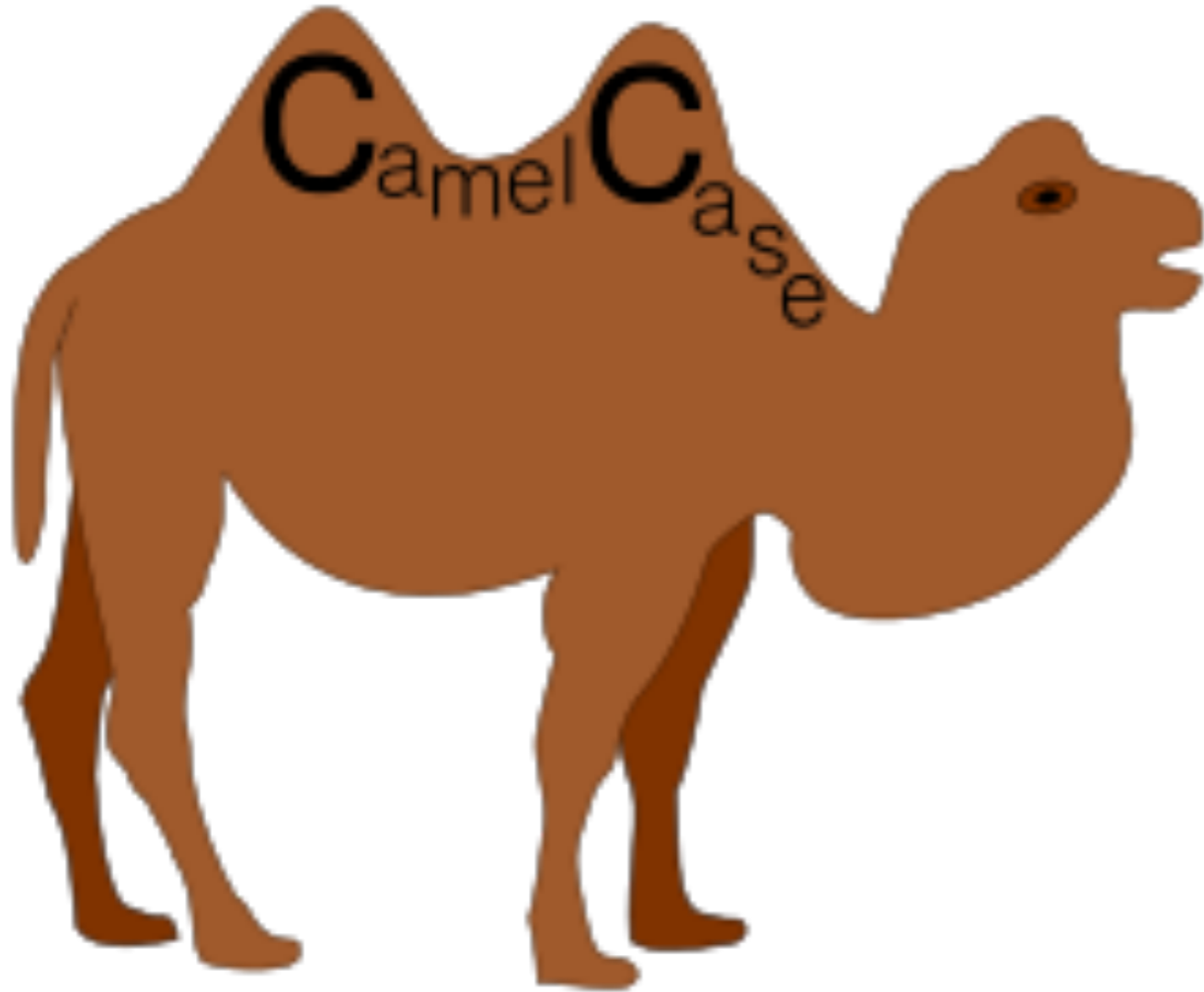
Naming Variables



this_is_good_too
but
wePrefer
thisIsGoodToo

lambda
for
def

Naming Variables



this_is_good_too
but
wePrefer
thisIsGoodToo

~~lambda~~
~~for~~
~~def~~

Exercise 1

Mae

Alice

Felicia

Exercise 2 (Tricky and Unfair)

```
*  
Mae  
*****  
Alice  
****  
Felicia  
**
```



**We stopped here
last time...**

Outline

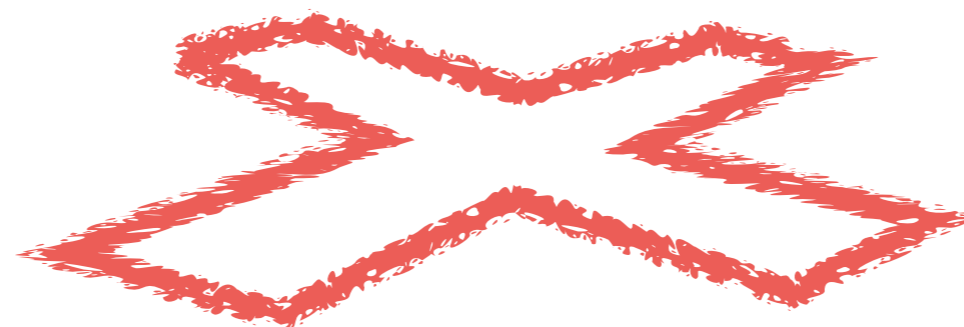
- The Programming Process
- Memory: RAM
- Variables revisited
 - Literals: numbers, strings, lists
 - Types: `type()`
 - Multiple assignments
 - Operators. Overloaded operators.
- Loops
 - `range()`; `list()`
- Programming exercises

The Programming Process



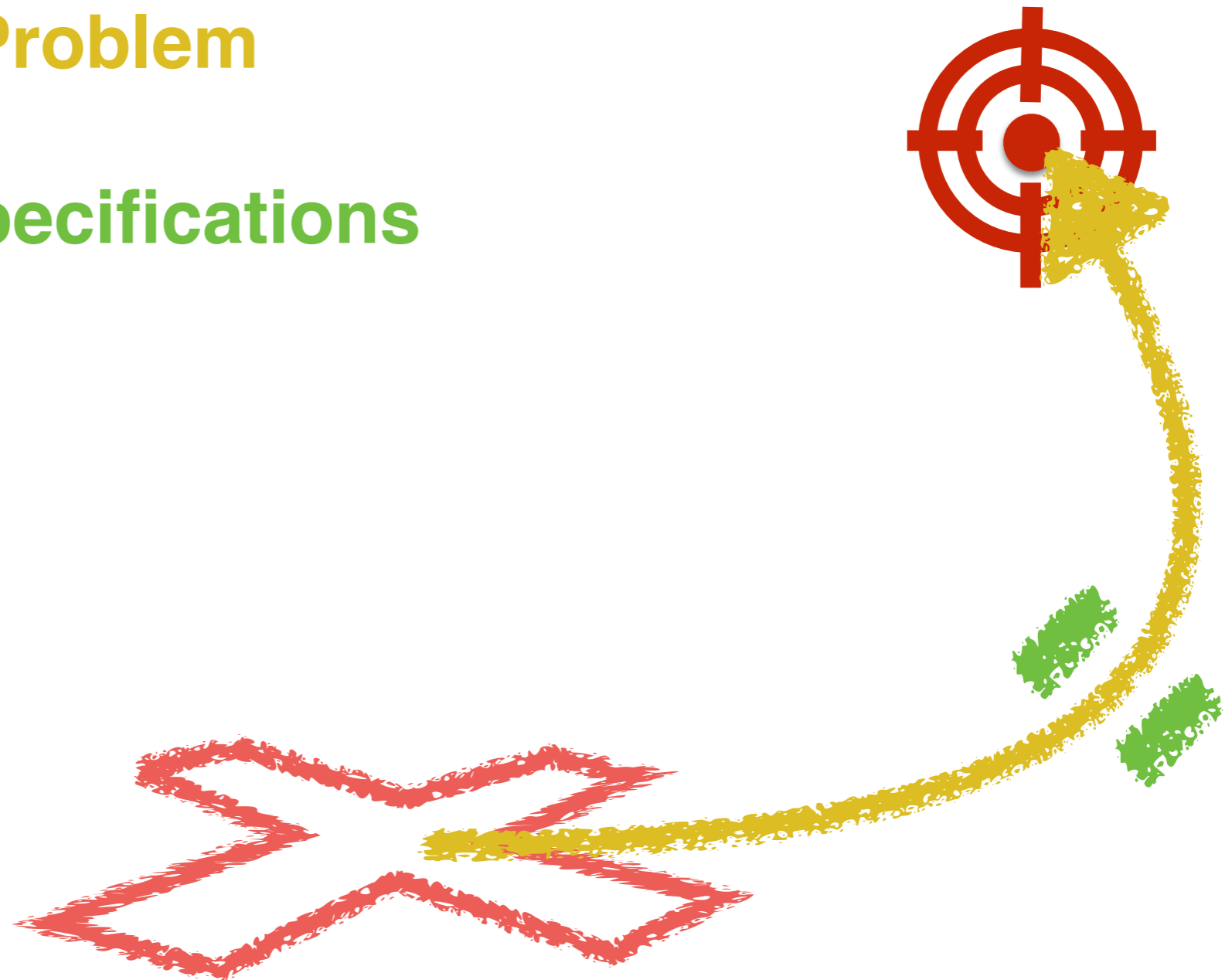
The Programming Process

- Analyze the **Problem**



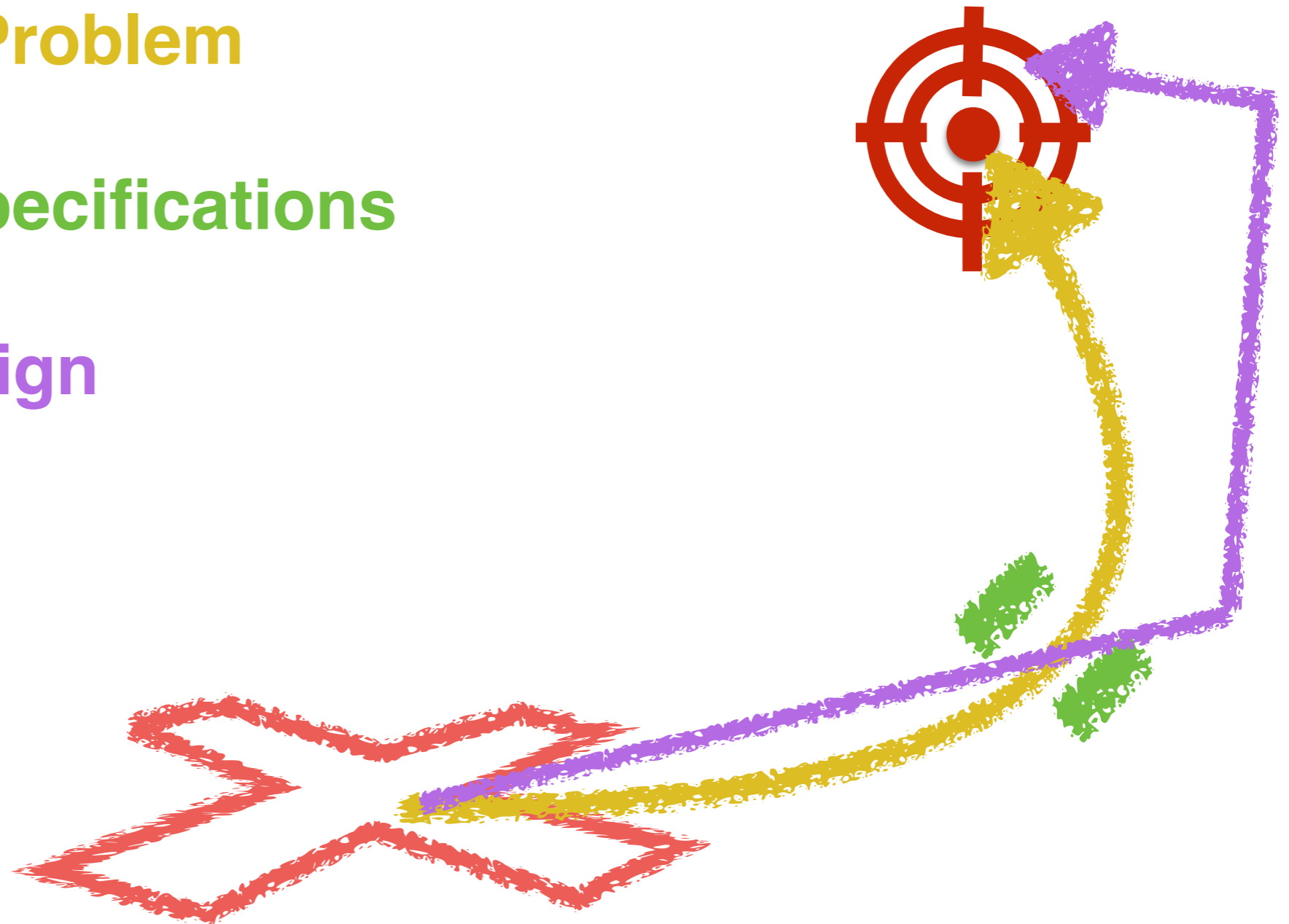
The Programming Process

- Analyze the **Problem**
- Determine **Specifications**



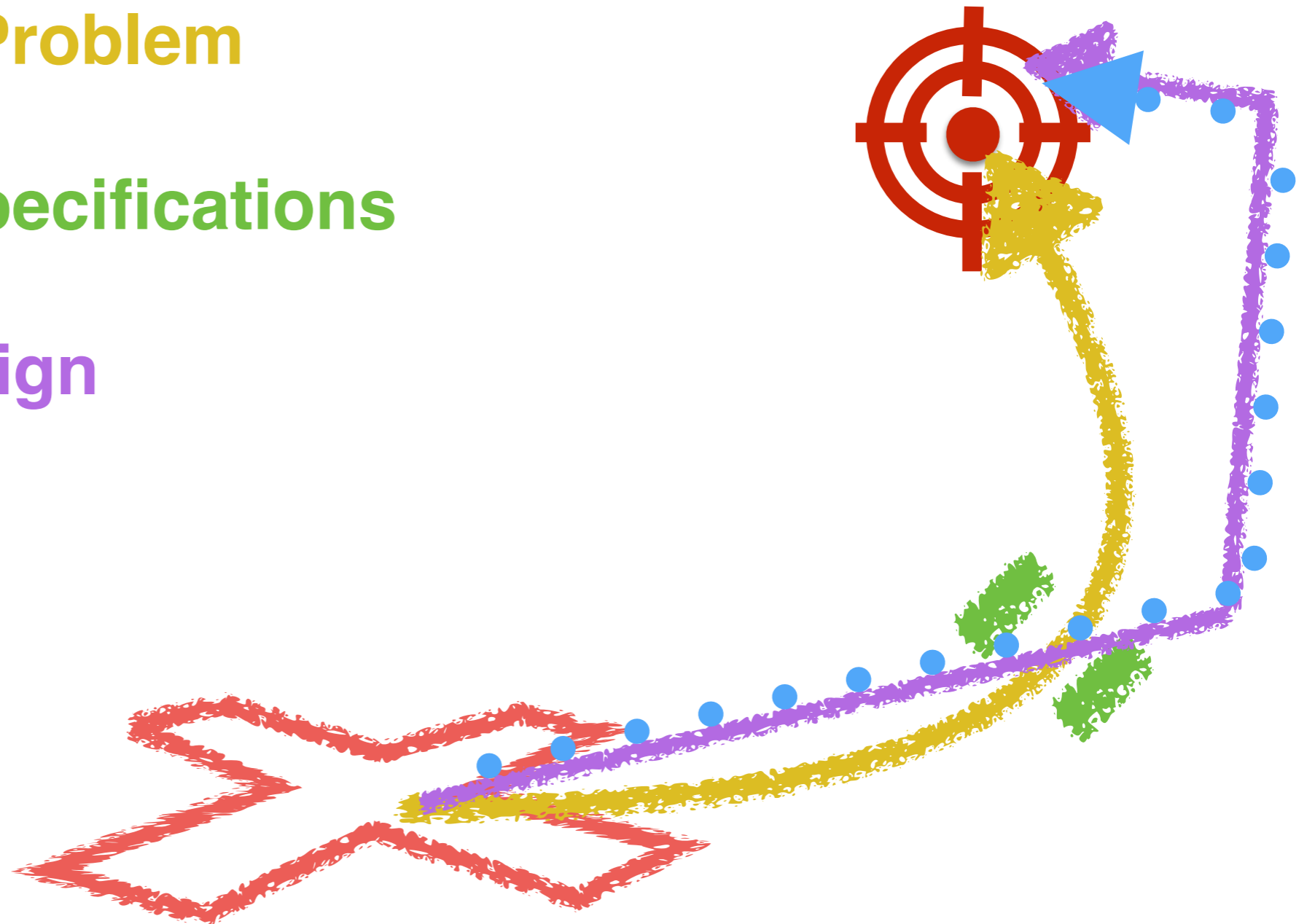
The Programming Process

- Analyze the **Problem**
- Determine **Specifications**
- Create a **Design**



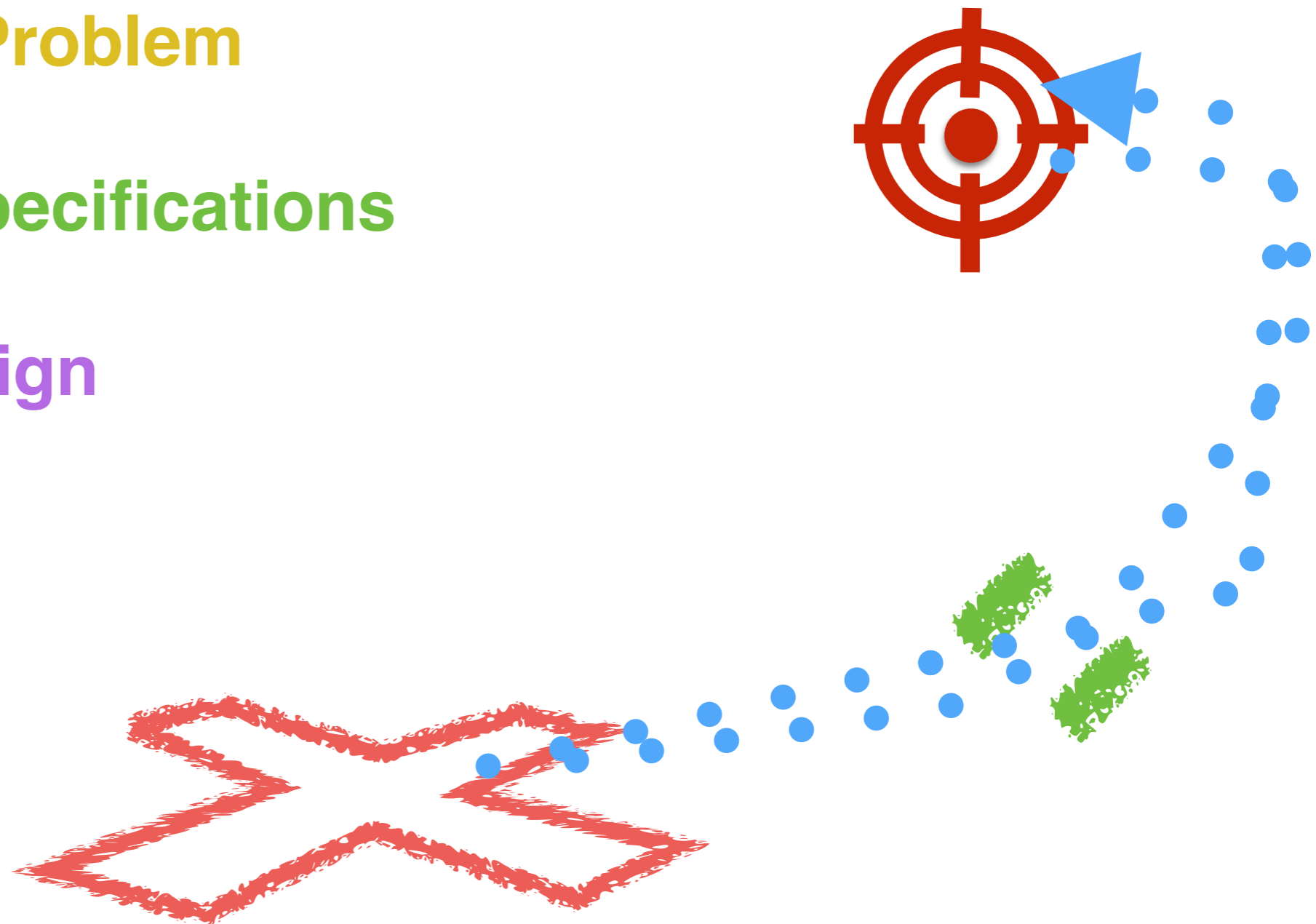
The Programming Process

- Analyze the **Problem**
- Determine **Specifications**
- Create a **Design**
- **Implement**



The Programming Process

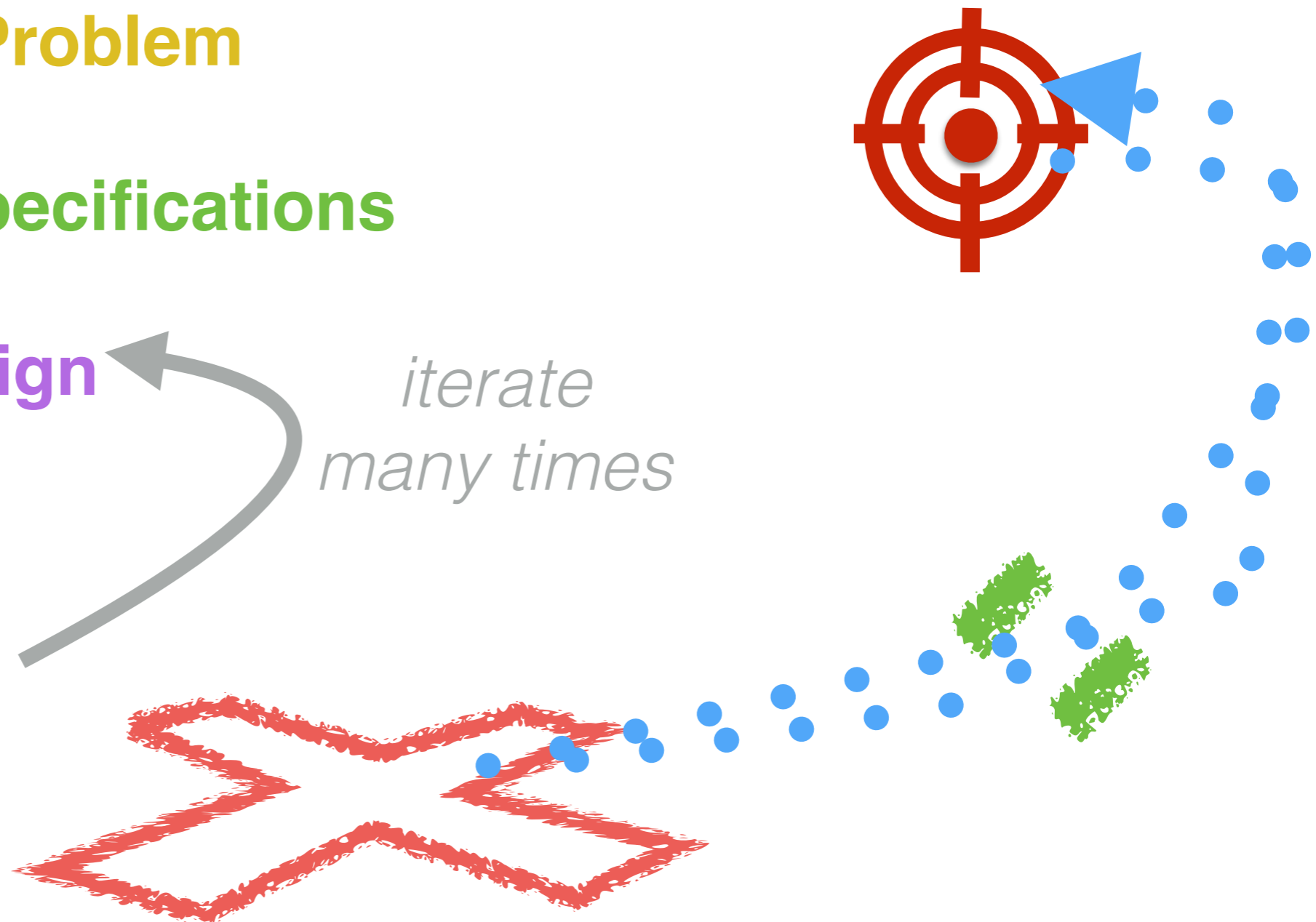
- Analyze the **Problem**
- Determine **Specifications**
- Create a **Design**
- **Implement**
- Test & Debug



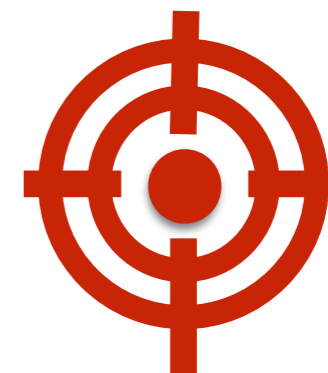
The Programming Process

- Analyze the **Problem**
- Determine **Specifications**
- *Refine the*
~~• Create a~~ **Design**
- **Implement**
- Test & Debug

*iterate
many times*



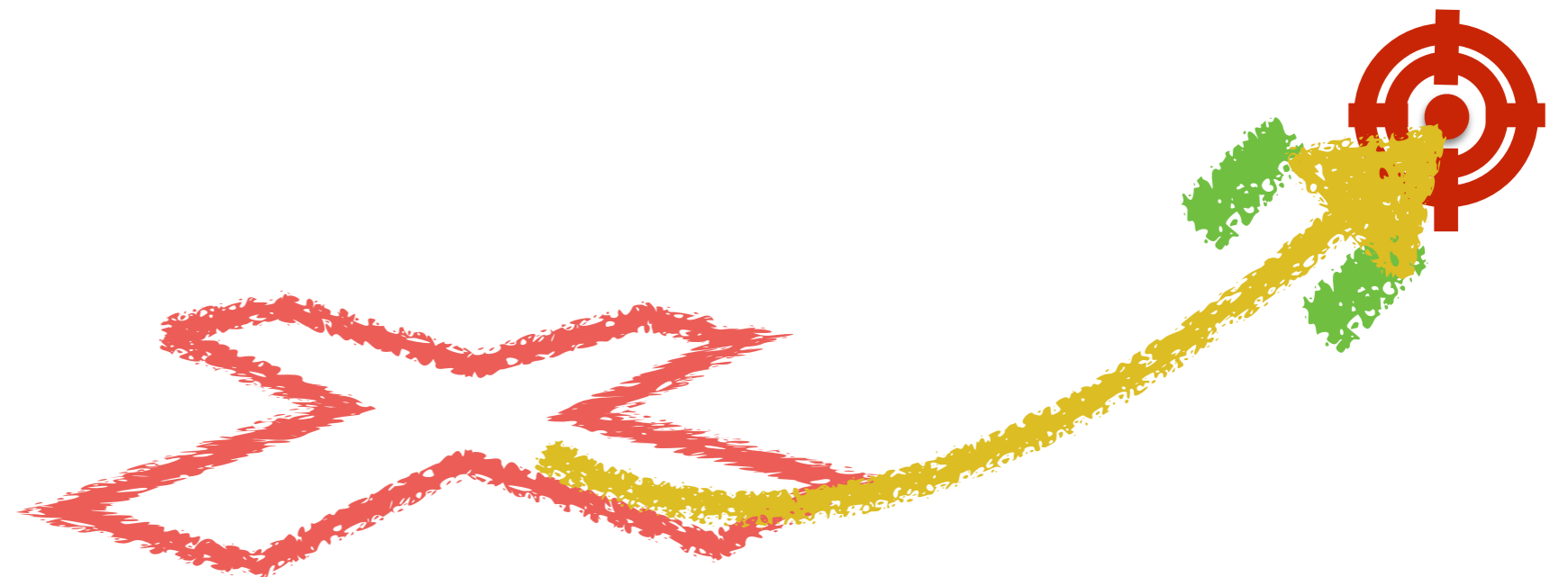
The Programming Process



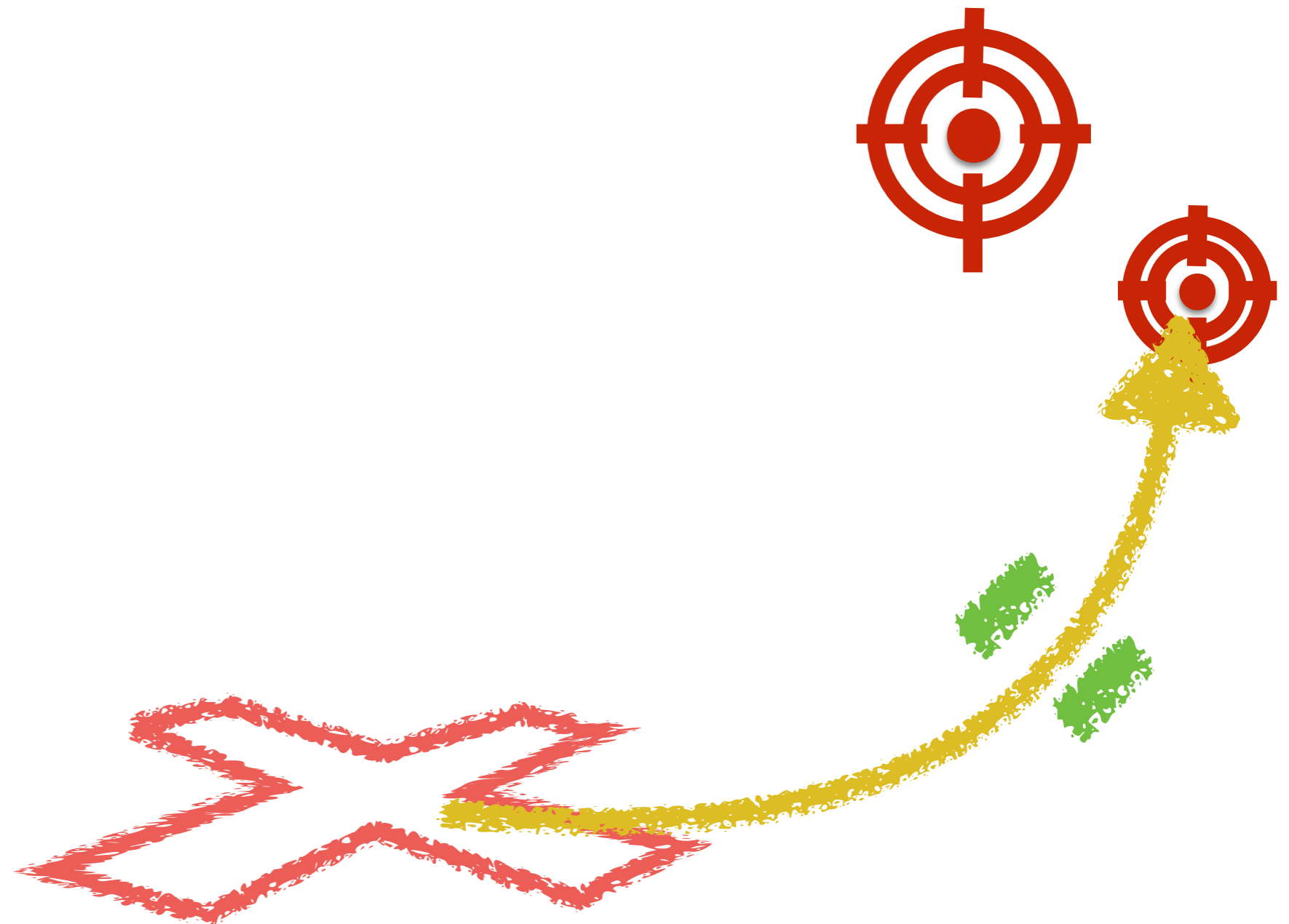
The Programming Process



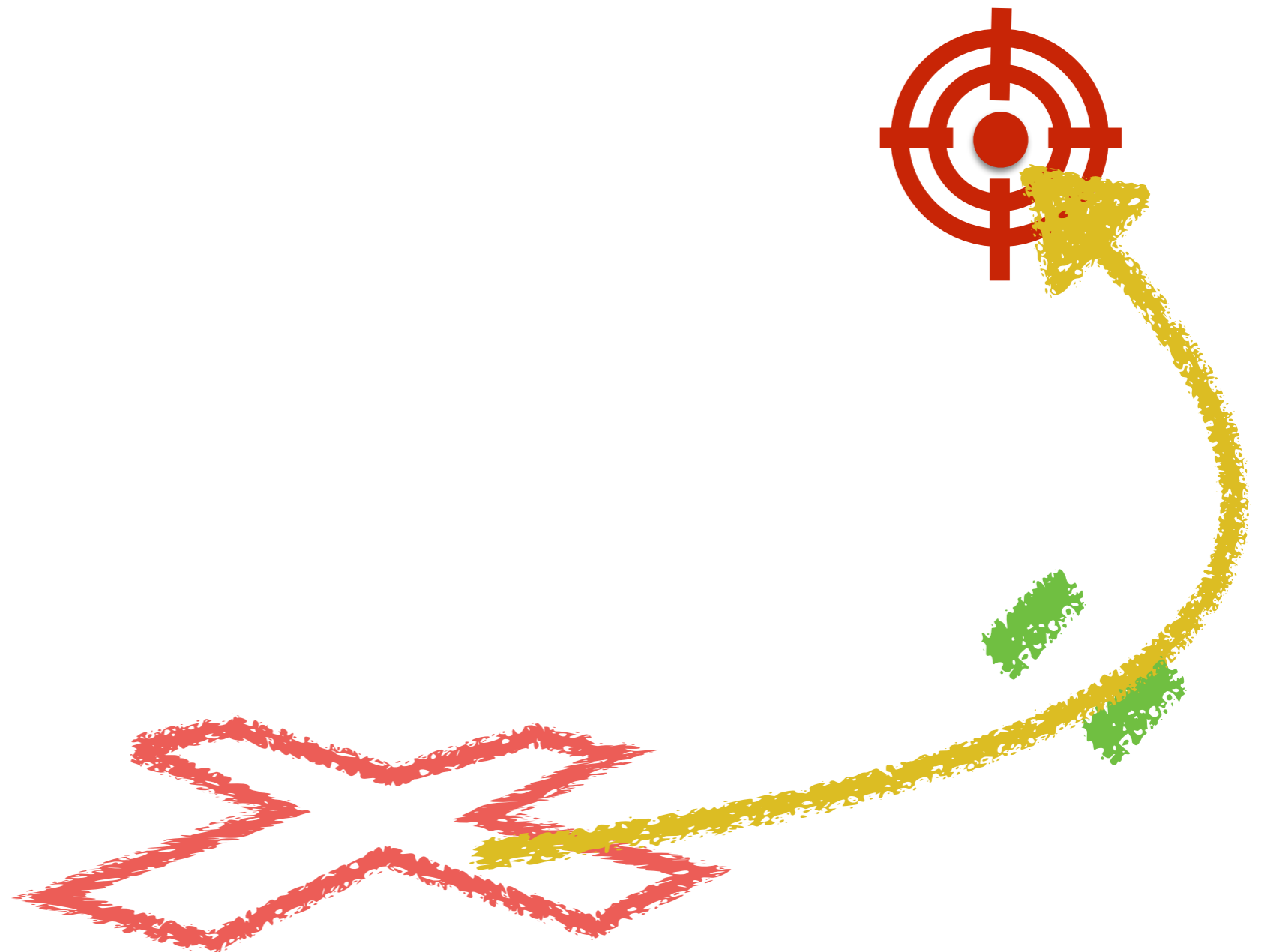
The Programming Process



The Programming Process



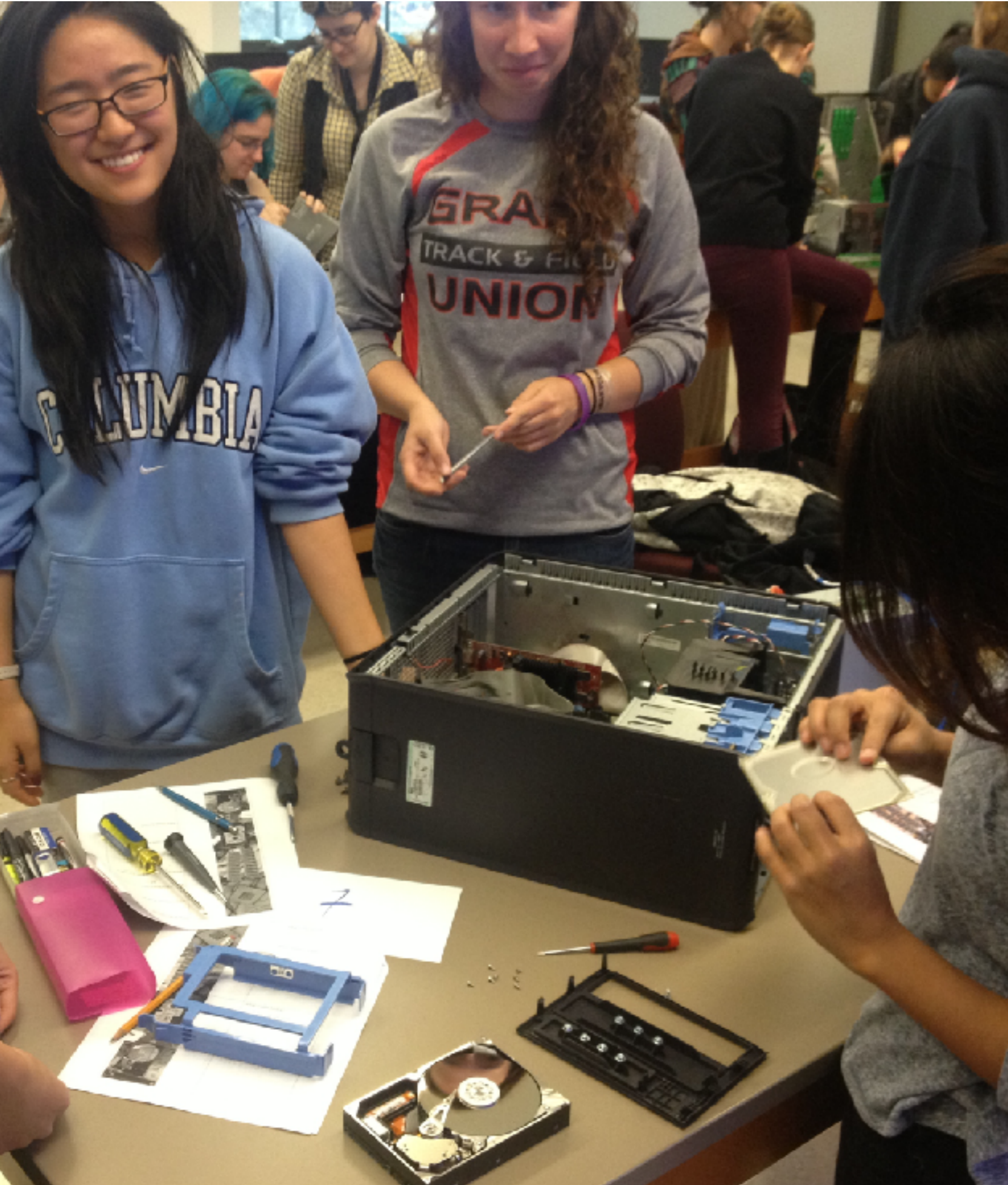
The Programming Process



Back to the Memory



**What does
the memory
really look
like?**



**What does
the memory
really look
like?**

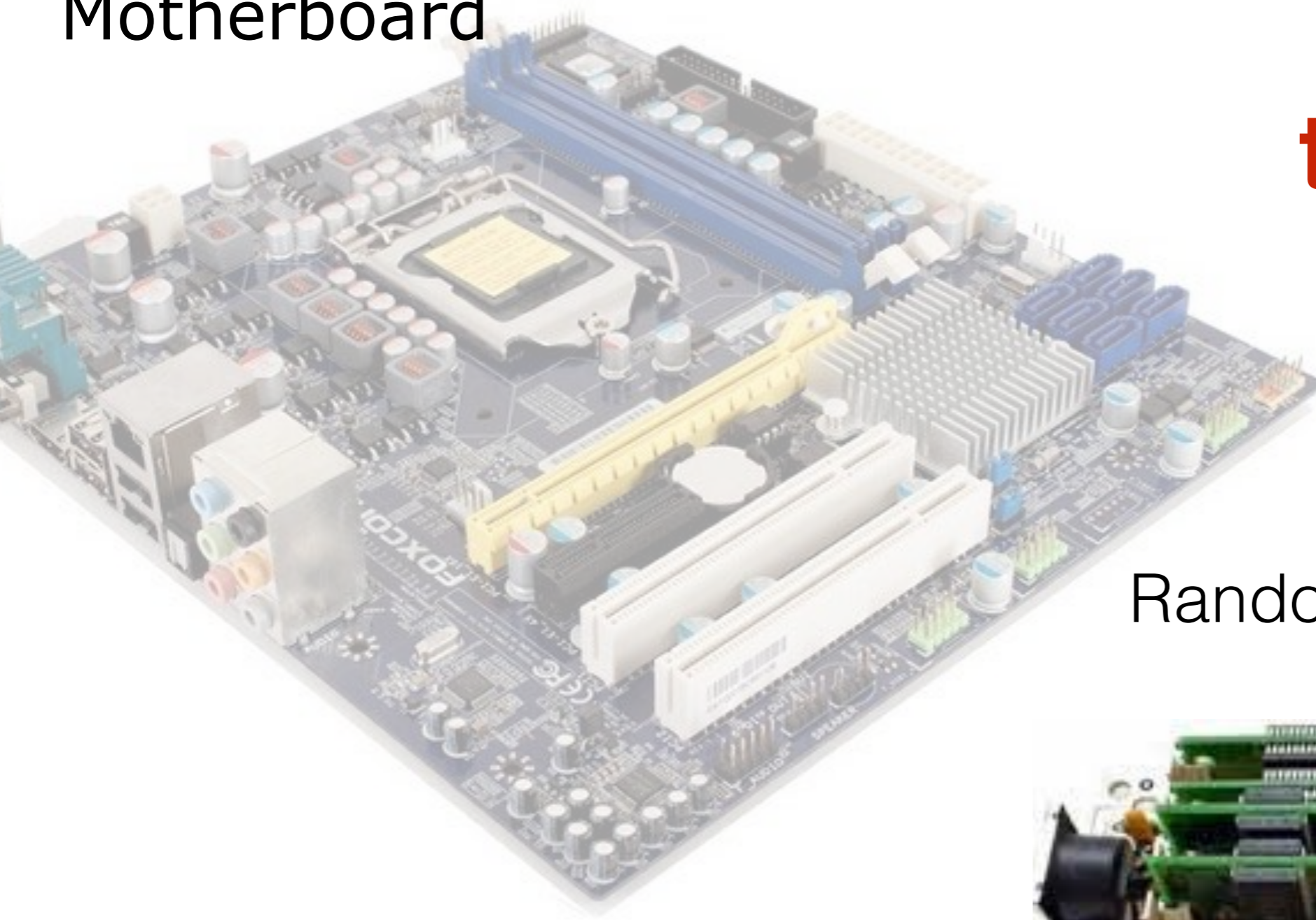


Motherboard

**What does
the memory
really look
like?**



Motherboard

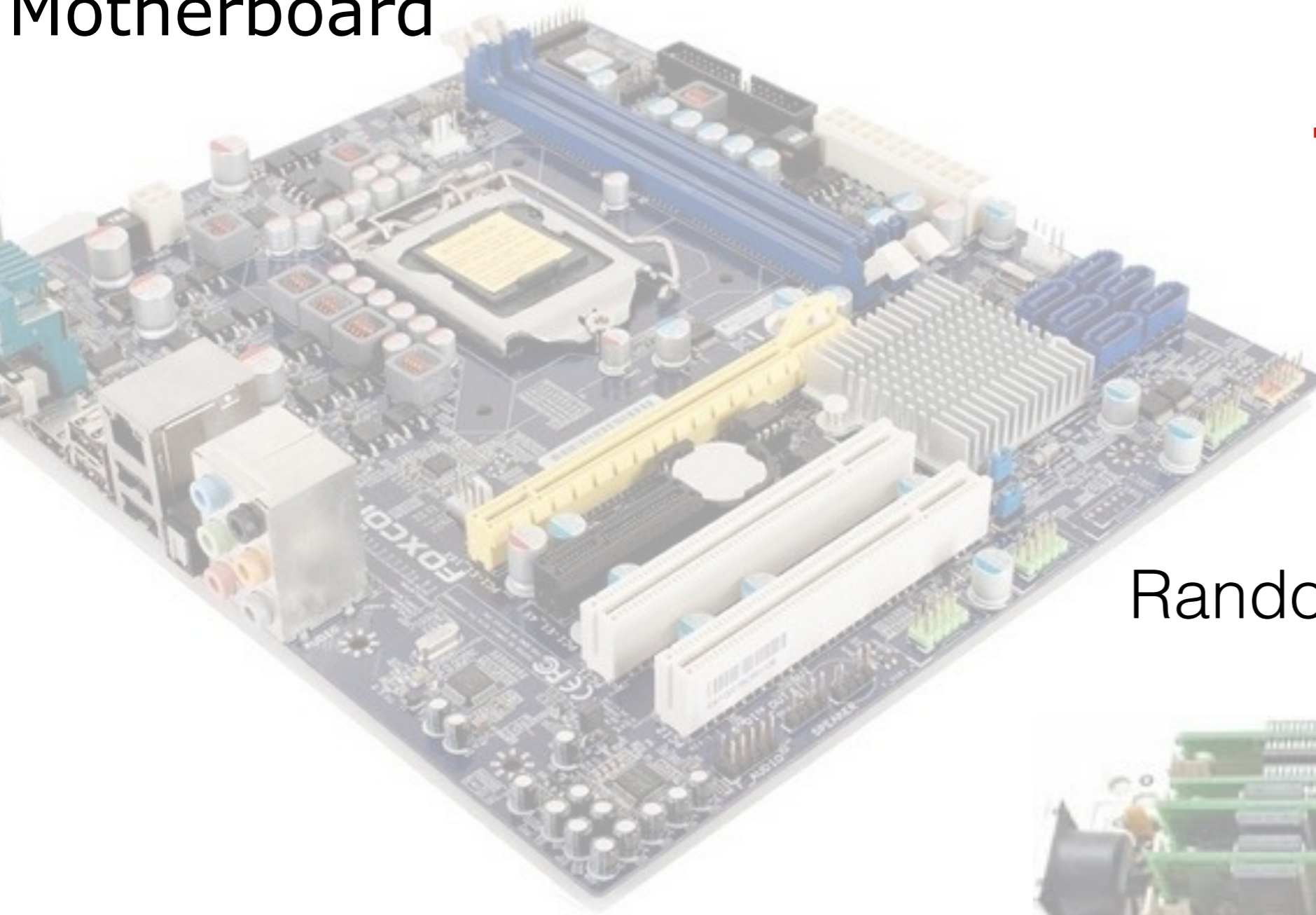


**What does
the memory
really look
like?**

Random Access Memory
(RAM)

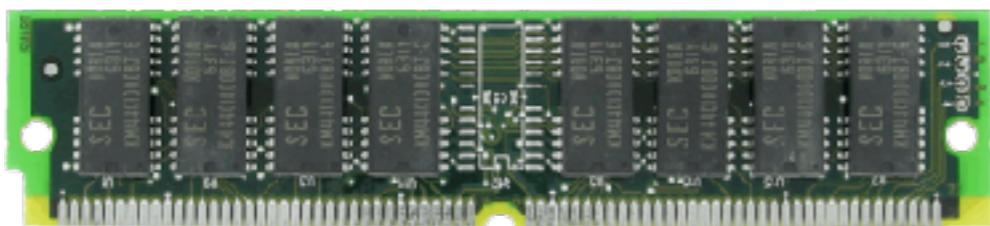
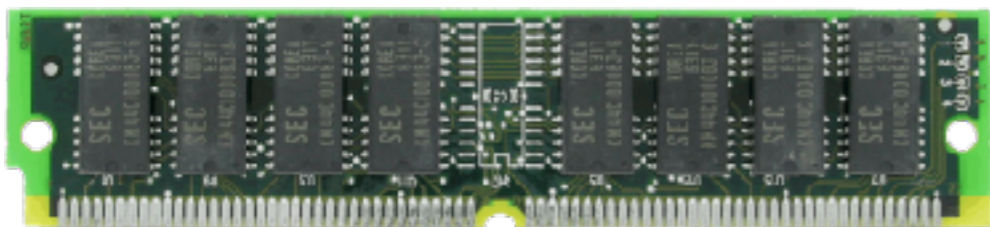


Motherboard



**What does
the memory
really look
like?**

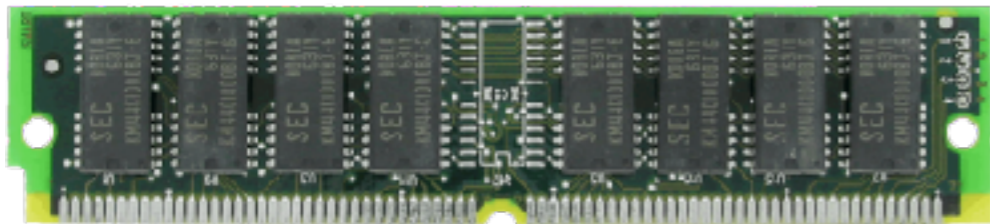
Random Access Memory
(RAM)



Single In-line Memory Module (SIMM)

What does the memory really look like?

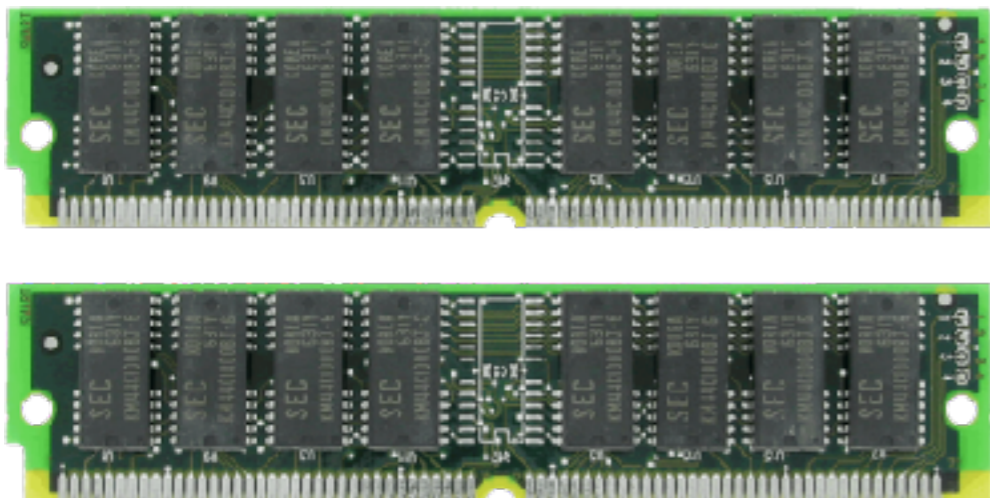
- RAM: 4, 8, 12, 16 GigaBytes
- **Giga** = billion: 10^9 bytes
- In RAM: room for approximately **2 billion** integers



- 1 number takes **4 bytes**
- 1 character takes **1 bytes (sometimes 2 bytes)**

How big is 2 Billion?

2 billion integers



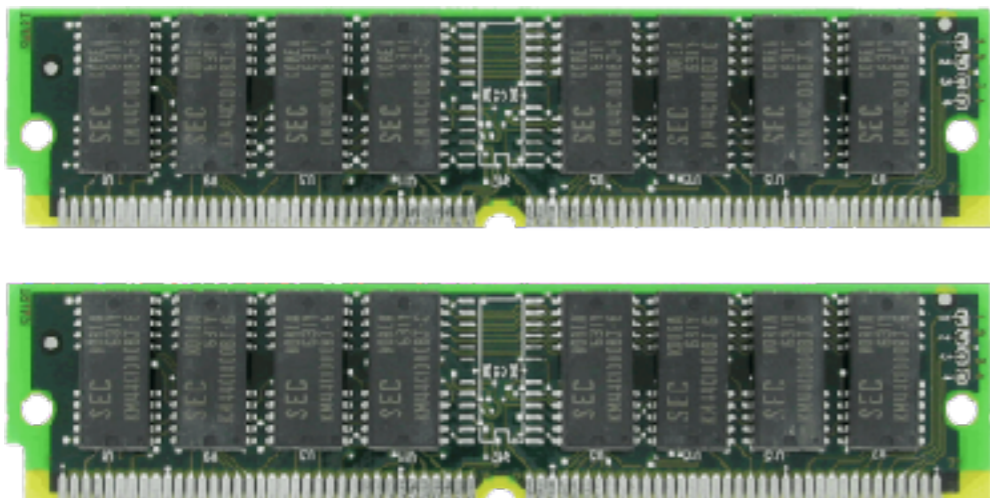
How tall are 2 billion quarters



How big is 2 Billion?

2 miles, or 3.2 km !

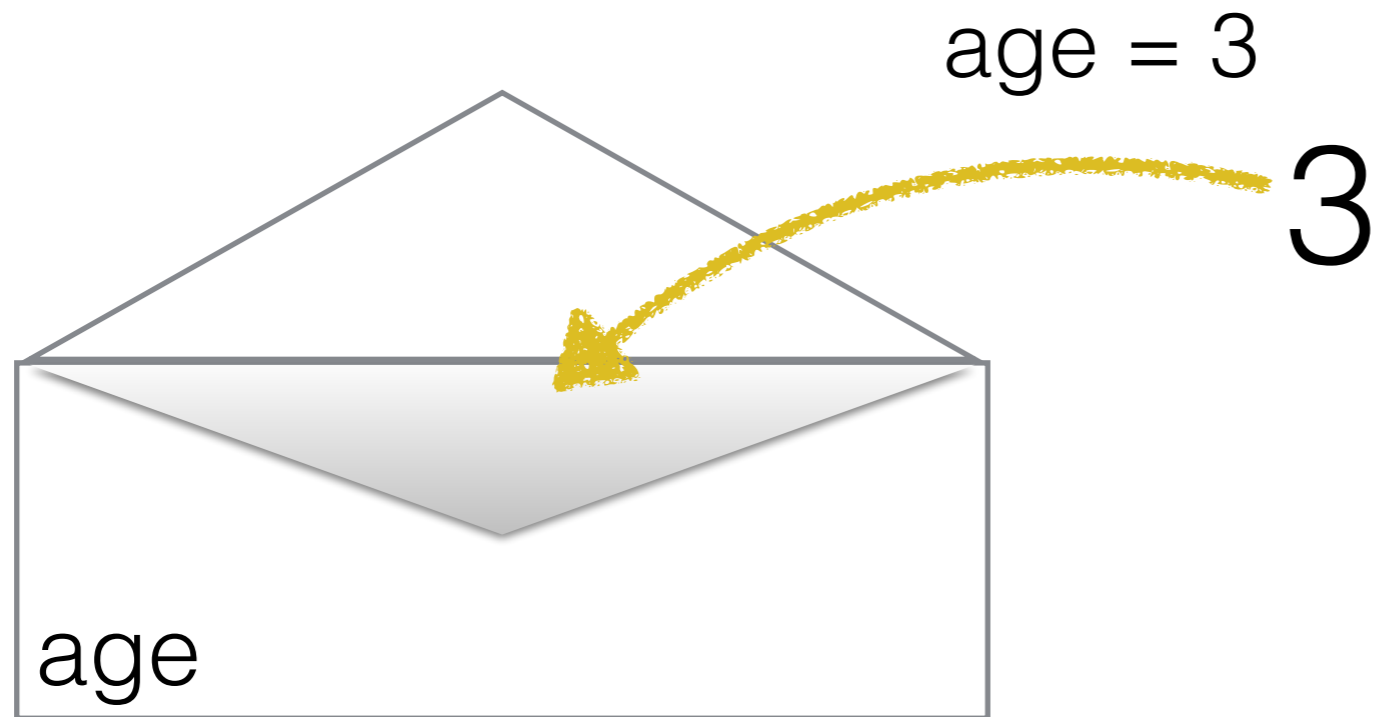
2 billion integers



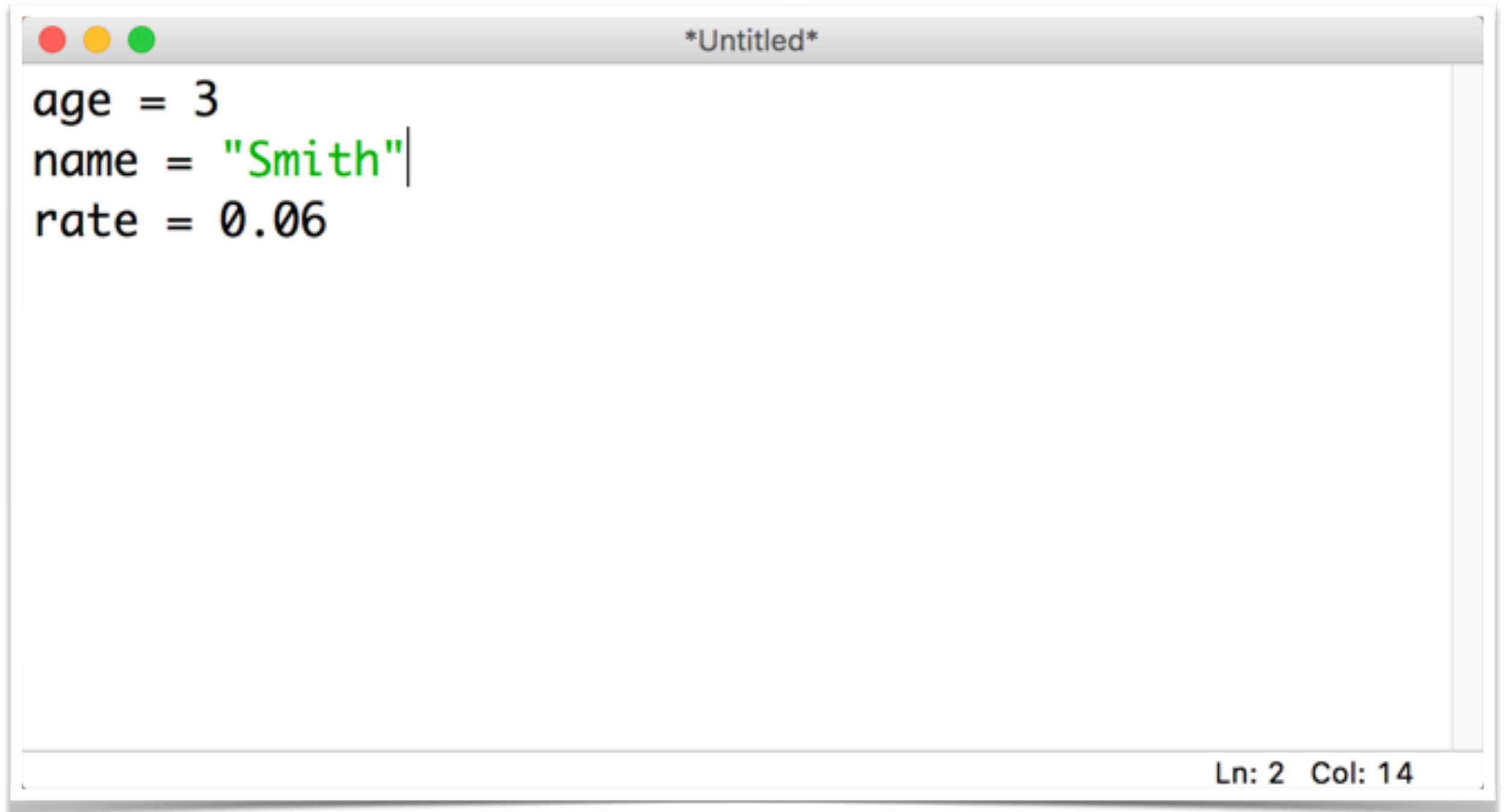
How tall are 2 billion
quarters



Variables and Assignment



Variables and Assignment



```
age = 3
name = "Smith"
rate = 0.06
```

Ln: 2 Col: 14

Variables and Assignment

```
age = 3
name = "Smith"
rate = 0.06
```

literals

Ln: 2 Col: 14

Variables and Assignment

```
*Untitled*  
age = 3  
name = "Smith"  
rate = 0.06  
  
age = age * 2      # double the age  
age = age + 1     # increment the age
```

Ln: 2 Col: 14

Variables and Assignment

```
*Untitled*
age = 3
name = "Smith"
rate = 0.06

age = age * 2      # double the age
age = age + 1     # increment the age

name = name + " College"  # name will contain
                          # "Smith College"

Ln: 2 Col: 14
```

Variables and Assignment

```
*Untitled*
age = 3
name = "Smith"
rate = 0.06

age = age * 2      # double the age
age = age + 1     # increment the age

name = name + " College"  # name will contain
                          # "Smith College"
```

In a programming language operators may have different meanings depending on the *context*

Col: 14

Variables and Assignment

```
*Untitled*
age = 3
name = "Smith"
rate = 0.06

age = age * 2           # double the age
age = age + 1          # increment the age

name = name + " College" # name will contain
                        # "Smith College"

Ln: 2 Col: 14
```

Overloaded operators

Exercises



Exercises

Guess what Python will do

```
*Untitled*  
age = 3  
name = "Smith"  
rate = 0.06  
  
age = age * rate
```

Ln: 1 Col: 5



Exercises

Guess what Python will do

```
*Untitled*  
age = 3  
name = "Smith"  
rate = 0.06  
  
age = age * rate           # age will contain 0.18  
name = "his + hers"      # name will contain "his + hers"  
rate = name * rate
```

Ln: 1 Col: 5



Exercises

Guess what Python will do

```
*Untitled*  
age = 3  
name = "Smith"  
rate = 0.06  
  
age = age * rate           # age will contain 0.18  
name = "his + hers"      # name will contain "his + hers"  
rate = name * rate       # TypeError: can't multiply  
                          # sequence by 'float'  
  
Ln: 1 Col: 5
```



Exercises

Guess what Python will do

```
*Week1Friday.py - /Users/thiebaut/Desktop/Week1Friday.py (3.5.4)*
name = "Smith"
col  = name + " College" * 2

print( col )

# output
```

Ln: 10 Col: 0



Exercises

Guess what Python will do

```
*Week1Friday.py - /Users/thiebaut/Desktop/Week1Friday.py (3.5.4)*
name = "Smith"
col  = name + " College" * 2

print( col )

# output
```

Ln: 10 Col: 0



Exercises

Guess what Python will do

```
*Week1Friday.py - /Users/thiebaut/Desktop/Week1Friday.py (3.5.4)*  
name = "Smith"  
col  = name + " College" * 2  
  
print( col )  
  
# output  
# Smith College College  
  
Ln: 10 Col: 0
```



Using the Shell...

```
name = "Smith"
col = (name)

print( col )

# output
# Smith College
```

```
Python 3.5.4 Shell
Python 3.5.4 (v3.5.4:3f56838976, Aug 7 2017, 12:56:33)
[GCC 4.2.1 (Apple Inc. build 5666) (dot 3)] on darwin
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: /Users/thiebaut/Desktop/Week1Friday.py
=====
SmithCollegeCollege
SmithCollegeSmithCollege
>>>
===== RESTART: /Users/thiebaut/Desktop/Week1Friday.py
=====
Smith College College
Smith CollegeSmith College
>>>
===== RESTART: /Users/thiebaut/Desktop/Week1Friday.py
=====
Smith CollegeSmith College
>>>
```

Ln: 14 Col: 24

Simultaneous Assignments

Simultaneous Assignments

```
*Python 3.5.4 Shell*
Python 3.5.4 (v3.5.4:3f56838976, Aug 7 2017, 12:56:33)
[GCC 4.2.1 (Apple Inc. build 5666) (dot 3)] on darwin
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> a, b, c = 10, 20, 30
>>> a
10
>>> b
20
>>> c
30
>>> |
```

Ln: 11 Col: 4

Swapping Variables

```
Python 3.5.4 Shell
>>>
>>> a
20
>>> b
10
>>> a, b = b, a
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>> |
```

Ln: 41 Col: 4

Lists and Variables

```
Python 3.5.4 Shell
>>>
>>>
>>> a
10
>>> b
20
>>> c
30
>>> a, b, c
(10, 20, 30)
>>> triplet = a, b, c
>>> x, y, z, = triplet
>>>
```

Ln: 51 Col: 4

a, b, c = 10, 20, 30

a = 10, b = 20, c = 30

triplet = a, b, c

triplet = (10, 20, 30)

x, y, z = triplet

x = 10






y = 20

z = 30

- The Programming Process
- Variables
- **Definite Loops**
- Input






```
for <var> in <sequence>:  
    <body>
```


for <var> **in** <sequence>:
 <body>

for can **in** [    ]:
 open(can)
 drink(can)
 throwAway(can)

```
for <var> in <sequence>:  
    <body>
```

Sequence

```
for can in [      ]:  
    open( can )  
    drink( can )  
    throwAway( can )
```

*Many actions
repeated, each group
for each can*

```
for <var> in <sequence>:  
    <body>
```

```
for name in [ "Alex", "Max", "Rui" ]:  
    open( can )  
    drink( can )  
    throwAway( can )
```

```
for <var> in <sequence>:  
    <body>
```

```
for x in range( 10 ):  
    print( x )
```

<http://docs.python.org/3/>

The screenshot shows the Python Software Foundation [US] website for Python 3.6.4 documentation. The browser's address bar shows the URL <https://docs.python.org/3/>. The page features a navigation bar with 'Python', 'English', '3.6.4', and 'Documentation'. A sidebar on the left contains sections for 'Download', 'Docs for other versions', and 'Other resources'. The main content area is titled 'Python 3.6.4 documentation' and includes a welcome message and a list of 'Parts of the documentation'. A yellow hand-drawn circle highlights the 'Library Reference' link, which is described as 'keep this under your pillow'. Other links include 'What's new in Python 3.6?', 'Tutorial', 'Language Reference', 'Python Setup and Usage', 'Python HOWTOs', 'Installing', 'Distributing', 'Extending', 'Python/C', and 'FAQs'.

Python Software Foundation [US] | <https://docs.python.org/3/>

Python » English » 3.6.4 » Documentation »

Python 3.6.4 documentation

Welcome! This is the documentation for Python 3.6.4.

Parts of the documentation:

- [What's new in Python 3.6?](#)
or all "What's new" documents since 2.0
- [Tutorial](#)
- [Library Reference](#)
keep this under your pillow
- [Language Reference](#)
describes syntax and language elements
- [Python Setup and Usage](#)
how to use Python on different platforms
- [Python HOWTOs](#)
length documents on specific topics

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tutorial for C/...

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reference for...

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Other resources

- [PEP Index](#)
- [Beginner's Guide](#)
- [Book List](#)
- [Audio/Visual Talks](#)

The Python Standard Library

While [The Python Language Reference](#) describes the exact syntax and semantics of the Python language, this manual describes the standard library that is distributed with Python. It also describes some of the modules that are commonly included in Python distributions.

Python's standard library is very extensive, offering a wide range of facilities as indicated by the list of modules below. The library contains built-in modules (written in C) that provide access to system functionality that otherwise be inaccessible to Python programmers, as well as modules written in Python that provide solutions to many problems that occur in everyday programming. Some of these modules are explicitly designed to improve the portability of Python programs by abstracting away platform-specifics into platform-neutral APIs.

The Python installers for the Windows platform usually include the entire standard library and often also include optional components. For Unix-like operating systems Python is normally provided as a collection of packages, and users can use the packaging tools provided with the operating system to obtain some or all of the optional components.

In addition to the standard library, there is a growing collection of several thousand components (from individual modules to packages and entire application development frameworks), available from the [Python Package Index](#).

- [2. Built-in Functions](#)
- [3. Built-in Constants](#)
 - [3.1. Constants added by the `site` module](#)
- [4. Built-in Types](#)
 - [4.1. Truth Value Testing](#)
 - [4.2. Boolean Operations — `and`, `or`, `not`](#)

```
@x.setter
def x(self, value):
    self._x = value

    @x.deleter
    def x(self):
        del self._x
```

This code is exactly equivalent to the first example. Be sure to give the additional functions the same name as the original property (`x` in this case.)

The returned property object also has the attributes `fget`, `fset`, and `fdel` corresponding to the constructor arguments.

Change in version 3.5: The docstrings of property objects are now writable.

« **range**(*stop*)

range(*start*, *stop*[, *step*])

Rather than being a function, `range` is actually an immutable sequence type, as documented in [Ranges](#) and [Sequence Types — list, tuple, range](#).

repr(*object*)

Return a string containing a printable representation of an object. For many types, this function makes an attempt to return a string that would yield an object with the same value when passed to `eval()`, otherwise the representation is a string enclosed in angle brackets that contains the name of the type of the object together with additional information often including the name and address of the object. A class can control what this

Examples to Try Out:

```
for x in range( ... ): # replace .. with
    print( x )         # range expression
                        # below:
```

```
# range( 10 )
# range( 2, 10 )
# range( -5, 5 )
# range( 0, 10, 2 )
# range( 0, 10, 3 )
# range( 9, 0, -1 )
```


Exercise

Generate an equivalency table of temperatures in Fahrenheit and Celsius. 100 F should be on the first line, and -30F on the last line. Show only Fahrenheit temperatures that are multiples of 10.



$$\text{Celsius} = (\text{Fahrenheit} - 32) * 5 / 9$$