

## Lab 5 Feedback

- Creative artwork
  - Getting hang of OO programming
  - Some problems with web pages
- Test cases for alphabetical first of three strings
  - At least one in each position
- Efficiency of finding the alphabetical first of three strings
  - A few people wrote an efficient solution
  - Later this semester, we'll discuss the *most efficient* solution

Mar 2, 2010

Sprenkle - CSCI111

1

## Most Common Error

- Doesn't always compute the correct first word

```
if word1 < word2 and word1 < word3:
    print "The alphabetically first word is", word1
elif word2 < word1 and word2 < word3:
    print "The alphabetically first word is", word2
else:
    print "The alphabetically first word is", word3
print "The alphabetically first word is", first
```

- Where is the problem?

Mar 2, 2010

Sprenkle - CSCI111

2

## Lab 5 Feedback

- Refactor to type output only once
  - Separate display from computation

```
if word1 <= word2 and word1 <= word3:
    print "The alphabetically first word is", word1
elif word2 <= word1 and word2 <= word3:
    print "The alphabetically first word is", word2
else:
    print "The alphabetically first word is", word3
print "The alphabetically first word is", first
```

Vs.

```
if word1 <= word2 and word1 <= word3:
    first = word1
elif word2 <= word1 and word2 <= word3:
    first = word2
else:
    first = word3
print "The alphabetically first word is", first
```

Mar 2, 2010

Sprenkle - CSCI111

3

## Which loop to use?

- Prob 4: Removing spaces

```
for char in string:
    if char != " ":
        no_spaces += char
```

vs.

```
for pos in xrange(len(string)):
    if string[pos] != " ":
        no_spaces += string[pos]
```

Mar 2, 2010

Sprenkle - CSCI111

4

## Review: Functions

- What is the keyword to create your own function?
- What is the keyword to give output from a function (and exit the function)?
- What is the name we give for the input to a function?

Mar 2, 2010

Sprenkle - CSCI111

5

## Review: Functions

- In general, a function can have
  - 0 or more inputs (the parameters)
  - 0 or 1 outputs (what's returned)
- When we define a function, we know its inputs and if it has output



Mar 2, 2010

Sprenkle - CSCI111

6

## Typical Refactoring Process

1. Identify functionality that should be put into a function
  - What is the function's input?
  - What is the function's output?
2. Define the function
  - Write comments (more in a bit)
3. Call the function where appropriate
4. Create a `main` function that contains the "driver" for your program
  - Put at top of program
5. Call `main` at bottom of program

Mar 2, 2010

Sprenkle - CSCI111 [Finish up binaryToDecimal.py](#)

7

## Writing Comments for Functions

- Good style: Each function **must** have a comment
  - Describes functionality at a high-level
  - Include the *precondition*, *postcondition*
  - Describe the **parameters** (their **types**) and the **result** of calling the function (precondition and postcondition may cover this)

March 3, 2010

Sprenkle - CSCI111

8

## Writing Comments for Functions

- Include the function's pre- and post-conditions
- **Precondition**: Things that must be true for function to work correctly
  - E.g., `num` must be even
- **Postcondition**: Things that will be true when function finishes (if precondition is true)
  - E.g., the returned value is the max

March 3, 2010

Sprenkle - CSCI111

9

## Example Comment

- Describes at high-level
- Describes parameters

```
# prints a verse of Old MacDonald, plugging in the
# animal and sound parameters (which are strings),
# as appropriate
def printVerse(animal, sound):
    print BEGIN_END + EIEIO
    print "And on that farm he had a " + animal + EIEIO
    ...
```

March 3, 2010

Sprenkle - CSCI111

10

## Converting functionality into functions

- `binaryToDecimal.py`
  - Converting from binary to decimal
- Write comments for the function

March 3, 2010

Sprenkle - CSCI111

11

## Pre/Post Conditions

```
# pre: binary_string is a string that contains only
# 0s and 1s
# post: returns the decimal value for the binary
# string
def binaryToDecimal( binary_string ):
    dec_value = 0
    for pos in xrange( len( binNum ) ):
        exp = len(binNum) - pos - 1
        bit = int(binNum[pos])

        # compute the decimal value of this bit
        val = bit * 2 ** exp

        # add it to the decimal value
        decVal += val

    return dec_value
```

March 3, 2010

Sprenkle - CSCI111

12

## Animation Demonstration

Mar 2, 2010

Sprenkle - CSCI111

13

## Lab 6 Overview

- Advanced string problems
  - Using string methods, loops, ASCII values, substring operator
  - Use some string methods that we basically implemented in the previous lab
    - See benefit of methods?
- Practice using functions
  - Comments on functions for full credit

Mar 2, 2010

Sprenkle - CSCI111

14

## Functions

- In class, we've been talking about some tricky function things
- Not so tricky on the lab

Mar 2, 2010

Sprenkle - CSCI111

15