Objectives

- Computer's representations of data types

Reflection

- How far have I come in Computer Science?

Big Step Forward

- A lot of String operations
  - A lot of arithmetic operations, but you're familiar with those
- As we move forward, requires a lot more "play" and practice
  - Handouts and your notes help with review

The Rules

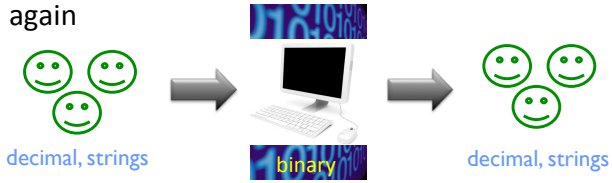
- No "I don't know" → "I'll figure it out"
  - We are problem-solving
  - Part of problem-solving is figuring out what you know and putting the pieces together until you solve the whole thing
  - "figuring out" step improves learning
- Break down problems into smaller pieces
  - Also part of problem solving
  - Wait on user input
    - Hardcode a value to start

Review

- How can we get fine-grained control to format output?
- If a method *returns* something, what does that usually mean we should do?

Representations of Data

- Computer needs ways to represent different types of data
  - Eventually, all boils down to 1s and 0s
- Computer needs to translate between what humans know to what computer knows and back again



Seems like a divergence on strings but just wait…

Decimal Representations

- Decimal is base 10
- Digits: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
- Each *position* in a decimal number represents a power of 10

Decimal Representations

- Decimal is base 10
- Digits: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
- Each *position* in a decimal number represents a power of 10
- Example: 54,087

5	4	0	8	7
10^4	10^3	10^2	10^1	10^0

- $= 5*10^4 + 4*10^3 + 0*10^2 + 8*10^1 + 7*10^0$
- $= 5*10{,}000 + 4*1000 + 0*100 + 8*10 + 7*1$

Number Representations

Characteristic	Decimal	Binary
Base	10	2
Digits	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	0, 1
Position represents	Power of 10	Power of 2

- Binary: two values (0, 1)
  - Like a light switch (either **off** or **on**) or booleans (either True or False)
- 0 and 1 are *binary digits* or **bits**
  - 64-bit machine: represents numbers (and other data) with 64 bits

Binary Representation

- Binary number: 1101

1	1	0	1
2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0

- $= 1*2^3 + 1*2^2 + 0*2^1 + 1*2^0$
- $= 1*8 + 1*4 + 0*2 + 1*1$
  - Decimal value: 13

Practice: what is the decimal value of the binary number **10110**?

Binary Representation

- Binary number: 10110

1	0	1	1	0
2^4	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0

- $= 1*2^4 + 0*2^3 + 1*2^2 + 1*2^1 + 0*2^0$
- $= 1*16 + 0*8 + 1*4 + 1*2 + 0*1$
  - 22

Generalize this process into an algorithm…

Algorithm: Converting Binary → Decimal

Accumulator design pattern

1. Read in the binary number as a string
   - The starting exponent will be the length of the string-1
2. Initialize the result to zero
3. For each bit in the binary number
   - Multiply the bit by the appropriate power of 2
   - Add this to the result
   - Reduce the exponent by 1
4. Display the result

Implement algorithm `binaryToDecimal.py`

Algorithm: Converting Decimal → Binary

1. Read in the decimal as an integer
2. Initialize the result to the empty string
3. Repeat until the decimal is 0:
   - result = str(decimal % 2) + result
   - decimal = decimal // 2
4. Display the result

We don't know how to implement yet

Try out algorithm with 22

String Representations

- A **string** is a *sequence* of characters
- Each character is stored as a binary number
- **ASCII** (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) is one standard encoding for characters
  - Limitation: ASCII is based on the English language
  - Cannot represent other types of characters
- Unicode is a new standard

 ASCII Table Handout

ASCII Questions

- Lowercase letters are represented by what range of numbers?
- Uppercase letters are represented by what range of numbers?
- What is the difference between the decimal encoding of 'M' and 'N'?
  - Between 'm' and 'n'?

ASCII Questions

- Lowercase letters are represented by what range of numbers?
  - 97—122
- Uppercase letters are represented by what range of numbers?
  - 65—90
- What is the difference between the decimal encoding of 'M' and 'N'?
  - Between 'm' and 'n'?
  - 1

Translating to/from ASCII

- Translate a character into its ASCII numeric code using **built-in function** `ord`
  - `ord('a') ==> 97`
- Translate an ASCII numeric code into its character using **built-in function** `chr`
  - `chr(97) ==> 'a'`

`ascii_table.py`
`ascii.py`

Encryption

- Process of encoding information to keep it secure
- One technique: Substitution Cipher
  - Each character in message is replaced by a new character

Caesar Cipher

- Replace with a character X places away
  - X is the ***key***
- Julius Caesar used technique to communicate with his generals
- "Wrap around"
- Write program(s) to do this in next lab

Caesar Cipher

- Using the ASCII handout, what would be the encoded messages?

Message	Key	Encoded Message
apple	5	
zebra	5	
the eagle flies at midnight	-5	

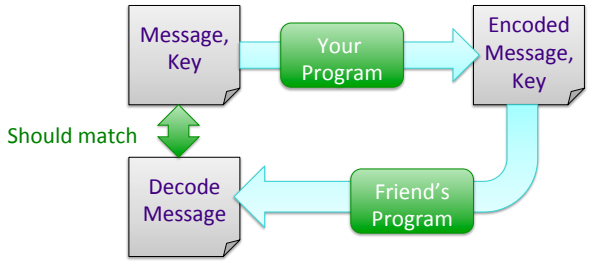
Caesar Cipher

Message	Key	Encoded Message
apple	5	fuuqj
zebra	5	ejgwf
the eagle flies at midnight	-5	ocz zvbgz agdzn vo hdyidbco

What is your algorithm for the encoding process? How would you *decode* an encrypted message?

Next Lab

- Write an encoding/decoding program
  - Encode a message
  - Give to a friend to decode



Caesar Cipher (Partial) Algorithm

- For each character in the message
  - Check if the character is a space; if it is, it stays a space
  - Otherwise
    - Convert the character to its ASCII value
    - Add the key to that value
    - Make sure that the new value is a "valid" ASCII value, i.e., that that new value is in the range of lowercase letter ASCII values
      - If not, "wrap around" to adjust that value so that it's in the valid range
    - Convert the ASCII value into a character

Looking Ahead

- Friday:
  - Broader Issue: Cryptography
  - Lab 5
- Over Feb Break
  - I'll work on grading BI and the extra credit submissions

Exam 1 Results

	Total
Average	82.7%
Median	82.5%

- Out of 100 points
  - 103 points possible, plus 2 bonus points
- Discussion
  - "Edit code above"
  - No comments necessary unless helped you

Midterm Grades

- For those who get midterm grades, I will compute as follows:
  - 50% exam
  - 50% labs