

## Lab 4 Feedback

- We need some work on functions
- Follow examples and instructions

## Refactoring: Displaying Fibonacci Sequence

- What part of this code needs to go into the function that displays the first 20 Fib numbers?
- What is the input to the function?
- What is the output from the function?

```
print("Displays the first 20 Fib nums...")

prevNum2 = 0
prevNum = 1

print(prevNum2)
print(prevNum)

for i in range(18) :
    fibNum = prevNum + prevNum2
    print(fibNum)
    prevNum2 = prevNum
    prevNum = fibNum
```

## Refactoring: Displaying Fibonacci Sequence

```
print("Displays the first 20 Fib nums...")
```

Unintended side effect

This will go into main

```
prevNum2 = 0  
prevNum = 1
```

```
print(prevNum2)  
print(prevNum)
```

```
for i in range(18) :  
    fibNum = prevNum + prevNum2  
    print(fibNum)  
    prevNum2 = prevNum  
    prevNum = fibNum
```

Code that displays  
the Fibonacci sequence

## Doc String for Fibonacci Sequence Function

- How should we describe this function?
  - What is a good precondition for the function?
    - What info does a good precondition include?

```
def generateFibonacciNumber(numInSequence):  
    """  
  
    """
```

## Doc String for Fibonacci Sequence Function

- How should we describe this function?
  - What is a good precondition for the function?
    - What info does a good precondition include?

```
def generateFibonacciNumber(numInSequence):  
    """  
    Pre: numInSequence must be an integer greater than 2  
    Post: returns the numInSequence value  
          in the Fibonacci sequence  
    """
```

Does not mention user input – does not require user input.

## Doc String for Fibonacci Sequence Function

- How should we describe this function?
  - What is a good precondition for the function?
    - What info does a good precondition include?

```
def generateFibonacciNumber(numInSequence):  
    """  
    Pre: numInSequence must be an integer greater than 2  
    Post: returns the numInSequence value  
          in the Fibonacci sequence  
    """
```

Does not mention user input – does not require user input.

```
for x in range( 3, 10, 2):  
    print( generateFibonacciNumber(x) )
```

## Molecular Weight

- Given a non-negative integer of hydrogen, oxygen, carbon atoms, return the molecular weight

```
def calcMolecularWeight( hAtoms, oAtoms, mAtoms ):  
    ... # calculation ...  
  
    return weight
```

Rounding should not be done in here  
→ Reduces the reusability of the function

## Molecular Weight

- Given a non-negative integer of hydrogen, oxygen, carbon atoms, return the molecular weight

```
def main():  
    # get user input ...  
    weight = calcMolecularWeight(...)  
    print("The weight is", round(weight, 6))
```

Would still only round to 3 places  
if rounding performed in function

## Testing

- Testing this way won't always be possible, but it works well in certain situations:

```
def testCalculateMolecularWeight():  
    test.testEqual(calculateMolecularWeight(1,1,1),  
                   H_WEIGHT + C_WEIGHT + O_WEIGHT)  
    test.testEqual(calculateMolecularWeight(0,0,1),  
                   O_WEIGHT)  
    ...
```

## General Reminders

- Read instructions carefully
  - Example: **Write a test function** that tests that your function works correctly. After you have verified that your tests work, **comment out the call to your test function**. Now, modify the **main** function to prompt a user for which Fibonacci number they want and then **display that Fibonacci number**.
  - Example 2: After verifying that your function works, create a main function. Your program should prompt the user for the number of atoms of each type and **display** the total weight with the appropriate units, **rounded** to 3 decimal places.
- Review example programs on the course web site

## Review

- How can we make our code make [good] decisions?
  - What variations are available to us?

## More Complex Conditions

- Boolean
  - Two logical values: True and False
- Combine conditions with Boolean operators
  - **and** – True only if **both** operands are True
  - **or** – True if **at least one** operand is True
  - **not** – True if the operand is not True
- English examples
  - If it is raining **and** it is cold
  - If it is Saturday **or** it is Sunday
  - If the shirt is on sale **or** the shirt is purple

## What is the output?

```
x = 2  
y = 3  
z = 4
```

Focus: how operations work  
Not good variable names

```
b = x==2  
c = not b  
d = (y<4) and (z<3)  
print("d=",d)  
d = (y<4) or (z<3)  
print("d=",d)  
d = not(y<4 or z<3)  
print("d=",d)  
d = not d  
print(b, c, d)
```

Because of precedence,  
we don't need parentheses

Feb 12, 2019

Sprenkle - CSCI111

`eval_cond.py`

13

## Truth Tables

operands

A	B	A and B	A or B	not A	not B	not A and B	A or not B
T	T						
T	F						
F	T						
F	F						

Feb 12, 2019

Sprenkle - CSCI111

14

## Truth Tables

operands

A	B	A and B	A or B	not A	not B	not A and B	A or not B
T	T	T	T				
T	F	F	T				
F	T	F	T				
F	F	F	F				

## Truth Tables

operands

A	B	A and B	A or B	not A	not B	not A and B	A or not B
T	T	T	T	F	F		
T	F	F	T	F	T		
F	T	F	T	T	F		
F	F	F	F	T	T		



## Truth Tables

operands

A	B	A and B	A or B	not A	not B	not A and B	A or not B
T	T	T	T	F	F	F	T
T	F	F	T	F	T	F	T
F	T	F	T	T	F	T	F
F	F	F	F	T	T	F	T

## Practice: Numeric Grade Input Range

- Enforce that user must input a numeric grade between 0 and 100
  - In Python, we can't (always) write a condition like `0 <= num_grade <= 100`, so we need to break it into two conditions
- Write an appropriate condition for this check on the numeric grade
  - Using **and**
  - Using **or**

Focus on the **condition**  
Then, we'll block out the code

## Practice: Numeric Grade Input Range

- Enforce that user must input a numeric grade between 0 and 100

- Using **and**

```
if num_grade >= 0 and num_grade <= 100:  
    computation  
else:  
    print error message
```

- Using **or**

```
if num_grade < 0 or num_grade > 100:  
    print error message  
else:  
    computation
```

## Lab 5 Overview

- “only” two non-exam class periods since last lab, so...
- Focus on conditionals
  - Table functions for a week
- More building blocks to draw from
  - More tests we can “handle nicely”
  - Break problem into smaller pieces
  - Think, write your algorithm outline, write a few lines of code, then try them out.