

CMPSC 100 JANUARY 2021

Platforms cont'd, lists, logic, more basics



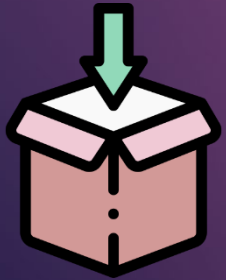
COURSE INFORMATION

- Dylan's office hours
 - Thursdays 1 - 3
 - He is present during all class sessions
 - That's kinda Orwellian
- Video from yesterday is "chapterized"
- A Google Meet has been added to the schedule for later during this session
 - This will be dedicated work time

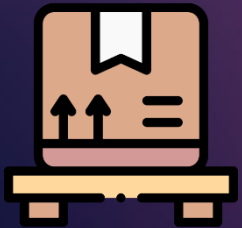
REVISITING A PLATFORM: GITHUB

- Typically, we'd stop right there.
 - Our work is done, it's saved.
- It's on the JupyterHub, but it's not on our course GitHub.
 - It doesn't count as submitted until it's on the GitHub.
- The next step will transmit it there.

GITHUB WORKFLOW



```
git add .
```

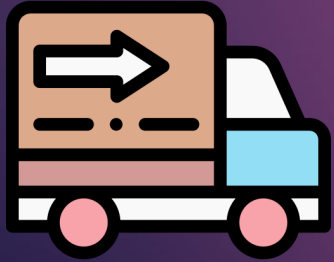


```
git commit -m "{COMMIT MESSAGE}"
```

```
git commit -m "Saving progress"
```

Think of each of these like
“snapshots.”

GITHUB WORKFLOW



`git push`

The last step - the submit step.



Essentially a boolean

THE SCARIEST OF DATA TYPES

- Booleans track values of True and False (capitalization matters)
- These are not strings; they are actual values

IF YOU'RE REALLY AFRAID OF THE DARK

```
# if it's on  
light_switch = True
```

```
# if it's off  
light_switch = False
```


WE CAN DO BETTER THOUGH

```
if light_switch == True:  
    print("Light's on!")
```

```
if light_switch:  
    print("Light's on!")
```

OR EVEN BETTER...

```
if light_switch:  
    print("Light's on!")  
else:  
    print("Light's off!")
```

LISSSSSTS



```
list_name = [0, 1, 2, 3  
             4, 5, 6, 7]
```

```
cat_names = ["Ulysses", "Snooze Magoo", "Mr. U", "The Boss"]
```

Ulysses	0
Snooze Magoo	1
Mr. U	2
The Boss	3

`cat_names[0]`



I am soooo gonna
shred your couch
later...


SELECTING PARTS OF LISTS ("SLICING")

end (uninclusive)

cat_names[: :]

start

skip/ "jump"



The diagram illustrates the three components of a list slice: start, end, and skip. Three yellow arrows point from the labels to the corresponding colons in the slice notation. The first arrow points from 'start' to the first colon. The second arrow points from 'end (uninclusive)' to the second colon. The third arrow points from 'skip/ "jump"' to the third colon.

The Boss	0	{	cat_names[0:2]
Snooze Magoo	1		
Mr. U			
Ulysses			



At least these
students know that
I am, in fact, The
Boss

Ulysses
Snooze Magoo
Mr. U
The Boss

2

3

cat_names[2:]



I am soooo gonna
shred your couch
later...

LIST VS. TUPLES

- Lists:
 - are defined by square brackets []
 - can be modified
 - Ideal for values that change
- Tuples:
 - are defined by parenthesis
 - Cannot be modified
 - Ideal for constants
 - Sounds like a breakfast cereal

```
cat_names = ("Ulysses", "Snooze Magoo", "Mr. U", "The Boss")
```

Ulysses	0
Snooze Magoo	1
Mr. U	2
The Boss	3



Tuple is a funny
name, tho - good
one, Prof.

SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES

Regular Assignments	Data Structures
<code>number_of_people = 28</code>	<code>names_of_students = ["Prof. Luman",...]</code>
Single values only, of any data type	Multiple values of any data type
By nature can only be one type	Can "mix-and-match" types
Treated as a single entity ("thing")	Has indexes that represent "things"
Can't be "sliced"	Can be "sliced"
If a "primitive" (integer, floating point) no methods ("powers")	Has methods ("powers") that it can use to perform special operations

method name



```
cat_names.index("Snooze Magoo")
```

dot operator



argument

