

### **CSCI 1300**

## Intro to Computing

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Lecture 4

Jan 23, 2013

#### **Python: Loops & Functions**

## Lecture Goals

- 1. Announcements
- 2. Using RetroGrade to submit your homework
- 3. Using Git to get the cs1300 repository.
- 4. More Python examples!

## Upcoming Homework Assignment

HW #1 Due: Friday, Jan 25

#### Hello World

RetroGrade is up! Visit retrograde.cs.colorado.edu to create an account and turn in your 'hello world' assignments.

### Announcements

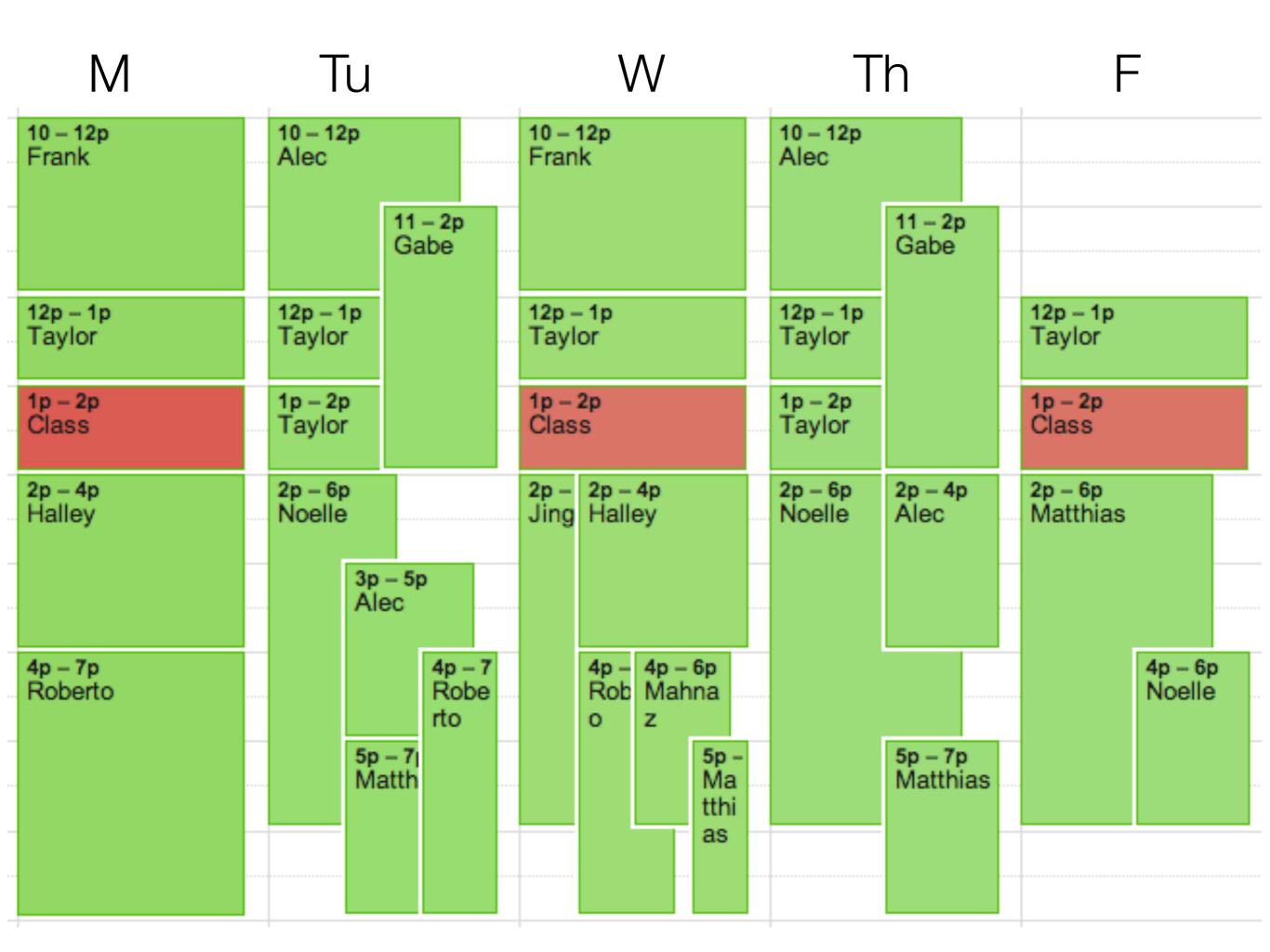
- 1. **RetroGrade:** The grading system is up at retrograde.cs.colorado.edu.
- 2. **Grading Scripts:** learn from the unit tests at github.com/johnsogg/grading-scripts.

## Announcements II

3. **Office Hours!** All take place in the same room. Different names, same place: ECCS 128, CSEL, The Fishbowl. It is keycard access only, which *sucks* but fortunately you can register your BuffOne card for this room by going to

### csel.cs.colorado.edu

... and clicking 'CSEL account activation'.



## Using RetroGrade

retrograde.cs.colorado.edu

I'll show you in my browser, but the big points are:

- 1. Make a user account and use your student ID. This is how I will identify you and give you grades.
- 2. Turn in only one language at a time.

# Using Git (optional!)

Some of you are having trouble saving files from GitHub. Here's an easy solution! I'll show you in my browser, but the steps are:

- 1. Go to the course GitHub and copy the HTTP descriptor URL that says "https://github.com/johnsogg/cs1300.git"
- 2. Go to your command line and type/paste: git clone https://github.com/johnsogg/cs1300.git

# Using Git (Optional)

- 3. You just downloaded the course git repository into a directory called 'cs1300'. You may cd into it and look around. The homework and lecture slides are all there!
- 4. When I change or add things to the git repository, you can 'pull' down those changes by going into the cs1300 directory and typing:

git pull

## Last Time in 1300...

We learned about the 'print' function:

We learned about doing math with numbers, and to store values in variables:

$$foo = ((2*7) - (2/2))$$

We learned to do neat tricks by combining strings and numbers with math operations:

(prints "SputnikSputnikSputnik")

## Last time in 1300...

We learned that we can't directly combine strings (like "Sputnik") and numbers (like 4). We have to *cast* numbers into strings before we can combine them:

```
sputnik_age = 4
print "My dog Sputnik is " + str(sputnik_age) + " years old."
```

## This time in 1300:

Today we'll cover the contents of *Learn Python the Hard Way* **through Exercise 21**.

Be ready to type! Topics include:

- Getting input from the user
- Sending arguments (aka parameters) to your program
- Readin' and Writin' files
- Functions! This is where it gets awesome.