

#### **CSCI 1300**

## Intro to Computing

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Lecture 8

Feb 1, 2013

#### **Python Ranges**

## Upcoming Test

Test 1

Friday, Feb 8

#### Test 1 covers all Python concepts so far

I am releasing a 'cheat sheet' for this test. It contains a quick reference of all the concepts we've covered, and several questions that will appear on the test in some slightly alternate form.

## Lecture Goals

- 1. Announcements
- 2. Python Ranges
- 3. More Python Lists
- 4. Questions about HW2?
- 5. Test Cheat Sheet

More Foundations Lectures!

Next week Andrew Sayler's help session will be on code editors: **emacs** and **vim**.

Feb 6 7:30pm ECCR 105

Video from yesterday's CLI tutorial at: <a href="http://foundation.cs.colorado.edu/topics/">http://foundation.cs.colorado.edu/topics/</a>

#### The errors are:

```
g++ -Wall -o "binary_search_tree" "binary_search_tree.cpp" (in directory: /home/user/Documents/Homework 2)
/usr/bin/ld: /usr/lib/debug/usr/lib/i386-linux-gnu/crt1.o(.debug_info): relocation 0 has invalid symbol index 11
/usr/bin/ld: /usr/lib/debug/usr/lib/i386-linux-gnu/crt1.o(.debug_info): relocation 1 has invalid symbol index 12
/usr/bin/ld: /usr/lib/debug/usr/lib/i386-linux-gnu/crt1.o(.debug_info): relocation 2 has invalid symbol index 2
/usr/bin/ld: /usr/lib/debug/usr/lib/i386-linux-gnu/crt1.o(.debug_info): relocation 3 has invalid symbol index 2
/usr/bin/ld: /usr/lib/debug/usr/lib/i386-linux-gnu/crt1.o(.debug_info): relocation 4 has invalid symbol index 11

(and so on)
```

```
/usr/lib/gcc/i686-linux-gnu/4.6/../../i386-linux-gnu/crt1.o: In function `_start': (.text+0x18): undefined reference to `main' /tmp/ccfRvWhM.o: In function `insert_data(bt_node**, int)': binary_search_tree.cpp:(.text+0xd2): undefined reference to `insert(bt_node**, bt_node*)' collect2: Id returned 1 exit status Compilation failed.
```

This means you have stale object files. 'make clean' and then 'make' to refresh everything.

```
$ python basic_functions.py
File "basic_functions.py", line 31
return 4
^
```

IndentationError: unexpected indent

This means you (or your editor) have inserted spaces when the interpreter expected tabs. Only defense against this is to be really careful, and to compile/interpret frequently.

By the way, you can compile a Python script to check for syntax errors without running the program:

python -m py\_compile basic\_functions.py

#### We're On Teh Twitters

There needs to be a quick way of getting info out about non-critical info about the class, or about Retrograde, or little helpful hints about homework.

Follow @cs1300\_cs2270 for updates.

I'll still send email if something major happens, so this isn't required.

## Python Ranges are Lists

A 'range' is really just a list:

```
>>> x = range(3, 10)
>>> print x
[3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
>>> type(x)
<type 'list'>
```

# Building a Range

Build a range with the aptly-named 'range' function:

range(6)  $\rightarrow$  [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5] this makes the range from 0 up to but not including 6

range(3, 10)  $\rightarrow$  [3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9] this makes the range from 3 up to but not including 10

range(3, 20, 4)  $\rightarrow$  [3, 7, 11, 15, 19] this makes the range from 3 up to but not including 20, incrementing by 4 each time

# Iterating with Ranges

Iterating on a range is *exactly the same* as iterating on a List, because the range() function returns a List.

These have the same output:

```
print "Starting..."
for i in range(4):
print i
print "Done"
```

```
print "Starting..."
print 0
print 1
print 2
print 3
print "Done"
```

# Doing Stuff With Lists

```
my_list = [ ]
other_list = range(3, 20, 4) \rightarrow [3, 7, 11, 15, 19]
my_list.append(11)
                                  → [11]
my list.insert(20, 4)
                                  \rightarrow [20, 11]
                                  \rightarrow [20, 11, 3, 7, 11, 15, 19]
my_list.extend(other_list)
my_list.index(7)
                                  \rightarrow 3
                                  → ValueError :(
my list.index(999)
my_list.count(11)
                                  \rightarrow 2
                                  \rightarrow [3, 7, 11, 11, 15, 19, 20]
my_list.sort()
                                  \rightarrow [3, 7, 11, 11, 19, 20]
my list.remove(15)
my_list.pop() \rightarrow returns 20, list is now [3, 7, 11, 11, 19]
```

## Homework 2 Questions?

I can break out my editor and code up some examples.

## Test 1: Next Friday!

Cheat Sheet Available soon.

Watch Github, follow @cs1300\_cs2270 to be notified of updates. I will update this document as time goes on to clarify student questions.