

PROBLEM SOLVING ...

Building blocks

EXCELLENT SOFTWARE CAN BE WRITTEN IN ANY LANGUAGE...

The story of Dave McKay and Paul Salsbury, Accounting and:

Sequence

Iteration

Selection

Exceptions

Functions

Scalars

Lists

Strings

Dictionaries

MCKAY AND SALSURY WROTE ACCOUNTING SOFTWARE...

Award winning software, in assembly language

Computers are Good at	People are Good at
repetitive tasks	communication
doing exactly what they are told	creativity
data manipulation	empathy
multi-tasking	adapting to new things

McKay and Salsbury did what someone programming in any language would do. They broke accounting down in to things that the computer could do well. Using these building blocks.

SEQUENCE

Python is imperative

Left to right, top to bottom

Input, processing, Output

```
#input
```

```
nCelsius = int(input("what is the  
temperature in celsius?"))
```

```
#processing
```

```
nFahrenheit = nCelsius * 1.8 + 32
```

```
#output
```

```
print("The temperature in  
fahrenheit is", nFahrenheit)
```

ITERATION

The same thing over and over

For

While

- Note the `:` at the start of an indented block of code

```
#for
```

```
for n in range(0,10):
```

```
    print("I love Vivas ... please buy  
some")
```

```
#while
```

```
n = 0
```

```
while n < 10:
```

```
    print("I bought some last week ...  
Did you eat them already?")
```

```
    # must increment or infinite loop
```

```
    n += 1
```

SELECTION

Simple decisions

if ... :

elif ...:

else:

- Note the `:` at the start of an indented block of code.

```
nGrade = int(input("please enter  
your grade"))
```

```
if nGrade < 50:
```

```
    print("you failed")
```

```
elif nGrade >= 90:
```

```
    print("A+")
```

```
else:
```

```
    print("you passed")
```

EXCEPTIONS

Say the user enters `asdf`

Feel good case

Exceptional case

```
try:
```

```
    nGrade = int(input("please enter your  
grade"))
```

```
    if nGrade < 50:
```

```
        print("you failed")
```

```
    elif nGrade >= 90:
```

```
        print("A+")
```

```
    else:
```

```
        print("you passed")
```

```
except:
```

```
    print("please enter a grade between 0 and  
100")
```

FUNCTIONS

Named and re-usable lumps of code

Abstraction for Salsbury, McKay
(and team)

```
def celsius2fahrenheit(nCelsius):  
    return nCelsius * 1.8 + 32  
  
#input  
  
nCelsiusInput = int(input("what is the  
temperature in celsius?"))  
  
#processing  
  
nFahrenheit =  
celsius2fahrenheit(nCelsiusInput)  
  
#output  
  
print("The temperature in fahrenheit is",  
nFahrenheit)
```


SCALARS

We have already used

From grade 9 math???

Let $x = 7$

I try to use system hungarian notation

Simonyi (a Hungarian) made this popular co-writing the first version of MS-Word

Python is dynamically typed

Prefixes remind me of the type

n	number
a	List (array)
dict	Dictionary
s	String
o	Object

LISTS

Programmers start counting at 0

In math we called them arrays

The range function we used in the iteration example returns a list

```
[0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]
```

```
def day2dayOfWeek(nDay):  
  
    aDays = ["Sunday", "Monday", "Tuesday",  
             "Wednesday", "Thursday",  
  
             "Friday", "Saturday"]  
  
    return aDays[nDay - 1]  
  
try:  
  
    nDay = int(input("Enter a day of the week ... 1  
for Sunday: "))  
  
    sDayOfWeek = day2dayOfWeek(nDay)  
  
    print("The", nDay, "of the week is", sDayOfWeek)  
  
except:  
  
    print("please enter a day from 1-7")
```

STRINGS

Python string manipulation is a special case of list processing.

Some operators also apply

Experiment with `+-* /`

```
def countUpperCase(sInput):  
  
    nUpper = 0  
  
    nLower = 0  
  
    for sChar in sInput:  
  
        if sChar.isupper():  
  
            nUpper += 1  
  
        elif sChar.islower():  
  
            nLower += 1  
  
    return nUpper, nLower  
  
sUser = input("Please enter a string with both upper and lower case: ")  
  
nUpperCase, nLowerCase = countUpperCase(sUser)  
  
print("Your string " + sUser, "has", nUpperCase, "upper case and",  
      nLowerCase, "lowercase.")
```

DICTIONARIES

Associative Arrays

Likely not available to Salsbury
and McKay or Simonyi

Indices are objects rather than
0,1,2,3

Often strings

```
dictCapitals = {"ON": "Toronto", "MB": "Winnipeg", "BC": "Victoria"}

def getCapital(sProv):

    global dictCapitals

    return dictCapitals[sProv]

try:

    sAbbreviation = input("Enter a short form for a province:
")

    sCapital = getCapital(sAbbreviation)

    print("The capital of", sAbbreviation, "is", sCapital)

except:

    # there is a lot going on here!

    print("Please enter a province from",
list(dictCapitals.keys()))
```

PROGRAMMING DECOMPOSES A PROBLEM ...

Into things a computer does well

For instance multiplying and dividing

Brains are good at creativity and responding to new things

The trick when learning to code is to creatively and logically give the computer what it needs to solve the problem at hand

Next time objects...