

Welcome to the labs!

Cryptography

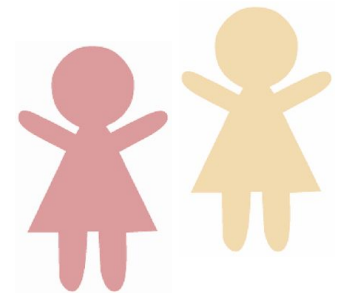
Who are the tutors?

Who are you?



Two Truths and a Lie

1. Get in a group of 3-5 people
2. Tell them three things about yourself:
 - a. Two of these things should be true
 - b. One of these things should be a lie!
3. The other group members have to guess which is the lie



Log on

Log on and jump on the GPN website

girlsprogramming.network/workshop

You can see:

- These **slides** (to take a look back or go on ahead).
- A digital copy of your **workbook**.
- Help bits of text you can **copy and paste**!

There's also links to places where you can do more programming!

Tell us you're here!

Click on the
Start of Day Survey
and fill it in now!

Today's project!

Cryptography

Using the workbook!

The workbooks will help you put your project together!

Each **Part** of the workbook is made of tasks!

Tasks - The parts of your project

Follow the tasks **in order** to make the project!

Hints - Helpers for your tasks!

Stuck on a task, we might have given you a hint to help you **figure it out**!

The hints have unrelated examples, or tips. **Don't copy and paste** in the code, you'll end up with something **CRAZY**!

Task 6.2: Add a blah to your code!

This has instructions on how to do a part of the project

1. **Start by doing this part**
2. **Then you can do this part**

Task 6.1: Make the thing do blah!

Make your project do blah

Hint

A clue, an example or some extra information to help you **figure out** the answer.

```
print('This example is not part of the project' )
```



Using the workbook!

The workbooks will help you put your project together!

Check off before you move on from a **Part**! Do some bonuses while you wait!

Checklist - Am I done yet?

Make sure you can tick off every box in this section before you go to the next Part.

Lecture Markers

This tells you you'll find out how to do things for this section during the names lecture.

Bonus Activities

Stuck waiting at a lecture marker? Try a purple bonus. They add extra functionality to your project along the way.



CHECKPOINT



If you can tick all of these off you're ready to move the next part!

- ☐ Your program does blah
- ☐ Your program does blob



★ BONUS 4.3: Do some extra!

Something to try if you have spare time before the next lecture!

Intro to Caesar Ciphers

Let's get encrypting!

What is a cipher?

A cipher is a way to write a message so that no one else can read it!

Unless they know the secret key!



Examples of ciphers

If you've ever made up your own secret language or made notes to your friends so that other people can't read them, you've made a cipher!

For example:

gnidoc evol i

Can you figure out what this says?

It says **I love coding** backwards!

Examples of ciphers

If you've ever made up your own secret language or made notes to your friends so that other people can't read them, you've made a cipher!

For example:

gnidoc evol i

Can you figure out what this says?

Caesar Cipher

So what's a Caesar Cipher?

It's a cypher that Julius Caesar used in ancient Rome to send secret messages to his armies!

Let's learn how it works!

Make a Cipher Wheel

- Cut out green circle
- Cut out purple circle
- Put small circle on top of big circle matching centres
- Secure together with centre split pin
- Spin inside circle of letters around



Caesar Cipher Wheel template in Workshop Material folder

Shifting letters

A Caesar Cipher works by shifting letters in the alphabet so that they line up with new letters.

For example if we were to shift everything by 3 it would look like this:

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	a	b	c

Line up the 'a' on both wheels and then turn the inside wheel 3 letters **anti-clockwise** so that you have your letters lining up like this!

Encrypting

Now, let's encrypt **I love coding** using the wheel

For our Caesar Cipher we take each letter and replace it with the 'shifted' letter

So, let's start with the letter 'i'

What new letter should we use to replace it?



>>> Find letter *i* on the **outside** wheel and replace it with its matching letter on the **inside** wheel = the letter 'j'

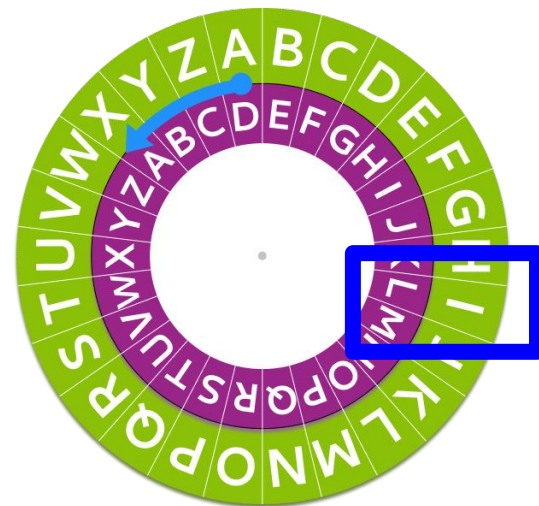
Encrypting

Now, let's encrypt **I love coding** using the wheel

For our Caesar Cipher we take each letter and replace it with the 'shifted' letter

So, let's start with the letter 'i'

What new letter should we use to replace it?



>>> Find letter *i* on the **outside** wheel and replace it with its matching letter on the **inside** wheel = the letter 'l'

Writing the whole message!

Let's do the rest of the message together

I love coding

I	Is replaced with	
o	Is replaced with	
v	Is replaced with	
e	Is replaced with	
c	Is replaced with	
o	Is replaced with	
d	Is replaced with	
i	Is replaced with	
n	Is replaced with	
g	Is replaced with	

Writing the whole message!

Let's do the rest of the message together

I love coding

I	Is replaced with	
o	Is replaced with	
v	Is replaced with	
e	Is replaced with	
c	Is replaced with	
o	Is replaced with	
d	Is replaced with	
i	Is replaced with	
n	Is replaced with	
g	Is replaced with	

Writing the whole message!

Let's do the rest of the message together

I love coding

I	Is replaced with	o
o	Is replaced with	r
v	Is replaced with	
e	Is replaced with	
c	Is replaced with	
o	Is replaced with	
d	Is replaced with	
i	Is replaced with	
n	Is replaced with	
g	Is replaced with	

Writing the whole message!

Let's do the rest of the message together

I love coding

I	Is replaced with	o
o	Is replaced with	r
v	Is replaced with	y
e	Is replaced with	
c	Is replaced with	
o	Is replaced with	
d	Is replaced with	
i	Is replaced with	
n	Is replaced with	
g	Is replaced with	

Writing the whole message!

Let's do the rest of the message together

I love coding

I	Is replaced with	o
o	Is replaced with	r
v	Is replaced with	y
e	Is replaced with	h
c	Is replaced with	
o	Is replaced with	
d	Is replaced with	
i	Is replaced with	
n	Is replaced with	
g	Is replaced with	

Writing the whole message!

Let's do the rest of the message together

I love coding

I	Is replaced with	o
o	Is replaced with	r
v	Is replaced with	y
e	Is replaced with	h
c	Is replaced with	f
o	Is replaced with	
d	Is replaced with	
i	Is replaced with	
n	Is replaced with	
g	Is replaced with	

Writing the whole message!

Let's do the rest of the message together

I love coding

I	Is replaced with	o
o	Is replaced with	r
v	Is replaced with	y
e	Is replaced with	h
c	Is replaced with	f
o	Is replaced with	r
d	Is replaced with	
i	Is replaced with	
n	Is replaced with	
g	Is replaced with	

Writing the whole message!

Let's do the rest of the message together

I love coding

I	Is replaced with	o
o	Is replaced with	r
v	Is replaced with	y
e	Is replaced with	h
c	Is replaced with	f
o	Is replaced with	r
d	Is replaced with	g
i	Is replaced with	
n	Is replaced with	
g	Is replaced with	

Writing the whole message!

Let's do the rest of the message together

I love coding

I	Is replaced with	o
o	Is replaced with	r
v	Is replaced with	y
e	Is replaced with	h
c	Is replaced with	f
o	Is replaced with	r
d	Is replaced with	g
i	Is replaced with	I
n	Is replaced with	
g	Is replaced with	

Writing the whole message!

Let's do the rest of the message together

I love coding

I	Is replaced with	o
o	Is replaced with	r
v	Is replaced with	y
e	Is replaced with	h
c	Is replaced with	f
o	Is replaced with	r
d	Is replaced with	g
i	Is replaced with	l
n	Is replaced with	q
g	Is replaced with	

Writing the whole message!

Let's do the rest of the message together

I love coding

I	Is replaced with	o
o	Is replaced with	r
v	Is replaced with	y
e	Is replaced with	h
c	Is replaced with	f
o	Is replaced with	r
d	Is replaced with	g
i	Is replaced with	l
n	Is replaced with	q
g	Is replaced with	j

Secret Message

**So our secret encrypted message is
L oryh frglqj**

That's a lot harder to figure out than it just being
backwards!

Encrypt your own name!

Using a key of minus 1 (so A=Z) (Jessica = ldr rhbz)

Write your name on the blank tag in name badge!

Decrypting

Writing secret messages isn't any fun if you can't figure out what they say!

Luckily you can also use your cipher wheel to *decrypt* a secret message.

How do you think we can do that?

What information do we need to know in order to decrypt a secret message?

It's the key!

To decrypt a secret message **we need to know** the amount that we shifted the wheel when we encrypted it. That number is called **the key**!

Once we know the key we can just turn our wheel and read the wheel from the inside out!

*Find the letter on the **inside** wheel and replace it with it's matching letter on the **outside** wheel*

Let's check it works!

l	Is replaced with
o	Is replaced with
r	Is replaced with
y	Is replaced with
h	Is replaced with
f	Is replaced with
r	Is replaced with
g	Is replaced with
l	Is replaced with
q	Is replaced with
j	Is replaced with



Let's check it works!

l	Is replaced with
o	Is replaced with
r	Is replaced with
y	Is replaced with
h	Is replaced with
f	Is replaced with
r	Is replaced with
g	Is replaced with
l	Is replaced with
q	Is replaced with
j	Is replaced with

i

Let's check it works!

l	Is replaced with
o	Is replaced with
r	Is replaced with
y	Is replaced with
h	Is replaced with
f	Is replaced with
r	Is replaced with
g	Is replaced with
l	Is replaced with
q	Is replaced with
j	Is replaced with

i
l

Let's check it works!

l	Is replaced with
o	Is replaced with
r	Is replaced with
y	Is replaced with
h	Is replaced with
f	Is replaced with
r	Is replaced with
g	Is replaced with
l	Is replaced with
q	Is replaced with
j	Is replaced with

i
l
o

Let's check it works!

l	Is replaced with
o	Is replaced with
r	Is replaced with
y	Is replaced with
h	Is replaced with
f	Is replaced with
r	Is replaced with
g	Is replaced with
l	Is replaced with
q	Is replaced with
j	Is replaced with

i
l
o
v

Let's check it works!

l	Is replaced with
o	Is replaced with
r	Is replaced with
y	Is replaced with
h	Is replaced with
f	Is replaced with
r	Is replaced with
g	Is replaced with
l	Is replaced with
q	Is replaced with
j	Is replaced with

i
l
o
v
e

Let's check it works!

l	Is replaced with
o	Is replaced with
r	Is replaced with
y	Is replaced with
h	Is replaced with
f	Is replaced with
r	Is replaced with
g	Is replaced with
l	Is replaced with
q	Is replaced with
j	Is replaced with

i
l
o
v
e
c

Let's check it works!

l	Is replaced with
o	Is replaced with
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y	Is replaced with
h	Is replaced with
f	Is replaced with
r	Is replaced with
g	Is replaced with
l	Is replaced with
q	Is replaced with
j	Is replaced with

i
l
o
v
e
c
o

Let's check it works!

l	Is replaced with
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g	Is replaced with
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l	Is replaced with
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l	Is replaced with
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l	Is replaced with
q	Is replaced with
j	Is replaced with

i
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o
v
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o
d
i
n

Let's check it works!

l	Is replaced with
o	Is replaced with
r	Is replaced with
y	Is replaced with
h	Is replaced with
f	Is replaced with
r	Is replaced with
g	Is replaced with
l	Is replaced with
q	Is replaced with
j	Is replaced with

i
l
o
v
e
c
o
d
i
n
g

Another way to decrypt



- Another way to decrypt a message is to change the key value to become the negative of the encryption key value
- We will use this method in our code
- This is because to decrypt a message we need to shift the alphabet the opposite way.
- A negative key value means you turn your inner purple wheel to the right (clockwise)

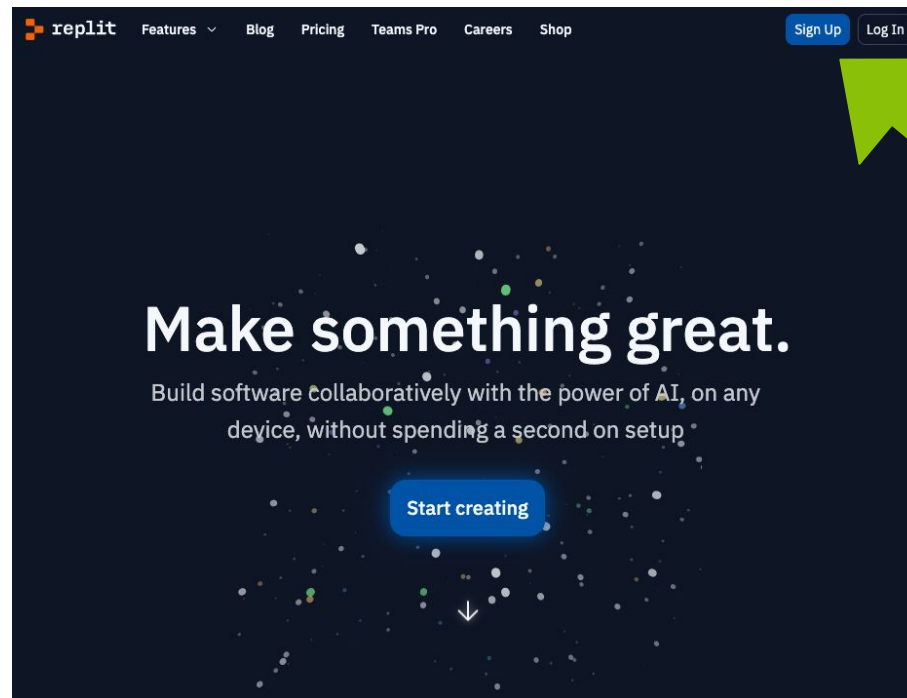
Your Turn!

**Try doing Part 0 of Workbook 1
using your Caesar Cipher wheels!**

Your tutors are here to help you if you get
stuck

Where do we program?

We'll use **Repl It** to make a Python project!



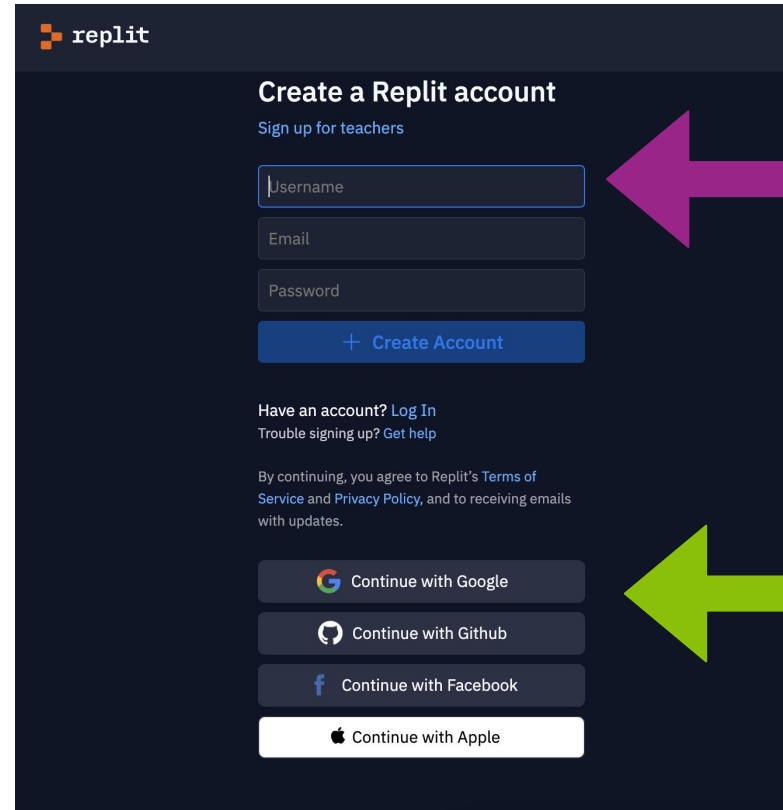
Go to replit.com in your web browser

Where do we program?

You need to sign up or sign in to start coding

If you have a **Google** or **Apple account** it's easiest to use that.

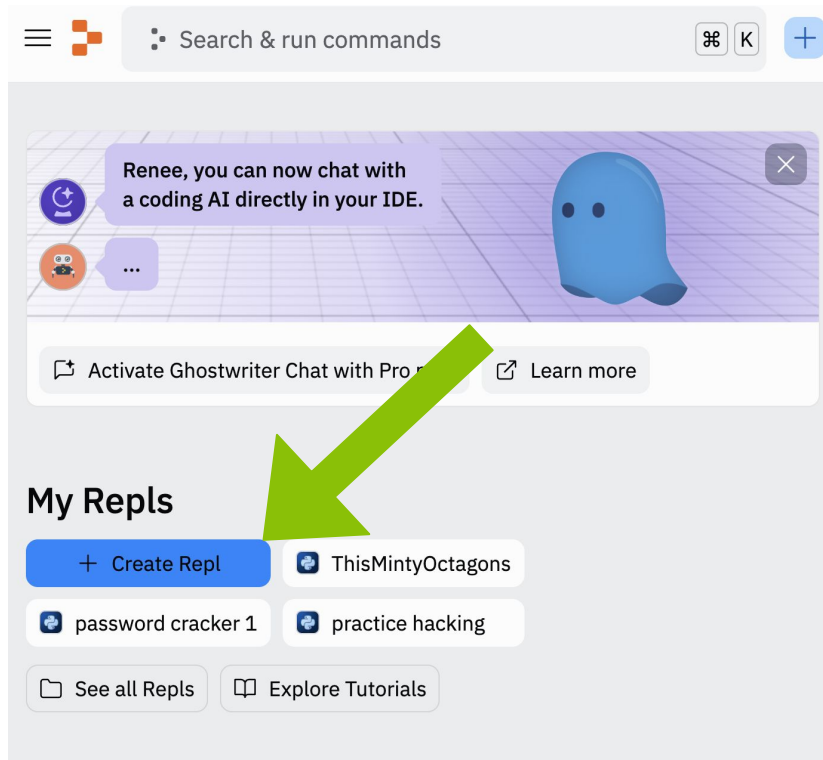
Or use an **email address** you are able to log into.



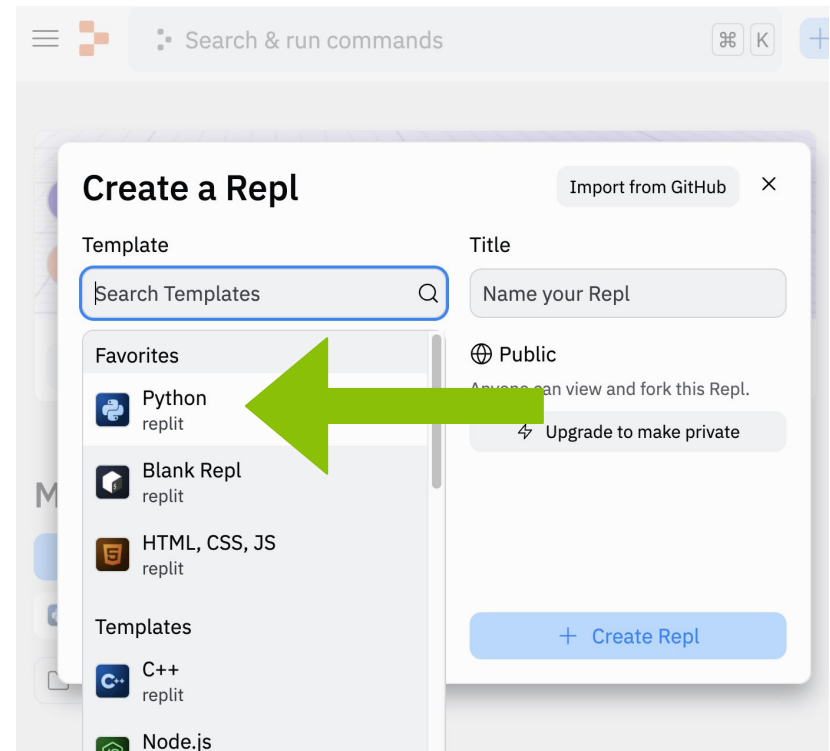
The screenshot shows the Replit website's account creation interface. At the top left is the 'replit' logo. The main heading is 'Create a Replit account', followed by a link 'Sign up for teachers'. Below these are three input fields: 'Username', 'Email', and 'Password'. A blue button with a plus icon and the text '+ Create Account' is positioned below the fields. A purple arrow points from the right edge of the slide to the 'Username' field. Below the input fields, there is a link 'Have an account? Log In' and a smaller link 'Trouble signing up? Get help'. Further down, a paragraph states: 'By continuing, you agree to Replit's Terms of Service and Privacy Policy, and to receiving emails with updates.' Below this paragraph are four buttons for social login: 'Continue with Google' (with the Google logo), 'Continue with Github' (with the Github logo), 'Continue with Facebook' (with the Facebook logo), and 'Continue with Apple' (with the Apple logo). A green arrow points from the right edge of the slide to the 'Continue with Google' button.

Creating our Repl It Project

Let's create a new project



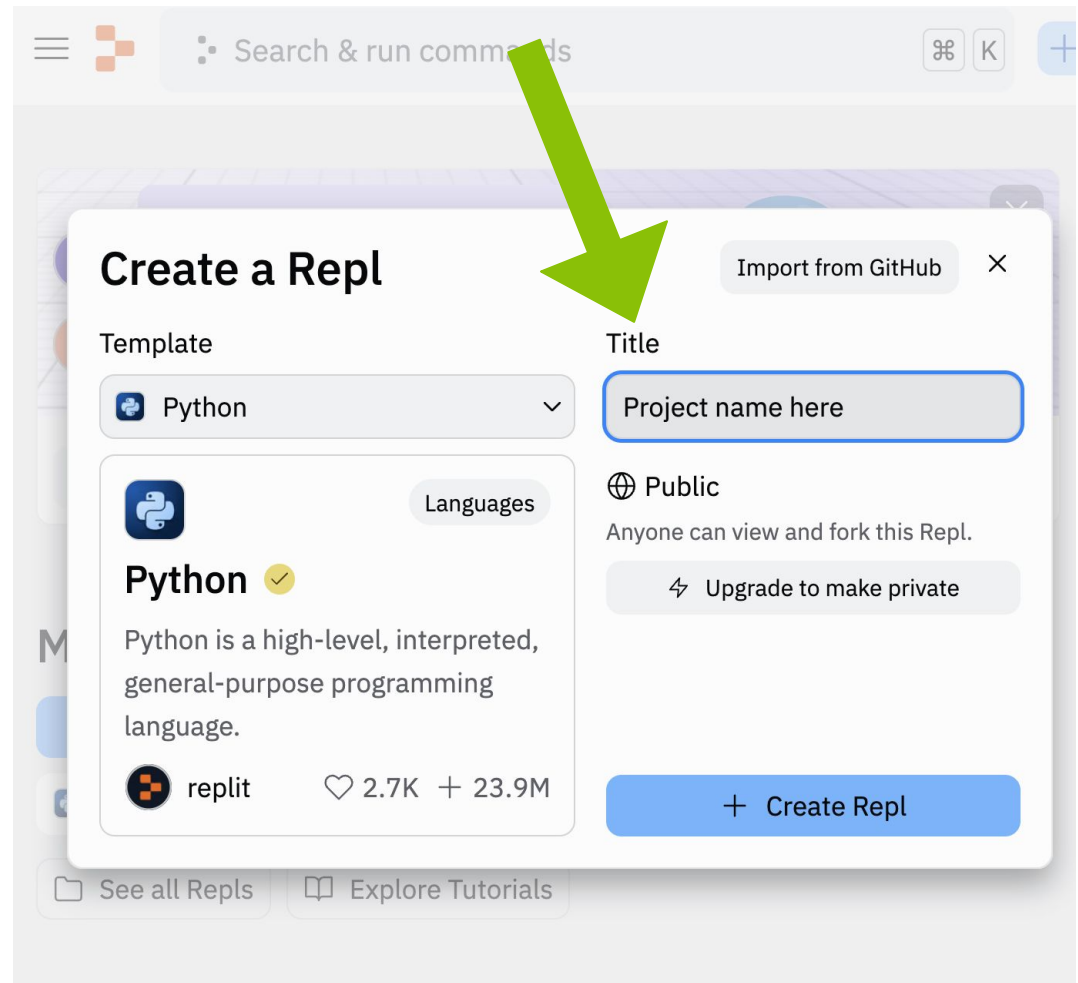
Select Python for the project template



Creating our Repl It Project

**Don't forget to
give your
project a name!**

Name it after
today's project!



The screenshot shows the 'Create a Repl' modal in the Replit application. A green arrow points to the 'Title' input field, which contains the placeholder text 'Project name here'. The modal includes a 'Template' dropdown set to 'Python', a 'Languages' section with the Python logo and a checkmark, and a 'Public' toggle. At the bottom, there is a '+ Create Repl' button. The background shows the Replit interface with a search bar and navigation links.

Search & run commands

Create a Repl

Import from GitHub

Template

Python

Python

Public

Anyone can view and fork this Repl.

Upgrade to make private

+ Create Repl

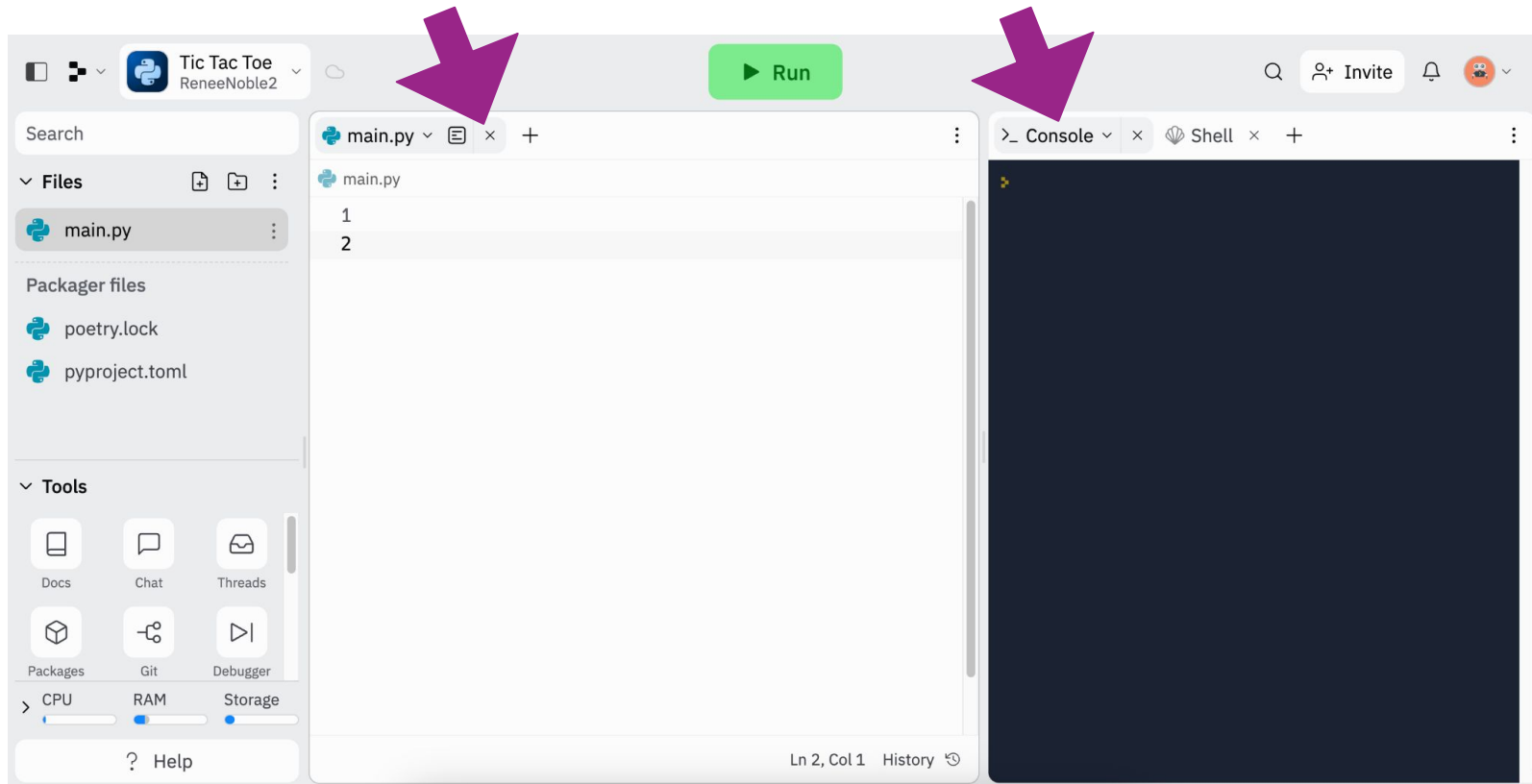
See all Repls

Explore Tutorials

We're ready to code!

**We'll write our project
here in main.py**

**You can test out Python
code in the console**



Your Turn!

Try doing Parts 1,2 & 3 of Workbook 1!

Your tutors are here to help you if you get stuck

For Loops

Looping through a string!

What would we do if we wanted to print out this string one character at a time?

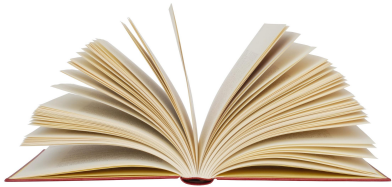
```
word = 'cars'  
  
print(word[0])  
print(word[1])  
print(word[2])  
print(word[3])
```

What if it had a 100 characters??? That would be **BORING!**

For Loops

For loops allow you to do something for **each** item in a **group** of things

There are many real world examples, like:



For each page in this book:
Read



For each chip in this bag of chips:
Eat

Looping through a string

Strings are a group of characters!


```
word = "cat"  
for i in word:  
    print(i)
```

What's going to happen?


```
>>> c  
>>> a  
>>> t
```


How does it work??

Every character in the string gets to have a turn at being the `i` variable



```
word = "cat"  
for i in word:  
    print(i)
```

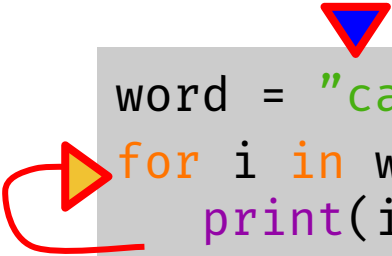


Let's set `i` to to the **first** character in the string!
`i` is now `'c'`
`print(i)`

```
>>> c
```



How does it work??



```
word = "cat"  
for i in word:  
    print(i)
```

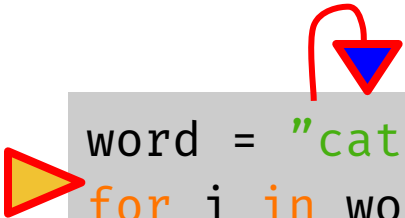
```
>>> c
```

Now we're at the end of the loop body, so go back to the start

Let's set `i` to to the **first** thing in the string!
`i` is now `'c'`
`print(i)`

How does it work??

Every character in the string gets to have a turn at being the `i` variable, so we now set `i` to the next character





```
word = "cat"  
for i in word:  
    print(i)
```

```
>>> c
```

```
>>> a
```

Let's set `i` to to the **next** charcater in the string!
`i` is now 'a'!
`print(i)`

How does it work??



```
word = "cat"  
for i in word:  
    print(i)
```

```
>>> c
```

```
>>> a
```

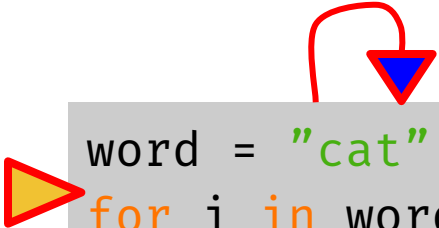
Now we're at the end of the loop body AGAIN, so go back to the start

Let's set *i* to to the **next** thing in the string!

i is now 'a'!
`print(i)`

How does it work??

Every character in the string gets to have a turn at being the `i` variable, so we now set `i` to the next character

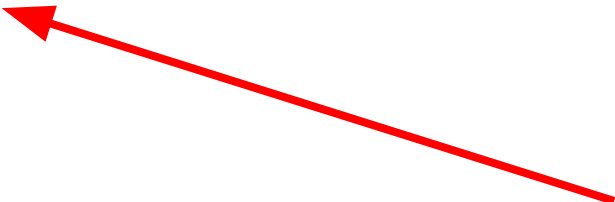


```
word = "cat"  
for i in word:  
    print(i)
```

```
>>> c
```

```
>>> a
```

```
>>> t
```



Let's set `i` to to the **next** thing in the string!
`i` is now `'t'`!
`print(i)`

How does it work??

```
word = "cat"  
for i in word:  
    print(i)
```



```
>>> c
```

```
>>> a
```

```
>>> t
```

Now we're at the end of the loop body AGAIN but we have been through all the characters in the string so we exit the for loop

Let's set `i` to to the **next** thing in the string!
`i` is now `'t'`!
`print(i)`

Project Time!

Now you know how to use a for loop!

Try to do Part 4
...if you are up **for it!**

The tutors will be around to help!

If Statements

Conditions!

Conditions let us make decision.

First we test if the condition is met!

Then maybe we'll do the thing



If it's raining take an umbrella

Yep it's raining

..... take an umbrella

Booleans (True and False)

computers store whether a condition is met in the form of

True and **False**

To figure out if something is **True** or **False** we do a comparison

`5 < 10` **True**

`3 + 2 == 5` **True**

`5 != 5` **False**

`"Dog" == "dog"` **False**

`"D" in "Dog"` **True**

`"Q" not in "Cat"` **True**

Booleans (True and False)

Python has some special comparisons for checking if something is **in** something else. **Try these!**

```
>>> "A" in "AEIOU"  
>>> "Z" in "AEIOU"  
>>> "a" in "AEIOU"
```

```
>>> animals = ["cat", "dog", "goat"]  
>>> "banana" in animals  
>>> "cat" in animals
```

Booleans (True and False)

Python has some special comparisons for checking if something is **in** something else. **Try these!**

True

"A" in "AEIOU"

False

"Z" in "AEIOU"

False

"a" in "AEIOU"

False

"banana" in animals

True

"cat" in animals

```
>>> animals = ["cat", "dog", "goat"]
```

Conditions

So to know whether to do something, find out if it's **True**!

```
fave_num = 5
if fave_num < 10:
    print("that's a small number")
```

Conditions

so to know whether to do something, find out if it's **True**!

```
fave_num = 5  
if fave_num < 10:  
    print("that's a small number")
```

That's the
condition!

Conditions

So to know whether to do something, find out if it's **True**!

```
fave_num = 5
if fave_num < 10:
    print("that's a small number")
```

That's the
condition!

Is it **True** that fave_num is less than 10?

- Well, fave_num is 5
- And it's **True** that 5 is less than 10
- So it is **True**!

Conditions

So to know whether to do something, they find out if it's **True**!

```
fave_num = 5
if True:
    print("that's a small number")
```

Put in the
answer to
the question

Is it **True** that fave_num is less than 10?

- Well, fave_num is 5
- And it's **True** that 5 is less than 10
- So it is **True**!

Conditions

So to know whether to do something, find out if it's **True**!

```
fave_num = 5
if True:
    print("that's a small number")
```

What do you think happens?

```
>>>
```

Conditions

So to know whether to do something, find out if it's **True**!

```
fave_num = 5
if True:
    print("that's a small number")
```

What do you think happens?

```
>>> that's a small number
```

Conditions

How about a different number???



```
fave_num = 9000  
if fave_num < 10:  
    print("that's a small number")
```

Conditions

Find out if it's **True**!

```
fave_num = 9000  
if False:  
    print("that's a small number")
```

Put in the
answer to
the question

Is it **True** that fave_num is less than 10?

- Well, fave_num is 9000
- And it's not **True** that 9000 is less than 10
- So it is **False**!

Conditions

```
fave_num = 9000  
if fave_num < 10:  
    print("that's a small number")
```

What do you think happens?

```
>>>
```



Nothing!

If statements

```
fave_num = 5  
if fave_num < 10:  
    print("that's a small number")
```

This line ...

... controls this line

If statements

Actually

```
fave_num = 5
if fave_num < 10:
    print("that's a small number")
    print("and I like that")
    print("A LOT!!")
```

This line ...



... controls anything below it
that is indented like this!

If statements

```
fave_num = 5
if fave_num < 10:
    print("that's a small number")
    print("and I like that")
    print("A LOT!!")
```

What do you think happens?

```
>>>
```


If statements

What do you think happens?

```
fave_num = 5
if fave_num < 10:
    print("that's a small number")
    print("and I like that")
    print("A LOT!!")
```

```
>>> that's a small number
>>> and I like that
>>> A LOT!!
```

If statements

```
word = "GPN"  
if word == "GPN":  
    print("GPN is awesome!")
```

What happens?

If statements

```
word = "GPN"  
if word == "GPN":  
    print("GPN is awesome!")
```

What happens?

```
>>> GPN is awesome!
```

If statements

```
word = "GPN"  
if word == "GPN":  
    print("GPN is awesome!")
```

What happens?

```
>>> GPN is awesome
```

But what if we
want something
different to
happen if the
word isn't "GPN"

Else statements

else
statements
means something
still happens if
the **if** statement
was **False**

```
word = "Chocolate"  
if word == "GPN":  
    print("GPN is awesome!")  
else:  
    print("The word isn't GPN :(")
```

What happens?

Else statements

else
statements
means something
still happens if
the **if** statement
was **False**

```
word = "Chocolate"
if word == "GPN":
    print("GPN is awesome!")
else:
    print("The word isn't GPN :(")
```

What happens?

```
>>> The word isn't GPN :(
```

Elif statements

elif

Means we can
give specific
instructions for
other words

```
word = "Chocolate"
if word == "GPN":
    print("GPN is awesome!")
elif word == "Chocolate":
    print("YUMMM Chocolate!")
else:
    print("The word isn't GPN :(")
```

What happens?

Elif statements

elif

Means we can
give specific
instructions for
other words

```
word = "Chocolate"
if word == "GPN":
    print("GPN is awesome!")
elif word == "Chocolate":
    print("YUMMM Chocolate!")
else:
    print("The word isn't GPN :(")
```

What happens?

```
>>> YUMM Chocolate!
```


Project Time!

You now know all about **if** and **else**!

See **if** you can do
Part 5

The tutors will be around to help!

Intro to Vigenere Ciphers

Caesar Cipher

So now you know what a Caesar Cipher is, let's look at a more complicated cipher!

A Caesar Cipher uses just 1 key to encrypt and decrypt the message, a Vigenere cypher uses a whole word as the key!

The keyword

Let's see how it uses a whole word by doing an example together!

Let's use the keyword
pizza

Splitting it into keys

Now we take the keyword and we split it into a bunch of keys!

Each letter of the alphabet equals a different number
(a=0, b=1, c=2 etc.)

Now we change our keyword into a bunch of different keys
by replacing each letter with its number in the alphabet

p

i

z

z

a

Splitting it into keys

Now we take the keyword and we split it into a bunch of keys!

Each letter of the alphabet equals a different number
(a=0, b=1, c=2 etc.)

Now we change our keyword into a bunch of different keys
by replacing each letter with its number in the alphabet

p

i

z

z

a

15

Splitting it into keys

Now we take the keyword and we split it into a bunch of keys!

Each letter of the alphabet equals a different number
(a=0, b=1, c=2 etc.)

Now we change our keyword into a bunch of different keys
by replacing each letter with its number in the alphabet

p

15

i

8

z

z

a



Splitting it into keys

Now we take the keyword and we split it into a bunch of keys!

Each letter of the alphabet equals a different number
(a=0, b=1, c=2 etc.)

Now we change our keyword into a bunch of different keys
by replacing each letter with its number in the alphabet

p

15

i

8

z

25

z

a

Splitting it into keys

Now we take the keyword and we split it into a bunch of keys!

Each letter of the alphabet equals a different number
(a=0, b=1, c=2 etc.)

Now we change our keyword into a bunch of different keys
by replacing each letter with its number in the alphabet

p

15

i

8

z

25

z

25

a

Splitting it into keys

Now we take the keyword and we split it into a bunch of keys!

Each letter of the alphabet equals a different number
(a=0, b=1, c=2 etc.)

Now we change our keyword into a bunch of different keys by replacing each letter with its number in the alphabet

p

15

i

8

z

25

z

25

a

0

Loop the word

Let's try encrypting a message with our keyword
using a Vigenere cipher now!

I love coding

Each letter in our message will line up with a letter in
our keyword and we will keep looping the keyword
like this:

i	l	o	v	e	c	o	d	i	n	g
p	i	z	z	a	p	i	z	z	a	p



Using the numbers

Now we replace each letter of our keyword with the numbers that we worked out before:

i	l	o	v	e	c	o	d	i	n	g
15	8	25	25	0	15	8	25	25	0	15

Next we just shift each letter in our message like we do with a Caesar Cipher but with the key that it lines up with.

What key does the letter C use?

Using the numbers

Now we replace each letter of our keyword with the numbers that we worked out before:

i	l	o	v	e	c	o	d	i	n	g
15	8	25	25	0	15	8	25	25	0	15

Next we just shift each letter in our message like we do with a Caesar Cipher but with the key that it lines up with.

What key does the letter C use? 15

Making the secret message

i	Using key: 15	Is replaced with
l	Using key: 8	Is replaced with
o	Using key: 25	Is replaced with
v	Using key: 25	Is replaced with
e	Using key: 0	Is replaced with
c	Using key: 15	Is replaced with
o	Using key: 8	Is replaced with
d	Using key: 25	Is replaced with
i	Using key: 25	Is replaced with
n	Using key: 0	Is replaced with
g	Using key: 15	Is replaced with

Making the secret message

i	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	x
l	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	
o	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
v	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
e	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	
c	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	
o	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	
d	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
i	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
n	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	
g	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	

Making the secret message

i	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	x
l	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	t
o	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
v	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
e	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	
c	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	
o	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	
d	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
i	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
n	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	
g	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	

Making the secret message

i	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	x
l	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	t
o	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	n
v	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
e	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	
c	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	
o	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	
d	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
i	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
n	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	
g	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	

Making the secret message

i	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	x
l	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	t
o	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	n
v	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	u
e	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	
c	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	
o	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	
d	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
i	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
n	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	
g	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	

Making the secret message

i	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	x
l	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	t
o	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	n
v	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	u
e	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	e
c	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	
o	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	
d	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
i	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
n	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	
g	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	

Making the secret message

i	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	x
l	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	t
o	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	n
v	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	u
e	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	e
c	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	r
o	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	
d	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
i	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
n	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	
g	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	

Making the secret message

i	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	x
l	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	t
o	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	n
v	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	u
e	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	e
c	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	r
o	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	w
d	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
i	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
n	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	
g	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	

Making the secret message

i	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	x
l	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	t
o	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	n
v	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	u
e	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	e
c	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	r
o	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	w
d	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	c
i	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
n	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	
g	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	

Making the secret message

i	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	x
l	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	t
o	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	n
v	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	u
e	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	e
c	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	r
o	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	w
d	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	c
i	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	h
n	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	
g	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	

Making the secret message

i	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	x
l	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	t
o	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	n
v	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	u
e	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	e
c	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	r
o	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	w
d	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	c
i	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	h
n	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	n
g	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	

Making the secret message

i	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	x
l	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	t
o	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	n
v	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	u
e	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	e
c	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	r
o	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	w
d	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	c
i	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	h
n	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	n
g	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	v

Secret Message

So our secret encrypted message is **x tne rwchnv**

To decrypt it you do the same thing with each letter and key that you did to decrypt in the Caesar cipher

- change the key value to become the negative of the encryption key value
- turn the wheel backwards (clockwise) to undo the encryption and get the secret message
- this shifts the alphabet the opposite way to what we did to encrypt the message

Turn it back!

x	Using key: 15	Is replaced with
t	Using key: 8	Is replaced with
n	Using key: 25	Is replaced with
u	Using key: 25	Is replaced with
e	Using key: 0	Is replaced with
r	Using key: 15	Is replaced with
w	Using key: 8	Is replaced with
c	Using key: 25	Is replaced with
h	Using key: 25	Is replaced with
n	Using key: 0	Is replaced with
v	Using key: 15	Is replaced with

Turn it back!

x	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	i
t	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	
n	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
u	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
e	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	
r	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	
w	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	
c	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
h	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
n	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	
v	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	

Turn it back!

x	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	i
t	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	l
n	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
u	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
e	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	
r	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	
w	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	
c	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
h	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
n	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	
v	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	

Turn it back!

x	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	i
t	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	l
n	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	o
u	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
e	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	
r	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	
w	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	
c	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
h	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
n	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	
v	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	

Turn it back!

x	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	i
t	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	l
n	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	o
u	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	v
e	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	
r	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	
w	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	
c	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
h	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
n	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	
v	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	

Turn it back!

x	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	i
t	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	l
n	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	o
u	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	v
e	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	e
r	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	
w	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	
c	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
h	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
n	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	
v	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	

Turn it back!

x	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	i
t	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	l
n	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	o
u	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	v
e	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	e
r	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	c
w	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	
c	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
h	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
n	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	
v	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	

Turn it back!

x	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	i
t	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	l
n	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	o
u	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	v
e	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	e
r	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	c
w	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	o
c	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
h	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
n	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	
v	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	

Turn it back!

x	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	i
t	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	l
n	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	o
u	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	v
e	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	e
r	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	c
w	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	o
c	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	d
h	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	
n	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	
v	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	

Turn it back!

x	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	i
t	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	l
n	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	o
u	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	v
e	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	e
r	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	c
w	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	o
c	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	d
h	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	i
n	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	
v	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	

Turn it back!

x	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	i
t	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	l
n	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	o
u	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	v
e	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	e
r	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	c
w	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	o
c	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	d
h	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	i
n	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	n
v	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	

Turn it back!

x	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	i
t	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	l
n	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	o
u	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	v
e	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	e
r	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	c
w	Using key: 8	Is replaced with	o
c	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	d
h	Using key: 25	Is replaced with	i
n	Using key: 0	Is replaced with	n
v	Using key: 15	Is replaced with	g

Your Turn!

Now you try on your own!

**Try doing Part 0 - Part 1 of the
second workbook!**

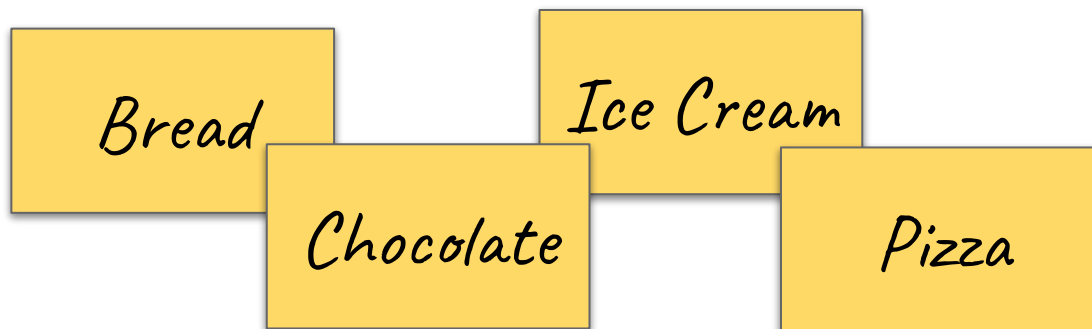
Your tutors are here to help you if you get
stuck

Lists

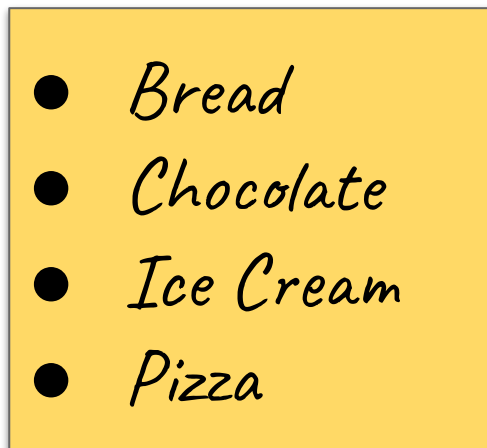
Lists

When we go shopping, we write down what we want to buy!

But we don't store it on lots of little pieces of paper!



We put it in one big shopping list!



Lists

It would be annoying to store it separately when we code too!

```
>>> shopping_item1 = "Bread"  
>>> shopping_item2 = "Chocolate"  
>>> shopping_item3 = "Ice Cream"  
>>> shopping_item4 = "Pizza"
```

So much repetition!!

Instead we use a python list!

```
>>> shopping_list = ["Bread", "Chocolate", "Ice Cream",  
"Pizza"]
```

You can put (almost) anything into a list

- You can have a list of **integers**

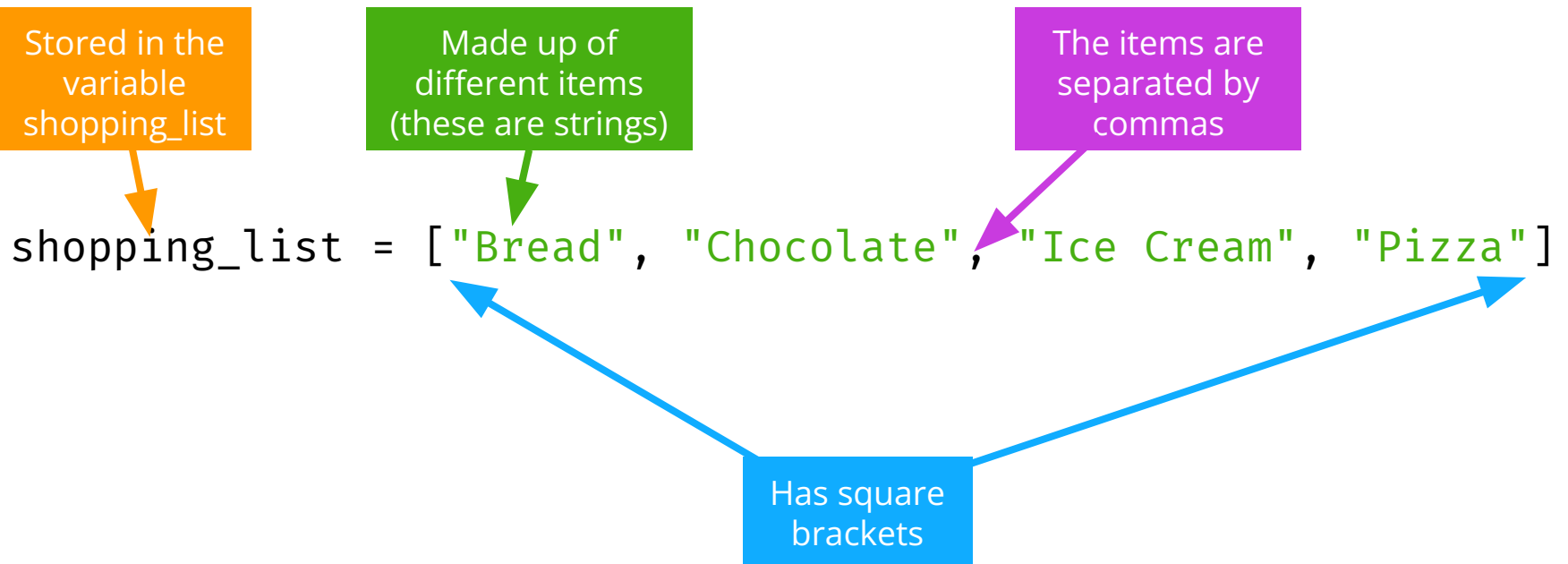
```
>>> primes = [1, 2, 3, 5, 11]
```

- You can have a **list** of **strings**

```
>>> mixture = ["one", "two", "three"]
```

- Every element of a list should be the same (eg integer, string). You should be able to treat every element of the **list** the same way.

List anatomy



Accessing Lists!

Make a list of your favourite things

```
faves = ['books', 'butterfly', 'chocolate', 'skateboard']
```

The favourites **list** holds four strings in order.

We can count out the items using index numbers!

0



1



2



3



Remember: Indices start from zero!

Accessing Lists

We access the items in a **list** with an index such as [0]:

```
>>> faves[0]  
'books'
```

What code do you need to access the second item in the list?



Going Negative

Negative indices count backwards from the end of the **list**

```
>>> faves = ['books', 'butterfly', 'chocolate',  
             'skateboard']  
>>> faves[-1]  
'skateboard'
```

What would `faves[-3]` return?

Falling off the edge

Python complains if you try to go past the end of a **list**

```
>>> faves = ['books', 'butterfly', 'chocolate',  
             'skateboard']  
>>> faves[4]
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):  
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>  
IndexError: list index out of range
```


Updating items!

We can also update things in a list:

```
>>> faves = ['books', 'butterfly',  
'chocolate', 'skateboard']  
>>> faves[1]  
'butterfly'  
>>> faves[1] = 'kittens'  
>>> faves[1]  
'kittens'
```

Updating items

What if we decided that we didn't like chocolate anymore, but loved lollipops?



What does this list look like now?



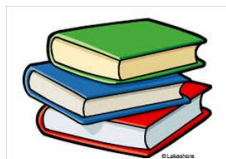
Removing items!

We can remove items from the list if they're no longer needed!

What if we decided that we didn't like butterflies anymore?

```
>>> faves.remove('butterfly')
```

What does this list look like now?



Adding items!

We can also add new items to the list!

What if we decided that we also liked programming?

```
>>> faves.append('programming')
```

What does this list look like now?



What can you do with a list?

- Define an empty list to add to in your code

```
>>> songs = []
```

- Loop through a list

```
>>> odd_numbers = [1, 3, 5, 7]
```

```
>>> for i in odd_numbers:  
    print(i)
```

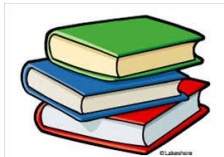
Looping through a list

We can use a for statement to loop through a list

What if we wanted to print out all our favourites?

```
>>> for object in faves:  
    print('I like ' + object)
```

```
'books'  
'lollipops'  
'skateboard'  
'programming'
```



List of lists!

You really can put anything in a list, even more lists!

We could use a list of lists to store different sports teams!

```
tennis_pairs = [  
    ["Alex", "Emily"], ["Kass", "Annie"], ["Amara", "Viv"]  
]
```

Get the first pair in the list

```
>>> first_pair = tennis_pairs[0]  
>>> first_pair  
["Alex", "Emily"]
```

Now we have the first pair handy, we can get the first the first player of the first pair

```
>>> first_player = first_pair[0]  
>>> first_player  
"Alex"
```

Project time!

You now know all about lists!

**Let's put what we learnt into our project.
Try to do Part 2 of the second workbook!**

The tutors will be around to help!

Functions!

Simpler, less repetition, easier to read code!

How functions fit together!

Functions are like factories!

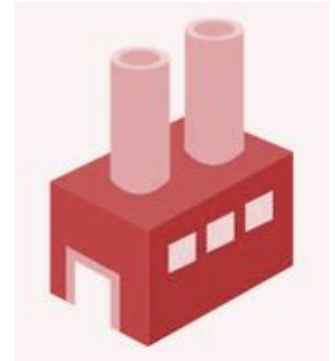
Timber Mill



Your main factory!



Metal Worker



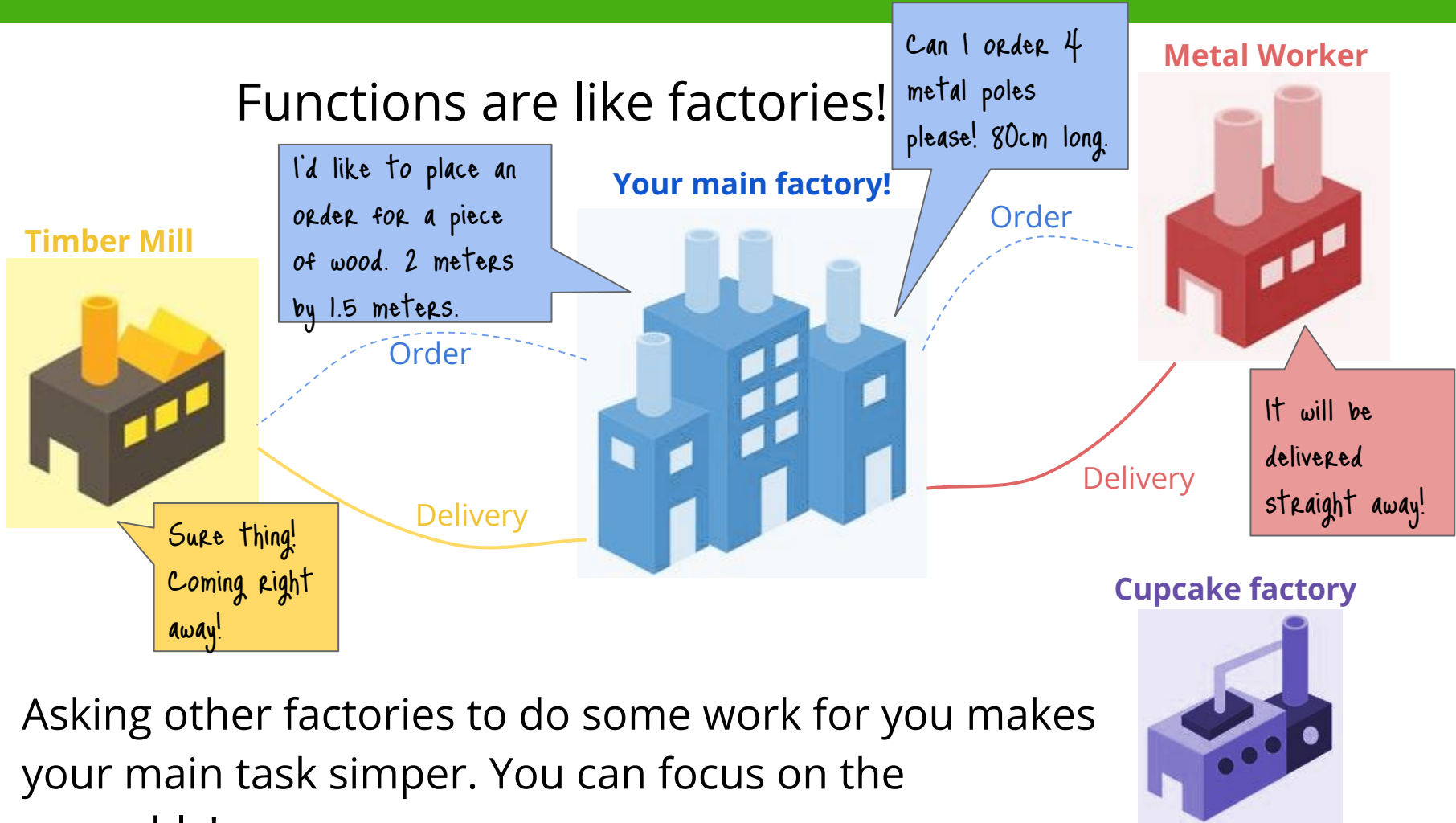
Running a factory doesn't mean doing all the work yourself, you can get other factories to help you out!

Cupcake factory



How functions fit together!

Functions are like factories!



Asking other factories to do some work for you makes your main task simpler. You can focus on the assembly!

How functions fit together!

Functions are like factories!

Timber Mill

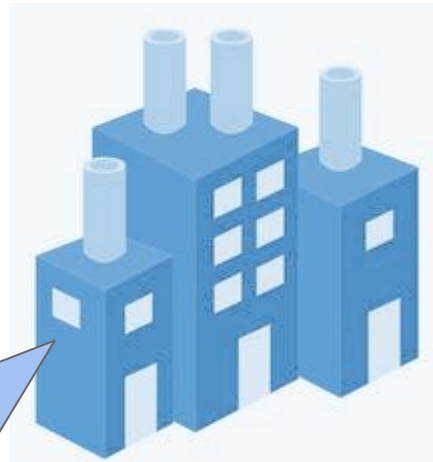


Look at this beautiful table
I made!

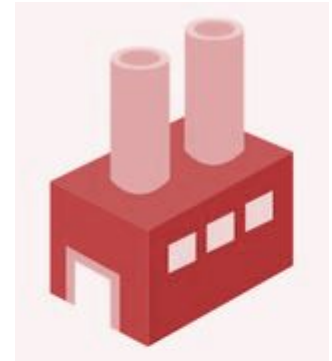


Outsourcing made it simple!

Your main factory!



Metal Worker



Cupcake factory



How functions fit together!

Your main code!



You can write a bunch of helpful functions to **simplify** your **main goal**!

You can **write** these **once** and then **use** them **lots** of times!
They can be **anything** you like!

Helps with printing nicely



Uses stats to make decisions



Does calculations



Don't reinvent the wheel

We're already familiar with some python in built functions like print and input!

There's lots of functions python gives us to save us reinventing the wheel!

For instance we can use len to get the length of a string, rather than having to write code to count every letter!

```
>>> len("Hello world")  
11
```

Try these:

```
>>> name = "Renee"  
>>> len(name)  
5  
  
>>> int("6")  
6  
  
>>> str(6)  
"6"
```

Defining your own functions

Built in functions are great! But sometimes we want custom functions!

Defining our own functions means:

- We cut down on repeated code
- Nice function names makes our code clear and easy to read
- We can move bulky code out of the way

Defining your own functions

Then you can use your function by calling it!

```
def cat_print():  
    print("""  
                #  
                #  
                #  
    ^..^ #####  
    =TT=      ;  
    #####  
    # #      # #  
    M M      M M """)
```

```
cat_print()  
cat_print()
```

Which will do this!

```
                #  
                #  
                #  
    ^..^ #####  
    =TT=      ;  
    #####  
    # #      # #  
    M M      M M  
                #  
                #  
    ^..^ #####  
    =TT=      ;  
    #####  
    # #      # #  
    M M      M M
```


Defining your own functions

Then you can use your function by calling it!

```
def cat_print():  
    print("""
```

```
                #  
                #  
                #  
    ^..^ #####  
    =TT=      ;  
    #####  
    # #      # #  
    M M      M M  
                #  
                #  
    ^..^ #####  
    =TT=      ;  
    #####  
    # #      # #  
    M M      M M  
    """)
```

```
cat_print()  
cat_print()
```

When using a function in a **script** make sure you define the function first.

It doesn't matter if you call it from inside another function though!

Which will do this!

```
                #  
                #  
                #  
    ^..^ #####  
    =TT=      ;  
    #####  
    # #      # #  
    M M      M M  
                #  
                #  
    ^..^ #####  
    =TT=      ;  
    #####  
    # #      # #  
    M M      M M
```

Pretty Word Printer

Create a new file and make a pretty word printer! It can print any word you like.

1. Define a function called `pretty_word_print`
2. Set a variable called `word`
3. Have the function print out some decorative marks as long as the word above and below the word like these examples:

~~~	*****
GPN	Hello World
~~~	*****

4. Call your function in your file as many times as you like!

Functions often need extra information

Functions are more useful if we can change what they do

We can do this by giving them arguments (aka parameters)

```
>>> def hello(person):  
    print('Hello, ' + person + ', how are you?')  
>>> hello('Alex')  
Hello, Alex, how are you?
```

Here, we give the hello() function a name

Any string will work

```
>>> hello('abcd')  
Hello, abcd, how are you?
```

Functions can take multiple arguments

Often we want to work with multiple pieces of information.

You can actually have as many parameters as you like!

This function takes two numbers, adds them together and prints the result.

```
>>> def add(x, y):  
        print(x + y)  
>>> add(3, 4)  
7
```

Arguments stay inside the function

The arguments are not able to be accessed outside of the function declaration.

```
>>> def hello(person):  
        print('Hello, ' + person + '!')  
>>> print(person)  
Traceback (most recent call last):  
File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>  
NameError: name 'person' is not defined
```

Variables stay inside the function

Neither are variables declared inside the function. They are **local variables**.

```
>>> def add(x, y):  
    z = x + y  
    print(z)  
>>> add(3, 4)  
7  
>>> z  
Traceback (most recent call last):  
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>  
NameError: name 'z' is not defined
```

Global variables are not affected

Changing a variable in a function **only changes it *inside* the function.**

```
>>> z = 1
>>> def add(x, y):
        z = x + y
        print(z)
>>> add(3, 4)
7
```

Global variables are not affected

Changing a variable in a function **only changes it *inside* the function.**

```
>>> z = 1
>>> def add(x, y):
        z = x + y
        print(z)
>>> add(3, 4)
7
```

What's the value of z now?

```
>>> print(z)
```


Global variables are not affected

Changing a variable in a function **only changes it *inside* the function.**

```
>>> z = 1
>>> def add(x, y):
        z = x + y
        print(z)
>>> add(3, 4)
7
```

What's the value of z now?

```
>>> print(z)
1
```

Recap: A function signature

definition

the **def** keyword function **name** function **arguments**

```
def add(x, y):
```

callsite

function **name** function **arguments**

```
>>> add(2, 3)
```

Pretty Word Printer

At the moment our pretty word printer always prints the same word. Let's fix that!

Edit your pretty word printer function:

1. Change your function so it takes in an argument called word
2. Remove the line where you set word as a variable, now we are passing in word
3. Change the places where you called your pretty word printer, so now you pass in a word as an argument (make sure you pass in a string).
4. Try calling your function multiple times, but with different words

Calling your function with these arguments might look like this:

```
pretty_word_print("Hi everyone")
pretty_word_print("Coding is cool")
```

```
*****
Hi everyone
*****
*****
Coding is cool
*****
```

Giving something back

At the moment our function just does a thing, but it's not able to give anything back to the main program.

Currently, we can't use the result of `add()`

```
>>> def add(x, y):  
        print(x + y)  
>>> sum = add(1, 3)  
4  
>>> sum
```

sum has no value!

Giving something back

Using `return` in a function immediately returns a result.

```
>>> def add(x, y):  
...     z = x + y  
...     return z  
  
>>> sum = add(1, 3)  
>>> sum  
4
```

Giving something back

When a function returns something, the *control* is passed back to the main program, so no code after the `return` statement is run.

```
>>> def add(x, y):  
    print('before the return')  
    z = x + y  
    return z  
    print('after the return')  
>>> sum = add(1, 3)  
before the return  
>>> sum  
4
```

Here, the `print` statement after the `return` never gets run.

Project time!

Now you know how to build function!

**Now try to do Part 3 - Part 6 of
the second workbook!**

The tutors will be around to help!

Sets & Files

Sets

Sets are like **lists** without an order and without repetition. They're good when you only want to store one of each thing but don't care where they are.



Let's say you want to store your card hand in poker. The order of cards is not important; you only care if a card is in your hand or not! A **set** lets you look this up quickly.

Sets

1. Create a set

```
>>> hand = set()
```

2. Add to the set

```
>>> hand.add('A hearts')
```

```
>>> hand.update(['7 diamonds', 'K clubs'])
```

```
>>> hand
```

```
{'K clubs', '7 diamonds', 'A hearts'}
```

Sets

3. Check in set

```
>>> if '7 diamonds' in hand:  
    print('Play card')  
Play card
```

4. Remove from set

```
>>> hand.remove('A hearts')  
>>> hand  
{'K clubs', '7 diamonds'}
```

Sets cannot contain things twice

5. Adding the same element again does not change the set

```
>>> hand
{'K clubs', '7 diamonds'}
>>> hand.add('K clubs')
```

```
>>> hand
{'K clubs', '7 diamonds'}
```

We cannot have two of the same card in our hand.

Filing it away!

What happens if we want to use different data in our program? What if that data is too big to write in with the keyboard?

We'd have to change our code!!

It would be better if we could keep all our data in a file and just be able to pick and choose what file we wanted to play today!

people.txt

```
Aleisha,brown,black,hat  
Brittany,blue,red,glasses  
Charlie,green,brown,glasses  
Dave,blue,red,glasses  
Eve,green,brown,glasses  
Frankie,hazel,black,hat  
George,brown,black,glasses  
Hannah,brown,black,glasses  
Isla,brown,brown,none  
Jackie,hazel,blonde,hat  
Kevin,brown,black,hat  
Luka,blue,brown,none
```

Opening files!

To get access to the stuff inside a file in python we need to **open** it!
That doesn't mean clicking on the little icon!

```
my_file = open("test.txt")
```

You'll now be able to read the things in `my_file`

If your file is in the same location as your code you can just use the name!

A missing file causes an error

Here we try to open a file that doesn't exist:

```
f = open('missing.txt')
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
```

```
File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
```

```
IOError: [Errno 2] No such file or  
directory: 'missing.txt'
```

You can read a whole file into a string

```
>>> my_file = open('haiku.txt')
>>> my_string = f.read()
>>> my_string
'Wanna go outside.\nOh NO!
Help! I got outside!\nLet me
back inside!
```

```
>>> print(my_string)
Wanna go outside.
Oh NO! Help! I got outside!
Let me back inside!
```

haiku.txt

Wanna go outside.
Oh NO! Help! I got outside!
Let me back inside!

You can also read in one line at a time

You can use a for loop to only get 1 line at a time!

```
my_file = open('haiku.txt')  
for line in my_file:  
    print(line)
```

Wanna go outside.

Oh NO! Help! I got outside!

Let me back inside!

Why is there an extra blank line each time?

Chomping off the newline

The newline character is represented by '\n':

```
print('Hello\nWorld')  
Hello  
World
```

We can remove it from the lines we read with .strip()

```
x = 'abc\n'  
x.strip()  
'abc'
```

x.strip() is safe as lines without newlines will be unaffected

Reading and stripping!

```
for line in open('haiku.txt'):
    line = line.strip()
    print(line)
```

```
Wanna go outside.
Oh NO! Help! I got outside!
Let me back inside!
```

No extra lines!

Using **with**!

This is a special trick for opening files!

```
with open("words.txt") as f:  
    for line in f:  
        print(line.strip())
```

It automatically closes your file for you!

It's good when you are writing files in python!

Project time!

Now you know how to use files and sets!

Go file your knowledge into the third workbook!

The tutors will be around to help!