

# Guess Who!

## Welcome to the Labs



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Guess Who!

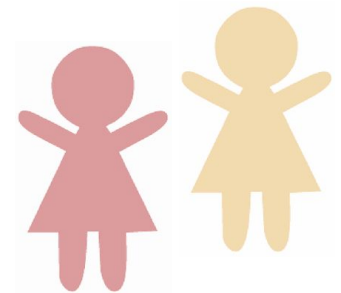
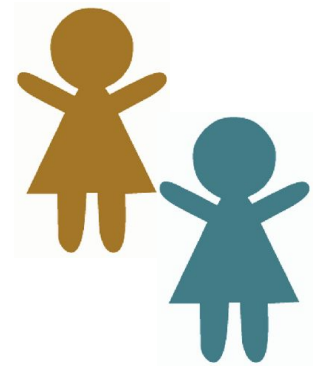
# Who are the tutors?

Who are you?



# Introduce your partner

1. Find a partner (someone you've never met before)
2. Find out:
  - a. Their name
  - b. What (school) year they are in
  - c. A fun fact about them!
3. Introduce them to the rest of the group!



# Log on

## Jump on the GPN website

[girlsprogramming.network/workshop](https://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!

Guess Who?



# 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

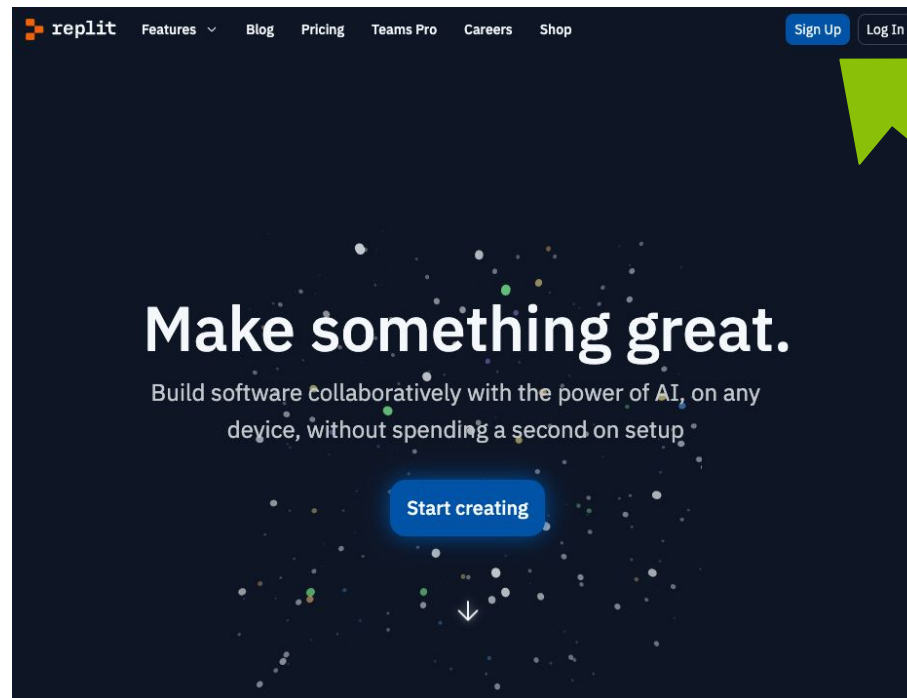


## ★ BONUS 4.3: Do some extra!

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

# Where do we program?

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



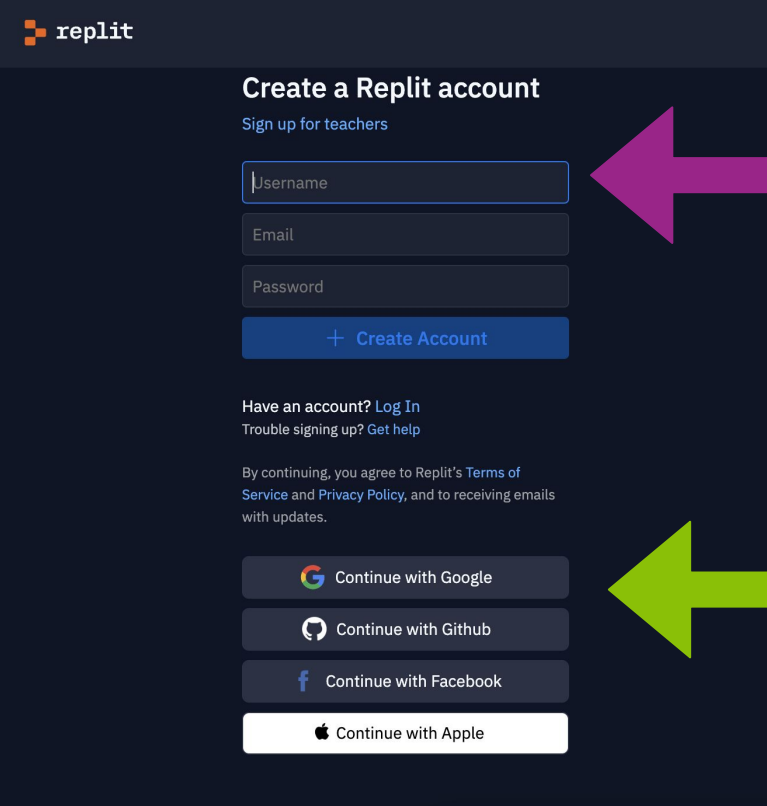
**Go to replit.com in Google Chrome**

# 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.

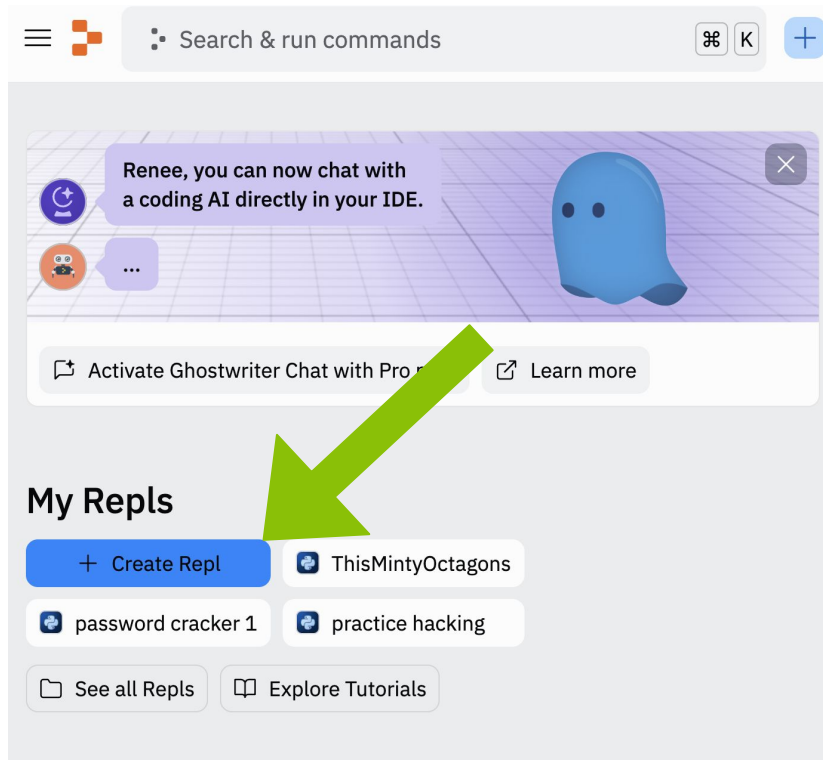


The screenshot shows the Replit website's account creation interface. At the top left is the 'replit' logo. The main heading is 'Create a Replit account', followed by a link 'Sign up for teachers'. Below these are three input fields: 'Username', 'Email', and 'Password'. A blue button with a plus icon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

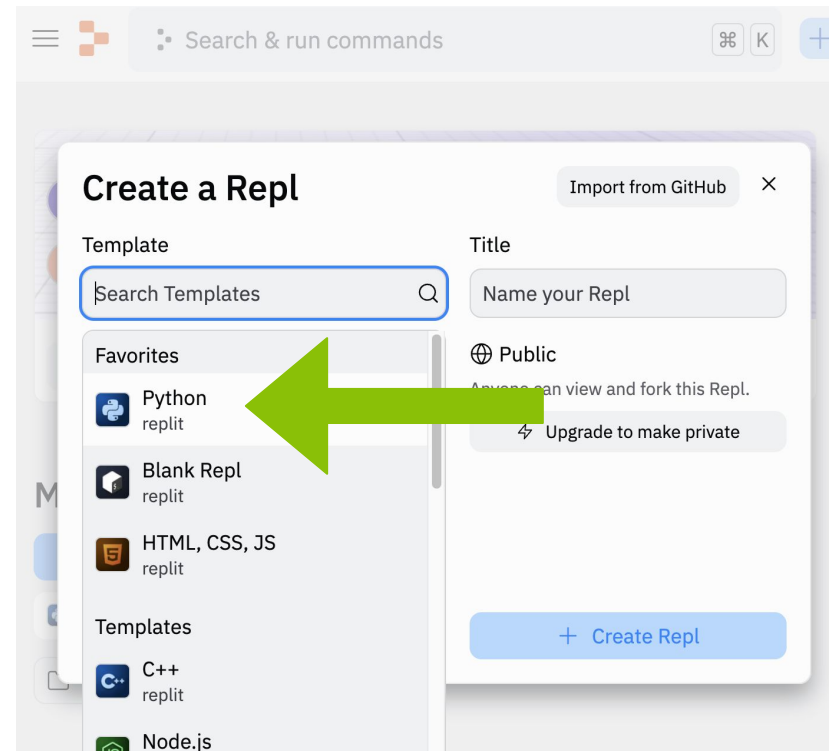


# Creating our Repl It Project

## Let's create a new project



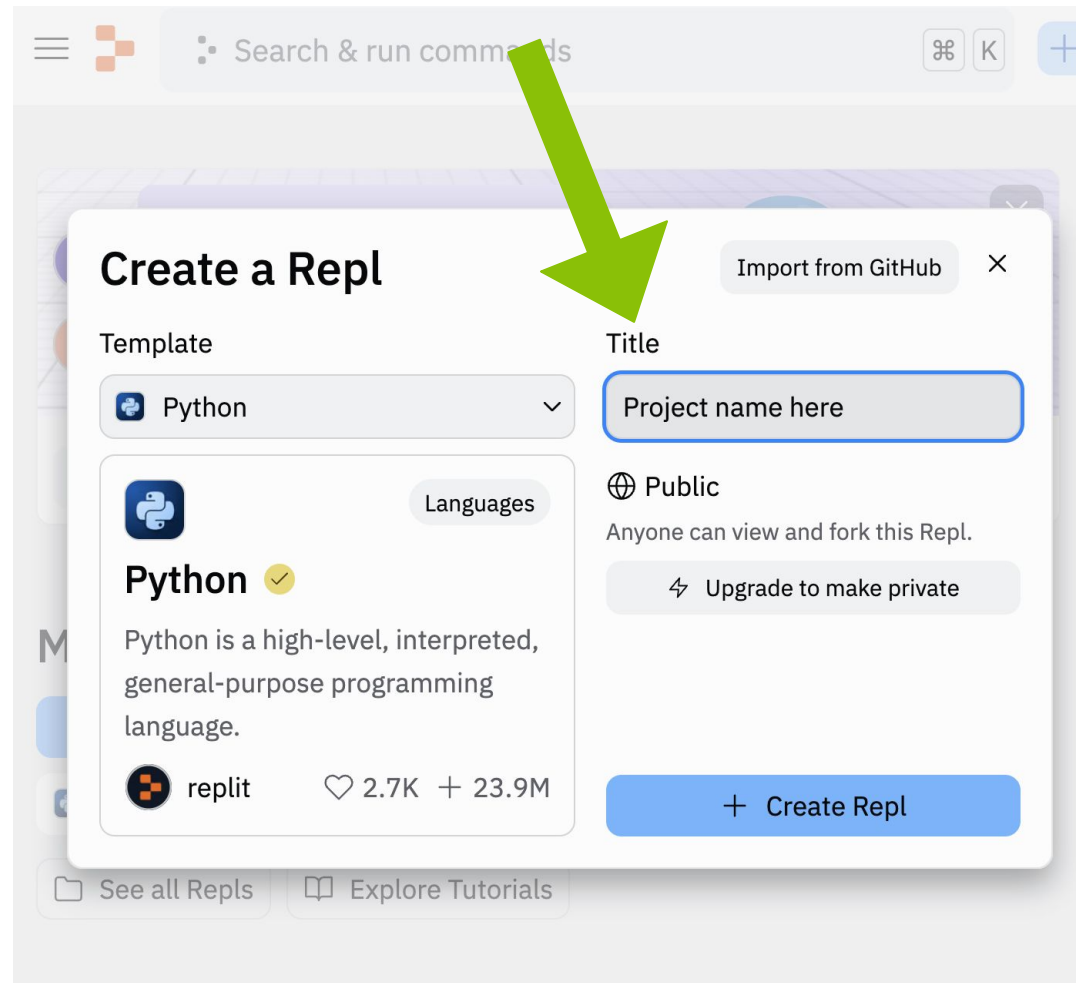
## Select Python for the project template



# 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 description of Python, and a 'Public' visibility setting. A blue '+ Create Repl' button is at the bottom right.

Search & run commands

⌘ K

Import from GitHub

Create a Repl

Template

Python

Python

Python is a high-level, interpreted, general-purpose programming language.

replit 2.7K + 23.9M

Title

Project name here

Public

Anyone can view and fork this Repl.

Upgrade to make private

+ Create Repl

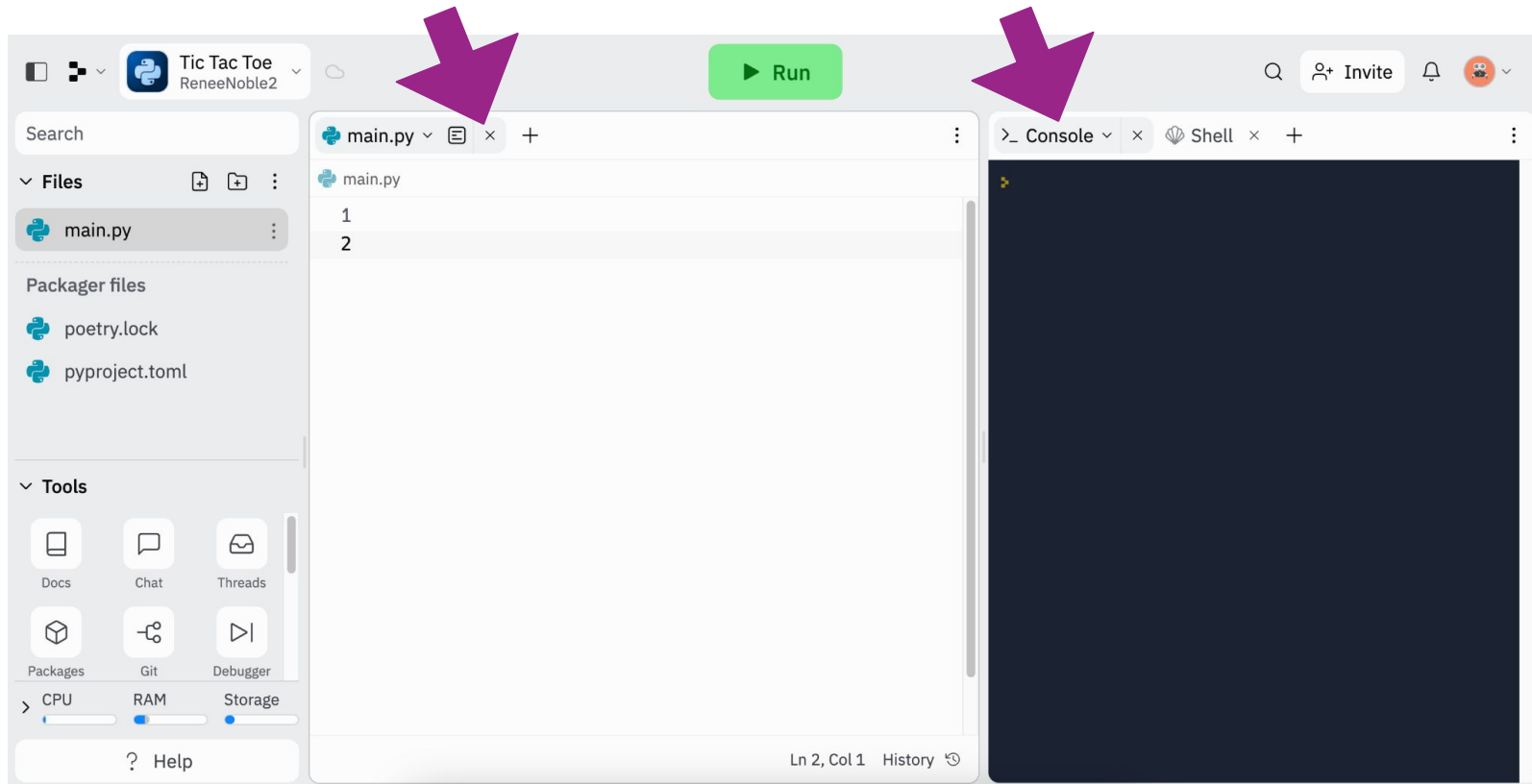
See all Repls

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**



# Classes



# What is an object?

## What do you think an object is?

# What is an object?

## What do you think an object is?



# What is an object?

What do you think an object is?



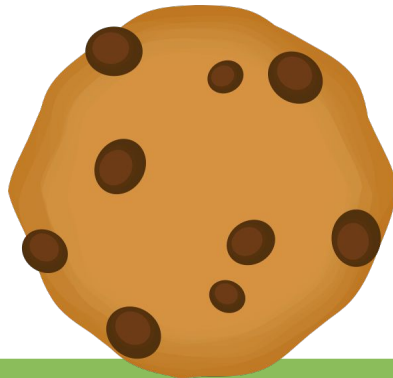
# What is an object?

What do you think an object is?



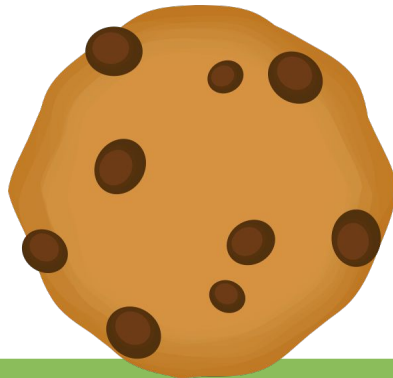
# What is an object?

What do you think an object is?



# What is an object?

What do you think an object is?



# What is an object in code?

An object is something that we know information about and that can sometimes do things

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Like a cat!





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What information might we know about a cat?

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Like a cat!



What information might we know about a cat?

**Name**

# What is an object in code?

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Like a cat!



What information might we know about a cat?

**Name**

**Age**

# What is an object in code?

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Like a cat!



What information might we know about a cat?

**Name**

**Age**

**Colour**

# What is an object in code?

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Like a cat!



What information might we know about a cat?

**Name**

**Owner**

**Age**

**Colour**

# What is an object in code?

An object is something that we know information about and that can sometimes do things

Like a cat!



What information might we know about a cat?

**Name**

**Owner**

**Age**

**Weight**

**Colour**



# What is an object in code?

An object is something that we know information about and that can sometimes do things

Like a cat!



What information might we know about a cat?

**Name**

**Owner**

**Age**

**Weight**

**Colour**

**Microchip #**



# What is an object in code?

An object is something that we know information about and that can sometimes do things

Like a cat!

What things might a cat do?





# What is an object in code?

An object is something that we know information about and that can sometimes do things

Like a cat!



What things might a cat do?

**Meow**

# What is an object in code?

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Like a cat!



What things might a cat do?

**Meow**

**Eat**

# What is an object in code?

An object is something that we know information about and that can sometimes do things

Like a cat!



What things might a cat do?

**Meow**

**Eat**

**Scratch**

# What is an object in code?

An object is something that we know information about and that can sometimes do things

Like a cat!



What things might a cat do?

**Meow**

**Sleep**

**Eat**

**Scratch**



# What is an object in code?

An object is something that we know information about and that can sometimes do things

Like a cat!



What things might a cat do?

**Meow**

**Sleep**

**Eat**

**Purr**

**Scratch**



# What is an object in code?

An object is something that we know information about and that can sometimes do things

Like a cat!



What things might a cat do?

**Meow**

**Sleep**

**Eat**

**Purr**

**Scratch**

**Jump**

# What does that look like in Python?

Let's have a look at how we might make a Cat object in Python code!

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Let's have a look at how we might make a Cat object in Python code!

```
class Cat():  
    def __init__(self, name, age, colour):  
        self.name = name  
        self.age = age  
        self.colour = colour
```

Here we tell python that we are making a new type (or class) of object called Cat



# What does that look like in Python?

Let's have a look at how we might make a Cat object in Python code!

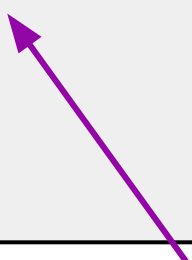
`__init__` is how we tell Python how to make a new Cat

```
class Cat():  
    def __init__(self, name, age, colour):  
        self.name = name  
        self.age = age  
        self.colour = colour
```

# What does that look like in Python?

Let's have a look at how we might make a Cat object in Python code!

```
class Cat():  
    def __init__(self, name, age, colour):  
        self.name = name  
        self.age = age  
        self.colour = colour
```




Here we tell Python what information we need to know about the Cat

Note: self is special and we always need it

# What does that look like in Python?

Let's have a look at how we might make a Cat object in Python code!

```
class Cat():  
    def __init__(self, name, age, colour):  
        self.name = name  
        self.age = age  
        self.colour = colour
```



Here we save the  
information we got so  
we can use it again

# What does that look like in Python?

## How do we make a new Cat?

```
class Cat():  
    def __init__(self, name, age, colour):  
        self.name = name  
        self.age = age  
        self.colour = colour  
  
emmy = Cat("Emmy", 3, "Dark brown")
```

# What does that look like in Python?

What does this print out?

```
class Cat():  
    def __init__(self, name, age, colour):  
        self.name = name  
        self.age = age  
        self.colour = colour  
  
emmy = Cat("Emmy", 3, "Dark brown")  
print(emmy.name)  
print(emmy.age)  
print(emmy.colour)
```

# What does that look like in Python?

What does this print out?

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class Cat():  
    def __init__(self, name, age, colour):  
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emmy = Cat("Emmy", 3, "Dark brown")  
print(emmy.name)  
print(emmy.age)  
print(emmy.colour)
```

Emmy  
3  
Dark Brown

# I have more than 1 cat!

Emmy has a little sister, Saphira! Let's add her to our code too!

```
cat1 = Cat("Emmy", 3, "Dark brown")  
cat2 = Cat("Saphira", 1, "Grey")
```

# Cat Crime!

There has been a cat crime!

One of the cats has gotten on the kitchen counter and eaten some of my lunch!

They both look innocent but they left a hair behind at the scene of the crime! Let's write some code to work out who did it





# Cat Crime

Who did it??

```
cat1 = Cat("Emmy", 3, "Dark brown")
cat2 = Cat("Saphira", 1, "Grey")

hair_colour = "Grey"

if hair_colour == cat1.colour:
    print("That hair belongs to", cat1.name)
elif hair_colour == cat2.colour:
    print("That hair belongs to", cat2.name)
```

# Cat Crime

Who did it??

```
cat1 = Cat("Emmy", 3, "Dark brown")
cat2 = Cat("Saphira", 1, "Grey")

hair_colour = "Grey"

if hair_colour == cat1.colour:
    print("That hair belongs to", cat1.name)
elif hair_colour == cat2.colour:
    print("That hair belongs to", cat2.name)
```

That hair belongs to Saphira

# Files

# 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!

```
with open("test.txt", "r") as f:
```

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

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:

```
with open("missing.txt", "r") as f:
```

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

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

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

# You can read in one line at a time

**You can use a for loop to read 1 line at a time!**

```
with open("haiku.txt", "r") as f:  
    for line in f:  
        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!

```
with open("haiku.txt", "r") as f:  
    for line in f:  
        line = line.strip()  
        print(line)
```

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

**No extra lines!**

# Project time!

I hope you **filed** that knowledge away

**Use it in the next section of the project!**

**Try to do the next Part**

The tutors will be around to help!

# Methods

This is how we make our classes DO things

# What about doing things?

We said an object was something with information that could sometimes do things. Our Cat object doesn't do anything right now - let's add a way for it to meow!

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```
class Cat():  
    def __init__(self, name, age, colour):  
        self.name = name  
        self.age = age  
        self.colour = colour  
  
    def meow(self):  
        print("Meow")
```

# What about doing things?

What does this code do?

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class Cat():  
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emmy.meow()
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```

Meow

# What else can it do?

Let's have our cat have a Birthday that makes it get older by 1 year!



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Let's have our cat have a Birthday that makes it get older by 1 year!

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class Cat():  
    def __init__(self, name, age, colour):  
        self.name = name  
        self.age = age  
        self.colour = colour  
  
    def meow(self):  
        print("Meow")  
  
    def birthday(self):  
        self.age = self.age + 1
```

# What else can it do?

What does this code do?

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class Cat():
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        self.colour = colour

    def meow(self):
        print("Meow")

    def birthday(self):
        self.age = self.age + 1

emmy = Cat("Emmy", 3, "Dark brown")
emmy.birthday()
print(emmy.age)
```

# What else can it do?

What does this code do?

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class Cat():
    def __init__(self, name, age, colour):
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        self.age = age
        self.colour = colour

    def meow(self):
        print("Meow")

    def birthday(self):
        self.age = self.age + 1

emmy = Cat("Emmy", 3, "Dark brown")
emmy.birthday()
print(emmy.age)
```

# Syntax cheatsheet

```
class MyClassName:
    staticVariable = someValueForEveryInstance
    def __init__(self, param1, param2...):
        # Set the instance variables
        self.myParam1 = param1
        self.someOtherValue = param2
    def someFunc(self, otherParam1, otherParam2...):
        # Do stuff here
        # You can even return values if you like!
```

# Syntax cheatsheet

# Access static variables

```
MyClassName.staticVariable
```

# Create new instance of a class

```
mine = MyClassName(param1, param2...)
```

# Access an instance variable or function

```
mine.myParam1
```

```
mine.someFunc(otherParam1, otherParam2...)
```

# Store values from functions that return something

```
someValue = mine.someFunc(otherParam1, otherParam2...)
```