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# Lecture 10 (Week 11): Subject Review and Exam Prep

Dr Simon D'Alfonso

School of Computing and Information Systems  
Melbourne School of Engineering

# Lecture 9 Challenges

- Write a function `file_compare(file1, file2)`, which receives the path names of two files and checks whether they have identical content. If they do not have identical content, then append the content of `file2` to `file1`.
- Write a *recursive* function `sum_nums(n)` that accepts an integer  $n$  and returns the sum of integers from 1 to  $n$ .
- Write a *recursive* function `reverse(string)`, that accepts a string input and returns that string in reverse order.

# Final 2 Weeks

1. A2 now released
2. Final 2 weeks are revision and exam prep
3. Final tutorial next week will be revision too.  
Bring any questions or discussion points  
you might have for tutors

# Today

1. Review questions covering topics from earlier weeks:
  1. Variables and expressions
  2. Conditionals
  3. Sequences
  4. Functions
2. Go over some student question requests

# Concepts

- Python is:
  - a **high-level** programming language (closer to natural language than machine code)
  - an **interpreted language** as implementations execute instructions without previously **compiling** a program into machine-**language** instructions

# Concepts

- Python programs perform calculations using expressions
- Functions are mini-programs, and Python programs are built from many functions
- Errors occur when a Python program isn't written correctly (**syntax errors**), or when it is written correctly but the instructions can't be completed (**runtime errors**)
- Even when syntax/runtime error-free, Python programs may not produce the correct output (**logic errors**); in either case, we can use systematic strategies for finding and removing bugs from our Python programs

# Concepts

## **Variables and data types**

int, float, bool, string, list, tuple, set, dictionary

Common issues: mutability, methods and functions, when and how to use

## **Numerical expressions**

Order of operation, math library

# Concepts

## **Conditionals**

Common errors: Precedence and program flow

## **Sequences**

Common errors: complex indexing and understanding of methods

## **Functions**

Common errors: arguments, calling, namespace and returning

## **Iteration**

Common errors: nesting and incrementing



# Revision Questions 1

Declare and assign the following to a variable named `my_var`:

1. List of fruits: apple, pear, orange, lemon
2. String to store 54
3. List of tuples: apple, \$4.40; pear, \$4.20; orange, \$3.95; lemon, \$3.80
4. When calculating this expression explain the precedence order by evaluating in order each operator one at a time:  $6 + 8 * 2 ** 3$
5. An expression that returns the string 'spree' using only the string `s = 'spam and green eggs'`

# Revision Questions 1 - Solutions

1. `my_var = ['apple', 'pear', 'orange', 'lemon']`
2. `my_var = '54'`
3. `my_var = [('apple', 4.40), ('pear', 4.20), ('orange', 3.95), ('lemon', 3.80)]`
4. `6 + 8 * 2 ** 3`
  1. `6 + 8 * 8`
  2. `6 + 64`
  3. `70`
5. `s[0:2] + s[-9:-6]`

# Revision Questions 2

Evaluate the following , where a = True and b = False

1. (a and b) or not a
2. ('pi' in 'sky') or ('3.14'.isdigit())
3. Write a function to decide if someone is accepted to a given course based on the following conditions:
  1. ATAR over 85; or
  2. ATAR over 75 plus 2 years or more work experience; or
  3. Over 25 years old and 5 years or more work experience.

# Revision Questions 2 - Solutions

1. `(a and b) or not a` - False

2. `('pi' in 'sky') or ('3.14'.isdigit())` - False

3.

```
def accepted(score, work, age):  
    if score > 85:  
        return True  
    elif score > 75 and work >= 2:  
        return True  
    elif age > 25 and work >= 5:  
        return True  
    else:  
        return False
```

# Revision Questions 3

```
#Find the errors in this program:
words = ['rabbit', 'orange', 'cat', 'mat', 'bookkeeper']
lst = []
count = 0
for word in len(words):
    for char in word:
        if char in 'aeiou':
            count += 1

    #if the word has more than 2 vowels, append
    if count > 2
        lst.append(word)

print(lst)
```

# Revision Questions 3 - Solutions

## Errors:

- **Syntax** – if count > 2:
- **Runtime** – for word in **words**:
  - **len(words)** is not an iterable.
- **Logic** – count is not assigned to zero inside the outer *for* loop, so it will be accumulating without being reset for each word.

# Revision Questions 4

Write a function that takes as input a list of integers and prints the next four even numbers for each item in the list.

# Revision Questions 4 - Solutions

```
def next_4_even(num_lst):  
  
    for num in num_lst:  
        print('The next 4 even numbers of ' +  
str(num) + ' are:')  
  
        if num % 2:  
            num += 1  
        else:  
            num += 2  
  
        for x in range(num, num+8, 2):  
            print(x)  
  
    print()
```



# Iterators

Definition: an **iterator** is an *object* that keeps track of the *traversal* of a *container*.

object: something you can manipulate

traverse: walk through/across

container: an object representing a collection of other objects (e.g., list, set, etc.)

An **iterable object** will return an iterator object when you pass it to the built-in Python function **iter()**

This happens automatically with *for* loops

# Iterator Objects

- Iterators have a **next()** method that will return the next thing in the iteration and update their state/memory of where they are up to.
- Iterators raise a **StopIteration** exception when the container is exhausted and **next()** is called again.
- `iterators.py`

# Iterators

<https://groklearning.com/learn/unimelb-comp90059-2022-s1/w12/0/>

<https://groklearning.com/learn/unimelb-comp90059-2022-s1/w15/18/>

# Lambda

```
my_tuples = [(6, 'a'), (3, 'b'), (1, 'z'), (5, 'k')]
```

```
#sorts by first element of tuples
```

```
print(sorted(my_tuples))
```

```
#how to sort by second element of tuples?
```

```
print(sorted(my_tuples, key = lambda x: x[1]))
```

# Lecture 7 (Week 8)

Copying lists (or other collections)

`copying_lists.py`

# Lecture 8 (Week 9)

- Nested Lists
- Tracking frequencies with using dictionaries

# Worksheet 18 – Single Recursive Call

<https://groklearning.com/learn/unimelb-comp90059-2022-s1/w18/11/solution/>

# Lecture Identification and Acknowledgement

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