

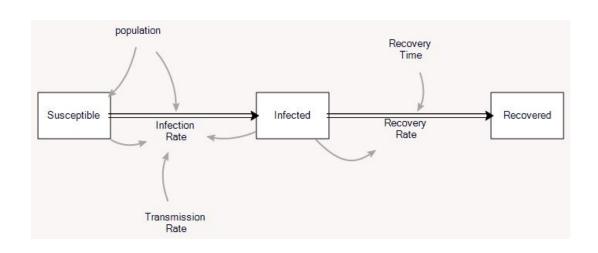


MS-CC Day 1

Let's do this!

PRESENTED BY:

The SIR Model





Task 1 - Code Joe

Variables to hold data

Mathematical Operations to do math :)

Conditionals to make decisions

Loops to repeat our process

Functions/Subroutines to reuse code

Objects or Classes to define our "things"

Let's meet Joe.

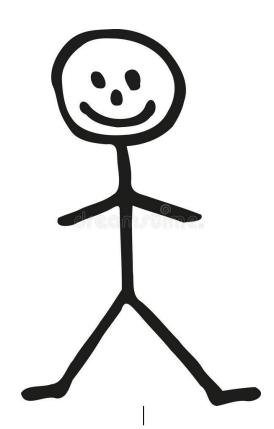
Joe might get sick.

Joe will be sick for 5 days.

After 5 days, Joe gets better.

Once Joe gets better, Joe can no longer get sick.

Let's "code" Joe.





Task 2 Code Joe and Jane

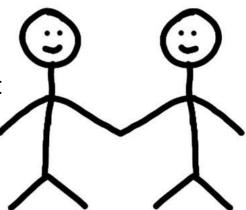
We met Joe.

Joe has a friend, Jane

If Joe gets sick, Jane might get sick.

Modify your code, so when Joe gets sick that triggers Jane to roll a random number to see if Jane gets sick.

Loop through your code until both Joe and Jane get sick and they each get better.





What's an Object?

Object-oriented programming is a programming paradigm that provides a means of structuring programs so that properties and behaviors are bundled into individual objects.

Hackathon Attendees and Je'amime (and me): "HUH?!"



What's an Object? - Let's try this again

Object-oriented programming allows you to code up "things" that have *properties/attributes* (variables) and *behaviors/methods* (functions)

These "things" allow us to create reusable code and allows us mimic real "things"

Hackathon Attendees and Je'amime (and me): "AHHH!"



How do we go about doing this?

Classes

A class is a blueprint for how something should be defined.



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A class is a blueprint for how something should be defined.

Let's design our *Person* Class



We need another concept.

the instance?

The class is the blueprint, an *instance* is an object that is built from a class and contains real data.

The **class** would be a form, the **instance** is the form filled out.



We need a couple bits of syntax.

the self

The **self** parameter is a reference to the current *instance* of the class, and is used to access variables that belongs to the class.



We need a couple bits of syntax.

the __init__

When you create a new object of a class, Python automatically calls the __init__() method to initialize the object's attributes.



the __init__() method has two underscores on each side. this indicates that Python will use the method internally.

Since Python will automatically call the ___init___() method immediately after creating a new object, you can use the ___init___() method to initialize the object's attributes.



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