GE01 Python, Pair Programming and Version Control

**Effort:** Collaborative Assignment [CS3300 Academic Integrity](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1cORsFi1YrqW5ChfJu0G67Fjm8HwEMse47DVqXfEn2n4/edit#heading=h.w1yj4lpdz8sh)  (Pairs)

**REQUIREMENT: At least 20 minutes of pair programming with someone else.**

**Points:** 40 (see rubric in canvas)

**Deliverables:** DO NOT UPLOAD A ZIP FILE and submit word or PDF files.

* **Upload this document with your answers**
* **A screencast video of your pair programming activity**
* **Resume and interview questions**

**Due Date:** See Canvas

**Goals:**

* Communicate effectively in a variety of professional contexts within a team, with customers, creating oral or written presentations, and technical documents.
* Devotion to lifelong learning: Prepare to learn on their own whatever is required to stay current in their chosen profession, for example, learning new programming languages, algorithms, developmental methodologies, etc.
* Utilize pair programming to begin learning python.

Names of the person you collaborated

| Cole Hajde |
| --- |

**Description:** Learning how to learn new technologies. This is not about getting everything working perfectly the first time but collaborating, communicating, finding resources and problem-solving with others. Most of all, do not panic if you run into issues. Note the issues and how you resolved them.

Think about what information is helpful to have for the next time you do this.

Find 4 or more resources that could be valuable for a new person getting started with python and version control.

| **Brief description** | **Resource** |
| --- | --- |
| Git’s own documentation | https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2 |
| Python documentation | https://docs.python.org/3/contents.html |
| GitHub documentation | https://docs.github.com/en |
| VS Code documentation | https://code.visualstudio.com/docs |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Start exploring git, GitHub, command line, and python in a virtual environment.

[1 Python and IDE](#_heading=h.7a4jn11vv6wq)

[Install Python](#_heading=h.79csvznoivco)

[Install VS Code IDE](#_heading=h.9gomil77gszl)

[2 Pair Programming Video](#_heading=h.rwvlj4hp6mc7)

[3 Version Control](#_heading=h.3fp0cqgnykx1)

[Set-up git and GitHub repository](#_heading=h.bptpc7j7mx76)

[Add, Commit, Push Practice](#_heading=h.27n2hu32nsae)

[Branching](#_heading=h.tyjcwt)

[Version Control Concepts](#_heading=h.go47xdl2sh5a)

[4 Resume and Interview Questions](#_heading=h.s0jda1wrx8t6)

# 1 Python and IDE

Set up your python and IDE for your python development.

## Install Python

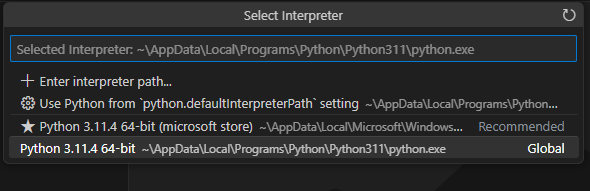
1. Open the command window and check your python version to see if you have it installed.
2. Install python version 3.11 [Download Python](https://www.python.org/downloads/). If on Windows and have older version of python, you should uninstall first : [How to Uninstall Python](https://www.pythoncentral.io/how-to-uninstall-python/)

## Install VS Code IDE

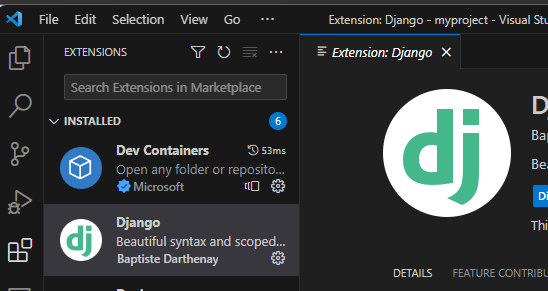
You can use a different IDE, but this is what I will be using in my lectures. This has nice tools to integrate with python, Django and databases.

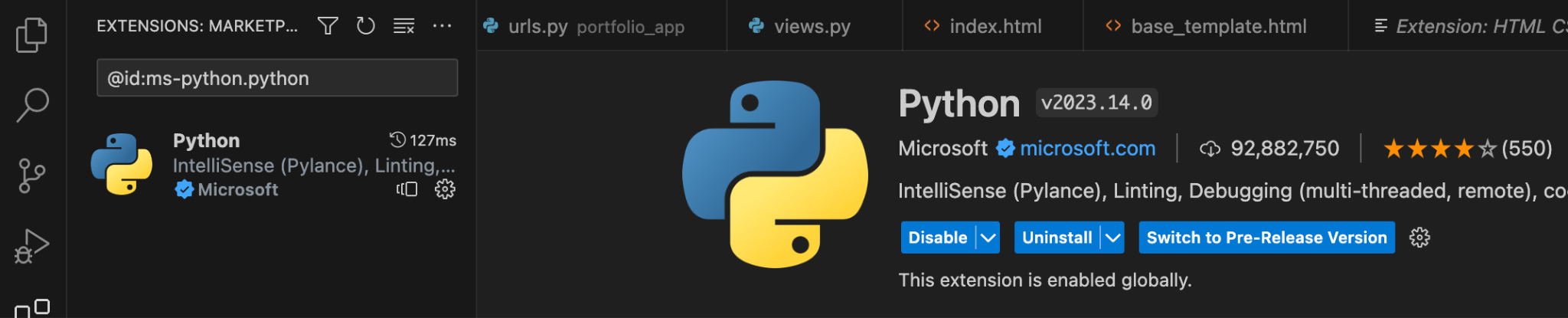
<https://code.visualstudio.com/download>

1. Configure the Python interpreter: In Visual Studio Code, open the Command Palette by pressing `Ctrl+Shift+P` (Windows/Linux) or `Cmd+Shift+P` (Mac). Search for "Python: Select Interpreter" and choose the Python interpreter associated with your virtual environment (e.g., `myenv`).



1. Install the Django extension developed by Baptiste Darthenay: In Visual Studio Code, go to the Extensions view and search for the "Django" extension. Install it to benefit from Django-specific features and enhancements for what we will be doing later.





1. You can use this to edit your python file for practice.
2. Take a screenshot of the IDE you have set up and the python file from the repository once you edit it below.

|  |
| --- |

# 2 Pair Programming

Goal: Improve software quality by having multiple people develop the same code.

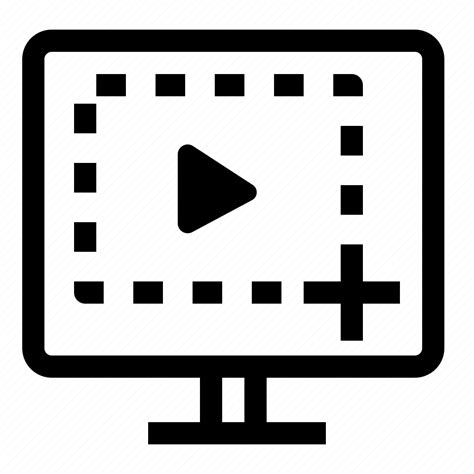
Setup:

* One shared computer, alternate roles
* Driver: Enters code while vocalizing work
* Observer: Reviews each line as it’s typed, acts as safety net + suggest next steps

Effects:

* Cooperative, a lot of talking! + Increases likelihood that task is completed correctly
* Also transfers knowledge between pairs

Start learning the basics by going through [Hello, World! - Free Interactive Python Tutorial](https://www.learnpython.org/en/Hello%2C_World%21) by following the instructions below.

* You should spend at least 20 minutes pair programming
* **** Choose video screen-recording software that you can use to capture your discussion and screen. (such as <https://obsproject.com/>)

Where it says exercise code: that means for the section you are doing the exercise at the end of the information.

* Do not copy the solution code. Instead, copy your code and paste below. Add any notes that would be helpful.
* Do not worry if you do not finish all the parts when pair programming, but you should start pair programming and videoing with lists.
* Complete on your own after the pair programming ends.

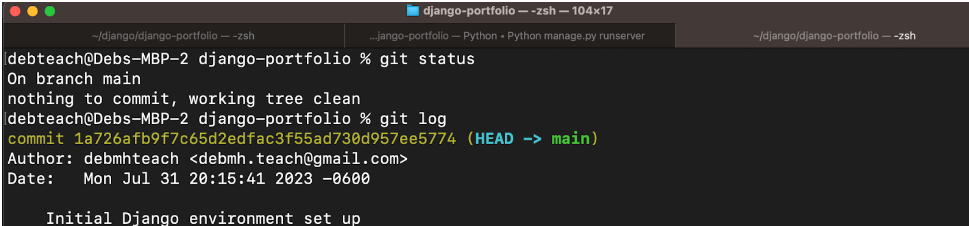
| Scan the following sections before pair programming. Take turns summarizing each section to the other. Add any brief notes or examples.  [Hello, World!](https://www.learnpython.org/en/Hello%2C_World%21)  [Variables and Types](https://www.learnpython.org/en/Variables_and_Types) |
| --- |
| [Lists](https://www.learnpython.org/en/Lists) Review and complete exercise code:  numbers = []  strings = []  names = ["John", "Eric", "Jessica"]  # write your code here  numbers.append(1)  numbers.append(2)  numbers.append(3)  strings.append("hello")  strings.append("world")  second\_name = names[1]  # this code should write out the filled arrays and the second name in the names list (Eric).  print(numbers)  print(strings)  print("The second name on the names list is %s" % second\_name) |
| [Basic Operators](https://www.learnpython.org/en/Basic_Operators) Review and complete exercise code:  x = object()  y = object()  # TODO: change this code  x\_list = [x] \* 10  y\_list = [y] \* 10  big\_list = x\_list + y\_list  print("x\_list contains %d objects" % len(x\_list))  print("y\_list contains %d objects" % len(y\_list))  print("big\_list contains %d objects" % len(big\_list))  # testing code  if x\_list.count(x) == 10 and y\_list.count(y) == 10:  print("Almost there...")  if big\_list.count(x) == 10 and big\_list.count(y) == 10:  print("Great!") |
| Scan the following sections. Take turns summarizing each section to the other. Add any brief notes or examples.  [Basic Operators](https://www.learnpython.org/en/Basic_Operators)  [String Formatting](https://www.learnpython.org/en/String_Formatting)  [Basic String Operations](https://www.learnpython.org/en/Basic_String_Operations)  [Conditions](https://www.learnpython.org/en/Conditions)  [Loops](https://www.learnpython.org/en/Loops) |
| [Functions](https://www.learnpython.org/en/Functions) Review and complete exercise code:  # Modify this function to return a list of strings as defined above  def list\_benefits():  return "More organized code", "More readable code", "Easier code reuse", "Allowing programmers to share and connect code together"  # Modify this function to concatenate to each benefit -" is a benefit of functions!"  def build\_sentence(benefit):  return "%s is a benefit of functions!" % benefit  def name\_the\_benefits\_of\_functions():  list\_of\_benefits = list\_benefits()  for benefit in list\_of\_benefits:  print(build\_sentence(benefit))  name\_the\_benefits\_of\_functions() |
| [Classes and Objects](https://www.learnpython.org/en/Classes_and_Objects) Review and complete exercise code:  # define the Vehicle class  class Vehicle:  name = ""  kind = "car"  color = ""  value = 100.00  def description(self):  desc\_str = "%s is a %s %s worth $%.2f." % (self.name, self.color, self.kind, self.value)  return desc\_str  # your code goes here  car1 = Vehicle()  car1.name = "Fer"  car1.kind = "convertible"  car1.color = "red"  car1.value = 60000  car2 = Vehicle()  car2.name = "Jump"  car2.kind = "van"  car2.color = "blue"  car2.value = 10000  # test code  print(car1.description())  print(car2.description()) |
| [Dictionaries](https://www.learnpython.org/en/Dictionaries) Review and complete exercise code:  phonebook = {  "John" : 938477566,  "Jack" : 938377264,  "Jill" : 947662781  }  # your code goes here  phonebook["Jake"] = 938273443  phonebook.pop("Jill")  # testing code  if "Jake" in phonebook:  print("Jake is listed in the phonebook.")    if "Jill" not in phonebook:  print("Jill is not listed in the phonebook.") |

# 3 Version Control

## Set-up git and GitHub repository

Use the command line tool of your preference in your environment. I ended up using command prompt on my windows but also have used Windows PowerShell. I use the generic command tool on my Mac.

Here is an example of using the default command prompt



Research

* What is git and GitHub? What does git provide? What does GitHub provide?
* How can you create a GitHub repository from a local folder?
* What documentation could be useful to help understand the commands?

Include resources in the table above.

1. Create a python file in a local folder cs3300-version-practice
2. Create a folder called documentation in cs3300-version-practice that contains this document.
3. Create a GitHub account if you do not have one.
4. Create a GitHub repository that is public from the local folder.

Explain what you did and the commands you used.

| git init -b main #Initializes a new branch named ‘main’  git remote add origin [git@github.com](mailto:git@github.com):Sloathking/cs3300-version-practice.git #Add remote  git commit -m “first commit” # Makes a commit on curr branch with msg “first commit”  git push origin main # Updates the main branch |
| --- |

Paste a screenshot of your local directory code

|  |
| --- |

Paste a screenshot of your GitHub repository code

|  |
| --- |

Paste the URL to your GitHub repository code

| https://github.com/Sloathking/cs3300-version-practice.git |
| --- |

1. You may need to generate an SSH Key pair to configure remote access to your repositories. GitHub’s instructions for this process can be found [here](https://docs.github.com/en/authentication/connecting-to-github-with-ssh/generating-a-new-ssh-key-and-adding-it-to-the-ssh-agent).
2. You may need to set

git config --global user.email "you@email" (email associated with repository)

git config --global user.name "Your Name

## Add, Commit, Push Practice

1. You can just work with updating a python file.
2. Check the git branch and status

git branch

git status

1. Update the file. Before you can commit the version, you must add the new file to the index (the staging area)

git add .

git status

1. Record changes to the local repository with a description, but first you might need to include the author identity. Then check the status

git commit -m ‘add description’

git status

1. You will add your code, commit and push. Then explore the repository on the remote server, github

git push

git status



## Branching

1. From the command line in your repository on your computer, check the log and what branch you are on.
2. Create a branch called sprint01 and check the log and branch

Copy and paste the commands you used

| git branch sprint01  git log --oneline |
| --- |

1. Switch to sprint01 branch to check out code:

git checkout 'sprint01'

git branch

git status

1. Modify python file and Add the file to the staging area and update the version in your local directory.

Copy and paste the command(s) you used

| git add .  git commit -m “sprint01 commit” |
| --- |

1. Share the changes with the remote repository on the new sprint01 branch. Go to your GitHub and you will see you now have two branches. Click to view the branches. Now, others working on the branch could pull your updates from the sprint01 branch.

git push --set-upstream origin sprint01

git status

git log



1. Switch to the main branch and update the remote main branch repository with the change from sprint01 branch. Then go to GitHub to see the versioning.

Copy and paste the commands you used

| git checkout main  git pull origin sprint01  git push |
| --- |

1. Tag the main branch ‘v1.0’ then view the tag and push to the remote repository. When you go to the remote repository, you should see the tag listed.

Copy and paste the commands you used

| git tag -a v1.0 -m “version 1.0”  git push origin v1.0 |
| --- |

For example



## Version Control Concepts

Individually, answer each question in your own words, **including any resources you used to help you above.** This will be helpful when you keep technical documentation with your team. **You can use AI to help you understand, but answer in your own words.**

3.1 Explain software version control. Address in your description branches, commits, merges, tags.

| Software version control is a framework for tracking and documenting changes made to software programs. It makes use of branches to minimize the impact of changes to more controlled environments, commits are snapshots of the code at a specific time, merges are used to ensure there are no conflicts when combining branches, and tags are labels used on specific commits that highlight the importance of that commit and are used as a quick reference to find them again. |
| --- |

3.2 Research what Git is and what its relationship is to software version control. Include how GitHub integrates with git.

| Git is a distributed version control system designed for use in software development, in which every directory is also a full repository with its own history, changes, and tracking. GitHub is a platform for creating, storing, managing, and sharing code, that uses Git as the version control software. |
| --- |

3.2 Explain the following commands and include examples: commit, pull, push, add, clone, status, log, checkout

| Commit - a commit is a snapshot of the current source code. git commit -m “message”  Pull - a pull is used to incorporate changes from a remote repository to a local branch. git pull  Push - a push is used to update a remote repository with changes made locally. git push origin main  Add - used to stage file changes for the next commit. git add .  Clone - used to copy an existing repository into a new directory. git clone \*URL\*  Status - shows what has been modified and whether the files are staged for a commit. git status  Log - Shows a list of commit history. git log  Checkout - used to change to a different branch or to create a new branch. git checkout branch |
| --- |

3.3 Explain the difference between a branch and a tag.

| A branch is an independent development line that can be reincorporated into the main development line after its purpose is complete.  A tag is used to denote a specific commit, that often contains big changes or new revisions of code or program. |
| --- |

3.4 Describe at least three benefits of a version control system and include an example for each that would be related to industry.

| Tracks all changes to a code base and enables rollback if something goes wrong.  Enables multiple people/groups to work on the same code without stepping on toes.  Each directory is a copy of the whole repository, which can enable recovery from catastrophic happenings. |
| --- |

# 4 Resume and Interview Questions

Create a document that contains the following parts

Part 1: Create a resume to use to interview to be a full stack developer intern that only includes these sections

1. Summary
2. Skills
3. Relevant Experience

Part 2: Interview questions you would ask to see if someone would be a good fit on your team. Include at least 4 questions.