

SWINBURNE UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING (2022 S1)

DOUBTFIRE SUBMISSION

Task 1.1P: Preparing for Object-Oriented Programming

Submitted By:

Vaissheenavi PRABAKARAN

103508183

2022/03/11 08:54

Tutor:

Jai CORNES

March 11, 2022



1.1P: Preparing for OOP – Answer Sheet

1. Explain the following terminal instructions:
 - a. `cd`: To change the directory path, we use `cd`
 - b. `ls`: `ls` is the list of content available in the directory
 - c. `pwd`: `pwd` is the current directory that the computer is in
2. Consider the following kinds of information, and suggest the most appropriate data type to store or represent each:

Information	Suggested Data Type
A person's name	String
A person's age in years	Integer
A phone number	Integer
A temperature in Celsius	Float
The average age of a group of people	Integer/Float
Whether a person has eaten lunch	Boolean

3. Aside from the examples already given, come up with an example of information that could be stored as:

Data type	Suggested Information
String	A person's favorite food
Integer	A person's bank account number
Float	A person's height
Boolean	Whether a person has done their homework

4. Fill out the following table, evaluating the value of each expression and identifying the data type the value is most likely to be:

Expression	Given	Value	Data Type
5	5	5	Integer

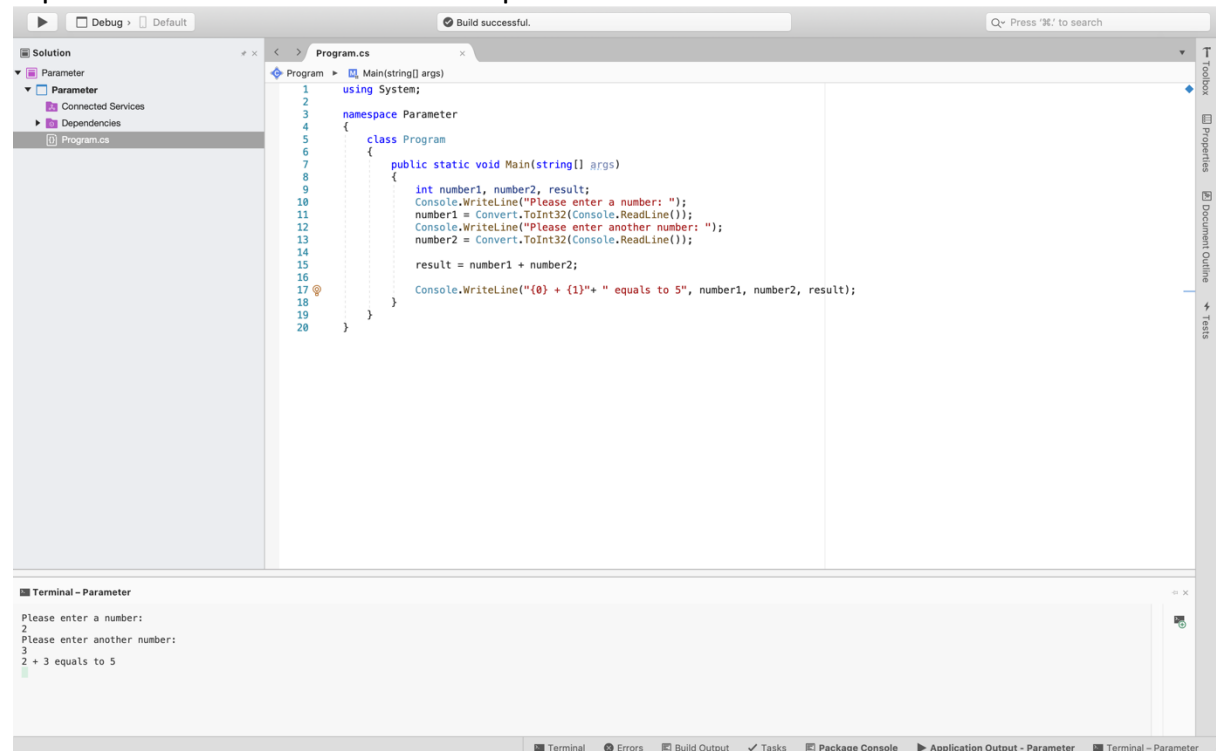
True	True	True	Boolean
a	a = 2.5	2.5	Float
1 + 2 * 3	1 + 2 * 3	7	Integer
a and False	a = True	False	Boolean
a or False	a = True	True	Boolean
a + b	a = 1 b = 2	3	Integer
2 * a	a = 3	6	Integer
a * 2 + b	a = 1.5 b = 2	5	Integer
a + 2 * b	a = 1.5 b = 2	5.5	Float
(a + b) * c	a = 1 b = 1 c = 5	10	Integer
"Fred" + " Smith"	"Fred" + " Smith"	Fred Smith	String
a + " Smith"	a = "Wilma"	Wilma Smith	String

5. Explain the difference between **declaring** and **initialising** a variable.

The difference between the two is declaring means setting up and initialising means placing the value. For instance, if we say "declaring a variable", it means that we are creating a variable while if we say "initialising a variable", it means that we are putting the value in the variable.

6. Explain the term **parameter**. Write some code that demonstrates a simple use of a parameter.

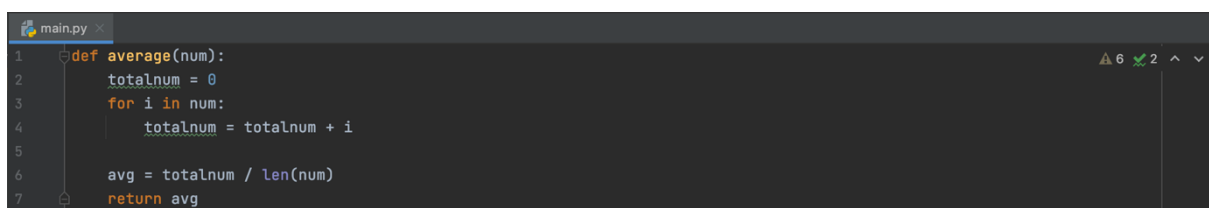
A parameter is a value that will be passed into the function.



7. Using an example, describe the term **scope**.

Scope defines how and where variables can be used and accessed.

8. In any procedural language you like, write a function called **Average**, which accepts an array of integers and returns the average of those integers.



9. In the same language, write the code you would need to call that function and print out the result.

```
main.py x
1 def average(num):
2     totalnum = 0
3     for i in num:
4         totalnum = totalnum + i
5
6     avg = totalnum / len(num)
7     return avg
8
9 print("The average is", average([10, 20, 30, 40, 50]))
10
```

10. To the code from 9, add code to print the message "Double digits" if the average is above 10. Otherwise, print the message "Single digits".

```
def average(num):  
  
    totalnum = 0  
    for i in num:  
        totalnum = totalnum + i  
  
    avg = totalnum / len(num)  
  
    if avg > 10:  
        print("Double digits")  
    else:  
        print("Single digit")  
  
    return avg  
  
print("The average is", average([1,2,3,4,5]))
```

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a project named 'TestingPythonCodes'. The file 'main.py' is open, displaying the same Python code as the first block. The code defines an 'average' function that calculates the average of a list of numbers and prints a message based on whether the average is greater than 10. The function is called with the list [1, 2, 3, 4, 5].

The 'Run' window at the bottom shows the output of the program:

```
main  
Single digit  
The average is 3.0  
Process finished with exit code 0
```

