CS Bridge, Lecture 3 More Karel Control Flow









Learning Goals



Lecture Plan

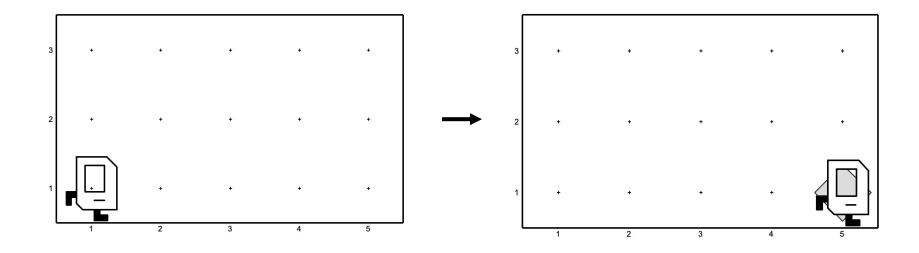
- Review: Karel and Control Flow
- If/Else Statements
- Decomposition and Top-Down Design
- Practice: Hurdle Jumper

Lecture Plan

- Review: Karel and Control Flow
- If/Else Statements
- Decomposition and Top-Down Design
- Practice: Hurdle Jumper

A quick question!

Which code will result in the following world?



```
def main():
    while front_is_clear():
        move()
    put_beeper()
        (A)
```

```
def main():
    while front_is_clear():
        move()
        put_beeper()
        (B)
```

Indentation

Karel is *very* picky about indentation.

Make sure to indent a code block 1 level further when you:

- Define a new Karel command
- Write a for loop
- Write a while loop

You may nest these. Make sure you keep track of your indentation!

Indentation

Karel is *very* picky about indentation.

```
for i in range(count):
    statements # note indenting

def my_command():
    for i in range(3):
        turn_left()
    put beeper()
```

Control Flow

Control Flow lets us control the "flow" of our Karel program.

- Example: repeat something 5 times
- Example: repeat something until Karel is blocked

Control Flow: For Loops

Repeats the statements in the body *count* times:

```
for i in range(count):
    statement
    statement
...
```

Control Flow: While Loops

Repeats the statements in the body until *condition* is no longer true.

```
while condition:
    statement
    statement
...
```

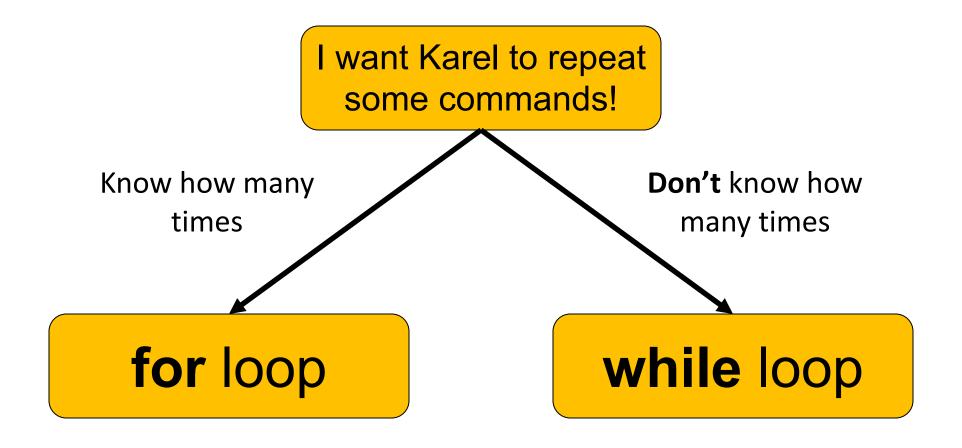
Each time, Karel executes *all statements*, and **then** checks the condition.

Possible Questions

Test	Opposite	What it checks
front_is_clear()	front_is_blocked()	Is there a wall in front of Karel?
left_is_clear()	left_is_blocked()	Is there a wall to Karel's left?
right_is_clear()	right_is_blocked()	Is there a wall to Karel's right?
beepers_present()	no_beepers_present()	Are there beepers on this corner?
facing_north()	not_facing_north()	Is Karel facing north?
facing_east()	not_facing_east()	Is Karel facing east?
facing_south()	not_facing_south()	Is Karel facing south?
facing_west()	not_facing_west()	Is Karel facing west?

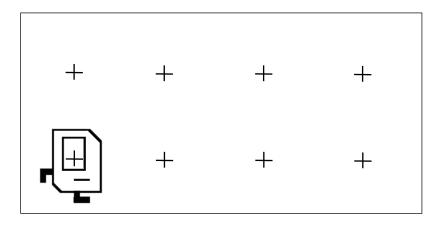
This is taken from the <u>Karel Reference</u>.

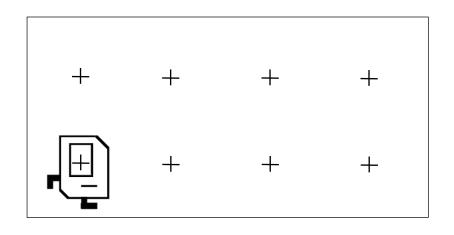
Loops Overview



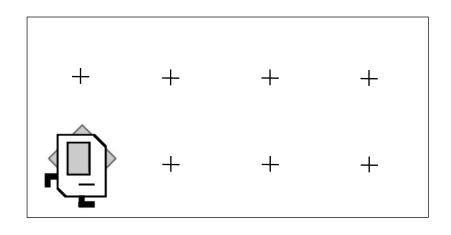
I want Karel to put down a row of beepers until it reaches a wall. How do I do this?

Let's first pretend the program must only work for this world. What commands should Karel execute?

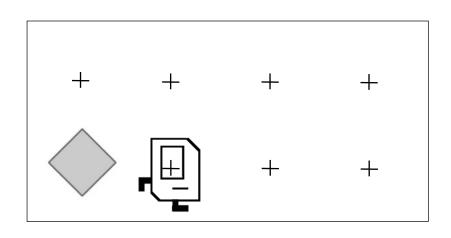




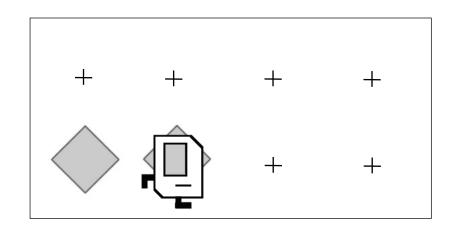
```
put_beeper()
move()
put_beeper()
move()
put_beeper()
move()
put_beeper()
```



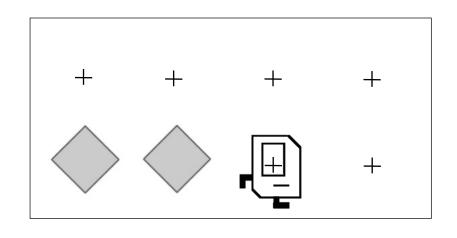
```
put_beeper()
move()
put_beeper()
move()
put_beeper()
move()
put_beeper()
```



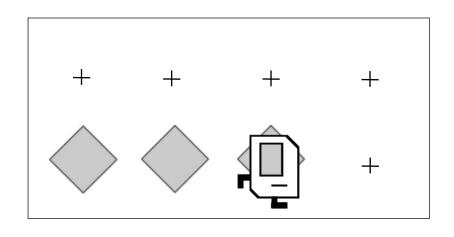
```
put_beeper()
move()
put_beeper()
move()
put_beeper()
move()
put_beeper()
```



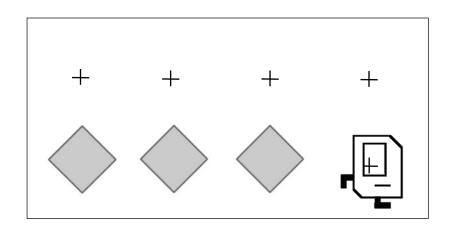
```
put_beeper()
move()
put_beeper()
move()
put_beeper()
move()
put_beeper()
```



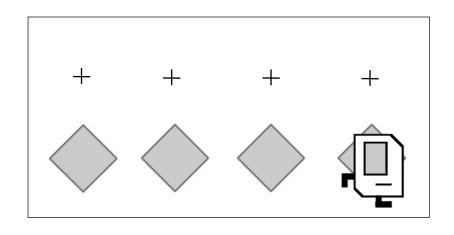
```
put_beeper()
move()
move()
put_beeper()
put_beeper()
move()
put_beeper()
```



```
put_beeper()
move()
put_beeper()
move()
put_beeper()
move()
put_beeper()
```

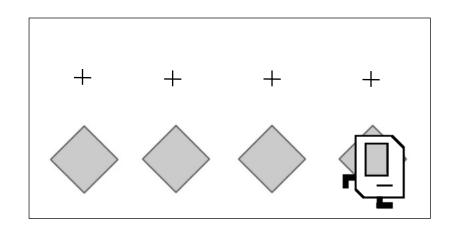


```
put_beeper()
move()
put_beeper()
move()
put_beeper()
move()
put_beeper()
```



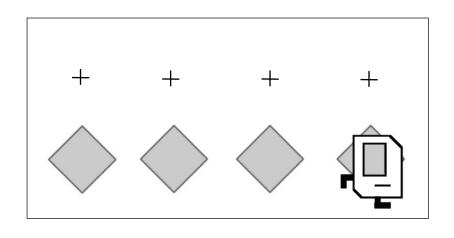
```
put_beeper()
move()
put_beeper()
move()
put_beeper()
move()
put_beeper()
```

I want Karel to put down a row of beepers until it reaches a wall. How do I do this?

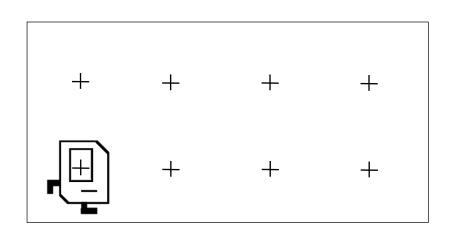


We must put 4
beepers but
move 3 times!

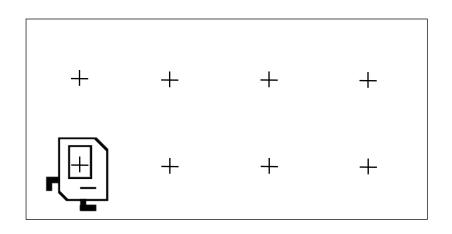
```
put_beeper()
move()
put_beeper()
move()
put_beeper()
move()
put_beeper()
```



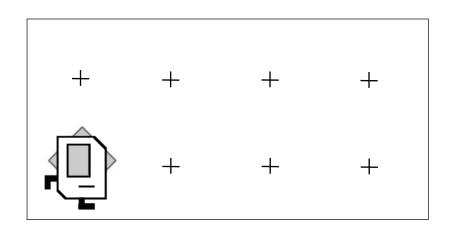
```
We must put 4
 beepers but
 move 3 times!
        while front_is_clear():
           put_beeper()
          move()
        put beeper()
```



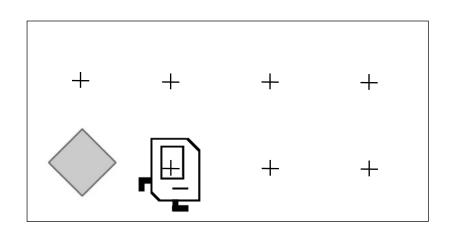
```
while front_is_clear():
    put_beeper()
    move()
put_beeper()
```



```
while front_is_clear():
   put_beeper()
   move()
put_beeper()
```

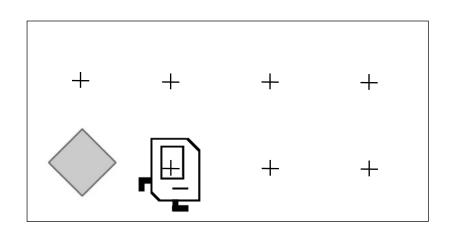


```
while front_is_clear():
    put_beeper()
    move()
put_beeper()
```

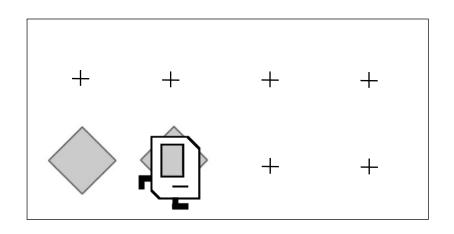


```
while front_is_clear():
    put_beeper()

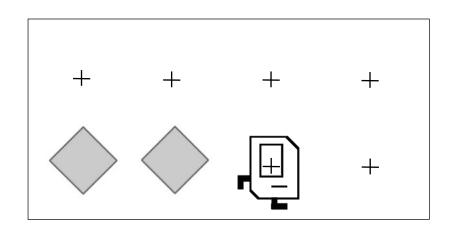
move()
put_beeper()
```



```
while front_is_clear():
   put_beeper()
   move()
put_beeper()
```

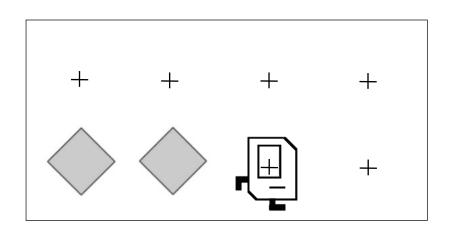


```
while front_is_clear():
    put_beeper()
    move()
put_beeper()
```

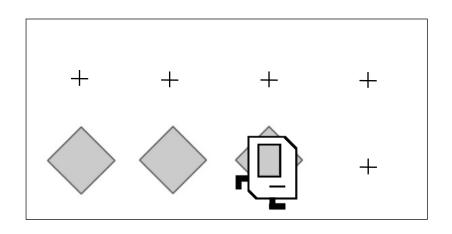


```
while front_is_clear():
    put_beeper()

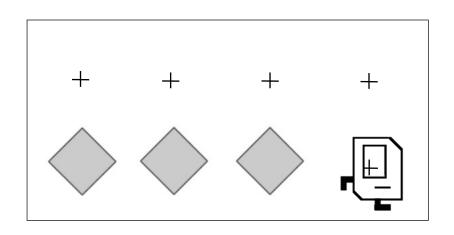
move()
put_beeper()
```



```
while front_is_clear():
   put_beeper()
   move()
put_beeper()
```

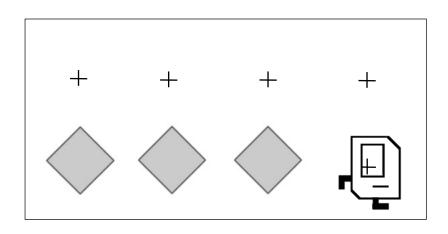


```
while front_is_clear():
    put_beeper()
    move()
put_beeper()
```

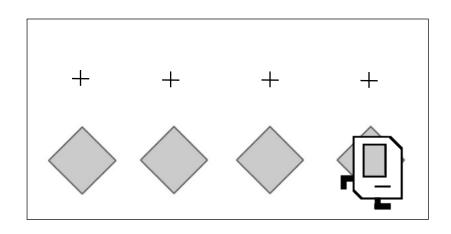


```
while front_is_clear():
    put_beeper()

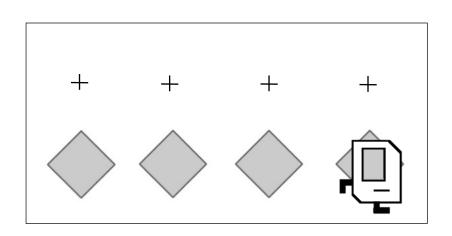
move()
put_beeper()
```



```
while front_is_clear():
   put_beeper()
   move()
put_beeper()
```

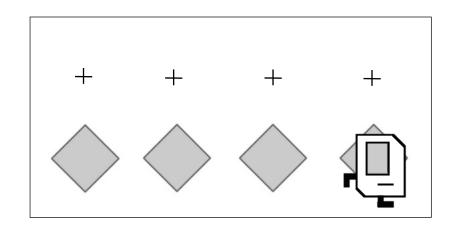


```
while front_is_clear():
    put_beeper()
    move()
put_beeper()
```



```
while front_is_clear():
    put_beeper()
    move()
put beeper()
```

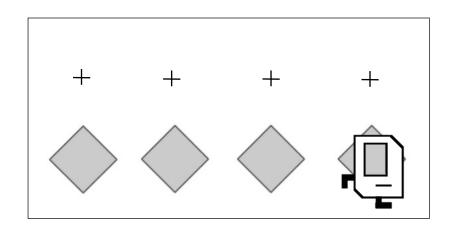
I want Karel to put down a row of beepers until it reaches a wall. How do I do this?



We must put N
beepers but
move N-1 times!

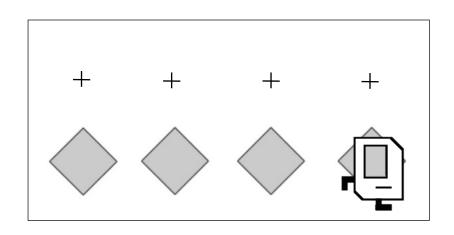
```
put_beeper()
move()
put_beeper()
move()
...
put_beeper()
```

I want Karel to put down a row of beepers until it reaches a wall. How do I do this?



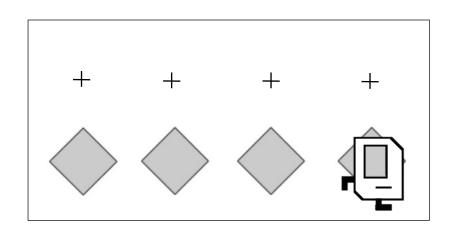
```
put_beeper()
move()
put_beeper()
move()
put_beeper()
move()
put_beeper()
```

I want Karel to put down a row of beepers until it reaches a wall. How do I do this?



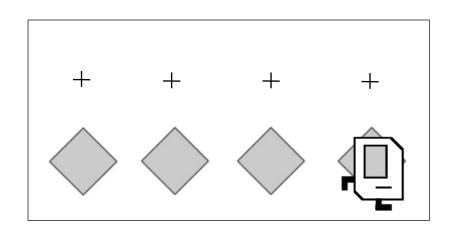
```
put_beeper()
move()
put_beeper()
move()
put_beeper()
move()
put_beeper()
```

I want Karel to put down a row of beepers until it reaches a wall. How do I do this?



```
put_beeper()
while front_is_clear():
   move()
   put_beeper()
```

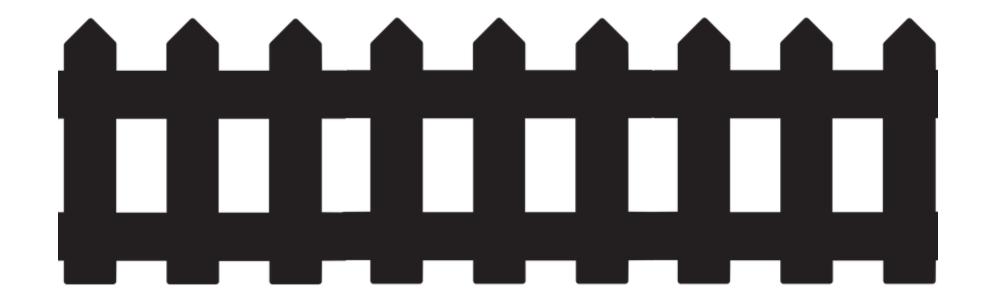
I want Karel to put down a row of beepers until it reaches a wall. How do I do this?



We must put N
beepers but
move N-1 times!

```
put_beeper()
move()
put_beeper()
move()
put beeper()
move()
put beeper()
```

Fencepost Problem



8 fence segments, but 9 posts!

Fencepost Structure

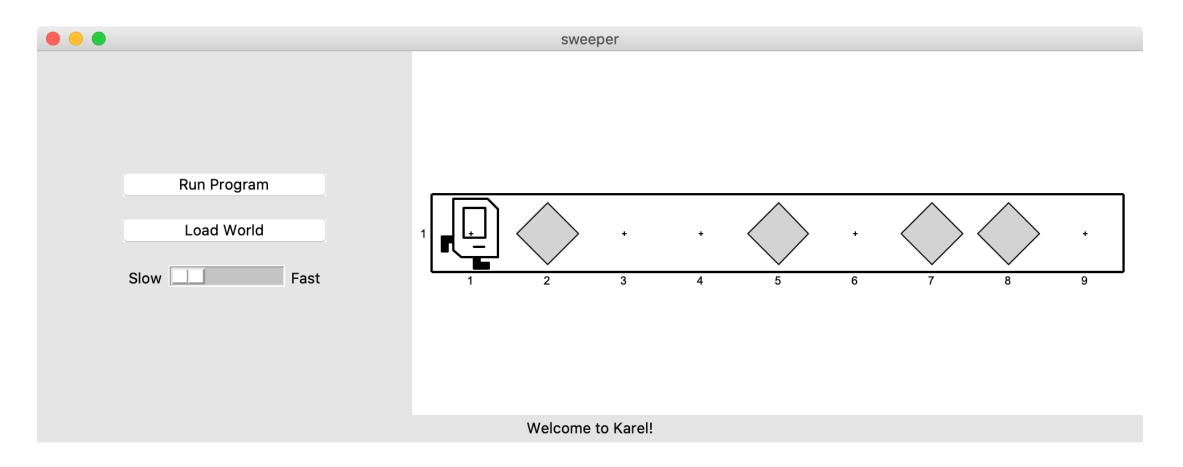
The fencepost structure is useful when you want to loop a set of statements but do one part of that set 1 additional time.

```
put beeper()
                        # post
while front is clear():
                        # fence
   move()
   put beeper()
                        # post
# or...
while front is clear():
   put beeper()
                        # post
                        # fence
   move()
put beeper()
                        # post
```

Lecture Plan

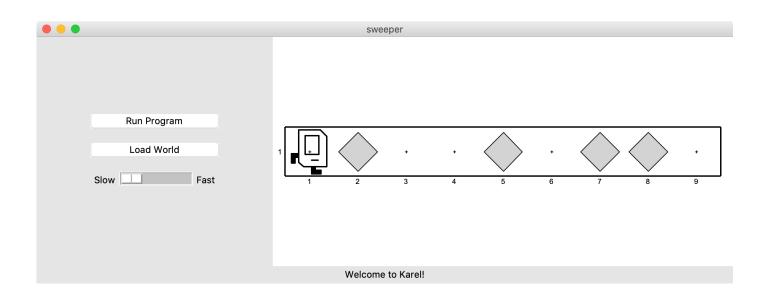
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I want to make Karel clean up all beepers in front of it until it reaches a wall. How do I do this?

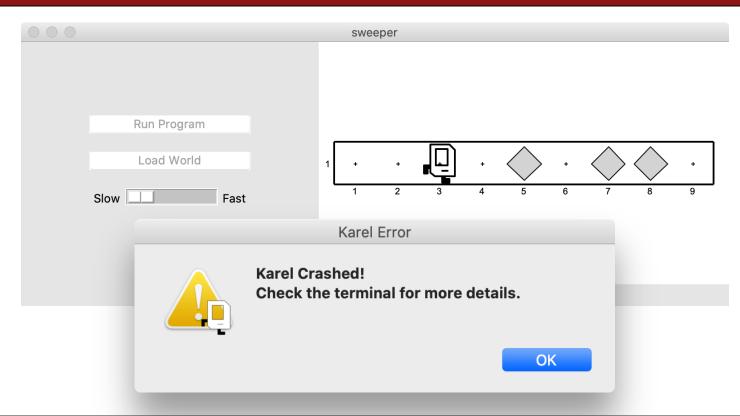


Will this work?

```
while front_is_clear():
    move()
    pick_beeper()
```



No. This may crash, because Karel cannot pick up beepers if there aren't any. We don't always want Karel to pick up beepers; just when there is a beeper to pick up.



/usr/local/bin/python3.8 /Users/nicktroccoli/Developer/csbridge-sandbox/starter/Lecture3/sweeper.py
Traceback (most recent call last):

File "/Users/nicktroccoli/Developer/csbridge-sandbox/starter/Lecture3/sweeper.py", line 17, in main pick_beeper()

KarelException: Karel crashed while on avenue 3 and street 1, facing East

Invalid action: Karel attempted to pick up a beeper, but there were none on the current corner.

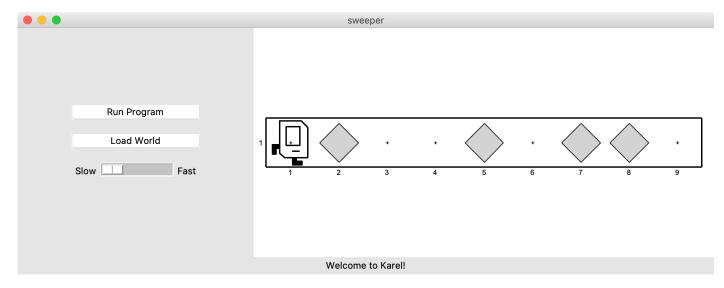
Instead, use an **if** statement:

```
if condition:
    statement
    statement
```

Runs the statements in the body *once* if *condition* is true. These are the same conditions you can use for **while** loops!

Now we can say:

```
while front_is_clear():
    move()
    if beepers_present():
        pick_beeper()
```



Karel won't crash because it will only pick up a beeper if there is one.

If Statements and Indentation

```
def safe_pick_up():
    if beepers_present():
        pick_beeper() # note indenting
```

If/Else Statements

What if we want to do one thing if some condition is true, and another otherwise? We can add an **else** statement:

```
if condition:
    statement
    statement
else:
    statement
    statement
```

This will run the first group of statements if *condition* is true; otherwise, it runs the second group of statements.

If/Else Statements

What does this code do?

def main():
 if beepers_present():
 pick_beeper()
 else:
 put_beeper()

If/Else Statements and Indentation

```
if <u>condition</u>:
    statements # note indenting
else:
    statements # note indenting
```

```
def invert_beepers():
    if beepers_present():
        pick_beeper() # note indenting
    else:
        put_beeper() # note indenting
```

Karel and Control Flow

Congratulations! You've learned all of control flow in Karel.

Control Flow lets us control the "flow" of our Karel program. For example, repeat something more than once, or only do something in certain cases.

Want to repeat something? Use a **for** or **while** loop.

- **for** if we know how many times
- while if we don't know how many times

Want to conditionally do something? Use **if** (with an optional **else**)

Lecture Plan

- Review: Karel and Control Flow
- If/Else Statements
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Decomposition

• Breaking down problems into smaller, more approachable sub-problems (e.g. our own Karel commands)

Top-Down Design

- Start from a large task and break it up into smaller pieces
- Ok to write your program in terms of commands that don't exist yet
- Goal: make our programs easily readable by humans
 - Commenting
 - Decomposition

• E.g. You wake up and and trying to plan your day

- 1. Get left foot out of bed
- 2. Get right foot out of bed
- 3. Stand up
- 4. Move to washroom
- 5. Grab brush
- 6. Apply toothpaste
- 7. Brush teeth
- 8. Get face wash
- 9. Scrub on face
- 10. Exit washroom
- 11. Go to kitchen
- 12. Crack eggs
- 13....

• E.g. You wake up and and trying to plan your day

Approach 1

- 1. Get left foot out of bed
- 2. Get right foot out of bed
- 3. Stand up
- 4. Move to washroom
- 5. Grab brush
- 6. Apply toothpaste
- 7. Brush teeth
- 8. Get face wash
- 9. Scrub on face
- 10. Exit washroom
- 11. Go to kitchen
- 12. Crack eggs
- 13....

- 1. Get out of bed
- 2. Wash up
- 3. Eat breakfast

E.g. You wake up and and trying to plan your day

Approach 1

- 1. Get left foot out of bed
- 2. Get right foot out of bed
- 3. Stand up
- 4. Move to washroom
- 5. Grab brush
- 6. Apply toothpaste
- 7. Brush teeth
- 8. Get face wash
- 9. Scrub on face
- 10. Exit washroom
- 11. Go to kitchen
- 12. Crack eggs
- 13....

- 1. Get out of bed
 - 1. Exit bed
 - 2. Stand up
- 2. Wash up
- 3. Eat breakfast

• E.g. You wake up and and trying to plan your day

Approach 1

- 1. Get left foot out of bed
- 2. Get right foot out of bed
- 3. Stand up
- 4. Move to washroom
- 5. Grab brush
- 6. Apply toothpaste
- 7. Brush teeth
- 8. Get face wash
- 9. Scrub on face
- 10. Exit washroom
- 11. Go to kitchen
- 12. Crack eggs
- 13....

- 1. Get out of bed
 - 1. Exit bed
 - 2. Stand up
- 2. Wash up
 - 1. Brush teeth
 - 2. Wash face
- 3. Eat breakfast

• E.g. You wake up and and trying to plan your day

Approach 1

- 1. Get left foot out of bed
- 2. Get right foot out of bed
- 3. Stand up
- 4. Move to washroom
- 5. Grab brush
- 6. Apply toothpaste
- 7. Brush teeth
- 8. Get face wash
- 9. Scrub on face
- 10. Exit washroom
- 11. Go to kitchen
- 12. Crack eggs
- 13....

- 1. Get out of bed
 - 1. Exit bed
 - 2. Stand up
- 2. Wash up
 - 1. Brush teeth
 - 2. Wash face
- 3. Eat breakfast
 - 1. Make eggs
 - 2. Pour juice
 - 3. Eat

- Breaking down problems into smaller, more approachable sub-problems (e.g. our own Karel commands)
- Each piece should solve one problem/task (< ~ 20 lines of code)
 - Descriptively-named
 - Well-commented!
- Problems should be solved top-down.

Commenting with Pre/Post-Conditions

Precondition: something you *assume* is true at the start of a function or code block **Postcondition:** something you *promise* is true at the end of a function or code block Pre/post-conditions should be documented using comments.

```
def jump hurdle():
    Karel jumps over one hurdle of arbitrary height.
    Pre-condition: Karel is facing east next to a hurdle.
    Post-condition: Karel is facing east at the bottom of
                    the other side of the hurdle.
    11 11 11
    ascend hurdle()
    move()
    descend hurdle()
```

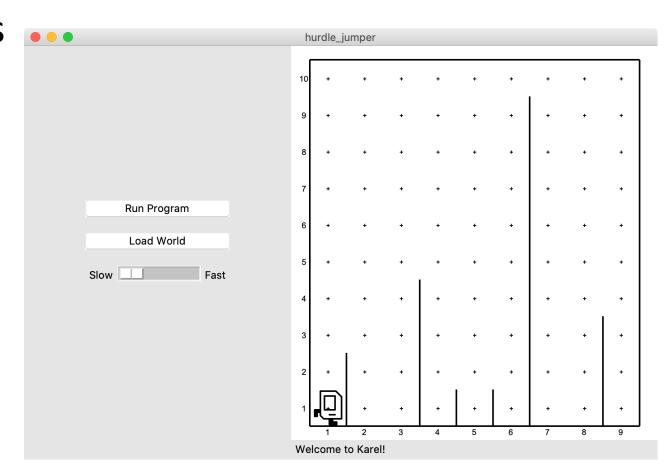
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Hurdle Jumper

Karel is in the Olympics! We want to write a Karel program that hops hurdles.

- Karel starts at (1,1) facing East and should end up at the end of row 1 facing east.
- The world has 9 columns.
- There are an unknown number of "hurdles" (walls) of varying heights that Karel must ascend and descend to get to the other side.



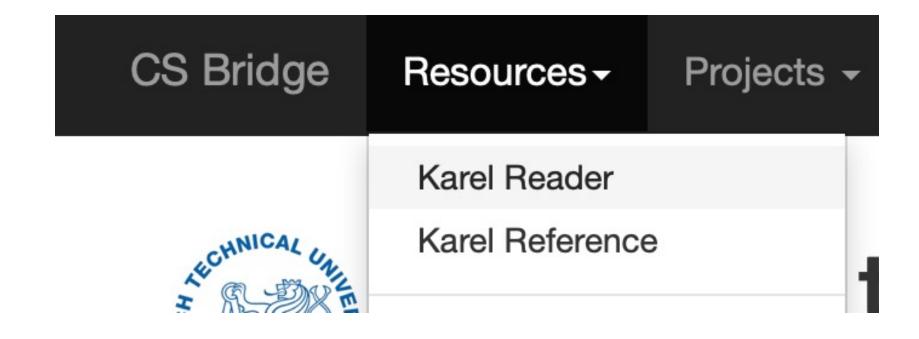
Hurdle Jumper

Demo

Lecture Recap

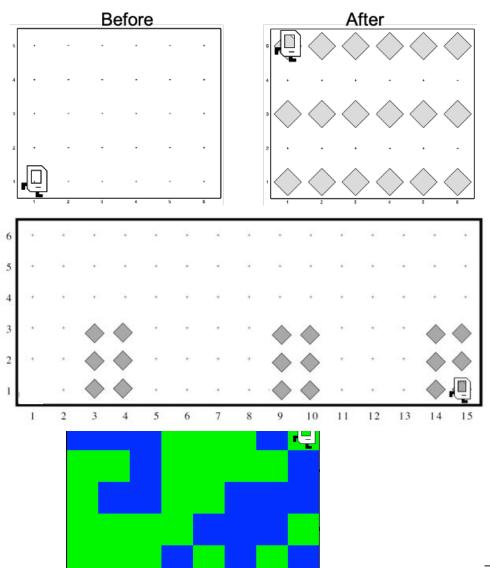
- Review: Karel and Control Flow
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Karel Resources



Rest Of Today

- Quickstart: Implement a program where Karel draws stripes with Beepers.
- Section: Implement a program where Karel builds Hospitals
- **Project:** Write a program where Karel paints any world randomly with green and blue squares.



What's Next?

- Time for your section's quickstart time!
- Check your section's Ed group for more information