



# Python Tutorial

ACM@UIUC SIGSPATIAL

# If statements

## C++

```
if ( condition ) {  
    // Execute these statements if TRUE  
}  
else {  
    // Execute these statements if FALSE  
}
```

## Python

if **condition**:  
 execute statement if condition is TRUE  
else:  
 execute alternative statement if FALSE

## Example:

```
temperature = float(input('What is the temperature? '))  
if temperature > 70:  
    print('Wear shorts.')  
else:  
    print('Wear long pants.')  
print('Get some exercise outside.')
```

# For loops

## C++

```
for ( init; condition; increment )  
{  
    statement(s);  
}
```

## Python

for iterating\_var in sequence:  
 statements(s)

## Example:

```
for num in range(10,20): #to iterate between 10 to 20  
    for i in range(2,num): #to iterate on the factors of the number  
        if num%i == 0:      #to determine the first factor  
            j=num/i         #to calculate the second factor  
            print '%d equals %d * %d' % (num,i,j)  
            break #to move to the next number, the #first FOR  
    else:                   # else part of the loop  
        print num, 'is a prime number'
```

# While loops

## C++

```
while(condition)
{
    statement(s);
}
```

## Python

```
while condition:
    statement(s)
```

## Example:

```
x = 1
while True:
    print "To infinity and beyond!"
    x += 1
```

# Classes & Methods

```
class Employee:
    'Common base class for all employees'
    empCount = 0

    def __init__(self, name, salary):
        self.name = name
        self.salary = salary
        Employee.empCount += 1

    def displayCount(self):
        print "Total Employee %d" % Employee.empCount

    def displayEmployee(self):
        print "Name : ", self.name, " , Salary: ", self.salary
```

# Try This! Classes

Make 2 classes: Robot and Landmark

Robot

Attributes: x, y

Landmark

Attributes: x, y

# Robot Class

Answer

# Landmark Class

Answer



# Try This! Functions 1

Define a function *rangescan*:

Given the inputs: A robot and a landmark

Return output: Distance between robot and landmark

# Rangescan Function

Answer

# Try This! Functions 2

Define a function for Robot where:

Given the inputs:  $v_x$ ,  $v_y$ ,  $dt$

Moves the robot in the direction defined by  $v_x$ ,  $v_y$

# Move Function

Answer

# Lists

Example:

```
myList = [ item1, item2, item3, item4 ]
```

```
print myList[0]
```

```
-> item 1
```

```
print myList[2:3]
```

```
- > [item3, item4]
```

```
myList[0] = apple
```

```
Print myList[0]
```

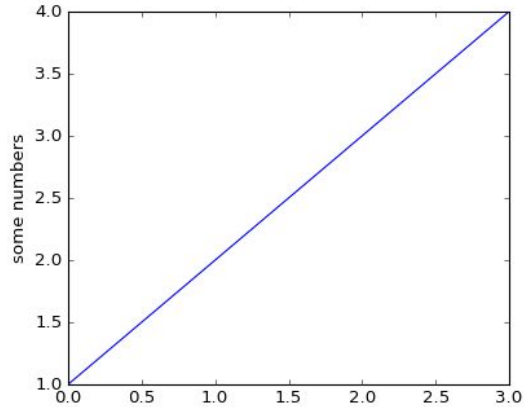
```
- > apple
```

# Lists continued...

```
x = [1, 2, 3]  
x.append(4)  
print (x)  
-> [1, 2, 3, 4]
```

# Matplotlib

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.plot([1,2,3,4])
plt.ylabel('some numbers')
plt.show()
```



# Try This! Plotting

Now plot the robot's trajectory across 10 time steps.

Hint: Use a list to record the robot's trajectory after calling move 10x



# Plotting

Answer

# Try This! Lists

1. Generate 5 Landmarks between  $[0,0]$  and  $[20,20]$  randomly
2. Place them into a list of landmarks
3. Plot their locations (Mark each with a clear symbol)

# Landmark Lists

Answer

# Try This! Sorting Landmarks

From your array of landmarks, get distance to each and sort the array from closest to furthest with respect to the location of the robot

# Sorting Landmarks Answer

Answer

# FINAL EXAM

You have homework due in Siebel, ECEB, CSL, Beckman, and DCL

Since you don't want to get out of bed, you have designed a robot to turn in your homework for you.

Given a starting point for the robot (at your apt) and 5 “landmarks”, implement a solution that will allow the robot to turn in all your homework.

Note: You don't have to optimize for distance or time travelled (unless you want to).