

1. Recap  
OOOOO

2. Strings  
OOOO

3. While Loops  
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4. Turtle  
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# KOLT Python

## Branching, While Loops, Turtle Graphics & Strings

Necla Mutlu

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**KOÇ  
UNIVERSITY**

OFFICE OF LEARNING AND TEACHING



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2. Strings  
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3. While Loops  
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4. Turtle  
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# Agenda

1. Recap

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3. While Loops

4. Turtle



# Branching

```
if <condition>:  
    <expression>  
    <expression>  
    ...
```

```
if <condition>:  
    <expression>  
    <expression>  
    ...  
else:  
    <expression>  
    <expression>  
    ...
```

```
if <condition>:  
    <expression>  
    <expression>  
    ...  
elif <condition>:  
    <expression>  
    <expression>  
    ...  
...  
else:  
    <expression>  
    <expression>  
    ...
```

- <condition> has a **bool** value (True or False)
- Which expressions will be evaluated in which conditions?

## Branching Example

```
operation = int(input())
num1 = int(input())
num2 = int(input())
if operation == 1:
    sum_two_numbers(num1, num2)
elif operation == 2:
    multiply_two_numbers(num1, num2)
else:
    divide_two_numbers(num1, num2)
print('I am here')
```

## Branching Example

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```

## Comparison Operators

- <: Strictly less than
- <=: Less than or equal
- >: Strictly greater than
- >=: Greater than or equal
- ==: Equal
- !=: Not equal

```
3.0 == 3    # => True
3.0 >= 3    # => True
# Small-case characters
# have bigger ASCII value
'Aa' > 'aa' # => False
'hi' == 'hi' # => True
'a' == None  # => False
3 > 'a'     # => TypeError
3 == 'a'    # => False
```

## bool Operators

How to represent logical operations in Python? (and, or, not)

A	B	A or B	A and B	not A
True	True	True	True	False
True	False	True	False	False
False	True	True	False	True
False	False	False	False	True

True or False and False  $\Rightarrow$  **True**

- and
- or
- not

## WHY?



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# Strings





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```
my_string = 'abcde'
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```
0 1 2 3 4  
'a b c d e'
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```
  0 1 2 3 4  
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    0 1 2 3 4  
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```

```
print(my_string[2])
```

# Strings

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  0 1 2 3 4  
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```
print(my_string[2]) ⇒ prints c
```

# Strings

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my_string = 'abcde'
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    0 1 2 3 4  
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```

```
print(my_string[2]) ⇒ prints c  
print(my_string[-2])
```

# Strings

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my_string = 'abcde'
```

```
0 1 2 3 4  
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```

```
print(my_string[2]) ⇒ prints c
```

```
print(my_string[-2]) ⇒ prints d
```

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# Indexing & Slicing





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Access specific characters using **indexing**, i.e, [**index**]

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```
s = 'Python'
s[1] # => 'y'
s[0:4] # => 'Pyth'
s[:3] # => 'Pyt'
s[3:] # => 'hon'
s[:] # => 'Python'
```

## Indexing & Slicing

Access specific characters using **indexing**, i.e, `[index]`  
**Slice** strings by using `[start:stop:step]`

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s[:] # => 'Python'
```

```
s = 'Python'
s[:5:2] # => 'Pto'
s[1:4:3] # => 'y'
s[::3] # => 'Ph'
s[::-1] # => 'nohtyP'
```

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# String Operations



## String Operations

```
print('This a simple calculator program.')
number1 = input('Please enter the first number:')
number2 = input('Please enter the second number:')
print(f'{number1}+{number2} is {number1 + number2}')
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```
number1 = int(input('First number:'))
number2 = input('Please enter the second number:')
print(f'{number1}x{number2} is {number1 * number2}')
```

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**str1 + str2 ⇒ Concatenate** str1 and str2



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```

**str1 + str2** ⇒ **Concatenate** str1 and str2

**str1 \* n** ⇒ Repeat str1 *n* times.

## Example: Evil Laughter

`https://github.com/koltpython/python-slides/blob/master/Lecture3/evil\_laughter.md`

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# While Loops



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Repeat some `<expression>s` as long as a `<condition>` is True.

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    ...
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```
while <condition>:  
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    <expression>  
    ...
```

```
x = 15  
while x > 10:  
    print(x)  
    x-=1
```

# While Loops

Repeat some <expression>s as long as a <condition> is True.

```
while <condition>:  
    <expression>  
    <expression>  
    ...
```

```
x = 15  
while x > 10:  
    print(x)  
    x-=1
```

```
counter = 11  
while counter > 6:  
    counter -= 1  
    print(2**counter)  
    counter -= 1
```



# While Loops

Repeat some <expression>s as long as a <condition> is True.

```
while <condition>:  
    <expression>  
    <expression>  
    ...
```

```
x = 15  
while x > 10:  
    print(x)  
    x-=1
```

```
counter = 11  
while counter > 6:  
    counter -= 1  
    print(2**counter)  
    counter -= 1
```

<condition> is only checked before each execution.

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## Example: Evil Laughter (Cont.)



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# Turtle Module



# Turtle Module



a Python feature like a drawing board, which lets us command a turtle to draw all over it. . .

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# Turtle Functions



## Turtle Functions

`forward(distance)`

moves the turtle forward by the specified distance

## Turtle Functions

`forward(distance)`

moves the turtle forward by the specified distance

`backward(distance)`

moves the turtle backward by the specified distance

## Turtle Functions

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moves the turtle forward by the specified distance

`backward(distance)`  
moves the turtle backward by the specified distance

`pos()`  
returns the turtle's position



## Turtle Functions

`setpos(x, y)`

sets the turtle's position to specified x, y coordinates

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`setpos(x, y)`

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`right(angle)`

turns the turtle right by angle units

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sets the turtle's position to specified x, y coordinates

`right(angle)`

turns the turtle right by angle units

`left(angle)`

turns the turtle left by angle units

## Turtle Functions

`setx(x)`

sets the turtle's x coordinate to specified x

## Turtle Functions

`setx(x)`

sets the turtle's x coordinate to specified x

`sety(y)`

sets the turtle's y coordinate to specified y

## Turtle Functions

`setx(x)`

sets the turtle's x coordinate to specified x

`sety(y)`

sets the turtle's y coordinate to specified y

`xcor()`

returns the turtle's x coordinate



## Turtle Functions

`ycor()`

sets the turtle's y coordinate to specified y

## Turtle Functions

`ycor()`

sets the turtle's y coordinate to specified y

`pendown()`

pulls the pen down – drawing when moving.



## Turtle Functions

`ycor()`

sets the turtle's y coordinate to specified y

`pendown()`

pulls the pen down – drawing when moving.

`penup()`

pulls the pen down – drawing when moving.

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## Let's draw!

Make the turtle draw 9 squares side by side.

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Make the turtle draw 9 squares side by side.

Decompose the task! What about writing a function that draws only one square?

## Let's draw!

Make the turtle draw 9 squares side by side.

Decompose the task! What about writing a function that draws only one square?

```
import turtle
def draw_sqr(t,x,y,length):
    t.penup()
    t.setpos(x,y)
    t.pendown()
    k = 0
    while k<4:
        t.forward(length)
        t.right(90)
        k+=1
```

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## Let's draw!

How will we make it draw 9 squares by using this function and while loops?

## Let's draw!

How will we make it draw 9 squares by using this function and while loops?

```
my_turtle = turtle.Turtle()
i = 0
x = -200
y = -200
length = 50
while(i<9):
    draw_sqr(my_turtle,x,y,length)
    x+=length
    i+=1
turtle.done()
```