KOLT Python

Branching, While Loops, Turtle Graphics & Strings

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Monday 10th February, 2020





1. Recap

Agenda

- 1. Recap
- 2. Strings
- 3. While Loops
- 4. Turtle

Branching

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



Branching Example

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```
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)
```

Branching Example

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else:
    divide two numbers (num1, num2)
```

Comparison Operators

- <: Strictly less than
- <=: Less than or equal</p>
- >: 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)

Α	В	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

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WHY?

- or
- not.



my_string = 'abcde'

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

print (my_string[2])

print (my_string[2]) ⇒ prints c

```
my_string = 'abcde'

0 1 2 3 4

'a b c d e'

-5-4-3-2-1
```

print $(my_string[2]) \Rightarrow prints c$ print $(my_string[-2])$

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



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



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



1. Recap

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

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

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

```
s = 'Pvthon'
s[1] # => 'v'
s[0:4] # => 'Pvth'
s[:3] # => 'Pvt'
s[3:] # => 'hon'
s[:] # => 'Pvthon'
s = 'Pvthon'
s[:5:2] # => 'Pto'
s[1:4:3] # => 'v'
s[::3] # => 'Ph'
s[::-1] \# => 'nohtyP'
```

```
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 = input('Please enter the first number:')
number2 = input('Please enter the second number:')
print(f'{number1}+{number2} is {number1 + number2}')
number1 = int(input('First number:'))
number2 = input('Please enter the second number:')
```

print(f'{number1}x{number2} is {number1 * number2}')

```
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}')
number1 = int(input('First number:'))
```

```
number2 = input('Please enter the second number:')
print(f'{number1}x{number2} is {number1 * number2}')
```

str1 + str2 ⇒ Concatenate str1 and str2

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

```
str1 + str2 ⇒ Concatenate str1 and str2
str1 * n \Rightarrow Repeate str1 n times.
```

Example: Evil Laughter

https://github.com/koltpython/python-slides/blob/master/Lecture3/evil_laughter.md

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1. Recap



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

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

```
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
```

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.



Example: Evil Laughter (Cont.)



1. Recap

Turtle Module



Turtle Module



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

forward (distance) moves the turtle forward by the specified distance



forward (distance) moves the turtle forward by the specified distance

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

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

pos()
returns the turtle's position



 $\begin{subarray}{l} {\tt setpos}\,(x,y) \\ {\tt sets} \ the \ turtle's \ position \ to \ specified \ x, \ y \ coordinates \\ \end{subarray}$

 $\begin{subarray}{l} {\tt setpos}\,({\tt x},{\tt y}) \\ {\tt sets}\ the\ turtle's\ position\ to\ specified\ x,\ y\ coordinates \\ \end{subarray}$

right (angle)
turns the turtle right by angle units

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right (angle)
turns the turtle right by angle units

left (angle) turns the turtle left by angle units



setx(x)

sets the turtle's x coordinate to specified x



setx(x)

sets the turtle's x coordinate to specified x

sety(y)

sets the turtle's y coordinate to specified y

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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

ycor() sets the turtle's y coordinate to specified y

2. Strings



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ycor() sets the turtle's y coordinate to specified y

pendown ()
pulls the pen down – drawing when moving.

1. Recap

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.

Make the turtle draw 9 squares side by side.

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

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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?

```
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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Make the turtle draw 9 squares side by side.

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

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def draw_sqr(t,x,y,length):
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```

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

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```
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()</pre>
```

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

```
my_turtle = turtle.Turtle()
i = 0
x = -200
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length = 50
while(i<9):
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