Reminder: Did you install?

Anaconda Distribution for Python 2.7

https://www.continuum.io/downloads

Outline

Review

- Class survey
- Anaconda installation
- Homework review

Cool media art pieces

Code: Functions

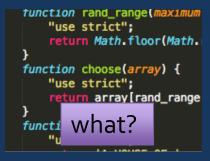
- Python calculator
- (Simple Ciphers)

Prof. Angela Chang

Lecture 2: Fundamentals

Fall 2017, Sep. 11, 2017

CODE, CULTURE, AND PRACTICE



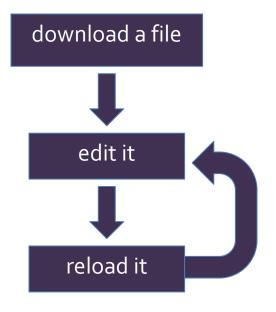






Skill 1: Modifications

Modifying data is an easy, relatively harmless way to figuring out how a program works.



Programs do two things:

- 1. perform calculations
 - 2. keep track of data

Which is which?

Recognizing data vs. code

Data

Content

subjects = ['COUNT', 'STRANGER', 'LOOK', 'CHURCH', 'CASTLE', 'PICTURE',

Functions

Instructions

```
function rand_range(maximum) {
    "use strict";
    return Math.floor(Math.random() * (maximum + 1));
}
function choose(array) {
    "use strict";
    return array[rand_range(array.length - 1)];
}
function phrase() {
    "use strict";
    var text = choose(operators) + ' ' + choose(subjects);
    if (text === 'A EYE') {
        text = 'AN EYE';
    }
    return text + ' IS ';
}
```

Programming first steps

You know more than you think...

DATA

is the nouns

stuff content nouns information

nat a program manipulates.

- Stored as different types
- Numbers
 - Integers (no decimals)
 - 0, 1, 2, 3, -45, -1232
 - Floats (decimals)
 - 2.385, 1.41423, 3.14159...
- Strings (Sequences of chars)
 - "hello!"
 - Characters (single digits of text)
 - A,B,C,!,3,#,_...
- Booleans (true or false)

Ctrl + Shift +J or \mathbb{H} + Option+ J

Try out some arithmetic
Before you return, can you
quess the answer?

- 1 + 1<
- 5.23 + 2.0 <⁴
- 8.o / 2.4 <⁴
- 9.4 * 104 <¹
- 1 < 2<[□]
- etc.

Programming first steps

Follow data through operations

CODE

are the __

verbs instructions directions operations

for manipulating data.

drawCats(10)

- Variables
- Language (syntax)
- Operators and operands
- Functions
- Flow of execution (logic)
 - Iteration
 - loops

```
Type into console
  false
> var x = 5
> var v = 2
 var z = x + y
  x > y
  V > Z
 var drawCat = function (){
      console.log(" =^.^= ")
> drawCat()
//Draw many cats using a function!
> var drawCats = function (howManyTimes){
      for (var i = 0; i < howManyTimes; i++) {
          console.log( drawCat() );
```

Recognizing patterns

name of data to keep track of

Look closely at the text

```
end of statement
```

var ownedby = ['his', "joe's", 'ann\'s'];

```
> var ownedby = [ 'his', "joe's", 'ann\'s'];
> ownedby
< ▶ (3) ["his", "joe's", "ann's"]</pre>
```

- Strings (text) can be replaced, as long as you stay within matching delimiters
 - arrays use [], strings match quotes '', ""
- Semicolons; end statements

If something went wrong, just <u>undo</u>!

Beyond changing data

I know what you did this weekend...

- adding a new variable
- changing the speed
- editing the template

correctly citing original pieces

> 2) Is there a convention for citing exploratory programming works (e.g. > modifications to your computational poems)?

Oh, I forgot to say about that -- the strikeout thing is just a Taroko Gorge convention/joke. If you have free software that you modify, you're in most cases supposed to leave the copyright notice intact, so someone could look there to see where the program came from. Otherwise you can just say "based on" and name the work, or something like that, and perhaps a link if it's something on the Web. Here's how I've done it:

http://nickm.com/poems/use_of_dust.html

See the right-hand side.

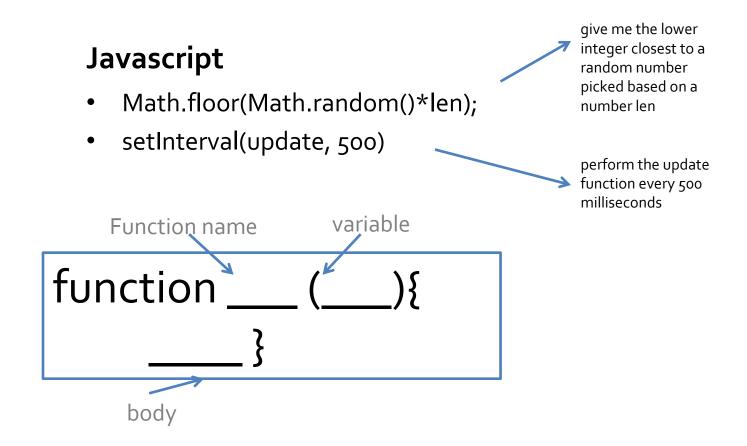
Functions

instructions bundled to

```
Manipulate data fast
function rand_range(maximum) {
           "use strict";
           return Math.floor(Math.random() * (maximum + 1));
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Perform calculations
function choose(array) {
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     repeatedly
           "use strict";
           return array[rand_range(array.length - 1)];
function stanza() {
                                                                                      Composes the new line
           "use strict":
           return 'A HOUSE OF ' + choose(material) + '<br \>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp; &nbsp; 
                      br \>           USING ' + choose(
                      light_source) + '<br \>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;
           p:&nbsp:   INHABITED BY ' + choose(inhabitants);
function litany() {
           "use strict";
           var last, text, main = document.getElementById('main');
           if (8 > t) {
                      t += 1:
           } else {
                      main.removeChild(document.getElementById('main').firstChild);
           last = document.createElement('div');
           last.innerHTML = stanza();
          main.appendChild(last);
function produce litany() {
           "use strict";
           litany();
                                                                                                        timing
           setInterval(litany, 5000);
```

Function template

functions are a way to give a name to "operating on data"



functions exist throughout all different programming languages. Later, you'll see that this template for declaring a function is recognizable across languages.

JavaScript coding issues

Issues that people ran into:

- Saved file as text, unable to run. Needed to save as *.html
 - (Make file extensions visible in your OS so you know you're in the right format)
- Saving the file after its been run will cause the html to contain static text from the JavaScript output. Need to save "link as" so you get just the bare html code.
- Not matching all parenthesis, curly brackets, and quotes.
- Not ending all statements with a semicolon.
- That's why we're moving to python—so we don't have to worry so much about syntax.



Hello Python!

\$ ipython notebook[

1. <u>launch iPython/Jupyter</u> notebook

2. Create a new notebook

Go to the upper right, select "New" select Python 2 notebook

3. Play with arithmetic comman



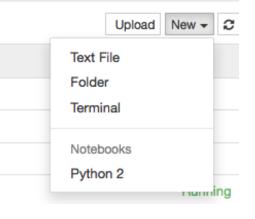
Subtract, multiply

Apply to strings?

Did you install Python 3 version of anaconda by accident?

ngo to terminal, type

conda install python 2.7

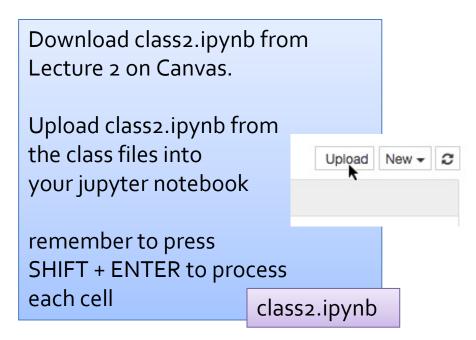


To execute a line of code, press
(Shift + enter)
To execute and add a new cell,
(Option + enter)

Class Participation

- Get into groups and work together through class2.ipynb
- Talk through each section with group as assigned





Experience errors

messages from the program about what it doesn't understand

• Enter 2 +<□

```
2 +
File "<ipython-input-1-2b0d43f017d6>", line 1
2 +
^
```

Error messages

SyntaxError: invalid syntax

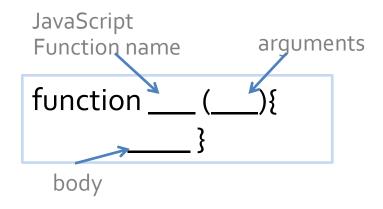
can help you be more specific Programming errors:

unintentional – does not do what you intend invalid – functionally incorrect (syntax)

Which are easier for the compiler/ interpreter to detect? -- Invalid errors

Function templates

JavaScript uses "function" keyword, while Python uses "def" to define a function





Javascript has lots of "syntactic sugar" – parenthesis show which lines are subordinate.

In Python, indentations show which lines belong together.



JavaScript

VS.

```
1 //comments in JavaScript
 2 /* this a multiline
   comment */
 4
   //variables
   //javascript function
   function (
10
11
12
13 //list
15
16 //strings
17
18
   //if-then tests > < >= <=
20
   if (___test___){
22
   }else{
24
26
27 //boolean
28 true
  false
30
31 // Draw as many cats as you want!
32 var drawCats = function (howManyTimes) {
33 for (var i = 0; i < howManyTimes; i++) {</pre>
  console.log(i + " =^.^=");
35
   } };
36
37 //call a function
39
```

```
#comment in Python
                                                       """ multiline
                                                       comments
                                                       #variables
                                                       #python function
                                                    11
                                                   12
                                                   13
                                                    14
                                                       #list
                                                    16
                                                       #strings
                                                    19
                                                    20
                                                       # if-then tests > < >= <=
                                                       if (___test___):
                                                   23
                                                    24
                                                       else:
                                                    25
                                                    26
                                                       #boolean
                                                    28
                                                       true
                                                       false
                                                    30
                                                      # Draw as many cats as you want
                                                   32 def drawCats( howManyTimes ):
                                                           for i in range(howManyTimes):
                                                   33
                                                               print str(i) + "=^.^="
                                                   34
                                                    35
                                                                                                          O
                                                    36
                                                   37 #Call a function
drawCats(10); //Put any number here instead of 10.38 drawCats(10) #change 10 to any positive integer
                                                                                                          e
```

Class exercise

Double double function

```
def double(sequence):

TBA in Class 3
```

what does it do? run it in the notebook with different inputs.

The basics of coding more on Wednesday...

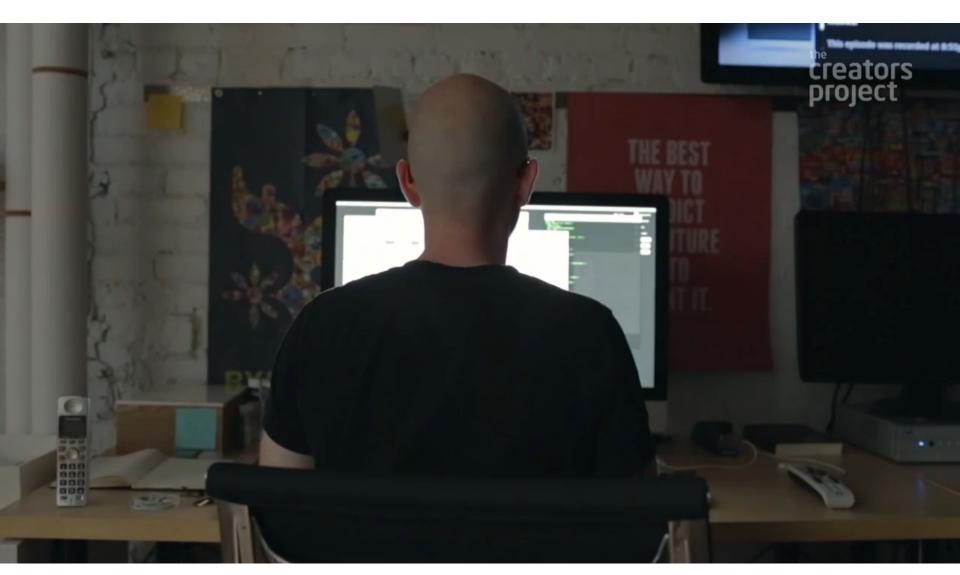
DATA

- Numbers
 - Integers 0, 1, 2, 3, -1232
 - Floats 2.385, 1.41423, 3.14159
- Letters A,B,C, d...
 - Strings, "hello."
 - __ '\ '\
- Booleans (true, false)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Variables
- Language (syntax)
- Operators and operands
- Functions
- Flow of execution (logic)
 - Iteration
 - loops

SosoLimited's message https://youtu.be/60ohdcsgyiE?t=46s



Reconstitution https://www.sosolimited.com/work/reconstitution-2008/

Summary today

- Data vs. Code, Data types, function templates
- Looking at functions in Javascript
- Introduction to Jupyter notebook, Python 2.7
 - Read error messages for clues
- Messages from the homework
- Culture: SoSoLimited informing the public
- Class Participation exercise
 - Upload your class2.ipynb file in progress
 http://bit.ly/Class2Fall2017
 - See last line in file for instructions on how to locate the file
 - Put your name at the top, add a comment about group members
 - We'll continue on Wednesday.