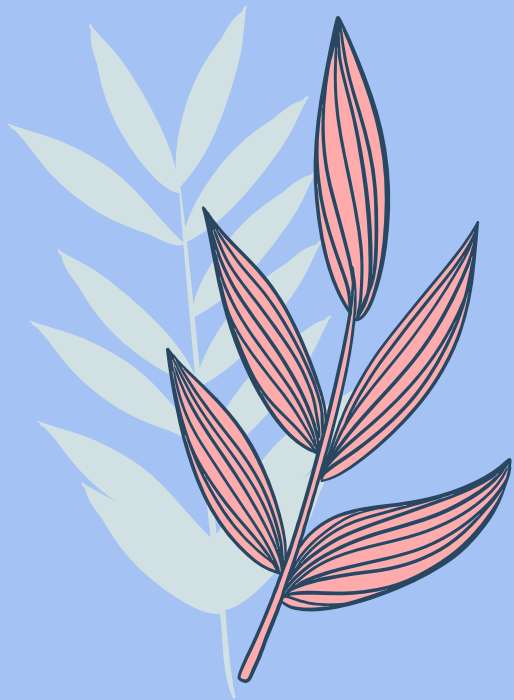


The background of the slide is a light blue color with a pattern of various tropical leaves. The leaves are drawn in a stylized, hand-drawn manner with black outlines. Some leaves are filled with colors like pink, purple, green, and dark blue, while others are just white outlines. The leaves are scattered around the edges of the slide, creating a decorative border.

# Python

Math & Functions, Margaret Hamilton



**01**

**REVIEW**



# What are the rubber duckies for?

DEBUGGING

# What is debugging?

Looking through code to find the problem, and fixing it.

# How did debugging get its name?

Computers used to get ACTUAL bugs in it! You can thank Grace Hopper for the name.

# What is a data type?

A type of data! It describes what our data is.

# What kinds of data types have we used?

**String, number, boolean**

# What's a variable and how do I write it?

A variable is a container (like a labeled box) for our data.

```
fishType = "tuna"
```



0	1	2	3	4	5	6
						

The array is fruits. What is `fruits[0]`?

APPLE

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
						

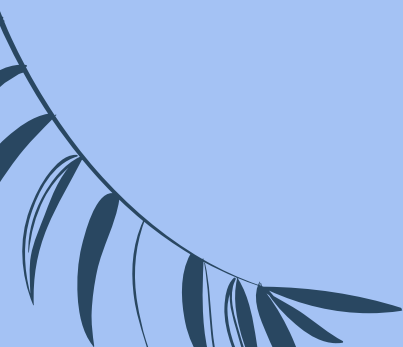
The array is fruits. What is `fruits[0]`?

How do I get the banana?



# What is an example of personal info you shouldn't put online?

Full name, address, phone number, social security code, school and school schedule, etc.



# Why did we create usernames?

**To keep our identities safe!**

The background is a solid light blue color. It features several faint, stylized leaf patterns in a slightly darker shade of blue. In the top right corner, there is a small, detailed illustration of a pink leaf with black outlines and veins. In the bottom left corner, there is a small, dark blue leafy branch.

**What is your favorite Thanksgiving food?**

**Emma's is pumpkin rolls!**



02

MATH



# Math & Code

- Addition
- Subtraction
- Multiplication
- Division

- Variables
- Functions
- Equations
- Algorithms

# What is PEMDAS in math?

**P** - parenthesis

**E** - exponents

**M** - multiplication

**D** - division

**A** - addition

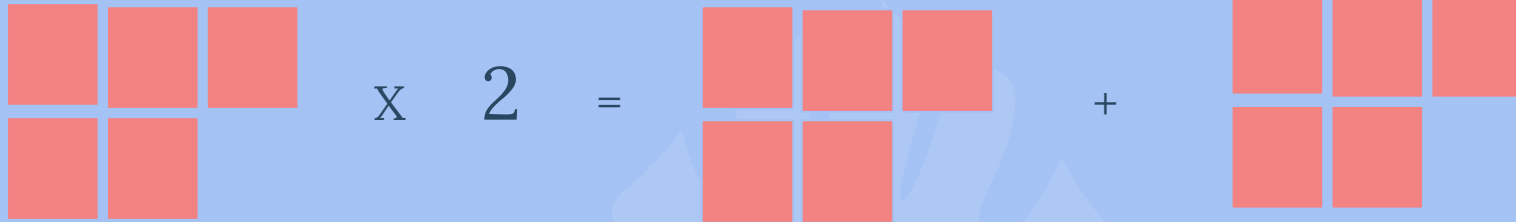
**S** - subtraction



# Quick Multiplication Review

For these exercises, we're multiplying by TWO (2).

5 X 2 is the same as saying 2 groups of 5.


$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \\ \hline \end{array} \times 2 = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

10 blocks

**Group Exercise:  $2 + 10 \times 2$**

**22**

# What's the difference?

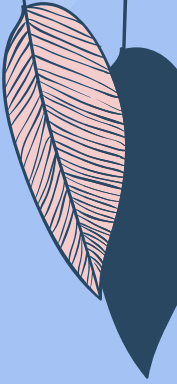
We, as humans, can read the equation and understand it in our brains in any order. Following => PEMDAS

Computers ALWAYS read LEFT => RIGHT, so the computer would return **24**.

$$2 + 10 \times 2$$

$$12 \times 2$$

$$24$$



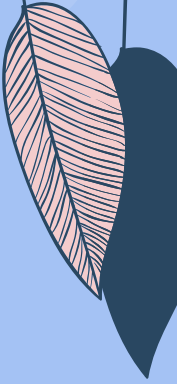
# How do we fix it?

Parenthesis!! Parenthesis tell a computer how to group math. Using the same example from before...

$$2 + (10 \times 2)$$

$$2 + 20$$

$$22$$





**03**

**MATH EXERCISES**

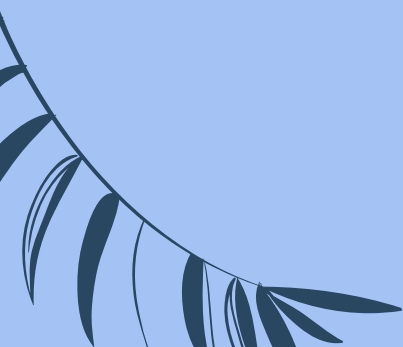




**You must work on these exercises to move on.**

Some of you work really fast! Some of you have done this before.

**We're working with Google Logos later, which are super fun and let us work with Scratch. You must show you're at least trying these exercises. Use your marker!**





**04**

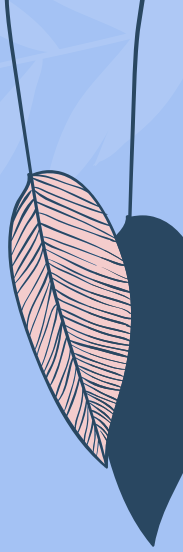
**FUNCTIONS**



# Functions

A function is a chunk of code that you can use over and over again, instead of writing it out a bunch of times! They also allow coders to break down their problem or logic into smaller groups, that can be easier to understand.

A function accomplishes something. Each function will have **one single goal**. For example, if my function's goal is to find the distance between myself and Sarah, that function should not also return my favorite flavor of ice cream. Those are two totally different things.

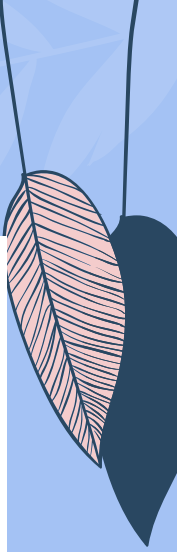




# Functions

```
def my_function():  
    print "Hello from function"  
  
my_function()
```

- Starts with “def”, short for “define”
- Use \_ in between words in function name
- Call the function after it's defined, to trigger the logic

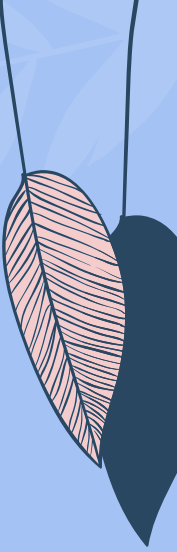


# Functions

```
def solve_math(multiplier):  
    return 5 * multiplier
```

```
answer = solve_math(3)  
print(f'The answer is: {answer}')
```

- Returns a value





**05**

**FUNCTION EXERCISE**

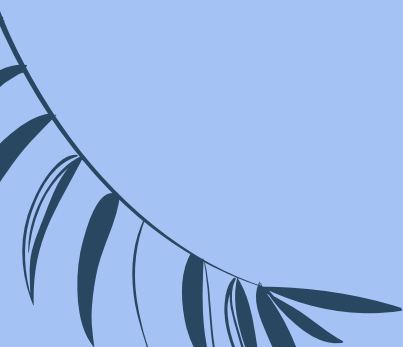




# **You must work on these exercises to move on.**

Some of you work really fast! Some of you have done this before.

**We're working with Google Logos later, which are super fun and let us work with Scratch. You must show you're at least trying these exercises. We want to see you coding functions!**





06

SHERO



# SHero - Margaret Hamilton



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wD7GmF2mzdc>



07

GOOGLE LOGOS



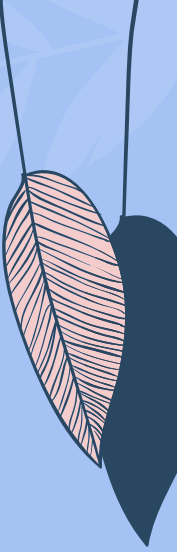
**Type this URL**

<https://scratch.mit.edu/projects/177224273/#editor>

**LOGIN**

Username: **GirlC0dersRule** (Note: “0” is a ZERO)

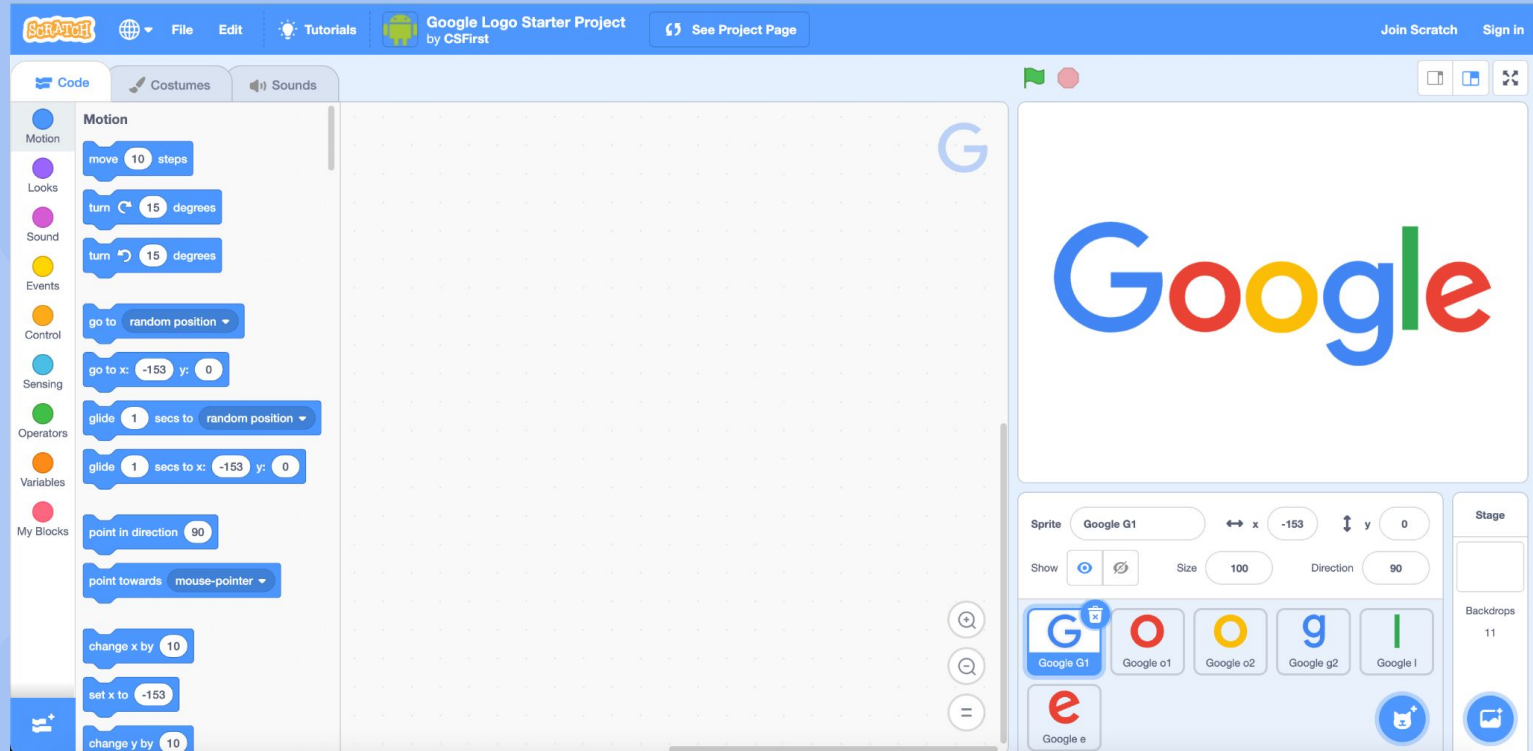
Password: **LSF012208**





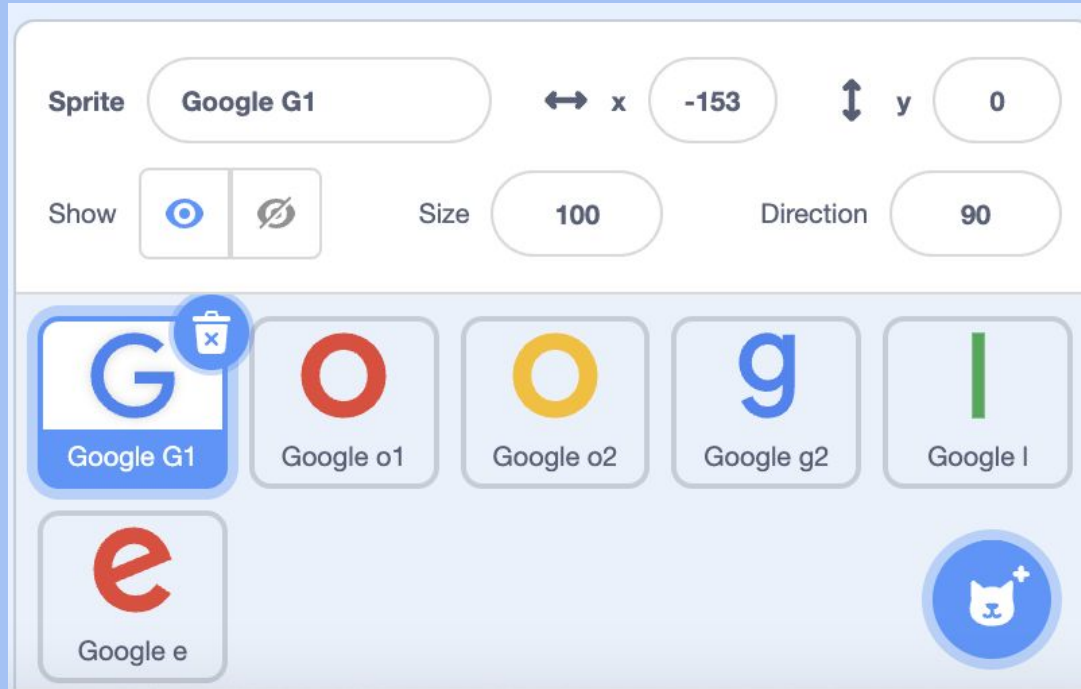
# Google Logo Editor

The Scratch code is in the pane on the left.



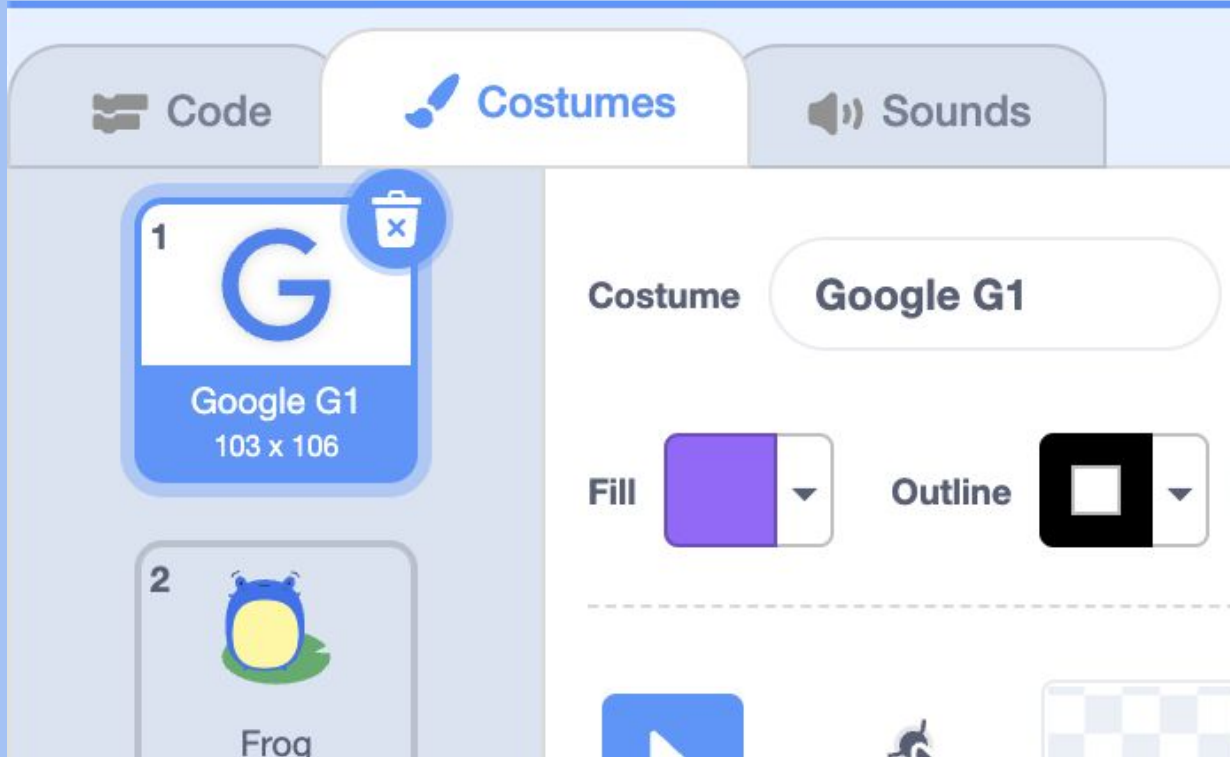
# Google Logo Editor

In order to switch the letter you're working with, click on the sprite in the bottom right-hand window.



# Google Logo Editor

To change a sprite's costume, click the “Costumes” tab.

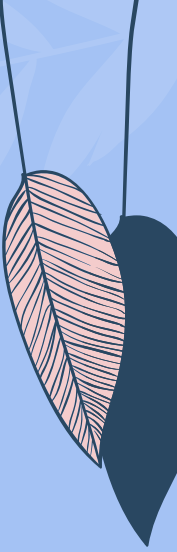


# Exercise #1: Change the Colors

Video Tutorial=>

<https://csfirst.withgoogle.com/c/cs-first/en/create-your-own-google-logo/create-your-own-google-logo/extensions/change-color.html>

# Exercise #2: Make your Own CUSTOM Logo!



# THANKS!

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