Contents

1 week 3: python 2: lists to logic

Agenda

- review challenge
- review last week's lessons on Python 1
- lessons for today: loops, logic
  - incorporate discussion of Butler's chapter
- start working with CSV module

1.1 review

- data types,
  - `type()`
  - what are they?
  - how do we check them?
- we save data by creating variables
- lists
  - list indexing vs slicing

- methods vs functions
  - what are some functions and methods we learned?
  - functions are independant
  - methods depend on objects (also called properties, attributes)
  - can tell in syntax

1.2 review challenge

Create a list of words from a text, and do things to the list using list methods.

Removing Gender Ideology and Restoring the EEOC's Role of Protecting Women in the Workplace

1.3 butler

What's her main argument?

- what's so scary?
  - that people are currently afraid of gender, "the anti-gender ideology movement" stokes fear.
  - gender ideology is a threat to children, society, the family, national security, to men and women, heterosexuality.
- the contradictions:
  - the vatican saying that something is a threat to children and the family, not considering their own harmful history here;
  - how withholding sex education also withholds education around consent and just how sex works;
  - using the right to gender as a way to take that right away from others.

"Phantasm"

- drawing from psychology, to argue that the fear of gender draws from real world and pyschic forces, the conscious and unconscious.
  - it becomes a substitute for anxiety about the world.
- fear mongering is a way of getting people to agree, come into your ranks, subscribe.

> "According to this logic, the anti-gender movement is guided by an inflammatory syntax: that is, a way of ordering the world that absorbs and reproduces anxieties and fears about permeability, precarity, displacement, and replacement; loss of patriarchal power in both the family and state; and loss of white supremacy and national purity" 22

Resistance

- produce a "counter vision".

> "It is up to us to produce a compelling counter-vision, one that would affirm the rights and freedoms of embodied life that we can, and should, protect. For in the end, defeating this phantasm is a matter of affirming how one loves, how one lives in one's body, the right to exist in the world without fear of violence or discrimination, to breathe, to move, to live." 17

> "What form of critical imagination would be powerful enough to oppose the phantasm? What would it mean to create a form of solidarity and concerted imagining that would have the power to expose and defeat the cruel norms and sadistic trends that travel under the name of the anti–gender ideology movement?" (37).

1.4 loops

How we do things to data.

- types of data for categorizing data; variables for saving data; how to work with lists of data; now, how to do things to lists/groupings.
  - also works with strings
- syntax: for item in collection: print(item).
  - practice with both lists and strings
- a note on variable names:
  - the variable following "for" is assigned on the fly
- f-strings

String Methods

- how to do things to strings within loops
- 'HELLO'.lower()
- make a list of cities, and make them all lowercasee
- now save that list to a new list, an empty list
  - why would we want to do this?

1.4.1 Group challenge:

- list of prime numbers and their squares, using f strings.

1.5 logic

Boolean data

- type() -> True or False
- evaluates mathematical expressions
  - different operators, look them up. Many different kinds.
- if statement for checking age
  - multiple conditions

Combining loops with logic:

- DEFENDING WOMEN FROM GENDER IDEOLOGY EXTREMISM AND RESTORING BIOLOGICAL TRUTH TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
- if it contains the word "gender", "protect", or others, we will print.

```
for i in text.split('.'):
    if 'binary' in i:
        print(i)
```

1.6 BREAK

1.7 csv module

- csv module
  - what is a module? a collection of code for doing something, in this case, for opening csv files
  - read a little of the docs on CSV module, reader
- printing rows from csv on Campaign Violations:
  - import csv
  - open the file with open statement
  - print the rows

```
with open('./Downloads/Enforcement_Actions_Board_Determinations_and_Penalties_20250210
    data = csv.reader(f)
    for row in data:
        print(row)
```

How do we get just the first object from each column? The names?

- breakup the problem into parts
- check the type of data(s)
- how do we access info from a list?

```
with open ('violations_sample.csv', 'r') as f:
    data = csv.reader(f)
    for row in data:
        print(row[1])
```

1.7.1 group challenge: Combining logic, loops, and csv:

- search for a specific candidate name in the dataset
- print out all rows containing that candidate's name
- advanced: print out only the date and the violation

```
with open('violations.csv', 'r') as f:
  data = csv.reader(f)
  for row in data:
      if "Eric" in row[1]:
          print(row)
```

1.7.2 advanced challenge (that I'll walk you through)

Combine what we know from the above with f-strings to write more complex output.

Write a loop that prints out the Candidate's name and Violation if that violation contains the word "contribution" in it. Use f-strings so that you can format the answer the following:

Name: [candidate name], Violation: [candidate violation]

Here's the answer, but don't look until you've spent at least 5 mintues working on it!

```
with open ('violations.csv', 'r') as f:
  dict_reader = csv.reader(f)
  for row in dict_reader:
      violation = row[3]
      if "contribution" in violation:
          candidate = row[1]
          print(f'Name: {candidate}, Violation: {violation}')
```

1.8 next week: web scraping!