J233Coding for Journalists

Soo Oh

PROMPTS

Get a pencil or pen

start Zoom recording

Agenda

Homework review + How much time spent

In-class exercises: for and while loops

BREAK

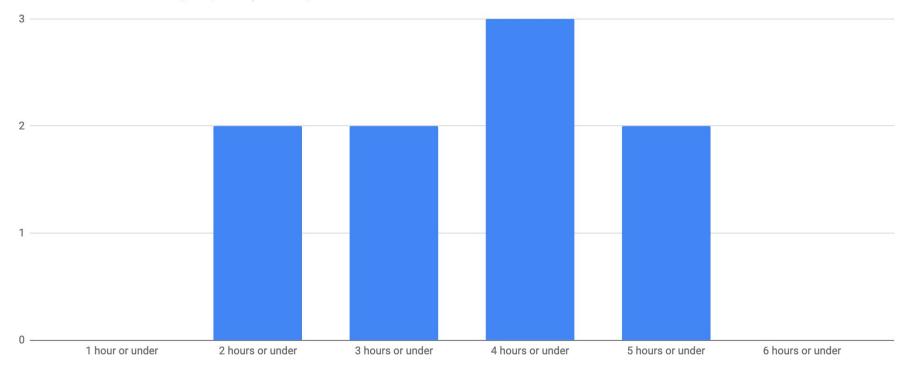
Wrapping up Python basics

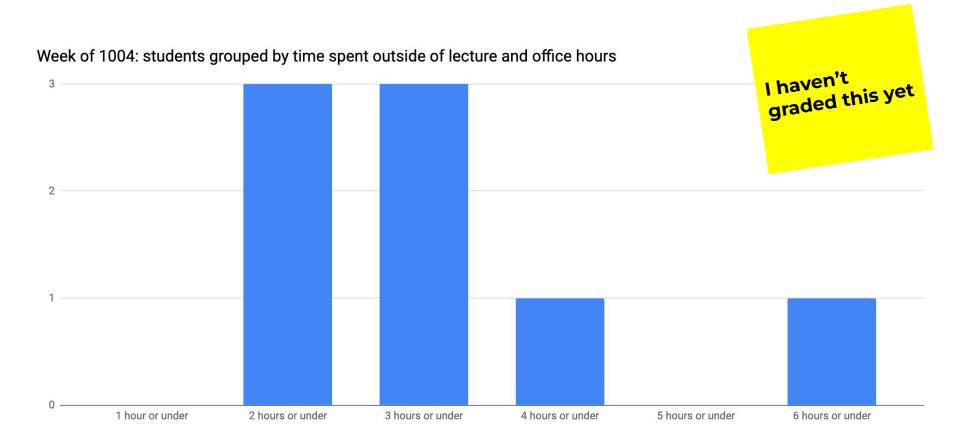
Homework

Discussion

New reading for homework. We'll discuss both articles next week.

Week of 0925: students grouped by time spent outside of lecture and office hours





Questions

Markdown

ChatGPT tips

Download hw0925_answers.ipynb from class website.

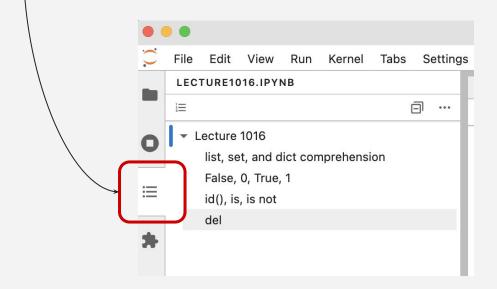
Screenshare

Questions

Markdown

ChatGPT tips

- Use headline styles (with the hashtag) to create an outline.
- Check your outline in Jupyter
 Notebook.



Questions

Markdown

ChatGPT tips

Examples of what didn't work

- ▼ Question 1
 ▼ Incorrect Code

 Correct Code
 Example Test

 ▼ Question 3
 ▼ Example 1
 Example 2
 Example 3
- Question 1 ▼ Incorrect Code Correct Code **Example Test** Question 3 Example 1 Example 2 Example 3 Question 4 Example 1 Example 2 Example 3

- Ougstion E

Questions

Markdown

ChatGPT tips

Be careful. Don't rely on ChatGPT for the answers, even if it's correct.

If you are using ChatGPT, I expect you to know what your ChatGPT-assisted code does.

If you don't understand what ChatGPT is telling you, ask it to explain.

What questions do you have?

In-class group exercises

Break

Meet back in 15 minutes.

7:43 pm

Wrapping up the basics

Download this notebook off the class website

lecture1016.ipynb

list, set, dict comprehensions

False, 0, True, 1
id(), is, is not
del

list, set, and dict comprehensions are a bit like for loops.

list, set, dict comprehensions

```
False, 0, True, 1
id(), is, is not
del
```

```
cubes = []
for x in range(5):
    cubes.append(x**3)
cubes
Out[]:
```

list, set, dict comprehensions

```
False, 0, True, 1
id(), is, is not
del
```

```
cubes = []
for x in range(5):
    cubes.append(x**3)
cubes
Out[]: [0, 1, 8, 27, 64]
```

list, set, dict comprehensions

False, 0, True, 1 id(), is, is not del

```
cubes = []
for x in range(5):
    cubes.append(x**3)
cubes
Out[]: [0, 1, 8, 27, 64]
# does the same thing as
# this is list comprehension:
cubes = [x**3 \text{ for } x \text{ in range}(5)]
```

list, set, dict comprehensions

```
False, 0, True, 1 id(), is, is not del
```

```
cubes = []
for x in range(5):
    cubes.append(x**3)
cubes
Out[]: [0, 1, 8, 27, 64]
# does the same thing as
# this is list comprehension:
cubes = [x**3 \text{ for } x \text{ in range}(5)]
cubes
Out[]:
```

list, set, dict comprehensions

```
False, 0, True, 1 id(), is, is not del
```

```
cubes = []
for x in range(5):
    cubes.append(x**3)
cubes
Out[]: [0, 1, 8, 27, 64]
# does the same thing as
# this is list comprehension:
cubes = [x**3 \text{ for } x \text{ in range}(5)]
cubes
Out[]: [0, 1, 8, 27, 64]
```

list, set, dict comprehensions

False, 0, True, 1
id(), is, is not
del

```
cubes = []
for x in range(5):
    cubes.append(x**3)
cubes
Out[]: [0, 1, 8, 2/7, 64]
# does the same thing as
# this is list comprehension:
cubes = [x**3] for x in range(5)
cubes
Out[]: [0, 1, 8, 27, 64]
```

list, set, dict comprehensions

```
cubes = {x**3 for x in range(5)}
cubes
Out[]: {0, 1, 8, 27, 64}
```

list, set, dict comprehensions

```
cubes = \{x^{**3} \text{ for } x \text{ in range}(5)\}
cubes
Out[]: {0, 1, 8, 27, 64}
# Why do it as a set? When you want
# to quickly get uniques
random list = [x**0 \text{ for } x \text{ in } [1, 2, 3]]
random list
Out[]:
```

list, set, dict comprehensions

```
cubes = \{x^{**3} \text{ for } x \text{ in range}(5)\}
cubes
Out[]: {0, 1, 8, 27, 64}
# Why do it as a set? When you want
# to quickly get uniques
random list = [x**0 \text{ for } x \text{ in } [1, 2, 3]]
random list
Out[]: [1, 1, 1]
```

list, set, dict comprehensions

```
cubes = \{x^{**3} \text{ for } x \text{ in range}(5)\}
cubes
Out[]: {0, 1, 8, 27, 64}
# Why do it as a set? When you want
# to quickly get uniques
random list = [x**0 \text{ for } x \text{ in } [1, 2, 3]]
random list
Out[]: [1, 1, 1]
random set = \{x^{**0} \text{ for } x \text{ in } [1, 2, 3]\}
random set
Out[]:
```

list, set, dict comprehensions

```
cubes = \{x^{**3} \text{ for } x \text{ in range}(5)\}
cubes
Out[]: {0, 1, 8, 27, 64}
# Why do it as a set? When you want
# to quickly get uniques
random list = [x**0 \text{ for } x \text{ in } [1, 2, 3]]
random list
Out[]: [1, 1, 1]
random set = \{x^{**0} \text{ for } x \text{ in } [1, 2, 3]\}
random set
Out[]: {1}
```

list, set, dict comprehensions

```
random_dict = {x: x.upper() for x in ['name', 'age']}
random_dict
Out[]:
```

list, set, dict comprehensions

```
False, 0, True, 1
id(), is, is not
del
```

```
random_dict = {x: x.upper() for x in ['name', 'age']}
random_dict
Out[]: {'name': 'NAME', 'age': 'AGE'}
```

list, set, dict comprehensions

```
random_dict = {x: x.upper() for x in ['name', 'age']}
random_dict
Out[]: {'name': 'NAME', 'age': 'AGE'}
letters = {char: char.lower() for char in ['A', 'B', 'C']}
letters
Out[]:
```

list, set, dict comprehensions

```
random_dict = {x: x.upper() for x in ['name', 'age']}
random dict
Out[]: {'name': 'NAME', 'age': 'AGE'}
letters = {char: char.lower() for char in ['A', 'B', 'C']}
letters
Out[]: {'A': 'a', 'B': 'b', 'C': 'c'}
```

list, set, dict comprehensions

False, 0, True, 1

id(), is, is not

del

Let's talk about zeros and ones.

list, set, dict comprehensions

False, 0, True, 1

id(), is, is not

del

int(False)
Out[]:

list, set, dict comprehensions

False, 0, True, 1

id(), is, is not

del

int(False)
Out[]: 0

list, set, dict comprehensions

False, 0, True, 1

id(), is, is not

del

```
int(False)
Out[]: 0
int(True)
Out[]:
```

list, set, dict comprehensions

False, 0, True, 1

id(), is, is not

del

```
int(False)
Out[]: 0
int(True)
Out[]: 1
```

list, set, dict comprehensions

False, 0, True, 1

id(), is, is not

del

```
int(False)
Out[]: 0
int(True)
Out[]: 1
bool(1)
Out[]:
```

list, set, dict comprehensions

False, 0, True, 1

id(), is, is not

```
int(False)
Out[]: 0
int(True)
Out[]: 1
bool(1)
Out[]: True
```

list, set, dict comprehensions

False, 0, True, 1

```
int(False)
Out[]: 0
int(True)
Out[]: 1
bool(1)
Out[]: True
bool(2)
Out[]:
```

list, set, dict comprehensions

False, 0, True, 1

id(), is, is not

del

int(False) Out[]: 0 int(True) Out[]: 1 bool(1) Out[]: True bool(2) Out[]: True

list, set, dict comprehensions

False, 0, True, 1

id(), is, is not

```
int(False)
Out[]: 0
int(True)
Out[]: 1
bool(1)
Out[]: True
bool(2)
Out[]: True
bool(-1000)
Out[]:
```

list, set, dict comprehensions

False, 0, True, 1

id(), is, is not

```
int(False)
Out[]: 0
int(True)
Out[]: 1
bool(1)
Out[]: True
bool(2)
Out[]: True
bool(-1000)
Out[]: True
```

list, set, dict comprehensions

False, 0, True, 1

id(), is, is not

del

bool(0)
Out[]:

list, set, dict comprehensions

False, 0, True, 1

id(), is, is not

del

bool(0)
Out[]: False

list, set, dict comprehensions

False, 0, True, 1

id(), is, is not

```
bool(0)
Out[]: False
0 == False
Out[]:
```

list, set, dict comprehensions

False, 0, True, 1

id(), is, is not

```
bool(0)
Out[]: False
0 == False
Out[]: True
```

list, set, dict comprehensions

False, 0, True, 1

id(), is, is not

```
bool(0)
Out[]: False
0 == False
Out[]: True
1 == True
Out[]:
```

list, set, dict comprehensions

False, 0, True, 1

id(), is, is not

del

bool(0)
Out[]: False

0 == False
Out[]: True

1 == True
Out[]: True

list, set, dict comprehensions

False, 0, True, 1

```
bool(0)
Out[]: False
0 == False
Out[]: True
1 == True
Out[]: True
2 == True
Out[]:
```

list, set, dict comprehensions

False, 0, True, 1

```
bool(0)
Out[]: False
0 == False
Out[]: True
1 == True
Out[]: True
2 == True
Out[]: False
```

list, set, dict comprehensions

False, 0, True, 1

```
def letter grade simple(points):
    if points >= 90:
        return 'A'
    elif points >= 80:
        return 'B'
    elif points >= 70:
        return 'C'
    elif points >= 60:
        return 'D'
    else:
        return 'F'
letter_grade_simple(True)
Out[]:
```

list, set, dict comprehensions

False, 0, True, 1

```
def letter grade simple(points):
    if points >= 90:
        return 'A'
    elif points >= 80:
        return 'B'
    elif points >= 70:
        return 'C'
    elif points >= 60:
        return 'D'
    else:
        return 'F'
letter grade simple(True)
Out[]: 'F'
```

list, set, dict comprehensions

False, 0, True, 1

id(), is, is not

del

When are two items == to each other but is not to each other?

What does that even mean?

```
list_a = ['hello', 'world']
list_b = list_a

list_a == list_b
Out[]:
```

```
list_a = ['hello', 'world']
list_b = list_a

list_a == list_b
Out[]: True
```

```
list, set, dict
comprehensions
False, 0, True, 1
id(), is, is not
del
```

```
list_a = ['hello', 'world']
list_b = list_a

list_a == list_b
Out[]: True

list_a is list_b
Out[]:
```

```
list_a = ['hello', 'world']
list_b = list_a

list_a == list_b
Out[]: True

list_a is list_b
Out[]: True
```

```
list, set, dict
comprehensions
False, 0, True, 1
id(), is, is not
del
```

```
list_a = ['hello', 'world']
list b = list a
list_a == list_b
Out[]: True
list_a is list_b
Out[]: True
list_a is not list_b
Out[]:
```

```
list, set, dict
comprehensions
False, 0, True, 1
id(), is, is not
del
```

```
list_a = ['hello', 'world']
list b = list a
list_a == list_b
Out[]: True
list_a is list_b
Out[]: True
list_a is not list_b
Out[]: False
```

```
list, set, dict
comprehensions
False, 0, True, 1
id(), is, is not
del
```

```
list_a = ['hello', 'world']
list b = list a
list a == list b
Out[]: True
list_a is list_b
Out[]: True
list_a is not list b
Out[]: False
id(list a)
Out[]:
```

```
list, set, dict
comprehensions
False, 0, True, 1
id(), is, is not
del
```

```
list_a = ['hello', 'world']
list b = list a
list a == list b
Out[]: True
list_a is list_b
Out[]: True
list a is not list b
Out[]: False
id(list a)
Out[]: 139722130120640
```

```
list, set, dict
comprehensions
False, 0, True, 1
id(), is, is not
del
```

```
list_a = ['hello', 'world']
list b = list a
list a == list b
Out[]: True
list_a is list_b
Out[]: True
list a is not list b
Out[]: False
id(list a)
Out[]: 139722130120640
id(list b)
Out[]:
```

```
list, set, dict
comprehensions
False, 0, True, 1
id(), is, is not
del
```

```
list a = ['hello', 'world']
list b = list a
list a == list b
Out[]: True
list_a is list_b
Out[]: True
list a is not list b
Out[]: False
id(list a)
Out[]: 139722130120640
id(list b)
Out[]: 139722130120640
```

```
list, set, dict
comprehensions
False, 0, True, 1
id(), is, is not
del
```

```
list_a = ['hello', 'world']
list b = list a
list a == list b
Out[]: True
list_a is list_b
Out[]: True
list a is not list b
Out[]: False
id(list a)
                                  these numbers
Out[]: 139722130120640
                                  will change every
                                  time you restart
id(list b)
                                  your notebook
Out[]: 139722130120640
```

list, set, dict comprehensions False, 0, True, 1

id(), is, is not

```
list_a = ['hello', 'world']
list_b = list_a
```

```
list_a = ['hello', 'world']
list_b = list_a

list_b[1] = 'world!'
list_b
Out[]:
```

```
list, set, dict
comprehensions
False, 0, True, 1
id(), is, is not
del
```

```
list_a = ['hello', 'world']
list b = list a
list_b[1] = 'world!'
list b
Out[]: ['hello', 'world!']
list a
Out[]:
```

```
list, set, dict
comprehensions
False, 0, True, 1
id(), is, is not
del
```

```
list a = ['hello', 'world']
list b = list a
list b[1] = 'world!'
list b
Out[]: ['hello', 'world!']
list a
Out[]: ['hello', 'world!']
```

```
list_c = ['hello', 'world']
list_d = ['hello', 'world']
list_c is list_d
Out[]:
```

```
list_c = ['hello', 'world']
list_d = ['hello', 'world']
list_c is list_d
Out[]: False
```

```
list_c = ['hello', 'world']
list d = ['hello', 'world']
list_c is list_d
Out[]: False
id(list_c)
Out[]:
```

```
list, set, dict
comprehensions
False, 0, True, 1
id(), is, is not
del
```

```
list_c = ['hello', 'world']
list d = ['hello', 'world']
list c is list d
Out[]: False
id(list_c)
Out[]: 139722129863552
```

```
list, set, dict
comprehensions
False, 0, True, 1
id(), is, is not
del
```

```
list c = ['hello', 'world']
list d = ['hello', 'world']
list_c is list_d
Out[]: False
id(list_c)
Out[]: 139722129863552
id(list d)
Out[]:
```

```
list, set, dict
comprehensions
False, 0, True, 1
id(), is, is not
del
```

```
list c = ['hello', 'world']
list d = ['hello', 'world']
list_c is list_d
Out[]: False
id(list_c)
Out[]: 139722129863552
id(list d)
Out[]: 139723809589824
```

list, set, dict
comprehensions
False, 0, True, 1
id(), is, is not

del

Check if a value is equal to NoneType
x = None

list, set, dict
comprehensions
False, 0, True, 1
id(), is, is not
del

```
# Check if a value is equal to NoneType
x = None
x == None
Out[]:
```

list, set, dict
comprehensions
False, 0, True, 1
id(), is, is not
del

```
# Check if a value is equal to NoneType
x = None
```

x == None
Out[]: True

```
list, set, dict
comprehensions
False, 0, True, 1
id(), is, is not
del
```

```
# Check if a value is equal to NoneType
x = None
x == None
Out[]: True
# However, this is the Pythonic
# or 'idiomatic' way
x is None
Out[]:
```

```
list, set, dict
comprehensions
False, 0, True, 1
id(), is, is not
del
```

```
# Check if a value is equal to NoneType
x = None
x == None
Out[]: True
# However, this is the Pythonic
# or 'idiomatic' way
x is None
Out[]: True
```

list, set, dict comprehensions

False, 0, True, 1
id(), is, is not

del

del removes data, so you cannot access it anymore.

```
list, set, dict
comprehensions
False, 0, True, 1
id(), is, is not
del
```

```
subjects = ['Math', 'History', 'English', 'Science']

del subjects[2]
subjects
Out[]:
```

```
list, set, dict
comprehensions
False, 0, True, 1
id(), is, is not
del
```

```
subjects = ['Math', 'History', 'English', 'Science']
del subjects[2]
subjects
Out[]: ['Math', 'History', 'Science']
```

```
list, set, dict
comprehensions
False, 0, True, 1
id(), is, is not
del
```

```
subjects = ['Math', 'History', 'English', 'Science']
del subjects[2]
subjects
Out[]: ['Math', 'History', 'Science']
# What's the difference between del, .remove() and .pop()?
# .remove() removes the first matching value, not a
# specific index
# del removes the item at a specific index
# .pop() removes the item at a specific index AND
# returns the item
```

```
list, set, dict
comprehensions
False, 0, True, 1
id(), is, is not
del
```

```
store_d = {
    'store': 'Store D',
    'apples': 0,
    'bananas': 53,
    'kiwis': 4
}
del store_d['apples']
Out[]:
```

```
list, set, dict
comprehensions
False, 0, True, 1
id(), is, is not
del
```

```
store_d = {
    'store': 'Store D',
    'apples': 0,
    'bananas': 53,
    'kiwis': 4
del store_d['apples']
Out[]: {'store': 'Store D', 'bananas': 53, 'kiwis': 4}
```

```
list, set, dict
comprehensions
False, 0, True, 1
id(), is, is not
del
```

```
store_d = {
    'store': 'Store D',
    'apples': 0,
    'bananas': 53,
    'kiwis': 4
del store_d['apples']
Out[]: {'store': 'Store D', 'bananas': 53, 'kiwis': 4}
# You can also write
# store d.pop('apples', None)
```

```
list, set, dict
comprehensions
False, 0, True, 1
id(), is, is not
del
```

```
store_d = {
    'store': 'Store D',
    'apples': 0,
    'bananas': 53,
    'kiwis': 4
del store_d['apples']
Out[]: {'store': 'Store D', 'bananas': 53, 'kiwis': 4}
# You can also write
# store d.pop('apples', None)
del store d
store_d
Out[]:
```

```
list, set, dict
comprehensions
False, 0, True, 1
id(), is, is not
del
```

```
store_d = {
    'store': 'Store D',
    'apples': 0,
    'bananas': 53,
    'kiwis': 4
del store_d['apples']
Out[]: {'store': 'Store D', 'bananas': 53, 'kiwis': 4}
# You can also write
# store d.pop('apples', None)
del store d
store_d
Out[]: Error
```

If we have time

In-class group exercises

Please help clean up: close windows, return tables, etc.

Homework

https://journ233.github.io