J233Coding for
Journalists

Soo Oh

PROMPTS

Get out a pencil or pen!

start Zoom recording

Agenda

Announcements

Homework Review: Control flow review fun and games 🎉

BREAK (at some point)

If we have time: Wrapping up the basics

Homework

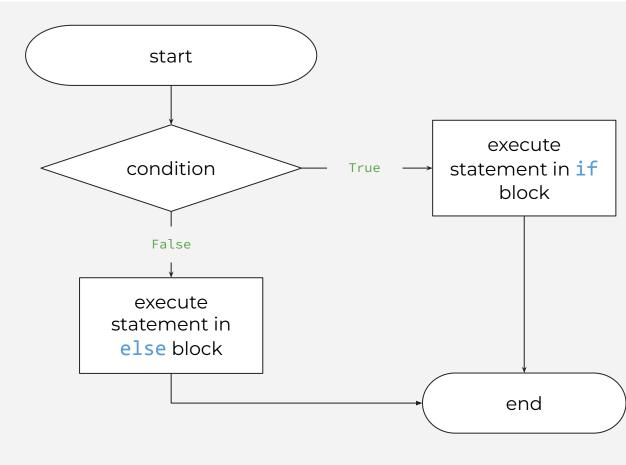
Announcements

- No class next Monday for Indigenous Peoples' Day
- You can re-submit Homework 0925
- New Homework 1002 will be posted in the next couple days will change based on how far we get today
- Schedule office hours to have an informal chat about your final project with me in the next two weeks using this link (posted on class site): https://calendly.com/soooh/j233-final-project-chat

What questions do you have?

Homework Review

if... else



Is a given number positive or negative?

Ticket prices based on age:

- Children (12 and under) enter free
- Teens (ages 13–17) pay \$10
- Adults (ages 18–64) pay \$15
- Seniors (ages 65+) pay \$12

Homework: Draw a diagram that tells a user if a given age counts as a teenager.

Homework: Draw a flowchart for letter_grade that takes in a number between 0 and 100 and returns a letter grade.

Homework: Write a **number guessing** game that asks user to pick a number from 0 to 10. You as programmer can pick the correct number. If user guesses wrong, they are prompted again until they answer correctly. If user guesses correctly, then code will print "Correct!" Save previous guesses and print them after the user guesses correct answer.

Diagram / Paper exercise

Write a function called parity that tells us if an argument is odd, even, or neither.

```
>>> parity(15)
'odd'
>>> parity(-48)
'even'
>>> parity(14.2)
'not an integer'
>>> parity('not a number!')
'not an integer'
```

Diagram / Paper exercise

Using the pieces of paper, write a for loop that prints each activity and how long each activity is in the following format:

"We could go **biking**. It would take **60** minutes."

```
fun_activities = [
          {"activity": "biking", "duration": 60},
          {"activity": "watch a movie", "duration": 180},
          {"activity": "hiking", "duration": 150}
]
```

Diagram / Paper exercise

Homework: FizzBuzz is a CLASSIC exercise. Write a loop that prints out numbers from 0 to 100, but replaces any number divisible by 3 with "fizz" and any number divisible by 5 with the "buzz". For a number that is divisible by both 3 and 5, replace with "fizz buzz". Hint: You'll be using the modulo operator.

Output:

```
0
1
2
"fizz"
4
"buzz"
"fizz"
7
```

Break

Meet back in 15 minutes.

X:XX p.m.

Wrapping up the basics

Download this notebook off the class website

lecture1002.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:
        [x**3] for x in range(5)
cubes
Out[]: [0, 1, 8, 27, 64]
```

list, set, dict comprehensions

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

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

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

```
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[]:
```

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

```
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]
```

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

```
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[]:
```

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

```
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

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

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

```
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

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'}
letters = {char: char.lower() for char in ['A', 'B', 'C']}
letters
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'}
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

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

list, set, dict comprehensions

False, 0, True, 1

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

list, set, dict comprehensions

False, 0, True, 1

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

list, set, dict comprehensions

False, 0, True, 1

```
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

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

list, set, dict comprehensions

False, 0, True, 1

```
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

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

list, set, dict comprehensions

False, 0, True, 1

id(), is, is not

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

list, set, dict comprehensions

False, 0, True, 1

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

list, set, dict comprehensions

False, 0, True, 1

```
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

```
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, set, dict comprehensions

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

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

list_a == list_b
Out[]:
```

list, set, dict comprehensions

```
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

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

list_a == list_b
Out[]: True

list_a is list_b
Out[]:
```

list, set, dict comprehensions

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

```
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

```
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

```
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

```
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

```
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

```
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

```
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

```
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, set, dict comprehensions

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

list, set, dict comprehensions

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

list, set, dict comprehensions

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

list, set, dict comprehensions

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

list, set, dict comprehensions

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

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[]:
```

list, set, dict comprehensions

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

list, set, dict comprehensions

```
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

```
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

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

list, set, dict comprehensions

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

list, set, dict comprehensions

```
# 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

```
# 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

```
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

```
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
```

What questions do you have?

Homework

https://journ233.github.io