J233 Coding for Journalists

Soo Oh

**PROMPTS** 

Get out a pencil or pen!

## Agenda

**Announcements** 

Homework Review: Control flow review fun and games 🎉

**BREAK (at some point)** 

If we have time: Wrapping up the basics

Homework

## start Zoom recording

#### **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): <a href="https://calendly.com/soooh/j233-final-project-chat">https://calendly.com/soooh/j233-final-project-chat</a>

# What questions do you have?

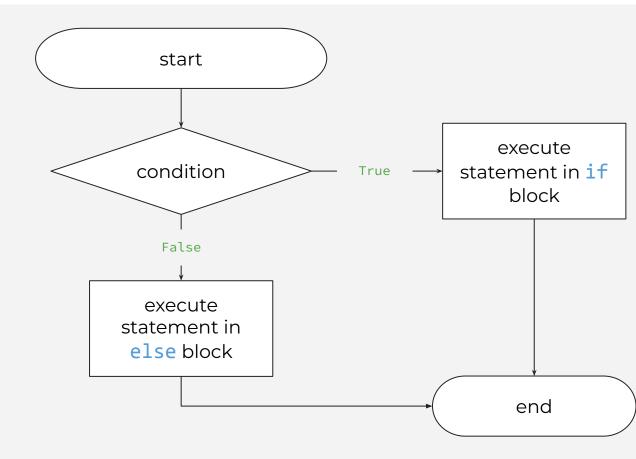
## Homework Review

#### How to cite ChatGPT

If you use ChatGPT, you need to cite the specific prompt that helped you. If it took several prompts to get the right answer, please list them all.

I will take off points if you do not list the prompt(s).

## 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.



## Break

Meet back in 15 minutes.

7:51 p.m.

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



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

**BONUS:** Write a lambda function that tells you if a grade between 0 and 100 is a passing 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)
<u>'odd'</u>
>>> 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
```

## 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^*\overline{*}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

```
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
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

```
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

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

0 == False
Out[]: True

1 == True
Out[]:
```

list, set, dict comprehensions

False, 0, True, 1

```
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
id(), is, is not
del

```
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
id(), is, is not
del

```
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
del
```

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

list_a == 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, 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, 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, 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
```

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

```
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, 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[]:
```

```
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
```

```
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
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
```

# What questions do you have?

# Homework

https://journ233.github.io