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## CS 49 Section

Week 3

Surajit A Bose



## Agenda

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- Logistics and check-ins
- Review of lecture concepts
  - Decomposition
  - Iterative testing
  - Code style
- Section Problem: Spread beepers









## How to get hold of me / get help+

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- The section forum, 24 hr turnaround
- Email: <a href="mailto:bosesurajit@fhda.edu">bosesurajit@fhda.edu</a>, 24 hr turnaround
- Office hours:
  - On campus: Tuesdays 12:00 noon to 1:30 pm, room 4218 in the STEM center
  - By appointment on Zoom
- Other resources:
  - Contact Lane via Canvas
  - Online or in-person tutoring via the STEM center (Room 4213)





## Quick Check-in

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Let's quickly go round the room! Pick any one of the following to answer:

- What has been your favorite Karel problem to work on so far?
- What have you found most surprising about the class so far?
- What have you found most difficult about the class so far?





## Flashback to last week ...



#### **Functions**

#### Given a problem to solve:

- Start with the big picture
- Break the problem down into smaller, self-contained building blocks
  - These smaller building blocks are functions
  - The process of breaking down the problem into functions is decomposition
  - Any set of steps that will need to be repeated is a good candidate for a function
  - So is any logically self-contained portion of the problem
- Assume the building blocks are done (use pass keyword)
- Assemble building in main to solve the big problem
- Implement each building block!





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## What We've Learned This Week

Before we get into our sample problem for today, let's review a bit. This week we've learned:

- Decomposition, aka stepwise refinement or top-down design
  - Breaking down the problem into smaller chunks
- Solving for the general case
- Iterative testing at each step
- Elements of good code style
  - Function names: short, descriptive, in\_snake\_case
  - Comments
  - Length of code
  - Indentation levels



## Let's use all that to solve this week's problem!

## Section problem: Spread Beepers

https://codeinplace.stanford.edu/foothill-cs49/ide/a/spreadbeepers

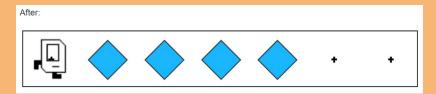


## Spread Beepers

• Karel stands directly in front of a pile of a certain number of beepers:



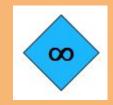
Those beepers should be spread out across the row:



The number of beepers is the same before and after they are spread out

## Key Details (Assumptions)

Karel has an infinite number of beepers in its bag!
This affects what solution you can use.



- There is only one row in the world
- The pile of beepers is in the second column

# **Questions Before** We Begin?



## Tackling the big picture

#### Given a problem to solve:

- What is the current situation?: Preconditions
  - Note the assumptions in the section handout
- What is the expected outcome?: Postconditions
- What steps are needed to get from preconditions to postconditions?
  - Not "how" but "what"; do not worry about the implementation yet
- Do the steps need to be repeated?
  - A certain number of times (for loop)
  - As long as a condition is true (while loop)
- Tell me what comments and statements to type in the <u>IDE</u>!

## Tackling the building blocks

#### For each building block: iterate and refine

- What is the current situation?: Preconditions
- What is the expected outcome? : Postconditions
- What steps are needed to get from preconditions to postconditions?
  - o Implement steps and/or decompose further: iterate
  - After each block is built, test it and make improvements: refine
- Do the steps need to be repeated?
  - A certain number of times (for loop)
  - As long as a condition is true (while loop)
- Tell me what comments and statements to type in the <u>IDE</u>!

## Bonus! Extending the problem

Typically\*, programs should be written to tackle the general case, not the specific case.

- What if the pile of beepers were anywhere in the row, not just on the second corner? (Assume that the row is still wide enough to spread out the number of beepers in the pile.)
- What if there were multiple rows?

\*If we have certain guarantees, then we need not over-engineer the solution to fit the general case: a program to run a task on the last days of January, March, May, July, September, and November need not check if it's a leap year.

## Goodbye, Karel!

Next up: Console Programming!