

The background is a solid pink color. It is decorated with various hand-drawn geometric shapes in white and black. These include a dashed line in the top left, a white triangle in the top center, a black zigzag line in the top right, a white circle in the top right, two parallel black lines in the top right, a white triangle in the top right, a black circle in the bottom right, a white circle in the bottom right, a black plus sign in the bottom left, a white triangle in the bottom center, a black circle in the bottom center, and a black plus sign in the bottom left.

# Welcome!

We'll get started shortly ...



# CS 49 Section


Week 5

Surajit A Bose





# Agenda

- Logistics and check-ins
  - Review of lecture concepts
    - Expressions
    - Constants
    - The **random** module and **math** library
  - [Coding Template](#)
  - Section Problem: [Mars Weight](#)
- 




# Logistics






# Poll and Survey

- Zoom poll: How caught up do you feel with this class?
    - I'm great: On top of lectures/reading/assignments; feel confident
    - I'm good: Understand the concepts; did most of the coding assignments; getting through fine
    - I could be better: Behind on lecture/assignments, struggling a bit with conceptual understanding/coding practice/time
  - [Section Survey](#)
- 



# How to get hold of me / get help+

- The [class forum](#) or [section forum](#), 24 hr turnaround
    - Feel free not only to ask, but also to answer questions there!
  - Surajit's office hours:
    - Tuesdays 1p–2p on [Zoom](#)
    - By appointment on Zoom or on campus
  - [Lane's office hours](#)
  - Canvas inbox for Lane or Surajit
  - Email [bozesurajit@fhda.edu](mailto:bozesurajit@fhda.edu), 24 hr turnaround
  - [Online](#) or [in-person](#) tutoring via the STEM center (Room 4213)
  - The section [GitHub repo](#) has lecture and section slides and solutions
- 



# Lecture Review: Expressions



+

-



# Expressions

+



- The symbols **+**, **-**, **/**, etc. are the operators
- The terms operated upon (**x** and **y** in the previous slide) are the operands
- The evaluated result of the expression is typically stored in a variable (**z** in the previous slide) using the assignment operator **=**
- Keep in mind the difference between the two division operators:
  - **/** will always result in a float
  - **//** will always result in an integer, any remainder being discarded
  - **%** is the modulus operator for the remainder of integer division
- Given  $x = 8$  and  $y = 2$ , what is the value and type of these expressions?

**x \*\* y # ?**

**x / y # ?**

**x < y # ?**



# Expressions

+



- The symbols **+**, **-**, **/**, etc. are the operators
- The terms operated upon (**x** and **y** in the previous slide) are the operands
- The evaluated result of the expression is typically stored in a variable (**z** in the previous slide) using the assignment operator **=**
- Keep in mind the difference between the two division operators:
  - **/** will always result in a float
  - **//** will always result in an integer, any remainder being discarded
  - **%** is the modulus operator for the remainder of integer division
- Given  $x = 8$  and  $y = 2$ , what is the value and type of these expressions?

**x \*\* y # 64**

**x / y # 4.0**

**x < y # False**



# Expressions

- Watch out for floating point values! They are not stored precisely:

```
x = 1.9
```

```
y = 1
```

```
z = x - y
```

```
print(z)                # 0.8999999999999999
```

- Precision of float results is not reliable beyond the precision determinable by the inputs. Here, the value of **z** is not reliable past one decimal place.
- Can use **round(a, b)** where **a** is the value to round, **b** the number of decimal places:

```
print(round(z, 1))       # 0.9
```

# Expressions

- Operators have the following precedence:

( )	parentheses
**	exponentiation
-	unary negation
*, /, //, %	multiplication, division, integer division, modulus
+, -	addition, subtraction

- Operators with the same precedence (e.g., multiplication, division) are evaluated from left to right

# Expressions

- Compound operators: **+=**, **-=**, **\*=**, etc. combine the arithmetic and assignment operators in a single command
- Given initial values **x = 3** and **y = 2**, what would the following expressions evaluate to?
  - **x \*= y**      # **x = x \* y**
  - **x += 4**      # **x = x + 4**
  - **x /= y**      # **x = x / y**
  - **x %= y**      # **x = x % y**

# Expressions

- Compound operators: `+=`, `-=`, `*=`, etc. combine the arithmetic and assignment operators in a single command
- Given initial values `x = 3` and `y = 2`, what would the following expressions evaluate to?
  - `x *= y`      # `x = x * y`, `x = 6`
  - `x += 4`      # `x = x + 4`, `x = 10`
  - `x /= y`      # `x = x / y`, `x = 5.0`
  - `x %= y`      # `x = x % y`, `x = 1.0`
- Notice that the types of the results depend variously on the operands, the operators, or the results themselves
- Remember that types can be cast to a different type

# Any Questions?




# Lecture Review: Constants








# Constants

- In Python, a constant is a variable whose value does not change during the execution of the program
  - By convention, constants are named in **UPPER\_SNAKE\_CASE**
  - Why use constants?
    - To avoid "magic numbers"
    - To allow easy updates
    - To follow the principle of programming for the general case
  - Unlike most other programming languages, Python does not enforce constants; they are a convention
- 



# Constants

- Suppose I have a program that calculates various resources needed for running an office building based on its square footage. E.g., how many smoke detectors it needs, what the budget should be for HVAC, etc.
  - What constants would I need so I can reuse the program for any building?
- 

# Constants

- Suppose I have a program that calculates various resources needed for running an office building based on its square footage. E.g., how many smoke detectors it needs, what the budget should be for HVAC, etc.
- What constants would I need so I can reuse the program for any building?
  - **SMOKE\_DETECTOR\_FACTOR**  
*# e.g. 1 per 2000 sq.ft. or 0.0005*
  - **HVAC\_FACTOR**  
*# how many dollars to budget per sq.ft.*

The background is a solid orange color. It is decorated with various hand-drawn geometric shapes in white and black. These include a dashed line in the top left, a white triangle in the top center, a black zigzag line in the top right, a white circle in the top right, two parallel black lines in the top right, a white triangle in the top right, a large black circle in the bottom right, a white circle in the bottom right, a black plus sign in the bottom left, a white circle in the bottom center, a white triangle in the bottom center, and a black plus sign in the bottom center.

**Any Questions?**



# Lecture Review: random and math





# The random module and math library

- A module is a python file (with the extension .py) that contains code that can be reused in a different program.
- The **random** module allows generation of pseudo-random numbers
- A library, loosely speaking, is a collection of many modules
- The **math** library allows mathematical operations such as calculating square roots
- To use such external modules or libraries, your program needs an **import** statement such as **import math** or **import random**
- We've seen such a statement: **from karel.stanfordkarel import \***






# The random module and math library

```
from math import sqrt
import random
```

```
def main():
    for i in range(4):
        my_num = random.randint(200, 1000)
        my_sqrt = sqrt(my_num)
        print(f'Number is: {my_num}, square root is: {my_sqrt}')
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()
```






# The random module and math library

```
from random import randint
import math
```

```
def main():
    for i in range(4):
        my_num = randint(200, 1000)
        my_sqrt = math.sqrt(my_num)
        print(f'Number is: {my_num}, square root is: {my_sqrt}')
```

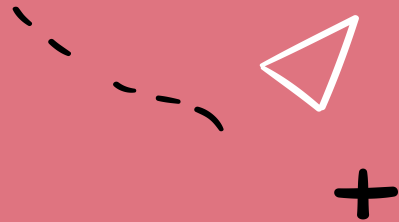
```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()
```





The background is a solid orange color. It is decorated with various hand-drawn geometric shapes in white and black. These include: a dashed line in the top left; a white triangle in the top center; a black zigzag line in the top right; a white circle in the top right; two parallel black lines in the top right; a white triangle in the top right; a large black circle on the right edge; a white triangle in the bottom left; a black plus sign in the bottom left; a white circle in the bottom center; a white triangle in the bottom center; a dashed line in the bottom center; a black plus sign in the bottom center; a black circle in the bottom center; and a white circle in the bottom right.

**Any Questions?**



Where do all these go?

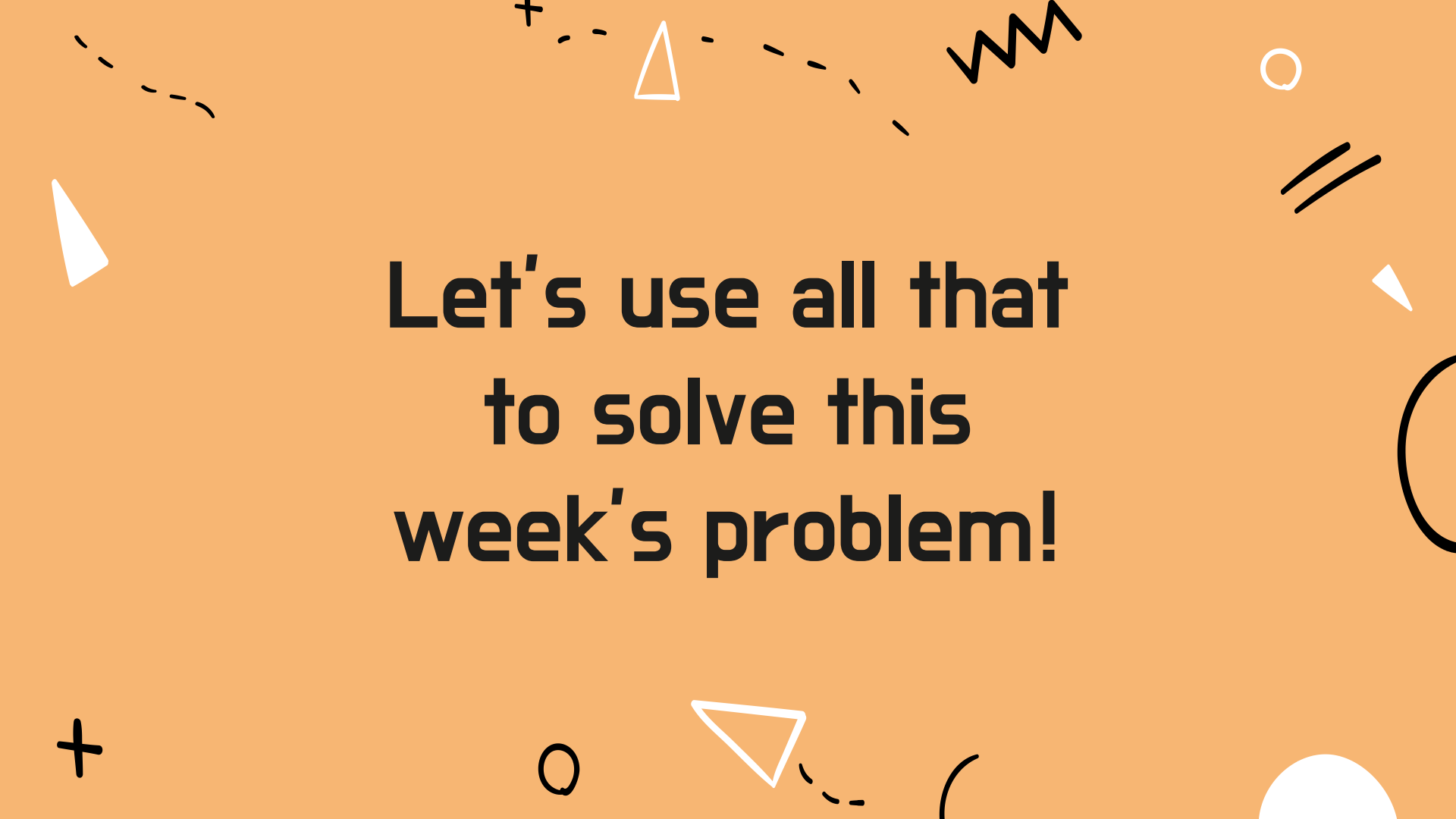




# The structure of a Python program

- Python programs have a typical order:
  - Comment with filename, program overview, and programmer name
  - import statements
  - constants
  - `main()` function
  - helper functions
  - guard clause and invocation of `main()`
- A template for your use is [here](#)



The background is a solid orange color. It is decorated with various white and black geometric shapes and symbols. In the top left, there is a dashed line and a small white triangle. In the top center, there is a dashed line with a small white triangle and a black zigzag line. In the top right, there is a small white circle and two parallel black lines. In the middle left, there is a white triangle. In the middle right, there is a white triangle and a large black circle. In the bottom left, there is a black plus sign. In the bottom center, there is a black circle and a white triangle. In the bottom right, there is a white circle and a black arc.

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



# Section problem: Mars Weights

<https://codeinplace.stanford.edu/foothill-cs49/ide/a/marsweight>





# Mars Weights

+



Due to the weaker gravity on Mars, an Earthling's weight on Mars is 37.8% of their weight on Earth. Write a Python program that prompts an Earthling to enter their weight on Earth and prints their calculated weight on Mars. The output should be rounded to two decimal places when necessary. Example:

**Enter a weight on Earth:** *120*

**The equivalent weight on Mars:** *45.36*

- What constant should we use?
- As what type should the input from the user be cast?

Let's get to work!



The background is a solid pink color. It is decorated with various hand-drawn geometric shapes in white and black. These include a dashed line in the top left, a white triangle in the top center, a black zigzag line in the top right, a white circle in the top right, two parallel black lines in the top right, a white triangle in the top right, a black circle in the bottom right, a white circle in the bottom right, a black plus sign in the bottom left, a white circle in the bottom left, a white triangle in the bottom left, and a black line in the bottom left.

# That's all, folks!

Next up: Control Flow!