

Introduction to Computational and Algorithmic Thinking

LECTURE 2B – COMPUTER PROGRAMMING FUNDAMENTALS II



Announcements

This lecture: Computer Programming Fundamentals

Reading: Read Chapter 2 of Conery

Acknowledgement: Some of the lecture slides are based on CSE 101 lecture notes by Prof. Kevin McDonald at SBU and the textbook by John Conery.

Functions

- Recall that Python has a math module
 - The library has numbers (e , π , etc.)
 - It also has a variety of useful mathematical functions
- In *programming*, a **function** is a name given to a set of statements that perform a well-defined task
- For example, the **input** function performs a task (getting user input) and also returns the value entered by the user
- **print**, **int**, **float**, and **str** are also functions
- The next example introduces a new function, **format**, that lets the programmer format numerical output in a desired way

Example: BMI calculator

- Once numbers are stored in variables, they can be used in calculations
- The Body Mass Index (BMI) is a metric used to gauge a person's general health
- Given a person's weight in pounds and total height in inches, a person's BMI is calculated as:
$$\text{BMI} = (\text{weight} * 703) / \text{height}^2$$
- A BMI in the range of 18.5-24.9 is considered “healthy”
- The next program being examined calculates and prints a person's BMI based on entered values
- The result is printed to 15 digits of accuracy, which is more digits than necessary

Example: BMI calculator

- To print a number to a designed number of digits, use the **format** function
- Suppose there is a variable **total_due** to be printed with two decimal places. Here is how to do it:

```
print("Total due: $" +  
      "{:.2f}".format(total_due))
```
- If we wanted four digits, we would write **{:.4f}** instead
- Note that when using the **format** method, do not also use **str** to print a number
- In the code for this program, there are two print statements
 - one gives the BMI to the full accuracy
 - one rounds the result to three decimal places

Example: bmi_v1.py

```
weight = float(input('Enter weight in pounds: '))  
feet = float(input('Enter feet portion of height: '))  
inches = float(input('Enter inches portion of height: '))  
  
total_inches = feet * 12 + inches  
  
bmi = (weight * 703) / total_inches ** 2  
  
print('Your BMI is ' + str(bmi))  
print('Your BMI is ' + '{:.3f}'.format(bmi))
```

- The blank lines are present to make the code more readable. They do not affect program execution in any way.
- More about format function: https://www.python-course.eu/python3_formatted_output.php

Other functions in Python

- Some examples:

```
type(45)
int(34.56)
float(45)
str(3421)
len('apple')
round(2.32)
abs(-45)
pow(2, 3) # cf. 2**3
help(pow)
...
```

```
import math
math
math.log(10)
math.log10(10)
math.log10(1e6)
radians = 0.7
math.sin(radians)
math.sqrt(3)
...
```

```
import random
random.random()
random.randint(0,100)
```

Try these on a Python Console or as part of a program

Function composition

- Can compose functions as is done in mathematics, e.g., $f(g(x,y))$

```
import math
```

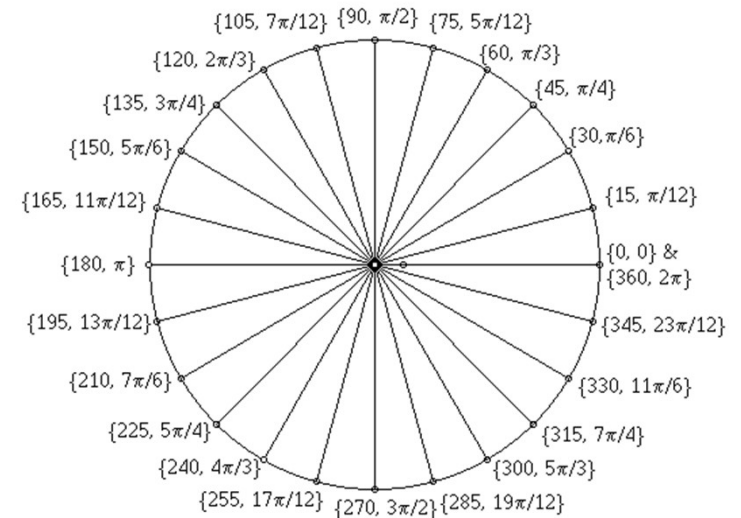
```
radians = 0.7
```

```
math.radians(math.degrees(radians))
```

```
radians = 0.3
```

```
math.acos(math.cos(radians))
```

```
pow(abs(-3), round(5.6))
```



Defining new functions

- Functions in program have many benefits, including:
 - They make code easier to read and understand
 - → don't need to know the details of how or why a function works
 - They allow code to be used more than once (code **re-use**)
- To define a new function in Python we use a **def** statement
 - Consider writing a function that computes a person's Body Mass Index
 - Can then call this function as many times as desired
 - The alternative would be to copy and paste the code multiple times
 - First rule of programming: don't repeat yourself!

Creating new functions

- From mathematics: a 2 step process

1. Define a function, once

$$f(x, y) = x * y + 1$$

2. Apply/Use/Invoke/Call the function, as many times as desired

$$f(2, 3) = 2 * 3 + 1 = 7$$

- Do the same in programming: again a 2 step process

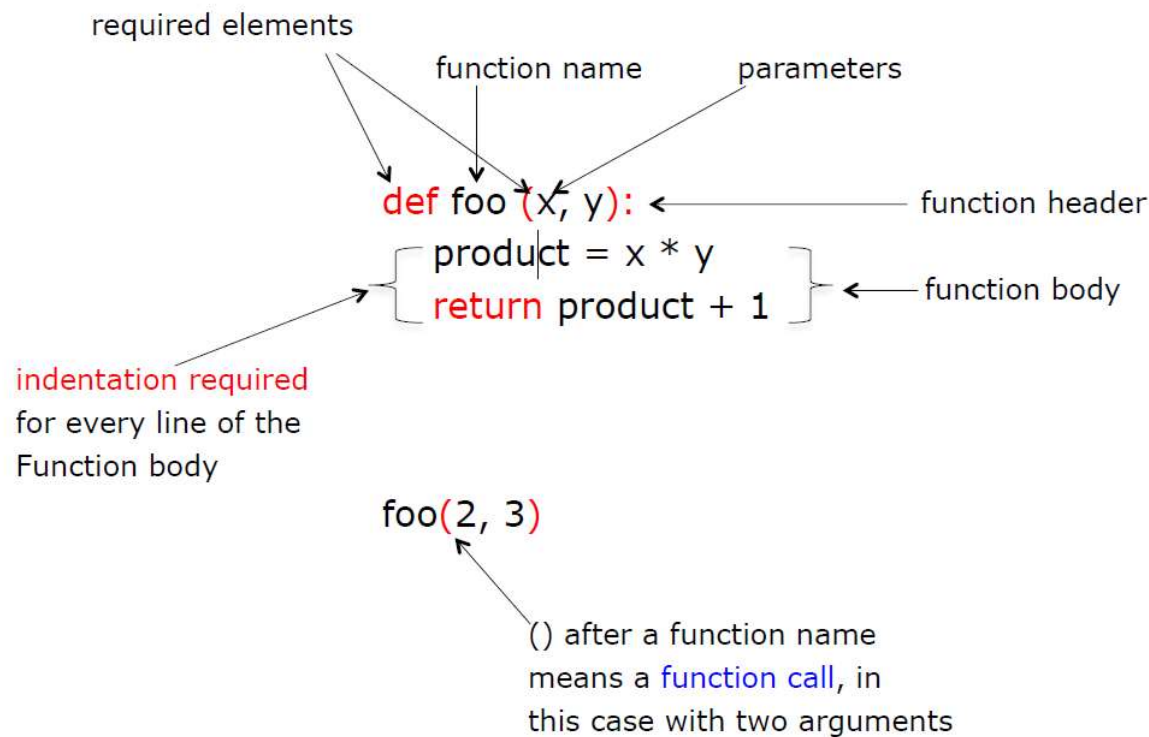
1. Define a function, once

```
def f(x, y):  
    return x * y + 1
```

2. Apply/Use/Invoke/Call the function, as many times as desired

```
f(2, 3)
```

Mechanics of defining/calling a function



Parameters and arguments

- Function can have **zero or more** parameters
 - Function may be defined with *formal parameters*
 - Then called with *actual arguments*
 - How many? As many as the function needs!

- Example:

```
def multAdd(a, b, c):  
    return a * b + c
```

```
print(multAdd(1, 2, 3))  
print(multAdd(2.1, 3.4, 4.3))  
print(multAdd(abs(pow(2,3)), 3.2 + 2.3, 45.34))
```

Program: flow of execution

```
def message():  
    print(1)  
    message1()  
    print(2)  
def message1():  
    print('a')  
    message2()  
    print('b')  
def message2():  
    print('middle')  
  
message()
```

Note: three functions and a call
to message on the left is a *program*!

Output:

```
1  
a  
middle  
b  
2
```

Void functions vs. fruitful functions

- **announce** below is an example of a *void function*
 - It does **not return** any useful value when it is called; it only prints a value
- **square** is an example of a *fruitful function*
 - It **returns** a value when it is called

```
// void function
def announce(msg):
    print(msg)
```

```
announce('hello!')
```

```
// fruitful function
def square(n):
    return n * n
```

```
print(square(3))
```

See what gets printed by the print statement in each case!

- Don't expect a void function to return any useful value.
 - The call `announce('hello')` returns **None** to indicate that.
- So the statement `print(announce('hello!'))` will print **None**.

Example: bmi_v2.py

Function definition

def bmi(w, h):

return (w * 703) / (h ** 2)

main is to use the function defined above.

def main():

weight = float(input('Enter weight in pounds: '))

feet = float(input('Enter feet portion of height: '))

inches = float(input('Enter inches portion of height: '))

total_inches = feet * 12 + inches

my_bmi = bmi(weight, total_inches)

print('Your BMI is ' + '{:.3f}'.format(my_bmi))

This sets up a call to the function main.

main()

Note how a program
is organized.

Why functions? Abstraction

- One of the most important concepts in computer science is **abstraction**
 - Give a **name** to a group of statements and use it, e.g., **bmi(...)**
- From the outside, the details are hidden
 - only care calling this function will do a desired computation
- Functions thereby allow complex problems to be solved by subdividing it into smaller, more manageable sub-problems
 - This process is called **problem decomposition** (also **functional decomposition**)
- Often programmers use functions to engage in **top-down software design**
 - They design the software as a series of steps
 - Each step corresponds to one or more functions

Example: bmi_v3.py

- Here's an alternative way of implementing the **bmi** function
 - It illustrates proper indentation and relies on two **local variables**, **numerator** and **denominator**
- A *local variable* is a variable accessible only inside the function where it is created

Example: bmi_v3.py

```
def bmi(w, h):
    numerator = w * 703
    denominator = h ** 2
    return numerator / denominator

def main():
    weight = float(input('Enter weight in pounds: '))
    feet = float(input('Enter feet portion of height: '))
    inches = float(input('Enter inches portion of height: '))

    total_inches = feet * 12 + inches
    my_bmi = bmi(weight, total_inches)
    print('Your BMI is ' + '{:.3f}'.format(my_bmi))

main()
```

Example: Distance calculator

- Example: A distance traveled is provided in miles, yards, and feet (i.e. 3 miles, 68 yards, 16 feet)
 - Need this to be converted to total inches traveled and print the result
 - This requires some unit conversions
- Recall the following equivalences:
 - 1 foot = 12 inches
 - 1 yard = 3 feet
 - 1 mile = 5,280 feet
- Finally, to print a comma every three digits we can use the formatting string '{:,}' when printing an integer

Example: distance.py

```
def distance(m, y, f):  
    return (m * 5280 * 12) + (y * 3 * 12) + (f * 12)  
  
def main():  
    miles = int(input('Enter the number of miles: '))  
    yards = int(input('Enter the number of yards: '))  
    feet = int(input('Enter the number of feet: '))  
  
    inches = distance(miles, yards, feet)  
  
    print('Distance in inches: ' + '{:,}'.format(inches))  
  
main()
```

Conditional execution

- Often an algorithm needs to make a decision
- The steps which are executed next depend on the outcome of the decision
- Example: a person's income range determines the income taxation rate
 - If the income is above a certain minimum, use one tax rate; otherwise, use a lower rate
- In Python, an **if-statement** allows testing conditions and executing different steps depending on the outcome

Example: Tuition calculator

- Suppose part-time students (< 12 credits) at a fictional college pay \$600 per credit and full-time students pay \$5,000 per semester.
- Use an if-statement to write a short program that implements this logic

Example: tuition.py

```
numCredits = int(input('Enter number of credits: '))
```

```
if numCredits < 12:
```

```
    cost = numCredits*600
```

```
    print('A student taking ' + str(numCredits) +  
        ' credits is part-time and will pay $' +  
        str(cost) + ' in tuition.')
```

```
else:
```

```
    print('A student taking ' + str(numCredits) +  
        ' credits is full-time and will pay  
        $5,000 in tuition.')
```

Conditional execution

- if-statements can also appear in functions:

```
def tax_rate(income):  
    if income < 10000:  
        return 0.0  
    else:  
        return 5.0
```

- Here, value returned by the function depends on value passed as an argument to the parameter
- Things to note about the **if** statement:
 - The words **if** and **else** are keywords
 - There is a **colon (:)** at the end of the if and else **clauses**
 - The statements to be executed are **indented**

Multi-way if-statements

- When an algorithm needs to choose among more than two alternatives, it can use **elif** clauses
- **elif** is short for “else if”
- This function distinguishes between three tax brackets:

```
def marginal_tax_rate(income):
```

```
    if income < 10000:
```

```
        return 0.0
```

```
    elif income < 20000:
```

```
        return 5.0
```

```
    else:
```

```
        return 7.0
```

- Can use as many **elif** parts as needed

Boolean expressions

- The expressions inside **if** and **elif** statements are special kinds of expressions
- The result of these expressions is either **True** or **False**
- An expression that evaluates to **True** or **False** is called a **Boolean expression**
- Boolean expressions often involve **relational operators**:
 - equal to / not equal to
 - greater than / greater than or equal to
 - less than / less than or equal to

Boolean expressions

The notation \geq means “greater than or equal to” and is one of six **relational operators** supported by Python:

Mathematical Operator	Python Equivalent	Meaning
$=$	<code>==</code>	is equal to
\neq	<code>!=</code>	is not equal to
$>$	<code>></code>	is greater than
\geq	<code>>=</code>	is greater than or equal to
$<$	<code><</code>	is less than
\leq	<code><=</code>	is less than or equal to

Example: Overtime calculator

- Someone who works more than 40 hours a week is entitled to “time-and-a-half” overtime pay
- How can the following be determined?
 1. Whether or not an employee is entitled to overtime pay
 2. If so, how much?
- #1 is pretty simple: use an if-statement
- For #2, a different calculation is required depending on whether employee will earn overtime pay or not
- Regular pay formula: $\text{hourly wage} \times \text{hours worked}$
- The overtime formula has two parts:
 - The pay for first 40 hours
 - The pay for additional overtime hours

Example: paycheck.py

```
def compute_pay(hours, wage):
    if hours <= 40:
        paycheck = hours * wage
    else:
        paycheck = 40 * wage + (hours - 40) * 1.5 * wage
    return paycheck

def main():
    hours_worked = float(input('Enter # of hours worked: '))
    hourly_wage = float(input('Enter hourly wage: '))

    pay = compute_pay(hours_worked, hourly_wage)
    print('Your pay is $' + '{:.2f}'.format(pay))

main()
```

Example: Hiring decisions

- A hiring manager is trying to decide which candidates to hire
- Each potential hire is evaluated based on GPA, interview performance, and an aptitude exam
- A GPA of at least 3.3 is worth 1 point
- An interview score of 7 or 8 (out of 10) is worth 1 point; a score of 9 or 10 is worth 2 points
- An aptitude test score above 85 is worth 1 point
- Hiring decisions are then based on point totals:
 - 0, 1 or 2 total points: Not hired
 - 3 total points: hired as a Junior Salesperson
 - 4 points: hired as a Manager-in-Training

Example: Hiring decisions

- Following is a function that takes these three values and returns the hiring decision as a string
- The following Python capabilities/features will help with this task:
 - The `+=` operator can be used to increment a variable by some amount
 - `-=`, `*=` and `/=` also exist and perform analogous operations
 - A variable can be used to maintain a tally or running total
 - An if-statement can contain **elif** clauses without a final **else** clause

Example: hiring.py

```
def decision(gpa, interview, test):
    points = 0          # Point total accumulator

    if gpa >= 3.3:
        points += 1

    if interview >= 9:
        points += 2
    elif interview >= 7:
        points += 1      # note: no else clause

    if test > 85:
        points = points + 1

    if points <= 2:
        return 'Not hired'
    elif points == 3:
        return 'Junior Salesperson'
    else:
        return 'Manager-in-Training'
```


Ranges and relational operators

- The relational operators can be used to express ranges of values

- Examples:

- An age in the range 1 through 25, inclusive:

$0 \leq \text{age} \leq 25$

- A length in the range 15 (inclusive) through 27:

$15 \leq \text{length} < 27$

- A year in the range 1900 through 1972, exclusive of both:

$1900 < \text{year} < 1972$

More on strings

- Python strings can begin and end with single quotes or double quotes
 - **'Stony Brook'** and **"Stony Brook"** are both valid ways of defining the same string
- Recall that the plus symbol joins two strings into a single longer string (concatenation)
- The asterisk repeats a string a specified number of times
 - Example: **'Hello' * 3** will evaluate to **'HelloHelloHello'**

String functions

- Strings are very fundamental to programming
 - most languages support many functions and other operations for strings
 - Python is no exception.
- The Python function named **len** (short for “length”) counts the number of characters in a string
 - **len** counts every character in a string, including digits, spaces, and punctuation marks
 - Example:
school = 'Stony Brook University'
n = len(school) # n will equal 22

String methods

- Many other functions on strings are called using a different syntax
- Instead of writing **func(s)**, they are written **s.func()**
 - The name of the string is written first, followed by a period, and then the function name
- Functions called using this syntax are referred to as **Methods**

String methods

- As an example of a string method, consider how to figure out how many words are in a sentence
- If there is exactly one space between each word, just count the number of space characters
- The method named **count** does exactly that:
sentence = 'It was a dark and stormy night.'
sentence.count(' ') + 1 # equals 7
- Note the argument passed to **count** is a string containing exactly one character: a single space character.

String methods

- Two other useful methods are **startswith** and **endswith**
 - These are both Boolean functions and return **True** or **False** depending on whether a string begins or ends with a specified value
- Examples:

sentence = 'It was a dark and stormy night.'

sentence.startswith('It') # True

sentence.startswith('it') # False

sentence.startswith("It's") # False

sentence.endswith('?') # False

sentence.endswith('.') # True

String methods

- Another example:

```
filename = input('Enter a filename: ')  
if filename.endswith('.py'):  
    print('The file contains a Python program.')  
else:  
    print('The file does not contain a Python program.')
```

Questions?
