

Programming for Data Science (CSE3041)

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Different patterns in Algorithm

- ▶ **Sequential** - Sequential structure executes the program in the order in which they appear in the program
- ▶ **Selection (conditional-branching)** - Selection structure control the flow of statement execution based on some condition
- ▶ **Iterational (Loops)** - Iterational structures are used when part of the program is to be executed several times

Sequential Pattern

Example1: Find the average runs scored by a batsman in 4 matches

Algorithm

Step 1: Start

Step 2: Input 4 scores say runs1,runs2,runs3 and runs4

Step 3: Accumulate runs1,runs2,run3,and runs4 and store it in the variable called total_runs

Step 4: Divide total_runs by 4 and find the average

Step 5: Display the average

Step 6: Stop

Batting Average

Program

```
print (" Enter _four _Scores")
run1= int(input())
run2= int(input())
run3= int(input())
run4= int(input())
total_run=(run1+run2+run3+run4)
batting_average = total_run/4
print(" Batting _Average _is", batting_average)
```

Area of Circle

Algorithm

Step 1 : Start

Step 2: Get the input for **RADIUS**

Step 3 : Find the square of **RADIUS** and store it in **SQUARE**

Step 4 : Multiply **SQUARE** with 3.14 and store the result in **AREA**

Step 5 : Display **AREA**

Step 6 : Stop

Pseudo code:

Begin

accept radius

compute square = radius * radius

compute area = pi * square

display area

end

Program

```
import math
```

```
print("Enter Radius")
```

```
radius = float(input())
```

```
area = math.pi*radius*radius
```

```
print("Area of Circle is ", area)
```

Exercise

An university is setting up a new lab at their premises. Design an algorithm and write Python code to determine the approximate cost to be spent for setting up the lab. Cost for setting the lab is sum of cost of computers, cost of furnitures and labour cost. Use the following formulae for solving the problem:

Cost of computer = cost of one computer * number of computers

Cost of furniture = Number of tables * cost of one table + number of chairs * cost of one chair

Labour cost = number of hours worked * wages per hour

Python Program

```
print("Enter cost of one computer")
cost_Computer = float(input())
print("Enter num of computers")
num_Computer = int(input())
print("Enter cost of one table")
cost_Table = float(input())
print("Enter num of tables")
num_Tables = int(input())
print("Enter cost of one chair")
cost_Chair = float(input())
print("Enter num of chairs")
num_Chairs = int(input())
print("Enter wage for one hour")
wages_Per_Hr = float(input())
print("Enter num of hours")
num_Hrs = int(input())
```


Python Program

```
cost_Of_Computers = cost_Computer* num_Computer
cost_Of_Furnitures = num_Tables * cost_Table +\
                    cost_Chair*num_Chairs
wages = wages_Per_Hr * num_Hrs
budget = cost_Of_Computers + cost_Of_Furnitures + wages
#format for two decimal places
print ("Budget for Lab ",format(budget, '.2f'))
```

Browsing Problem

Exercise

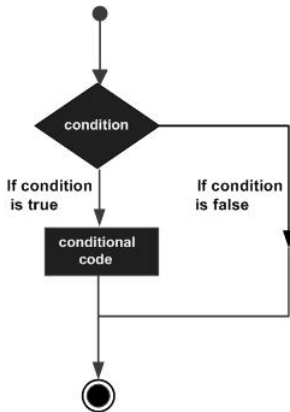
Given the number of hours and minutes browsed, write a program to calculate bill for Internet Browsing in a browsing center. The conditions are given below.

- (a) 1 Hour Rs.50
- (b) 1 minute Re. 1
- (c) Rs. 200 for five hours

Boundary condition: User can only browse for a maximum of 7 hours
Check boundary conditions

- ▶ A **selection control statement** is a control statement providing selective execution of instructions.

Control flow of decision making



if Statement

- ▶ An **if statement** is a selection control statement based on the value of a given Boolean expression.

The if statement in Python

If statement	Example use
If condition: statements else: statements	If <i>grade</i> \geq 70 : print('pass') else: print('fail')

Indentation in Python

- ▶ One fairly unique aspect of Python is that the amount of indentation of each program line is significant.
- ▶ In Python indentation is used to associate and group statements

Valid indentation		Invalid indentation	
(a) <pre>if condition: statement statement else: statement statement</pre>	(b) <pre>if condition: statement statement else: statement statement</pre>	(c) <pre>if condition: statement statement else: statement statement</pre>	(d) <pre>if condition: statement statement else: statement statement</pre>

Nested if Statements

- ▶ There are often times when selection among more than two sets of statements (suites) is needed.
- ▶ For such situations, if statements can be nested, resulting in multi-way selection.

Nested if statements	Example use
<pre>if condition: statements else: if condition: statements else: if condition: statements etc.</pre>	<pre>if grade >= 90: print('Grade of A') else: if grade >= 80: print('Grade of B') else: if grade >= 70: print('Grade of C') else: if grade >= 60: print('Grade of D') else: print('Grade of F')</pre>

Else if Ladder

```
if grade >= 90:  
    print('Grade of A')  
elif grade >= 80:  
    print('Grade of B')  
elif grade >= 70:  
    print('Grade of C')  
elif grade >= 60:  
    print('Grade of D')  
else:  
    print('Grade of F')
```


Multiple Conditions

- ▶ Multiple conditions can be check in a 'if' statement using logical operators 'and' and 'or'.
- ▶ Python code to print 'excellent' if mark1 and mark2 is greater than or equal to 90, print 'good' if mark1 or mark2 is greater than or equal to 90, print 'need to improve' if both mark1 and mark2 are lesser than 90

Multiple Conditions

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Example

```
if (mark1 >= 90 and mark2 >= 90):  
    print('excellent')  
if (mark1 >= 90 or mark2 >= 90):  
    print('good')  
else:  
    print('needs to improve')
```

Browsing Problem

```
print("enter num of hours")
hour = int(input())
print("enter num of minutes")
min = int(input())
if(hour>7):
    print("Invalid input")
elif hour>=5:
    amount = 200
    hour = hour - 5
    amount = amount+hour*50+min
print(amount)
```

Eligibility for Scholarship

Problem

Government of India has decided to give scholarship for students who are first graduates in family and have scored *average* > 98 in math, physics and chemistry. Design an algorithm and write a Python program to check if a student is eligible for scholarship.

Boundary Conditions: All marks should be > 0

Eligibility for Scholarship

Problem

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Boundary Conditions: All marks should be > 0

PAC

Input	Processing	Output
Read first graduate, physics, chemistry and maths marks	Compute total = phy mark + che mark + math mark $Average = total/3$ Check if the student is first graduate and $average \geq 98$	Print either candidate qualified for Scholarship or candidate not qualified for Scholarship

```
print('Is first graduate(1 for yes and 0 for no')
first = int(input())
print('Enter Physics Marks')
phy_mark = float(input())
print('Enter Chemistry Marks')
che_mark=float(input())
print('Enter Math Marks')
mat_mark=float(input())
total_mark= phy_mark+che_mark+mat_mark

if(phy_mark <0 or che_mark <0 or mat_mark<0):
    print('Invalid input')
else:
    average = total_mark/3
    if first==1 and average >= 98 :
        print('candidate qualified for  Scholarship')
    else:
        print('candidate not qualified for  Scholarship')
```

Algorithm for Largest of Three numbers

Algorithm

Step1: Start

Step2: Read value of a, b and c

Step3: If a is greater than b then
compare a with c and if a is bigger then say
a is biggest else say c is biggest
else Compare b with c , if b is greater than c
say b is biggest else c is biggest

Step 5: Stop

Python Program

```
a = int(input())
b = int(input())
c = int(input())
if a>b:
    if a>c:
        print ('a is greatest')
    else:
        print ('c is greatest')
else:
    if b>c:
        print ('b is greatest')
    else:
        print ('c is greatest')|
```


if/else Ternary Expression

Consider the following statement, which sets A to either Y or Z, based on the truth value of X:

if X:

A = Y

else:

A = Z

new expression format that allows us to say the same thing in one expression:

A = Y if X else Z

```
>>> A = 't' if 'spam' else 'f'
```

```
>>> A
```

```
't'
```

```
>>> A = 't' if "" else 'f'
```

```
>>> A
```

```
'f'
```

Exercise Problem

Exercises

1. Write a python code to check whether a given number is odd or even?
2. Write a python code to check whether a given year is leap year or not?
3. Write a python code in finding the roots of a quadratic equation?
4. Write a python program to Generate Cluster of student based on their CGPA. The details are as follows:

≤ 9 CGPA ≤ 10 - outstanding

≤ 8 CGPA < 9 - excellent

≤ 7 CGPA < 8 - good

≤ 6 CGPA < 7 - average

≤ 5 CGPA < 6 - better

CGPA < 5 - poor

Thank
you