# Upper School 2 - Coding To Graph a Calculator



Nasri Academy Thurs. Oct. 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2019 By Julio B. Figueroa

#### **Overview**

- Review
- Def my\_function():
- File Organization
- Intro to MatPlotLib

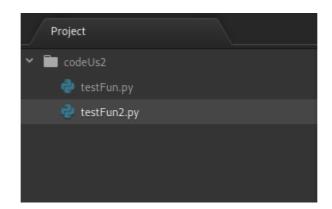
#### Review

```
× estFun2.py
      def average2(a,b):
          average = (a + b)/2
          return average
      def average3(a, b, c):
          average = (a + b + c)/3
          return average
      def average4(a, b, c, d):
          average = (a + b + c + d)/4
11
          return average
      print(average2(10,5))
      print(average3(15,10,5))
15
      print(average4(20,15,10,5))
      # now you can use functions within functions
      # becareful with the dataTypes they accept
18
      print(average2(2,average3(1,2,3)))
```



## File Organization

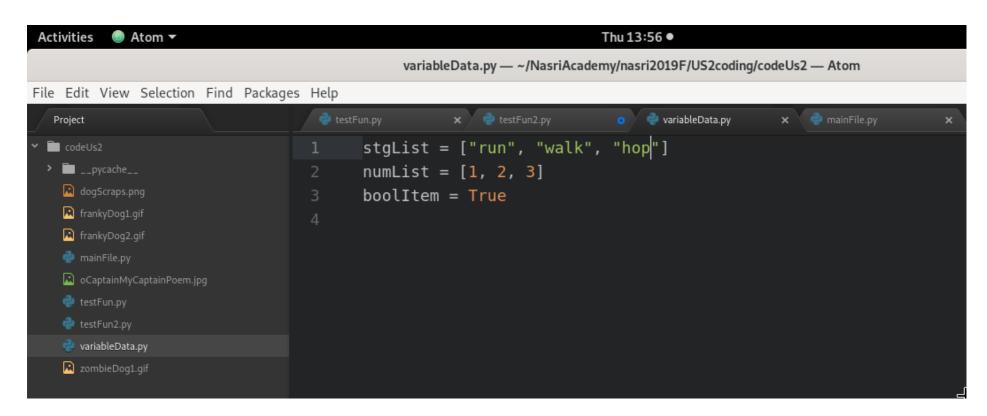
- How do you structure programs into separate files?
- How do you call a function from another file?
- For those using atom, use the browser view to drop your files into view like so.



We're going to add a few more files to this folder

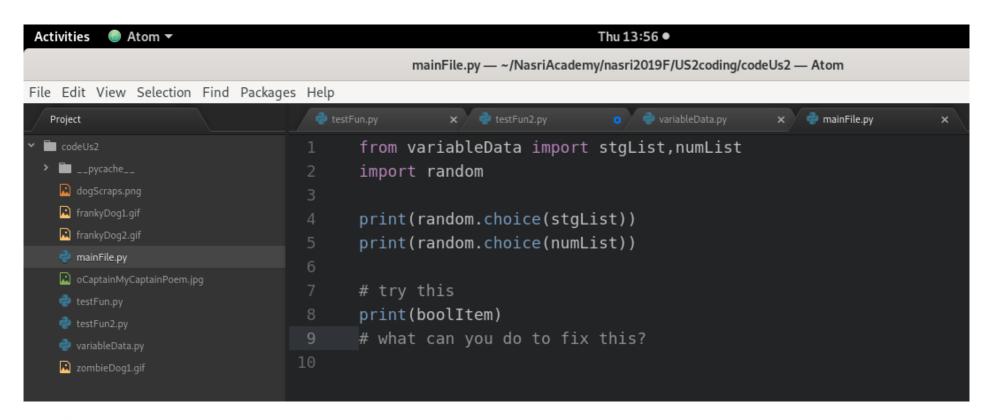


## File Organization





## File Organization





#### Classwork

Given the shorter 2 sides of a right triangle, create a function that gives you the length of the third side.

```
Welcome Guide x triangles02.py

1  # a solution to the right triangle problem
2  import math
3
4  def rightTriangle(a,b):
5        c = math.sqrt(a**2.0 + b**2)
6        return c
7
8  # Check it!
9  # Can solve a 3,4,5 triangle?
10 print(rightTriangle(3,4))
```

Can you modify your program to find the length of any triangle (not just right triangles)?



### Classwork (cont.)

```
import math
# for this function, a and b should both be less than c
def anyTriangleHypo(a, b):
    c = math.sqrt(a**2.0+b**2.0)
    return c
# for this function, a should be less than c
def rightTriangleShort(a, c):
    if a >= c:
        return print("error 404, a is larger or equal to c")
    else:
        shortSide = math.sqrt(c^{**2.0} - a^{**2.0})
        return shortSide
print(anyTriangleHypo(3, 4))
print(rightTriangleShort(6, 5))
# this function runs for a while
for i in range(5):
    print(anyTriangleHypo(i, 4))
```



## **Introduction to Pip**

Installing package is typically done using the pip command

It comes installed with modern python environments

To install or to check to see if it's updated

python -m pip install -U pip pip install -upgrade pip

We will use pip to install numpy and matplotlib

```
joule@sid: ~ y pip --version | y joule@sid: ~ y python -m pip install | y joule@sid: ~ y python -m pip install | y joule@sid: ~ y python -m pip install | y joule@sid: ~ y python -m pip install | y joule@sid: ~ y jou
```



## Introduction to NumPy

```
joule@sid:~$ python -m pip install numpy
Requirement already satisfied: numpy in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages (1.15.4)
joule@sid:~$ [
```

Numpy is a matrix library and is often used to make linear algebra easier.

It is a powerful library with commonly used functions (along with advanced functions) that you use without having to make them from scratch.

https://numpy.org/

https://numpy.org/devdocs/user/quickstart.html

To invoke it within a program try

import numpy is np



## Introduction to matplotlib

joule@sid:~\$ python -m pip install matplotlib Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages (3.0.2)

https://matplotlib.org/users/installing.html

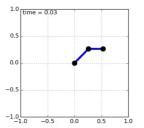
Python -m pip install -U pip Python -m pip install -U matplotlib

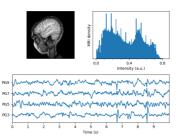


Matplotlib is a library for rendering all sorts of plots and graphs. You can use it for your science project or for when you're writing reports! You can even use it to analysis images and to analysis robotic arm trajectories.











## Classroom Example

