**ASU CSE 571** | Fall 2022

Project 0: Unix/Python/Autograder Tutorial

Project adapted from Berkeley CS188

**Table of Contents**

* Introduction
* Python Installation
* Python Basics
* Autograding
* Q1: Addition
* Q2: BuyLotsOfFruit
* Q3: ShopSmart
* Submission

**Introduction**

The projects for this class assume you use Python 3.6 (Python 3.7 may also work).

Project 0 will cover the following:

* Instructions on how to set up the right Python version,
* A mini-Python tutorial,
* Project grading: Every project's release includes its autograder for you to run yourself.

**Files to Edit and Submit:** You will fill in portions of addition.py, buyLotsOfFruit.py, and shopSmart.py in 0.tutorial.zip (on canvas Files->Project) during the assignment. You should submit these files with your code and comments. Please *do not* change the other files in this distribution or submit any of our original files other than these files.

**Evaluation:** Your code will be autograded for technical correctness. Please *do not* change the names of any provided functions or classes within the code, or you will wreak havoc on the autograder. However, the correctness of your implementation -- not the autograder's judgements -- will be the final judge of your score. If necessary, we will review and grade assignments individually to ensure that you receive due credit for your work.

**Academic Dishonesty:** We will be checking your code against other submissions in the class and online for logical redundancy. If you copy someone else's code and submit it with minor changes, we will know. These cheat detectors are quite hard to fool, so please don't try. We trust you all to submit your own work only; *please* don't let us down. If you do, we will pursue the strongest consequences available to us (see syllabus).

**Getting Help:** You are not alone! If you find yourself stuck on something, contact the course staff for help. Office hours and the discussion forum are there for your support; please use them. If you can't make our office hours, let us know and we will schedule more. We want these projects to be rewarding and instructional, not frustrating and demoralizing. But, we don't know when or how to help unless you ask.

**Discussion:** Please be careful not to post spoilers.

**Python Installation**

Many of you will not have Python 3.6 already installed on your computers. Conda is an easy way to manage many different environments, each with its own Python versions and dependencies. This allows us to avoid conflicts between our preferred Python version and that of other classes. We'll walk through how to set up and use a conda environment.

Prerequisite: [Anaconda](https://docs.anaconda.com/anaconda/install/). If you don't already have it, install it through the link.

Creating a Conda Environment

Run the following command, and press y to install any missing packages.

[User@Computer-Name ~/0.tutorial]$ conda create --name cse571 python=3.6

Entering the Environment

To enter the conda environment that we just created, do the following. Note that the Python version within the environment is 3.6, just what we want.

[User@Computer-Name ~/0.tutorial]$ source activate cse571 (conda activate cse571 for newer version of conda)  
(cse571) [User@Computer-Name ~/0.tutorial]$ python -V   
Python 3.6.6 :: Anaconda, Inc.

Leaving the Environment

Leaving the environment is just as easy.

(cse571) [User@Computer-Name ~/0.tutorial]$ source deactivate (conda deactivate for newer version of conda)  
[User@Computer-Name ~/0.tutorial]$ python -V   
Python 3.5.2 :: Anaconda custom (your python version)

Our python version has now returned to whatever the system default is!

**Python Basics**

Required Files

You can download all of the files associated with the Python mini-tutorial as a zip archive: 0.tutorial.zip (on canvas).

Table of Contents

• Invoking the Interpreter

• Operators

• Strings

• Dir and Help

• Built-in Data Structures

o Lists

o Tuples

o Sets

o Dictionaries

• Writing Scripts

• Indentation

• Tabs vs Spaces

• Writing Functions

• Object Basics

o Defining Classes

o Using Objects

o Static vs Instance Variables

• Tips and Tricks

• Troubleshooting

• More References

The programming assignments in this course will be written in [Python](http://www.python.org/about/), an interpreted, object-oriented language that shares some features with both Java and Scheme. This tutorial will walk through the primary syntactic constructions in Python, using short examples.

We encourage you to type all python shown in the tutorial onto your own machine. Make sure it responds the same way.

Invoking the Interpreter

Python can be run in one of two modes. It can either be used *interactively*, via an interpeter, or it can be called from the command line to execute a *script*. We will first use the Python interpreter interactively.

You invoke the interpreter by entering python at the Unix command prompt.

(cse571) [User@Computer-Name ~]$ python   
Python 3.6.6 |Anaconda, Inc.| (default, Jun 28 2018, 11:07:29)   
[GCC 4.2.1 Compatible Clang 4.0.1 (tags/RELEASE\_401/final)] on darwin   
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.   
>>>

Operators

The Python interpreter can be used to evaluate expressions, for example simple arithmetic expressions. If you enter such expressions at the prompt (>>>) they will be evaluated and the result will be returned on the next line.

>>> 1 + 1   
2   
>>> 2 \* 3   
6

Boolean operators also exist in Python to manipulate the primitive True and False values.

>>> 1==0   
False   
>>> not (1==0)   
True   
>>> (2==2) and (2==3)   
False   
>>> (2==2) or (2==3)   
True

Strings

Like Java, Python has a built in string type. The + operator is overloaded to do string concatenation on string values.

>>> 'artificial' + "intelligence"   
'artificialintelligence'

There are many built-in methods which allow you to manipulate strings.

>>> 'artificial'.upper()  
'ARTIFICIAL'  
>>> 'HELP'.lower()  
'help'  
>>> len('Help')  
4

Notice that we can use either single quotes ' ' or double quotes " " to surround string. This allows for easy nesting of strings.

We can also store expressions into variables.

>>> s = 'hello world'   
>>> print(s)   
hello world   
>>> s.upper()  
'HELLO WORLD'  
>>> len(s.upper())  
11  
>>> num = 8.0   
>>> num += 2.5   
>>> print(num)   
10.5

In Python, you do not have declare variables before you assign to them.

Exercise: Dir and Help

Learn about the methods Python provides for strings. To see what methods Python provides for a datatype, use the dir and help commands:

>>> s = 'abc'   
  
>>> dir(s)  
['\_\_add\_\_', '\_\_class\_\_', '\_\_contains\_\_', '\_\_delattr\_\_', '\_\_doc\_\_', '\_\_eq\_\_', '\_\_ge\_\_', '\_\_getattribute\_\_', '\_\_getitem\_\_', '\_\_getnewargs\_\_', '\_\_getslice\_\_', '\_\_gt\_\_', '\_\_hash\_\_', '\_\_init\_\_','\_\_le\_\_', '\_\_len\_\_', '\_\_lt\_\_', '\_\_mod\_\_', '\_\_mul\_\_', '\_\_ne\_\_', '\_\_new\_\_', '\_\_reduce\_\_', '\_\_reduce\_ex\_\_','\_\_repr\_\_', '\_\_rmod\_\_', '\_\_rmul\_\_', '\_\_setattr\_\_', '\_\_str\_\_', 'capitalize', 'center', 'count', 'decode', 'encode', 'endswith', 'expandtabs', 'find', 'index', 'isalnum', 'isalpha', 'isdigit', 'islower', 'isspace', 'istitle', 'isupper', 'join', 'ljust', 'lower', 'lstrip', 'replace', 'rfind','rindex', 'rjust', 'rsplit', 'rstrip', 'split', 'splitlines', 'startswith', 'strip', 'swapcase', 'title', 'translate', 'upper', 'zfill']  
  
>>> help(s.find)

Help on built-in function find:

find(...) method of builtins.str instance

S.find(sub[, start[, end]]) -> int

Return the lowest index in S where substring sub is found,

such that sub is contained within S[start:end]. Optional

arguments start and end are interpreted as in slice notation.

Return -1 on failure.

>> s.find('b')  
1

Try out some of the string functions listed in dir (ignore those with underscores '\_' around the method name).

Built-in Data Structures

Python comes equipped with some useful built-in data structures, broadly similar to Java's collections package.

Lists

*Lists* store a sequence of mutable items:

>>> fruits = ['apple','orange','pear','banana']  
>>> fruits[0]   
'apple'

We can use the + operator to do list concatenation:

>>> otherFruits = ['kiwi','strawberry']  
>>> fruits + otherFruits  
>>> ['apple', 'orange', 'pear', 'banana', 'kiwi', 'strawberry']

Python also allows negative-indexing from the back of the list. For instance, fruits[-1] will access the last element 'banana':

>>> fruits[-2]  
'pear'  
>>> fruits.pop()  
'banana'  
>>> fruits  
['apple', 'orange', 'pear']  
>>> fruits.append('grapefruit')   
>>> fruits   
['apple', 'orange', 'pear', 'grapefruit']   
>>> fruits[-1] = 'pineapple'   
>>> fruits   
['apple', 'orange', 'pear', 'pineapple']

We can also index multiple adjacent elements using the slice operator. For instance, fruits[1:3], returns a list containing the elements at position 1 and 2. In general fruits[start:stop] will get the elements in start, start+1, ..., stop-1. We can also do fruits[start:] which returns all elements starting from the start index. Also fruits[:end] will return all elements before the element at position end:

>>> fruits[0:2]   
['apple', 'orange']   
>>> fruits[:3]  
['apple', 'orange', 'pear']   
>>> fruits[2:]  
['pear', 'pineapple']   
>>> len(fruits)   
4

The items stored in lists can be any Python data type. So for instance we can have lists of lists:

>>> lstOfLsts = [['a','b','c'],[1,2,3],['one','two','three']]   
>>> lstOfLsts[1][2]   
3  
>>> lstOfLsts[0].pop()  
'c'  
>>> lstOfLsts  
[['a', 'b'],[1, 2, 3],['one', 'two', 'three']]

Exercise: Lists

Play with some of the list functions. You can find the methods you can call on an object via the dir and get information about them via the help command:

>>> dir(list)  
['\_\_add\_\_', '\_\_class\_\_', '\_\_contains\_\_', '\_\_delattr\_\_', '\_\_delitem\_\_',   
'\_\_delslice\_\_', '\_\_doc\_\_', '\_\_eq\_\_', '\_\_ge\_\_', '\_\_getattribute\_\_',   
'\_\_getitem\_\_', '\_\_getslice\_\_', '\_\_gt\_\_', '\_\_hash\_\_', '\_\_iadd\_\_', '\_\_imul\_\_',   
'\_\_init\_\_', '\_\_iter\_\_', '\_\_le\_\_', '\_\_len\_\_', '\_\_lt\_\_', '\_\_mul\_\_', '\_\_ne\_\_',   
'\_\_new\_\_', '\_\_reduce\_\_', '\_\_reduce\_ex\_\_', '\_\_repr\_\_', '\_\_reversed\_\_',   
'\_\_rmul\_\_', '\_\_setattr\_\_', '\_\_setitem\_\_', '\_\_setslice\_\_', '\_\_str\_\_',   
'append', 'count', 'extend', 'index', 'insert', 'pop', 'remove', 'reverse',   
'sort']

>>> help(list.reverse)

Help on built-in function reverse:

reverse(...)

L.reverse() -- reverse \*IN PLACE\*

>>> lst = ['a','b','c']  
>>> lst.reverse()  
>>> ['c','b','a']

Note: Ignore functions with underscores "\_" around the names; these are private helper methods. Press 'q' to back out of a help screen.

Tuples

A data structure similar to the list is the *tuple*, which is like a list except that it is immutable once it is created (i.e. you cannot change its content once created). Note that tuples are surrounded with parentheses while lists have square brackets.

>>> pair = (3,5)  
>>> pair[0]  
3  
>>> x,y = pair  
>>> x  
3  
>>> y  
5   
>>> pair[1] = 6  
TypeError: object does not support item assignment

The attempt to modify an immutable structure raised an exception. Exceptions indicate errors: index out of bounds errors, type errors, and so on will all report exceptions in this way.

Sets

A *set* is another data structure that serves as an unordered list with no duplicate items. Below, we show how to create a set:

>>> shapes = ['circle','square','triangle','circle']  
>>> setOfShapes = set(shapes)

Another way of creating a set is shown below:

>>> setOfShapes = {‘circle’, ‘square’, ‘triangle’, ‘circle’}

Next, we show how to add things to the set, test if an item is in the set, and perform common set operations (difference, intersection, union):

>>> setOfShapes   
set(['circle','square','triangle'])   
>>> setOfShapes.add('polygon')   
>>> setOfShapes   
set(['circle','square','triangle','polygon'])   
>>> 'circle' in setOfShapes   
True   
>>> 'rhombus' in setOfShapes   
False   
>>> favoriteShapes = ['circle','triangle','hexagon']  
>>> setOfFavoriteShapes = set(favoriteShapes)  
>>> setOfShapes - setOfFavoriteShapes   
set(['square','polygon'])   
>>> setOfShapes & setOfFavoriteShapes   
set(['circle','triangle'])  
>>> setOfShapes | setOfFavoriteShapes   
set(['circle','square','triangle','polygon','hexagon'])

**Note that the objects in the set are unordered; you cannot assume that their traversal or print order will be the same across machines!**

Dictionaries

The last built-in data structure is the *dictionary* which stores a map from one type of object (the key) to another (the value). The key must be an immutable type (string, number, or tuple). The value can be any Python data type.

Note: In the example below, the printed order of the keys returned by Python could be different than shown below. The reason is that unlike lists which have a fixed ordering, a dictionary is simply a hash table for which there is no fixed ordering of the keys (like HashMaps in Java). The order of the keys depends on how exactly the hashing algorithm maps keys to buckets, and will usually seem arbitrary. Your code should not rely on key ordering, and you should not be surprised if even a small modification to how your code uses a dictionary results in a new key ordering.

>>> studentIds = {'knuth': 42.0, 'turing': 56.0, 'nash': 92.0 }  
>>> studentIds['turing']  
56.0  
>>> studentIds['nash'] = 'ninety-two'  
>>> studentIds  
{'knuth': 42.0, 'turing': 56.0, 'nash': 'ninety-two'}  
>>> del studentIds['knuth']  
>>> studentIds  
{'turing': 56.0, 'nash': 'ninety-two'}  
>>> studentIds['knuth'] = [42.0,'forty-two']  
>>> studentIds  
{'knuth': [42.0, 'forty-two'], 'turing': 56.0, 'nash': 'ninety-two'}  
>>> studentIds.keys()  
['knuth', 'turing', 'nash']  
>>> studentIds.values()  
[[42.0, 'forty-two'], 56.0, 'ninety-two']  
>>> studentIds.items()  
[('knuth',[42.0, 'forty-two']), ('turing',56.0), ('nash','ninety-two')]  
>>> len(studentIds)   
3

As with nested lists, you can also create dictionaries of dictionaries.

Exercise: Dictionaries

Use dir and help to learn about the functions you can call on dictionaries.

Writing Scripts

Now that you've got a handle on using Python interactively, let's write a simple Python script that demonstrates Python's for loop. Open the file called foreach.py, which should contain the following code:

# This is what a comment looks like

fruits = ['apples', 'oranges', 'pears', 'bananas']

for fruit in fruits:

print(fruit + ' for sale')

fruitPrices = {'apples': 2.00, 'oranges': 1.50, 'pears': 1.75}

for fruit, price in fruitPrices.items():

if price < 2.00:

print('%s cost %f a pound' % (fruit, price))

else:

print(fruit + ' are too expensive!')

At the command line, use the following command in the directory containing foreach.py:

(cse571) [User@Computer-Name ~]$ python foreach.py  
apples for sale  
oranges for sale  
pears for sale  
bananas for sale  
apples are too expensive!   
oranges cost 1.500000 a pound  
pears cost 1.750000 a pound

Remember that the print statements listing the costs may be in a different order on your screen than in this tutorial; that's due to the fact that we're looping over dictionary keys, which are unordered. To learn more about control structures (e.g., if and else) in Python, check out the official [Python tutorial section on this topic](https://docs.python.org/3.6/tutorial/).

If you like functional programming you might also like map and filter:

>>> list(map(lambda x: x \* x, [1,2,3]))  
[1, 4, 9]  
>>> list(filter(lambda x: x > 3, [1,2,3,4,5,4,3,2,1]))  
[4, 5, 4]

The next snippet of code demonstrates Python's *list comprehension* construction:

nums = [1,2,3,4,5,6]

plusOneNums = [x+1 for x in nums]

oddNums = [x for x in nums if x % 2 == 1]

print(oddNums)

oddNumsPlusOne = [x+1 for x in nums if x % 2 ==1]

print(oddNumsPlusOne)

This code is in a file called listcomp.py, which you can run:

[User@Computer-Name ~]$ python listcomp.py  
[1,3,5]  
[2,4,6]

Exercise: List Comprehensions

Write a list comprehension which, from a list, generates a lowercased version of each string that has length greater than five. You can find the solution in listcomp2.py.

Beware of Indendation!

Unlike many other languages, Python uses the indentation in the source code for interpretation. So for instance, for the following script:

if 0 == 1:

print('We are in a world of arithmetic pain')

print('Thank you for playing')

will output

Thank you for playing

But if we had written the script as

if 0 == 1:

print('We are in a world of arithmetic pain')

print('Thank you for playing')

there would be no output. The moral of the story: be careful how you indent! It's best to use four spaces for indentation -- that's what the course code uses.

Tabs vs Spaces

Because Python uses indentation for code evaluation, it needs to keep track of the level of indentation across code blocks. This means that if your Python file switches from using tabs as indentation to spaces as indentation, the Python interpreter will not be able to resolve the ambiguity of the indentation level and throw an exception. Even though the code can be lined up visually in your text editor, Python "sees" a change in indentation and most likely will throw an exception (or rarely, produce unexpected behavior).

This most commonly happens when opening up a Python file that uses an indentation scheme that is opposite from what your text editor uses (aka, your text editor uses spaces and the file uses tabs). When you write new lines in a code block, there will be a mix of tabs and spaces, even though the whitespace is aligned.

Writing Functions

As in Java, in Python you can define your own functions:

fruitPrices = {'apples':2.00, 'oranges': 1.50, 'pears': 1.75}

def buyFruit(fruit, numPounds):

if fruit not in fruitPrices:

print("Sorry we don't have %s" % (fruit))

else:

cost = fruitPrices[fruit] \* numPounds

print("That'll be %f please" % (cost))

# Main Function

if \_\_name\_\_ == '\_\_main\_\_':

buyFruit('apples',2.4)

buyFruit('coconuts',2)

Rather than having a main function as in Java, the \_\_name\_\_ == '\_\_main\_\_' check is used to delimit expressions which are executed when the file is called as a script from the command line. The code after the main check is thus the same sort of code you would put in a main function in Java.

Save this script as *fruit.py* and run it:

(cse571) [User@Computer-Name ~]$ python fruit.py  
That'll be 4.800000 please  
Sorry we don't have coconuts

Advanced Exercise

Write a quickSort function in Python using list comprehensions. Use the first element as the pivot. You can find the solution in quickSort.py.

Object Basics

Although this isn't a class in object-oriented programming, you'll have to use some objects in the programming projects, and so it's worth covering the basics of objects in Python. An object encapsulates data and provides functions for interacting with that data.

Defining Classes

Here's an example of defining a class named FruitShop:

class FruitShop:

def \_\_init\_\_(self, name, fruitPrices):

"""

name: Name of the fruit shop

fruitPrices: Dictionary with keys as fruit

strings and prices for values e.g.

{'apples':2.00, 'oranges': 1.50, 'pears': 1.75}

"""

self.fruitPrices = fruitPrices

self.name = name

print('Welcome to %s fruit shop' % (name))

def getCostPerPound(self, fruit):

"""

fruit: Fruit string

Returns cost of 'fruit', assuming 'fruit'

is in our inventory or None otherwise

"""

if fruit not in self.fruitPrices:

return None

return self.fruitPrices[fruit]

def getPriceOfOrder(self, orderList):

"""

orderList: List of (fruit, numPounds) tuples

Returns cost of orderList, only including the values of

fruits that this fruit shop has.

"""

totalCost = 0.0

for fruit, numPounds in orderList:

costPerPound = self.getCostPerPound(fruit)

if costPerPound != None:

totalCost += numPounds \* costPerPound

return totalCost

def getName(self):

return self.name

The FruitShop class has some data, the name of the shop and the prices per pound of some fruit, and it provides functions, or methods, on this data. What advantage is there to wrapping this data in a class?

1. Encapsulating the data prevents it from being altered or used inappropriately,
2. The abstraction that objects provide make it easier to write general-purpose code.

Using Objects

So how do we make an object and use it? Make sure you have the FruitShop implementation in shop.py. We then import the code from this file (making it accessible to other scripts) using import shop, since shop.py is the name of the file. Then, we can create FruitShop objects as follows:

import shop

shopName = 'the ASU Sparky'

fruitPrices = {'apples': 1.00, 'oranges': 1.50, 'pears': 1.75}

asuShop = shop.FruitShop(shopName, fruitPrices)

applePrice = asuShop.getCostPerPound('apples')

print(applePrice)

print('Apples cost $%.2f at %s.' % (applePrice, shopName))

otherName = 'the UoA Mall'

otherFruitPrices = {'kiwis':6.00, 'apples': 4.50, 'peaches': 8.75}

otherFruitShop = shop.FruitShop(otherName, otherFruitPrices)

otherPrice = otherFruitShop.getCostPerPound('apples')

print(otherPrice)

print('Apples cost $%.2f at %s.' % (otherPrice, otherName))

print("My, that's expensive!")

This code is in shopTest.py; you can run it like this:

(cse571) [User@Computer-Name ~/0.tutorial]$ python shopTest.py

Welcome to the ASU Sparky fruit shop

1.0

Apples cost $1.00 at the ASU Sparky.

Welcome to the UoA Mall fruit shop

4.5

Apples cost $4.50 at the UoA Mall.

My, that's expensive!

So what just happended? The import shop statement told Python to load all of the functions and classes in shop.py. The line asuShop = shop.FruitShop(shopName, fruitPrices) constructs an *instance* of the FruitShop class defined in *shop.py*, by calling the \_\_init\_\_ function in that class. Note that we only passed two arguments in, while \_\_init\_\_ seems to take three arguments: (self, name, fruitPrices). The reason for this is that all methods in a class have self as the first argument. The self variable's value is automatically set to the object itself; when calling a method, you only supply the remaining arguments. The self variable contains all the data (name and fruitPrices) for the current specific instance (similar to this in Java). The print statements use the substitution operator (described in the [Python docs](https://docs.python.org/2/library/stdtypes.html#string-formatting) if you're curious).

Static vs Instance Variables

The following example illustrates how to use static and instance variables in Python.

Create the person\_class.py containing the following code:

class Person:

population = 0

def \_\_init\_\_(self, myAge):

self.age = myAge

Person.population += 1

def get\_population(self):

return Person.population

def get\_age(self):

return self.age

We first compile the script:

[User@Computer-Name ~]$ python person\_class.py

Now use the class as follows:

>>> import person\_class  
>>> p1 = person\_class.Person(12)  
>>> p1.get\_population()  
1   
>>> p2 = person\_class.Person(63)  
>>> p1.get\_population()  
2   
>>> p2.get\_population()  
2   
>>> p1.get\_age()  
12   
>>> p2.get\_age()  
63

In the code above, age is an instance variable and population is a static variable. population is shared by all instances of the Person class whereas each instance has its own age variable.

More Python Tips and Tricks

This tutorial has briefly touched on some major aspects of Python that will be relevant to the course. Here are some more useful tidbits:

* Use range to generate a sequence of integers, useful for generating traditional indexed for loops:
* for index in range(3):
* print(lst[index])
* After importing a file, if you edit a source file, the changes will not be immediately propagated in the interpreter. For this, use the reload command:   
    
  >>> reload(shop)

Troubleshooting

These are some problems (and their solutions) that new Python learners commonly encounter.

* **Problem:**  
  ImportError: No module named py

**Solution:**  
When using import, do not include the ".py" from the filename.   
For example, you should say: import shop   
NOT: import shop**.py**

* **Problem:**  
  NameError: name 'MY VARIABLE' is not defined  
  Even after importing you may see this.

**Solution:**  
To access a member of a module, you have to type MODULE NAME.MEMBER NAME, where MODULE NAME is the name of the .py file, and MEMBER NAME is the name of the variable (or function) you are trying to access.

* **Problem:**  
  TypeError: 'dict' object is not callable

**Solution:**  
Dictionary looks up are done using square brackets: [ and ]. NOT parenthesis: ( and ).

* **Problem:**  
  ValueError: too many values to unpack

**Solution:**  
Make sure the number of variables you are assigning in a for loop matches the number of elements in each item of the list. Similarly for working with tuples.

For example, if pair is a tuple of two elements (e.g. pair =('apple', 2.0)) then the following code would cause the "too many values to unpack error":

(a,b,c) = pair

Here is a problematic scenario involving a for loop:

pairList = [('apples', 2.00), ('oranges', 1.50), ('pears', 1.75)]

for fruit, price, *color* in pairList:

print('%s fruit costs %f and is the color %s' % (fruit, price, color))

* **Problem:**  
  AttributeError: 'list' object has no attribute 'length' (or something similar)

**Solution:**  
Finding length of lists is done using len(NAME OF LIST).

* **Problem:**  
  Changes to a file are not taking effect.

**Solution:**

* 1. Make sure you are saving all your files after any changes.
  2. If you are editing a file in a window different from the one you are using to execute python, make sure you reload(*YOUR\_MODULE*) to guarantee your changes are being reflected. reload works similarly to import.

More References

* The place to go for more Python information: [www.python.org](http://www.python.org/)

**Autograding**

To get you familiarized with the autograder, we will ask you to code, test, and submit solutions for three questions.

The zip file you download contains a number of files you'll edit or run:

* addition.py: source file for question 1
* buyLotsOfFruit.py: source file for question 2
* shop.py: source file for question 3
* shopSmart.py: source file for question 3
* autograder.py: autograding script (see below)

and others you can ignore:

* test\_cases: directory contains the test cases for each question
* grading.py: autograder code
* testClasses.py: autograder code
* tutorialTestClasses.py: test classes for this particular project
* projectParams.py: project parameters

The command python autograder.py grades your solution to all three problems. If we run it before editing any files we get a page or two of output:

[User@Computer-Name ~/0.tutorial]$ python autograder.py

Starting on 1-21 at 23:39:51

Question q1

===========

\*\*\* FAIL: test\_cases/q1/addition1.test

\*\*\* add(a,b) must return the sum of a and b

\*\*\* student result: "0"

\*\*\* correct result: "2"

\*\*\* FAIL: test\_cases/q1/addition2.test

\*\*\* add(a,b) must return the sum of a and b

\*\*\* student result: "0"

\*\*\* correct result: "5"

\*\*\* FAIL: test\_cases/q1/addition3.test

\*\*\* add(a,b) must return the sum of a and b

\*\*\* student result: "0"

\*\*\* correct result: "7.9"

\*\*\* Tests failed.

### Question q1: 0/1 ###

Question q2

===========

\*\*\* FAIL: test\_cases/q2/food\_price1.test

\*\*\* buyLotsOfFruit must compute the correct cost of the order

\*\*\* student result: "0.0"

\*\*\* correct result: "12.25"

\*\*\* FAIL: test\_cases/q2/food\_price2.test

\*\*\* buyLotsOfFruit must compute the correct cost of the order

\*\*\* student result: "0.0"

\*\*\* correct result: "14.75"

\*\*\* FAIL: test\_cases/q2/food\_price3.test

\*\*\* buyLotsOfFruit must compute the correct cost of the order

\*\*\* student result: "0.0"

\*\*\* correct result: "6.4375"

\*\*\* Tests failed.

### Question q2: 0/1 ###

Question q3

===========

Welcome to shop1 fruit shop

Welcome to shop2 fruit shop

\*\*\* FAIL: test\_cases/q3/select\_shop1.test

\*\*\* shopSmart(order, shops) must select the cheapest shop

\*\*\* student result: "None"

\*\*\* correct result: "<FruitShop: shop1>"

Welcome to shop1 fruit shop

Welcome to shop2 fruit shop

\*\*\* FAIL: test\_cases/q3/select\_shop2.test

\*\*\* shopSmart(order, shops) must select the cheapest shop

\*\*\* student result: "None"

\*\*\* correct result: "<FruitShop: shop2>"

Welcome to shop1 fruit shop

Welcome to shop2 fruit shop

Welcome to shop3 fruit shop

\*\*\* FAIL: test\_cases/q3/select\_shop3.test

\*\*\* shopSmart(order, shops) must select the cheapest shop

\*\*\* student result: "None"

\*\*\* correct result: "<FruitShop: shop3>"

\*\*\* Tests failed.

### Question q3: 0/1 ###

Finished at 23:39:51

Provisional grades

==================

Question q1: 0/1

Question q2: 0/1

Question q3: 0/1

------------------

Total: 0/3

Your grades are NOT yet registered. To register your grades, make sure

to follow your instructor's guidelines to receive credit on your project.

For each of the three questions, this shows the results of that question's tests, the questions grade, and a final summary at the end. Because you haven't yet solved the questions, all the tests fail. As you solve each question you may find some tests pass while other fail. When all tests pass for a question, you get full marks.

Looking at the results for question 1, you can see that it has failed three tests with the error message "add(a,b) must return the sum of a and b". The answer your code gives is always 0, but the correct answer is different. We'll fix that in the next tab.

**Question 1: Addition**

Open addition.py and look at the definition of add:

def add(a, b):

"Return the sum of a and b"

"\*\*\* YOUR CODE HERE \*\*\*"

return 0

The tests called this with a and b set to different values, but the code always returned zero. Modify this definition to read:

def add(a, b):

"Return the sum of a and b"

print("Passed a=%s and b=%s, returning a+b=%s" % (a,b,a+b))

return a+b

Now rerun the autograder (omitting the results for questions 2 and 3):

[User@Computer-Name ~/0.tutorial]$ python autograder.py -q q1

Starting on 1-21 at 23:52:05

Question q1

===========

Passed a=1 and b=1, returning a+b=2

\*\*\* PASS: test\_cases/q1/addition1.test

\*\*\* add(a,b) returns the sum of a and b

Passed a=2 and b=3, returning a+b=5

\*\*\* PASS: test\_cases/q1/addition2.test

\*\*\* add(a,b) returns the sum of a and b

Passed a=10 and b=-2.1, returning a+b=7.9

\*\*\* PASS: test\_cases/q1/addition3.test

\*\*\* add(a,b) returns the sum of a and b

### Question q1: 1/1 ###

Finished at 23:41:01

Provisional grades

==================

Question q1: 1/1

Question q2: 0/1

Question q3: 0/1

------------------

Total: 1/3

You now pass all tests, getting full marks for question 1. Notice the new lines "Passed a=..." which appear before "\*\*\* PASS: ...". These are produced by the print statement in add. You can use print statements like that to output information useful for debugging.

**Question 2: buyLotsOfFruit function**

Add a buyLotsOfFruit(orderList) function to buyLotsOfFruit.py which takes a list of (fruit,pound) tuples and returns the cost of your list. If there is some fruit in the list which doesn't appear in fruitPrices it should print an error message and return None. Please do not change the fruitPrices variable.

Run python autograder.py until question 2 passes all tests and you get full marks. Each test will confirm that buyLotsOfFruit(orderList) returns the correct answer given various possible inputs. For example, test\_cases/q2/food\_price1.test tests whether:

Cost of [('apples', 2.0), ('pears', 3.0), ('limes', 4.0)] is 12.25

**Question 3: shopSmart function**

Fill in the function shopSmart(orders,shops) in shopSmart.py, which takes an orderList (like the kind passed in to FruitShop.getPriceOfOrder) and a list of FruitShop and returns the FruitShop where your order costs the least amount in total. Don't change the file name or variable names, please. Note that we will provide the shop.py implementation as a "support" file, so you don't need to submit yours.

Run python autograder.py until question 3 passes all tests and you get full marks. Each test will confirm that shopSmart(orders,shops) returns the correct answer given various possible inputs. For example, with the following variable definitions:

orders1 = [('apples',1.0), ('oranges',3.0)]

orders2 = [('apples',3.0)]

dir1 = {'apples': 2.0, 'oranges':1.0}

shop1 = shop.FruitShop('shop1',dir1)

dir2 = {'apples': 1.0, 'oranges': 5.0}

shop2 = shop.FruitShop('shop2',dir2)

shops = [shop1, shop2]

test\_cases/q3/select\_shop1.test tests whether:

shopSmart.shopSmart(orders1, shops) == shop1

and test\_cases/q3/select\_shop2.test tests whether:

shopSmart.shopSmart(orders2, shops) == shop2

**Submission**

This project will NOT be graded but it is suggested that you follow the instructions below to be familiar with the submission process.

In order to submit your project, please upload the following files **on Canvas in a zip file**: addition.py, buyLotsOfFruit.py, and shopSmart.py. Please **make sure they are in a directory/folder named “project0”** and zip the whole directory as a zip file named “**project0.zip**”. Otherwise, the autograder will not work. When you make multiple submissions, Canvas may append a number to your submission name (e.g., project0-1.zip), which is fine.