CompSci 101
Introduction to Computer Science

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pop</th>
<th>none</th>
<th>hybrid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pop</td>
<td>position</td>
<td>hybrid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sort</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>mutator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Oct 12, 2017
Prof. Rodger
Announcements

• Reading and RQ 11 due next time
• APT 4 out due next Thursday

• Today:
  – More on Lists
  – Solving APTs with: while True
  – Coming – more ways to process data
  – Exam 1 back next time
Problem: Find the location of first adjacent duplicate word

• “This is a story story about a girl with a red hood…”

• Return 3 as the location of the first word that has a duplicate adjacent word (start at 0)
Seven Steps – Step 1 work example by hand

• This is a story story about a girl ...
• This is a story story about a girl ...
• This is a story story about a girl ...
• This is a story story about a girl ...
• This is a story story about a girl ...

• Step 2 – write down what you did
• Step 3 – generalize, special cases
• Step 4 – work another example
```python
def positionDuplicate(phrase):
    words = phrase.split()
    if len(words) < 2:
        return -1
    pos = 0
    while True:
        pos = pos + 1
    return pos
```
APTs solved in a similar way with:

- Pikachu
- NameGroup
APT: Pikachu

Problem Statement

Pikachu is a well-known character in the Pokemon anime series. Pikachu can speak, but only 3 syllables: "pi", "ka", and "chu". Therefore Pikachu can only pronounce strings that can be created as a concatenation of one or more syllables he can pronounce. For example, he can pronounce the words "pikapi" and "pikachu".

You are given a String word. Your task is to check whether Pikachu can pronounce the string. If the string can be produced by concatenating copies of the strings "pi", "ka", and "chu", return "YES" (quotes for clarity). Otherwise, return "NO".

```python
filename: Pikachu.py
def check(word):
    ""
    return String based on parameter word, a String
    ""
    # you write code here
```
APT: Pikachu

- What is the iteration?
- What are the choices: pi ka chu

pichukarunkapi

Try:

Good:
Problem Statement

You are given a string of names called \texttt{names}, two additional names, called \texttt{one} and \texttt{two}, and a number called \texttt{space}. Your task is to figure out if the two names are in the string names with one first and then two and exactly "space" names between them. Neither name one or two can be in the names between them, and they must be different names. A \texttt{namegroup} is then a string of the name one, followed by the names in the space and then name two, all separated by a space. If this is true, return the first such namegroup string found. Otherwise return an empty string.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>filename: NameGroup.py</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>def calculate(names, one, two, space):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;&quot;&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>names is a String of names separated by blanks, one and two are names, returns a string of names that starts with one and ends with two and has &quot;space&quot; names between them. Neither one nor two can be in the spacing. one cannot equal two. Otherwise returns &quot;&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;&quot;&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># you write code here</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APT NameGroup

1. "joe moe fred gus sam ted bo tom" "joe" "ted" 4

Returns "joe moe fred gus sam ted"

There is a name group that starts with joe, ends with ted and has 4 names between them.

2. "a b" "a" "b" 0

Returns: "a b"

There is a name group that starts with a, ends with b and has 0 names between them.

3. "a b c d b f g a b c d e f g a b c" "b" "g" 4

Returns: "b c d e f g"

Note that "b c d b f g" is not a name group since it contains b in the inner part. However, there is a valid name group, "b c d e f g", with no b nor g in it.
7 steps – Step 1 work example

calculate(names, “joe”, “bo”, 2)

• moe joe sue bo joe po fa bo sue
Alice programming language
alice.org, Alice version 2.4
Nested Loop
Fair Ride – Octopus
Wac-A-Mole

For all World.moles, one Object item_from_moles at a time

If clicked == item_from_moles

Do together
  playerScore move up .2 meters duration = 0.25 seconds
  item_from_moles play sound World.pop2 (0:00.313) more...

Else
  Do Nothing

World’s details

properties methods function

Object moles = mole, mole2, mole3, mole4, mole5, mole6, mole7, mole8, mole9, mole10, mole11, mole12
More on lists

sounds = ['fa', 'la', 'ti']
sounds2 = sounds * 2
sounds[1] = 'so'

sounds = ['fa', 'la', 'ti']
sounds2 = [sounds] * 2
sounds[1] = 'so'

x = ["a", "b", "c"]

y = x
z = y
w = y[:]

a = [5, 6, 7]
b = [ 2, 3]
c = a + b
d = [a] + [b]
Creating a list

• Given a list of numbers, create a second list of every number squared.

```python
nums = [8, 3, 5, 4, 1]
sqnums = []
for v in nums:
    sqnums.append(v*v)
print sqnums
```

```
[64, 9, 25, 16, 1]
```
More on List operations

• Previous page
  – `nameOfList “dot” function (parameter)
    `sqnums.append(v*v)`

• See list operations on next page

• Mutator vs hybrid vs return
  – Mutator changes the list (no return value)
  – Hybrid changes list and returns value
  – Return – returns value, no change to list
# List operations from book

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>append</td>
<td>item</td>
<td>mutator</td>
<td>Adds a new item to the end of a list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insert</td>
<td>position, item</td>
<td>mutator</td>
<td>Inserts a new item at the position given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pop</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>hybrid</td>
<td>Removes and returns the last item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pop</td>
<td>position</td>
<td>hybrid</td>
<td>Removes and returns the item at position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sort</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>mutator</td>
<td>Modifies a list to be sorted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reverse</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>mutator</td>
<td>Modifies a list to be in reverse order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>index</td>
<td>item</td>
<td>return idx</td>
<td>Returns the position of first occurrence of item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>count</td>
<td>item</td>
<td>return ct</td>
<td>Returns the number of occurrences of item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remove</td>
<td>item</td>
<td>mutator</td>
<td>Removes the first occurrence of item</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Problem

• Remove all negative numbers from list
  \[4, -2, 5, 6, -3]\ → [4, 5, 6]

• Two ways
  1) return a new list with all negative numbers removed
  2) Modify a list to remove negative numbers
```python
def removeNegatives(numberlist):
    answer = []
    for num in numberlist:
        if num >= 0:
            answer.append(num)
    return answer

somenums = [3, -1, 8, -5, -2, 6, 7]
onegss = removeNegatives(somenums)
```
```python
def removeNegatives2(numberlist):
    for x in range(len(numberlist)):
        value = numberlist[x]
        if value < 0:
            numberlist.pop(x)

somenums = [3, -1, 8, -5, -2, 6, 7]
removeNegatives2(somenums)
```
def removeNegatives3(numberlist):
    pos = 0;
    while (True):
        if pos >= len(numberlist):
            break
        value = numberlist[pos]
        if value < 0:
            numberlist.pop(pos)
        pos = pos + 1

somenums = [3, -1, 8, -5, -2, 6, 7]
removeNegatives3(somenums)
APT MorseCode

1. library = ["O --- ",
               "S ... "]
message = "... --- ..."

Returns: "SOS"

The example from the problem statement.

2. library = ["O --- "]
message = "... --- ..."

Returns: "?O?"

This time we don't have the S, so we replace the three dashes with question marks.

3. library = ["H -", "E .", "L --", "L ..", "O -. "] message = "- . -- .. -." Returns: "HELLO"
Solving problems – APT MorseLikeCode

• Compare find vs index
  – find with string – returns -1 when not found
  – index with list – CRASHES if not there!
  – You can’t say: pos = alist.index(“…”)
  – Instead: if “…” in alist:
    pos = alist.index(“…”)

• How to get started?