



COMP 150: Basics of Computer Organization

Week 04, Lab 03



Agenda

Big pile of practice: variables, functions, conditionals, and loops

1. Review
2. Practice Notebook

Review: Variables, lists, dictionaries

```
x = 15
```

```
y = "banana"
```

```
z = True
```

```
l = ["lists", "can", "contain", "lots of things", 5, 20, -1]
```

```
d = {"dictionaries": 15,  
     "map" : "twenty",  
     "keys" : ["a", "b"],  
     "to" : 19,  
     "values" : 105,  
}
```

Review: Lists

```
l = [5, 20, -1]
```

```
# No need for them to contain the same datatypes, but we can  
do
```

```
# more if they do
```

```
dir(l) # Useful - tells us everything we can do!
```

```
len(l)  
sum(l)  
sort(l)  
reverse(l)
```

Review: Dictionaries (Dicts)

```
d = {"plates": 15,  
     "cups": 20,  
     "serviettes": 4,  
}
```

Dicts map keys to values

Keys can be anything single-valued ("a", 1, "apple", "apple_pie")

Values can be anything single-value as well, but it's common to store lists or more dicts as values

```
d["plates"]  
d.keys()  
d.values()
```

Review: Conditionals, And/Or

Everything below this evaluates to True

True

10 > 5

True and True

(10 > 5) and True

(10 > 5) or False

(10 > 5) and not (10 < 2)

"x" in "string_containing_x"

5 in [2,3,4,5]

Review: If/Elif/Else

```
if True:  
    # This will definitely run
```

```
if not False:  
    # This will also run
```

```
if sun_shining == True:  
    # Don't turn on the lights  
else:  
    # Turn them on
```

```
if sun_brightness > 100:  
    # Don't turn on the lights  
elif sun_brightness > 50:  
    # Turn on the lights just a little  
else:  
    # Turn the lights on all the way
```

Review: While

```
while True:  
    # This will run for forever
```

```
while x < 10:  
    # Do something that changes x
```

You can also manually break the while-loop

```
while True:  
    # Do some stuff  
    if something_happens == True:  
        break # This will exit the loop
```


Review: For

```
# For loops in Python let us count over something
```

```
for x in [1,2,3,4,5]:  
    print(x * 10)
```

```
for i in range(0, 10):  
    print(i)
```

```
for key in dict.keys():  
    dict[key] = something_new
```

What's with all the tabs??

Python uses *whitespace denotation* to separate code into logical pieces

```
def fizz_buzz(n):  
    result = []  
  
    for i in range(1, n + 1):  
        if i % 3 == 0 and i % 5 == 0:  
            # Add "FizzBuzz" to the result list  
            result.append("FizzBuzz")  
        elif i % 3 == 0:  
            # Add "Fizz" to the result list  
            result.append("Fizz")  
        elif i % 5 == 0:  
            # Add "Buzz" to the result list  
            result.append("Buzz")  
        else:  
            # Add the current number as a string to the result list  
            result.append(str(i))  
    return result  
  
def other_function():  
    x = "banana"
```

What's with all the tabs??

Python uses *whitespace denotation* to separate code into logical pieces

```
def fizz_buzz(n):  
    result = []  
  
    for i in range(1, n + 1):  
        if i % 3 == 0 and i % 5 == 0:  
            # Add "FizzBuzz" to the result list  
            result.append("FizzBuzz")  
        elif i % 3 == 0:  
            # Add "Fizz" to the result list  
            result.append("Fizz")  
        elif i % 5 == 0:  
            # Add "Buzz" to the result list  
            result.append("Buzz")  
        else:  
            # Add the current number as a string to the result list  
            result.append(str(i))  
    return result
```

```
def other_function():  
    x = "banana"
```

What's with all the tabs??

Python uses *whitespace denotation* to separate code into logical pieces

```
def fizz_buzz(n):  
    result = []  
  
    for i in range(1, n + 1):  
        if i % 3 == 0 and i % 5 == 0:  
            # Add "FizzBuzz" to the result list  
            result.append("FizzBuzz")  
        elif i % 3 == 0:  
            # Add "Fizz" to the result list  
            result.append("Fizz")  
        elif i % 5 == 0:  
            # Add "Buzz" to the result list  
            result.append("Buzz")  
        else:  
            # Add the current number as a string to the result list  
            result.append(str(i))  
    return result  
  
def other_function():  
    x = "banana"
```

What's with all the tabs??

Python uses *whitespace denotation* to separate code into logical pieces

```
def fizz_buzz(n):  
    result = []  
  
    for i in range(1, n + 1):  
        if i % 3 == 0 and i % 5 == 0:  
            # Add "FizzBuzz" to the result list  
            result.append("FizzBuzz")  
        elif i % 3 == 0:  
            # Add "Fizz" to the result list  
            result.append("Fizz")  
        elif i % 5 == 0:  
            # Add "Buzz" to the result list  
            result.append("Buzz")  
        else:  
            # Add the current number as a string to the result list  
            result.append(str(i))  
    return result  
  
def other_function():  
    x = "banana"
```

What's with all the tabs??

Python uses *whitespace denotation* to separate code into logical pieces

```
def fizz_buzz(n):
    result = []

    for i in range(1, n + 1):
        if i % 3 == 0 and i % 5 == 0:
            # Add "FizzBuzz" to the result list
            result.append("FizzBuzz")
        elif i % 3 == 0:
            # Add "Fizz" to the result list
            result.append("Fizz")
        elif i % 5 == 0:
            # Add "Buzz" to the result list
            result.append("Buzz")
        else:
            # Add the current number as a string to the result list
            result.append(str(i))
    return result

def other_function():
    x = "banana"
```

What's with all the tabs??

Python uses *whitespace denotation* to separate code into logical pieces

```
def fizz_buzz(n):
    result = []

    for i in range(1, n + 1):
        if i % 3 == 0 and i % 5 == 0:
            # Add "FizzBuzz" to the result list
            result.append("FizzBuzz")
        elif i % 3 == 0:
            # Add "Fizz" to the result list
            result.append("Fizz")
        elif i % 5 == 0:
            # Add "Buzz" to the result list
            result.append("Buzz")
        else:
            # Add the current number as a string to the result list
            result.append(str(i))
    return result

def other_function():
    x = "banana"
```

What's with all the tabs??

Python uses *whitespace denotation* to separate code into logical pieces

```
def fizz_buzz(n):  
    result = []  
  
    for i in range(1, n + 1):  
        if i % 3 == 0 and i % 5 == 0:  
            # Add "FizzBuzz" to the result list  
            result.append("FizzBuzz")  
        elif i % 3 == 0:  
            # Add "Fizz" to the result list  
            result.append("Fizz")  
        elif i % 5 == 0:  
            # Add "Buzz" to the result list  
            result.append("Buzz")  
        else:  
            # Add the current number as a string to the result list  
            result.append(str(i))  
    return result  
  
def other_function():  
    x = "banana"
```


What's with all the tabs??

Python uses *whitespace denotation* to separate code into logical pieces

```
def fizz_buzz(n):  
    result = []  
  
    for i in range(1, n + 1):  
        if i % 3 == 0 and i % 5 == 0:  
            # Add "FizzBuzz" to the result list  
            result.append("FizzBuzz")  
        elif i % 3 == 0:  
            # Add "Fizz" to the result list  
            result.append("Fizz")  
        elif i % 5 == 0:  
            # Add "Buzz" to the result list  
            result.append("Buzz")  
        else:  
            # Add the current number as a string to the result list  
            result.append(str(i))  
    return result  
  
def other_function():  
    x = "banana"
```

What's with all the tabs??

Python uses *whitespace denotation* to separate code into logical pieces

```
def fizz_buzz(n):  
    result = []  
  
    for i in range(1, n + 1):  
        if i % 3 == 0 and i % 5 == 0:  
            # Add "FizzBuzz" to the result list  
            result.append("FizzBuzz")  
        elif i % 3 == 0:  
            # Add "Fizz" to the result list  
            result.append("Fizz")  
        elif i % 5 == 0:  
            # Add "Buzz" to the result list  
            result.append("Buzz")  
        else:  
            # Add the current number as a string to the result list  
            result.append(str(i))  
    return result
```

```
def other_function():  
    x = "banana"
```

Lab 03

1. Download the .ipynb from Sakai
2. Complete the tasks (make sure it all runs!)
3. Save the .ipynb, put your LUC username in the filename
4. Upload your version to the assignment on Sakai
5. Submit