

# CS21: INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTER SCIENCE

---

Prof. Mathieson

Fall 2017

Swarthmore College

# Informal quiz (discuss with a partner)

*parameter*  
*constructor*  
*function*  
*int*  
*Circle*  
*float*  
*data*  
*getter*  
*method*  
*Point*

1) What is the code below doing?

2) The type of **click** is \_\_\_\_\_.

3) The type of **click.getX()** is \_\_\_\_\_ and the type of **dot.getCenter()** is \_\_\_\_\_.

4) **getX()** and **getCenter()** are examples of \_\_\_\_\_. They do not take in any \_\_\_\_\_. They return \_\_\_\_\_.

5) True or False: if a graphics object is not visible on the graphics window, it does not exist.

```
click = win.getMouse()  
dot = Circle(click, 20)  
dot.draw(win)
```

# Informal quiz (discuss with a partner)

*parameter*  
*constructor*  
*function*  
*int*  
*Circle*  
*float*  
*data*  
*getter*  
*method*  
*Point*

1) What is the code below doing?

*Constructing and drawing a circle centered at the user's click.*

2) The type of **click** is \_\_\_\_\_.

3) The type of **click.getX()** is \_\_\_\_\_ and the type of **dot.getCenter()** is \_\_\_\_\_.

4) **getX()** and **getCenter()** are examples of \_\_\_\_\_. They do not take in any \_\_\_\_\_. They return \_\_\_\_\_.

5) True or False: if a graphics object is not visible on the graphics window, it does not exist.

```
click = win.getMouse()  
dot = Circle(click, 20)  
dot.draw(win)
```

# Informal quiz (discuss with a partner)

*parameter*  
*constructor*  
*function*  
*int*  
*Circle*  
*float*  
*data*  
*getter*  
*method*  
*Point*

1) What is the code below doing?

*Constructing and drawing a circle centered at the user's click.*

2) The type of **click** is *Point*.

3) The type of **click.getX()** is \_\_\_\_\_ and the type of **dot.getCenter()** is \_\_\_\_\_.

4) **getX()** and **getCenter()** are examples of \_\_\_\_\_. They do not take in any \_\_\_\_\_. They return \_\_\_\_\_.

5) True or False: if a graphics object is not visible on the graphics window, it does not exist.

```
click = win.getMouse()  
dot = Circle(click, 20)  
dot.draw(win)
```

# Informal quiz (discuss with a partner)

*parameter*  
*constructor*  
*function*  
*int*  
*Circle*  
*float*  
*data*  
*getter*  
*method*  
*Point*

1) What is the code below doing?

*Constructing and drawing a circle centered at the user's click.*

2) The type of **click** is *Point*.

3) The type of **click.getX()** is *float* and the type of **dot.getCenter()** is *Point*.

4) **getX()** and **getCenter()** are examples of \_\_\_\_\_. They do not take in any \_\_\_\_\_. They return \_\_\_\_\_.

5) True or False: if a graphics object is not visible on the graphics window, it does not exist.

```
click = win.getMouse()  
dot = Circle(click, 20)  
dot.draw(win)
```

# Informal quiz (discuss with a partner)

*parameter*  
*constructor*  
*function*  
*int*  
*Circle*  
*float*  
*data*  
*getter*  
*method*  
*Point*

1) What is the code below doing?

*Constructing and drawing a circle centered at the user's click.*

2) The type of **click** is *Point*.

3) The type of **click.getX()** is *float* and the type of **dot.getCenter()** is *Point*.

4) **getX()** and **getCenter()** are examples of *getters*. They do not take in any *parameters*. They return *data*.

5) True or False: if a graphics object is not visible on the graphics window, it does not exist.

```
click = win.getMouse()  
dot = Circle(click, 20)  
dot.draw(win)
```

# Informal quiz (discuss with a partner)

*parameter*  
*constructor*  
*function*  
*int*  
*Circle*  
*float*  
*data*  
*getter*  
*method*  
*Point*

1) What is the code below doing?

*Constructing and drawing a circle centered at the user's click.*

2) The type of **click** is *Point*.

3) The type of **click.getX()** is *float* and the type of **dot.getCenter()** is *Point*.

4) **getX()** and **getCenter()** are examples of *getters*. They do not take in any *parameters*. They return *data*.

5) True or False: if a graphics object is not visible on the graphics window, it does not exist.

*False!*

```
click = win.getMouse()  
dot = Circle(click, 20)  
dot.draw(win)
```

# Outline Oct 9:

- Recap user clicks and getters
- Lists as a data structure
- Mutability and modifying lists
- Functions that modify lists
- List modifying practice: **build\_list.py**, **shuffle\_list.py**

## Notes

- **Quiz 2 returned Wednesday**
- **Lab 4 returned Friday**
- **Lab 5 due Saturday night**
- **Office Hours 3-5pm Friday (or by appointment)**

# Lab 3 examples

(not posted online)

# Lists

# Lists as a mutable data structure

- Lists are an essential data structure, can contain basically anything (even other lists!)

# Lists as a mutable data structure

- Lists are an essential data structure, can contain basically anything (even other lists!)
- Lists are mutable (we can change their data)

```
lst1 = [5, 3, 1]
lst1[0] = 10
lst1
[10, 3, 1]
```

# Lists as a mutable data structure

- Lists are an essential data structure, can contain basically anything (even other lists!)
- Lists are mutable (we can change their data)

```
lst1 = [5, 3, 1]
lst1[0] = 10
lst1
[10, 3, 1]
```

- We can add elements to a list

```
lst1.append(7)
lst1
[10, 3, 1, 7]
```

# Lists as a mutable data structure

- Lists are an essential data structure, can contain basically anything (even other lists!)
- Lists are mutable (we can change their data)

```
lst1 = [5, 3, 1]
lst1[0] = 10
lst1
[10, 3, 1]
```

- We can add elements to a list

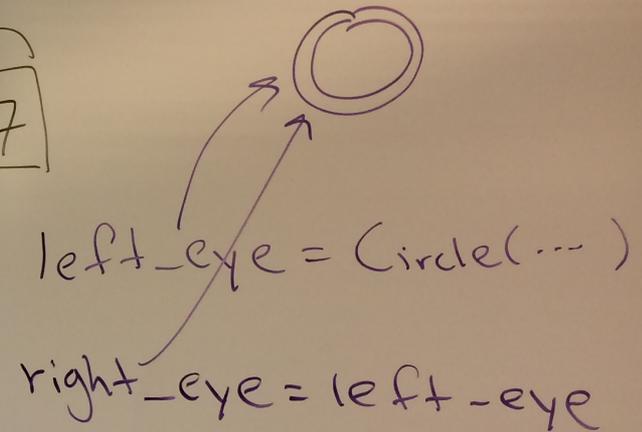
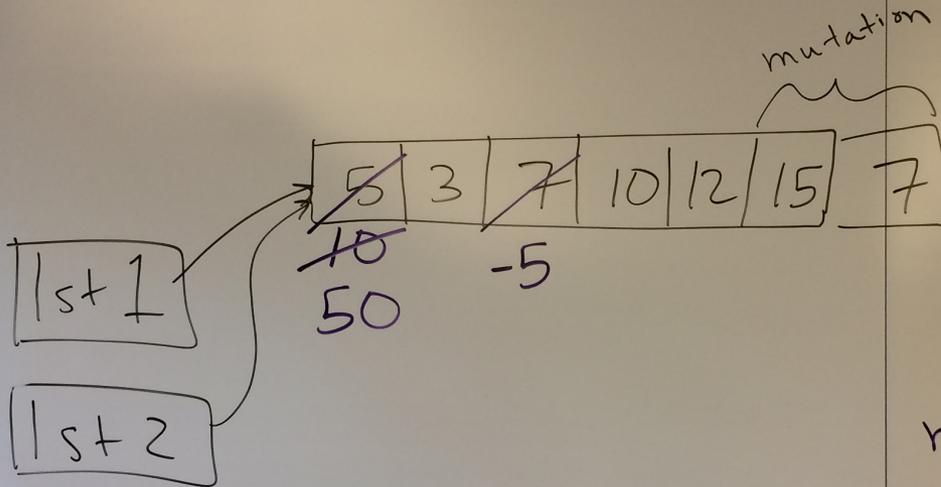
```
lst1.append(7)
lst1
[10, 3, 1, 7]
```

- Concatenating lists

```
lst2 = [20, 25]
lst1 + lst2
[10, 3, 1, 7, 20, 25]
```

lst 2 = lst 1

lst 2[0] = 50



Mutating a list changes any variables that also point to the underlying data

# List programs for today

- **build\_list.py** (together)
- **shuffle\_list.py** (pair programming)