

CS21: INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTER SCIENCE

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Fall 2018

Swarthmore College

Outline Oct 31:

Happy Halloween!

- Quiz review: Handout 7 (stacks)
- Quiz review: using the “in” operator

- List-of-Lists (LOLs)
- TDD graphics example
- Mid-semester feedback

Notes

- **Lab 7** due **Saturday** night (email me when you finish TDD!)
- **Quiz 3 on Friday!** Ninja session tonight 7-10pm (in this room)
- Office Hours **Friday 3-5pm and by appointment**

Notes and Feedback

Notes on TDD

- Main should not be “guttled” and everything put in functions; a reader of your code should be able to understand the high-level idea from main
- On the flip side, each of your functions should be “function worthy”; if a function is one line that is always called as part of another function, merge the two functions
- Parameter types and return type should be included in your comment for each function

```
def helper(<params>):  
    ...  
    Purpose: ...  
    Params: (include type)  
    Return: (include type)  
    ...  
    return <stub>
```

Lab feedback

- Avoid hard-coding!

```
width = 400  
win = GraphWin("circles",400,400)
```

NO!

- Several cases of under or over commenting
- Commenting formula:
 - **line break**
 - **comment on it's own line**
 - **code block (2-6 lines)**
 - (very short comments can be inline)
 - (indentation should match the level of the code)

Method vs. Function

- A *method* is called by a specific *instance* using “dot” notation (however *random.choice(..)* is a *function* because *random* is a library not an instance of a class)
- Both methods and functions can have any number of parameters (including none), and both can return a value:

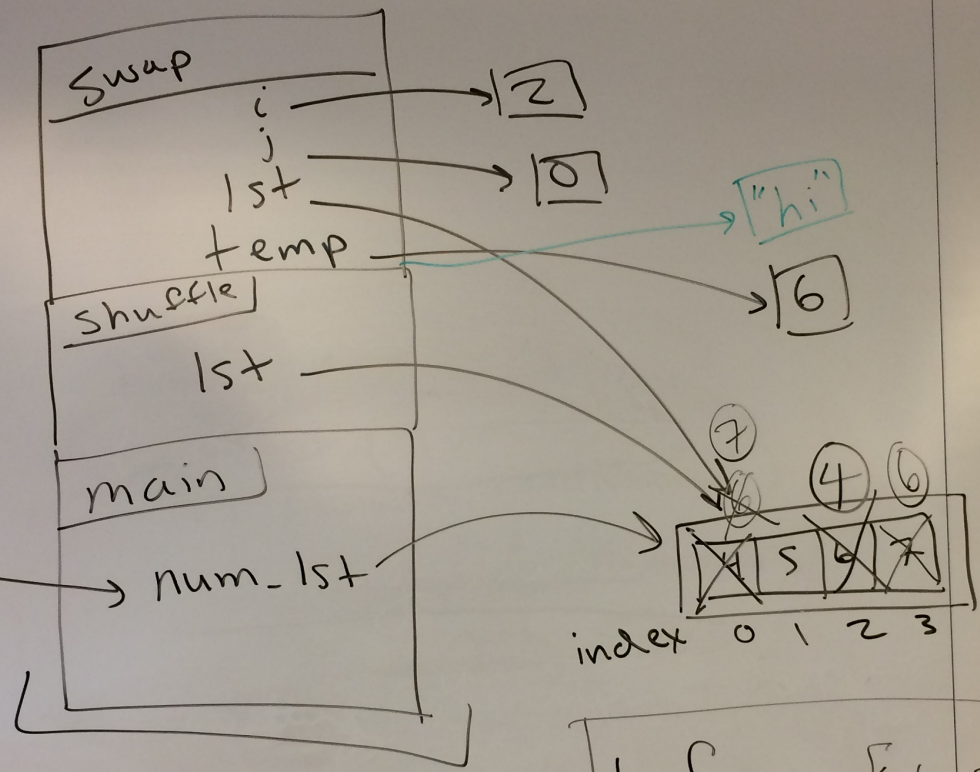
```
n = get_user_int()  
x = pt.getX()
```

- Both methods and functions can return nothing (print or mutate):

```
display(board)  
lst.append(item)
```

Stack Diagrams (review)

variable names



stack

heap for values

before: [4, 5, 6, 7]
after: [7, 5, 4, 6]

List-of-Lists (LOLs)

$l = [[\text{"a"}, \text{"b"}, \text{"c"}], [\text{"A"}, \text{"B"}, \text{"C"}]]$

Diagram illustrating the structure of a list of lists (l). The first list contains three elements: "a", "b", and "c". The second list contains three elements: "A", "B", and "C". Brackets above the lists indicate indices: 0 for the first list, and 0, 1, 2 for the elements within each list. The label "row" is positioned under the first list, and "column" is positioned under the first element of the second list.

$l [1] [0]$

Diagram illustrating the indexing of the list of lists. The label l is underlined and labeled "list". The index $[1]$ is labeled "outer list", and the index $[0]$ is labeled "inner list".