Class 03: Python Lab

Held: Tuesday, February 2, 2010

Summary: You ground your learning of the Python programming language with some hands-on exercises.

Related Pages:
- EBoard.

Notes:
- Other reading for Thursday: Find something interesting on UML and then send me a question.
- Summer MAP discussion, today at 4:15 in JRC 101.
- EC: Thursday’s CS Extra: Summer opportunities in CS.
- EC: Friday’s CS Table: Pair Programming.

Overview:
- Beautiful Code 27.
- About programming exercises.
- Programming Exercise 1: Some Basics.
- Programming Exercise 2: Binary Search.
- Programming Exercise 3: A Fraction Class.

Beautiful Code 27: RESTful Programming
- Don’t forget to check out the questions/comments on this reading.
- What is the application that Patzer describes?
- What is Patzer’s primary thesis?
- What lessons does Patzer expect you to take from this example?
- What makes the code beautiful?
- What makes the code ugly?

Programming Exercises
- We’ll do a few rounds of programming exercises.
  - At some point, I’ll stop you and we’ll go over the code you’ve written for one round.
    - It’s okay if you’re not finished by the time I stop you.
    - If you finish one round before the discussion, just go on to the next round.
  - Be prepared to discuss what you had difficulty with in each round.
Round 1: Some Basics

- Write some simple program segments to make sure that you understand the core aspects of Python: Variables, Strings, Procedures, Conditionals, Lists, Loops, Classes, and Dictionaries
- Create a small inheritance heirarchy and figure out what happens when multiple ancestors provide methods with the same name.
- Write a simple grep procedure that takes as parameters a pattern string and a list of strings, and returns a list of all strings in the list that contain the pattern. (The pattern should be taken verbatim.)

Round 2: Binary Search

- Simplified problem:
  - Inputs:
    - i, an integer
    - vals, a sorted array (list) of integers. (Sorted in increasing order.)
  - Output:
    - If i is in vals, the index of i
    - If i is not in vals, -1

Round 3: A Fraction Class

- Implement a simple fraction class to represent rational numbers. Make sure to support traditional operations on rationals.

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