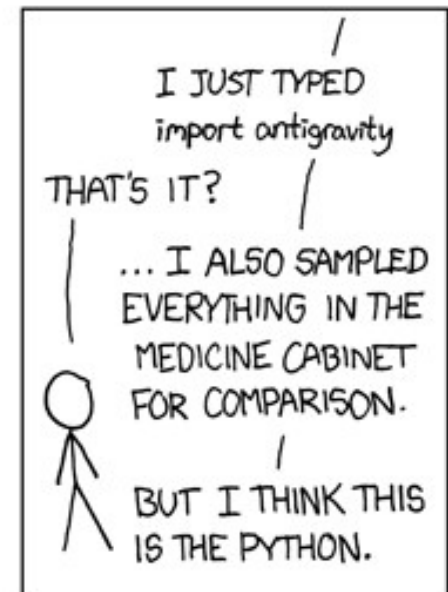
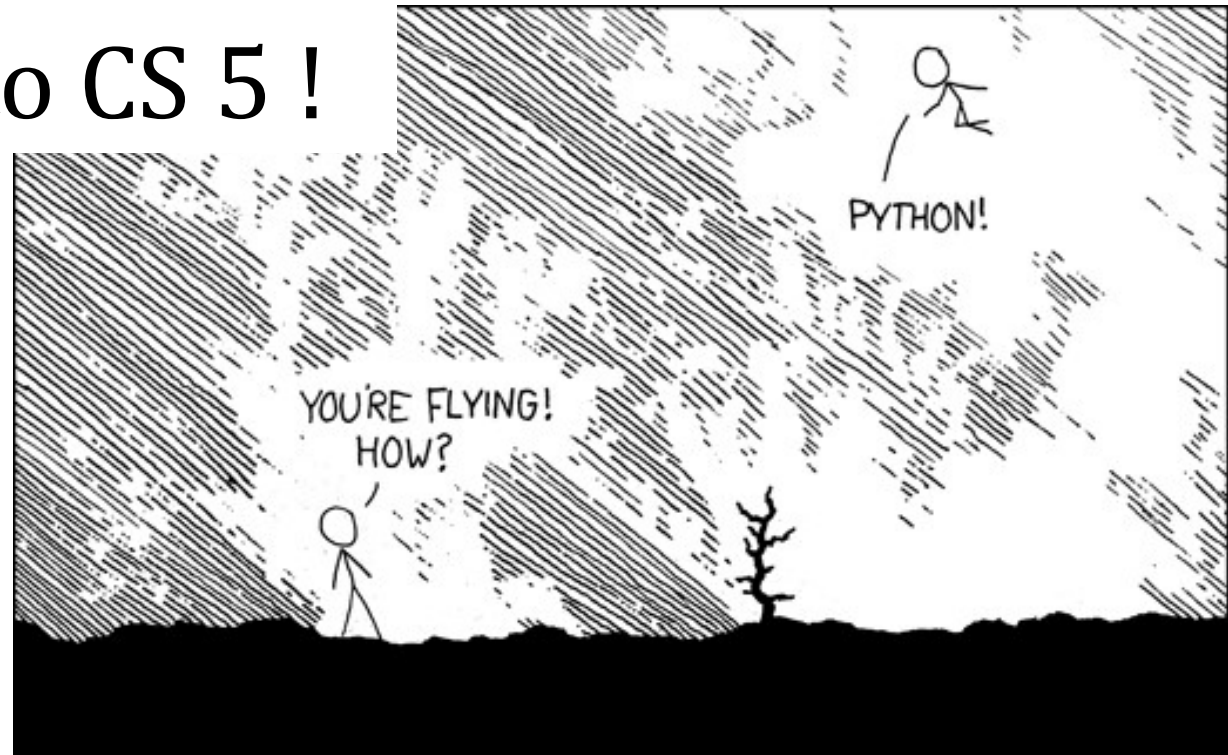
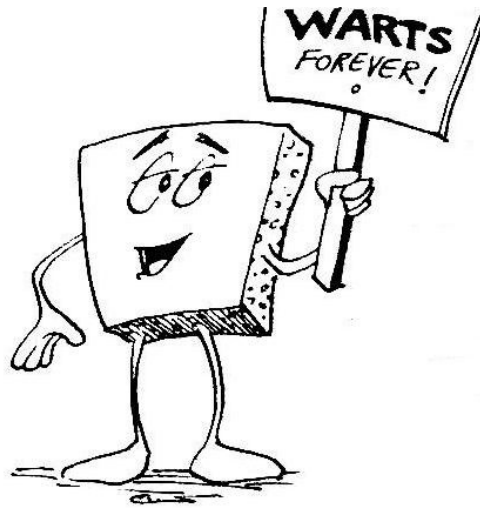
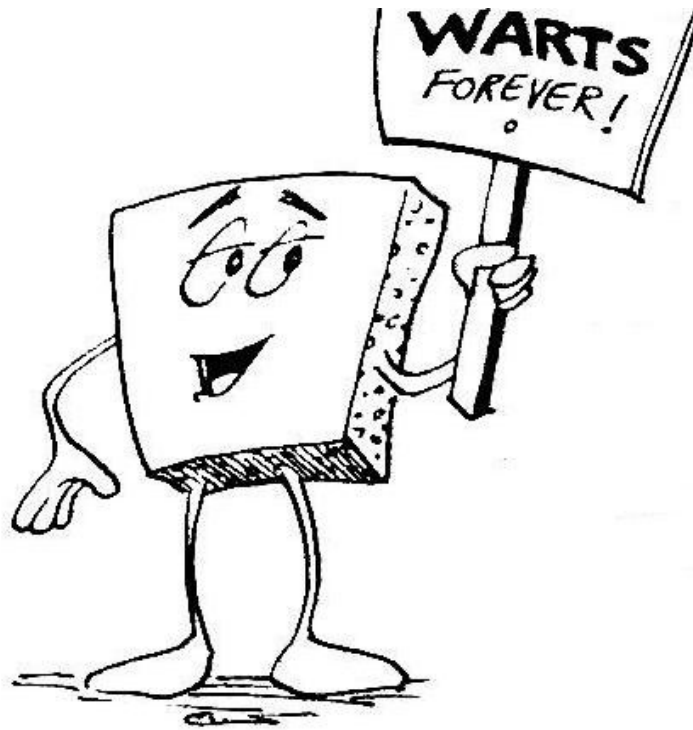


# Welcome to CS 5 !



xkcd, CS's id



Wally Wart, a protrusive  
advocate of **concrete**  
computing

# Welcome to CS 5 !

Grab these lecture notes...

## Introduction to CS

*We don't have words strong enough to describe this class.*

- US News and Course Report

*Everyone will get out of this course – a lot!*

- NYTimes Review of Courses

**1 handout...**

slides & syllabus

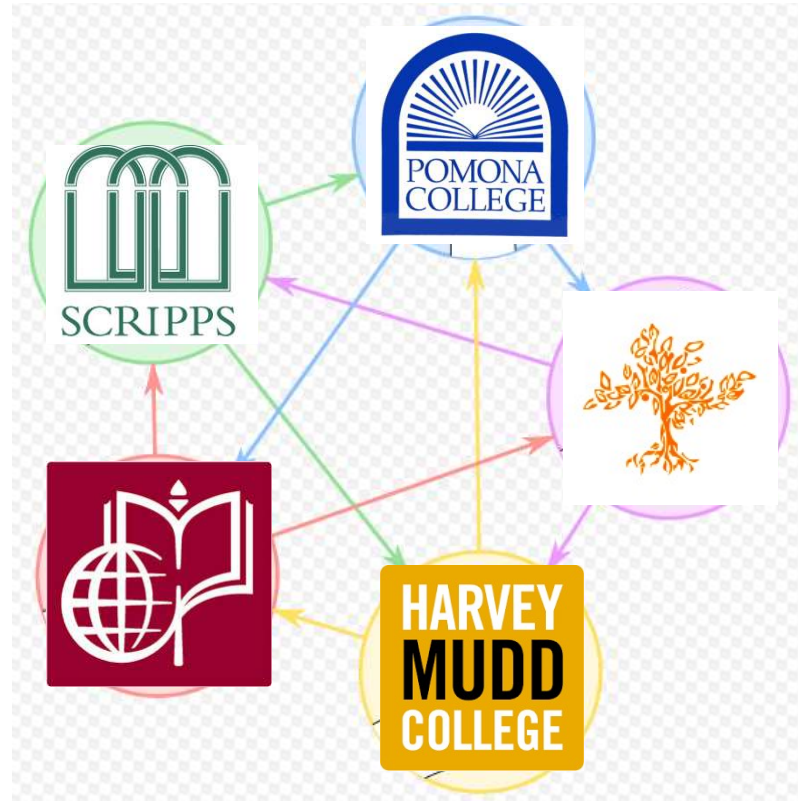
*We give this course two thumbs...*

- Metametric



official alien of CS 5 Gold

# *A word on 5 spots...*



Welcome, not only to HMC, but *to all 5Cs!*

# Introductions...

Zach Dodds  
Olin B163 (HMC)  
dodds@cs.hmc.edu



**pursuer of *low-level* AI** ➡

⬅ **taker of *low-quality* selfies**

**fan of *low-tech* games** ↓

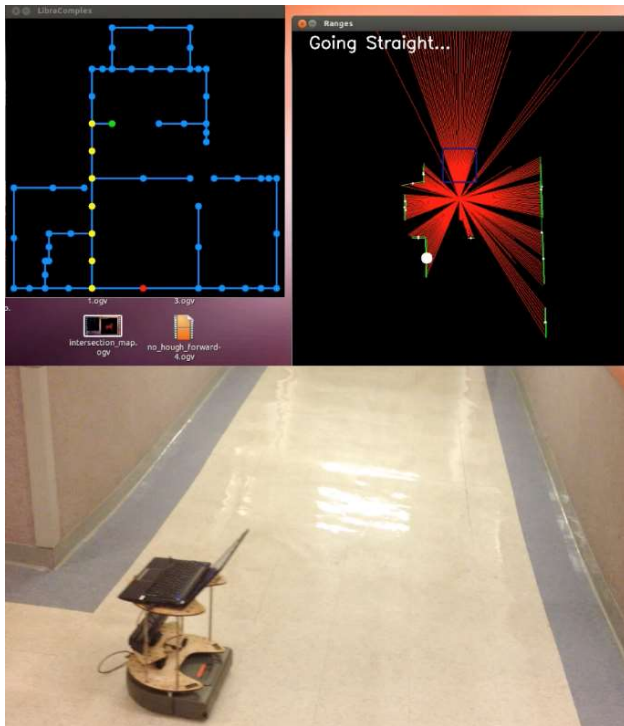


Speaking of  
introductions



# How I spend my summers ...?

actually, this "I" is  
not quite accurate...



Robots



Chairs?



Outreach

Who?!?? Dinos!





# Algorithmic improvisation

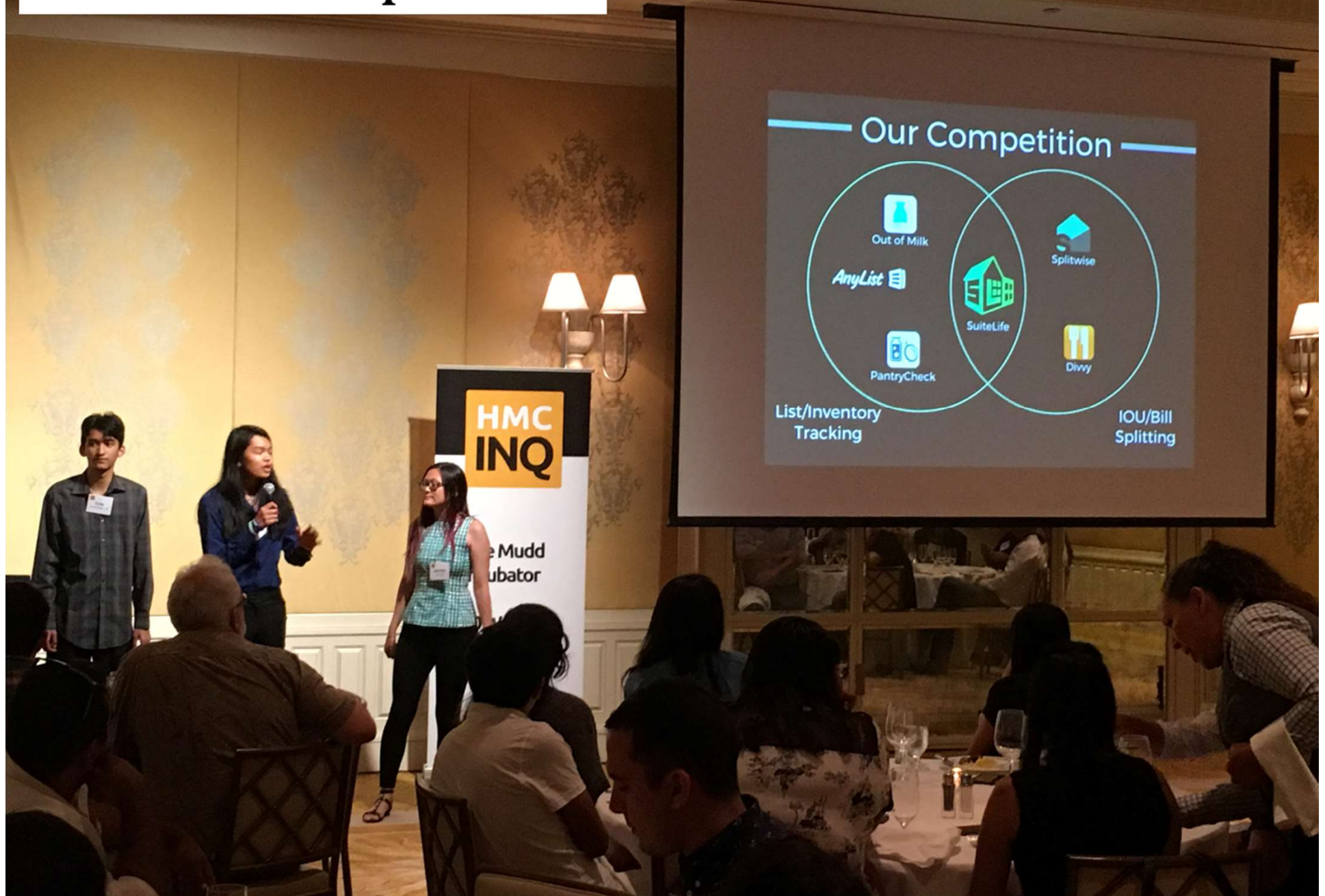


# Start-up ideas...





... to formal pitches



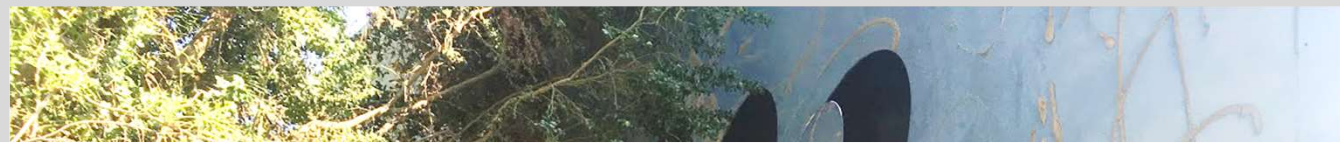


CS Staff: *Rising sophomores, unite!*

Setting up  
labs ...



CS Staff: *Rising sophomores, unite!*



Teacher Outreach in S.F.





CS Staff: *Rising sophomores, unite!*





CS Staff: *Rising sophomores, unite!*

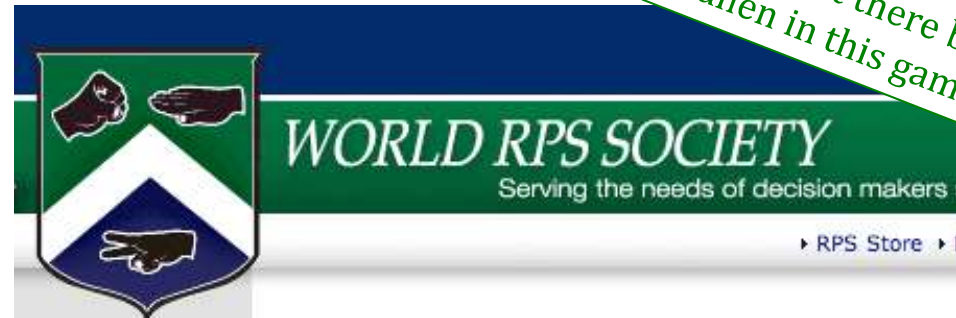


Lots of opportunities  
surrounding computing...  
*(at the 5Cs and beyond)*

# Today in CS5

2) How CS 5 runs...

3) Python?!



Shouldn't there be an alien in this game?

1) What *is* CS?



CS is just programming, right?

Whatever it is,  
it's definitely *alien*!



I'm not so sure...



CS vs. programming ?



# A minute of cs5 programming...

Python source code,  
a plain-text file  
(here, edited by the VS Code text editor)

**Running a file!**

To run your file, go back over to the terminal.

- Type `ipython` if you're not yet running it.
- Type `ls` (windows or mac) to see the files in the current directory
- Make sure your `hw0pr1.py` file is there!
  - If not, use `cd ..` or `cd Desktop` or other combinations to get to the correct directory. Ask for help!
- At the `ipython` prompt, type `run hw0pr1` (tab completion will work)
- This should run the file `hw0pr1.py`
- If all goes well, the program should run and you should see the output
- If not, please ask!
- Now, you can edit your file, save it, and hit

**Your task: four fours**

- The **four fours challenge** is to express the **21 values** from 1 to 21 using only the four fours operations:
  - + addition
  - subtraction
  - \* multiplication
  - / division
  - ( ) parentheses
  - \*\* power
- You may also use `44` or `4.4`, which counts as one `4`.
- See below for two more advanced operations.
- 21 is so that it is the first number that cannot be expressed using only the four fours operations.

**Python source code, a plain-text file**

```
# CS5 Gold/Black: Lab 0, Problem 1
# Filename: hw0pr1.py
# Name:
# Problem description: The four fours

from math import *

print("Zero is 0")
```

**Terminal**

```
1: bash
4)] (default, Mar 6 2017, 12:15:08)
ase" for more information.
ive Python.
y of IPython's features.
se 'object??' for extra details.

/Users/robotics/Desktop

In [3]: pwd
Out[3]: '/Users/robotics/Desktop'

In [4]: run hw0pr1.py
Zero is 0

In [5]:
```

**lab and hw instructions**

**shell or command-line or terminal**  
(the execution environment)

# Demo

Lab 0: getting everything running *on your own machine*

## Lab 0: *Happiness Suggestion*

Download the software  
**BEFORE** coming to lab:

<https://www.cs.hmc.edu/twiki/bin/view/CS5/OwnMachines>

### Homework Assignments and Labs

	Labs	Gold	Black
Week 0	Lab 0	Homework 0	Homework 0



# Spot the difference here?

```
print('hi')
```

```
print 'hi'
```

I *still* confuse these!



# Spot the difference here?

```
print('hi')
```

python 3

```
print 'hi'
```

python 2



We'll be using python 3 this term...

Spot the difference here?

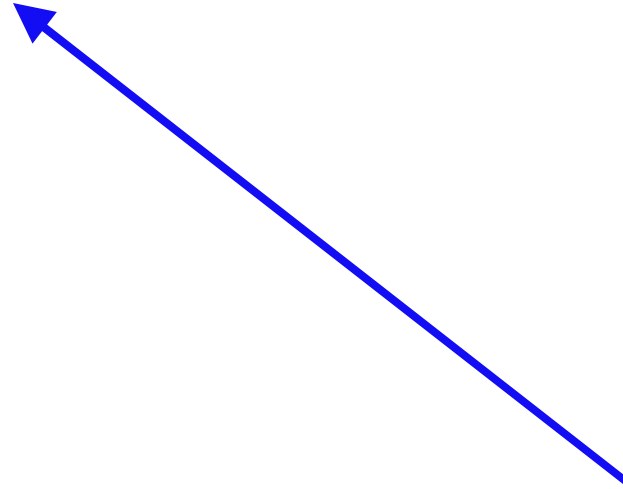
```
print('hi')
```

```
print 'hi'
```

**Syntax!**

We'll be using python 3 this term...

CS != programming



**"not equal to"**



# CS != programming

**programming : CS ::**

longboards : HMC maybe 5Cs?

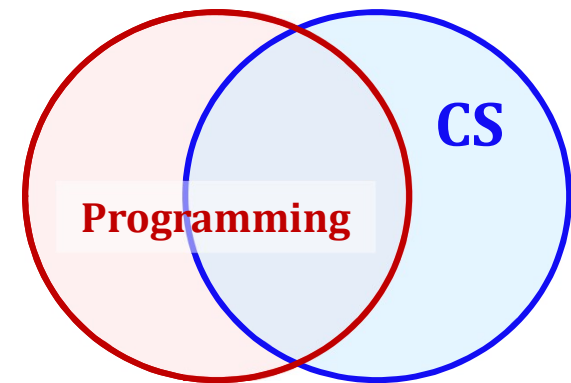
capital : business venture

equations : mathematics

language : ideas

web search : knowledge

Tesla : Google



programs are a ***vehicle***, but not the destination

CS != programming

So, what is CS?

Punctuation matters!  
So what? *is* CS



# What is CS a science *of*?

the study of **complexity**:

*How can **it** be done?*

*How well can **it** be done?*

*Can **it** be done at all?*

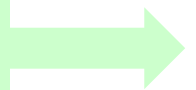
***it* ~ information**

or, more precisely, a process  
transforming information  
from one form to another



3 examples?  
That's **it** for me!

We'll look at 3 examples – each of  
which you'll **construct** in CS 5  
...at least to some extent!



# What is CS?

How can **it** be done?

How well can **it** be done?

Can **it** be done at all?

Can you solve the problem?

Can you create a *process* to solve such problems?

'HUMAN'

'CHIMPANZEE'

What is the **Longest Common Subsequence** between 2 strings?

*biology's string-matching problem, "LCS"*

'CGCTGAGCTAGGCC...'

'ATCCTAGGTAAGT...'

+10<sup>9</sup>more

Eye oneder if this haz  
othur aplications?





# What is CS?

Feels like home!



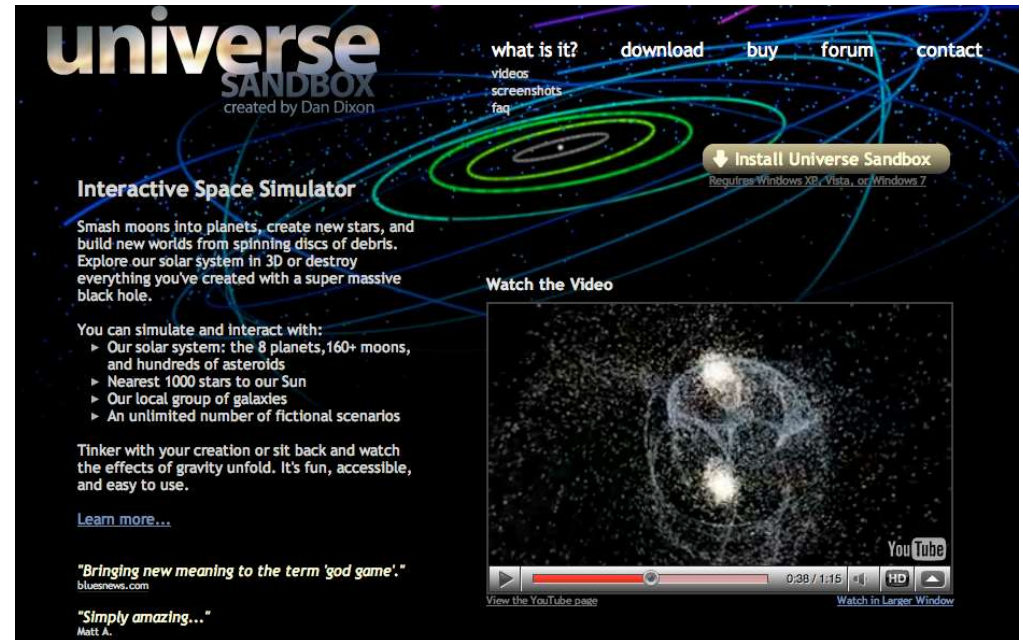
*How can **it** be done?*

*How well can **it** be done?* →

*Can **it** be done at all?*

How *quickly* can you find  
a solution?

Is your solution the "*best*"  
possible?



*How much work is needed  
to simulate  $N$  stars?*

chemistry's + physics's "N-body" problem

*What if  $N$  is a  
million-and-one...?*

# What is CS?

*How can **it** be done?*

*How well can **it** be done?*

*Can **it** be done at all?* →

Is your problem *solvable*?

How can you tell !?

many problems are *uncomputable*...  
... and you'll *prove* this!



*Can we build a 3d model  
from one 2d image?*

Andrew Ng's "Make3d"

All three eyes tell me that Make3d  
has just failed ~ epically!



# What is CS?

CS is the study of *complexity*

How can *it* be done?

How well can *it* be done?

Can *it* be done at all?

CS's 6 big  
questions

Only one is programming. Which one?

*Can you solve this problem?*

*Can you create a process to  
solve such problems?*

*How quickly can you find  
solutions?*

*Do you have the “best”  
solution?*

*Is every problem solvable?*

*Is there a way to tell?*

*There isn't always!*

# What is CS?

CS is the study of *complexity*

How can *it* be done?

How well can *it* be done?

Can *it* be done at all?

CS's 6 big  
questions

Only one is programming. Which one?

Can you solve this problem? CS

Can you create a process to  
solve such problems?  
programming + CS

How quickly can you find  
solutions? CS

Do you have the “best”  
solution? CS

Is every problem solvable? CS

Is there a way to tell?  
There isn't always! CS



CS's – and CS5's –  
philosophy:

*Whatever you are,  
be a good one.*

- Abraham Lincoln

More and more,  
CS can help!

# Take-home message...

depending on where  
"home" is, perhaps...



**CS 5: Welcome !**

Administration	Course Syllabus	Exams	Pairs Policy	Submission Info
Using Python	On your machine	In your browser	CS5's text	httlacs text
Useful/Helpful	GradeScope	CS5 Piazza	Grutoring!	Picobot
Related Courses	POM CS 51p	HMC CS 42	CS 5 Green	Extra Credit Labs

**Homework Assignments and Labs**

	Labs	Gold	Black
Week 0	Lab 0	Homework 0	Homework 0

**Lecture Slides**

(Before class, the previous term's slides might be posted; shortly after class the current slides will replace them.)

	Gold	Black
Week 0		
9/4/18	Lecture 0: Introduction	Lecture 0: Introduction
9/6/18	Lecture 1: Pico-fun!	Lecture 1: Map and Reduce

*Yay! 2018:  
Just Google for  
hmc cs5*

**www.cs.hmc.edu/cs5**

# You're here ~ what's next?

2) How CS 5 runs...

3) Python?!

the first Python HW  
is *choice!*



Shouldn't there be an  
alien in this game?

1) What *is* CS?



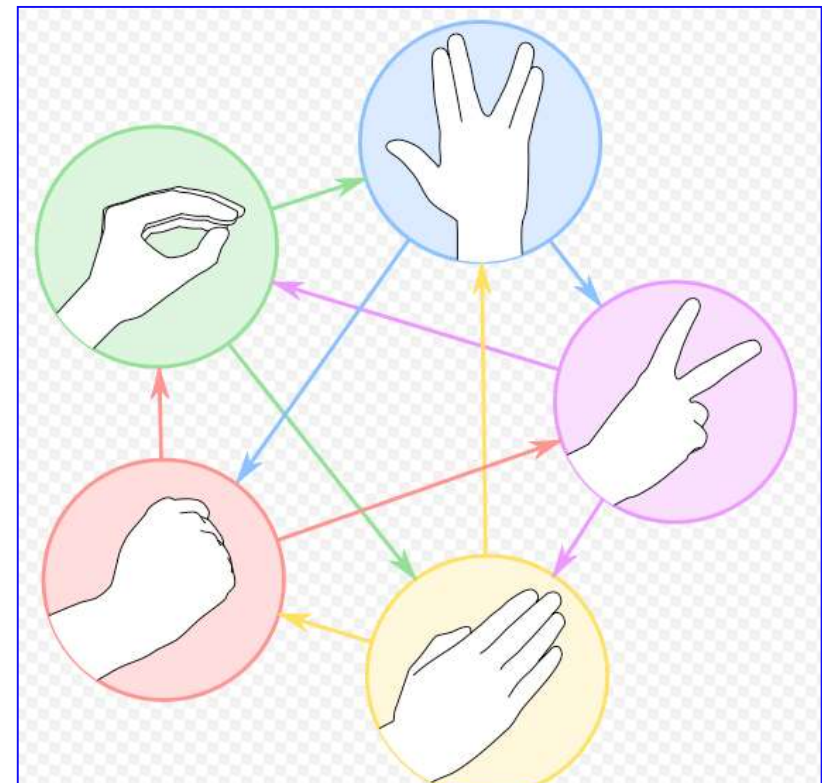
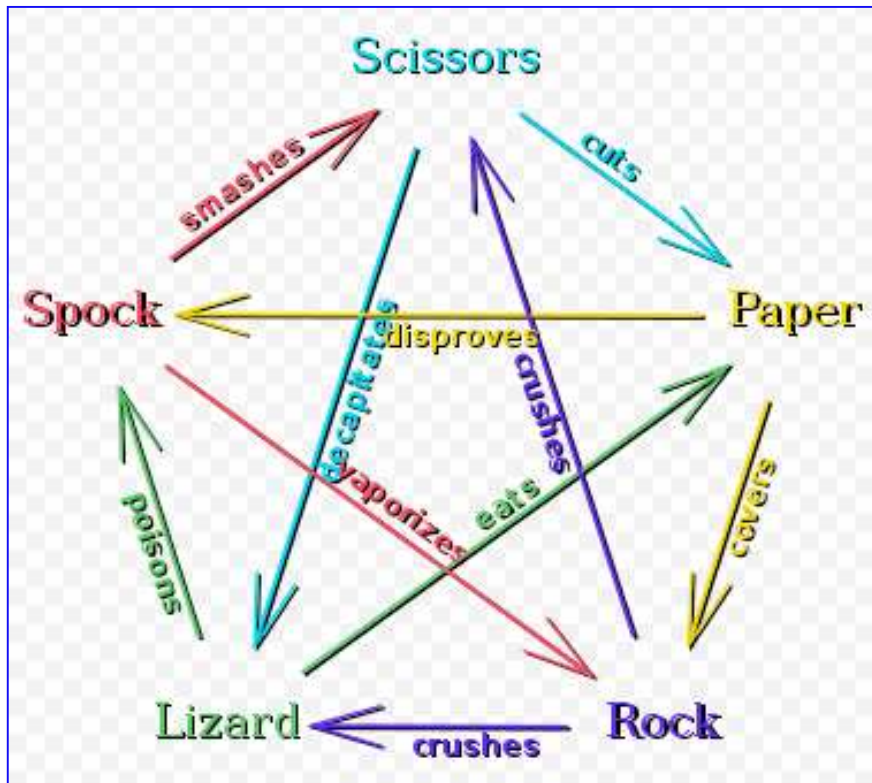
CS is just programming, right?

Whatever it is,  
it's definitely *alien!*



I'm not so sure...





rock – paper – scissors – lizard – Spock!

Let's play! Maybe  
two out of three?



Logically, I've  
got game!

# Soundbite Syllabus

## Lectures

**T and Th: 8:10-9:25 am**

Key...  
Ins... (y, how)  
We'd like to see you! Let me know if you'll be sick...

**Come to Lectures!**

## Lab

recommended by 4 out of 5  
CS5 alums!



**T or W: 2:45 - 4:45pm or 6-8 pm**

Gu...  
No... for lab  
Will **SAVE** you time and effort in CS 5

**Come to Labs!**

## Office hrs

**F: 2:00-4:00 pm, Linda, Activities Center lab**

**Lots of help is available!**

or, come to any of the *many* tutoring hrs.

## HW

**Monday Hw is due on Monday nights...**



# Syllabus, briefly

## Lectures

**T and Th:** 8:10-9:25 *am*

Key skills, topics, and their motivation

Insight into the HW problems (what, **why**, how)

**We'd like to see you!** Let me know if you'll be sick...

## Lab

recommended by 4 out of 5  
CS5 alums!



**T or W:** 2:45 - 4:45*pm* or 6-8 *pm*

Guided progress on the week's hw

Not required, but encouraged: *full credit for lab*

Will **SAVE** you time and effort in CS 5

## Office hrs

**F:** 2:30-4:30 *pm*, *Linde Activities Center lab*

feel free to work on HW, to just stop by,

or, come to any of the **many** tutoring hrs!

## HW

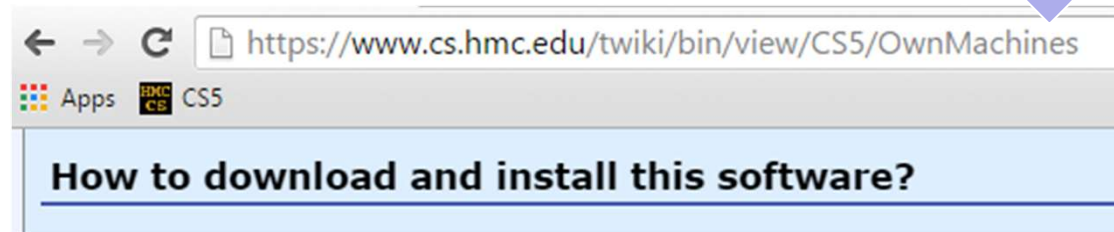
**Monday nights:** *due by 11:59 pm*

## Each week's lab...

0) Find the lab! *Sign in...*

1) Get Python running...

download things  
*now*, perhaps!



demo

2) Edit, run, + submit a file...

Encouraged: *bring your laptop*

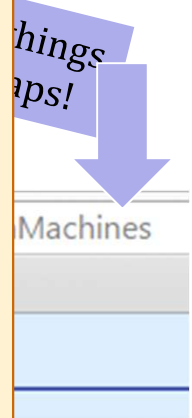
## Each week's lab...

Labs are optional, but *incentivized*.

If you come to lab, give a good-faith effort, and sign in, you'll receive **full credit for the lab problems** even if you don't finish

(you do need to submit by the usual hwk due date)

Encouraged: *bring your laptop*



den

*Evening lab?*

*Olin's Southeast door is open!*



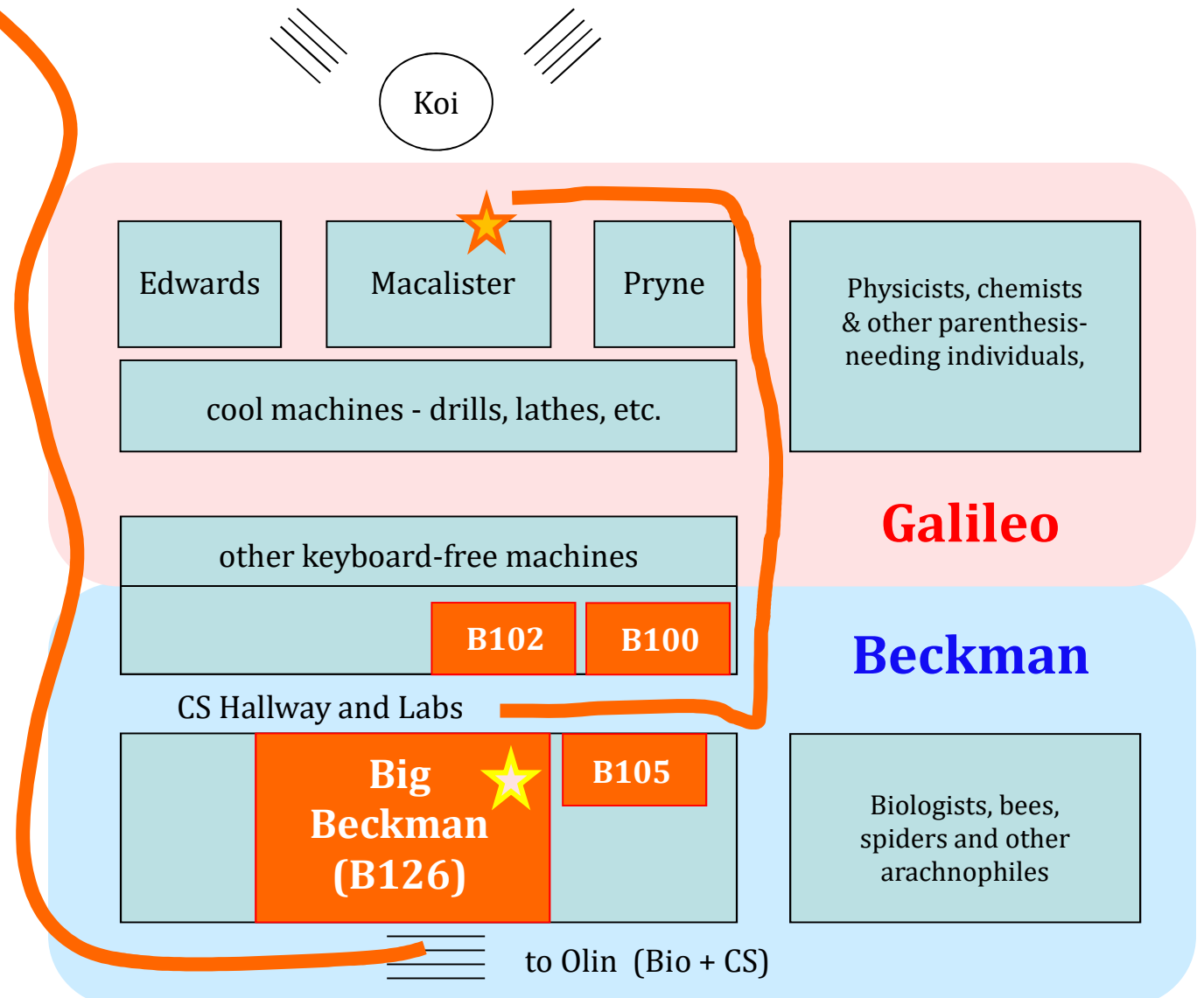


**Shan**

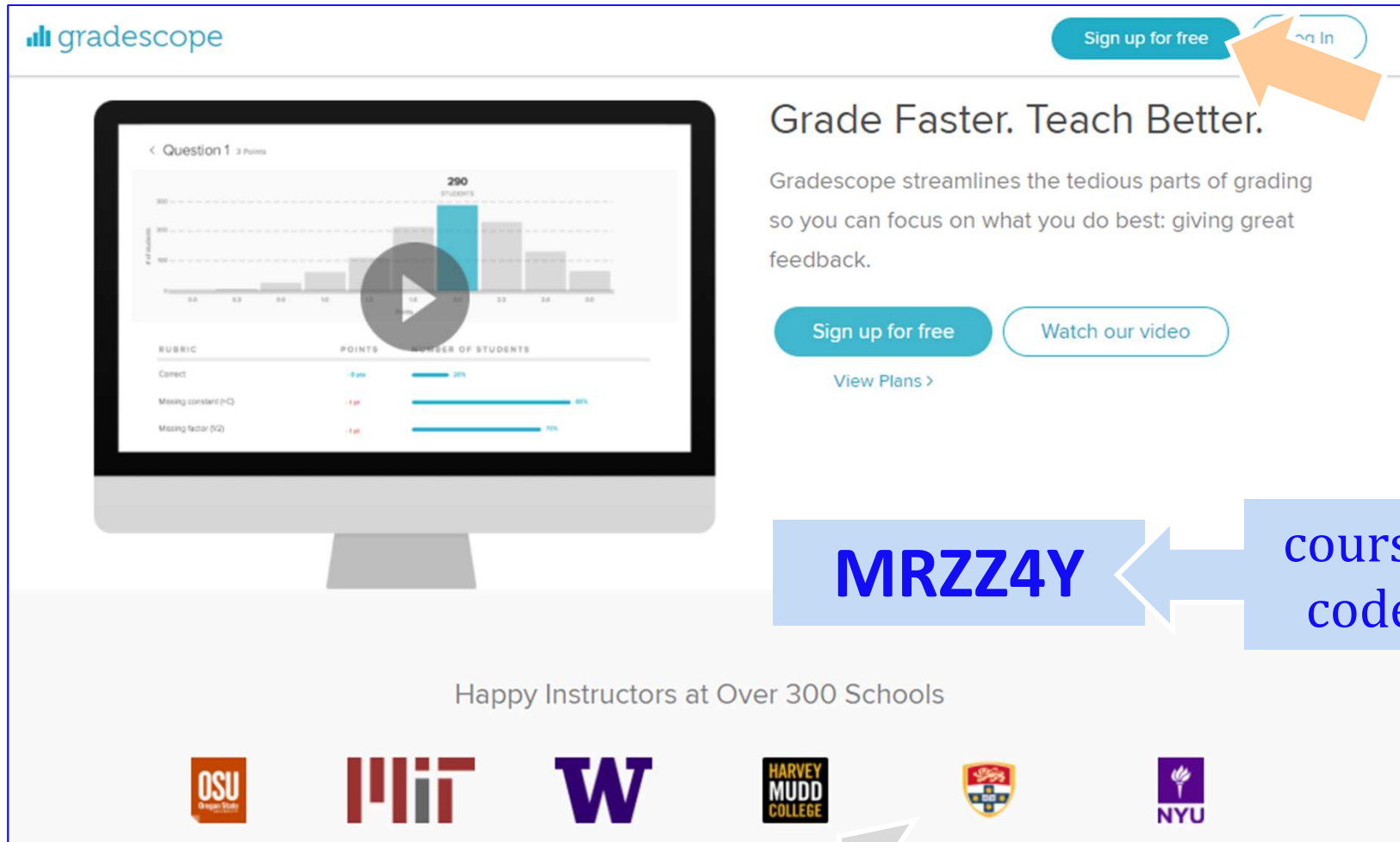
coffee

# Map to CS Lab

Laptop? *Bring it!*



# Submissions: *GradeScope*



The image shows the GradeScope website interface. At the top left is the GradeScope logo. At the top right are buttons for "Sign up for free" and "Log In". The main content area features a large monitor displaying a dashboard for "Question 1" (3 Points). The dashboard includes a bar chart showing the distribution of scores for 290 students, with a play button overlay. Below the chart is a table with columns for "RUBRIC", "POINTS", and "NUMBER OF STUDENTS".

RUBRIC	POINTS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Correct	3 pts	20%
Missing constant (C)	1 pt	80%
Missing factor (P)	1 pt	70%

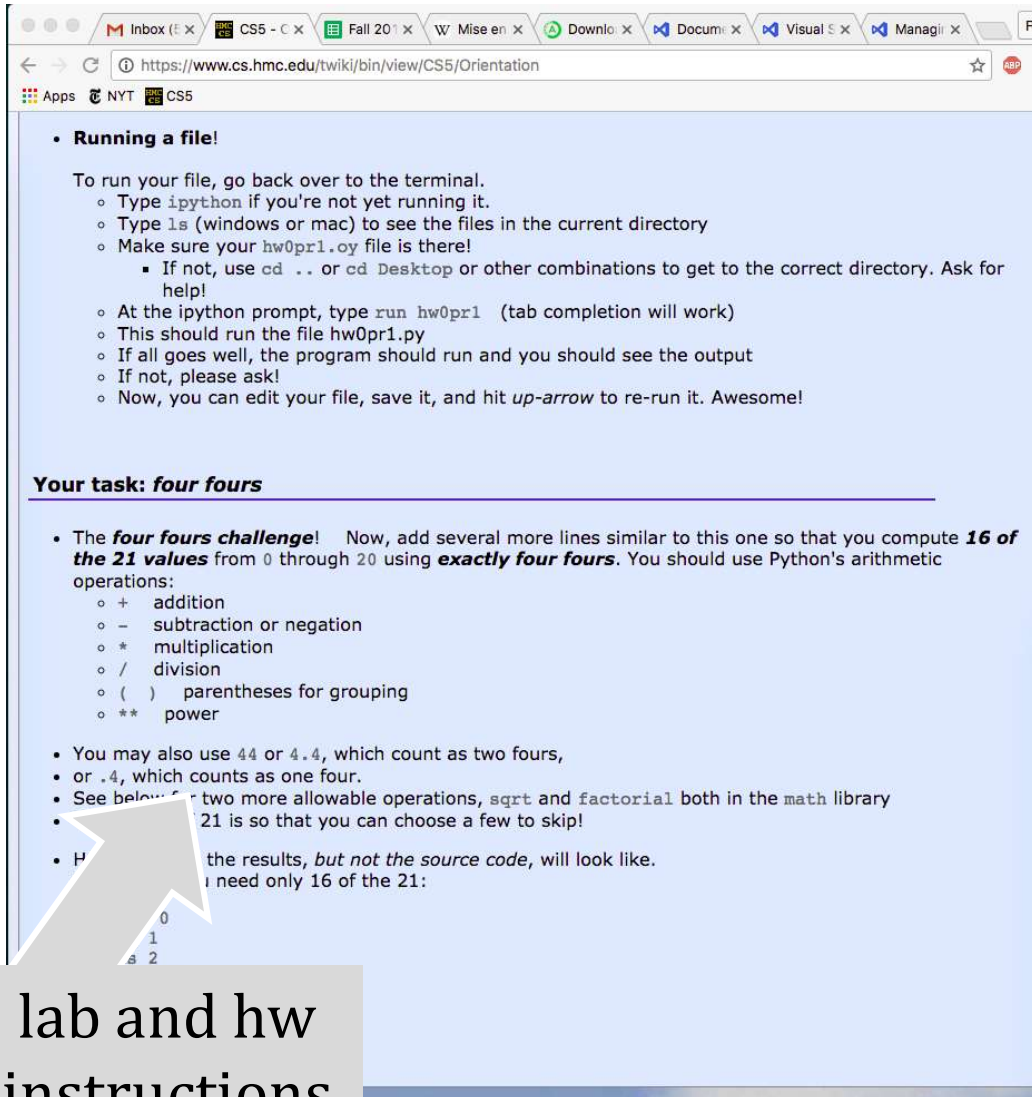
To the right of the monitor, the text "Grade Faster. Teach Better." is displayed, followed by a description: "Gradescope streamlines the tedious parts of grading so you can focus on what you do best: giving great feedback." Below this are buttons for "Sign up for free", "Watch our video", and a link "View Plans >".

Below the monitor, the text "Happy Instructors at Over 300 Schools" is shown, followed by logos for OSU, MIT, W, HARVEY MUDD COLLEGE, and NYU. A large blue box with the text "MRZZ4Y" is positioned to the right of the monitor, with a blue arrow pointing to it from a box labeled "course code". An orange arrow points to the "Sign up for free" button at the top right. A grey arrow points to the "HARVEY MUDD COLLEGE" logo at the bottom.

**MRZZ4Y** ← course code

# This week: Lab 0

Python source code,  
a plain-text file  
(here, edited by the VS Code text editor)



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.cs.hmc.edu/twiki/bin/view/CS5/Orientation>. The page content includes a section titled "Running a file!" with instructions on how to run a Python file. Below this is a section titled "Your task: four fours" which describes a challenge to compute 16 of 21 values using exactly four fours. The instructions list arithmetic operations and additional allowed operations like `sqrt` and `factorial`. At the bottom, it says "the results, but not the source code, will look like." and shows a list of numbers from 0 to 21.

• **Running a file!**

To run your file, go back over to the terminal.

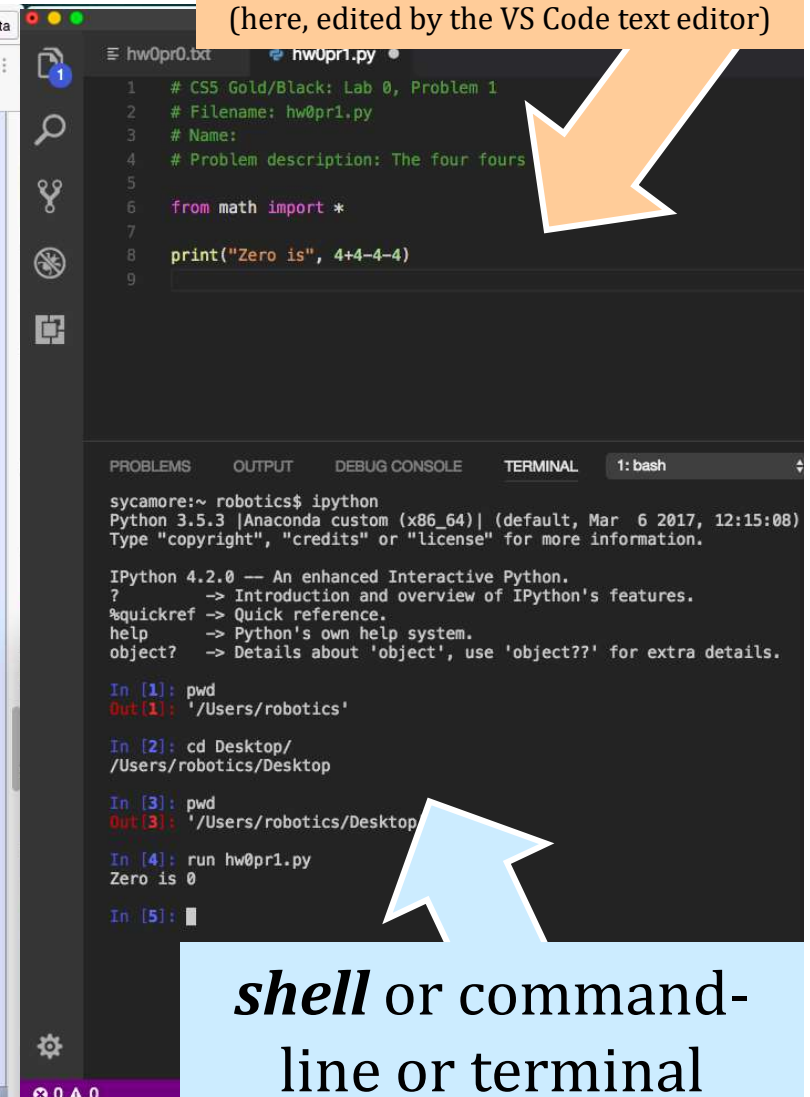
- Type `ipython` if you're not yet running it.
- Type `ls` (windows or mac) to see the files in the current directory
- Make sure your `hw0pr1.py` file is there!
  - If not, use `cd ..` or `cd Desktop` or other combinations to get to the correct directory. Ask for help!
- At the `ipython` prompt, type `run hw0pr1` (tab completion will work)
- This should run the file `hw0pr1.py`
- If all goes well, the program should run and you should see the output
- If not, please ask!
- Now, you can edit your file, save it, and hit *up-arrow* to re-run it. Awesome!

**Your task: four fours**

- The **four fours challenge!** Now, add several more lines similar to this one so that you compute **16 of the 21 values** from 0 through 20 using **exactly four fours**. You should use Python's arithmetic operations:
  - `+` addition
  - `-` subtraction or negation
  - `*` multiplication
  - `/` division
  - `( )` parentheses for grouping
  - `**` power
- You may also use `44` or `4.4`, which count as two fours,
- or `.4`, which counts as one four.
- See below for two more allowable operations, `sqrt` and `factorial` both in the `math` library
- 21 is so that you can choose a few to skip!
- Here are the results, but not the source code, will look like.  
need only 16 of the 21:

0  
1  
2

lab and hw  
instructions



The screenshot shows the VS Code editor with a file named `hw0pr1.py` open. The file contains the following code:

```
1 # CS5 Gold/Black: Lab 0, Problem 1
2 # Filename: hw0pr1.py
3 # Name:
4 # Problem description: The four fours
5
6 from math import *
7
8 print("Zero is", 4+4-4-4)
9
```

Below the editor is a terminal window with the following output:

```
sycamore:~ robotics$ ipython
Python 3.5.3 [Anaconda custom (x86_64)] (default, Mar  6 2017, 12:15:08)
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.

IPython 4.2.0 -- An enhanced Interactive Python.
?      -> Introduction and overview of IPython's features.
%quickref -> Quick reference.
help    -> Python's own help system.
object? -> Details about 'object', use 'object??' for extra details.

In [1]: pwd
Out[1]: '/Users/robotics'

In [2]: cd Desktop/
/Users/robotics/Desktop

In [3]: pwd
Out[3]: '/Users/robotics/Desktop'

In [4]: run hw0pr1.py
Zero is 0

In [5]:
```

*shell* or command-  
line or terminal  
(the execution environment)

getting everything running *on your own machine*

# Lab 0: *Happiness Suggestion*

Download the software  
**BEFORE** coming to lab:

<https://www.cs.hmc.edu/twiki/bin/view/CS5/OwnMachines>

## Homework Assignments and Labs

	Labs	Gold	Black
Week 0	Lab 0	Homework 0	Homework 0



# Homework

## Assignments

~ 5 problems/week

Due **Monday** evenings by 11:59 pm.

Extra credit is usually available...

You have 3 **CS 5 Euros** to use...  
"Late Days"

**Eur-o**llowed to use  
one Euro for up to  
three hwks.



No need to let us know, even.

## Collaborate!

Some problems are specified “individual-only.”  
Others offer the option of working as pairs/partners:

- You don’t have to work in pairs/partners (that said, it's fun!)
- If you do, you must share the work equally - typing and coaching
- Be sure to indicate who your partner was at the submission site!



# Pairs



## one computer

tradeoff typing/debugging ~  
about every 20 minutes

# Partners



## two computers

both partners type/debug ~  
provide help as needed

**Standard is the  
same either way:**

After finishing the hw, (a) *each person has contributed equally*  
and (b) *both could complete the problems on their own*

Submit with a partner as ***full co-owners*** of the work.

# Honor Code

- You're *encouraged* to **discuss** problems with other students – or tutors - or any instructors.
- You may **not** share written, electronic or verbal solutions with other students, present or past:

Please **do** use the internet for Python language references.

Please **do** use other's eyes for finding syntax errors.

Do **not** use the internet (or intranet) to (try to) find solutions...

If you work as a pair/partners, the rules apply for the duo.

Even with  
three eyes, I  
need to  
borrow  
others' to find  
the syntax  
errors here!



**Sign & submit** CS's honesty policy *online* in this week's lab.

# Grading

~ 65% Assignments

~ 30% Exams

~ 5% Participation/“quizzes”

```
if perc > .95:  
    print('A')  
elif perc > .90:  
    print('A-')  
elif perc > .70:  
    print('Pass')
```

many take  
cs5 P/NC

see online syllabus for the full grade list...

## Exams

Midterm  
Final

Th, Nov. 8, in-class

Tue. Dec 17<sup>th</sup> (7pm) or Wed. 18<sup>th</sup> (9am)

Midterm? This feels  
more like a 2/3-term!



using a page of notes  
is OK on exams

the exams are *written*,  
not coded

the problems are modeled on  
the in-class "quizzes"

# Choices, choices!

Let's set the value of `perc` to 0.91...

↓  
`perc = 0.91`

What will this program print,  
if `perc` is 0.91?

```
if perc > 0.95:  
    print 'A'  
elif perc > 0.90:  
    print 'A-'  
elif perc > 0.70:  
    print 'Pass'  
else:  
    print 'Fail'
```

First – who sees the  
*syntax errors* here !?

ere?

STRUCTURES 10101

# Choices, choices!

Let's set the value of `perc` to 0.91...

↓  
`perc = 0.91`

```
if perc > 0.95:  
    print('A')  
elif perc > 0.90:  
    print('A-')  
elif perc > 0.70:  
    print('Pass')  
else:  
    print('Aargh!')
```

Aargh! ;-)

What will this program print,  
if `perc` is 0.91?

Lots of Illuminating Solid  
Parentheses!



What's here?

# of BLOCKS here:

# of TESTS here:

# of CONTROL  
STRUCTURES here:

how many  
tests are  
executed?



# Choices, choices!

Let's set the value of `perc` to 0.91...

↓  
`perc = 0.91`

```
if perc > 0.95:
    print('A')
elif perc > 0.90:
    print('A-')
elif perc > 0.70:
    print('Pass')
else:
    print('Aargh!')
```

What will this program print,  
if `perc` is 0.91?

What's here?

# of BLOCKS here:

# of TESTS here:

# of CONTROL  
STRUCTURES here:

how many  
tests are  
**executed?**

# Choices, choices!

```
perc = 0.80
```

```
if perc > 0.95:  
    print('A')  
elif perc > 0.90:  
    print('A-')  
elif perc > 0.70:  
    print('Pass')  
else:  
    print('Aargh!')
```

```
perc = 0.80
```

```
if perc > 0.00:  
    print('Aargh!')  
elif perc > 0.70:  
    print('Pass')  
elif perc > 0.90:  
    print('A-')  
else:  
    print('A')
```

What does each of these programs print out, if `perc` is 0.8?

What value of `perc` gives an `'A-'` on the right?

How can you get a *better* grade on the right than the left?

# Exclusive Choices

if ... elif ... else

```
if perc > 0.95:  
    print('A')  
  
elif perc > 0.90:  
    print('A-')  
  
elif perc > 0.70:  
    print('Pass')  
  
else:  
    print('Aargh!')
```

`elif` and `else` are optional

*4 mutually exclusive blocks*

in a single control structure

When using  
`if . elif ... . else`  
**at most one** block will run:  
the first whose test is **True**.  
If all fail, the **else** will run

# Exclusive Choices

Every **if** starts a new control structure.

```
if score > 0.90:  
    print('A')
```

```
elif score > 0.90:  
    print('B')
```

```
elif score > 0.80:  
    print('C')
```

```
else:  
    print('D')
```

**elif** and **else** are optional

4 mutually exclusive blocks

Every **elif** and **else** continues an existing control structure.

the first whose test is **True**.  
If all fail, the **else** will run

# What's the difference?

## mutually exclusive blocks

perc

```
if perc > .95:  
    print('A')  
  
elif perc > .90:  
    print('A-')  
  
elif perc > .70:  
    print('Pass')
```

## nonexclusive blocks

perc

```
if perc > .95:  
    print('A')  
  
if perc > .90:  
    print('A-')  
  
if perc > .70:  
    print('Pass')
```

What if `perc == .99` ? (How would we set it?)

How many separate *control structures* does each side have?



# What's the difference?

mutually exclusive blocks

perc

```
if perc > .95:  
    print('A')  
  
elif perc > .90:  
    print('A-')  
  
elif perc > .70:  
    print('Pass')
```

1

thing

nonexclusive blocks

perc

```
if perc > .95:  
    print('A')  
  
if perc > .90:  
    print('A-')  
  
if perc > .70:  
    print('Pass')
```

3

things

What if `perc == .99` ? (How would we set it?)

How many separate *control structures* does each side have?

# *Nesting*

for *decision-making*, we now have it *all*...



# *Nesting*

for *decision-making*, we now have it *all*...



# *Nesting*

for *decision-making*, we now have it *all*...



So, let's catch 'em *all*...

# Nesting

Does this program print the correct RPS result this time?  
Does it always?

```
comp = 'rock'  
user = 'paper'
```

```
if comp == 'paper' and user == 'paper':  
    print('We tie. Try again?')
```

```
elif comp == 'rock':
```

```
    if user == 'scissors':  
        print('I win! *_*')
```

```
    else:
```

```
        print('You win. Aargh!')
```

# Blocks ?

# Tests ?

# C. Structures ?



Pair up with someone nearby – answer these questions together...

# "Quiz"



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Your favorite \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.

Your favorite \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.

Your least favorite \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.

Your least favorite \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.

What is something non-Claremont-collegey you have in common?

Then, try these Python q's:

(0) Find the 3 tests and 4 blocks here.

(1) What does this code print?

```
comp = 'rock'
user = 'rock'

if comp == 'rock':
    if user == 'paper':
        print('I win *_*!')
    elif user == 'scissors':
        print('You win.')
else:
    print('Tie.')
```

(2) As written, what output does this print?

```
comp = 'rock'
user = 'rock'

if comp == 'rock':
    print('I win *_*!')
if user == 'paper':
    print('You win.')
else:
    print('Tie.')
```

(3) **Change** these inputs to produce a completely correct RPS output here.

(4) How many of the 9 RPS **input cases** are *fully correctly* handled here?

(5) What is the **smallest** number of **blocks** and **tests** you'd need for a full game of RPS?

(Extra) What if it were RPS-5, which includes Lizard and Spock? How about RPS-101?

		comp		
		'rock'	'paper'	'scissors'
user	'rock'			
	'paper'			
	'scissors'			

Pair up with someone nearby – answer these questions together...

# "Quiz"



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Your favorite \_\_\_\_\_

Your favorite \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.

Your least favorite \_\_\_\_\_

Your least favorite \_\_\_\_\_

# People

# Paper

What is something non-C Claremont-collegey you have in common?

Then, try these Python q's:

(0) Find the 3 tests and 4 blocks here.

(1) What does this code print?

```
comp = 'rock'
user = 'rock'
```

```
if comp == 'rock':
    if user == 'rock':
        print('I win.')
```

Python

```
elif user == 'scissors':
    print('You win.')
```

```
else:
    print('Tie.')
```

(2) As written, what output does this print?

```
comp = 'rock'
user = 'rock'
```

```
'rock':
    win * _*!')
    paper':
        print('You win.')
```

else:

```
    print('Tie.')
```

(3) **Change** these inputs to produce a completely correct RPS output here.

(4) How many of the 9 RPS **input cases** are *fully correctly* handled here?

(5) What is the **smallest** number of **blocks** and **tests** you'd need for a full game of RPS?

(Extra) What if it were RPS-5, which includes Lizard and Spock? How about RPS-101?

		comp		
		'rock'	'paper'	'scissors'
user	'rock'			
	'paper'			
	'scissors'			

Pair up with someone nearby – answer these questions together...

# "Quiz"



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Your favorite \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.

Your favorite \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.

Your least favorite \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.

Your least favorite \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.

What is something non-Claremont-collegey you have in common?

Then, try these Python q's:

(0) Find the 3 tests and 4 blocks here.

(1) What does this code print?

```
comp = 'rock'
user = 'rock'

if comp == 'rock':
    if user == 'paper':
        print('I win *_*!')
    elif user == 'scissors':
        print('You win.')
else:
    print('Tie.')
```

(2) As written, what output does this print?

```
comp = 'rock'
user = 'rock'

if comp == 'rock':
    print('I win *_*!')
if user == 'paper':
    print('You win.')
else:
    print('Tie.')
```

(3) **Change** these inputs to produce a completely correct RPS output here.

(4) How many of the 9 RPS **input cases** are *fully correctly* handled here?

(5) What is the **smallest** number of **blocks** and **tests** you'd need for a full game of RPS?

(Extra) What if it were RPS-5, which includes Lizard and Spock? How about RPS-101?

		comp		
		'rock'	'paper'	'scissors'
user	'rock'			
	'paper'			
	'scissors'			

# "Quiz"

- Name Zach Dodds
- Your favorite <sup>tv</sup> show is Modern Family + Dr. Who
- Your least favorite coffee is decaffeinated



- Name T. E. Alien
- Your favorite <sup>canned-meat food product</sup> is spam
- Your least favorite # is 41.999 so close!



Something in common?

Our taste in hats!

Pair up with someone nearby – answer these questions together

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Your favorite \_\_\_\_\_

You \_\_\_\_\_

What

Th

(0) Find t

(1) What c

```
comp =
```

```
user =
```

```
if comp =
```

```
    if use
```

```
        print
```

```
    elif us
```

```
        print
```

```
else:
```

```
    print('T
```

Please pass these up  
the aisles...

(take a picture, if you'd like)

... then, turn back to  
the notes

Quiz"



Inputs  
completely  
here.

9  
fully  
e?

sors'


is the **smallest** number of **blocks**  
and **tests** you'd need for a full game of RPS?

(Extra) What if it were RPS-5, which includes  
Lizard and Spock? How about RPS-101?

## *"Quiz" ~ problems 1+2*

```
comp = 'rock'  
user = 'rock'
```

```
if comp == 'rock':
```

```
    if user == 'paper':  
        print('I win *_*!')  
    elif user == 'scissors':  
        print('You win.')
```

```
else:  
    print('Tie.')
```

```
print('Ties go to the runner.')
```

```
print(' - and I am running!')
```

---

... what if this **else** block were indented?

---



## *"Quiz" ~ problems 3-5*

```
comp = 'rock'
user = 'rock'

if comp == 'rock':
    print('I win *_*!')

if user == 'paper':
    print('You win.')

else:
    print('An awful tie')
```

What does this program print?

## "Quiz" ~ problems 3-5

```
comp = 'rock'  
user = 'rock'
```

```
if comp == 'rock':  
    print('I win *_*!')  
  
if user == 'paper':  
    print('You win.')  
  
else:  
    print('An awful tie')
```

user

		comp		
		'rock'	'paper'	'scissors'
user	'rock'			
	'paper'			
	'scissors'			

How many possible "input cases" are there?  
For how many is this program correct?


How *efficient* can we be?  
For RPS-3? RPS-5? RPS-101?

# "Quiz" ~ problems 3-5

```
comp = 'rock'  
user = 'rock'
```

```
if comp == 'rock':  
    print('I win *_*!')  
  
if user == 'paper':  
    print('You win.')  
  
else:  
    print('An awful tie')
```

user

		comp		
		'rock'	'paper'	'scissors'
user	'rock'	not quite	not quite	not quite
	'paper'	not quite	not quite	not quite
	'scissors'	not quite	not quite	 correct!

How many possible "input cases" are there?  
For how many is this program correct?

How *efficient* can we be?  
For RPS-3? RPS-5? RPS-101?

# "Quiz" ~ problems 3-5

```
comp = 'rock'  
user = 'rock'
```

```
if comp == 'rock':  
    print 'I win *_*!'
```

```
if use  
pr:
```

```
else:  
pr:
```

user

comp

'rock' 'paper' 'scissors'

'rock'

*A correct RPS is possible with only **if ... elif ... else!***

How many possible "input cases" are there?

For how many is this program correct?

How **efficient** can we be?

For RPS-3? RPS-5? RPS-101?

# *Remember ~ **Lab** this week*

Tue. or Wed. ~ afternoon or evening

Bring your laptop to Beckman B126 (here)

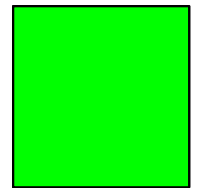
- or use one of the CS machines in B105/B102

Get started with Python/text editor/cmdline...

**See you in lab!**  
(perhaps at 2:44:44 today...?)  
though it's more than a few bits early!



**Alien defeats everything –  
even *Alien***



How about a sneak peek at this week's HW... ?

... you must mean sneak *Pic* !





