

STEAM CLOWNIM PRODUCTIONS

TOP DOWN - BREAKING A PROBLEM DOWN

Putting a few Python structures together



OBJECTIVE, OVERVIEW & INTRODUCTION

- This lesson and Lab is to bring together the basic Python constructs, including:
 - Conditional IF statements
 - For loops
 - While Loops
- Using Top Down design flow to break a coding problem down



WHAT YOU WILL KROW...

- Prior Knowledge
 - How to open and run Python on a Raspberry Pi or other device
 - Familiarity with Python constructs like if, elif, else, while, for loops
 - Debugging skills to break down a python coding challenge
- What You Will Know & Be Able To Do
 - Use your Debugging skill to construct a top down flowchart to describe the python coding challenge
 - Impalement Python code to solve the coding challenge
 - Describe to classmates how you solved the coding challenge



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These slides are an adaption, to better target my SVCTE High School Mechatronics Engineering class, primarily from Dr. Charles R. Severance's Python for Everybody class https://www.py4e.com/ ... but from other sources as well. See Appendix A

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HOW WILL YOU BE MEASURED

- Individual Students will submit working code
- Students teams will present diagram of Top Down design flow chart, and this will be graded
- Students teams will present orally how they solved the coding challenge, and depth of understanding will be graded
- Success will be determined by how well your code runs as checked by the instructor after you have turned in your Lastname-Firstname-ProgramName.py text files



NEW WORDS OR CONCEPTS...

- Top Down
- Sudo Code



WHERE CAN I RUN MY PYTHON CODE?

- The main way we will implement Python code will be by running it on a Raspberry Pi, using the Linux command terminal shell, or the Idle3 Python interpreter
- If you don't have a Raspberry Pi, or if you don't have Python installed, there are a few Python interpreters online. This lets you try code with out having to install Python on your own PC or physically have a Raspberry Pi or other hardware. Here are a few. If you find a better one, please let me know
 - Python 3 On-Line Python Interpreter Tutorials Point
 - Python 2.7 On-Line Python Interpreter Tutorials Point
 - Python Interpreter Online GDB
 - Python Shell Python.org



I GOT THIS... CAN I JUMP AHEAD?

- Jump Ahead and do the labs, save them and turn them in (show me and turn in later)
- Still need something to do? Try writing your own program or try this Extra Credit (see below) (show me and turn in later)





TOP DOWN

- Learning to program means learning how to solve problems using code
- Conceptually it is not very difficult to write a program that solves a problem that you can solve yourself
- The skill you need to acquire is thinking very precisely about how you solve the problem and breaking it down into steps that are so simple that a computer can execute them



SMALL CHURKS MAKE SMALL ERRORS

- To make good progress in your programming task, you need to test your work as early and as thoroughly as possible.
- Everybody makes mistakes while programming and finding mistakes in programs consumes a very large part of a programmer's work-day.
- Finding a problem in a small and easy piece of code is much simpler than trying to spot it in a large program.
- Test each sub task you identified during your taskbreakdown by itself.



PUTTING SMALL CODE TOGETHER...

- Only after you're confident that each part works as you expect you can attempt to plug them together.
- Make sure you test the complete program as well, errors can creep in in the way the different parts interact.
- You should try to automate your tests. The easier it is to test your program, the freer you are in experimenting with changes.



TOP DOWN - BREAK TASK INTO SMALL STEPS

- Solve a few instances of a problem by hand and think about what you did to find the solution
- If the task is finding the smallest number in a list, look at some short lists yourself
- A reasonable method would be to
 - Look at the first element of the list, write it down...
 - Then look at the next element and compare which is smaller
 - Cross out the larger one, save the smaller one
 - Repeat this process until you have looked at every element in the list



FIND THE SMALLEST NUMBER IN A LIST

- Look at the first element of the list, write it down...
- Then look at the next element and compare which is smaller
- Cross out the larger one, save the smaller one
- Repeat this process until you have looked at every element in the list

[23, 3, 35, 59, 8, 7, 66, 2, 25, 4]

Save 23 (it's the smallest we have seen)

Smallest = 2



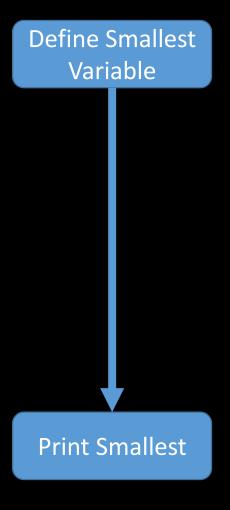
TOP DOWN - TEACH THE COMPUTER

- 1. How to find the smallest element,
- 2. How to write it down,
- 3. How to cross it out, and wrap this in a loop.
- 4. Then continue this task breakdown process until you're confident you know how to write the necessary program.



BREAK THE PROBLEM DOWN - SUDO CODE

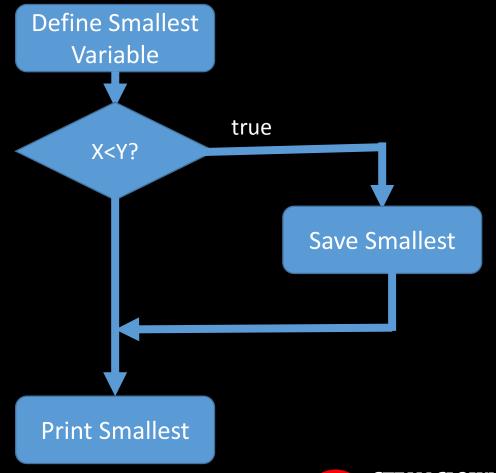
- What are we trying to doing?
 - Variable to hold "smallest"
 - Print smallest





BREAK THE PROBLEM DOWN - SUDO CODE

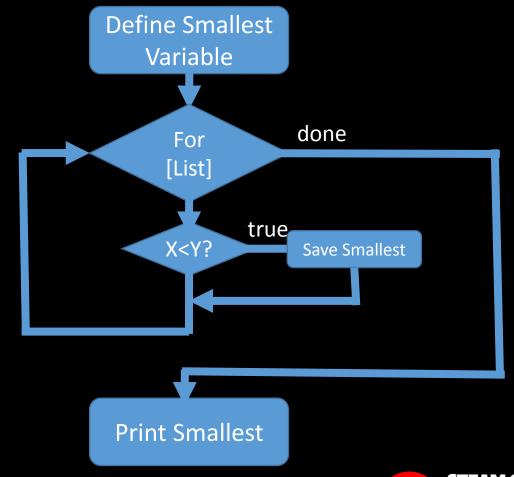
- What are we trying to doing?
 - Variable to hold "smallest"
 - Test x < y
 - Save & print smallest





BREAK THE PROBLEM DOWN - SUDO CODE

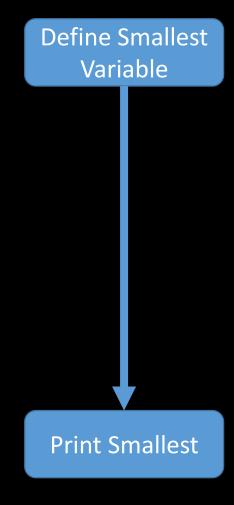
- Now what are we trying to doing?
 - Loop through the list
 - Test x < y
 - Save Smallest
 - Print Smallest at the end





CODE - LET'S WRITE IT ...

```
s = 1000
print('The Smallest Number is ', s)
```

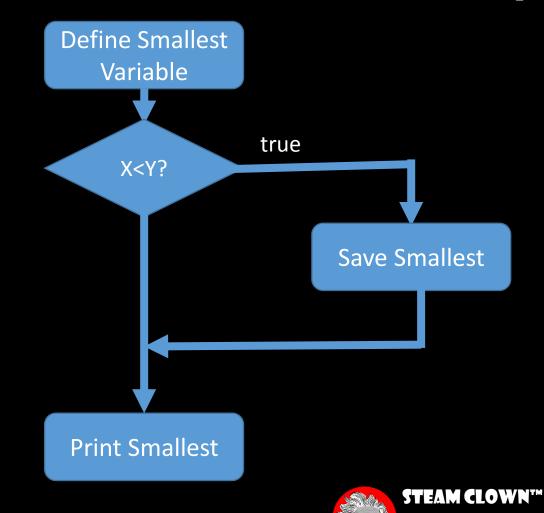




CODE - TEST 5>N?

```
s = 1000
n = 23
print(s, n)
if s > n:
    s = n
    print(s)
print('The Smallest Number is ', s)
```

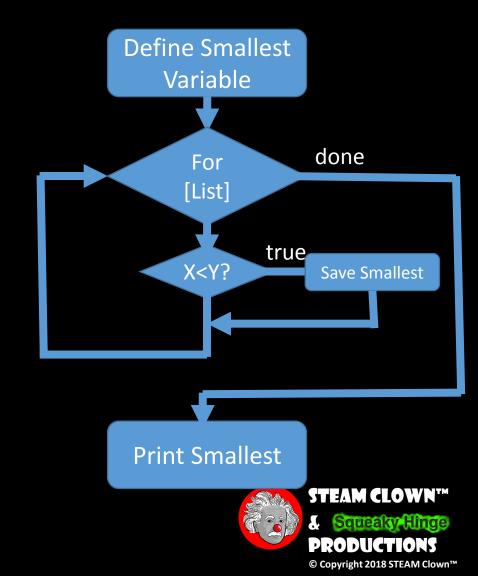
[23, 9, 35, 99, 8, 7, 66, 2, 25, 4]



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CODE - LOOP OUR LIST

```
s = 1000
x = [23, 9, 35, 99, 8, 7, 66, 2, 25, 4]
for n in x:
    if s > n:
        s = n
        print(s)
print('The Smallest Number is ', s)
```



EXPRESS YOUR THOUGHTS AS CODE?

- "How" you express your thoughts as code
- In the same way that you can express the same argument in different ways in a normal English essay, you can express the same problem-solving method in different ways in code
- Try for brevity. The lines that you don't write are the lines where you can be sure that the don't have bugs
- Don't be afraid to Google for idiomatic ways of doing the things you'd like to do (after you tried doing them yourself!)



BEST CODE? COMMENTS?

- Remember that you don't write the program for the computer, you write it for other humans (maybe a future you!)
- Choose names that explain things, add comments where these names don't suffice
- Never comment on what the code is doing, only write comments that explain why



PICKING VARIABLE RAMES?

- Better naming and a better task breakdown make the comments obsolete.
- Revise your code just as you would revise an essay. Sketch, write, delete, reformulate, ask others what they think.
- Repeat until only the crispest possible expression of your idea remains.
- Revisit code you've written a while ago to see whether you can improve it with things you've learned since.



LAB #1 - SUDO CODE, COMMENTS, VARIABLES

- Add Sudo Code, Comments, better Variable names and more Print statements to tell me what is going on
- Turn in Sudo Code comment AND Python code in a program named lastName-FirstName-Smallest.py

```
s = 1000
x = [23, 9, 35, 99, 8, 7, 66, 2, 25, 4]
for n in x:
    if s > n:
        s = n
        print(s)
print('The Smallest Number is ', s)
```



LAB #2 - WRITE SUDO CODE, DRAW FLOW CHART, WRITE CODE

- Write a program that prints a multiplication table for numbers up to 12
 - First write a sudo code (English step by step) as comments at the top of a program file
 - Draw Flow Chart in your note book
 - Write Code, Test it, Run it
- Turn in Sudo Code comment AND Python code in a program named lastName-FirstName-Mult.py

EXTRA CREDIT- COUNT UP/DOWN

 Challenge 1: - Up / Down Counter: Write a standalone Python program that will count from 0 to 25 and then back down to 0. The output should print to the console the following:

```
Starting to count up 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25 Starting to count down 25,24,23,22,21,20,19,18,17,16,15,14,13,12,11,10,9,8,7,6,5,4,3,2,1,0 Done
```

 Before you run off to Google to find code that is already built to do this, please take some time to solve this on your own.

Hint: - You will need a variable to hold the countValue. I expect this program to use a while loop, and a few If /else statements to test what the current value to the counterValue is. You will need to test the counterValue to see when it should be counting up and when it should be counting down.





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REFERENCESLIDES







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APPERDIX





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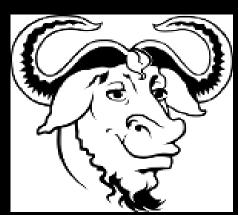
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- Initial Development: Charles Severance, University of Michigan School of Information
- Modifications and Adaptions by Jim Burnham, Top Clown @ www.steamclown.org
- Adrian's Homepage https://adriann.github.io/ & https://adriann.github.io/programming problems.html



