## Welcome to CS 5 !




Wally Wart, a protrusive advocate of concrete computing

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

> handouts $\sim$ class
> laptops $\sim$ lab

We give this course two thumbs...

- Metametacritic


## You're here! Where next?

## 0) Introductions!

## 1) How CS 5 runs...

## 2) Python?!

this Python hw is choice:

3) What is CS?

Is CS programming?
Whatever CS is, it's definitely alien...

## Introductions...



Prof. Melissa oneill+cs5@cs.hmc.edu

## systems - "it ran my code"

 not into being photographed retro-computing
## randomness

Speaking of introductions

## Introduction: Home!

## CS 5: QWelcome!

| Administration | Using Python | Class Resources | Exams \& Projects | Related Courses |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



## What's in Lab this Friday.?

## SW download, install, and dive in...

## CS 5: Welcome!



Homework Assignments and Labs

| text |
| :---: |
| syllabus |
| hwks |
| slides |
| guides |
| links |
| Piazza |
| GScope |
| e eggs |


(Before class, the slides link will give a page not found error; shortly after class link the current slides will work.)

|  | Gold |
| :--- | :--- |
| Week 0 |  |
| $1 / 16 / 24$ | Lecture 0: Introduction |
| $1 / 18 / 24$ | Lecture 1: Pico-fun! |

## A minute of cs5 programming...

## Python source code, a plain-text file



## Lab+hw


(here, edited by the VS Code text editor)

- At the ipython prompt, type run hw0pr1 (tab completion will work) - This should run the file hwOpr1.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
- The four fours challenge! Now, add several more lines similar to one so that you compute 16 of the 21 values from 0 through 20 using exactly four fours. You sh 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 beln... two more allowable operations, sqre and factorial both in the math library 21 is so that you can choose a few to skip!
- H the results, but not the source code, will look like. I need only 16 of the 21:
lab and hw instructions


Edit

## A mínute of cs5 progrannming. .

## Python source code, a plain-text file



| 00 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| [1] | $\equiv$ hwopro. |
|  |  |
| 0 | 3 |
| 8 |  |
|  | 7 priter |
| (2) |  |

## - 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. oy 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 hwOpr1.py
- If all goes well, the program should run and you should see the outnir
- If not, please ask!
- Now, you can edit your file, save it, and h:


## Your task: four four

- The four fours chal the 21 values from operations:
$\circ+$ addition
- subtraction o
-     * multiplication
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lab and hw instructions

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

Lab 0: getting everything running on your own machine

## A minute of cs5 programming...

## Python source code, a plain-text file



## Lab+hw


(here, edited by the VS Code text editor)

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lab and hw instructions


Edit

## A minute of cs programming...

## Python source code, a plain-text file



- Now, you can edit your file, save it, and hit up-arrow to re-run it. Awesome!
lab and kw instructions
soon
1: bash
(here, edited by the VS Code text editor)
$\mathrm{C}_{1}$

```
# CS5 Gold/Black: Lab 0, Problem 1
# FFlename: hw0pr1.py
\# Name:
\# Problem description: The four fours
    from meth import *
    from math import *
print("Zero is", 4+4-4-4)
```

도

```

\author{
모
}
\# Name:


(and
'/Users/robotics

\section*{In [2]: cd Desktop/}
/Users/robotics/Desktop
In [3]: wd
Out 13 :
\(1 /\) Use
In [4]: run hwopr1.py
Zero is 0
n \({ }^{[5]}\) : 】
shell or command-
line or terminal
(the execution environment)

Lab 0: getting everything running on your own machine

\section*{Lab Fri 2:45-4:45.?}

Attend lab + submit by 5pm Thursday
\(\sim\) full credit for the lab
Attend \(\sim\) go to lab, sign in, check in, \(2 h r\). (or finish)

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

Longest Common Subsequence (LCS)

Keeps ordering, can skip letters. Example:
\begin{tabular}{|r|}
\hline Draw the LCS \\
matches for \\
these two \\
"species" \\
strings:
\end{tabular}


What if there were \(\mathbf{N}+\mathbf{1}\) stars?
'HUMAN'

Is Natrım " nputing"?
\(\qquad\)



Name:
+ other info if you'd like
Your favorite \(\qquad\) is

Your least favorite \(\qquad\) is

Name: \(\square\) \(5+\)
What is something nc
-...curegey you have in common?

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Draw the LCS
matches for these two "species"

\section*{1 strings:}

Which letter (ACGT) could not be the first match in these two
DNA strings?
5


Try these 5

There are \(\mathbf{1 0 1}\) stars in a galaxy far, far away. Each exerts a force on each other.

How many interstellar forces is Mother Nature "keeping track of" in this galaxy, in total?

What if there were \(\mathbf{N}+\mathbf{1}\) stars?
'HUMAN'
'CGCTGAGCTAGGCC...'
\(\sim 3 \cdot 10^{9}\) more
'ATCCTAGGTAACTG...'

5
Circle the locations of at least two errors, or imperfections, you noticed in the 3d model (fly-through) created from this 2d image?

2


Is Nature "computing"?


Why might the software have made these "errors"?

Name:
+ other info if you'd like
Your favorite \(\qquad\) is \(\qquad\) .

Your least favorite \(\qquad\) is \(\qquad\) _.

Name:
+ other info if you'd like
Your favorite \(\qquad\) is \(\qquad\) .

Your least favorite \(\qquad\) is \(\qquad\) .

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

Longest Common Subsequence (LCS)
Keeps ordering, can skip letters. Example:
'CHIMPANZEE'


Trv these 5

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\section*{You're here! Where next?}
\(0)\) Introductions!
1) How CS 5 runs...

\section*{2) Python?!}
this Python hw is choice:
3) What is CS?

Is CS programming?

Whatever CS is, it's definitely alien!

CS != programming

\section*{CS != programming \\ }
"not equal to"

\section*{CS != programming}

\section*{So, what is CS?}

Punctuation matters!
So what? is CS

What's CS a science of ?

\title{
What's CS a science of?
}
physics ..... stars ' \(n\) ' stuffchemistry water 'n'stuffbiologycells, stuffed with water (thesuffis made bs stars?)
CS?

\section*{What's CS a science of?}
the study of composition:
the study of complexity:

\section*{it ~ information 'n'stuff}

How can it be done?
How well can it be done?
Can it be done at all?

\section*{What's CS a science of?}
the study of composition:
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How can it be done?
How well can it be done?
Can it be done at all?
All CS in five minutes!

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

\section*{What is CS?}

\section*{'CHIMPANZEE'}

\section*{'HUMAN'}

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?

What is the Longest Common Subsequence between 2 strings?

\author{
same order, not necessarily neighboring
}

\section*{What is CS?}

\title{
'CHIMPANZEE' \\ 'HUMAN'
}

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\section*{What is CS?}

\section*{'HITMONCHAN'}

\section*{'HUMAN'}
draw the

\section*{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?

\section*{'ATCCTAGGTAACTG...'}

What is the Longest Common Subsequence between 2 strings?
same order, not necessarily neighboring

\section*{'CGCTGAGCTAGGCC...'}
\(\sim 3 \cdot 10^{9}\) more
only three letters from 'ACGT' could be the first match!

\section*{What is CS?}

\section*{'ABOMASNOW'}

\section*{'CGCTGAGCTAGGCC...'}

Can you solve the problem?

\section*{'ATCCTAGGTAACTG...'}

Can you create a process to solve such problems?

\section*{What is CS?}

\section*{How can it be done?}

How well can it be done? \(\rightarrow\) 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 101?
or a million-and-one ..

\section*{What is CS?}

\section*{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 !?
Can we build a 3d model from one 2d image?

\author{
Andrew Ng's "Make3d"
}
many problems are unsolvable... ... and you'll prove this!

All three eyes tell me that Make3d has just failed \(\sim\) epically!

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

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How manv interstellar forces is
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 \\ \title{
Lower half~
} \\ \title{
Lower half~
}

Name:
+ other info if you'd like
Your favorite \(\qquad\) is \(\qquad\) .

Your least favorite \(\qquad\) is \(\qquad\) .

Name:
+ other info if you'd like
Your favorite \(\qquad\) is \(\qquad\) .

Your least favorite \(\qquad\) is \(\qquad\) .

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Longest Common Subsequence (LCS)
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'CHIMPANZEE'


There are 101 stars in a galaxy far, far away. Each exerts a force on each other.
Trv these 5


Is Nature "computing"?


Name:
Zach Dodds, Pittsburgh, PA
other info if you'd like
Your favorite \(\qquad\) is strawberry! Your least favorite coffee is decaf
\(\qquad\) decaf .


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

Longest Common Subsequence (LCS)
Keeps ordering, can skip letters. Example:
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There are \(\mathbf{1 0 1}\) stars in a galaxy far, far away. Each exerts a force on each other.
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Why might the software have made these "errors"?

Name:
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Your favorite \(\qquad\) is \(\qquad\) .

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There are \(\mathbf{1 0 1}\) stars in a galaxy far, far away. Each exerts a force on each other.

How many interstellar forces is Mother Nature "keeping track of" in this galaxy, in total?

What if there were \(\mathbf{N + 1}\) stars?

4
Circle the locations of at least two errors, or imperfections, you noticed in the 3d model (fly-through) created from this 2d image?


Why might the software have made these "errors"?

Name:

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

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Name:
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'ATCCTAGGTAACTG...'

How many interstellar forces is Mother Nature "keeping track of" in this galaxy, in total?

What if there were \(\mathbf{N + 1}\) stars?
2


Is Nature "computing"?

4 noticed in the 3d model

Circle the locations of at least two errors, or imperfections, you (fly-through) created from this 2d image?


Why might the software have made these "errors"?

Name:
+ other info if you'd like
Your favorite \(\qquad\) is \(\qquad\) .

Your least favorite \(\qquad\) is \(\qquad\) .

Name:
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Your favorite \(\qquad\) is \(\qquad\) .

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1 strings:

Which letter (ACGT) could not be the first match in these two
DNA strings?


Name:
+ other info if you'd like
Your favorite \(\square\) poptarts is \(\square\) strawberry!

Name:
+ other info if you'd like
Your favorite \(\square\) is \(\square\) S'mores! poptarts is \(\qquad\) _.
I hope there were some shared favorites found!

What is something non-(
Your least favorite \(\qquad\)

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

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Name:
+ other info if you'd like
Your favorite \(\square\) poptarts

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share is \(\qquad\) .
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Longest Common
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'CHIMPANZEE' There are \(\mathbf{1 0 1}\) stars in a galaxy \(f_{2}\) r.

\section*{Tear off, and pass up to the front}
wha
(ACGT)
not
first ma
thes

DNA str

Name:
+ other info if yol
Your favo
Your least
Let's get a nice stack: Thank you!!!

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

\section*{What is CS?}

\section*{CS is the study of complexity}

How can it be done?
How well can it be done?
Can it be done at all?

\section*{CS's 6 big questions}

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!

\section*{What is CS?}

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\section*{How quickly can you find
solutions?}

Do you have the "best" solution?


Is every problem solvable?
Is there a way to tell
Only one is programming. Which one?

\section*{CS's - and CS5's philosophy:}

\title{
Whatever you are, be a good one.
}

\author{
- Abraham Lincoln
}

More and more, CS amplifies just this...

\section*{You're here! Where next?}

\section*{\(0)\) Introductions!}

\section*{1) How CS 5 runs...}

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this Python hw is choice:

Is CS programming?
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\section*{Syllabus, briefly}

\section*{Lectures}

> TTh: 1:15-2:30 or 2:45-4:00
> Key clville tonicc and thair mativation

\section*{"Lab"}
labs are recommended by 5 out of 5 CS5 alums!


Office and grutoring hrs


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F: 2:45-4:45pm
Guided progress on the week's first hw problem Incentivized: full credit for lab-effort + submitting by Fri @ 5.

Office and grutoring hrs

Lots!
See our "grutoring" page ...
hwk or other q'ns

\section*{Syllabus, briefly}

TTh: 1:15-2:30 or 2:45-4:00

\section*{Lectures}

Key skills, topics, and their motivation
Insight into the HW problems (what, why, how)
We'd like to see you! Let us know if you're out...
"Lab"
labs are recommended by 5 out of 5 CS5 alums!

F: 2:45-4:45pm
Guided progress on the week's first hw problem Incentivized: full credit for lab-effort + submitting by Fri @ 5 .

Office and grutoring hrs

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\section*{CS5 Lab}

\section*{Join in Friday: 2:45-4:45pm}

Finish: two hours or when complete

\section*{Check in!}
chat with one of the profs about one of the lab parts

\section*{Grutors!}
estan 6





\section*{Homework}

\section*{Assignments ~5 problems/week}

Due Tuesday evenings by 22:22:22 (10:22 pm. )
Extra credit is available (fun!)
You have 3 CS 5 Euros to use...
"Late Days"
Eur-ollowed to use Euros for any homework problems in the course.

No need to let us know, even.


rock - paper - scissors - lizard - Spock!

\section*{hw0pr2rps ~ rock-paper-scissors}

Let's play! Maybe two out of three?

\section*{Pairs}

\section*{Partners}


\section*{one computer}
tradeoff typing/debugging ~ about every 20 minutes



\section*{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.

\section*{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.
Pleas do use other's eyes for finding syntax erorrs.
Do not use the internet to find solutions (or try to)
If you work as a pair/partners, this applies for the duo.

Sign \& submit CS's honesty policy, part of this week's lab.

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ChatGPT is useful! Cite w/"" (triple quotes) Build from there

\section*{ChatGPT}

\section*{© \\ }

Z how do l express 42 as an arithmetic combination of four 4's?

You can express the number 42 using four 4's through various arithmetic operations. Here's one way to do it:
\((4!+4)-(4 / 4)=42\)

Explanation:
- 4 ! is the factorial of 4 , which is \(4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1=24\).
- Adding another 4 to it gives 28.
- Dividing 4 by 4 results in 1 .
- Subtracting 1 from 28 gives you 27.
- Adding 15 (which is \(4 \times 4\) ) to 27 gives you the final result of 42 .

So, \((4!+4)-(4 / 4)=42\) using four 4's in an arithmetic combination.

\section*{ChatGPT}
- You're encouraged to discuss problems with other students - or ChatGPT - or any instructors.
- ChatGPT - and its siblings - can be great for bridging your thinking and Python's "thinking"
1. Cite ChatGPT's help. Don't understand Chat大PT's help? Constrain itt Askitto explain!
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { \# ChatGPT: "" " }(4!+4)-(4 / 4)=42 " " \text { " } \\
& \text { \# I started with this, removed the unhelpful stuff, and built a } \\
& \text { \# solution that's correct, understood, and shown here: }
\end{aligned}
\]
2. Understand, cut, add, and edit any "help." It's not always helpful...
3. Your submission is yours. This is always the case...

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If you work as a pair/partners, this applies for the duo.

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

ChatGPT is useful! Cite w/""" (triple quotes) Build from there

Sign \& submit CS's honesty policy, part of this week's lab.

\section*{Grading}
~ 60\% Assignments
~ 30\% Exams
~ 10\% Participation/"quizzes"
```

if perc > . 95:

```
if perc > . 95:
    print('A')
    print('A')
elif perc > . 90:
elif perc > . 90:
    print('A-')
    print('A-')
elif perc > .70:
elif perc > .70:
    print('Pass') most take
    print('Pass') most take
see online syllabus for the full grade list...
see online syllabus for the full grade list...
```

Midterm
Final

Thursday, March 7 , in-class Monday, May 6, 2-5 PM

Midterm? This feels more like a $2 / 3$-term!
$\cdots$
using a page of notes is OK on exams
exams are written, not typed (???)

## Choices, choices!

Let's set the value of perc to $0.91 \ldots$

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { perc }=0.91 \\
\text { if perc }>0.95: & \text { First - there } \\
\text { print 'A' } & \\
\text { elif perc > } 0.90: & \text { are SeVeral } \\
\text { print 'A-' } & \text { Syntal } \\
\text { elif perc > } 0.70: & \text { "errors' } \\
\text { print 'Pass' } & \text { here! }
\end{array}
$$

## Choices, choices!

Let's set the value of perc to $0.91 \ldots$

```
perc }\stackrel{\downarrow}{=}0.9
if perc > 0.95:
print('A')
elif perc > 0.90:
    print('A-')
elif perc > 0.70:
    print('Pass')
else:
    print('Aargh!')
```


## Seeing syntax...

Let's set the value of perc to 0.91 ...
perc $\stackrel{\downarrow}{=} 0.91$
if perc > 0.95:
print('A')
elif perc > 0.90:
print('A-')
elif perc > 0.70:
print('Pass')
What's here?
else:
print('Aargh!')

What will this program print, if perc is 0.91 ?
\# of LINES here:
\# of BLOCKS here:
\# of TESTS here:
\# of $\frac{\text { CONTROL }}{\text { STRUCTURES }}$ here:

## Seeing syntax...

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


## Choices, choices!

$$
\text { perc }=0.80
$$

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
```


## Exclusive Choices



## What's the difference?

## mutually exclusive blocks

 nonexclusive blocksWhat if perc $==.99$ ? (How would we set it?)
How many separate control structures does each side have?

$$
\text { perc }=.99
$$

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

## What's the difference?

mutually exclusive blocks nonexclusive blocks

What if perc $==.99$ ? (How would we set it?)
How many separate control structures does each side have?
perc $=.99$
perc $=.99$
if perc > .95:
print('A')
elif perc >.90:
print('A-')
elif perc>.70:
print('Pass')
$\rightarrow$ if perc>.95: print('A')
if perc > .90:
print('A-')
$\rightarrow$ if perc>.70:
print('Pass')
for decision-making, we now have it all...
for decision-making, we now have it all...

## Next <br> Nest!

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


## Nesting

\# Blocks ?
\# Tests?

```
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!')
```

(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.')
```

(Extra) What is the smallest number of blocks and tests needed for a fully-correct RPS?
(2) As written, what does this program print?

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



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

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

```
    print('Tie: Ugh')
```

(3) Change these inputs to produce a completely correct RPS output.
without changing the code below
(4) How many of the 9 RPS input cases are fully correct, as handled by the code above?

(0) Find the 3 tests and 4 blocks here.
(1) What does this code print?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { comp }=\text { 'rock' } \\
& \text { user }=\text { 'rock' }
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { comp }=\text { 'rock' } \\
& \text { user }=\text { 'rock' }
\end{aligned}
$$

(3) Change these inputs to produce a completely correct RPS output.
without changing the code below
if comp == 'rock': print('I win * *! !
if comp == 'rock':

$$
\text { if user }==\text { 'paper': }
$$

if user $==1 n n$ pri
print('I win *_*!')
elif user == 'sci'
a breakout...


## "Quiz" ~ problems 0+1

comp = 'rock'
user = 'rock'
if comp == 'rock':

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

else:

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

$\qquad$

## "Quiz" ~ problems 2-4

## comp = 'rock' <br> user = 'rock'

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

## "Quiz" ~ problems 2-4



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

## "Quiz" ~ problems 2-4



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

## "Quiz" ~ problems 2-4

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


How many possible "input cases" are there: For how many is this program correct?
if $u$ : p: possible with only one
else
prınt('ı’e: Ug』

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

## Remember ~ Lab on Friday

Getting started with Python/text editor/cmdline/4 4's!

## See you in lab! <br> (at 14:44:44 on Friday...?)

Alien defeats everything even Alien


