# As you walk in

### Quiz will start at the beginning of lecture

- Have pencil/pen ready
- Don't use your own scratch paper
  - We have some if you need it
- Silence phones



# Quiz

### Before we start

- Don't open until we start
- Make sure your name and Andrew ID are on the front
- Read instruction page
- No questions (unless clarification on English)

### Additional info

■ 30 min



15-112 Lecture 2

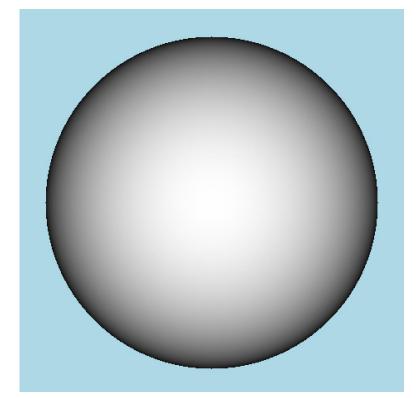
Week 4 Tue 1-D Lists

Instructor: Pat Virtue

# Post Quiz Fun

## How many rectangles are drawn for r=100?

```
def drawSphere(canvas, cx, cy, r):
  for x in range(cx-r, cx+r+1):
    for y in range(cy-r, cy+r+1):
      xSphere = x - cx
      ySphere = y - cy
      # 2D radius
      rxy = math.sqrt(xSphere**2 + ySphere**2)
      if rxy <= r: # Inside 2D radius</pre>
        zSphere = math.sqrt(r**2 - xSphere**2 - ySphere**2)
        zGray = int(zSphere/r * 255)
        color = rgbString(zGray, zGray, zGray)
        canvas.create_rectangle(x, y, x+1,y+1,
            fill=color, outline='')
```



# Circle math: $x^2 + y^2 = r$ Sphere math: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r$

### Announcements

### Assignments

Week 5 Pre-reading Checkpoint

- Checkpoint out Wed
- Due Fri 9/23, 8 pm

### HW4

- Out this evening
- Due Saturday 9/24, 8 pm
- Points will be deducted for style going forward

### Quiz

### Week 4 material

■ Tue 9/27, in lecture

# Lists

### What does this print?

```
import copy
```

```
A = [10, 20, 30]
```

$$B = A$$

$$C = copy.copy(A)$$

$$A[0] = 44$$

$$B[1] = 55$$

$$C[2] = 66$$

```
print('A:', A)
```

### I. A: [44, 20, 30]

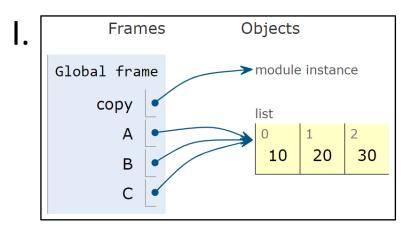
# Which is the correct visualization?

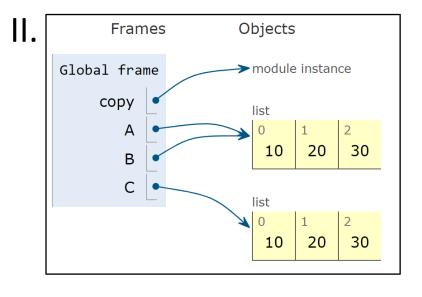
import copy

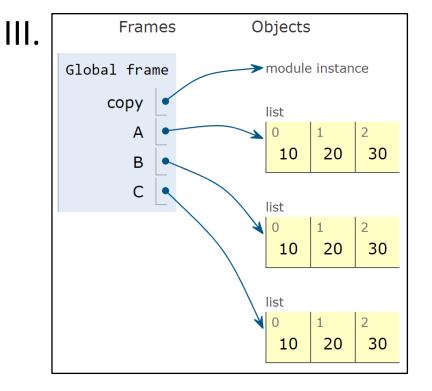
```
A = [10, 20, 30]
```

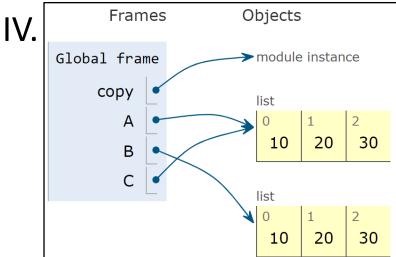
B = A

C = copy.copy(A)









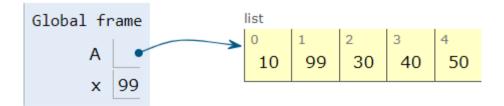
### Reference slide

# List indexing and slicing

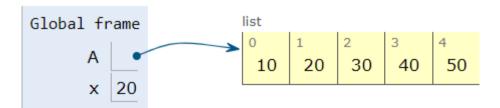
$$A = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]$$

$$x = 99$$

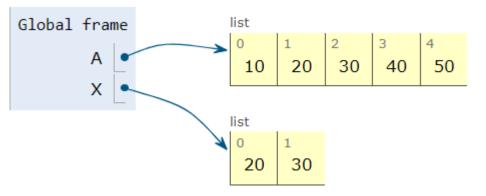
$$A[1] = x$$



$$A = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]$$
  
 $X = A[1]$ 



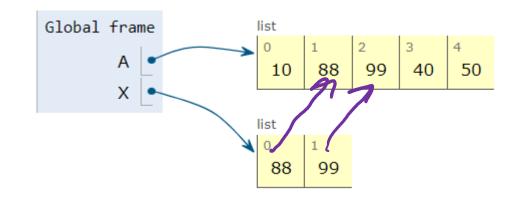
$$A = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]$$
  
 $X = A[1:3]$ 



$$A = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]$$

$$X = [88, 99]$$

$$A[1:3] = X$$



# Adding elements

$$A = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]$$

$$B = A$$

### A.append(99)



$$A = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]$$

$$B = A$$

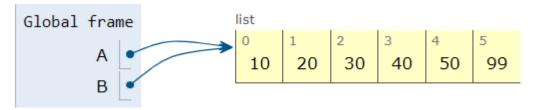
### Reference slide

# Adding elements

$$A = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]$$

$$B = A$$

### A.append(99)



$$A = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]$$

$$B = A$$

$$A += [99]$$



$$A = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]$$

$$A += 99$$

TypeError: 'int' object is not iterable

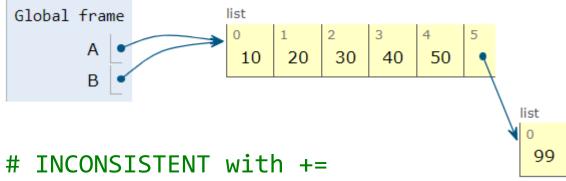
### Reference slide

#### # CAUTION

$$A = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]$$

$$B = A$$

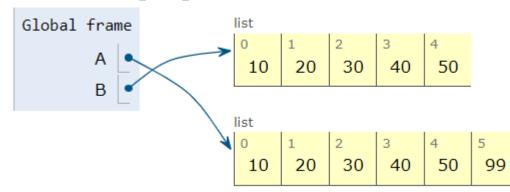
#### A.append([99])



$$A = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]$$

$$B = A$$

$$A = A + [99]$$



### What are the resulting A, B, and C?

```
import copy
```

```
What does this print?
def f(L):
     L.remove(3)
A = [2, 3, 4, 5]
print(f(A))
1. \quad [2, 3, 4, 5]
II. [2, 4, 5]
III. [2, 3, 5]
IV. []
    None
```

```
What does this print?
def f(L):
     L.remove(3)
A = [2, 3, 4, 5]
f(A)
print(A)
1. \quad [2, 3, 4, 5]
II. [2, 4, 5]
III. [2, 3, 5]
IV. []
    None
```

```
Which is best?
                                    def doubleValues(L):
                                        A = []
def doubleValues(L):
                                        for item in L:
    for i in range(len(L)):
                                            A.append(item*2)
        L[i] *= 2
                                        return A
11.
                                    IV.
def doubleValues(L):
                                    def doubleValues(L):
    for i in range(len(L)):
                                        A = []
        L[i] *= 2
                                        for item in L:
    return L
                                            A.append(item*2)
```

III.