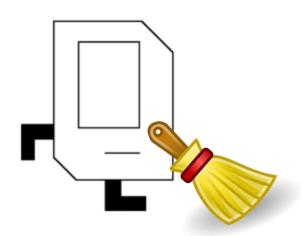


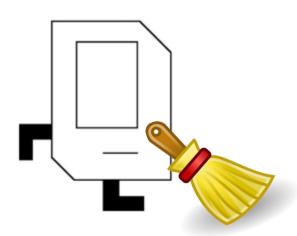
Housekeeping I



- Class website: http://cs106a.stanford.edu
- Section sign-ups (sections start next week)
 - Sign-up at: http://cs198.stanford.edu (will be on CS106A page)
 - Sign-ups start Thurs., March 31 at 5pm; end Sun., April at 5pm
 - Not first-come, first-served, but make sure to sign-up
- Assignment #0 still open (over 350 responses so far)
 - ~70% have done 0-10 hours of programming
 - You are an amazing group of people!



Housekeeping II



- Please send OAE letters to Juliette and me
- Application open for CS100A (link on CS106A website)
 - 1-unit supplementary section for stronger foundation
- We are using "ed" discussion forum
 - Link on top right corner of CS106A class web page
- LaIR Helper Hours start this Sunday (April 3)
 - Located in Durand Building, Room 353



Black Lalk

Come to Black LalR for Assignment Help!

Black LalR is open to everyone for conceptual and debugging help on CS106A

Assignments. We hope to see you there!

What: When:

Virtual, one-on-one **conceptual** and **debugging help** sessions for CS106A and CS106B held through **QueueStatus** and **Zoom**.

• Tuesdays: 5 - 8 PM PST

• Thursdays: 5 - 8 PM PST

• Saturdays: 12 - 3 PM PST

CS106A QueueStatus: https://queuestatus.com/queues/753

Visit https://blackincs.stanford.edu/black-lair to learn more, and reach out to ajarno@stanford.edu if you have any questions or concerns!

Stanford University



Install PyCharm



♠ CS106A

HANDOUTS LECTURES ASSIGNMENTS SECTIONS

CS106A Programming Methodology

Spring Quarter 2022 Lecture MWF 12:15-1:15pm in Hewlett 200

TEACHING TEAM

Mehran Sahami



ANNOUNCEMENTS

ACE Application

Last updated yesterday by Juliette

CS106A ACE Section

If you are taking CS106A and feel you would benefit from extra practice in addition to your default CS106A section, consider applying for CS100A!

QUICK LINKS

ed Discussion Forum

Canvas Page (lecture recordings)

Karel Reader

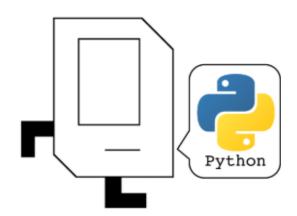
PyCharm PyCharm

Python Guide

Please follow instructions *closely*. Post on Ed if you have problems.



Using Karel and Assignment 1

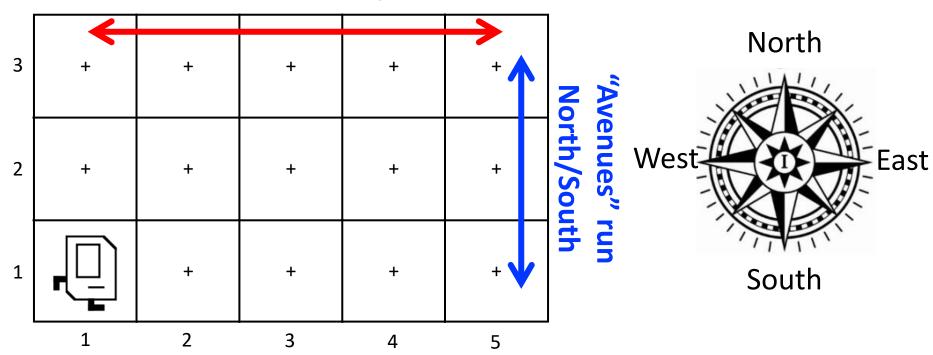


- Reading: Should read the "Karel Reader" on class website
- Handout #3: "Honor Code"
- Handout #4: "Using Karel with PyCharm"
 - Tells you how to get started with writing Karel programs
- Handout #5: "Assignment 1"
 - Set of Karel programs for you to write
 - Due 12:15pm on Friday, April 8th
- Only use features of Karel in the course reader
 - No other features of Python may be used in Karel programs!



Recall, Karel's World

"Streets" run East/West



- Grid, where "corner" is intersection of each street/avenue
- Karel is currently on corner (1, 1)
- If Karel moved forward, Karel would be on corner (2, 1)
- Karel's beeper bag can have 0, 1, or more (up to infinite) beepers

First Lesson in Programming Style

```
from karel.stanfordkarel import *
11 11 11
File: StepUpKarel.py
                                                 Multi-line
Karel program, where Karel picks up a beeper,
                                                 comment
jumps up on a step and drops the beeper off.
def main():
    move()
    pick beeper()
   move()
                            SOFTWARE ENGINEERING PRINCIPLE:
   turn left()
   move()
                         Aim to make programs readable by humans
   turn right()
   move()
    put beeper()
   move()
                                One line
# Karel turns to the right
                               comment
                                                    Descriptive
def turn right(): 
                                                      names
    turn left()
                                                   (snake_case)
    turn left()
```

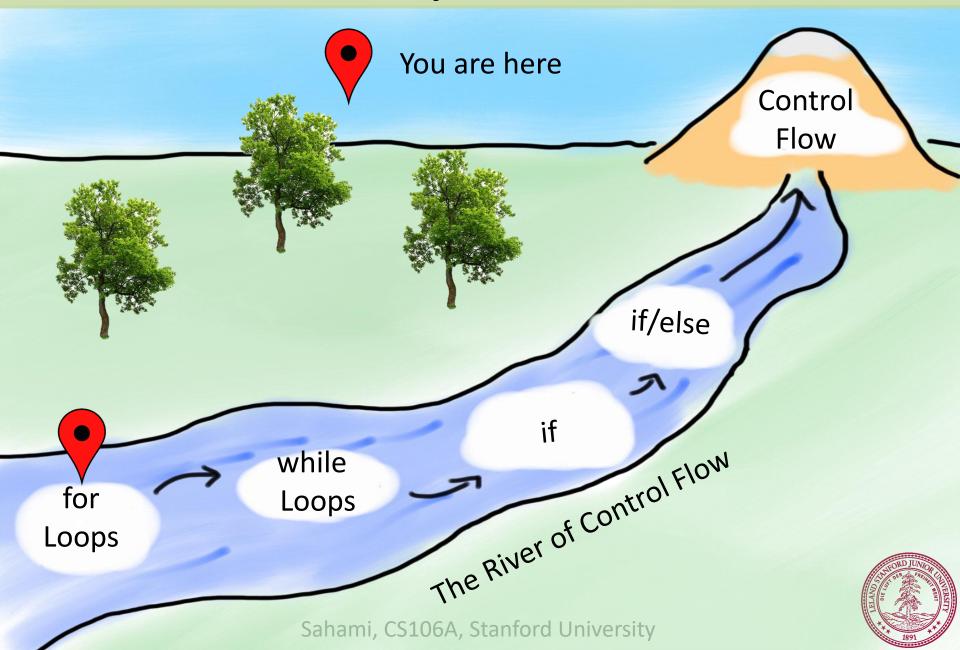
turn left()

Today's Goal

- 1. Code using loops and conditions
- 2. Trace programs that use loops and conditions



Today's Route

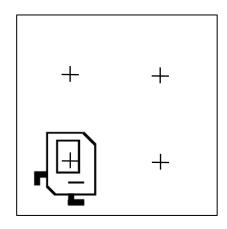


for loop

```
for i in range(count):
statements # note indenting
```

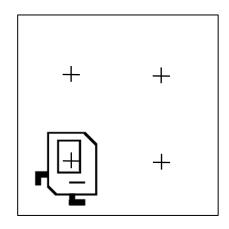
```
def turn_right():
    for i in range(3):
        turn_left() # note indenting
```

```
def main():
    for i in range(4):
        put_beeper()
        move()
        turn_left()
```



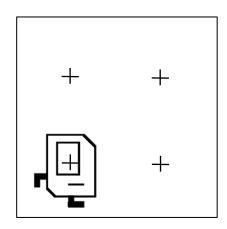


```
def main():
    for i in range(4):
        put_beeper()
        move()
        turn_left()
```



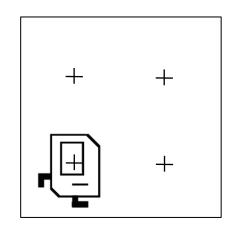


```
def main():
    for i in range(4):
        put_beeper()
        move()
        turn_left()
```



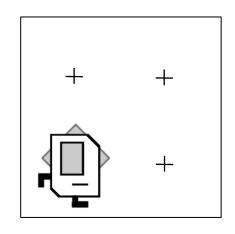


```
def main():
    for i in range(4):
        put_beeper()
        move()
        turn_left()
```



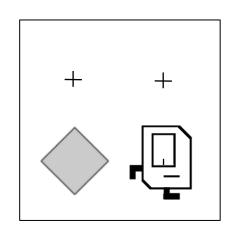


```
def main():
    for i in range(4):
        put_beeper()
        move()
        turn_left()
```



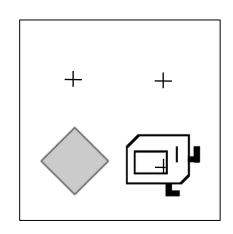


```
def main():
    for i in range(4):
        put_beeper()
        move()
        turn_left()
```



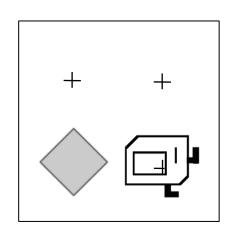


```
def main():
    for i in range(4):
        put_beeper()
        move()
        turn_left()
```





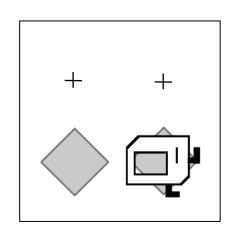
```
def main():
    for i in range(4):
        put_beeper()
        move()
        turn_left()
```



Second time through the loop



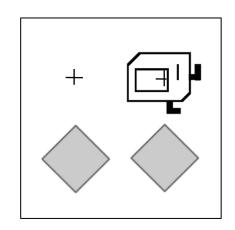
```
def main():
    for i in range(4):
        put_beeper()
        move()
        turn_left()
```



Second time through the loop



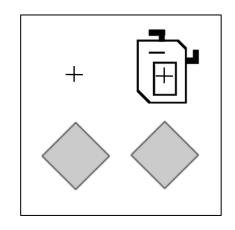
```
def main():
    for i in range(4):
        put_beeper()
        move()
        turn_left()
```



Second time through the loop



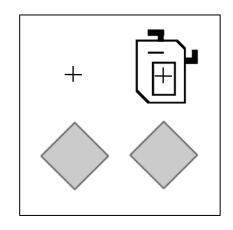
```
def main():
    for i in range(4):
        put_beeper()
        move()
        turn_left()
```



Second time through the

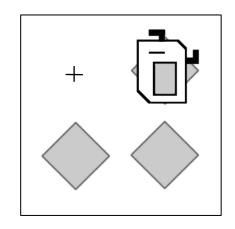


```
def main():
    for i in range(4):
        put_beeper()
        move()
        turn_left()
```



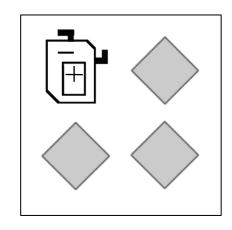


```
def main():
    for i in range(4):
        put_beeper()
        move()
        turn_left()
```



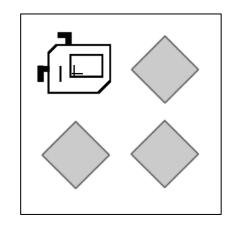


```
def main():
    for i in range(4):
        put_beeper()
        move()
        turn_left()
```



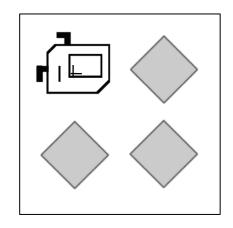


```
def main():
    for i in range(4):
        put_beeper()
        move()
        turn_left()
```



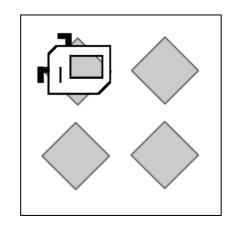


```
def main():
    for i in range(4):
        put_beeper()
        move()
        turn_left()
```



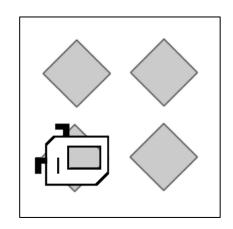


```
def main():
    for i in range(4):
        put_beeper()
        move()
        turn_left()
```



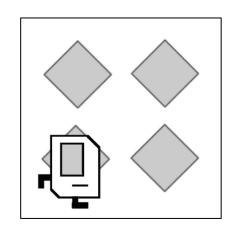


```
def main():
    for i in range(4):
        put_beeper()
        move()
        turn_left()
```





```
def main():
    for i in range(4):
        put_beeper()
        move()
        turn_left()
```

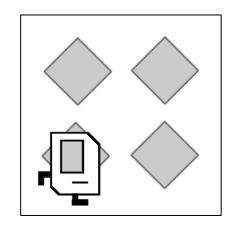




```
def main():
    for i in range(4):
        put_beeper()
        move()
        turn_left()
```



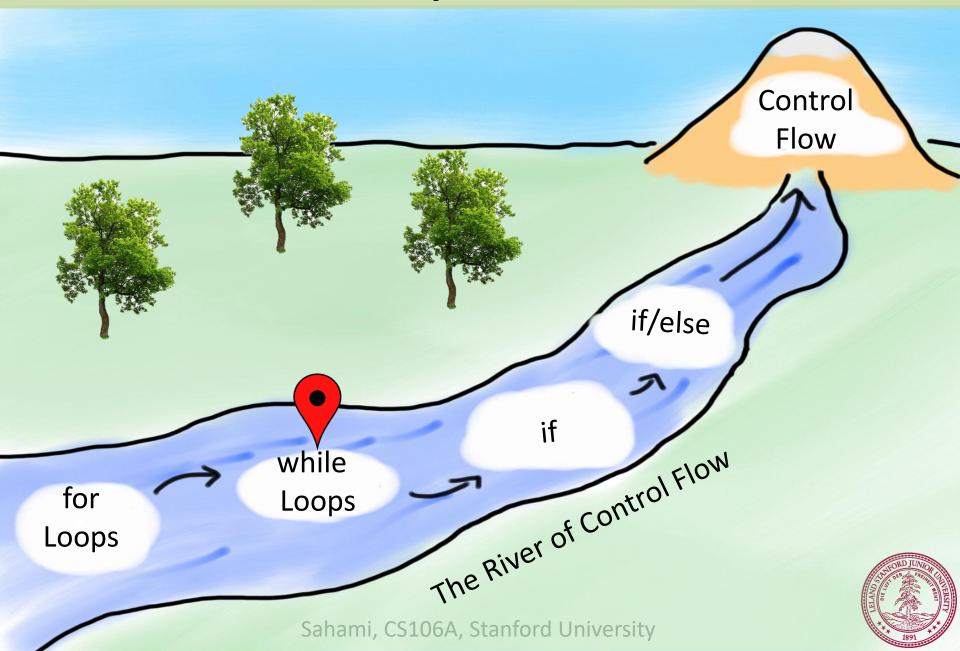
You often want the **postcondition** of a loop to match the **precondition**







Today's Route



while loop

while *condition*:

```
def move_to_wall():
    while front_is_clear():
        move() # note indenting
```

Conditions Karel Can Check For

Test	Opposite	What it checks
front_is_clear()	front_is_blocked()	Is there a wall in front of Karel?
left_is_clear()	left_is_blocked()	Is there a wall to Karel's left?
right_is_clear()	right_is_blocked()	Is there a wall to Karel's right?
beepers_present()	no_beepers_present()	Are there beepers on this corner?
beepers_in_bag()	no_beepers_in_bag()	Any there beepers in Karel's bag?
facing_north()	not_facing_north()	Is Karel facing north?
facing_east()	not_facing_east()	Is Karel facing east?
facing_south()	not_facing_south()	Is Karel facing south?
<pre>facing_west()</pre>	not_facing_west()	Is Karel facing west?

This is in Chapter 10 of the online Karel course reader

Task: Place Beeper Line

Before After

Place Beeper Line

```
def main():
    while front_is_clear():
        put_beeper()
        move()
```



```
def main():
    while front_is_clear():
        put_beeper()
        move()
```



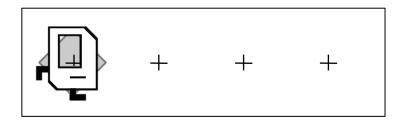
```
def main():
    while front_is_clear():
        put_beeper()
        move()
```



```
def main():
    while front_is_clear():
        put_beeper()
        move()
```

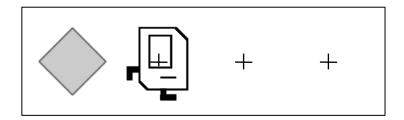


```
def main():
    while front_is_clear():
        put_beeper()
        move()
```



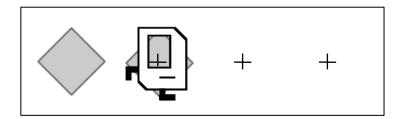


```
def main():
    while front_is_clear():
        put_beeper()
        move()
```



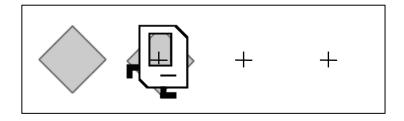


```
def main():
    while front_is_clear():
        put_beeper()
        move()
```



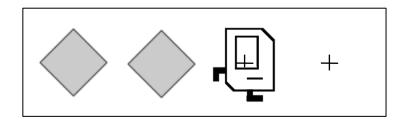


```
def main():
    while front_is_clear():
        put_beeper()
        move()
```



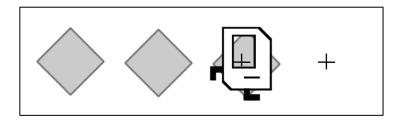


```
def main():
    while front_is_clear():
        put_beeper()
        move()
```



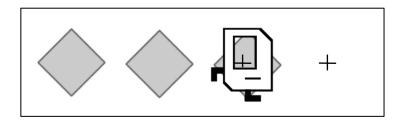


```
def main():
    while front_is_clear():
        put_beeper()
        move()
```



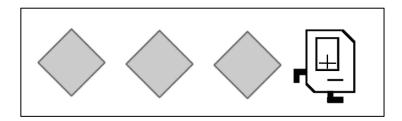


```
def main():
    while front_is_clear():
        put_beeper()
        move()
```





```
def main():
    while front_is_clear():
        put_beeper()
        move()
```

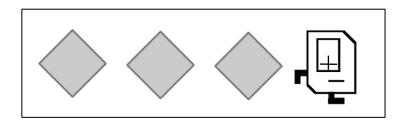




```
def main():
    while front_is_clear():
        put_beeper()
        move()
```

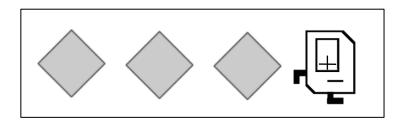








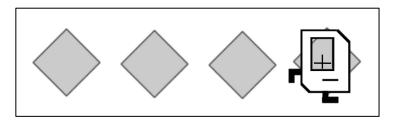
```
def main():
    while front_is_clear():
        put_beeper()
        move()
    put_beeper()
                         # add final put_beeper
                                         Fixed!
                  Not in while loop
```





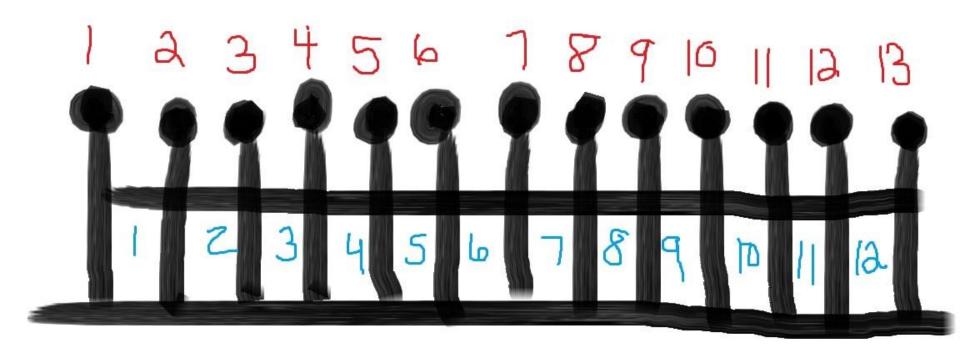
```
def main():
    while front_is_clear():
        put_beeper()
        move()
    put_beeper() # add final put_beeper
```







Fence Post Problem



Also sometimes called an "Off By One Bug"



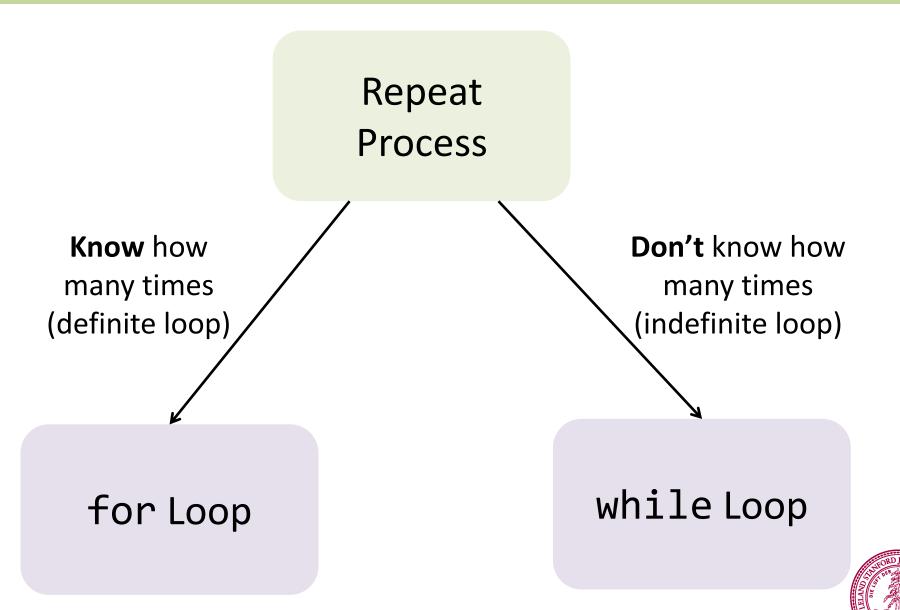


A program executes one line at a time.

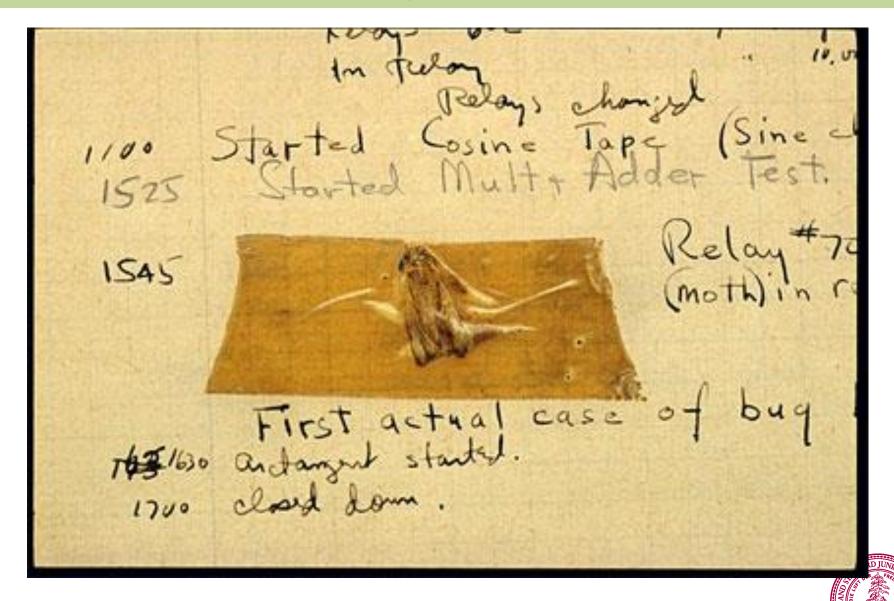
The while loop checks its condition only at the start of the code block and before repeating.



Which Loop



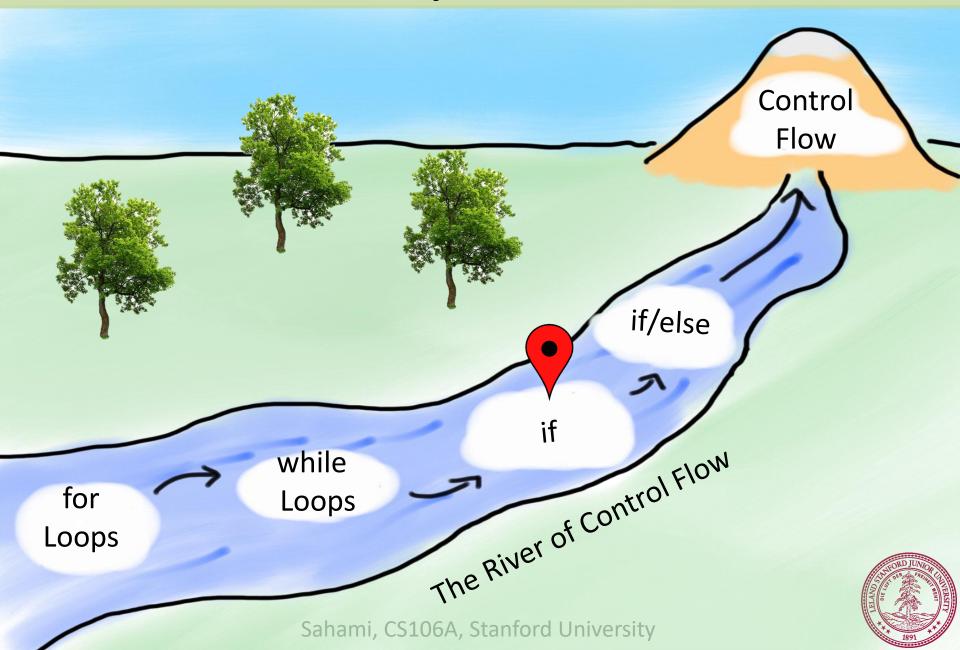
Actual Bug from Marc II



Grace Hopper



Today's Route

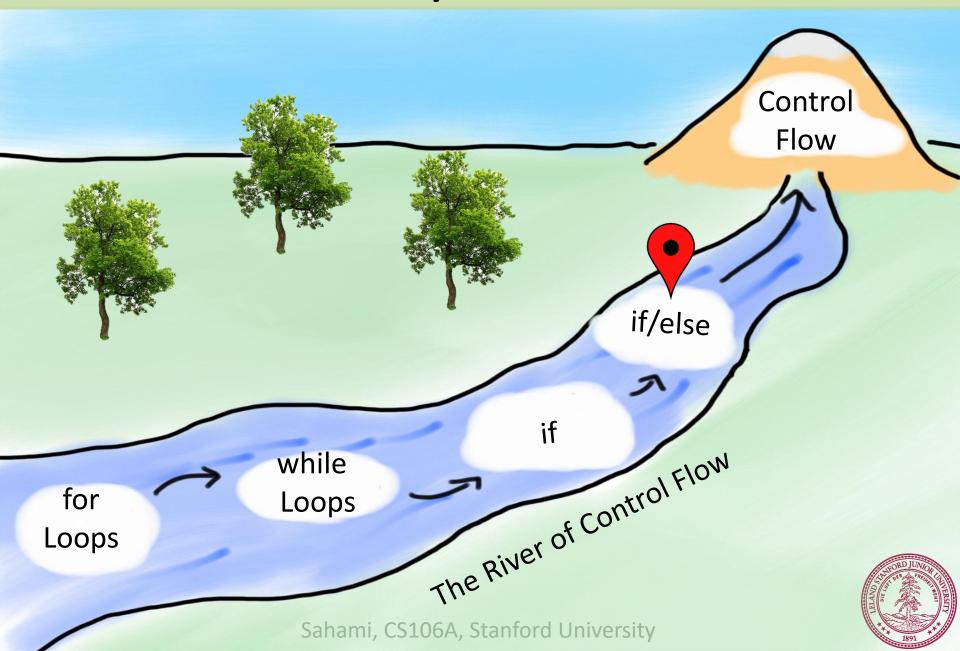


if statement

```
if condition:
    statements # note indenting

def safe_pick_up():
    if beepers_present():
        pick beeper() # note indenting
```

Today's Route



if-else statement

if *condition*:

```
# note indenting
    statements
else:
    statements
                  # note indenting
def invert beepers():
    if beepers present():
        pick beeper() # note indenting
    else:
        put beeper() # note indenting
```

You just learned most of programming "control flow"

Today's Goal

- 1. Code using loops and conditions
- 2. Trace programs that use loops and conditions

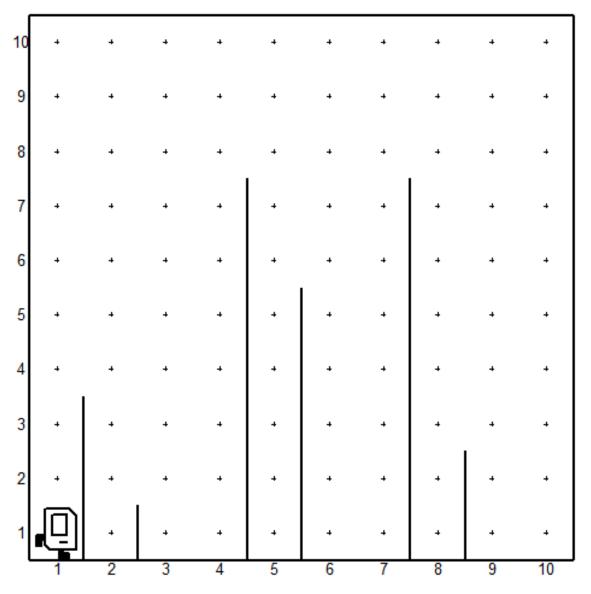






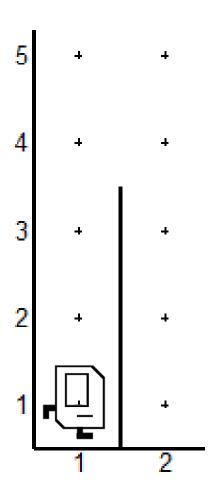
Putting it all together SteepChaseKarel.py

Steeple Chase



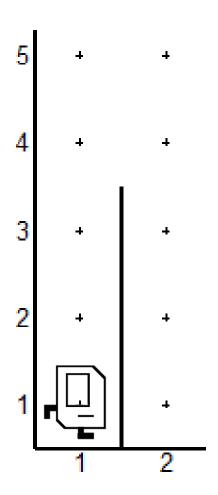


Sahami, CS106A, Stanford University



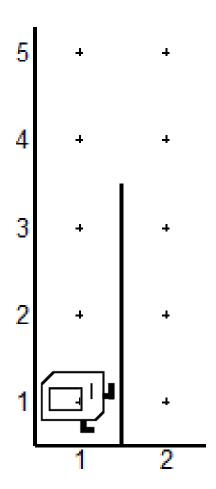


turn_left()





turn_left()





```
turn_left()
while right_is_blocked():
    move()
```

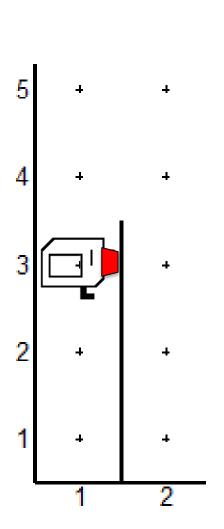


```
turn_left()
while right_is_blocked():
    move()
```



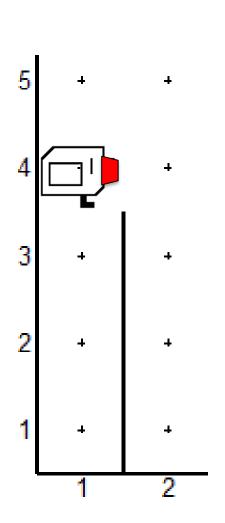
```
turn_left()
while right_is_blocked():
    move()
```





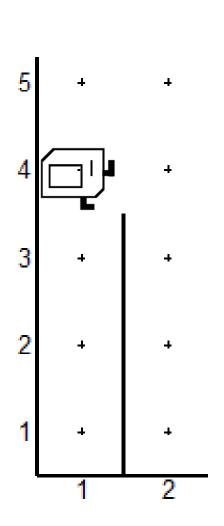
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turn_left()
while right_is_blocked():
    move()
```





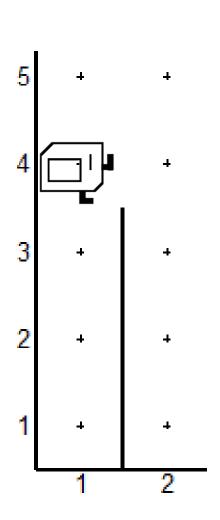
```
turn_left()
while right_is_blocked():
    move()
```





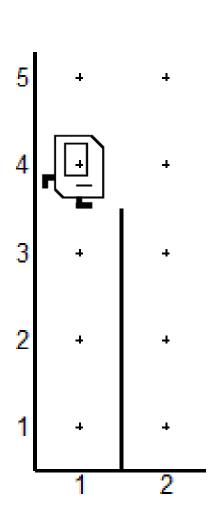
```
turn_left()
while right_is_blocked():
    move()
```





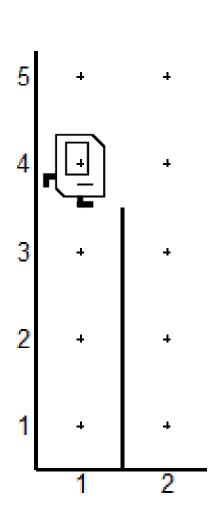
```
turn_left()
while right_is_blocked():
    move()
turn_right()
```





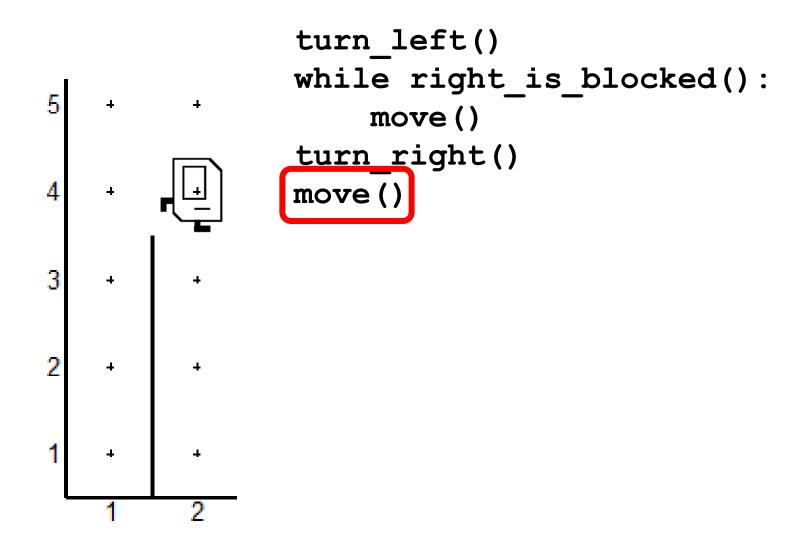
```
turn_left()
while right_is_blocked():
    move()
turn_right()
```



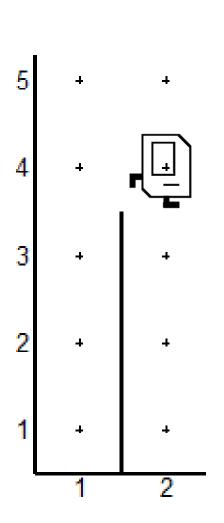


```
turn_left()
while right_is_blocked():
    move()
turn_right()
move()
```



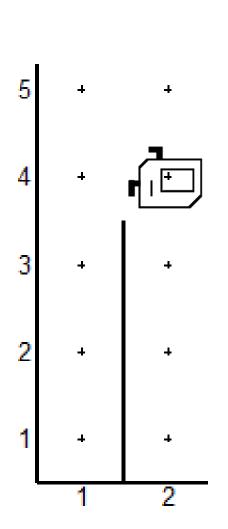






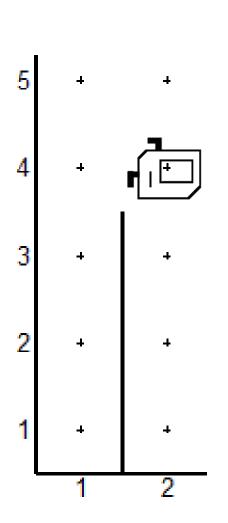
```
turn_left()
while right_is_blocked():
    move()
turn_right()
move()
turn_right()
```





```
turn_left()
while right_is_blocked():
    move()
turn_right()
move()
turn_right()
```





```
turn_left()
while right_is_blocked():
    move()
turn_right()
move()
turn_right()
move_to_wall()
```



```
turn left()
while right is blocked():
    move()
turn right()
move()
turn right()
move to wall()
def move to wall():
      while front is clear():
          move()
```

```
turn_left()
while right_is_blocked():
    move()
turn_right()
move()
turn right()
move_to_wall()
```

```
def move_to_wall():
    while front_is_clear():
    move()
```

```
turn left()
while right is blocked():
    move()
turn right()
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while right is blocked():
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```
turn left()
while right is blocked():
    move()
turn right()
move()
turn right()
move to wall()
turn left()
def move to wall():
      while front is clear():
          move()
```

```
turn left()
while right is blocked():
    move()
turn right()
move()
turn right()
move to wall()
turn left()
def move to wall():
      while front is clear():
          move()
```

```
turn left()
while right is blocked():
    move()
turn right()
move()
turn right()
                      You want the
move to wall()
                      postcondition of
turn left()
                      a loop to match
                      the precondition
def move to wall():
      while front is clear():
           move()
```

```
turn left()
              while right is blocked():
5
                  move()
              turn right()
              move()
              turn right()
             move to wall()
              turn left()
              ascend hurdle()
              descend hurdle()
```



```
turn left()
while right is blocked():
    move()
turn right()
move()
turn right()
move to wall()
turn left()
```

```
ascend_hurdle()
descend_hurdle()
```



```
def ascend_hurdle():
    turn_left()
    while right_is_blocked():
        move()
        ascend_hurdle()
        move()

        turn_right()
        move_to_wall()
        turn_left()
```

```
descend_hurdle()
```



```
def ascend hurdle():
    turn left()
    while right is blocked():
        move()
                         ascend hurdle()
    turn right()
                         move()
                         descend hurdle()
def descend hurdle():
    turn right()
    move to wall()
    turn left()
```



```
def ascend hurdle():
    turn left()
    while right is blocked():
        move()
    turn right()
def descend hurdle():
    turn right()
    move to wall()
    turn left()
def jump hurdle():
    ascend hurdle()
    move()
    descend hurdle()
```



A Whole Program: SteepChaseKarel.py