

Introduction to Programming

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While I'm talking

- Find a copy of this document at hades.mech.northwestern.edu
- Download and install Mu from codewith.mu
- Download the CSV file of the CTA Ridership file from <https://data.cityofchicago.org/Transportation/CTA-Ridership-L-Station-Entries-Daily-Totals>

Programming Languages

- Compiled Languages
 - C / C++
 - For a specific architecture, runs fast, slowest to write
- Statically Interpreted Languages
 - Java
 - Cross-platform, runs slow, faster to write
- Dynamically Interpreted Languages
 - Python, MATLAB
 - Runs slowest, fastest to prototype

Professional Programming Development

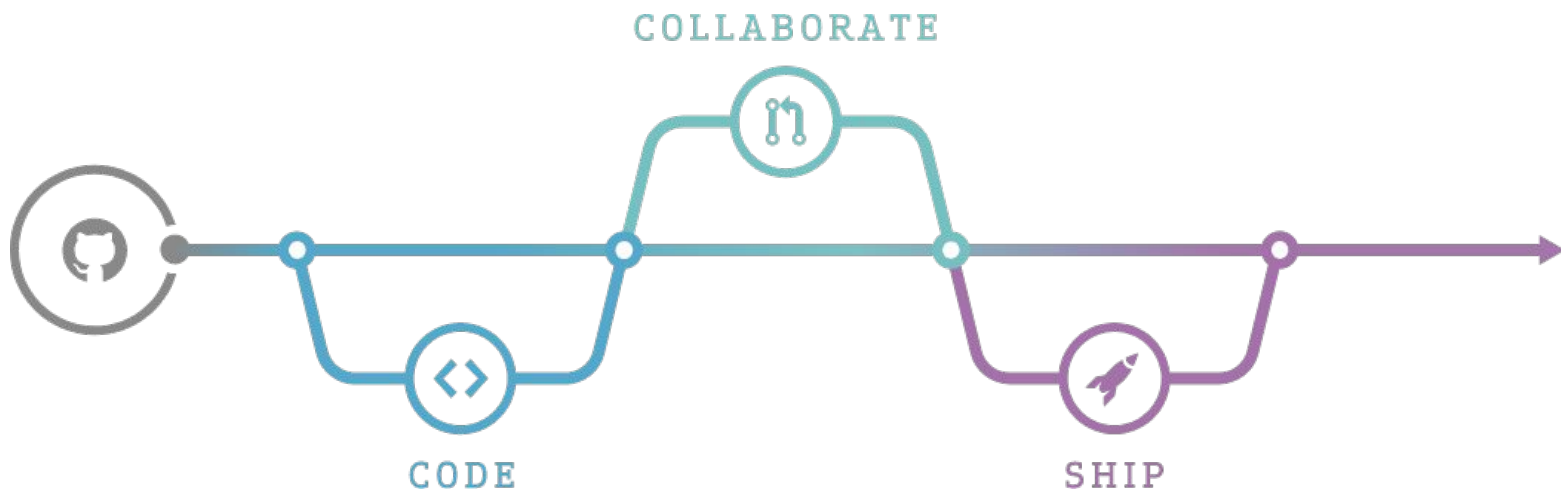
- On Windows: Visual Studio
- On OSX: Xcode
- On either
 - Netbeans, Eclipse
- For iOS: Swift using Xcode (like C++)
- For Android: Android Studio (based on Java)

Programming for Prototypes

- Goal: test an algorithm, automate a task, filter data, generate visualizations, “hacking”
- Processing.org (<https://processing.org/>)
 - Great examples, easy graphics, built-in editor, Java-based
- Python
 - “Massive” user base - tutorials, libraries, simplicity
 - Pre-installed on OSX and Ubuntu, Anaconda for Windows

An aside: Version Control Software

- Save early and save often!
- Share your code, use shared code, collaborate
- Git (<https://github.com/>)



Python, using Mu (“Moo”)

- Mu
 - Installs Python and some common libraries
 - Provides a text editor and terminal window
 - Can be used for standard Python 3, pygame Zero, and CircuitPython
- Let’s take a look!

Python 3 in Mu

- First, **run Mu in Python 3 mode**
- **Press the REPL button to run Python dynamically**
 - Read-Eval-Print-Loop interaction, like MATLAB

Python in REPL

- **Try it out!**
 - Make a variable
 - Do some math
 - Are there any issues with division?
 - Make a list
 - How do you reference an element?

Python

Built-in Functions				
<code>abs()</code>	<code>divmod()</code>	<code>input()</code>	<code>open()</code>	<code>staticmethod()</code>
<code>all()</code>	<code>enumerate()</code>	<code>int()</code>	<code>ord()</code>	<code>str()</code>
<code>any()</code>	<code>eval()</code>	<code>isinstance()</code>	<code>pow()</code>	<code>sum()</code>
<code>basestring()</code>	<code>execfile()</code>	<code>issubclass()</code>	<code>print()</code>	<code>super()</code>
<code>bin()</code>	<code>file()</code>	<code>iter()</code>	<code>property()</code>	<code>tuple()</code>
<code>bool()</code>	<code>filter()</code>	<code>len()</code>	<code>range()</code>	<code>type()</code>
<code>bytearray()</code>	<code>float()</code>	<code>list()</code>	<code>raw_input()</code>	<code>unichr()</code>
<code>callable()</code>	<code>format()</code>	<code>locals()</code>	<code>reduce()</code>	<code>unicode()</code>
<code>chr()</code>	<code>frozenset()</code>	<code>long()</code>	<code>reload()</code>	<code>vars()</code>
<code>classmethod()</code>	<code>getattr()</code>	<code>map()</code>	<code>repr()</code>	<code>xrange()</code>
<code>cmp()</code>	<code>globals()</code>	<code>max()</code>	<code>reversed()</code>	<code>zip()</code>
<code>compile()</code>	<code>hasattr()</code>	<code>memoryview()</code>	<code>round()</code>	<code>__import__()</code>
<code>complex()</code>	<code>hash()</code>	<code>min()</code>	<code>set()</code>	
<code>delattr()</code>	<code>help()</code>	<code>next()</code>	<code>setattr()</code>	
<code>dict()</code>	<code>hex()</code>	<code>object()</code>	<code>slice()</code>	
<code>dir()</code>	<code>id()</code>	<code>oct()</code>	<code>sorted()</code>	

Python Conditional Statements and Indentation

Example, note the tabs and colons:

```
if a < 4:
```

```
    print('less than 4')
```

```
else:
```

```
    print('not less than 4')
```

- **Write an If statement**

Python

Operation	Meaning
<	strictly less than
<=	less than or equal
>	strictly greater than
>=	greater than or equal
==	equal
!=	not equal
is	object identity
is not	negated object identity

Python Libraries

- Mu comes with some common libraries (note for Nick: ...\\AppData\\Local\\Mu\\pkgs)
- Example: NumPy
 - Import numpy as np
 - np.mean(), np.std(), ...
 - <https://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy-1.13.0/reference/>
- **Take the standard deviation of a list**

How To Write and Run a Program

- Up in the editor where it says `# Write your code here :-)`
 - Code that appears after `#` is a comment and ignored
 - Mu will autocomplete if it can guess a name

Make a .py and Test

- Make a .py file
- **Create some variables, do some math, print() the results**
- **Press the Run button to run the code!**
- **Press the Stop button when done**

Write a Program

- Use the function `input()` to get a number from the user
 - Example: `temperature = float(input('What is the temperature? '))`
- **Write a program that asks the user for the current temperature, and if it is above 70, print “Shorts weather!” and otherwise print “Brrrrrr!”**

Write Your Own Function in Python

- For readability and modularity, collect your code into functions
- Example:

```
def doubleIt(varIn):  
    return varIn*2  
  
def main():  
    a = 2  
    b = doubleIt(a)  
    print(b)  
  
main()
```

- **Write a function that takes a list and returns the average**

Plotting Data

- **Use matplotlib to make a MATLAB-like plot**

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
...
```

```
plt.plot(x,y,'ro-')
```

```
plt.show()
```

- https://matplotlib.org/api/pyplot_api.html#matplotlib.pyplot.plot

While Loop

- Continue doing an action while something is true
- Example

```
a = 5
while a > 0:
    print(a)
    a = a - 1
```

- **Write a loop that continues as long as the user types in a number greater than 0**

For Loop

- Perform an action a set number of times
- Use the function `range()` to set the number of times
- Example: (**note the start value**)

```
for x in range(5):  
    print(x)
```

- Example:

```
c = [1,2,3,4]  
for k in range(len(c)):  
    print(c[k])
```

Importing Data from a File

- Create a new file called data.csv in your working folder
- Make two columns of data separated by commas
- **See if Python can read the file:**

```
import csv
with open('data.csv', 'rb') as f:
    reader = csv.reader(f)
    for row in reader:
        print row
```

Store the Data into Lists

- Before you open the file, make two blank lists

```
x = []
```

```
y = []
```

- Use the `append()` function to add the data from each row into each list

```
x.append(row[0])
```

- **Print each list to check if you've saved the data**

Lots of Data

- Rename the CTA Ridership CSV file something simple, like `cta.csv`, and move it to your working folder (`mu_code`)
- Take a look at the row structure
- **Which station is busier, Foster or Noyes?**

Pygame Zero

- Draw objects, make sounds!

```
WIDTH = 500
HEIGHT = 100
TITLE = "Fading Green!"
c = 0

def draw():
    screen.fill((0, c, 0))

def update(dt):
    global c, HEIGHT
    c = (c + 1) % 256
    if c == 255:
        HEIGHT += 10

def on_mouse_down(button, pos):
    print("Mouse button", button, "clicked at", pos)
```

Pygame Zero

```
alien = Actor('alien')
alien.topright = 0, 10

WIDTH = 500
HEIGHT = alien.height + 20

def draw():
    #screen.clear()
    alien.draw()

def update():
    alien.left += 2
    if alien.left > WIDTH:
        alien.right = 0

def on_mouse_down(pos):
    if alien.collidepoint(pos):
        set_alien_hurt()

def set_alien_hurt():
    alien.image = 'alien_hurt'
    sounds.eep.play()
    clock.schedule_unique(set_alien_normal, 1.0)

def set_alien_normal():
    alien.image = 'alien'
```