



DSFA
Spring 2020

Lecture 10

Booleans, Controls, and Simulated Randomness

Announcements

- Prelim 1
 - Next Thursday 2/27, 7:30-9PM, Goldwin Smith G64
 - Practice questions posted on Piazza, review sheet coming
 - You will get a list of functions; you may bring a double-sided sheet of notes you make yourself.

Announcements

Project 1

- Part 1 due Friday 2/21 5:59PM, Part 2 due Friday 3/6 at 5:59PM.
 - You may work together with a partner from your section
 - Lab Next Week will be time to work on the Project
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Boolean Operators

Boolean Values

True

False

Boolean Operators

not

or

and

(Demo)

Comparison

Comparison Operators

The result of a comparison expression is a **bool** value

`x = 2`

`y = 3`

Assignment statements

`x > 1`

`x > y`

`y >= 3`

`x == y`

`x != 2`

`2 < x < 5`

Comparison
expressions

(Demo)

Aggregating Comparisons

Summing an array or list of bool values will count the True values only.

```
1      + 0      + 1      == 2
```

```
True + False + True == 2
```

```
sum([1, 0, 1]) == 2
```

```
sum([True, False, True]) == 2
```

(Demo)

Random Selection

Random Selection

`np.random.choice`

- Selects at random
- with replacement
- from an array
- a specified number of times

`np.random.choice(some_array, sample_size)`

(Demo)

Discussion Question

```
d6 = np.arange(1, 6+1)
```

What results from evaluating the following 2 expressions?
Are they the same? Do they describe the same process?

```
np.random.choice(d6, 1000) + np.random.choice(d6, 1000)
```

```
2 * np.random.choice(d6, 1000)
```

Control Statements

Control Statements

These statements *control* the sequence of computations that are performed in a program

- The keywords **if** and **for** begin control statements
- The purpose of **if** is to define computations that can choose different behaviors
- The purpose of **for** is to perform a computation for every element in a collection

(Demo)
