Algorithm Step-by-step instructions Not specific to a language Could be a cooking recipe Outline for a program Good programmers can separate the two Work on the algorithm first Implement in language second Why approach strings as search-cut-glue

Difficulties With Programming Syntax Errors Conceptual Errors · Python can't understand you · Does what you say, not mean Examples: Examples: Forgetting a colon Forgot last char in slice Not closing a parens Used the wrong argument Common with beginners · Happens to everyone But can quickly train out Large part of CS training Proper algorithm design reduces conceptual errors

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Testing First Strategy

- Write the Tests First
 Could be script or written by hand
- Take Small Steps
 Do a little at a time; make use of placeholders
- Intersperse Programming and Testing
 When you finish a step, test it immediately
- Separate Concerns

 Do not move to a new step until current is done

Using Placeholders in Design

- Strategy: fill in definition a little at a time
- We start with a function *stub*

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- Function that can be called but is unfinished
- Allows us to test while still working (later)
- All stubs must have a function header
 - But the definition body might be "empty"
 - Certainly is when you get started

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A Function Stub

def last_name_first(s):

"""Returns: copy of s in form 'last-name, 'first-name'

Precondition: s is in form 'first-name last-name' with one blank between the two names"""

pass

Now pass is a note that is unfinished. Can leave it there until work is done.

def last_name_first(s):

"""Returns: copy of s in form 'last-name, 'first-name'

Precondition: s is in form 'first-name last-name'

with one blank between the two names

Find the space between the two names

Cut out the first name

Cut out the last name

Gut out the last name

Gut out the a comma

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What is the Challenge?

- · Pseudocode must correspond to Python
 - Preferably implementable in one line
 - Unhelpful: # Return the correct answer
- So what can we do?
 - Depends on the types involved
 - Different types have different operations
 - You should memorize important operations
 - Use these as building blocks

Stubbed Returns for Incremental Testing

def last_name_first(s):

"""Returns: copy of s in form 'last-name, 'first-name'

Precondition: s is in form 'first-name last-name' with one blank between the two names"""

end_first = introcs.find_str(s,' ')

first = s[:end_first]

Cut out the last name

Glue them together with a comma

return first # Not the final answer

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Working with Helpers

- Suppose you are unsure of a step
 - You maybe have an idea for **pseudocode**
 - But not sure if it easily converts to Python
- But you can specify what you want
 - Specification means a new function!
 - Create a specification stub for that function
 - Put a call to it in the original function
- Now can lazily implement that function

Example: last_name_first

def first_name(s):

return s[:end]

"""Returns: first name in s
Precondition: s is in the form
'first-name last-name' with
one blank between names"""
end = s.find(' ')

'first-name last-name' with with one blank between he first | first_name(s)

'last-name, first-name'

def last name first(s):

Cut out the last name # Glue together with comma

"""Returns: copy of s in the for

Precondition: s is in the for

return first # Stub

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A Word of Warning

- Do not go overboard with this technique
 - Do not want a lot of one line functions
 - Can make code harder to read in extreme
- Do it if the code is too long
 - I personally have a one page rule
 - If more than that, turn part into a function
- Do it if you are repeating yourself a lot
 - If you see the same code over and over
 - Replace that code with a single function call

Exercise: Anglicizing an Integer

- anglicize(1) is "one"
- anglicize(15) is "fifteen"
- anglicize(123) is "one hundred twenty three"
- anglicize(10570) is "ten thousand five hundred

def anglicize(n):

"""Returns: the anglicization of int n.

Precondition: 0 < n < 1,000,000"""

pass # ???

11 12

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