**Algorithms & Abstraction**

*Algorithms:* procedures that specify how to do a task or solve a problem

*Abstraction:* changing the level of detail used to represent/interact with a system

Designing algorithms:

*Little abstraction*: assume no prior knowledge, need to define everything

*Moderate abstraction:* assume user has some basic knowledge already

*Heavy abstraction*: can make a lot more assumptions about incoming knowledge

**Programming Basics**

*Integer (*int*):* whole numbers (14)

*Floating point number (*float*):* numbers with a fractional part (5.735)

*String (*str*):* text in quotes ("Sup all")

*Boolean (*bool*):* truth value (True)

*Number operations*: +, -, \*, /, \*\*, %, //

*Text operations*: +, \*, in

*Comparison ops*: <, >, <=, >=, ==, !=

*Expression:* code that evaluates to a data value

*Statement:* code that can change the state of the program

*Variable assignment:* x = expr stores the value of expr in the variable x

*Variables:* x evaluates to the value stored in the variable x

*When dealing with an error:*

1. Look for the line number
2. Look at the error type
3. For SyntaxErrors, look for the inline arrow
4. For other errors, read the error message

**Data Representation**

*Number system:* a way of representing a number using symbols. Currency, decimal, etc

*Binary numbers:* numbers in the base 2 system, composed of 0s and 1s.

*Bit:* a single digit in binary

*Byte:* eight bits interpreted together

*Translate binary to decimal:* add together the powers of 2 represented by the 1s. The first eight powers of 2 are 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, and 128.

*Translate decimal to binary:* repeatedly look for the largest power of 2 that fits in the decimal and remove it

*Interpret binary as color:* represent a single color with RGB (Red-Green-Blue). Each color component is represented by three bytes- intensity of red, then green, then blue.

*Interpret binary as text:* make a lookup table (like ASCII) that maps characters to numbers. Convert each byte to a number and look it up in the table.

**Function Calls**

*Function:* an algorithm implemented abstractly in Python that can be called on specific inputs

*Arguments:* input values to function call

*Returned value:* evaluated result, the output. If no output, defaults to None

*Side effect:* visible things that happen as the function runs (printing, graphics, etc)

print(expr) - show expr in interpreter

abs(num) - absolute value of num

pow(x, y) - raises x to power of y

round(x, y) - round x to y sig. digits

type(expr) - type of evaluated expr

input(msg) - accepts user input

ord(c) - ASCII value of c

chr(x) - character of ASCII value x

*Library:* a collection of functions that need to be imported to be used

import libraryName

math.ceil(x) - ceiling of x

math.log(x, y) - log of x with base y

math.radians(x) - degrees to radians

math.pi - pi (to some number of digits)

random.randint(x, y) - random int in range [x, y]

random.random() - random float in range [0, 1)

canvas.create\_rectangle(a,b,c,d) - draw a rectangle from point (a, b) to point (c, d)

canvas.create\_rectangle(a,b,c,d,

fill="blue")

- fill in the rectangle with the color blue

**Function Definitions**

*Function definition:* abstract implementation of an algorithm. Provides input with *parameters* (abstract variables), produces a result with a *return statement*.

**def** funName**(**args**):**

# body

**return** result

*Local scope:* variables in function definitions (including parameters) are only accessible within that function.

*Global scope:* variables at the global (top) level are accessible at the top-level, and by any function.

*Function Call Tracing:* Python keeps track of the functions it is currently calling in nested function calls. When Python reaches a return statement, it returns the value to the most recent function that called the current function.

**Booleans, Conditionals, & Errors**

*Logical operators:* and, or, not

*Short circuit evaluation:* Python only evaluates the second half of a logical operation if it needs to

*Conditional statement:* control structure that allows you to make choices in a program.

**if** booleanExpr**:**

*ifBody*

**elif** booleanExpr**:**

*elifBody*

**else:**

*elseBody*

*Syntax Error:* an error that occurs when Python cannot tokenize or structure code. Examples: SyntaxError, IndentationError, Incomplete Error

*Runtime Error:* an error that occurs when Python encounters a problem while running code. Examples: NameError, TypeError, ZeroDivisionError

*Logical Error:* an error that occurs when code runs properly but does not produce the intended result. Often (but not always) caused by a failed test case with AssertionError

**assert(**funName**(**input**)** **==** output**)**

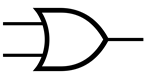
**Circuits and Gates**

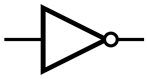
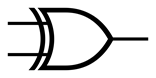
*Circuit:* a hardware component that manipulates bits to compute an algorithmic result. Can also be simulated with an abstract version.

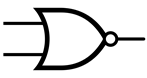
*Gate:* an abstract component of a circuit. Takes some number of bits as input and outputs a bit.

*Gates:* **∧** (and), **∨** (or), **¬** (not), **⊕** (xor); also nand and nor (no special symbols)

*Gates (in circuits):*

and: or: 

not: xor:

nand: nor: 

*Truth table:* a table that lists all possible input bit combinations and the resulting output for a particular gate or circuit

*Half-adder:* a circuit that takes two one-digit binary numbers, adds them, and outputs two digits as the result

*Full adder:* a circuit that takes two one-digit binary numbers and a carried-in digit, adds all three, and outputs two digits as the result

*N-bit adder:* a circuit that takes two n-bit numbers, adds them together by chaining together n full adders, and outputs a n+1-digit result

**While Loops**

*While loop:* a control structure that lets you repeat actions while a given Boolean expression is True

**while** booleanExpr**:**

*whileBody*

*Infinite loop:* a while loop that never exits due to the state of the program

*Loop control variable:* a variable used to manipulate the number of times a loop iterates. Requires a start value, update action, and continuing condition.

**For Loops**

*For loop:* a control structure that lets you repeat actions a specific number of times

**for** var **in** range**(**rangeArgs**):**

*forBody*

*Range:* a function that generates values for the loop control variable in a for loop. Can take 1-3 inputs.

range(end) # [0, end)

range(start, end) # [start, end)

range(start, end, step)

# step provides the increment

**Strings**

*Index:* access a specific value in a sequence based on its position. Positions start at 0 and end at len(seq)-1. Non-existent indexes result in IndexError.

strExpr**[**index**]**

*Slice*: access a subsequence of a larger sequence based on a given start, end (not inclusive), and step

strExpr**[**start**:**end**:**step**]** # slice

strExpr**[**start**:**end**]** # also slice

# default to 0:len(strExpr):1

*Looping over strings:* use range and indexing to access one character at a time.

**for** i **in** range**(**len**(**strExpr**)):**

*something with strExpr[i]*

**General Control Structures**

*Control flow chart:* chart that designates how a program steps through commands. Uses branches for conditional checks and arrows leading back to previous commands for loops.

*Nesting:* a control structure can be included in the body of another control structure through use of indentation.

*Nested loop:* a loop with another loop in its body. The inner loop is fully executed for each iteration of the outer loop.