

CSc 110

Wrap-up

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After being run, what will be in one.txt ?

```
f1 = open('one.txt', 'w')
f1.write('Steak\nChicken\nHam')
f1.close()
f2 = open('one.txt', 'r')
f3 = open('one.txt', 'a')
for line in f2:
    f3.write(line)
f2.close()
f3.close()
```

Final Exam

- Wednesday, August 9th
- Start 3pm - 8pm AZ time
- 2 hours

Did you submit the

FEEDBACK

FORM

?

how many
unique
outcomes?

```
import random

r1 = random.random()
r2 = random.randint(1, 10)

if r1 < 0.5:
    if r2 > 4:
        print('Steak')
else:
    if r2 > 7:
        print('Chicken')
    elif r2 > 3:
        print('Turkey')
```

Difficulty, Topics

- The final will be LONGER than regular exams
- Some code writing questions, some other kinds
- You should study every concepts from this course!
- Review: the slides, the book, PAs, study guides, videos, preps, PyFlo

Approximately
how many times
would each print
out?

```
import random

for i in range(1000000):
    r1 = random.random()
    r2 = random.randint(1, 10)
    if r1 < 0.5:
        if r2 > 4:
            print('Steak')
    else:
        if r2 > 7:
            print('Chicken')
        elif r2 > 3:
            print('Turkey')
```

Approximately
how many times
would each print
out?

$$0.5 * 0.6 * 100 = 30\%$$

$$0.5 * 0.3 * 100 = 15\%$$

$$0.5 * 0.4 * 100 = 20\%$$

```
import random

for i in range(1000000):
    r1 = random.random()
    r2 = random.randint(1, 10)
    if r1 < 0.5:
        if r2 > 4:
            print('Steak')
    else:
        if r2 > 7:
            print('Chicken')
        elif r2 > 3:
            print('Turkey')
```


Helping with Courses

- Are you interesting in helping with 101, 110, or 120 in the future?
- After or during 120, apply to help with the intro courses!

Helping with Courses

- Are you interesting in helping with 101, 110, or 120 in the future?
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- On that note . . .

Thanks TAs!

Always,
Sometimes,
Never

- A. The variable **number** will refer an integer values less than 25 at **LOCATION A**
- B. The variable **limit** will refer to an integer value that is positive at **LOCATION B**
- C. The variable **result** will refer to an integer value that greater than 10 at **LOCATION C**

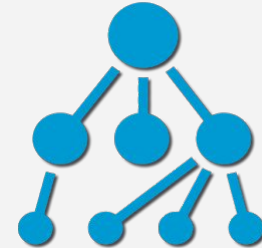
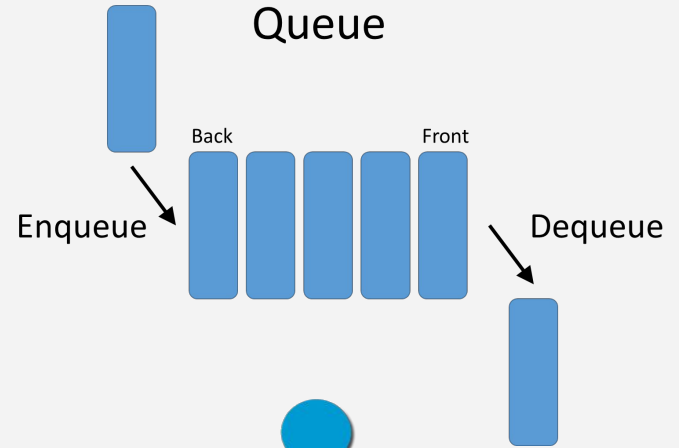
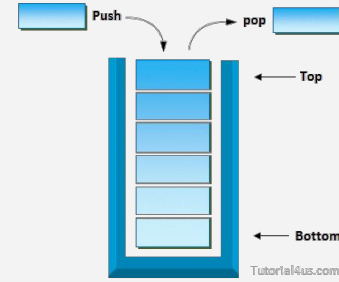
```
def process_values(number, limit):  
    result = 0  
    i = 1  
    while i < limit:  
        i += 4  
        if number > 100:  
            # LOCATION A  
            number -= 50  
        print('iteration')  
        # LOCATION B  
        number += 5  
        limit += 2  
        result = number  
    print(result)  
    # LOCATION C
```

Why keep going with CS?

- Great job opportunities as software engineer/developer
- Also is a GREAT major or minor to pair with many other degrees
 - Business
 - Natural Sciences (Bio, Chem, Geos, etc)
 - Engineering
 - Medicine
 - Others!

CS 120

- Python - based
- Programming, programming, programming!
- Topics include:
 - Data structures: Lists (Arrays), Stacks, Queues, Trees, Linked-Lists
 - Classes and Objects



Computer Science

- Algorithms
- Security
- Data Vis
- Parallel + Distributed Computing
- Compilers
- Databases

What will this print?

```
food = {'drink' : {'soda':150, 'lemonade':100, 'oj':75},
        'meat' : {'steak':350, 'chicken':250, 'ham':300},
        'side' : {'fries':250, 'potatoes':250, 'salad':100, 'coleslaw':200},
        'dessert' : {'pie':350} }

meal_1_cals = food['drink']['soda'] + \
              food['meat']['steak'] + \
              food['dessert']['pie']
meal_2_cals = food['drink']['oj'] + \
              food['meat']['ham']

print('total calories', (meal_1_cals + meal_2_cals))
```


Write a function

Write a function named **even_sum**

This function should take one parameter

- A 2D list of numbers

The function should sum the even numbers within the 2D list, and return the sum.

Write a function

Write a function named **even_average**

This function should take one parameter

- A 2D list of numbers

The function should return the average of the even numbers within the 2D list

Write a function

Write a function named **split_on_strings**

This function should take two parameters:

- A string to split
- A string to split on

The function should return a list of string(s), which is the first string is split on the second string

No using the **split** function

Write a function

```
def split_on_strings(string, split_string):  
    strings = []  
    while split_string in string:  
        i = string.index(split_string)  
        before = string[0:i]  
        after = string[i+len(split_string):]  
        strings.append(before)  
        string = after  
    strings.append(after)  
    return strings
```

Thank You

- Thanks to you, the students!
- Feel free to reach out in the future