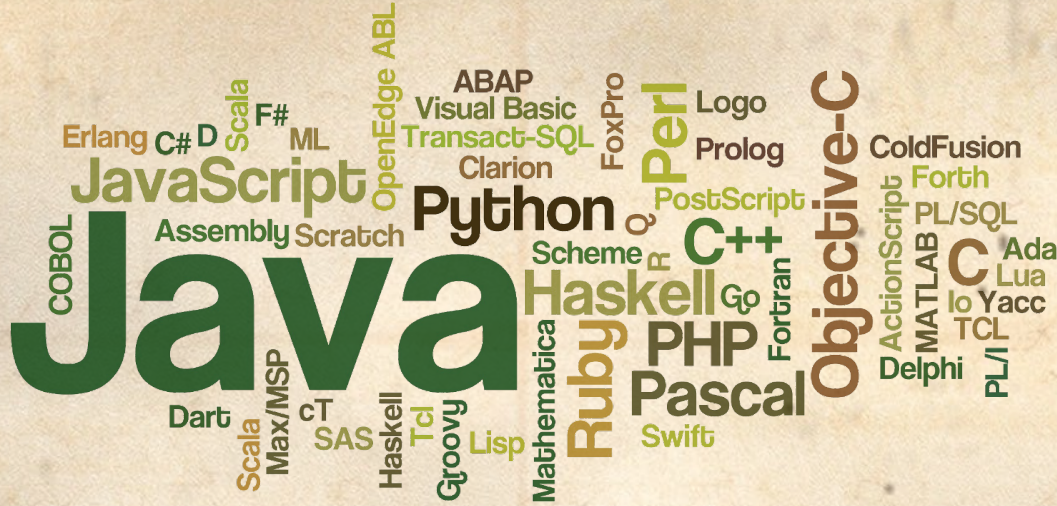


Potato Pirates X Python

© 2018 Codomo Pte Ltd. All rights reserved.

# Introduction to Python



**Programming languages allow you to ‘speak’ to computers.**



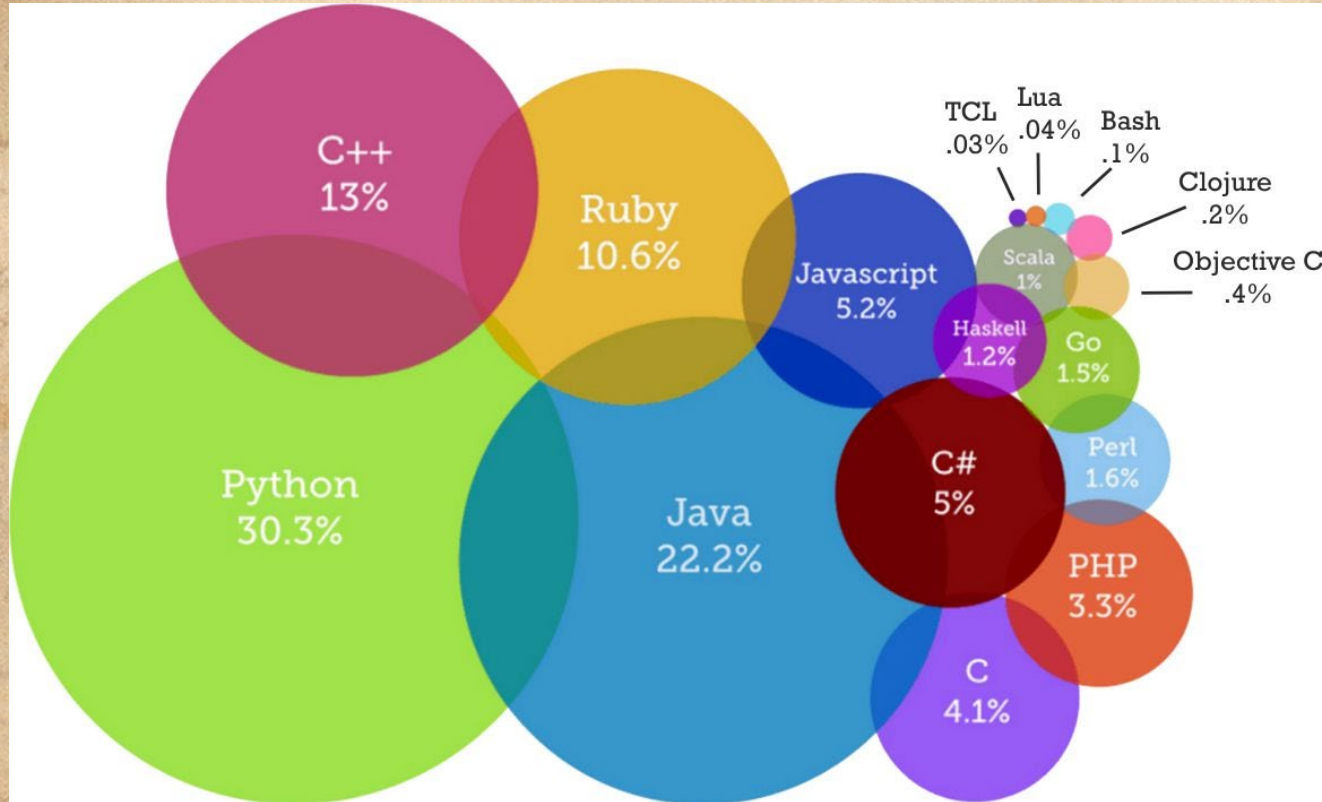
# Introduction to Python - *Why Python?*

- Easy to learn
- Common programming concepts
- Versatile
- One of the most popular coding languages





# Most Popular Coding Language



Source: [codeeval.com](http://codeeval.com)



# Introduction to Python - *Real World Application*





# Introduction to Python - *Real World Application*



**Web  
Development**



**Data Analytics**



**Game Development**



**Machine Learning**



**Robotics**



**Task Automation**



# Introduction to Python - *IDLE*

## Opening Python IDLE (Integrated DeveLopment Environment)



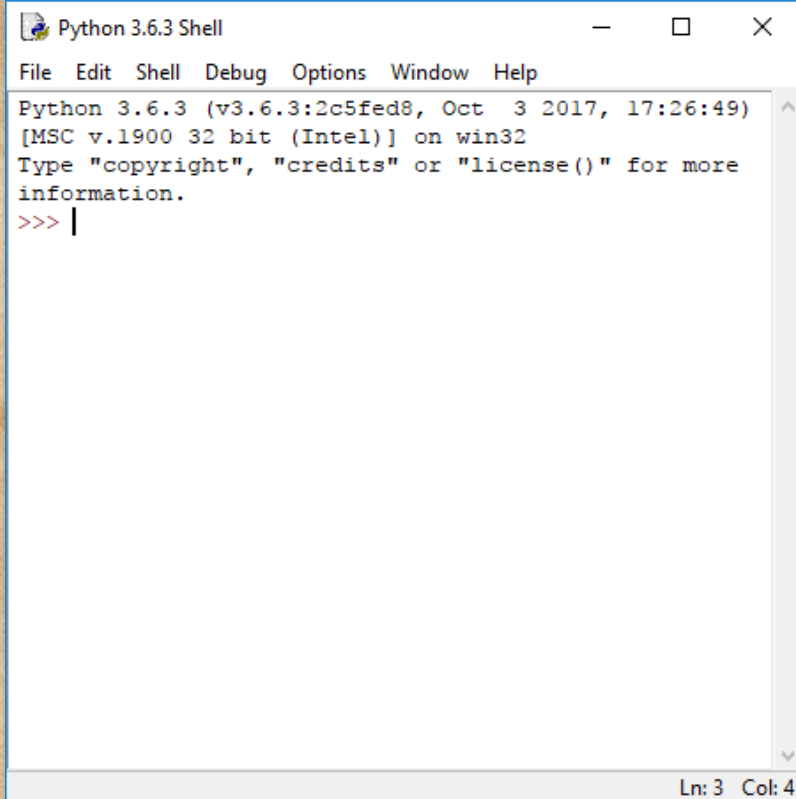
Press the **Windows Key** and **S**.  
Enter **idle** and press **Enter**.



Press **Cmd** and **Space**.  
Enter **idle** and press **return**.



# Introduction to Python - *Python Shell*

A screenshot of a Windows application window titled "Python 3.6.3 Shell". The window has a standard menu bar with "File", "Edit", "Shell", "Debug", "Options", "Window", and "Help". The main text area displays the following text: "Python 3.6.3 (v3.6.3:2c5fed8, Oct 3 2017, 17:26:49)", "[MSC v.1900 32 bit (Intel)] on win32", "Type 'copyright', 'credits' or 'license()' for more information.", and a prompt ">>> |". The status bar at the bottom right shows "Ln: 3 Col: 4".

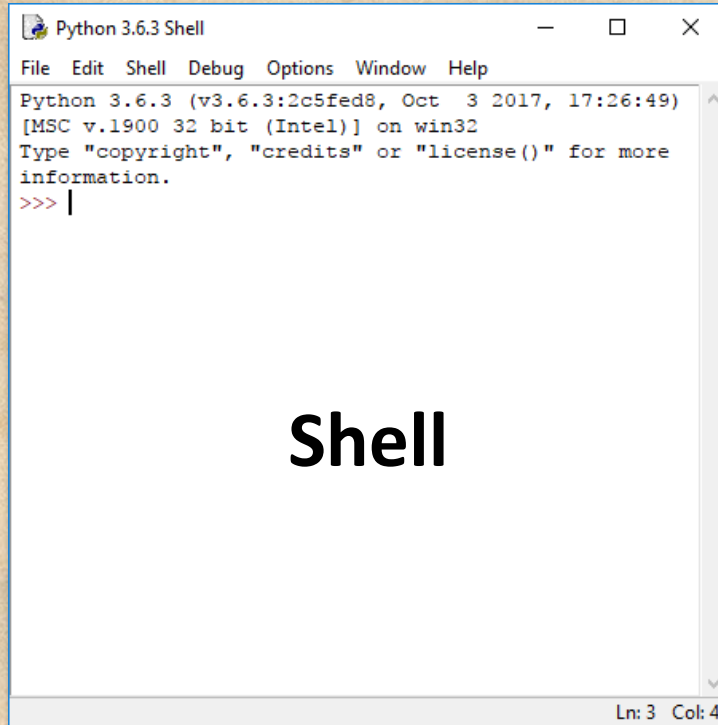
```
Python 3.6.3 (v3.6.3:2c5fed8, Oct 3 2017, 17:26:49)
[MSC v.1900 32 bit (Intel)] on win32
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more
information.
>>> |
```

You should see this. This is the Python **Shell**.

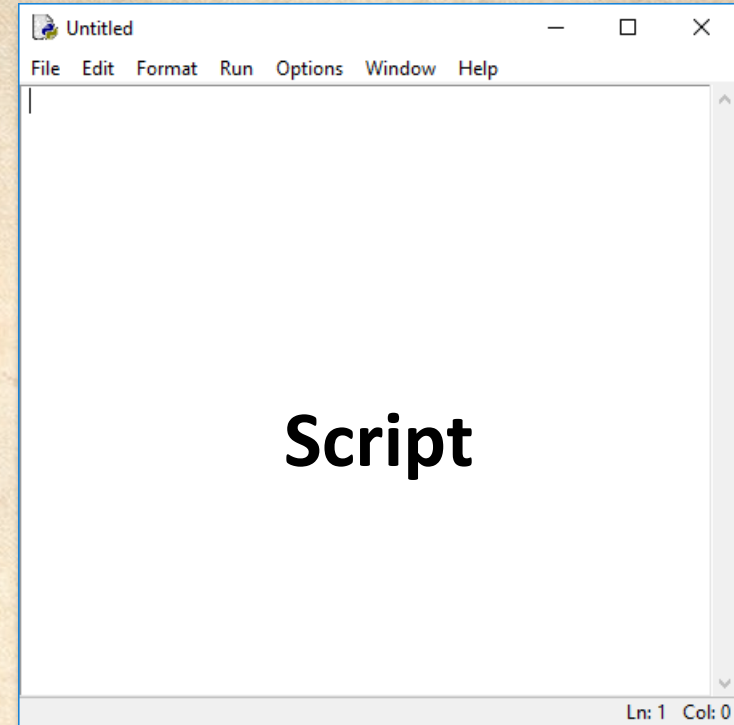
Now, press **Ctrl + N** to open the Python **Script**.



# Introduction to Python - *Shell vs Script*

A screenshot of a Python 3.6.3 Shell window. The title bar reads "Python 3.6.3 Shell". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "Shell", "Debug", "Options", "Window", and "Help". The text area shows the Python version and build information: "Python 3.6.3 (v3.6.3:2c5fed8, Oct 3 2017, 17:26:49) [MSC v.1900 32 bit (Intel)] on win32". It also displays instructions: "Type 'copyright', 'credits' or 'license()' for more information." and the prompt ">>> |". The status bar at the bottom indicates "Ln: 3 Col: 4".

**Shell**

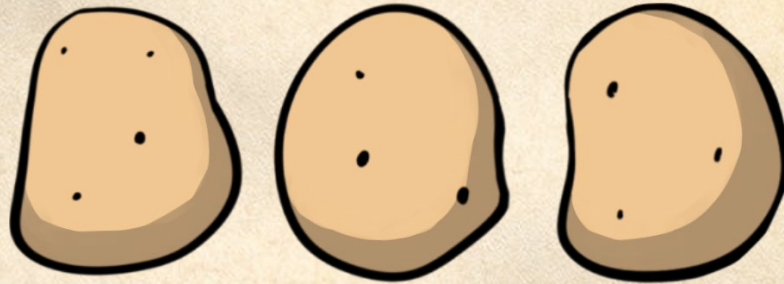
A screenshot of an "Untitled" window. The title bar reads "Untitled". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "Format", "Run", "Options", "Window", and "Help". The text area is empty. The status bar at the bottom indicates "Ln: 1 Col: 0".

**Script**

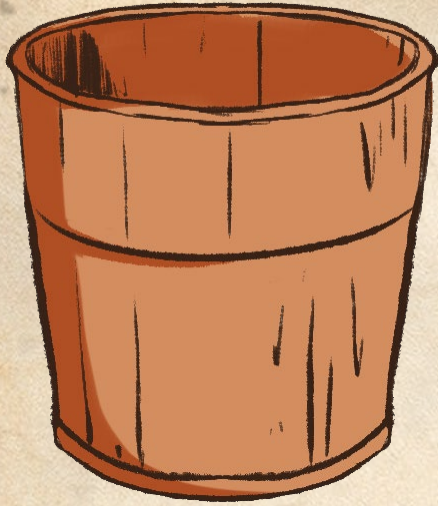


# Chapter 1

## Variables







# Variables



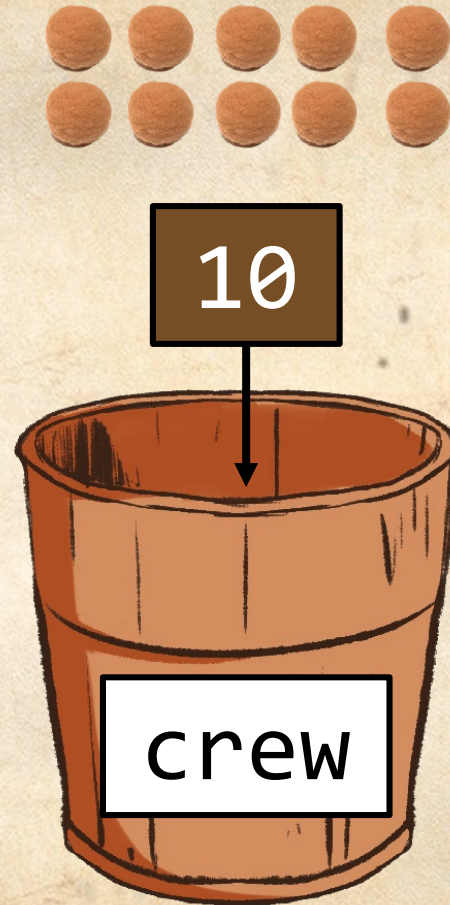
# Variables - *what are they?*

Variables are like labels for buckets.

Each bucket has a unique name.

You can store data in buckets.

```
crew = 10
```





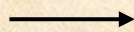
# Variables - *Why do we use variables?*

Data keeps changing!

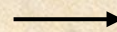
Variables can be updated to keep track of those changes.



10 crew



6 crew



3 crew



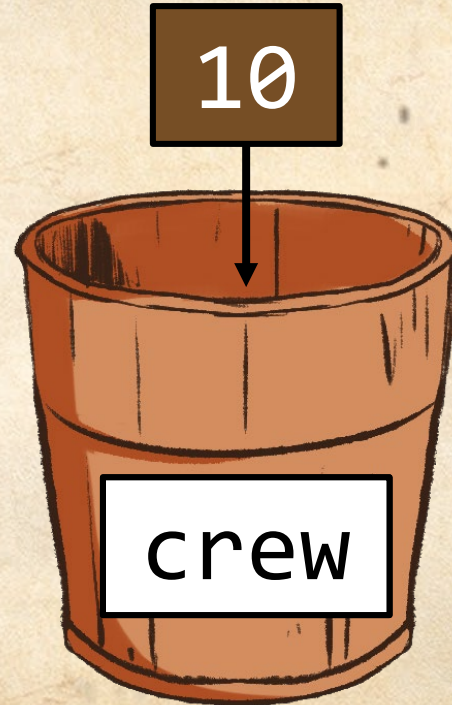
# Variables -*Creating a Variable*

In Python, we save variables like this:

```
>>> crew = 10
```

The = sign is used  
to save variables.

Try it out now on the **Python Shell**!

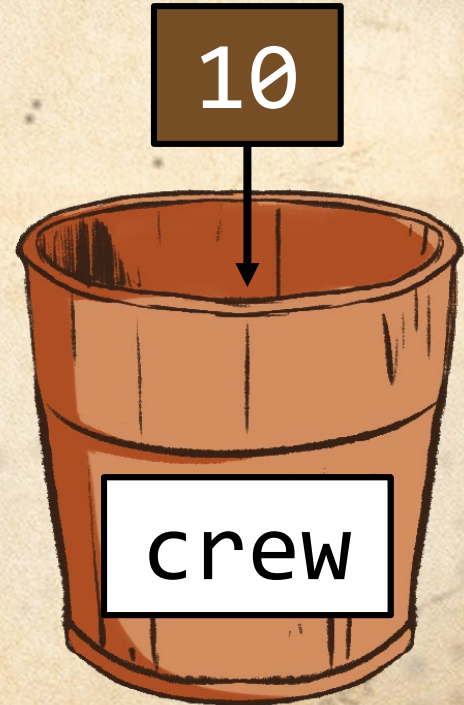




## Variables -*Calling a Variable*

In Python, to recall the name of a variable, type the name of the variable into the shell.

```
>>> crew  
10
```





## Variables - *Mini Activity*

Add **2** to **crew** in **Python Shell**. Guess the output.

```
>>> crew + 2
```

```
??
```



## Variables - *Mini Activity*

Add **2** to **crew** in **Python Shell**. Guess the output.

```
>>> crew + 2  
12
```

As expected, the output is **12**.



## Variables - *Mini Activity*

Add **2** to **crew** in **Python Shell**. Guess the output.

```
>>> crew + 2  
12
```

Now, predict what happens if we type in **crew**.

```
>>> crew  
??
```



## Variables - *Mini Activity*

Add **2** to **crew** in **Python Shell**. Guess the output.

```
>>> crew + 2  
12
```

Now, predict what happens if we type in **crew**.

```
>>> crew  
10
```

Didn't we just add **2** to **crew** just now?



## Variables - *Mini Activity*

When you want to change the value stored inside a variable, you have to use the “=” sign!

The = sign represents saving a value.



## Variables - *A closer look*

```
>>> crew = 10
```



## Variables - *A closer look*

```
>>> crew = 10
```

```
>>> crew + 2
```



## Variables - *A closer look*

```
>>> crew = 10
```

```
>>> crew + 2
```

```
12
```



## Variables - *A closer look*

```
>>> crew = 10
```

```
>>> crew + 2
```

```
12
```

```
>>> crew
```



## Variables - *A closer look*

```
>>> crew = 10
```

```
>>> crew + 2
```

```
12
```

```
>>> crew
```

```
10
```



## Variables - *A closer look*

```
>>> crew = 10
```

```
>>> crew + 2
```

```
12
```

```
>>> crew
```

```
10
```

```
>>> crew = crew + 2
```



## Variables - *A closer look*

```
>>> crew = 10
```

```
>>> crew + 2
```

```
12
```

```
>>> crew
```

```
10
```

```
>>> crew = crew + 2
```

```
>>> crew
```



## Variables - *A closer look*

```
>>> crew = 10
```

```
>>> crew + 2
```

```
12
```

```
>>> crew
```

```
10
```

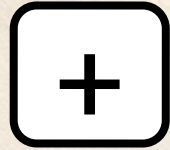
```
>>> crew = crew + 2
```

```
>>> crew
```

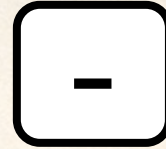
```
12
```



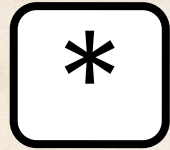
# Arithmetic Operators



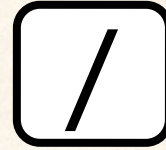
**addition**



**subtraction**



**multiplication**



**division**



**modulo**  
(remainder)



## Quick Questions [5 minutes]

1. Make a variable “y” with value 10.

Then, subtract 3 from it. **Ans: y should be 7.**

2. Make a variable “z” with value 10.

Then, multiply it by 3. **Ans: z should be 30.**

3. Make a variable “a” with value 10.

Then, divide it by 2. **Ans: “a” should be 5.**



# Let's Code the Game #1

Use the variable **enemy\_crew** to represent how many potatoes the enemy ship has. **Write it out in a Python script.**

*your ship*



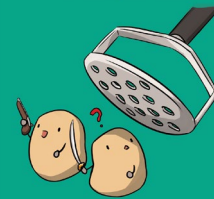
*enemy ship*



Roast 

Mash  

mash 2 potatoes



Action





# Let's Code the Game #1

Use the variable **enemy\_crew** to represent how many potatoes the enemy ship has.

**Answer:**

```
enemy_crew = 10
```

*your ship*



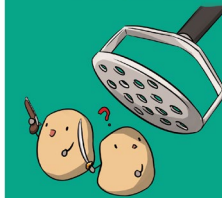
*enemy ship*



Roast 

Mash  

mash 2 potatoes





## Let's Code the Game #2

Code out the Roast & Mash attacks on **enemy\_crew** using the arithmetic operators. **Write it out in a Python script.**

*your ship*



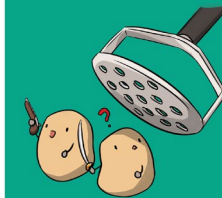
*enemy ship*



Roast 

Mash  

mash 2 potatoes



Action





## Let's Code the Game #2

Code out the Roast & Mash attacks on **enemy\_crew** using the arithmetic operators.

**Answer:**

```
enemy_crew = enemy_crew - 1  
enemy_crew = enemy_crew - 2
```

*your ship*



*enemy ship*



Roast 

Mash  

mash 2 potatoes





# VARIABLES CLEARED!





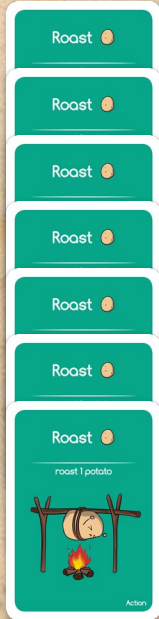
# Chapter 2

## For Loops





# Why For loops will save your life



```
enemy = 10  
enemy = enemy - 1  
enemy = enemy - 1  
enemy = enemy - 1  
enemy = enemy - 1
```

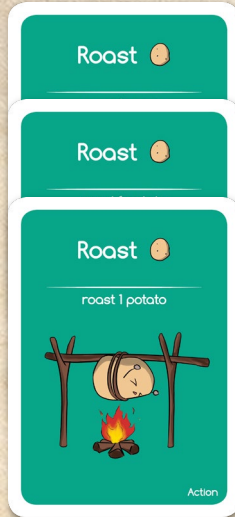
**Copy & Paste 1000  
times?!**

x1000

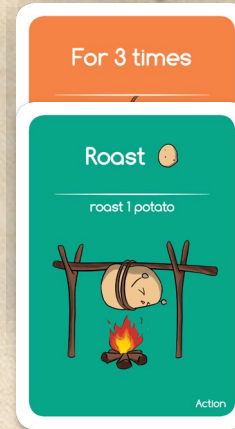
x1000



# Why For loops will save your life



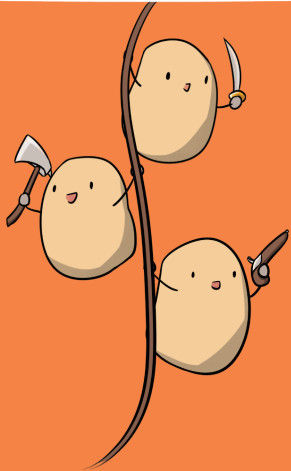
same as





# For loops and range

For 3 times



Control

How do we write **for**  
**loops** in Python?



## For loops and range - a *quick example*

Python code

```
for i in range(1, 4, 1):  
    print (i)
```

*Don't worry, we'll explain what everything means.*



## For loops and range - what is *range*?

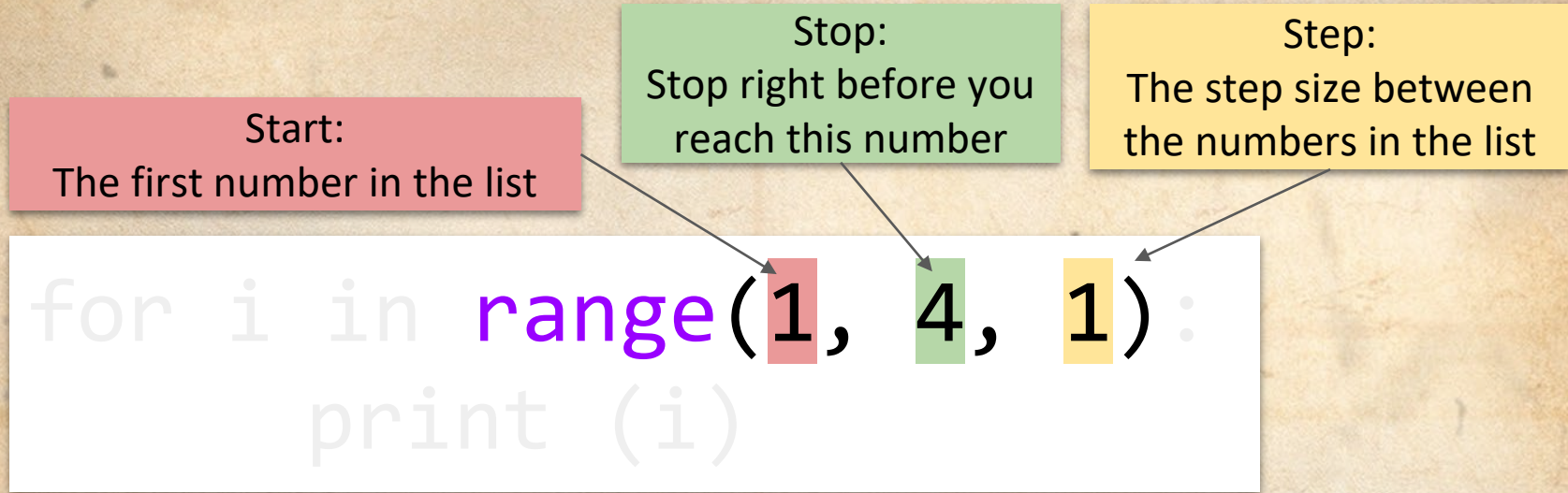
### Python code

```
for i in range(1, 4, 1):  
    print (i)
```

**range** creates a list of numbers according to the numbers inside the brackets.



## For loops and range - *input of range*



This **range** will produce a list of number 1, 2, 3.

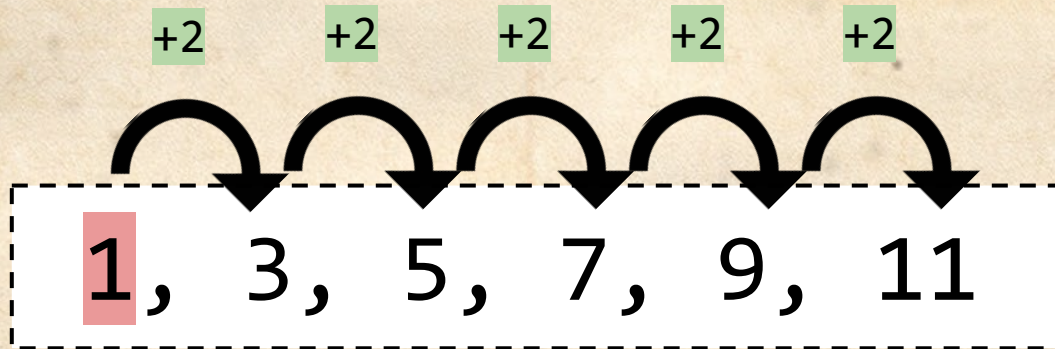
Try writing it in IDLE.



## For loops and range - *a closer look*

Let's take a closer look at the mechanics of this range

```
range(1, 13, 2)
```



The list stops before the number **13** is reached.



## For loops and range - *quick exercise*

### Python code

```
for i in range(1, 4, 1):  
    print (i)
```

### Output

1,2,3

```
for i in range(2, 4, 1):  
    print (i)
```

?

```
for i in range(2, 6, 1):  
    print (i)
```

?

```
for i in range(2, 6, 2):  
    print (i)
```

?

**Try not to  
use any  
computer**



## For loops and range - *quick exercise*

### Python code

### Answers

```
for i in range(1, 4, 1):  
    print (i)
```

1,2,3

```
for i in range(2, 4, 1):  
    print (i)
```

2,3

```
for i in range(2, 6, 1):  
    print (i)
```

2,3,4,5

```
for i in range(2, 6, 2):  
    print (i)
```

2,4



## For loops and range - *Dummy variable*

```
for i in range(1,4,1):  
    print (i)
```

### What's 'i'?

This is called a dummy variable.  
Simply speaking, it's a temporary variable that is used to carry the value of the range at each iteration.



# For loops and range - *Dummy variable*

## Python code

```
for i in range(1, 4, 1):  
    print (i)
```

## Answers

1,2,3

is the same as

```
for potato in range(1, 4, 1):  
    print (potato)
```

1,2,3

is the same as

```
for ship in range(1, 4, 1):  
    print (ship)
```

1,2,3

Just like any other variables, you can give any name for dummy variable



## Coding the Game #3

What number should we insert as the step?

```
for i in range(0, 10,    ):  
    enemy_crew = enemy_crew - 1
```

For 2 times

Roast 

roast 1 potato



Action



## Coding the Game #3

What number should we insert as the step?

```
for i in range(0, 10,    ):  
    enemy_crew = enemy_crew - 1
```

**Answer: 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9**

For 2 times

Roast 

roast 1 potato

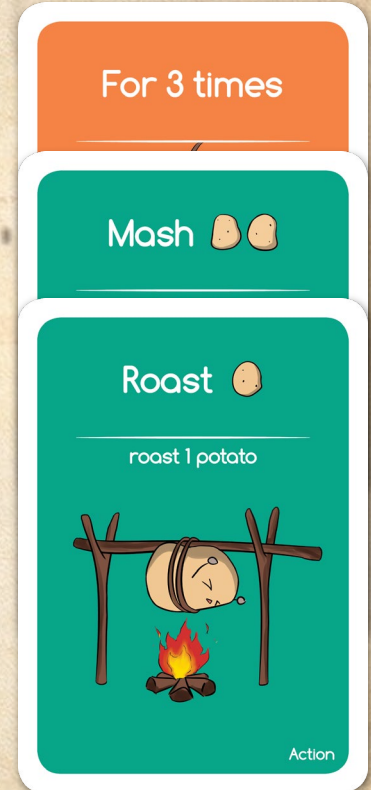


Action



# Coding the Game #4

Can you code out this attack?  
Assume enemy has 10 potato crew



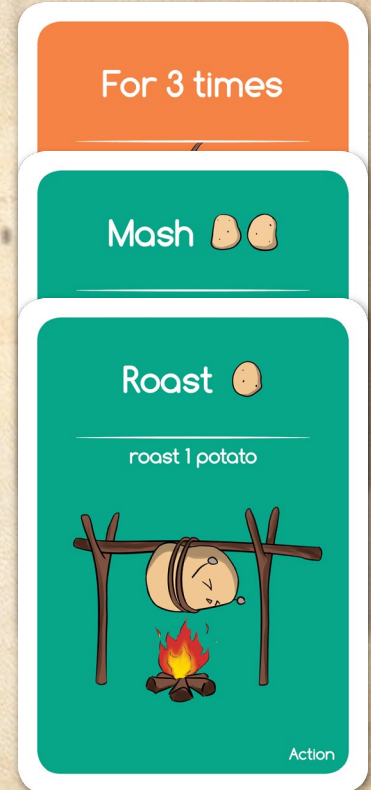


## Coding the Game #4

Can you code out this attack?

```
enemy_crew = 10
for i in range(3):
    enemy_crew = enemy_crew - 2
    enemy_crew = enemy_crew - 1
```

**Note:** `range(3)` is a shorthand of `range(0,3,1)`





## For loops and range - *default values*

Some shortcuts for you...

If you input 2 numbers,

`range(3, 20)`

means

`range(3, 20, 1)`

If you input 1 number,

`range(15)`

means

`range(0, 15, 1)`

The underlined numbers are default values



# For Loop Challenge

## Challenge 1

0  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14

## Challenge 2

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15

## Challenge 3

0  
2  
4  
6  
8  
10  
12  
14  
16  
18  
20  
22  
24  
26  
28

## Challenge 4

14  
13  
12  
11  
10  
9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1

## Challenge 5

14  
13  
12  
11  
10  
9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0

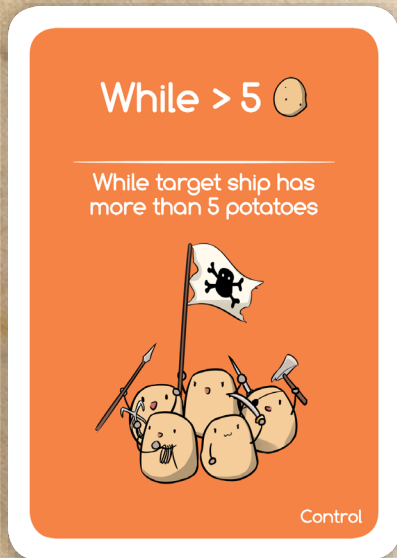


# FOR LOOPS CLEARED!

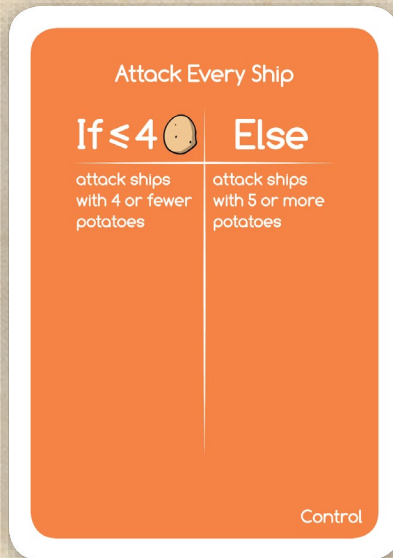




# There are many more concepts!



While loops



Conditionals



Functions



# What can I do next?



Web Development



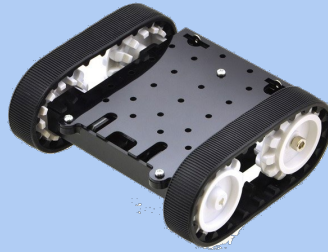
Data analytics



Game Development



Machine Learning



Robotics



Automate Tasks