



GWC Lesson 9

Partner Work and Comprehension



“

"Many ideas grow better when
transplanted into another mind than the
one where they sprang up." – Oliver
Wendell Holmes

Oliver Wendell Holmes was an American physician,
poet, and polymath (man of many talents) based in
Boston.



Review of Last Week's Activity



- The problem from last week was:
 - Take a string as an input for a function and then change the vowels in the string to be “*”
- Parts of the Project:
 - A function (this is not always necessary, but for this project I had you all make this project as a function)
 - A for loop that looped through the letters of a string
 - Conditional statements to check each part of the string we loop through
 - String creation using the loop/allocation of variables

Function Type of the Project



- The function we used in this project was a void function, because it did not have a return statement
- The function had one parameter
- The parameter of the function was filled in, at the time of the function call at the end of your project
- For this project the parameter was a string type
- Why did we need this type of function and can someone explain what happens to the string parameter input.

For loops and how they're used in the project

- Can someone explain what the i stands for in the for loop?
- What is the difference between the two project answer for loops?
- Why do we use the range function in a loop?
- How can we loop through a list?
- Why + how can we loop through a string?

Conditional Statements

If this do this, else if this do this, else do this.

- There are three types of statements you can use when constructing a conditional statement
- If + (some condition): if statements are usually first, they define what condition you want to meet
- Elif + (some condition): elif aka “else if” is a statement that will come after the first if condition, but allows you to define a secondary condition
- Else: else statements do not specify a condition BECAUSE an else statement stands for: IF THE INPUT DOES NOT SATISFY ANY OF THE CONDITIONS YOU DEFINED PREVIOUSLY: DO THIS

Your Code ...

```
1
2 alist = [15,20,4,23,35,8]
3
4 for i in alist:
5     if i%5==0:
6         print(i)
7     else:
8         print("not divisible by 5")
```

Hint:

There are 5 different iterations (loops)

What happens for each loop?

Hint: % operator returns the remainder, $i\%5 == 0$ means i is divisible by 5
If $i = 10$: $10\%5$ does equal 0, so 10 is divisible by 5

Partner Activity (very similar to last)

- Password maker part 2 ✨
- For this problem we will create a function called passwords and it will take one string parameter (astring), then for each vowel in the string, the vowel will be replaced by a number that represents the order of vowels in that word:
 - Katie == K0t12
 - Food == F01d
- You will need an empty string variable and also a counter to keep track of the vowel number you're on
- EXTRA CREDIT: try to implement this with a user input for the string parameter

Dice Roller Simulator

- For this you will need to use the python library called Random:

```
import random
```

 - Use `random.randint(a, b)` where a = start and b = end value
- You will need to ask a user if they want to roll the dice, yes for go, no for quit the program.
- Use a while loop to keep rolling dice unless the user input equals “no”
- The random generator will generate a number between 1 and 6 and then print the number to the screen as “you rolled a “ + (number rolled)