

CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science



hunter.cuny.edu/csci

- This lecture will be recorded

Announcements

- **Final Exam Monday 20 December**

Announcements

- **Final Exam Monday 20 December**
- **Deadline for choosing Early exam is on December 6**
Submit *Early Final Exam Option* on Gradescope

Announcements

- **Final Exam Monday 20 December**
- **Deadline for choosing Early exam is on December 6**
Submit *Early Final Exam Option* on Gradescope
If you don't submit, we will assume you are taking the exam on 20 December.

Announcements

- **Final Exam Monday 20 December**
- **Deadline for choosing Early exam is on December 6**
Submit *Early Final Exam Option* on Gradescope
If you don't submit, we will assume you are taking the exam on 20 December.
If you choose the Early Exam, you CANNOT take the exam on 20 December.

Announcements

- **Final Exam Monday 20 December**
- **Deadline for choosing Early exam is on December 6**
Submit *Early Final Exam Option* on Gradescope
If you don't submit, we will assume you are taking the exam on 20 December.
If you choose the Early Exam, you CANNOT take the exam on 20 December.
- **Next Tuesday 7 December we will have an IN-PERSON Mock Exam**

Announcements

- **Final Exam Monday 20 December**
- **Deadline for choosing Early exam is on December 6**
Submit *Early Final Exam Option* on Gradescope
If you don't submit, we will assume you are taking the exam on 20 December.
If you choose the Early Exam, you CANNOT take the exam on 20 December.
- **Next Tuesday 7 December we will have an IN-PERSON Mock Exam**
 - ▶ Room 118 Hunter North (Assembly Hall), ground floor of the North Building

Announcements

- **Final Exam Monday 20 December**

- **Deadline for choosing Early exam is on December 6**

Submit *Early Final Exam Option* on Gradescope

If you don't submit, we will assume you are taking the exam on 20 December.

If you choose the Early Exam, you CANNOT take the exam on 20 December.

- **Next Tuesday 7 December we will have an IN-PERSON Mock Exam**

- ▶ Room 118 Hunter North (Assembly Hall), ground floor of the North Building
- ▶ You will receive an email with your assigned seating by the end of this. It will be the same for the Mock and for the final on December 20.

Announcements

- **Final Exam Monday 20 December**
- **Deadline for choosing Early exam is on December 6**
Submit *Early Final Exam Option* on Gradescope
If you don't submit, we will assume you are taking the exam on 20 December.
If you choose the Early Exam, you CANNOT take the exam on 20 December.
- **Next Tuesday 7 December we will have an IN-PERSON Mock Exam**
 - ▶ Room 118 Hunter North (Assembly Hall), ground floor of the North Building
 - ▶ You will receive an email with your assigned seating by the end of this. It will be the same for the Mock and for the final on December 20.
 - ▶ I will send email when the seating assignments become available.

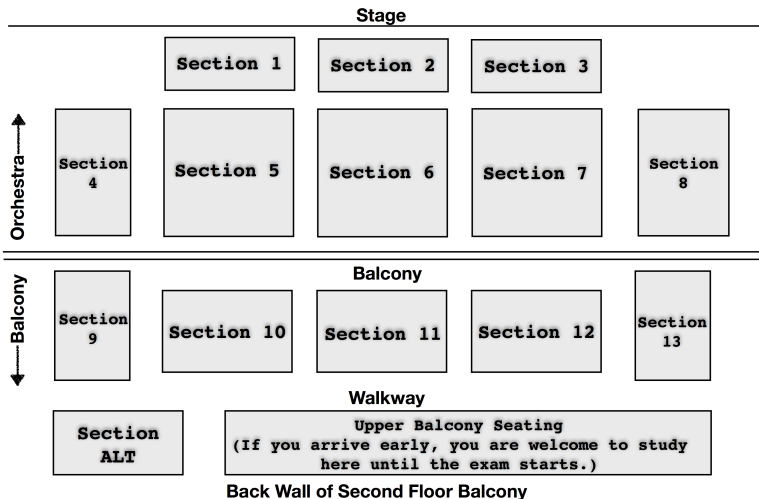
Announcements

- **Final Exam Monday 20 December**
- **Deadline for choosing Early exam is on December 6**
Submit *Early Final Exam Option* on Gradescope
If you don't submit, we will assume you are taking the exam on 20 December.
If you choose the Early Exam, you CANNOT take the exam on 20 December.
- **Next Tuesday 7 December we will have an IN-PERSON Mock Exam**
 - ▶ Room 118 Hunter North (Assembly Hall), ground floor of the North Building
 - ▶ You will receive an email with your assigned seating by the end of this. It will be the same for the Mock and for the final on December 20.
 - ▶ I will send email when the seating assignments become available.
 - ▶ Only 1.15 hours for the Mock, 2 hours for the real exam.

Announcements

- **Final Exam Monday 20 December**
- **Deadline for choosing Early exam is on December 6**
Submit *Early Final Exam Option* on Gradescope
If you don't submit, we will assume you are taking the exam on 20 December.
If you choose the Early Exam, you CANNOT take the exam on 20 December.
- **Next Tuesday 7 December we will have an IN-PERSON Mock Exam**
 - ▶ Room 118 Hunter North (Assembly Hall), ground floor of the North Building
 - ▶ You will receive an email with your assigned seating by the end of this. It will be the same for the Mock and for the final on December 20.
 - ▶ I will send email when the seating assignments become available.
 - ▶ Only 1.15 hours for the Mock, 2 hours for the real exam.
 - ▶ Just a practice run, this WILL NOT be the same as the real exam, and it will not be graded.

CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science



hunter.cuny.edu/csci

Frequently Asked Questions

- What's the best way to study for the final exam?

Frequently Asked Questions

- What's the best way to study for the final exam?

The final exam problems are variations on the homework, quizzes, lecture examples, and lecture previews.

Frequently Asked Questions

- What's the best way to study for the final exam?

The final exam problems are variations on the homework, quizzes, lecture examples, and lecture previews.

Past exams (and answer keys) are on-line. Do 7-10 previous exams: allow 1 hour (half time) and work through , grade yourself, update note sheet, and repeat.

Frequently Asked Questions

- What's the best way to study for the final exam?

The final exam problems are variations on the homework, quizzes, lecture examples, and lecture previews.

Past exams (and answer keys) are on-line. Do 7-10 previous exams: allow 1 hour (half time) and work through , grade yourself, update note sheet, and repeat.

- I'm worried about my grade. Should I do Credit/NoCredit?

Frequently Asked Questions

- What's the best way to study for the final exam?

The final exam problems are variations on the homework, quizzes, lecture examples, and lecture previews.

Past exams (and answer keys) are on-line. Do 7-10 previous exams: allow 1 hour (half time) and work through , grade yourself, update note sheet, and repeat.

- I'm worried about my grade. Should I do Credit/NoCredit?

It's fine with us, but check with your advisor to make sure it's accepted for your program of study.

Frequently Asked Questions

- What's the best way to study for the final exam?

The final exam problems are variations on the homework, quizzes, lecture examples, and lecture previews.

Past exams (and answer keys) are on-line. Do 7-10 previous exams: allow 1 hour (half time) and work through , grade yourself, update note sheet, and repeat.

- I'm worried about my grade. Should I do Credit/NoCredit?

It's fine with us, but check with your advisor to make sure it's accepted for your program of study.

- Why do you care about cheating?

Frequently Asked Questions

- What's the best way to study for the final exam?

The final exam problems are variations on the homework, quizzes, lecture examples, and lecture previews.

Past exams (and answer keys) are on-line. Do 7-10 previous exams: allow 1 hour (half time) and work through , grade yourself, update note sheet, and repeat.

- I'm worried about my grade. Should I do Credit/NoCredit?

It's fine with us, but check with your advisor to make sure it's accepted for your program of study.

- Why do you care about cheating?

First: it gives unfair advantage & is immoral.

Frequently Asked Questions

- What's the best way to study for the final exam?

The final exam problems are variations on the homework, quizzes, lecture examples, and lecture previews.

Past exams (and answer keys) are on-line. Do 7-10 previous exams: allow 1 hour (half time) and work through , grade yourself, update note sheet, and repeat.

- I'm worried about my grade. Should I do Credit/NoCredit?

It's fine with us, but check with your advisor to make sure it's accepted for your program of study.

- Why do you care about cheating?

First: it gives unfair advantage & is immoral.

Second: it degrades the quality of our students.

Frequently Asked Questions

- What's the best way to study for the final exam?

The final exam problems are variations on the homework, quizzes, lecture examples, and lecture previews.

Past exams (and answer keys) are on-line. Do 7-10 previous exams: allow 1 hour (half time) and work through , grade yourself, update note sheet, and repeat.

- I'm worried about my grade. Should I do Credit/NoCredit?

It's fine with us, but check with your advisor to make sure it's accepted for your program of study.

- Why do you care about cheating?

First: it gives unfair advantage & is immoral.

Second: it degrades the quality of our students.

Third: it's a standard question on faculty references.

Frequently Asked Questions

- What's the best way to study for the final exam?

The final exam problems are variations on the homework, quizzes, lecture examples, and lecture previews.

Past exams (and answer keys) are on-line. Do 7-10 previous exams: allow 1 hour (half time) and work through , grade yourself, update note sheet, and repeat.

- I'm worried about my grade. Should I do Credit/NoCredit?

It's fine with us, but check with your advisor to make sure it's accepted for your program of study.

- Why do you care about cheating?

First: it gives unfair advantage & is immoral.

Second: it degrades the quality of our students.

Third: it's a standard question on faculty references.

Industry & graduate schools hate it: don't want someone who falsifies work.

Today's Topics

```
//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    float kg, lbs;
    cout << "Enter kg: ";
    cin >> kg;
    lbs = kg * 2.2;
    cout << endl << "Lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n";
    return 0;
}
```

- Recap: I/O & Definite Loops in C++
- Conditionals in C++
- Indefinite Loops in C++
- Recap: C++ & Python

Today's Topics

```
//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    float kg, lbs;
    cout << "Enter kg: ";
    cin >> kg;
    lbs = kg * 2.2;
    cout << endl << "Lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n";
    return 0;
}
```

- **Recap: I/O & Definite Loops in C++**
- Conditionals in C++
- Indefinite Loops in C++
- Recap: C++ & Python

Recap: Basic Form & I/O in C++

```
//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    float kg, lbs;
    cout << "Enter kg: ";
    cin >> kg;
    lbs = kg * 2.2;
    cout << endl << "Lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n";
    return 0;
}
```

Recap: Basic Form & I/O in C++

- Efficient for systems programming.

```
//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    float kg, lbs;
    cout << "Enter kg: ";
    cin >> kg;
    lbs = kg * 2.2;
    cout << endl << "Lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n";
    return 0;
}
```

Recap: Basic Form & I/O in C++

- Efficient for systems programming.
- Programs are organized in functions.

```
//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    float kg, lbs;
    cout << "Enter kg: ";
    cin >> kg;
    lbs = kg * 2.2;
    cout << endl << "Lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n";
    return 0;
}
```

Recap: Basic Form & I/O in C++

- Efficient for systems programming.
- Programs are organized in functions.
- Must declare variables:

```
//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    float kg, lbs;
    cout << "Enter kg: ";
    cin >> kg;
    lbs = kg * 2.2;
    cout << endl << "Lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n";
    return 0;
}
```

Recap: Basic Form & I/O in C++

- Efficient for systems programming.
- Programs are organized in functions.
- Must declare variables: `int num;`

```
//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    float kg, lbs;
    cout << "Enter kg: ";
    cin >> kg;
    lbs = kg * 2.2;
    cout << endl << "Lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n";
    return 0;
}
```

Recap: Basic Form & I/O in C++

- Efficient for systems programming.
- Programs are organized in functions.
- Must declare variables: `int num;`
- Many types available:

```
//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    float kg, lbs;
    cout << "Enter kg: ";
    cin >> kg;
    lbs = kg * 2.2;
    cout << endl << "Lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n";
    return 0;
}
```

Recap: Basic Form & I/O in C++

- Efficient for systems programming.
- Programs are organized in functions.
- Must declare variables: `int num;`
- Many types available:
`int, float, char, ...`

```
//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    float kg, lbs;
    cout << "Enter kg: ";
    cin >> kg;
    lbs = kg * 2.2;
    cout << endl << "Lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n";
    return 0;
}
```

Recap: Basic Form & I/O in C++

- Efficient for systems programming.
- Programs are organized in functions.
- Must declare variables: `int num;`
- Many types available:
`int, float, char, ...`
- To print:

```
//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    float kg, lbs;
    cout << "Enter kg: ";
    cin >> kg;
    lbs = kg * 2.2;
    cout << endl << "Lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n";
    return 0;
}
```


Recap: Basic Form & I/O in C++

- Efficient for systems programming.
- Programs are organized in functions.
- Must declare variables: `int num;`
- Many types available:
`int, float, char, ...`
- To print: `cout << "Hello!!";`

```
//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    float kg, lbs;
    cout << "Enter kg: ";
    cin >> kg;
    lbs = kg * 2.2;
    cout << endl << "Lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n";
    return 0;
}
```

Recap: Basic Form & I/O in C++

- Efficient for systems programming.
- Programs are organized in functions.
- Must declare variables: `int num;`
- Many types available:
`int, float, char, ...`
- To print: `cout << "Hello!!";`
- To get input:

```
//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    float kg, lbs;
    cout << "Enter kg: ";
    cin >> kg;
    lbs = kg * 2.2;
    cout << endl << "Lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n";
    return 0;
}
```

Recap: Basic Form & I/O in C++

- Efficient for systems programming.
- Programs are organized in functions.
- Must declare variables: `int num;`
- Many types available:
`int, float, char, ...`
- To print: `cout << "Hello!!";`
- To get input: `cin >> num;`

```
//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    float kg, lbs;
    cout << "Enter kg: ";
    cin >> kg;
    lbs = kg * 2.2;
    cout << endl << "Lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n";
    return 0;
}
```

Recap: Basic Form & I/O in C++

- Efficient for systems programming.
- Programs are organized in functions.
- Must declare variables: `int num;`
- Many types available:
`int, float, char, ...`
- To print: `cout << "Hello!!";`
- To get input: `cin >> num;`
- To use those I/O functions:

```
//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    float kg, lbs;
    cout << "Enter kg: ";
    cin >> kg;
    lbs = kg * 2.2;
    cout << endl << "Lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n";
    return 0;
}
```

Recap: Basic Form & I/O in C++

- Efficient for systems programming.
- Programs are organized in functions.
- Must declare variables: `int num;`
- Many types available:
`int, float, char, ...`
- To print: `cout << "Hello!!";`
- To get input: `cin >> num;`
- To use those I/O functions:
`#include <iostream>`
`using namespace std;`

```
//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    float kg, lbs;
    cout << "Enter kg: ";
    cin >> kg;
    lbs = kg * 2.2;
    cout << endl << "Lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n";
    return 0;
}
```

Recap: Basic Form & I/O in C++

```
//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    float kg, lbs;
    cout << "Enter kg: ";
    cin >> kg;
    lbs = kg * 2.2;
    cout << endl << "Lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n";
    return 0;
}
```

- Efficient for systems programming.
- Programs are organized in functions.
- Must declare variables: `int num;`
- Many types available:
`int, float, char, ...`
- To print: `cout << "Hello!!";`
- To get input: `cin >> num;`
- To use those I/O functions:
`#include <iostream>`
`using namespace std;`
- Definite loops:

Recap: Basic Form & I/O in C++

```
//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    float kg, lbs;
    cout << "Enter kg: ";
    cin >> kg;
    lbs = kg * 2.2;
    cout << endl << "Lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n";
    return 0;
}
```

- Efficient for systems programming.
- Programs are organized in functions.
- Must declare variables: `int num;`
- Many types available:
`int, float, char, ...`
- To print: `cout << "Hello!!";`
- To get input: `cin >> num;`
- To use those I/O functions:
`#include <iostream>`
`using namespace std;`
- Definite loops:
`for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {...}`

Recap: Basic Form & I/O in C++

```
//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    float kg, lbs;
    cout << "Enter kg: ";
    cin >> kg;
    lbs = kg * 2.2;
    cout << endl << "Lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n";
    return 0;
}
```

- Efficient for systems programming.
- Programs are organized in functions.
- Must declare variables: `int num;`
- Many types available:
`int, float, char, ...`
- To print: `cout << "Hello!!";`
- To get input: `cin >> num;`
- To use those I/O functions:
`#include <iostream>`
`using namespace std;`
- Definite loops:
`for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {...}`
- Blocks of code uses '{' and '}'.

Recap: Basic Form & I/O in C++

```
//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    float kg, lbs;
    cout << "Enter kg: ";
    cin >> kg;
    lbs = kg * 2.2;
    cout << endl << "Lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n";
    return 0;
}
```

- Efficient for systems programming.
- Programs are organized in functions.
- Must declare variables: `int num;`
- Many types available:
`int, float, char, ...`
- To print: `cout << "Hello!!";`
- To get input: `cin >> num;`
- To use those I/O functions:
`#include <iostream>`
`using namespace std;`
- Definite loops:
`for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {...}`
- Blocks of code uses '{' and '}'.
- Commands generally end in ';'.

Today's Topics

```
//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    float kg, lbs;
    cout << "Enter kg: ";
    cin >> kg;
    lbs = kg * 2.2;
    cout << endl << "Lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n";
    return 0;
}
```

- Recap: I/O & Definite Loops in C++
- **Conditionals in C++**
- Indefinite Loops in C++
- Recap: C++ & Python

Challenge:

Predict what the following pieces of code will do:

```
//Demonstrates conditionals
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    int yearBorn;
    cout << "Enter year born: ";
    cin >> yearBorn;
    if (yearBorn < 1946)
    {
        cout << "Greatest Generation";
    }
    else if (yearBorn <= 1964)
    {
        cout << "Baby Boomer";
    }
    else if (yearBorn <= 1984)
    {
        cout << "Generation X";
    }
    else if (yearBorn <= 2004)
    {
        cout << "Millennial";
    }
    else
    {
        cout << "TBD";
    }
}
```

return 0:

CSci 127 (Hunter)

```
using namespace std;
```

```
int main ()
{
```

```
    string conditions = "blowing snow";
    int winds = 100;
    float visibility = 0.2;
```

```
    if ( ( (winds > 35) && (visibility < 0.25) )
        ( (conditions == "blowing snow") ||
          (conditions == "heavy snow") ) )
        cout << "Blizzard!\n";
```

```
    string origin = "South Pacific";
```

```
    if (winds > 74)
        cout << "Major storm, called a ";
    if ((origin == "Indian Ocean")
        || (origin == "South Pacific"))
        cout << "cyclone.\n";
    else if (origin == "North Pacific")
        cout << "typhoon.\n";
    else
        cout << "hurricane.\n";
```

C++ Demo

```
//Demonstrates conditionals
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    int yearBorn;
    cout << "Enter year born: ";
    cin >> yearBorn;
    if (yearBorn < 1946)
    {
        cout << "Greatest Generation";
    }
    else if (yearBorn <= 1964)
    {
        cout << "Baby Boomer";
    }
    else if (yearBorn <= 1984)
    {
        cout << "Generation X";
    }
    else if (yearBorn <= 2004)
    {
        cout << "Millennial";
    }
    else
    {
        cout << "TBD";
    }

    return 0;
}
```

(Demo with onlinegdb)

Conditionals

General format:

```
if ( logical expression )
{
    command1;
    ...
}
else if ( logical expression )
{
    command1;
    ...
}
else
{
    command1;
    ...
}
```

```
//Demonstrates conditionals
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    int yearBorn;
    cout << "Enter year born: ";
    cin >> yearBorn;
    if (yearBorn < 1946)
    {
        cout << "Greatest Generation";
    }
    else if (yearBorn <= 1964)
    {
        cout << "Baby Boomer";
    }
    else if (yearBorn <= 1984)
    {
        cout << "Generation X";
    }
    else if (yearBorn <= 2004)
    {
        cout << "Millennial";
    }
    else
    {
        cout << "TBD";
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Logical Operators in C++

Very similar, just different names: `&&`, `||`, and `!:`

Logical Operators in C++

Very similar, just different names: `&&`, `||`, and `!`:

and (&&)

in1		in2	<i>returns:</i>
False	<code>&&</code>	False	False
False	<code>&&</code>	True	False
True	<code>&&</code>	False	False
True	<code>&&</code>	True	True

Logical Operators in C++

Very similar, just different names: `&&`, `||`, and `!`:

and (`&&`)

in1		in2	<i>returns:</i>
False	<code>&&</code>	False	False
False	<code>&&</code>	True	False
True	<code>&&</code>	False	False
True	<code>&&</code>	True	True

or (`||`)

in1		in2	<i>returns:</i>
False	<code> </code>	False	False
False	<code> </code>	True	True
True	<code> </code>	False	True
True	<code> </code>	True	True

Logical Operators in C++

Very similar, just different names: `&&`, `||`, and `!`:

and (`&&`)

in1		in2	returns:
False	<code>&&</code>	False	False
False	<code>&&</code>	True	False
True	<code>&&</code>	False	False
True	<code>&&</code>	True	True

or (`||`)

in1		in2	returns:
False	<code> </code>	False	False
False	<code> </code>	True	True
True	<code> </code>	False	True
True	<code> </code>	True	True

not (`!`)

	in1	returns:
<code>!</code>	False	True
<code>!</code>	True	False

Lecture Quiz

- Log-in to Gradescope
- Find LECTURE 13 Quiz
- Take the quiz
- **You have 3 minutes**

Today's Topics

```
//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    float kg, lbs;
    cout << "Enter kg: ";
    cin >> kg;
    lbs = kg * 2.2;
    cout << endl << "Lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n";
    return 0;
}
```

- Recap: I/O & Definite Loops in C++
- Conditionals in C++
- **Indefinite Loops in C++**
- Recap: C++ & Python

Challenge:

Predict what the following pieces of code will do:

```
///While Growth Example
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    int population = 100;
    int year = 0;
    cout << "Year\tPopulation\n";
    while(population < 1000)
    {
        cout << year << "\t\t" << population << "\n";
        population = population * 2;
        year++;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

C++ Demo

```
///While Growth Example
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    int population = 100;
    int year = 0;
    cout << "Year\tPopulation\n";
    while(population < 1000)
    {
        cout << year << "\t\t" << population << "\n";
        population = population * 2;
        year++;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

(Demo with onlinegdb)

Indefinite Loops: while

```
///While Growth Example
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    int population = 100;
    int year = 0;
    cout << "Year\\tPopulation\\n";
    while(population < 1000)
    {
        cout << year << "\\t\\t" << population << "\\n";
        population = population * 2;
        year++;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

General format:

```
while ( logical expression )
{
    command1;
    command2;
    command3;
    ...
}
```

Challenge:

Predict what the following piece of code will do:

```
//Demonstrates loops
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    int num;
    cout << "Enter an even number: ";
    cin >> num;
    while (num % 2 != 0)
    {
        cout << "\nThat's odd!\n";
        cout << "Enter an even number: ";
        cin >> num;
    }
    cout << "You entered: "
         << num << ".\n";
    return 0;
}
```

C++ Demo

```
//Demonstrates loops
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    int num;
    cout << "Enter an even number: ";
    cin >> num;
    while (num % 2 != 0)
    {
        cout << "\nThat's odd!\n";
        cout << "Enter an even number: ";
        cin >> num;
    }
    cout << "You entered: "
         << num << ".\n";
    return 0;
}
```

(Demo with onlinegdb)

Indefinite Loops: while

```
//Demonstrates loops
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    int num;
    cout << "Enter an even number: ";
    cin >> num;
    while (num % 2 != 0)
    {
        cout << "\nThat's odd!\n";
        cout << "Enter an even number: ";
        cin >> num;
    }
    cout << "You entered: "
        << num << ".\n";
    return 0;
}
```

General format:

```
while ( logical expression )
{
    command1;
    command2;
    command3;
    ...
}
```

Challenge:

Predict what the following pieces of code will do:

```
//Demonstrates do-while loops
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    int num;
    do
    {
        cout << "Enter an even number: ";
        cin >> num;
    } while (num % 2 != 0);

    cout << "You entered: "
         << num << ".\n";
    return 0;
}
```

C++ Demo

```
//Demonstrates do-while loops
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    int num;
    do
    {
        cout << "Enter an even number: ";
        cin >> num;
    } while (num % 2 != 0);

    cout << "You entered: "
         << num << ".\n";
    return 0;
}
```

(Demo with onlinegdb)

Indefinite Loops: do-while

```
//Demonstrates do-while loops
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    int num;
    do
    {
        cout << "Enter an even number: ";
        cin >> num;
    } while (num % 2 != 0);

    cout << "You entered: "
         << num << ".\n";
    return 0;
}
```

General format:

```
do
{
    command1;
    command2;
    command3;
    ...
} while ( logical expression );
```

Today's Topics

```
//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    float kg, lbs;
    cout << "Enter kg: ";
    cin >> kg;
    lbs = kg * 2.2;
    cout << endl << "Lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n";
    return 0;
}
```

- Recap: I/O & Definite Loops in C++
- Conditionals in C++
- Indefinite Loops in C++
- **Recap: C++ & Python**

Recap: C++ Control Structures

- I/O:

```
//Another C++ program; Demonstrates loops
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    int i,j;
    for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
    {
        cout << "The world turned upside down...\n";
    }

    for (j = 10; j > 0; j--)
    {
        cout << j << " ";
    }
    cout << "Blast off!!!" << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

Recap: C++ Control Structures

- I/O: `cin >> ...;`

```
//Another C++ program; Demonstrates loops
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    int i,j;
    for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
    {
        cout << "The world turned upside down...\n";
    }

    for (j = 10; j > 0; j--)
    {
        cout << j << " ";
    }
    cout << "Blast off!!" << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

Recap: C++ Control Structures

- I/O: `cin >> ...;` & `cout << ...;`

```
//Another C++ program; Demonstrates loops
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    int i,j;
    for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
    {
        cout << "The world turned upside down...\n";
    }

    for (j = 10; j > 0; j--)
    {
        cout << j << " ";
    }
    cout << "Blast off!!!" << endl;

    return 0;
}
```


Recap: C++ Control Structures

- I/O: `cin >> ...;` & `cout << ...;`
- Definite loops:

```
//Another C++ program; Demonstrates loops
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    int i,j;
    for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
    {
        cout << "The world turned upside down...\n";
    }

    for (j = 10; j > 0; j--)
    {
        cout << j << " ";
    }
    cout << "Blast off!!!" << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

Recap: C++ Control Structures

- I/O: `cin >> ...; & cout << ...;`
- Definite loops:
`for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)`
`{`

`...`
`}`

```
//Another C++ program; Demonstrates loops
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    int i,j;
    for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
    {
        cout << "The world turned upside down...\n";
    }

    for (j = 10; j > 0; j--)
    {
        cout << j << " ";
    }
    cout << "Blast off!!!" << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

Recap: C++ Control Structures

- I/O: `cin >> ...; & cout << ...;`
- Definite loops:
`for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)`
`{`

`...`
`}`
- Conditionals:

```
//Another C++ program; Demonstrates loops
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    int i,j;
    for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
    {
        cout << "The world turned upside down...\n";
    }

    for (j = 10; j > 0; j--)
    {
        cout << j << " ";
    }
    cout << "Blast off!!!" << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

Recap: C++ Control Structures

- I/O: `cin >> ...; & cout << ...;`

- Definite loops:

```
for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)  
{  
    ...  
}
```

- Conditionals:

```
if (logical expression)  
{  
    ...  
}  
else  
{  
    ...  
}
```

```
//Another C++ program; Demonstrates loops  
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
int main ()  
{  
    int i,j;  
    for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)  
    {  
        cout << "The world turned upside down...\n";  
    }  
  
    for (j = 10; j > 0; j--)  
    {  
        cout << j << " ";  
    }  
    cout << "Blast off!!!" << endl;  
    return 0;  
}
```

Recap: C++ Control Structures

- I/O: `cin >> ...; & cout << ...;`

- Definite loops:

```
for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)  
{  
    ...  
}
```

- Conditionals:

```
if (logical expression)  
{  
    ...  
}  
else  
{  
    ...  
}
```

- Indefinite loops:

```
//Another C++ program; Demonstrates loops  
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
int main ()  
{  
    int i,j;  
    for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)  
    {  
        cout << "The world turned upside down...\n";  
    }  
  
    for (j = 10; j > 0; j--)  
    {  
        cout << j << " ";  
    }  
    cout << "Blast off!!" << endl;  
    return 0;  
}
```

Recap: C++ Control Structures

- I/O: `cin >> ...; & cout << ...;`

- Definite loops:

```
for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)  
{  
    ...  
}
```

- Conditionals:

```
if (logical expression)  
{  
    ...  
}  
else  
{  
    ...  
}
```

- Indefinite loops:

```
while (logical expression)  
{  
    ...  
}
```

```
//Another C++ program; Demonstrates loops  
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
int main ()  
{  
    int i,j;  
    for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)  
    {  
        cout << "The world turned upside down...\n";  
    }  
  
    for (j = 10; j > 0; j--)  
    {  
        cout << j << " ";  
    }  
    cout << "Blast off!!" << endl;  
    return 0;  
}
```

Challenge: Definite Loops in Python & C++

- *Rewrite this program in C++:*

```
for i in range(2017, 2000, -2):  
    print("Year is", i)
```

- *Rewrite this program in Python:*

```
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
int main()  
{  
    for (int i = 1; i < 50; i++)  
    {  
        cout << i << endl;  
    }  
    return 0;  
}
```

Challenge: Definite Loops in Python & C++

- *Rewrite this program in C++:*

```
for i in range(2017, 2000, -2):  
    print("Year is", i)
```


Challenge: Definite Loops in Python & C++

- *Rewrite this program in C++:*

```
for i in range(2017, 2000, -2):  
    print("Year is", i)
```

```
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;
```

Challenge: Definite Loops in Python & C++

- *Rewrite this program in C++:*

```
for i in range(2017, 2000, -2):  
    print("Year is", i)
```

```
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
int main()
```

Challenge: Definite Loops in Python & C++

- *Rewrite this program in C++:*

```
for i in range(2017, 2000, -2):  
    print("Year is", i)
```

```
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
int main()  
{
```

Challenge: Definite Loops in Python & C++

- *Rewrite this program in C++:*

```
for i in range(2017, 2000, -2):  
    print("Year is", i)
```

```
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
int main()  
{  
    for (int i = 2017; i > 2000; i=i-2)
```

Challenge: Definite Loops in Python & C++

- *Rewrite this program in C++:*

```
for i in range(2017, 2000, -2):  
    print("Year is", i)
```

```
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
int main()  
{  
    for (int i = 2017; i > 2000; i=i-2)  
    {  
        cout << "Year is " << i << endl;  
    }  
}
```

Challenge: Definite Loops in Python & C++

- *Rewrite this program in C++:*

```
for i in range(2017, 2000, -2):  
    print("Year is", i)
```

```
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
int main()  
{  
    for (int i = 2017; i > 2000; i=i-2)  
    {  
        cout << "Year is " << i << endl;  
    }  
    return 0;  
}
```

Challenge: Definite Loops in Python & C++

- *Rewrite this program in Python:*

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    for (int i = 1; i < 50; i++)
    {
        cout << i << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Challenge: Definite Loops in Python & C++

- *Rewrite this program in Python:*

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    for (int i = 1; i < 50; i++)
    {
        cout << i << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

```
for i in range(1, 50):
```


Challenge: Definite Loops in Python & C++

- *Rewrite this program in Python:*

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    for (int i = 1; i < 50; i++)
    {
        cout << i << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

```
for i in range(1, 50):
    print(i)
```

Challenge: Conditionals in Python & C++

- *Python: what is the output?*

```
year = 2016
if year % 4 == 0 and \
    (not (year % 100 == 0) or (year % 400 == 0)):
    print("Leap!!")
print("Year")
```

- *Write a C++ program that asks the user the number of times they plan to ride transit this week. Your program should then print if it is cheaper to buy single ride metro cards or 7-day unlimited card.
(The 7-day card is \$33.00, and the cost of single ride, with bonus, is \$2.75).*

Challenge: Conditionals in Python & C++

- *Python: what is the output?*

```
year = 2016
if year % 4 == 0 and \
    (not (year % 100 == 0) or (year % 400 == 0)):
    print("Leap!!")
print("Year")
```

Challenge: Conditionals in Python & C++

- *Python: what is the output?*

```
year = 2016
if year % 4 == 0 and \
    (not (year % 100 == 0) or (year % 400 == 0)):
    print("Leap!!")
print("Year")  year = 2016
```

```
if TRUE and \
    (not (year % 100 == 0) or (year % 400 == 0)):
    print("Leap!!")
print("Year")
```

Challenge: Conditionals in Python & C++

- *Python: what is the output?*

```
year = 2016
if year % 4 == 0 and \
    (not (year % 100 == 0) or (year % 400 == 0)):
    print("Leap!!")
print("Year")
```

Challenge: Conditionals in Python & C++

- *Python: what is the output?*

```
year = 2016
if year % 4 == 0 and \
    (not (year % 100 == 0) or (year % 400 == 0)):
    print("Leap!!")
print("Year")
```

```
year = 2016
if TRUE and \
    (not FALSE or (year % 400 == 0)):
    print("Leap!!")
print("Year")
```

Challenge: Conditionals in Python & C++

- *Python: what is the output?*

```
year = 2016
if year % 4 == 0 and \
    (not (year % 100 == 0) or (year % 400 == 0)):
    print("Leap!!")
print("Year")
```

Challenge: Conditionals in Python & C++

- *Python: what is the output?*

```
year = 2016
if year % 4 == 0 and \
    (not (year % 100 == 0) or (year % 400 == 0)):
    print("Leap!!")
print("Year")
```

```
year = 2016
if TRUE and \
    (TRUE or (year % 400 == 0)):
    print("Leap!!")
print("Year")
```


Challenge: Conditionals in Python & C++

- *Python: what is the output?*

```
year = 2016
if year % 4 == 0 and \
    (not (year % 100 == 0) or (year % 400 == 0)):
    print("Leap!!")
print("Year")
```

Challenge: Conditionals in Python & C++

- *Python: what is the output?*

```
year = 2016
if year % 4 == 0 and \
    (not (year % 100 == 0) or (year % 400 == 0)):
    print("Leap!!")
print("Year")
```

```
year = 2016
if TRUE and \
    (TRUE or FALSE):
    print("Leap!!")
print("Year")
```

Challenge: Conditionals in Python & C++

- *Python: what is the output?*

```
year = 2016
if year % 4 == 0 and \
    (not (year % 100 == 0) or (year % 400 == 0)):
    print("Leap!!")
print("Year")
```

```
year = 2016
if TRUE and \
    (TRUE or FALSE):
    print("Leap!!")
print("Year")
```

Challenge: Conditionals in Python & C++

- *Python: what is the output?*

```
year = 2016
if year % 4 == 0 and \
    (not (year % 100 == 0) or (year % 400 == 0)):
    print("Leap!!")
print("Year")
```

```
year = 2016
if TRUE and \
    (TRUE):
    print("Leap!!")
print("Year")
```

Challenge: Conditionals in Python & C++

- *Python: what is the output?*

```
year = 2016
if year % 4 == 0 and \
    (not (year % 100 == 0) or (year % 400 == 0)):
    print("Leap!!")
print("Year")
```

```
year = 2016
if TRUE:
    print("Leap!!")
print("Year")
```

Challenge: Conditionals in Python & C++

- *Python: what is the output?*

```
year = 2016
if year % 4 == 0 and \
    (not (year % 100 == 0) or (year % 400 == 0)):
    print("Leap!!")
print("Year")
```

```
year = 2016
if TRUE:
    print("Leap!!")
print("Year")
```

Prints: Leap!
Year

Challenge: Conditionals in Python & C++

- *Your program should then print if it is cheaper to buy single ride metro cards (\$2.75 per ride) or 7-day unlimited card (\$33.00).*

```
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;
```

Challenge: Conditionals in Python & C++

- *Your program should then print if it is cheaper to buy single ride metro cards (\$2.75 per ride) or 7-day unlimited card (\$33.00).*

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
```


Challenge: Conditionals in Python & C++

- *Your program should then print if it is cheaper to buy single ride metro cards (\$2.75 per ride) or 7-day unlimited card (\$33.00).*

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int rides;
```

Challenge: Conditionals in Python & C++

- *Your program should then print if it is cheaper to buy single ride metro cards (\$2.75 per ride) or 7-day unlimited card (\$33.00).*

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int rides;
    cout << "Enter number of rides:";
```

Challenge: Conditionals in Python & C++

- *Your program should then print if it is cheaper to buy single ride metro cards (\$2.75 per ride) or 7-day unlimited card (\$33.00).*

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int rides;
    cout << "Enter number of rides:";
    cin >> rides;
```

Challenge: Conditionals in Python & C++

- *Your program should then print if it is cheaper to buy single ride metro cards (\$2.75 per ride) or 7-day unlimited card (\$33.00).*

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int rides;
    cout << "Enter number of rides:";
    cin >> rides;
    if (2.75 * rides < 33.00)
```

Challenge: Conditionals in Python & C++

- *Your program should then print if it is cheaper to buy single ride metro cards (\$2.75 per ride) or 7-day unlimited card (\$33.00).*

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int rides;
    cout << "Enter number of rides:";
    cin >> rides;
    if (2.75 * rides < 33.00)
    {
        cout << "Cheaper to buy single ride metro cards.\n";
    }
}
```

Challenge: Conditionals in Python & C++

- *Your program should then print if it is cheaper to buy single ride metro cards (\$2.75 per ride) or 7-day unlimited card (\$33.00).*

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int rides;
    cout << "Enter number of rides:";
    cin >> rides;
    if (2.75 * rides < 33.00)
    {
        cout << "Cheaper to buy single ride metro cards.\n";
    }
    else
```

Challenge: Conditionals in Python & C++

- *Your program should then print if it is cheaper to buy single ride metro cards (\$2.75 per ride) or 7-day unlimited card (\$33.00).*

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int rides;
    cout << "Enter number of rides:";
    cin >> rides;
    if (2.75 * rides < 33.00)
    {
        cout << "Cheaper to buy single ride metro cards.\n";
    }
    else
    {
        cout << "Cheaper to buy 7-day unlimited card.\n";
    }
}
```

Challenge: Conditionals in Python & C++

- *Your program should then print if it is cheaper to buy single ride metro cards (\$2.75 per ride) or 7-day unlimited card (\$33.00).*

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int rides;
    cout << "Enter number of rides:";
    cin >> rides;
    if (2.75 * rides < 33.00)
    {
        cout << "Cheaper to buy single ride metro cards.\n";
    }
    else
    {
        cout << "Cheaper to buy 7-day unlimited card.\n";
    }
    return 0;
}
```


Challenge: Indefinite Loops in Python & C++

- Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.
- Write C++ code that repeatedly prompts until an odd number is entered.

Challenge: Indefinite Loops in Python & C++

- Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

Challenge: Indefinite Loops in Python & C++

- Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

```
s = ""
```

Challenge: Indefinite Loops in Python & C++

- Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

```
s = ""  
while s == "":
```

Challenge: Indefinite Loops in Python & C++

- Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

```
s = ""  
while s == "":  
    s = input("Enter a non-empty string: ")
```

Challenge: Indefinite Loops in Python & C++

- Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

```
s = ""
while s == "":
    s = input("Enter a non-empty string: ")
print("You entered: ", s)
```

Challenge: Indefinite Loops in Python & C++

- Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

```
s = ""  
while s == "":  
    s = input("Enter a non-empty string: ")  
print("You entered: ", s)
```

- Write C++ code that repeatedly prompts until an odd number is entered.

Challenge: Indefinite Loops in Python & C++

- Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

```
s = ""
while s == "":
    s = input("Enter a non-empty string: ")
print("You entered: ", s)
```

- Write C++ code that repeatedly prompts until an odd number is entered.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
```


Challenge: Indefinite Loops in Python & C++

- Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

```
s = ""
while s == "":
    s = input("Enter a non-empty string: ")
print("You entered: ", s)
```

- Write C++ code that repeatedly prompts until an odd number is entered.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
```

Challenge: Indefinite Loops in Python & C++

- Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

```
s = ""
while s == "":
    s = input("Enter a non-empty string: ")
print("You entered: ", s)
```

- Write C++ code that repeatedly prompts until an odd number is entered.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int num = 0;
```

Challenge: Indefinite Loops in Python & C++

- Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

```
s = ""
while s == "":
    s = input("Enter a non-empty string: ")
print("You entered: ", s)
```

- Write C++ code that repeatedly prompts until an odd number is entered.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int num = 0;
    while (num % 2 == 0)
```

Challenge: Indefinite Loops in Python & C++

- Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

```
s = ""
while s == "":
    s = input("Enter a non-empty string: ")
print("You entered: ", s)
```

- Write C++ code that repeatedly prompts until an odd number is entered.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int num = 0;
    while (num % 2 == 0)
    {
        cout << "Enter an odd number:";
```

Challenge: Indefinite Loops in Python & C++

- Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

```
s = ""
while s == "":
    s = input("Enter a non-empty string: ")
print("You entered: ", s)
```

- Write C++ code that repeatedly prompts until an odd number is entered.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int num = 0;
    while (num % 2 == 0)
    {
        cout << "Enter an odd number:";
        cin >> num;
    }
}
```

Challenge: Indefinite Loops in Python & C++

- Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

```
s = ""
while s == "":
    s = input("Enter a non-empty string: ")
print("You entered: ", s)
```

- Write C++ code that repeatedly prompts until an odd number is entered.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int num = 0;
    while (num % 2 == 0)
    {
        cout << "Enter an odd number:";
        cin >> num;
    }
}
```

Challenge: Indefinite Loops in Python & C++

- Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

```
s = ""
while s == "":
    s = input("Enter a non-empty string: ")
print("You entered: ", s)
```

- Write C++ code that repeatedly prompts until an odd number is entered.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int num = 0;
    while (num % 2 == 0)
    {
        cout << "Enter an odd number:";
        cin >> num;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Weekly Reminders!



Before next lecture, don't forget to:

- Work on this week's Online Lab

Weekly Reminders!



Before next lecture, don't forget to:

- Work on this week's Online Lab
- [Schedule an appointment to take the Quiz](#) in lab 1001E Hunter North

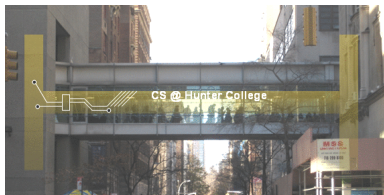
Weekly Reminders!



Before next lecture, don't forget to:

- Work on this week's Online Lab
- [Schedule an appointment to take the Quiz](#) in lab 1001E Hunter North
- If you haven't already, [schedule an appointment to take the Code Review](#) (**one every two weeks**) in lab 1001E Hunter North

Weekly Reminders!



Before next lecture, don't forget to:

- Work on this week's Online Lab
- [Schedule an appointment to take the Quiz](#) in lab 1001E Hunter North
- If you haven't already, [schedule an appointment to take the Code Review](#) (**one every two weeks**) in lab 1001E Hunter North
- Submit this week's [5 programming assignments](#) (programs 56-60)

Weekly Reminders!



Before next lecture, don't forget to:

- Work on this week's Online Lab
- [Schedule an appointment to take the Quiz](#) in lab 1001E Hunter North
- If you haven't already, [schedule an appointment to take the Code Review](#) (**one every two weeks**) in lab 1001E Hunter North
- Submit this week's [5 programming assignments](#) (programs 56-60)
- If you need help, [schedule an appointment for Tutoring](#) in lab 1001E 11am-5pm

Weekly Reminders!



Before next lecture, don't forget to:

- Work on this week's Online Lab
- [Schedule an appointment to take the Quiz](#) in lab 1001E Hunter North
- If you haven't already, [schedule an appointment to take the Code Review](#) (**one every two weeks**) in lab 1001E Hunter North
- Submit this week's [5 programming assignments](#) (programs 56-60)
- If you need help, [schedule an appointment for Tutoring](#) in lab 1001E 11am-5pm
- Take the Lecture Preview on Blackboard on Monday (or no later than 10am on Tuesday)

Weekly Reminders!



Before next lecture, don't forget to:

- Work on this week's Online Lab
- [Schedule an appointment to take the Quiz](#) in lab 1001E Hunter North
- If you haven't already, [schedule an appointment to take the Code Review](#) (**one every two weeks**) in lab 1001E Hunter North
- Submit this week's [5 programming assignments](#) (programs 56-60)
- If you need help, [schedule an appointment for Tutoring](#) in lab 1001E 11am-5pm
- Take the Lecture Preview on Blackboard on Monday (or no later than 10am on Tuesday)
- Happy Thanksgiving!