

# CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science



[hunter.cuny.edu/csci](http://hunter.cuny.edu/csci)

# Welcome



- This lecture will be recorded

# Introductions: Course Designers



Dr. Katherine St. John

Professor,  
Interim Chair

Dr. William Sakas

Associate Professor,  
Chair

Prof. Eric Schweitzer

Undergraduate Program  
Coordinator

# Introductions: Instructors



Lola Samigjonova



Dr. Tiziana Ligorio

Early College  
Initiative

Large Lecture  
Course Coordinator

# Introductions: Undergraduate Teaching Assistants



Aida Jevric



Destiny Barbery



Mandy Yu



Sheikh Fuad



Andrew Robinson



Diana Luna



Nancy Ng



Stephanie Yung



Arterio Rodrigues



Ghazanfar Shahbaz



Omer Skaljic



Syeda Nahar



Bahtija Durakovic



Ilya Baburashvili



Roziena Badree



Tyler Robinson



Christopher Asma



Jessie Lin



Sadab Hafiz



Yash Mahtani



David Lin



Leonardo Matone



Seth Spiegel



Yoomin Song

# Introductions: Autograder Programmers



Ifte Ahmed



Leonardo Matone



Lola Samigjonova



Mandy Yu



Nancy Ng



Yash Mahtani

# Introductions: Advisors



Emely Peguero  
Pre-majors & Early Majors  
[emely.pegueronova@hunter.cuny.edu](mailto:emely.pegueronova@hunter.cuny.edu)



Eric Schweitzer  
Undergraduate Program Coordinator  
[eschweitz@hunter.cuny.edu](mailto:eschweitz@hunter.cuny.edu)

# Where to find Course Content

- Course Website: <https://huntercsci127.github.io/f21.html>

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- Blackboard

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- Blackboard
- Gradescope (program submission)

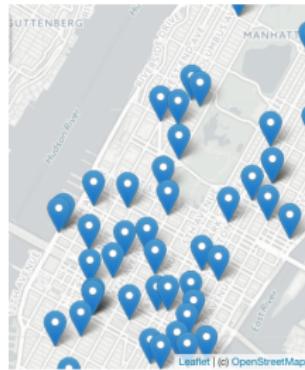
# Syllabus

## CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science

*Catalog Description: 3 hours, 3 credits: This course presents an overview of computer science (CS) with an emphasis on **problem-solving and computational thinking through ‘coding’**: computer programming for beginners...*

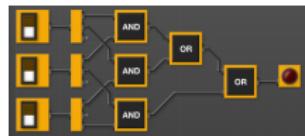
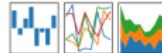
*This course is pre-requisite to several introductory core courses in the CS Major. The course is also required for the CS minor. MATH 12500 or higher is strongly recommended as a co-req for intended Majors.*

# Syllabus: Topics

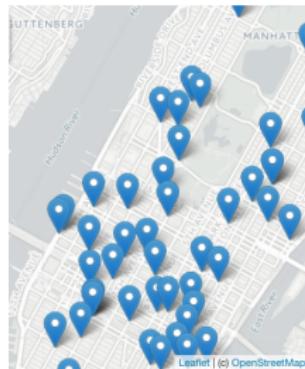


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pandas  
 $y_{it} = \beta' x_{it} + \mu_i + \epsilon_{it}$

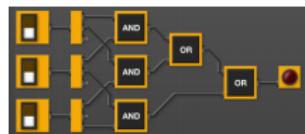
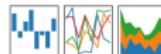


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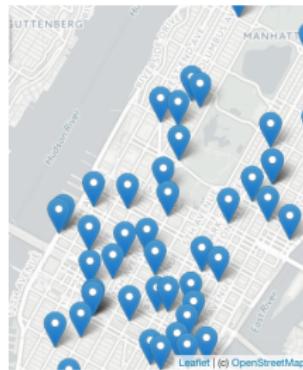


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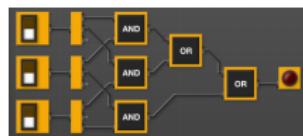
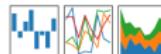


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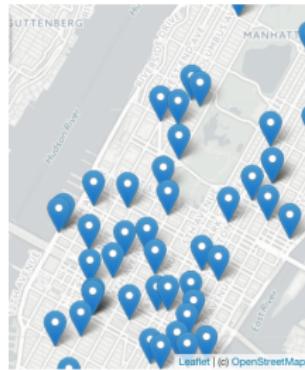


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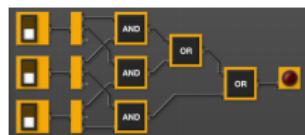
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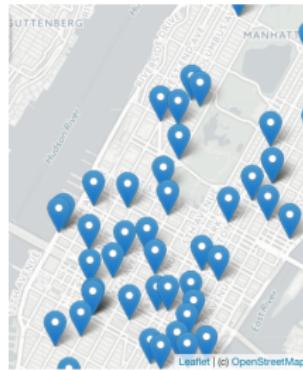
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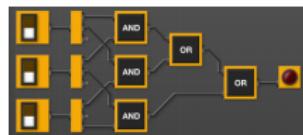
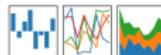
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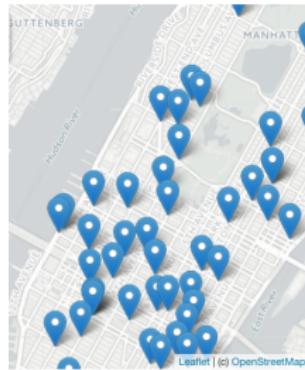


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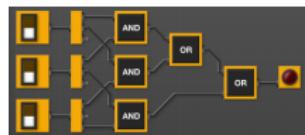
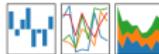


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  - ▶ See constructs again:

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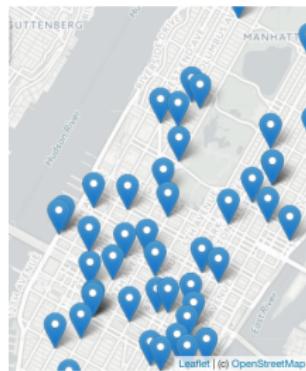


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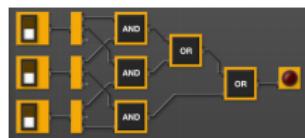
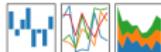


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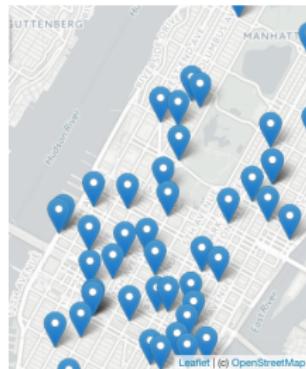


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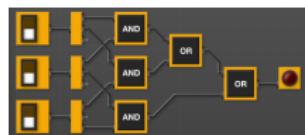
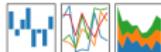


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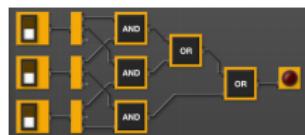
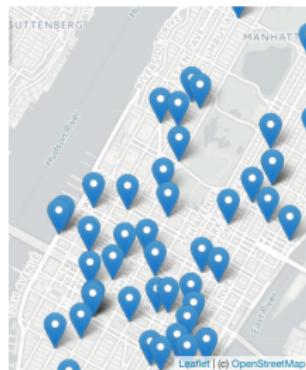


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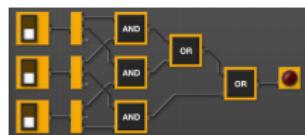
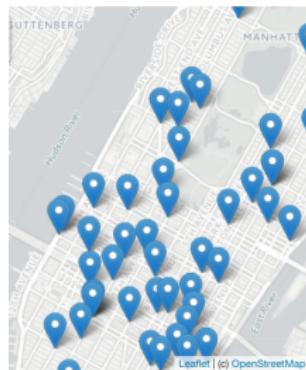
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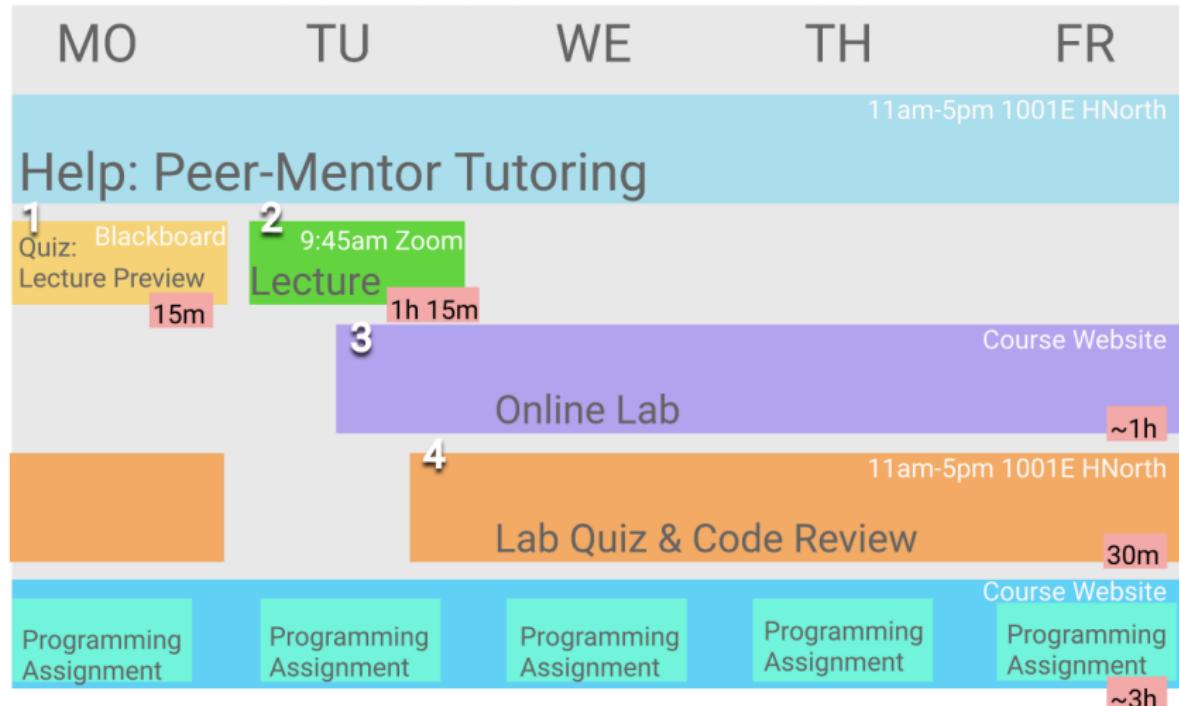
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    - ★ for Unix command line interface,
    - ★ for the markup language for github,
    - ★ for the simplified machine language, &
    - ★ for C++.

# Course Structure

## Your CSci 127 Week



You should work on Programming Assignments ahead of the due dates. Working on assignments the day they are due will increase the chance you will miss the deadline.

# 1&2 - Lecture



- Tuesdays, 9:45-11:00am, on Zoom.

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- Lecture Preview: 15 minutes Quiz on Blackboard **prior** to each lecture (opens on Mondays).

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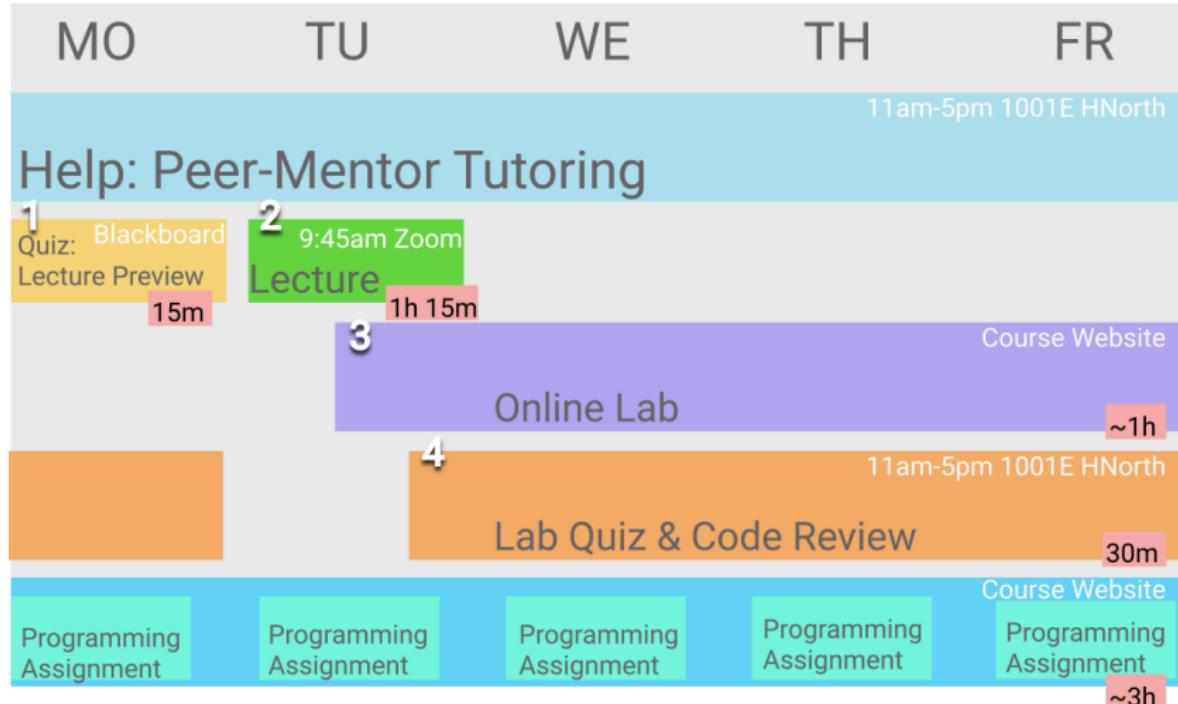
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- Ask questions in Q&A.

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## Your CSci 127 Week



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# 3 - Online Lab



Each Week:

- You must independently read through the weekly online Lab.

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Each Week:

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- Replaces scheduled recitation meeting.

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- Set aside about 1 hour each week, preferably at the same time, add it to your schedule.

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# 3 - Online Lab



Each Week:

- **You must independently read through the weekly online Lab.**
- Replaces scheduled recitation meeting.
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- Lab content directly supports weekly programming assignments.

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# 3 - Online Lab



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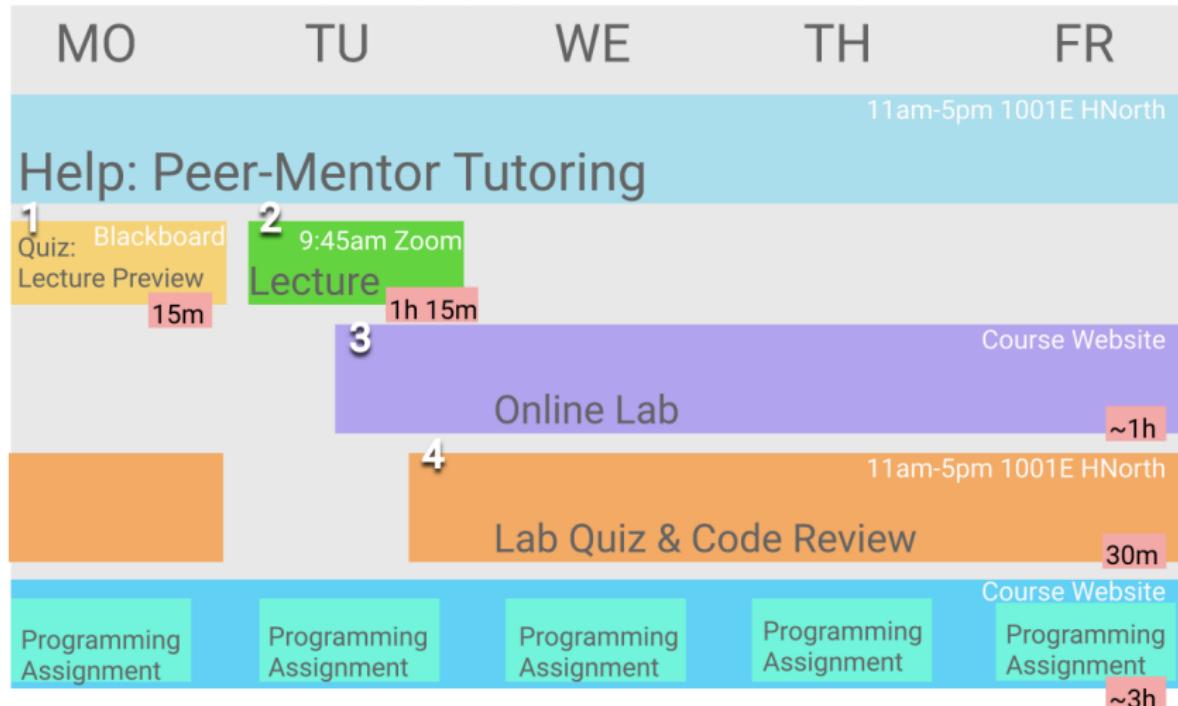
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Each Week:

- **You must independently read through the weekly online Lab.**
- Replaces scheduled recitation meeting.
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- Lab content directly supports weekly programming assignments.
- Labs found on course website (Handouts column in Course Outline)

# Course Structure

## Your CSci 127 Week



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# 4 -In-person Quiz & Code Review

- **Every week you must take a paper quiz in Lab 1001E Hunter North**



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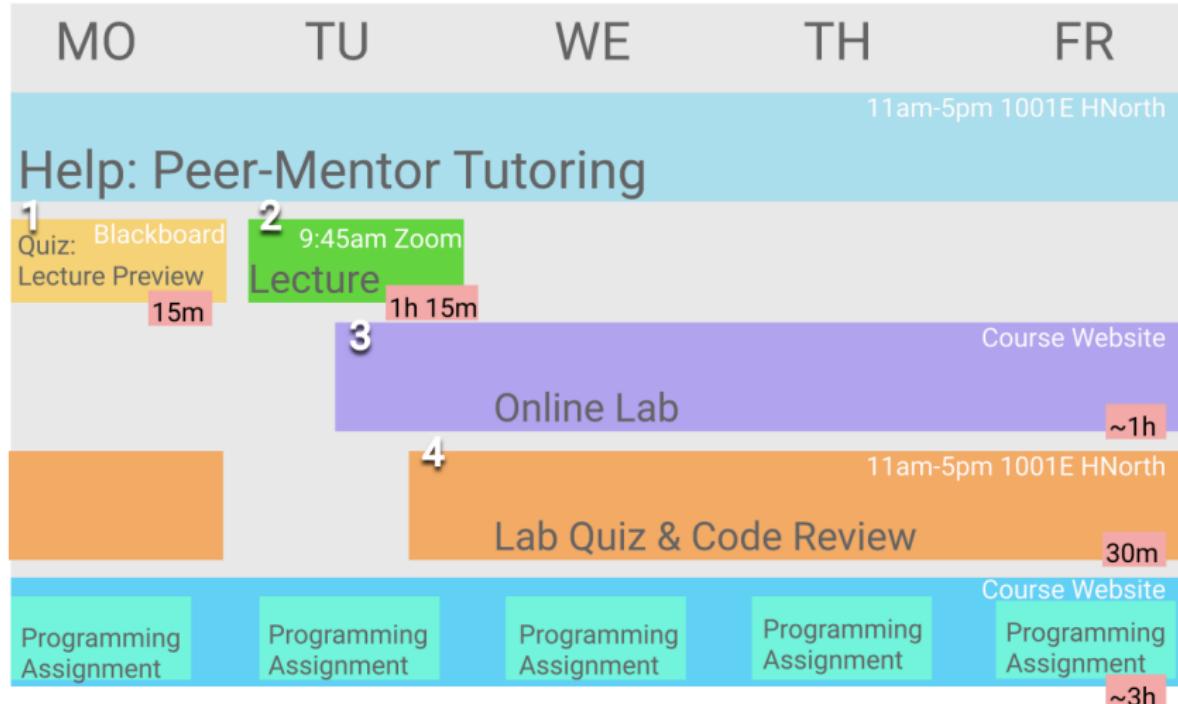
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- Quiz and code review topics and due dates can also be found on the course website

# Course Structure

## Your CSci 127 Week

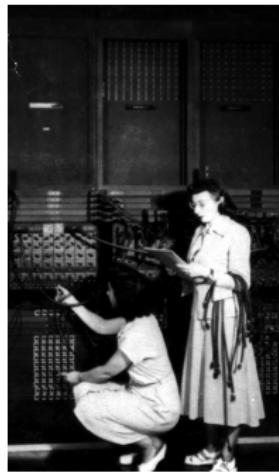


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Each Week:

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Each Week:

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- Implement and test on your computer.
- Submit to Gradescope.
- Multiple submissions accepted.
- For help to run and submit programming assignments, please visit the 1001E lab.

# Make Your Schedule!

- This is a hybrid course: there is some work you must do independently outside of class meetings.



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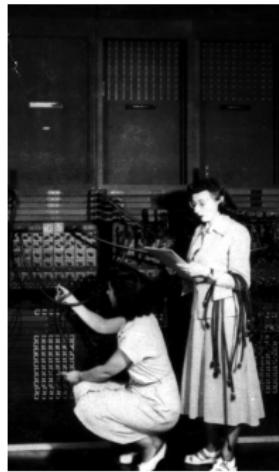


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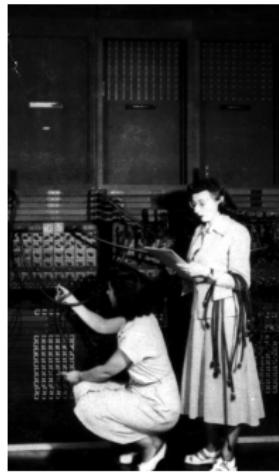


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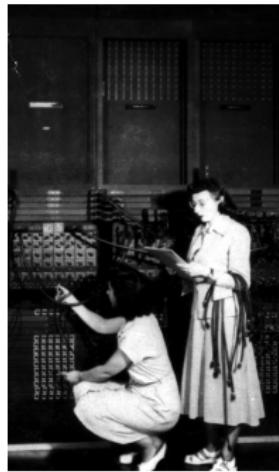


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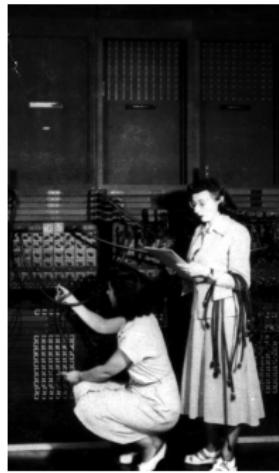


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- Schedule a regular time for taking the **Lecture Preview**

# Make Your Schedule!



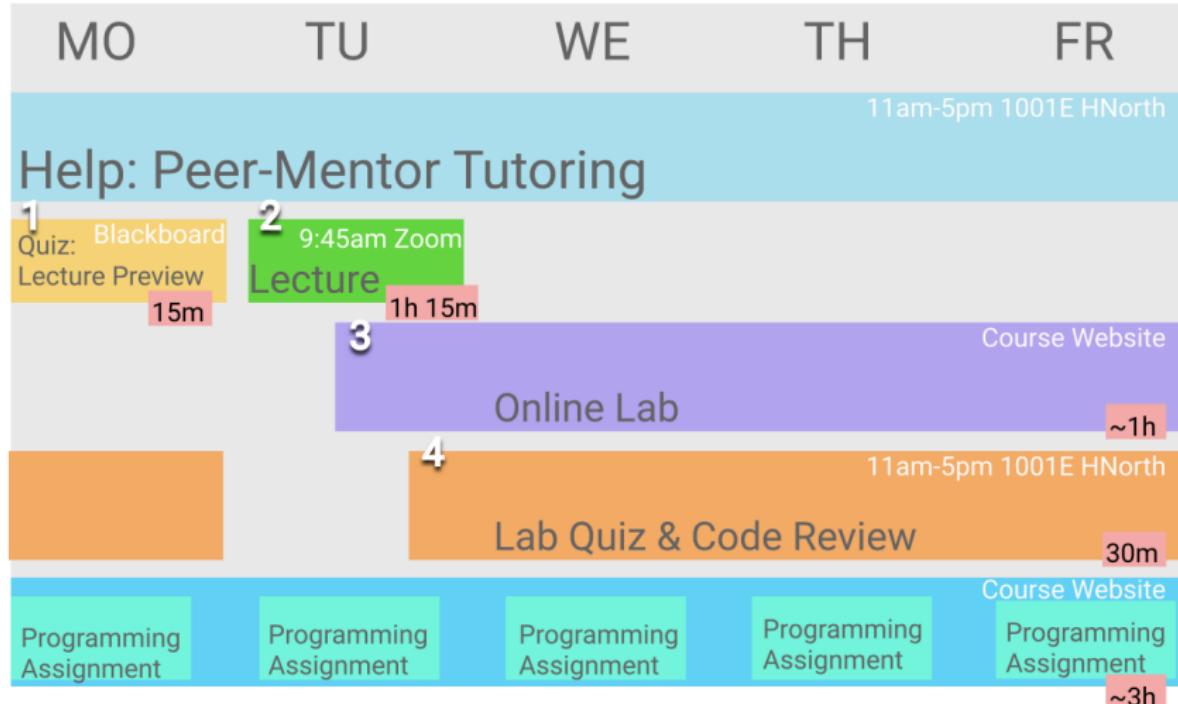
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- Schedule a regular time for taking the **Lecture Preview**
- Put them in your calendar now and then adjust if necessary.

# Course Structure

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# Help and Support

- Peer-mentor Support (UTAs)

- ▶ **Tutoring:** in-person tutoring and programming help in 1001E Hunter North



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# Help and Support

- Peer-mentor Support (UTAs)

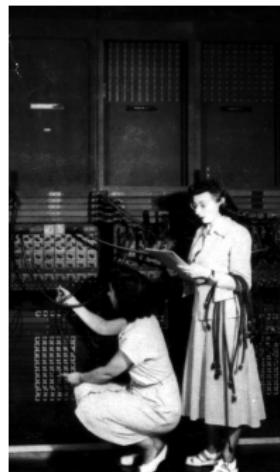
- ▶ **Tutoring:** in-person tutoring and programming help in 1001E Hunter North
- ▶ Schedule an appointment for tutoring, links will be available on Blackboard
- ▶ **Discussion Board** on Blackboard
- ▶ **Email:** [cs127uta@hunter.cuny.edu](mailto:cs127uta@hunter.cuny.edu)
- ▶ All help available **Mo-Fr 11am-5pm** when classes are in session



First "computers"

ENIAC, 1945.

# Help and Support



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ENIAC, 1945.

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- Office Hours with Prof. Ligorio

- ▶ Drop-in Hours: **Tuesday 11am-1pm**
- ▶ Zoom link on Blackboard under *Lecture & Recordings*

# Benefits of Tutoring and Code Review



# Academic Dishonesty

- *The person who does the work gets the benefit! Learning is personal!!!*



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ENIAC, 1945.

# Academic Dishonesty

- *The person who does the work gets the benefit! Learning is personal!!!*
- **Don't waste your time and money!**



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- Our UTAs are the true experts and equipped to help you learn and succeed!

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# Academic Dishonesty



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- **All instances of academic dishonesty will be reported to the office of Student Affairs**

# Communication



- Important weekly communication sent via Blackboard

First "computers"

ENIAC, 1945.

# Communication



- Important weekly communication sent via Blackboard
- Check your email account associated with Blackboard

First "computers"

ENIAC, 1945.

# Communication



First "computers"

ENIAC, 1945.

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- **Check your Spam folder**

# Communication



First "computers"

ENIAC, 1945.

- Important weekly communication sent via Blackboard
- Check your email account associated with Blackboard
- **Check your Spam folder**
- Instructions for changing your email on Blackboard announcements

# Today's Topics



- Introduction to Python
- Turtle Graphics
- Definite Loops (for-loops)
- Algorithms

# Today's Topics



- **Introduction to Python**
- Turtle Graphics
- Definite Loops (for-loops)
- Algorithms

# Introduction to Python

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- The first lab goes into step-by-step details of getting Python running.

# Introduction to Python



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- A **programming language** is a stylized way of writing those commands.
- If you can write a logical argument or persuasive essay, you can write a program.
- Our first language, Python, is popular for its ease-of-use, flexibility, and extensibility, supportive community with hundreds of open source libraries and frameworks.
- The first lab goes into step-by-step details of getting Python running.
- We'll look at the design and basic structure (no worries if you haven't tried it yet).

# First Program: Hello, World!



Demo in pythonTutor

# First Program: Hello, World!

```
#Name: Thomas Hunter
```

```
#Date: September 1, 2017
```

```
#This program prints: Hello, World!
```

```
print("Hello, World!")
```

# First Program: Hello, World!

```
#Name: Thomas Hunter           ← These lines are comments
#Date: September 1, 2017        ← (for us, not computer to read)
#This program prints: Hello, World!   ← (this one also)

print("Hello, World!")          ← Prints the string "Hello, World!" to the screen
```

- Output to the screen is: Hello, World!

# First Program: Hello, World!

```
#Name: Thomas Hunter           ← These lines are comments
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#This program prints: Hello, World!   ← (this one also)

print("Hello, World!")          ← Prints the string "Hello, World!" to the screen
```

- Output to the screen is: Hello, World!
- We know that Hello, World! is a **string** (a sequence of characters) because it is surrounded by quotes

# First Program: Hello, World!

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#Name: Thomas Hunter           ← These lines are comments
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#This program prints: Hello, World!   ← (this one also)

print("Hello, World!")          ← Prints the string "Hello, World!" to the screen
```

- Output to the screen is: Hello, World!
- We know that Hello, World! is a **string** (a sequence of characters) because it is surrounded by quotes
- Can replace Hello, World! with another string to be printed.

# Variations on Hello, World!

```
#Name: L-M Miranda  
#Date: Hunter College HS '98  
#This program prints intro lyrics
```

```
print('Get your education,')
```

*Spring18 here in Assembly Hall*



# Variations on Hello, World!

```
#Name: L-M Miranda  
#Date: Hunter College HS '98  
#This program prints intro lyrics
```

```
print('Get your education,')  
print("don't forget from whence you came, and")  
print("The world's gonna know your name.")
```

- Each print statement writes its output on a new line.
- Results in three lines of output.
- Can use single or double quotes, just need to match.

# Today's Topics



- Introduction to Python
- **Turtle Graphics**
- Definite Loops (for-loops)
- Algorithms

# Turtles Introduction

- A simple, whimsical graphics package for Python.



# Turtles Introduction

- A simple, whimsical graphics package for Python.
- Dates back to Logo Turtles in the 1960s.



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# Turtles Introduction



- A simple, whimsical graphics package for Python.
- Dates back to Logo Turtles in the 1960s.
- (Demo from webpage)
- (Fancier turtle demo)

# Today's Topics



- Introduction to Python
- Turtle Graphics
- **Definite Loops (for-loops)**
- Algorithms

# Turtles Introduction

The screenshot shows a Python code editor interface. On the left, the code file `main.py` is open, containing the following Python script:

```
1 #A program that demonstrates turtles stamping
2
3 import turtle
4
5 taylor = turtle.Turtle()
6 taylor.color("purple")
7 taylor.shape("turtle")
8
9 for i in range(6):
10    taylor.forward(100)
11    taylor.stamp()
12    taylor.left(60)
```

On the right, there are two tabs: "Result" and "Instructions". The "Result" tab is active, displaying the output of the program: a purple turtle shape that has drawn a regular hexagon on the screen, with each vertex marked by a purple star-like stamp.

- Creates a turtle **variable**, called `taylor`.

# Turtles Introduction

The screenshot shows a Python code editor interface. At the top, there are standard file operations: New, Open, Save, Print, and Exit. Below the toolbar, the file name is "main.py". The code area contains the following Python script:

```
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3 import turtle
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```

To the right of the code editor is a results panel. It has two tabs: "Result" and "Instructions". The "Result" tab is active, showing the output of the turtle program: a regular hexagon drawn in purple, with each vertex marked by a purple star-like stamp.

- Creates a turtle **variable**, called `taylor`.
- Changes the color (to purple) and shape (to turtle-shaped).

# Turtles Introduction

The screenshot shows a Python code editor with a toolbar at the top. The file tab shows "main.py". The code in the editor is:

```
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10     taylor.forward(100)
11     taylor.stamp()
12     taylor.left(60)
```

To the right of the code editor is a "Result" panel showing the output of the program. It displays a purple turtle shape that has drawn a regular hexagon. The turtle's path is shown as a purple line connecting six purple star-shaped stamps. The turtle starts at the bottom left and moves clockwise.

- Creates a turtle **variable**, called `taylor`.
- Changes the color (to purple) and shape (to turtle-shaped).
- Repeats 6 times:

# Turtles Introduction

The screenshot shows a Python code editor interface. On the left, the code file `main.py` is open, containing the following Python script:

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```

On the right, there are two tabs: "Result" and "Instructions". The "Result" tab displays the output of the program: a purple turtle shape that has drawn a regular hexagon on the screen, with six black star-like stamps at each vertex where it turned.

- Creates a turtle **variable**, called `taylor`.
- Changes the color (to purple) and shape (to turtle-shaped).
- Repeats 6 times:
  - Move forward; stamp; and turn left 60 degrees.

# Turtles Introduction

The screenshot shows a Python code editor with a toolbar at the top. The file tab shows "main.py". The code in the editor is:

```
1 #A program that demonstrates turtles stamping
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10     taylor.forward(100)
11     taylor.stamp()
12     taylor.left(60)
```

To the right of the code editor is a "Result" panel showing the output of the program: a purple hexagon drawn with turtle stamps at each vertex.

- Creates a turtle **variable**, called `taylor`.
- Changes the color (to purple) and shape (to turtle-shaped).
- Repeats 6 times:
  - Move forward; stamp; and turn left 60 degrees.
- Repeats any instructions **indented** in the "loop block"

# Turtles Introduction

The screenshot shows a Python code editor with a toolbar at the top. The file name is "main.py". The code uses the turtle module to draw a hexagon. The "Result" tab shows the output: a purple hexagon with black star-like stamps at each vertex.

```
1 #A program that demonstrates turtles stamping
2
3 import turtle
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5 taylor = turtle.Turtle()
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```

- Creates a turtle **variable**, called `taylor`.
- Changes the color (to purple) and shape (to turtle-shaped).
- Repeats 6 times:
  - Move forward; stamp; and turn left 60 degrees.
- Repeats any instructions **indented** in the "loop block"
- This is a **definite** loop because it repeats a fixed number of times

# Your Turn!!!

Try to solve this challenge:

- ① Write a program that will draw a 10-sided polygon.
- ② Write a program that will repeat the line:  
*I'm lookin' for a mind at work!*  
three times.

# Decagon Program

The screenshot shows a Python code editor with a file named `main.py` containing the following code:

```
1 #A program that demonstrates turtles stamping
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9 for i in range(10):
10     taylor.forward(100)
11     taylor.stamp()
12     taylor.left(60)
```

The `Result` tab displays a purple decagon (10-sided polygon) drawn with a turtle, where each vertex has a purple star stamp.

- Start with the hexagon program.

# Decagon Program

The screenshot shows a code editor interface with a toolbar at the top. The file tab shows "main.py". The code in the editor is:

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3 import turtle
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6 taylor.color("purple")
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9 for i in range(10):
10     taylor.forward(100)
11     taylor.stamp()
12     taylor.left(144)
```

The "Result" tab shows the output of the program: a purple decagon (10-sided polygon) drawn with a turtle, where each vertex has a purple star-like stamp.

- Start with the hexagon program.
- Has 10 sides (instead of 6), so change the `range(6)` to `range(10)`.

# Decagon Program

The screenshot shows a code editor window with a toolbar at the top. The file name is 'main.py'. The code is as follows:

```
1 #A program that demonstrates turtles stamping
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3 import turtle
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5 taylor = turtle.Turtle()
6 taylor.color("purple")
7 taylor.shape("turtle")
8
9 for i in range(6):
10     taylor.forward(100)
11     taylor.stamp()
12     taylor.left(60)
```

The 'Result' tab is selected, showing a purple hexagon drawn on a white background. Each vertex of the hexagon has a small purple star-like stamp.

- Start with the hexagon program.
- Has 10 sides (instead of 6), so change the `range(6)` to `range(10)`.
- Makes 10 turns (instead of 6),  
so change the `taylor.left(60)` to `taylor.left(360/10)`.

# Work Program

- ② Write a program that will repeat the line:  
*I'm lookin' for a mind at work!*  
three times.

# Work Program

- ② Write a program that will repeat the line:  
`I'm lookin' for a mind at work!`  
three times.
- Repeats three times, so, use `range(3)`:  
`for i in range(3):`

# Work Program

- ② Write a program that will repeat the line:  
`I'm lookin' for a mind at work!`  
three times.
- Repeats three times, so, use `range(3)`:  
`for i in range(3):`
- Instead of turtle commands, repeating a print statement.

# Work Program

- ② Write a program that will repeat the line:  
`I'm lookin' for a mind at work!`  
three times.

- Repeats three times, so, use `range(3)`:

```
for i in range(3):
```

- Instead of turtle commands, repeating a print statement.

- Completed program:

```
# Your name here!
```

```
for i in range(3):
```

```
    print("I'm lookin' for a mind at work!")
```

# Lecture Quiz

Log-in to Gradescope

- Find Lecture 1 Quiz

# Lecture Quiz

Log-in to Gradescope

- Find Lecture 1 Quiz
- Take the quiz

# Lecture Quiz

Log-in to Gradescope

- Find Lecture 1 Quiz
- Take the quiz
- You have 3 minutes

# Today's Topics



- Introduction to Python
- Turtle Graphics
- Definite Loops (`for-loops`)
- **Algorithms**

# What is an Algorithm?

From our textbook:

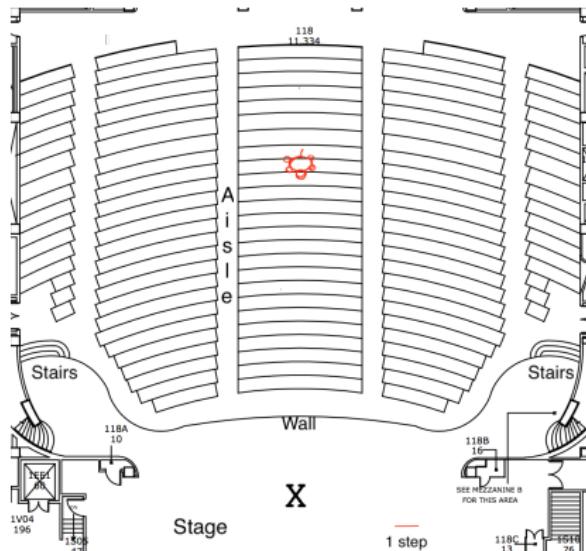
- An **algorithm** is a process or sequence of steps to be followed to solve a problem.

# What is an Algorithm?

From our textbook:

- An **algorithm** is a process or sequence of steps to be followed to solve a problem.
- Programming is a skill that allows a computer scientist to take an algorithm and represent it in a notation (a program) that can be executed by a computer.

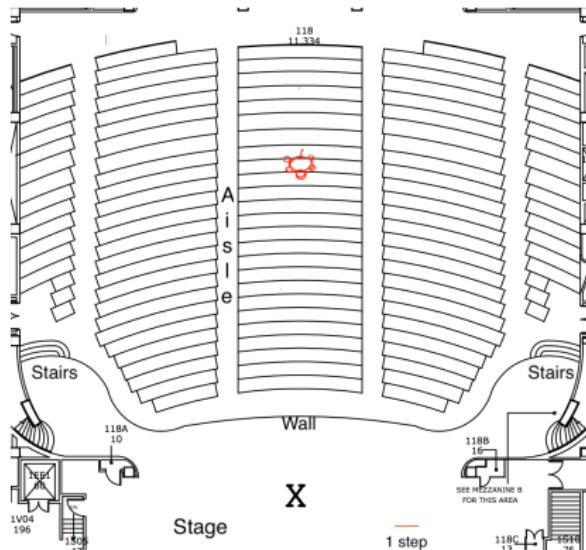
# Your Turn!!!



Try to solve this challenge:

- ① This is the floor plan of Assembly Hall at Hunter College.

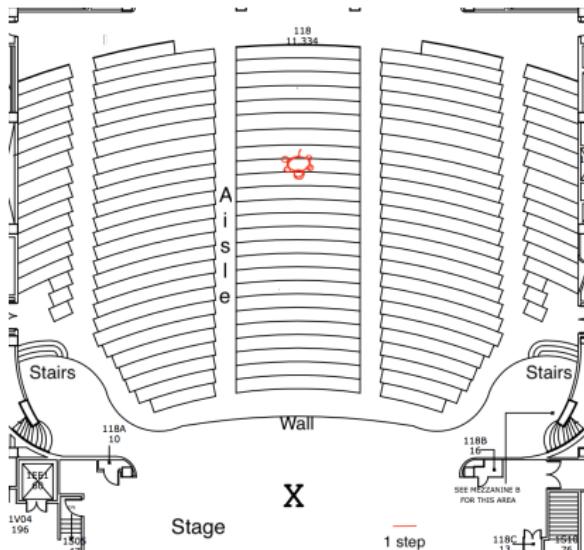
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Try to solve this challenge:

- ① This is the floor plan of Assembly Hall at Hunter College.
- ② Write an algorithm (step-by-step directions) to the red turtle to the X on Stage.

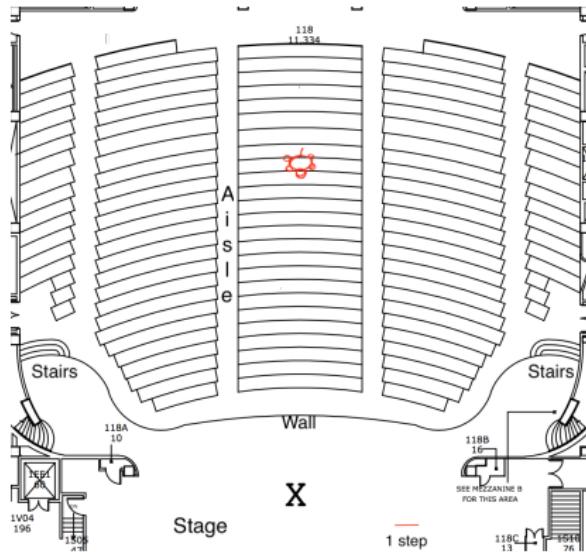
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Try to solve this challenge:

- ① This is the floor plan of Assembly Hall at Hunter College.
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- ③ Basic Rules:

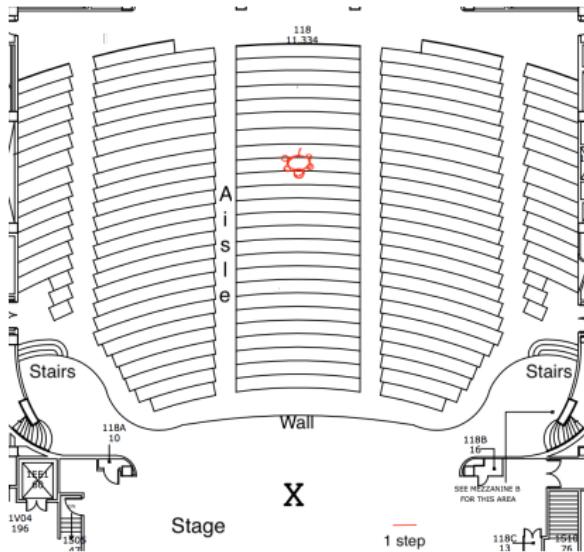
Your Turn!!!



Try to solve this challenge:

- ① This is the floor plan of Assembly Hall at Hunter College.
  - ② Write an algorithm (step-by-step directions) to the red turtle to the X on Stage.
  - ③ Basic Rules:
    - ▶ Use turtle commands.

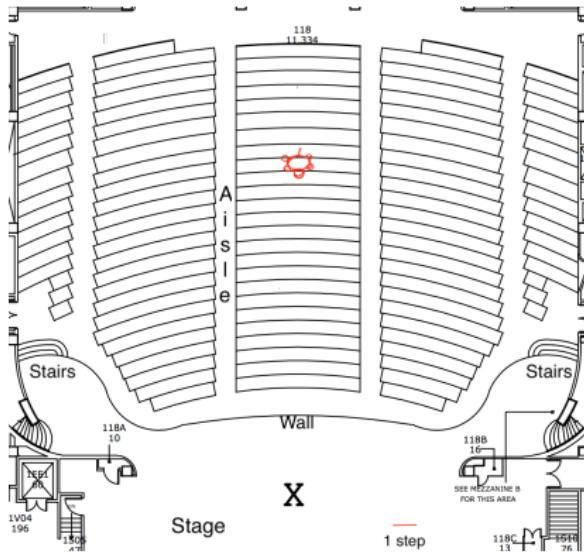
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- ③ Basic Rules:
  - ▶ Use turtle commands.
  - ▶ Do not run turtles into walls, chairs, obstacles, etc.

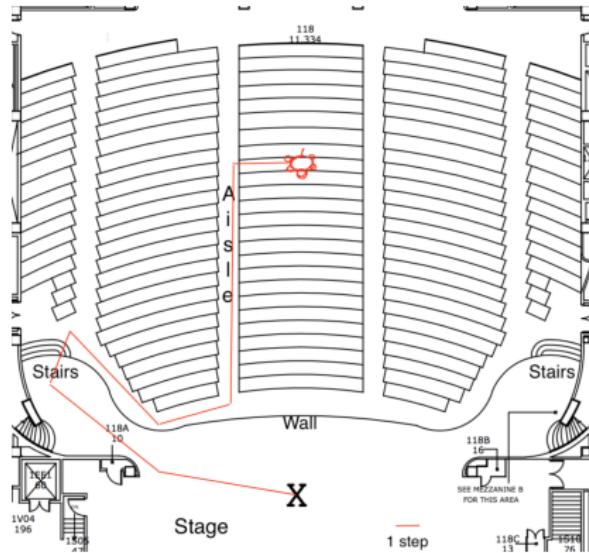
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Try to solve this challenge:

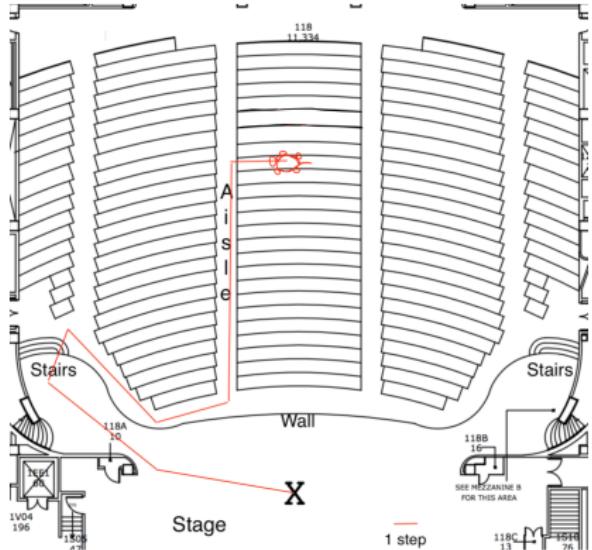
- ① This is the floor plan of Assembly Hall at Hunter College.
- ② Write an algorithm (step-by-step directions) to the red turtle to the X on Stage.  
Basic Rules:
  - ▶ Use turtle commands.
  - ▶ Do not run turtles into walls, chairs, obstacles, etc.
  - ▶ Turtles cannot climb walls, must use stairs (walk forward on ~~steps~~ steps).

# Your Turn!!!



One possible solution:

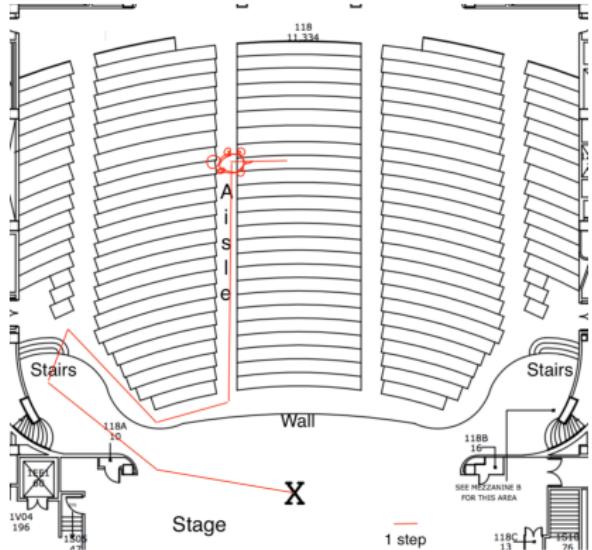
# Your Turn!!!



- Turn right 90 degrees.

One possible solution:

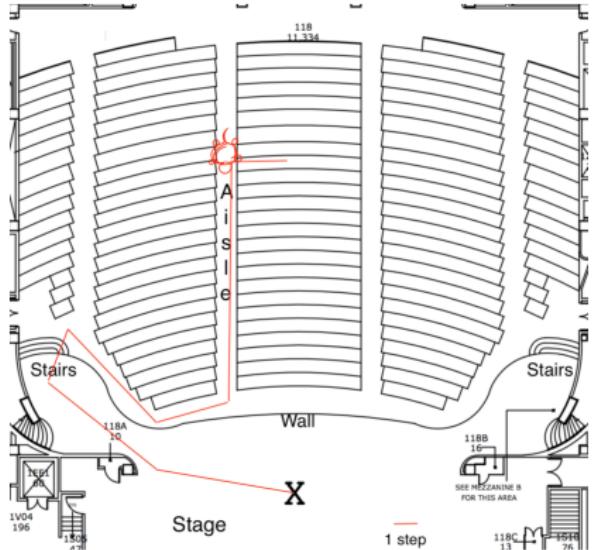
# Your Turn!!!



- Turn right 90 degrees.
- Walk forward 3 steps.

One possible solution:

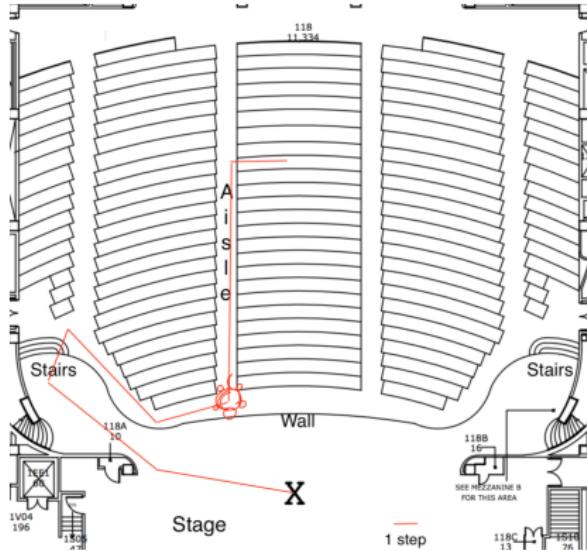
# Your Turn!!!



- Turn right 90 degrees.
- Walk forward 3 steps.
- Turn left 90 degrees.

One possible solution:

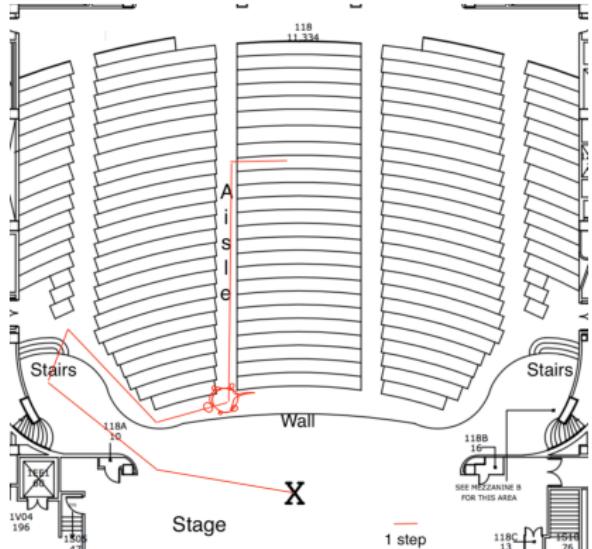
# Your Turn!!!



- Turn right 90 degrees.
- Walk forward 3 steps.
- Turn left 90 degrees.
- Walk forward 10 steps.

One possible solution:

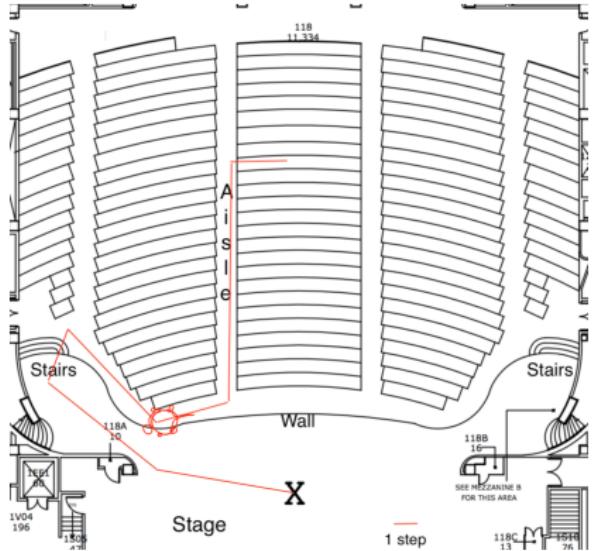
# Your Turn!!!



- Turn right 90 degrees.
- Walk forward 3 steps.
- Turn left 90 degrees.
- Walk forward 10 steps.
- Turn right 65 degrees

One possible solution:

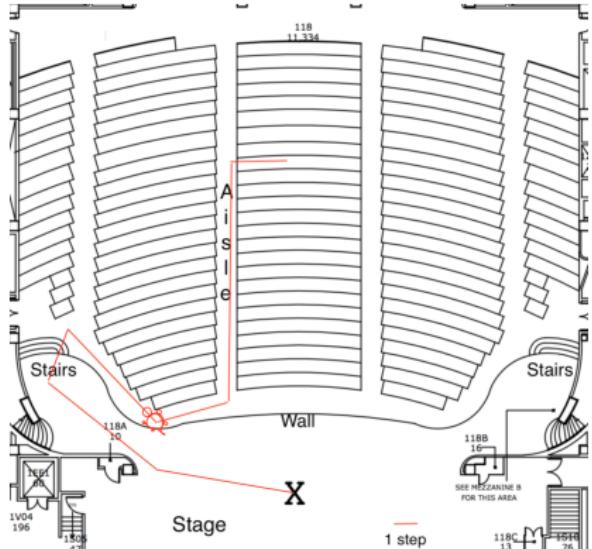
# Your Turn!!!



- Turn right 90 degrees.
- Walk forward 3 steps.
- Turn left 90 degrees.
- Walk forward 10 steps.
- Turn right 65 degrees.
- Walk forward 4 steps.

One possible solution:

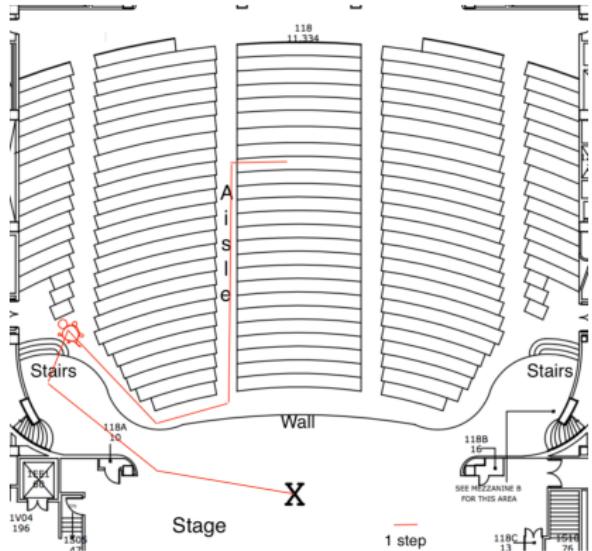
# Your Turn!!!



- Turn right 90 degrees.
- Walk forward 3 steps.
- Turn left 90 degrees.
- Walk forward 10 steps.
- Turn right 65 degrees.
- Walk forward 4 steps.
- Turn right 45 degrees.

One possible solution:

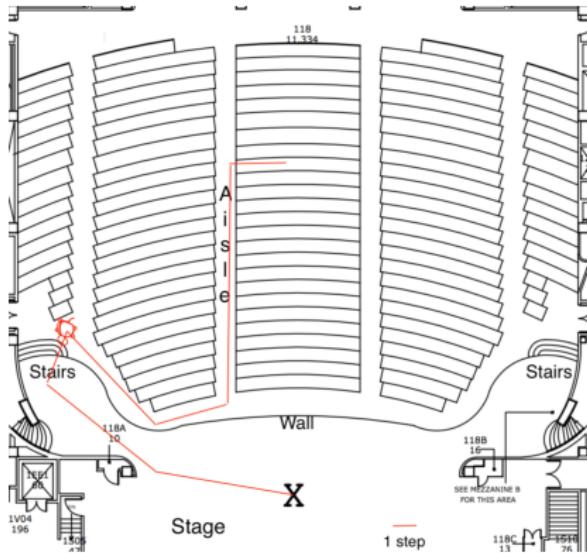
# Your Turn!!!



- Turn right 90 degrees.
- Walk forward 3 steps.
- Turn left 90 degrees.
- Walk forward 10 steps.
- Turn right 65 degrees.
- Walk forward 4 steps.
- Turn right 45 degrees.
- Walk forward 6 steps.

One possible solution:

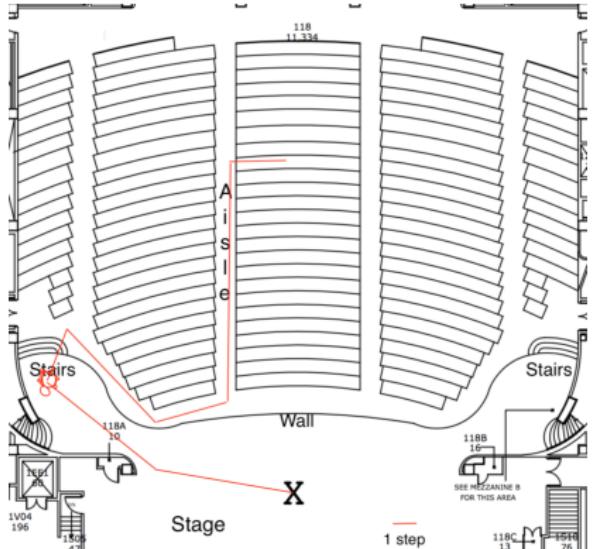
## Your Turn!!!



## One possible solution:

- Turn right 90 degrees.
  - Walk forward 3 steps.
  - Turn left 90 degrees.
  - Walk forward 10 steps.
  - Turn right 65 degrees.
  - Walk forward 4 steps.
  - Turn right 45 degrees.
  - Walk forward 6 steps.
  - Turn left 110 degrees.

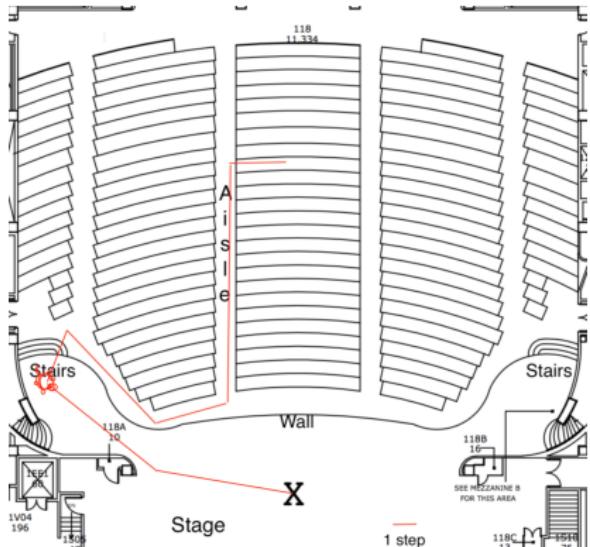
## Your Turn!!!



One possible solution:

- Turn right 90 degrees.
  - Walk forward 3 steps.
  - Turn left 90 degrees.
  - Walk forward 10 steps.
  - Turn right 65 degrees.
  - Walk forward 4 steps.
  - Turn right 45 degrees.
  - Walk forward 6 steps.
  - Turn left 110 degrees.
  - Walk forward 3 steps.

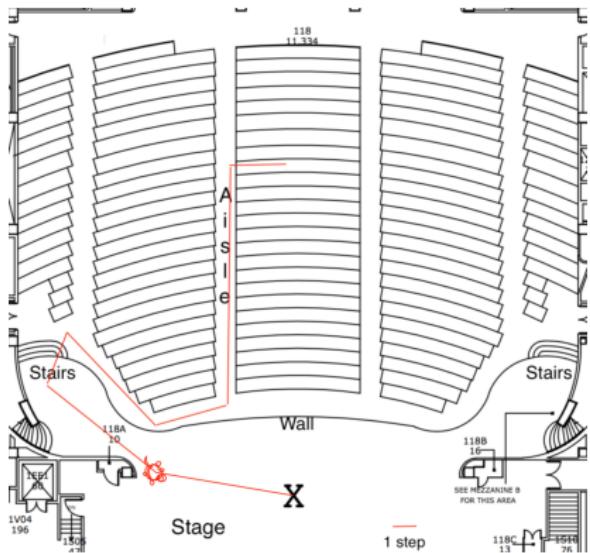
# Your Turn!!!



One possible solution:

- Turn right 90 degrees.
- Walk forward 3 steps.
- Turn left 90 degrees.
- Walk forward 10 steps.
- Turn right 65 degrees.
- Walk forward 4 steps.
- Turn right 45 degrees.
- Walk forward 6 steps.
- Turn left 110 degrees.
- Walk forward 3 steps.
- Turn left 80 degrees.

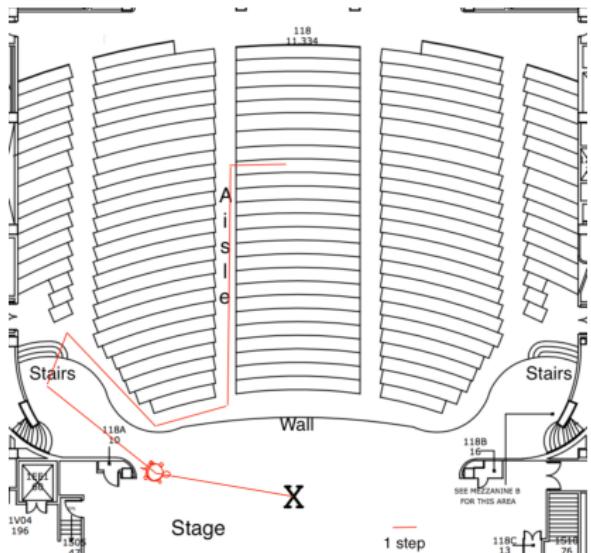
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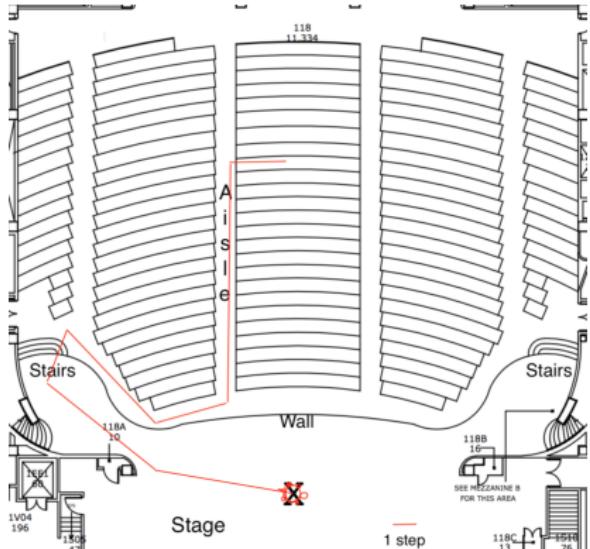
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  - Turn left 30 degrees.

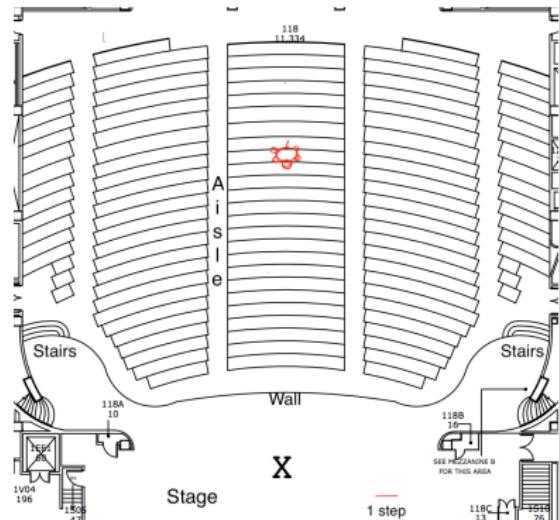
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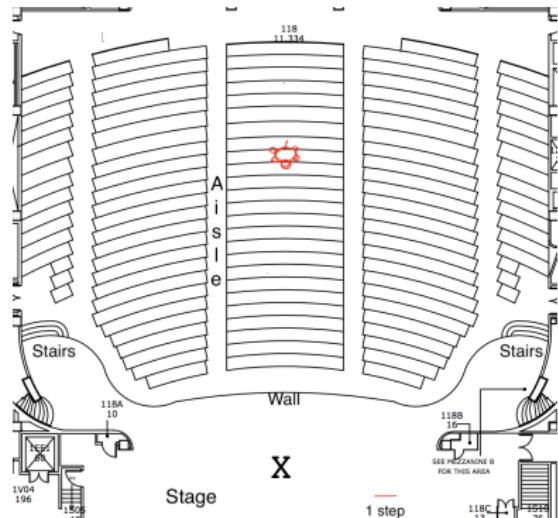
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# Your Turn!!!



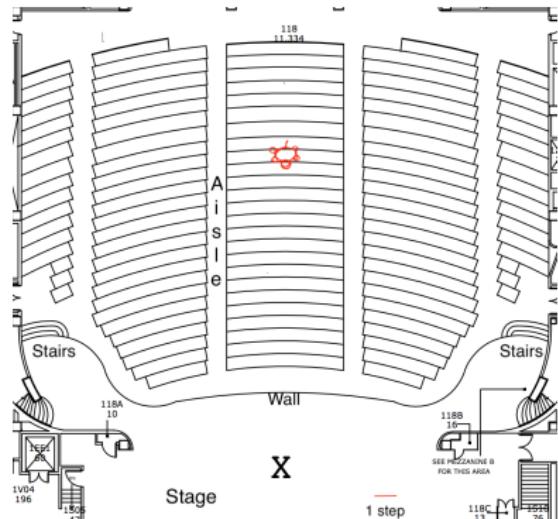
- For fun, post your algorithm on the "Turtle on Stage" forum in the Discussion Board on Blackboard

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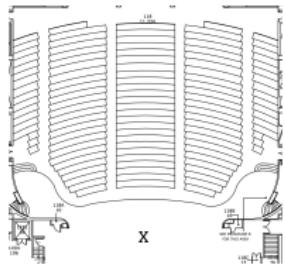
# Your Turn!!!



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- Degrees the turtle turns are approximate, any good approximation is considered correct.

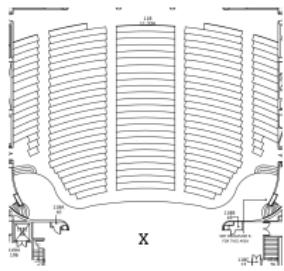
# Recap

- Writing precise algorithms is difficult.

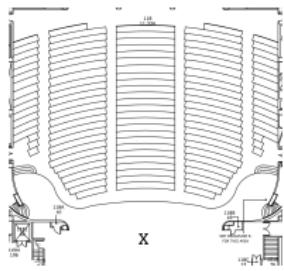


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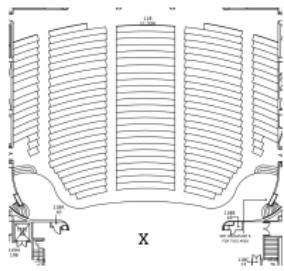


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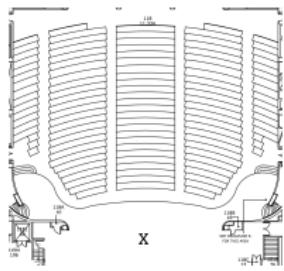
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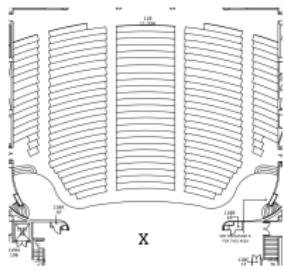
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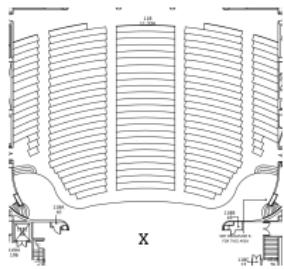
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Before next lecture, don't forget to:

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- Take the Lecture Preview on Blackboard on Monday (or no later than 10am on Tuesday)