

# CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science



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

# Welcome



# Acknowledgments

Thank you to the amazing support of:



President Raab



Dean Polsky  
Arts & Science



Judy Spitz  
Break Through Tech

# Introductions: Course Designers



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Course Coordinator

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Associate Professor,  
Chair

Prof. Eric Schweitzer

Undergraduate Program  
Coordinator

# Introductions: Instructors



Katherine Howitt



Dr. Tiziana Ligorio

Early College

Initiative

Large Lecture

Macaulay Honors Section

# Introductions: Undergraduate Teaching Assistants



Aida Jevric



Ajani Stewart



Arterio Rodrigues



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Nga Yu Lo



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Patrick Chaca



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Shantel Dixon



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Tyler Robinson

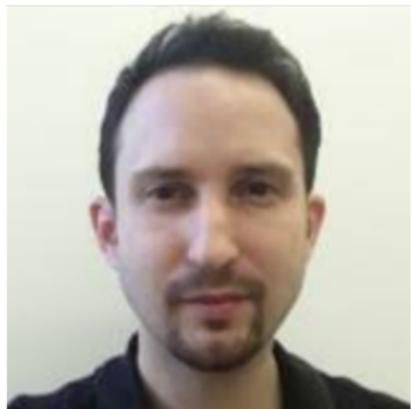


Yash Mahtani

# Introductions: Advisors



Emely Peguero  
Pre-majors &  
Early Majors



Eric Schweitzer  
Undergraduate Program  
Coordinator

Justin Tojeira  
Internships &  
Upper Division

# 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. Other topics include: organization of hardware, software, and how information is structured on contemporary computing devices. 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.*

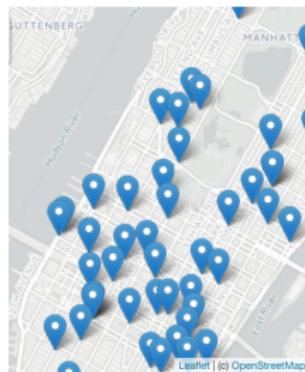
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(Show syllabus webpage)

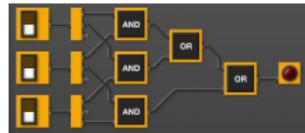
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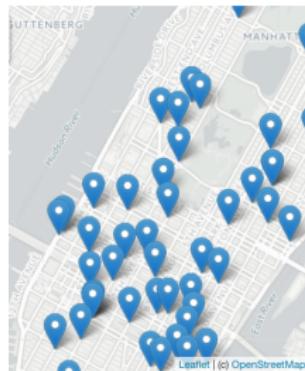
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pandas 

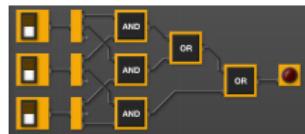
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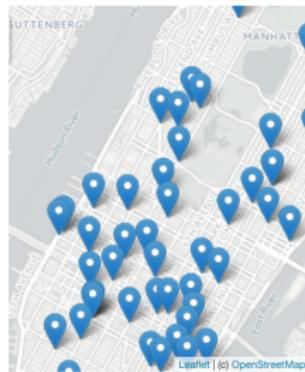
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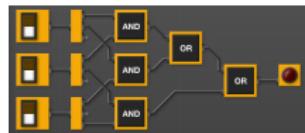
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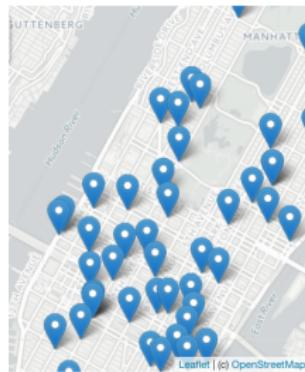
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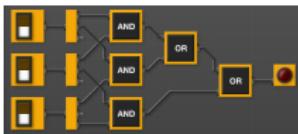
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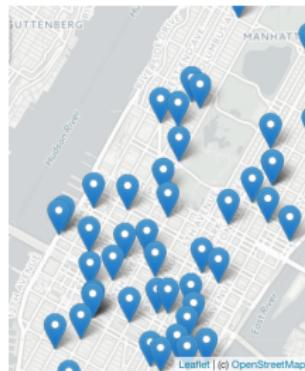
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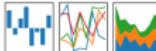


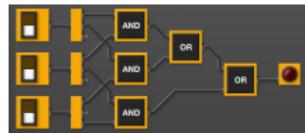
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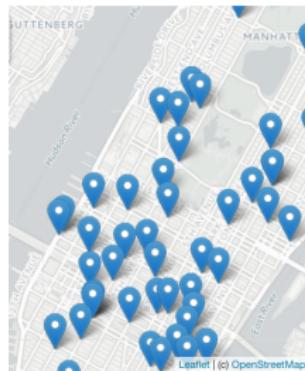


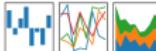
pandas   $y_{it} = \beta' x_{it} + \mu_i + \epsilon_{it}$

The word "pandas" is followed by three small square icons representing data analysis: a bar chart, a line graph, and a scatter plot. Below the word is a mathematical equation:  $y_{it} = \beta' x_{it} + \mu_i + \epsilon_{it}$ .

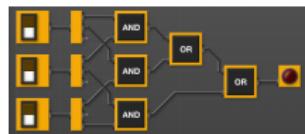
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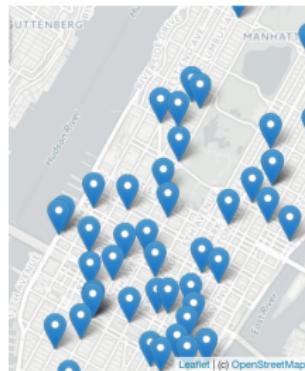
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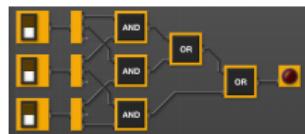


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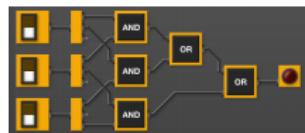
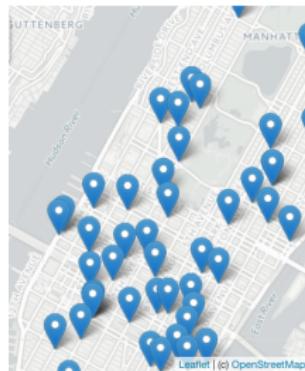


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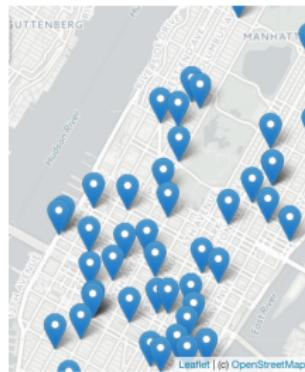
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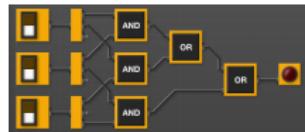


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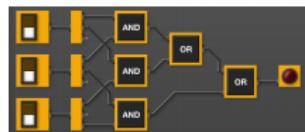
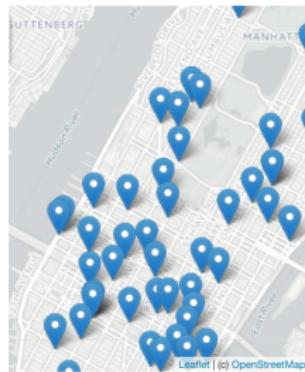


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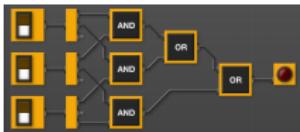
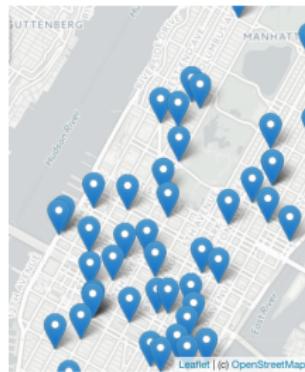
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    - ★ for C++.

# Class Structure



Lecture:

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

First "computers"

ENIAC, 1945.

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- Ask questions in Q&A.

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Online Labs and Lab Quiz:

- You must independently read through the weekly online Lab.

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- Gradescope
  - ▶ Email invite sent Monday.
  - ▶ Match to Blackboard email.

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Help:



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- Peer-mentor Support (UTAs)
  - ▶ Drop-in Tutoring: UTA-lead group work to solve programming assignments



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- Office Hours

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- Ask for help from our UTAs in Drop-in Tutoring or Discussion Board.

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## Grading:

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**Yes.** *To demonstrate mastery, you must pass the final exam.*

*We will end most lectures with past final exam questions and review.*

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*Weekly quizzes increase pass rates and mastery of material.*

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*While this mimics some jobs, students (particularly those new to programming) master skills better with smaller challenges.*

- Why weekly quizzes instead of midterms?

*Weekly quizzes increase pass rates and mastery of material.*

*Actively using knowledge increases your brain's ability to retain knowledge.*

# Philosophy (Or Why We Do What We Do)

## Course Structure:

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*Actively applying concepts introduced in lecture increases student performance.*
- I like working by myself. Why do I have to work in groups during drop-in tutoring?  
*Active group work and discussion increases student performance.*  
*Also, it provides excellent practice explaining technical ideas (i.e. tech interviews).*

# Philosophy (Or Why We Do What We Do)

## Help:

- What's the best way to master the concepts in this course?

# Philosophy (Or Why We Do What We Do)

## Help:

- What's the best way to master the concepts in this course?
  - ▶ *Most efficient way: do the programs*

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    - ★ *Email questions to [huntercsci127help@gmail.com](mailto:huntercsci127help@gmail.com)*

# Today's Topics



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

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# Introduction to Python



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- Our first language, Python, is popular for its ease-of-use, flexibility, and extensibility.
- 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)
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# First Program: Hello, World!

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- Output to the screen is: Hello, World!

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

# 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  
Who is L-M Miranda?*



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- Each print statement writes its output on a new line.

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- Each print statement writes its output on a new line.
- Results in three lines of output.

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- 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.



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- Dates back to Logo Turtles in the 1960s.



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- (Demo from webpage)

# Turtles Introduction



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- (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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```

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 purple hexagon with six star-shaped stamps at each vertex, representing the turtle's path.

- 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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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:

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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.

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```

To the right of the code editor is a "Result" panel showing the output of the program: a purple hexagon drawn with a turtle, where each side has a star at its midpoint.

- 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"

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```

To the right of the code editor is a "Result" panel showing the output of the program. It displays a purple line forming a regular hexagon with six star-shaped 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"
- 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:

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The editor has a toolbar at the top with icons for file operations like Open, Save, and Run. Below the toolbar is a tab bar with `main.py` selected. To the right of the code area are two tabs: `Result` and `Instructions`. The `Result` tab displays the output of the program, which is a purple hexagon drawn on a white background with black star-shaped stamps at each vertex.

- Start with the hexagon program.

# Decagon Program

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

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```

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)`.

# 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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The "Result" tab shows a purple hexagon drawn on a white background, with a purple star at each vertex where the turtle stamped.

- 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:  
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- 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:

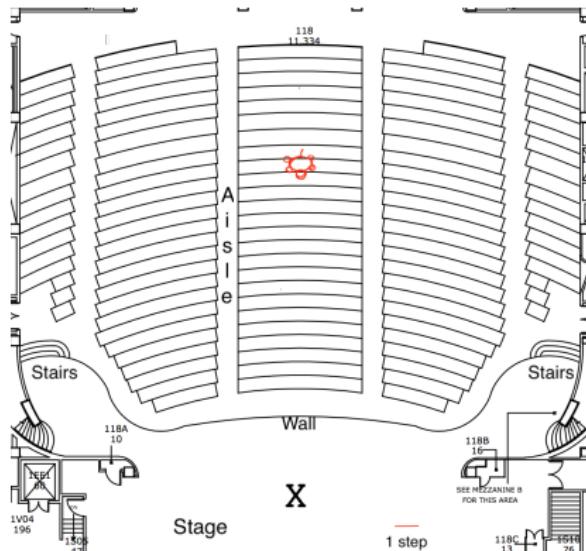
- An **algorithm** is a process or set of steps to be followed to solve a problem.

# What is an Algorithm?

From our textbook:

- An **algorithm** is a process or set 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.

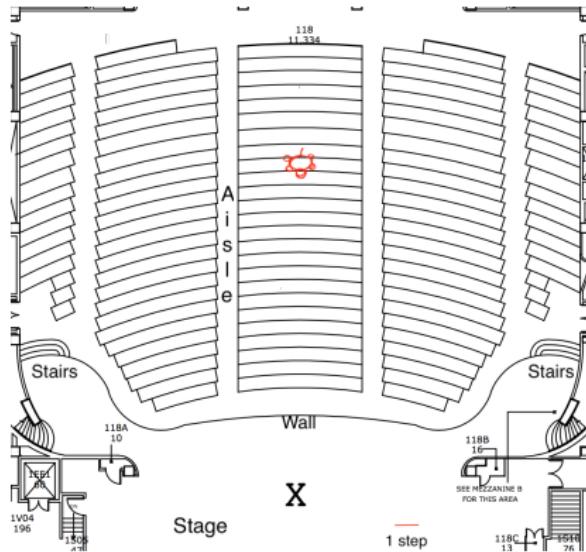
# Your Turn!!!



Try to solve this challenge:

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

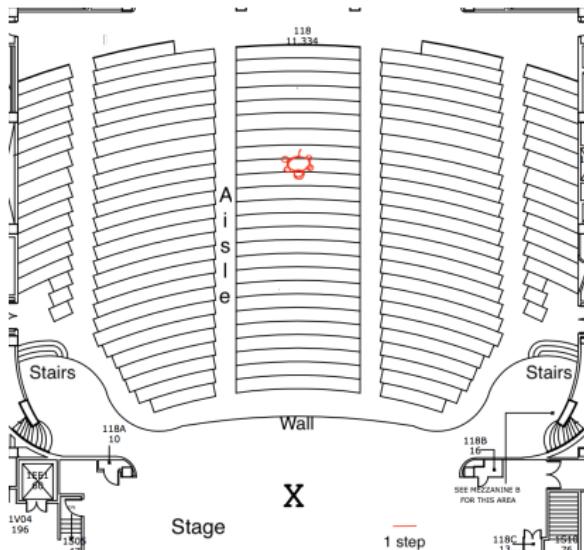
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- ① This is the floor plan of Assembly Hall at Hunter College.
  - ② Write an algorithm (step-by-step directions) to the red turtle to the X on Stage.

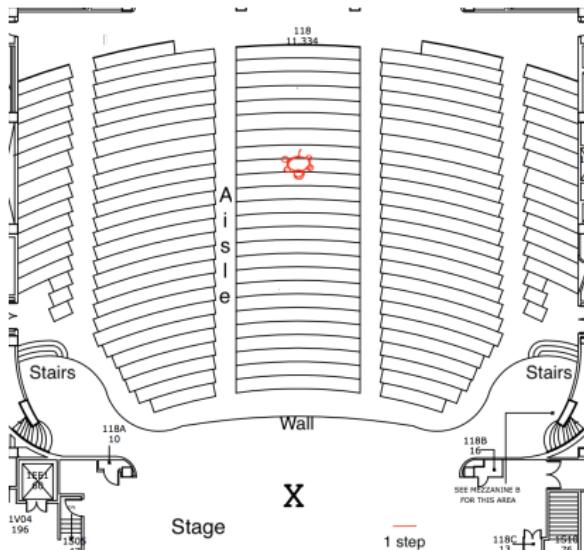
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- ② Write an algorithm (step-by-step directions) to the red turtle to the X on Stage.
- ③ Basic Rules:

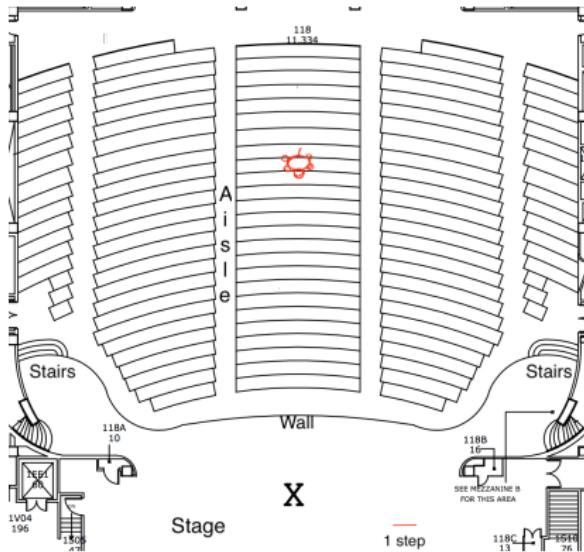
# Your Turn!!!



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  - ▶ Use turtle commands.

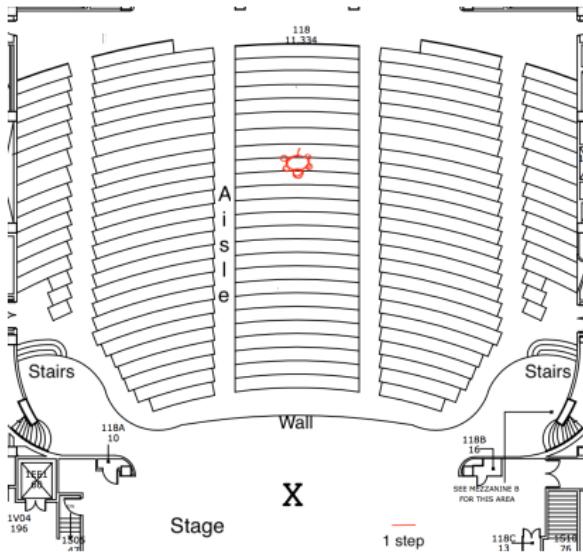
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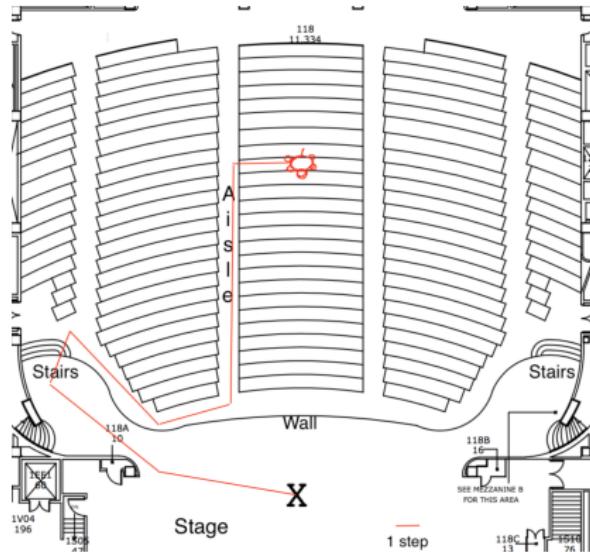
# Your Turn!!!



Try to solve this challenge:

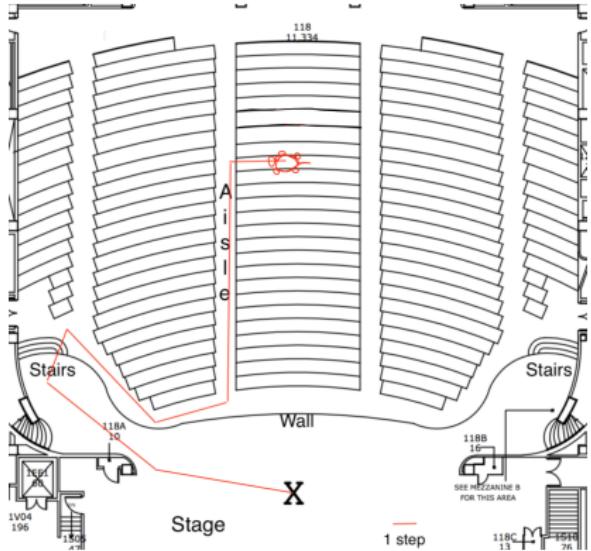
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- ② Write an algorithm (step-by-step directions) to the red turtle to the X on Stage.  
Basic Rules:
  - ▶ Use turtle commands.
  - ▶ Do not run turtles into walls, chairs, obstacles, etc.
  - ▶ Turtles cannot climb walls, must use stairs (walk forward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

# Your Turn!!!



One possible solution:

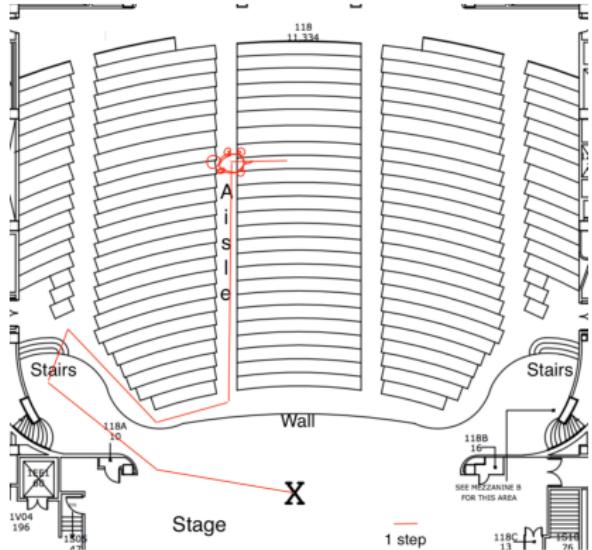
## Your Turn!!!



- Turn right 90 degrees.

One possible solution:

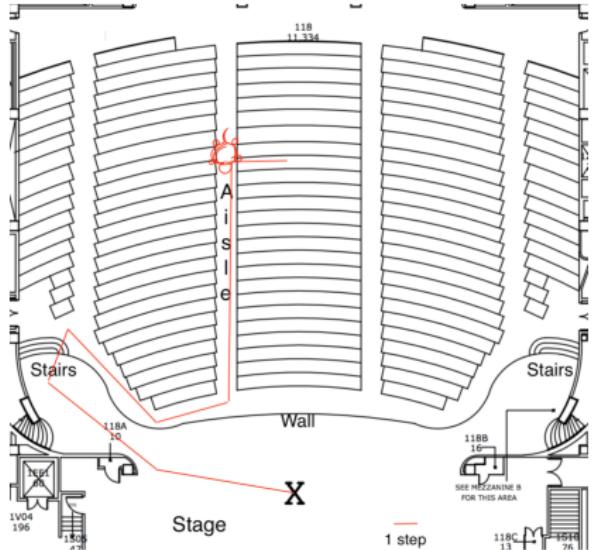
# Your Turn!!!



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

One possible solution:

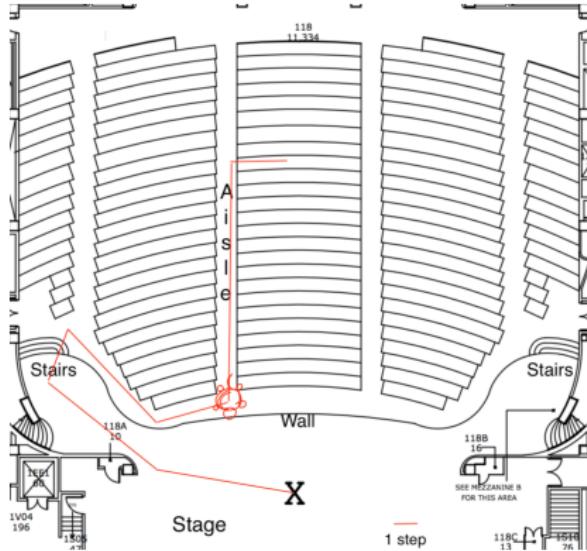
# Your Turn!!!



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

One possible solution:

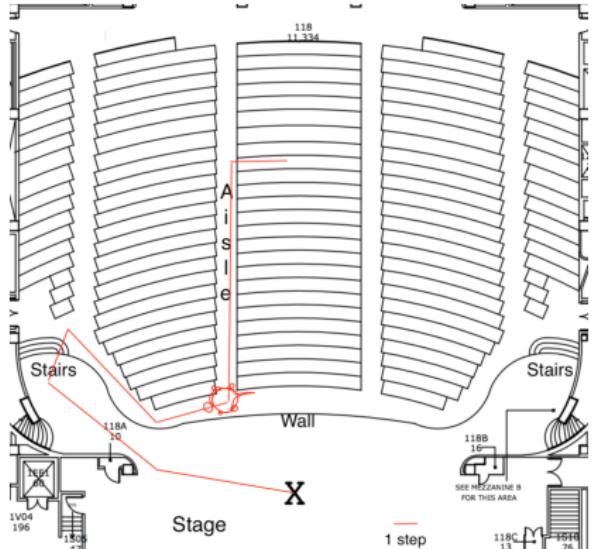
# Your Turn!!!



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

One possible solution:

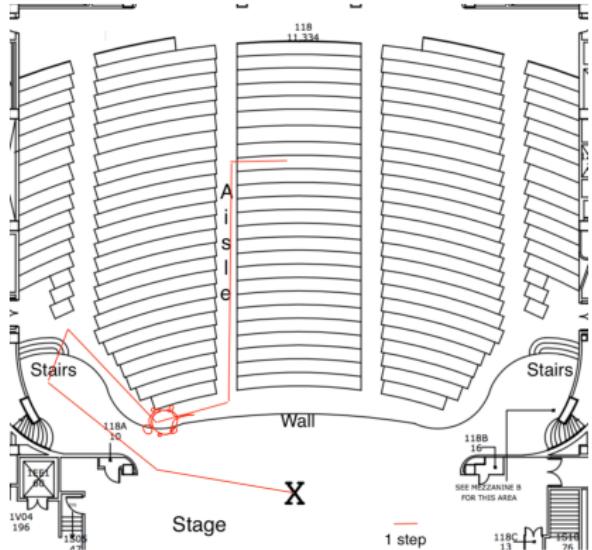
# Your Turn!!!



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

One possible solution:

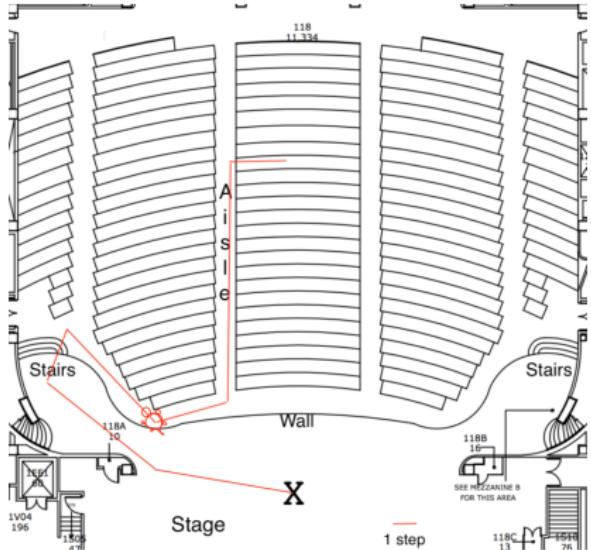
# Your Turn!!!



- 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:

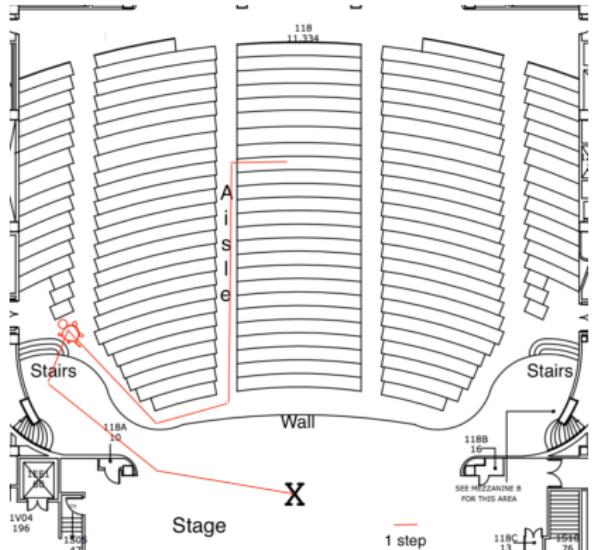
## Your Turn!!!



- 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:

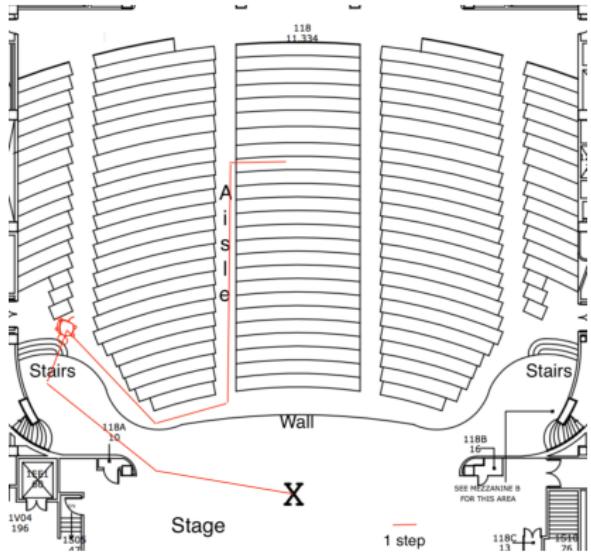
# Your Turn!!!



- 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:

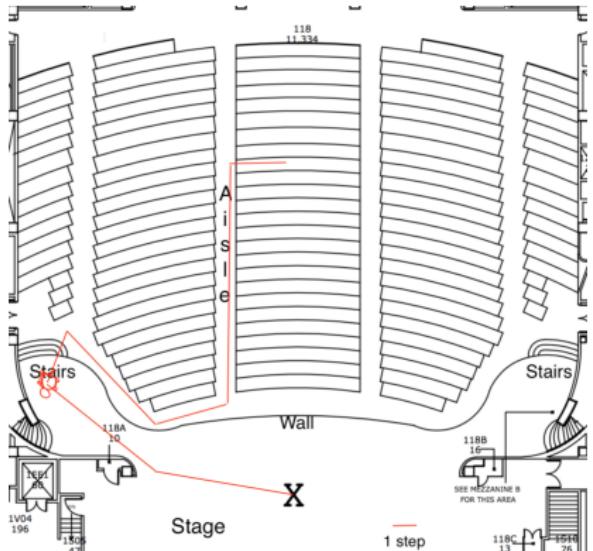
## Your Turn!!!



## 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.

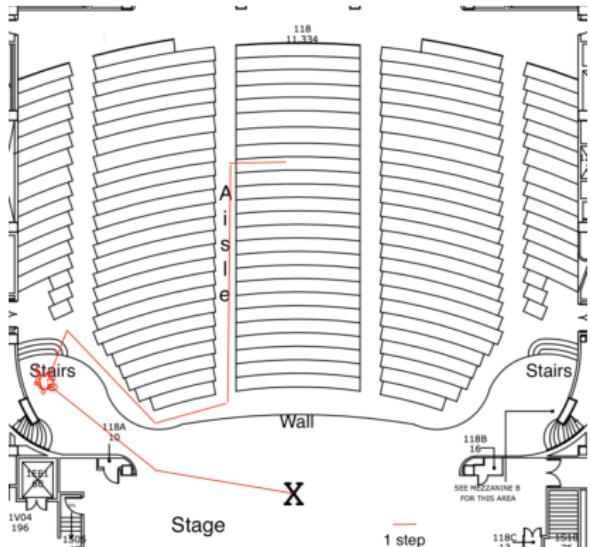
# Your Turn!!!



One possible solution:

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- Walk forward 3 steps.
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- 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.

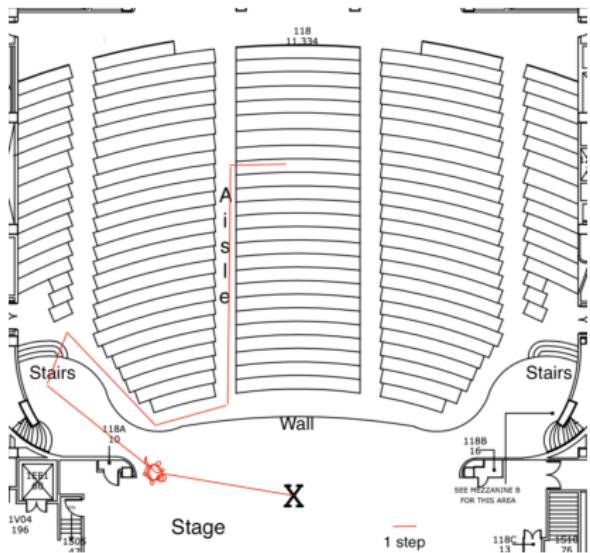
# Your Turn!!!



One possible solution:

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

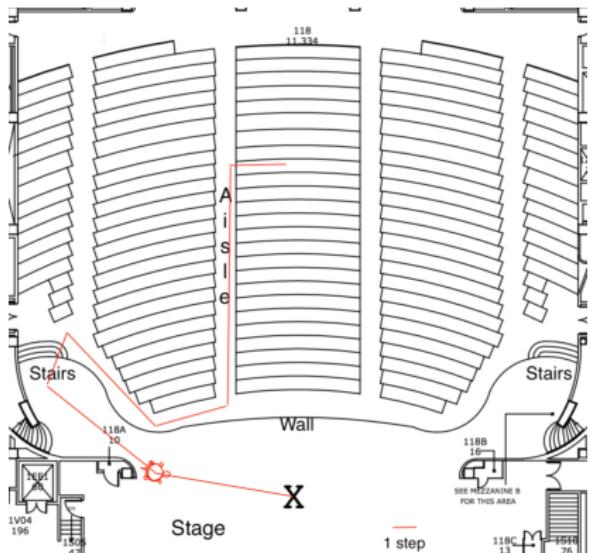
# Your Turn!!!



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- Turn left 110 degrees.
- Walk forward 3 steps.
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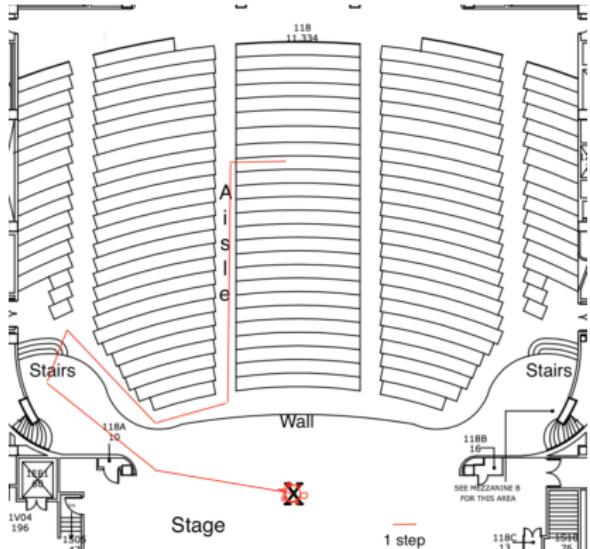
# Your Turn!!!



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- Walk forward 6 steps.
- Turn left 110 degrees.
- Walk forward 3 steps.
- Turn left 80 degrees.
- Walk forward 5 steps.
- Turn left 30 degrees.

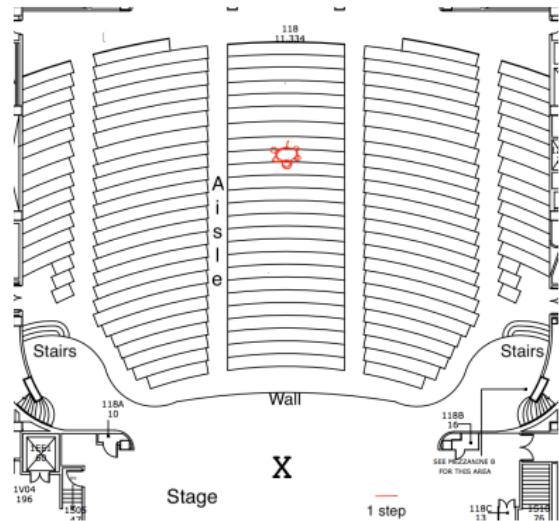
## Your Turn!!!



One possible solution:

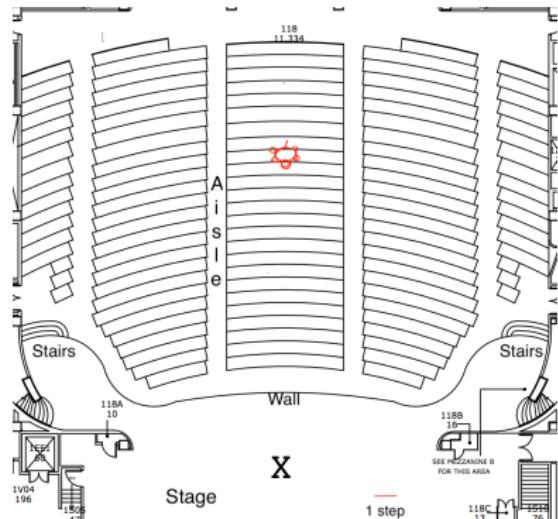
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  - Turn left 30 degrees.
  - Walk forward 6 steps. Reached X!!

# Your Turn!!!



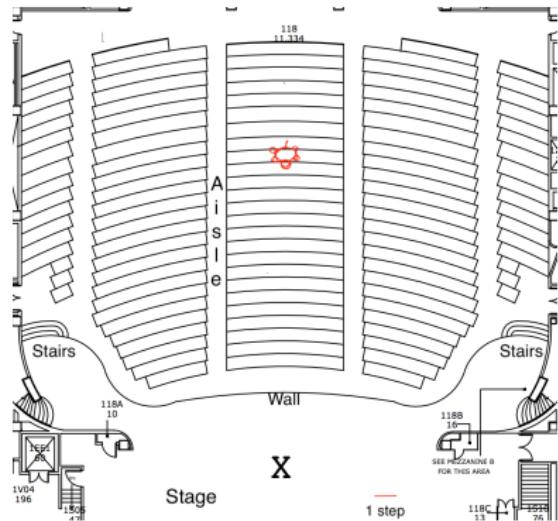
- For fun, post your algorithm on the "Turtle on Stage" forum in the Discussion Board on Blackboard

# Your Turn!!!



- For fun, post your algorithm on the "Turtle on Stage" forum in the Discussion Board on Blackboard
- "Test and Debug" other students' posted solutions and reply to their posts if you find a bug!

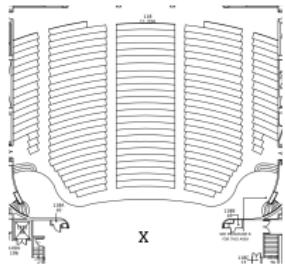
# Your Turn!!!



- For fun, post your algorithm on the "Turtle on Stage" forum in the Discussion Board on Blackboard
- "Test and Debug" other students' posted solutions and reply to their posts if you find a bug!
- Degrees the turtle turns are approximate, any good approximation is considered correct.

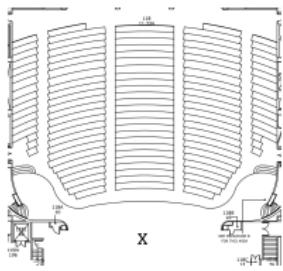
# Recap

- Writing precise algorithms is difficult.

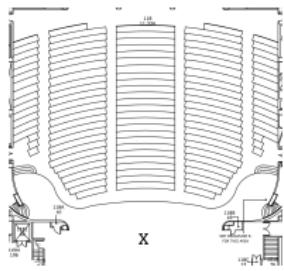


# Recap

- Writing precise algorithms is difficult.
- In Python, we introduced:

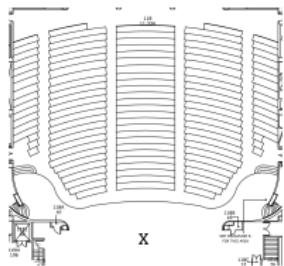


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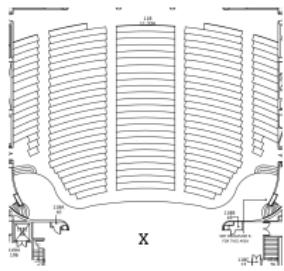
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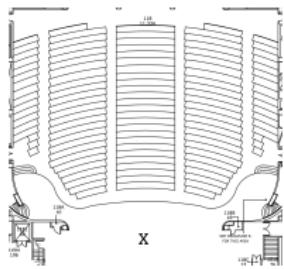
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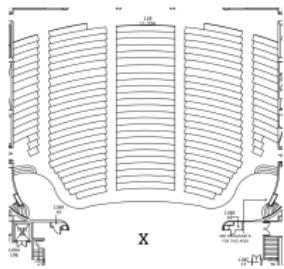
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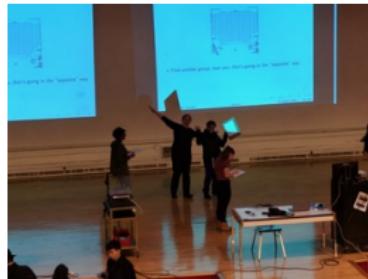
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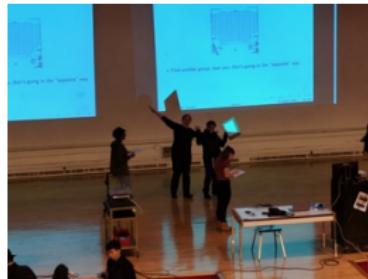
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# Practice Quiz & Final Questions



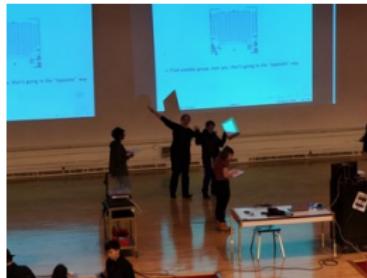
- Since you must pass the final exam to pass the course, we end every lecture with final exam review.

# Practice Quiz & Final Questions



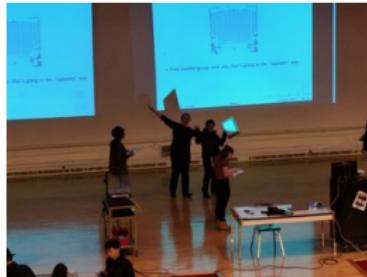
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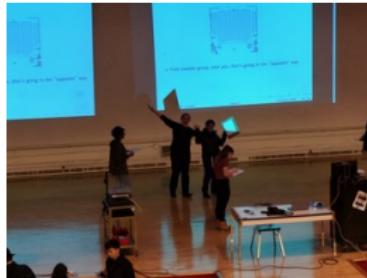
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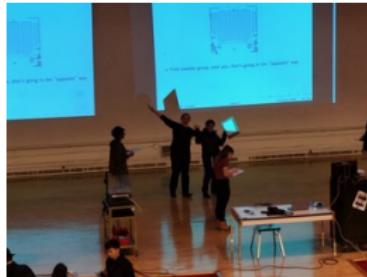
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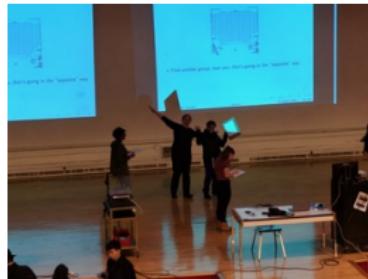
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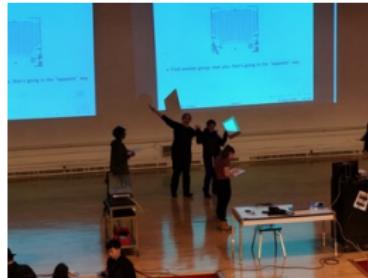
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- Past exams are on the webpage ([under Final Exam Information](#)).
- We're starting with Fall 2017, Version 1.

# See you next week!



Before next lecture, don't forget to:

- Work on this week's Online Lab
- Take the Lab Quiz on Gradescope by 6pm on Wednesday
- Submit this week's 5 programming assignments