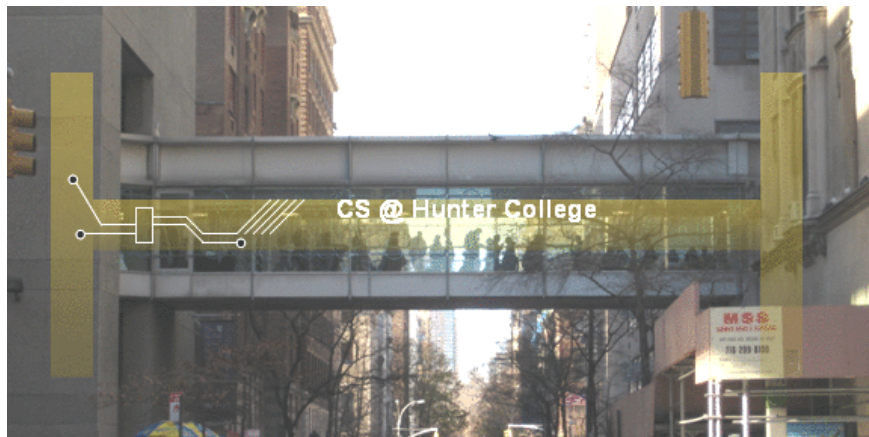


CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science



hunter.cuny.edu/csci

- This lecture will be recorded

Frequently Asked Questions

From email

- **Can you go through the OpenData challenge from last week?**

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There is no midterm exam in this class. You have:

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These are good practice and self assessment.*

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Yes, you have to pass the final (60 out of 100 points) to pass the class.

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Yes, you have to pass the final (60 out of 100 points) to pass the class.

- **Can I take the course Credit/No Credit?**

Yes, but check with your advisor that it is possible with your major and standing.

Learn more about it here: <https://hunter.cuny.edu/fof/credit-no-credit/>

Today's Topics



- More on Functions
- Recap: Open Data
- Top Down Design
- Design Challenge:

Today's Topics



- **More on Functions**
- Recap: Open Data
- Top Down Design
- Design Challenge:

Recap: Input Parameters & Return Values

- Functions can have **input parameters**.

```
def totalWithTax(food,tip):  
    total = 0  
    tax = 0.0875  
    total = food + food * tax  
    total = total + tip  
    return(total)  
  
lunch = float(input('Enter lunch total: '))  
lTip = float(input('Enter lunch tip: '))  
lTotal = totalWithTax(lunch, lTip)  
print('Lunch total is', lTotal)  
  
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```

Recap: Input Parameters & Return Values

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- Surrounded by parentheses, both in the function definition, and in the function call (invocation).

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def totalWithTax(food,tip):  
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```

Recap: Input Parameters & Return Values

- Functions can have **input parameters**.
- Surrounded by parentheses, both in the function definition, and in the function call (invocation).
- The “placeholders” in the function definition: **formal parameters**.

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def totalWithTax(food,tip):  
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- Surrounded by parentheses, both in the function definition, and in the function call (invocation).
- The “placeholders” in the function definition: **formal parameters**.
- The ones in the function call: **actual parameters**

Recap: Input Parameters & Return Values

- Functions can have **input parameters**.
- Surrounded by parentheses, both in the function definition, and in the function call (invocation).
- The “placeholders” in the function definition: **formal parameters**.
- The ones in the function call: **actual parameters**
- Functions can also **return values** to where it was called.

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def totalWithTax(food,tip):  
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dinner= float(input('Enter dinner total: '))  
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dTotal = totalWithTax(dinner, dTip)  
print('Dinner total is', dTotal)
```


Recap: Input Parameters & Return Values

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def totalWithTax(food,tip):  
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```

Formal Parameters

Actual Parameters

- Functions can have **input parameters**.
- Surrounded by parenthesis, both in the function definition, and in the function call (invocation).
- The “placeholders” in the function definition: **formal parameters**.
- The ones in the function call: **actual parameters**.
- Functions can also **return values** to where it was called.

Challenge:

- What are the formal parameters? What is returned?

```
def enigma1(x,y,z):  
    if x == len(y):  
        return(z)  
    elif x < len(y):  
        return(y[0:x])  
    else:  
        s = cont1(z)  
        return(s+y)
```

(a) `enigma1(7,"caramel","dulce de leche")`

(b) `enigma1(3,"cupcake","vanilla")`

(c) `enigma1(10,"pie","nomel")`

```
def cont1(st):  
    r = ""  
    for i in range(len(st)-1,-1,-1):  
        r = r + st[i]  
    return(r)
```

Return:

Return:

Return:

Python Tutor

```
def enigma1(x,y,z):
    if x == len(y):
        return(x)
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```

```
def cont1(st):
    r = ""
    for i in range(len(st)-1,-1,-1):
        r = st[i] + r
    return(r)
```

Return:

Return:

Return:

(Demo with pythonTutor)

Input Parameters

- When called, the actual parameter values are copied to the formal parameters.

```
def totalWithTax(food,tip):  
    total = 0  
    tax = 0.0875  
    total = food + food * tax  
    total = total + tip  
    return(total)  
  
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print('Lunch total is', lTotal)  
  
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Formal Parameters

Actual Parameters

Input Parameters

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Formal Parameters

Actual Parameters

- When called, the actual parameter values are copied to the formal parameters.
- All the commands inside the function are performed on the copies.

Input Parameters

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dTotal = totalWithTax(dinner, dTip)  
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```

Formal Parameters

Actual Parameters

- When called, the actual parameter values are copied to the formal parameters.
- All the commands inside the function are performed on the copies.
- The actual parameters do not change.

Input Parameters

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def totalWithTax(food,tip):  
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    tax = 0.0875  
    total = food + food * tax  
    total = total + tip  
    return(total)  
  
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Input Parameters

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Formal Parameters

Actual Parameters

- When called, the actual parameter values are copied to the formal parameters.
- All the commands inside the function are performed on the copies.
- The actual parameters do not change.
- The copies are discarded when the function is done.
- The time a variable exists is called its **scope**.

Input Parameters: What about Lists?

- When called, the actual parameter values are copied to the formal parameters.

```
#Fall 2013 Final Exam, 5
```

```
def kuwae( inLst ):  
    tot = 1  
    for item in inLst:  
        tot = tot * item  
    return tot  
  
def foo( inLst ):  
    if ( inLst[-1] > inLst[0] ):  
        return kuwae( inLst )  
    else:  
        return -1  
  
foo( [2, 4, 6, 8] )  
  
foo( [4002, 328, 457, 1] )
```

Input Parameters: What about Lists?

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#Fall 2013 Final Exam, 5
```

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def kuwae( inLst ):  
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- What is copied with a list?

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- When called, the actual parameter values are copied to the formal parameters.
- What is copied with a list?
- The address of the list, but not the individual elements.

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- When called, the actual parameter values are copied to the formal parameters.
- What is copied with a list?
- The address of the list, but not the individual elements.
- The actual parameters do not change, but the inside elements might.
- Easier to see with a demo.

Python Tutor

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#Fall 2013 Final Exam, 5
```

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        return -1  
  
foo( [2, 4, 6, 8] )  
  
foo( [4002, 328, 457, 1] )
```

(Demo with pythonTutor)

Challenge:

```
def bar(n):  
    if n <= 8:  
        return 1  
    else:  
        return 0  
  
def foo(l):  
    n = bar(l[-1])  
    return l[n]
```

- What are the formal parameters for the functions?
- What is the output of:

```
r = foo([1,2,3,4])  
print("Return: ", r)
```

- What is the output of:

```
r = foo([1024,512,256,128])  
print("Return: ", r)
```

Python Tutor

```
def bar(n):  
    if n <= 8:  
        return 1  
    else:  
        return 0
```

(Demo with pythonTutor)

```
def foo(l):  
    n = bar(l[-1])  
    return l[n]
```


Challenge:

Predict what the code will do:

```
#CSci 127 Teaching Staff
#Triangles two ways...
import turtle

def setUp(t, dist, col):
    t.penup()
    t.forward(dist)
    t.pendown()
    t.color(col)

def nestedTriangle(t, side):
    if side > 10:
        for i in range(3):
            t.forward(side)
            t.left(120)
        nestedTriangle(t, side/2)

def fractalTriangle(t, side):
    if side > 10:
        for i in range(3):
            t.forward(side)
            t.left(120)
        fractalTriangle(t, side/2)
```

```
def main():
    nessa = turtle.Turtle()
    setUp(nessa, 100, "violet")
    nestedTriangle(nessa, 160)

    frank = turtle.Turtle()
    setUp(frank, -100, "red")
    fractalTriangle(frank, 160)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

```
#CSci 127 Teaching Staff
#Triangles two ways...
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    t.penup()
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            fractalTriangle(t, side/2)
```

(Demo with IDLE)

Lecture Quiz

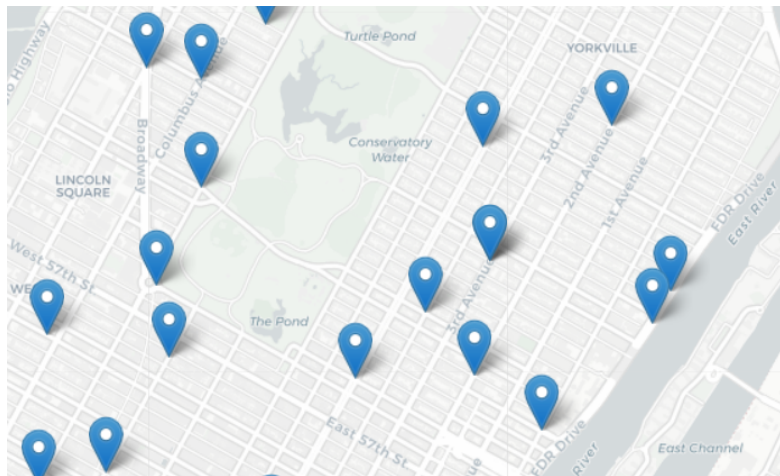
- Log-in to Gradescope
- Find LECTURE 8 Quiz
- Take the quiz
- **You have 3 minutes**

Today's Topics



- More on Functions
- **Recap: Open Data**
- Top Down Design
- Design Challenge:

OpenData Design Question



Design an algorithm that finds the closest collision.

OpenData Design Question

Design an algorithm that uses NYC OpenData collision data and computes the closest collision to the location the user provides.

How to approach this:

- Create a “To Do” list of what your program has to accomplish.
- Read through the problem, and break it into “To Do” items.
- Don’t worry if you don’t know how to do all the items you write down.
- Example:
 - 1 Find data set (great place to look: NYC OpenData).
 - 2 Ask user for current location.
 - 3 Open up the CSV file.
 - 4 Check distance to each to user’s location.
 - 5 Print the location with the smallest distance.

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How to approach this:

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- Read through the problem, and break it into “To Do” items.
- Don’t worry if you don’t know how to do all the items you write down.
- Example:
 - ① Find data set (great place to look: NYC OpenData).
 - ② Ask user for current location.
 - ③ Open up the CSV file.
 - ④ Check distance to each to user’s location.
 - ⑤ Print the location with the smallest distance.
- Let’s use function names as placeholders for the ones we’re unsure...

OpenData Design Question

Design an algorithm that uses NYC OpenData collision data and computes the closest collision to the location the user provides.

- 1 Find data set (great place to look: NYC OpenData).

OpenData Design Question

Design an algorithm that uses NYC OpenData collision data and computes the closest collision to the location the user provides.

- ① Find data set (great place to look: NYC OpenData).

```
import pandas as pd  
inF = input('Enter CSV file name:')
```

OpenData Design Question

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inF = input('Enter CSV file name:')
```

- 2 Ask user for current location.

OpenData Design Question

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import pandas as pd  
inF = input('Enter CSV file name:')
```

- 2 Ask user for current location.

```
lat = float(input('Enter latitude:'))  
lon = float(input('Enter longitude:'))
```

OpenData Design Question

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import pandas as pd  
inF = input('Enter CSV file name:')
```

- 2 Ask user for current location.

```
lat = float(input('Enter latitude:'))  
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```

- 3 Open up the CSV file.

OpenData Design Question

Design an algorithm that uses NYC OpenData collision data and computes the closest collision to the location the user provides.

- ① Find data set (great place to look: NYC OpenData).

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import pandas as pd  
inF = input('Enter CSV file name:')
```

- ② Ask user for current location.

```
lat = float(input('Enter latitude:'))  
lon = float(input('Enter longitude:'))
```

- ③ Open up the CSV file.

```
collisions = pd.read_csv(inF)
```

OpenData Design Question

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inF = input('Enter CSV file name:')
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- 3 Open up the CSV file.

```
collisions = pd.read_csv(inF)
```

- 4 Check distance to each to user's location.

```
closestLat, closestLon = findClosest(collisions, lat, lon)
```

OpenData Design Question

Design an algorithm that uses NYC OpenData collision data and computes the closest collision to the location the user provides.

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inF = input('Enter CSV file name:')
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```
lat = float(input('Enter latitude:'))
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- 3 Open up the CSV file.

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collisions = pd.read_csv(inF)
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- 2 Ask user for current location.

```
lat = float(input('Enter latitude:'))
lon = float(input('Enter longitude:'))
```

- 3 Open up the CSV file.

```
collisions = pd.read_csv(inF)
```

- 4 Check distance to each to user's location.

```
closestLat, closestLon = findClosest(collisions, lat, lon)
```

- 5 Print the location with the smallest distance.

```
print("The closest is at lat:", lat, "and lon:", lon)
```

Today's Topics



- More on Functions
- Recap: Open Data
- **Top Down Design**
- Design Challenge:

Top-Down Design

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Top-Down Design

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 - ▶ Translate list into function names & inputs/returns.



Top-Down Design



- The last example demonstrates **top-down design**: breaking into subproblems, and implementing each part separately.
 - ▶ Break the problem into tasks for a “To Do” list.
 - ▶ Translate list into function names & inputs/returns.
 - ▶ Implement the functions, one-by-one.

Top-Down Design



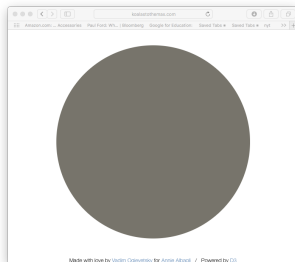
- The last example demonstrates **top-down design**: breaking into subproblems, and implementing each part separately.
 - ▶ Break the problem into tasks for a “To Do” list.
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- Excellent approach since you can then test each part separately before adding it to a large program.

Top-Down Design



- The last example demonstrates **top-down design**: breaking into subproblems, and implementing each part separately.
 - ▶ Break the problem into tasks for a "To Do" list.
 - ▶ Translate list into function names & inputs/returns.
 - ▶ Implement the functions, one-by-one.
- Excellent approach since you can then test each part separately before adding it to a large program.
- Very common when working with a team: each has their own functions to implement and maintain.

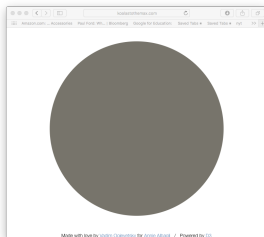
Challenge:



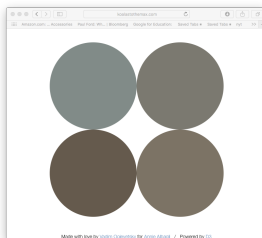
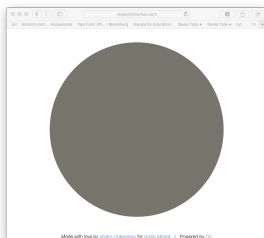
`http://koalastothemax.com`

- Top-down design puzzle:
 - ▶ What does koalastomax do?
 - ▶ What does each circle represent?
- Write a high-level design for it.
- Translate into code with function calls.

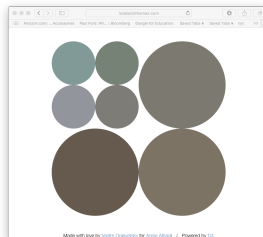
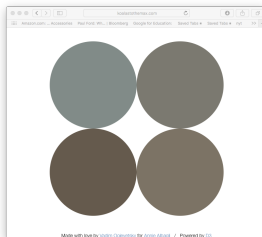
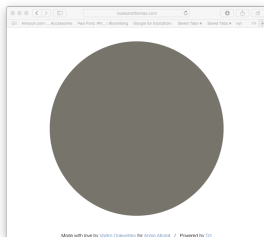
Demo



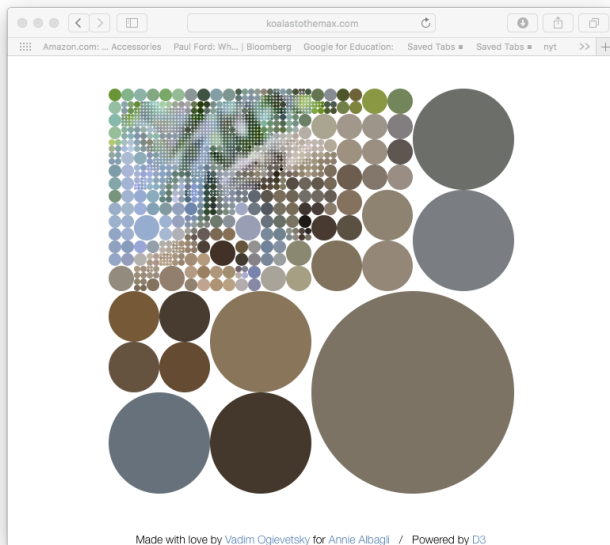
Demo



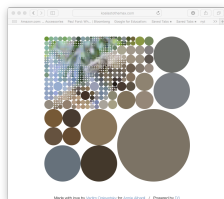
Demo



Demo

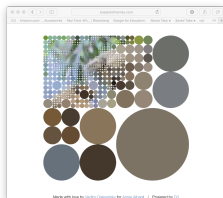


Design: Koalas to the Max



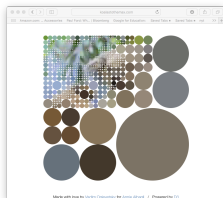
- **Input:** Image & mouse movements

Design: Koalas to the Max



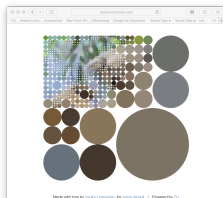
- **Input:** Image & mouse movements
- **Output:** Completed image

Design: Koalas to the Max



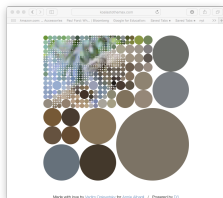
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Design: Koalas to the Max



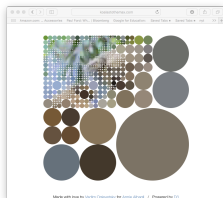
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Design: Koalas to the Max



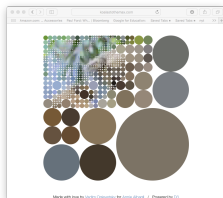
- **Input:** Image & mouse movements
- **Output:** Completed image
- **Design:**
 - ▶ Every mouse movement,
 - ▶ Divide the region into 4 quarters.

Design: Koalas to the Max



- **Input:** Image & mouse movements
- **Output:** Completed image
- **Design:**
 - ▶ Every mouse movement,
 - ▶ Divide the region into 4 quarters.
 - ▶ Average the color of each quarter.

Design: Koalas to the Max



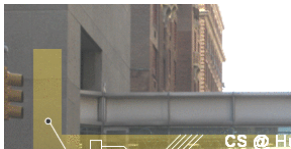
- **Input:** Image & mouse movements
- **Output:** Completed image
- **Design:**
 - ▶ Every mouse movement,
 - ▶ Divide the region into 4 quarters.
 - ▶ Average the color of each quarter.
 - ▶ Set each quarter to its average.

Averaging numpy arrays

- Average each color channel of the image:

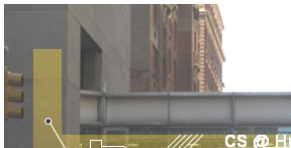
Averaging numpy arrays

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Averaging numpy arrays

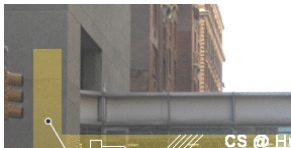
- Average each color channel of the image:



```
redAve = np.average(region[:, :, 0])
```

Averaging numpy arrays

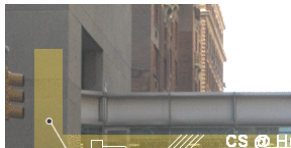
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redAve = np.average(region[:, :, 0])  
greenAve = np.average(region[:, :, 1])
```


Averaging numpy arrays

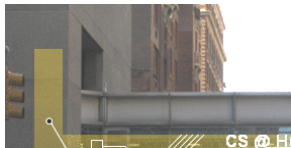
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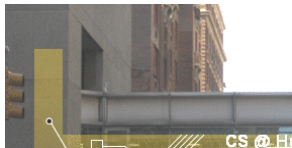


```
redAve = np.average(region[:, :, 0])  
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```

- Set each pixel to the average value:

Averaging numpy arrays

- Average each color channel of the image:



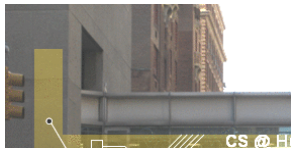
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```

- Set each pixel to the average value:

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region[:, :, 0] = redAve
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Averaging numpy arrays

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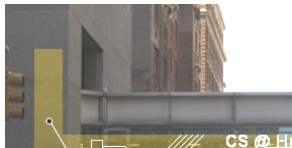
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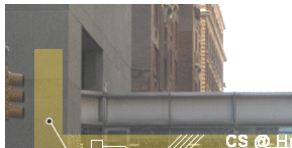
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Today's Topics



- More on Functions
- Recap: Open Data
- Top Down Design
- **Design Challenge:**

Design Challenge

Job ID	Agency	Posting T	# O	Business Title	Civil Service	Title Cod	Level	Job Category	Full-	Sal
246814	DEPT OF INFO	External	1	Senior Architect Cloud Infrastructure D	SENIOR IT AF	6800	0	Information	F	
246814	DEPT OF INFO	Internal	1	Senior Architect Cloud Infrastructure D	SENIOR IT AF	6800	0	Information	F	
247320	DEPT OF ENVI	Internal	2	MECHANICAL ENGINEERING INTERN	MECHANICA	20403	0	Engineering,	F	
247320	DEPT OF ENVI	External	2	MECHANICAL ENGINEERING INTERN	MECHANICA	20403	0	Engineering,	F	
269885	DEPT OF ENVI	External	1	MECHANICAL ENGINEERING INTERN	MECHANICA	20403	0	Engineering,	F	
269885	DEPT OF ENVI	Internal	1	MECHANICAL ENGINEERING INTERN	MECHANICA	20403	0	Engineering,	F	
285120	NYC HOUSING	External	1	Deputy Director for Engineering	ADMINISTRA	10015	M3	Engineering,	P	
285120	NYC HOUSING	Internal	1	Deputy Director for Engineering	ADMINISTRA	10015	M3	Engineering,	P	
287202	DEPT OF ENVI	External	4	MECHANICAL ENGINEERING INTERN	MECHANICA	20403	0	Engineering,	F	
287202	DEPT OF ENVI	Internal	4	MECHANICAL ENGINEERING INTERN	MECHANICA	20403	0	Engineering,	F	

(data.cityofnewyork.us/City-Government/NYC-Jobs/kpav-sd4t)

Find all current city job postings for internship positions.

Design Challenge

Job ID	Agency	Posting T #	O Business Title	Civil Service	Title Code	Level	Job Category	Full-	Salary Range	Salary Range
246814	DEPT OF INFO External	1	Senior Architect Cloud Infrastructure Di	SENIOR IT AR	6800	0	Information	F	100000	130000
246814	DEPT OF INFO Internal	1	Senior Architect Cloud Infrastructure Di	SENIOR IT AR	6800	0	Information	F	100000	130000
247320	DEPT OF ENVI Internal	2	MECHANICAL ENGINEERING INTERN	MECHANICA	20403	0	Engineering	F	52000	52000
247320	DEPT OF ENVI External	2	MECHANICAL ENGINEERING INTERN	MECHANICA	20403	0	Engineering	F	52000	52000
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(data.cityofnewyork.us/City-Government/NYC-Jobs/kpav-sd4t)

- **Input:** CSV file from NYC OpenData.

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(data.cityofnewyork.us/City-Government/NYC-Jobs/kpav-sd4t)

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(data.cityofnewyork.us/City-Government/NYC-Jobs/kpav-sd4t)

- **Input:** CSV file from NYC OpenData.
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- **Process:**

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(data.cityofnewyork.us/City-Government/NYC-Jobs/kpav-sd4t)

- **Input:** CSV file from NYC OpenData.
- **Output:** A list of internships offered by the city.
- **Process:**
 - ① Open the file.

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- **Input:** CSV file from NYC OpenData.
- **Output:** A list of internships offered by the city.
- **Process:**
 - ① Open the file.
 - ② Select the rows that have “intern” in the business title.

Design Challenge

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(data.cityofnewyork.us/City-Government/NYC-Jobs/kpav-sd4t)

- **Input:** CSV file from NYC OpenData.
- **Output:** A list of internships offered by the city.
- **Process:**
 - ① Open the file.
 - ② Select the rows that have “intern” in the business title.
 - ③ Print out those rows.

Recap

- Functions are a way to break code into pieces, that can be easily reused.

```
#Name: your name here
#Date: October 2017
#This program, uses functions,
#    says hello to the world!

def main():
    print("Hello, World!")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
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Recap

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- Functions are a way to break code into pieces, that can be easily reused.
- Functions can have **input parameters** that bring information into the function,
- And **return values** that send information back.
- Top-down design: breaking into subproblems, and implementing each part separately.

Recap

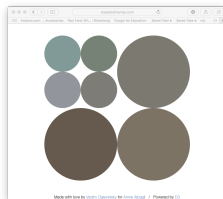
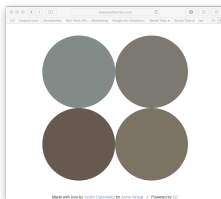
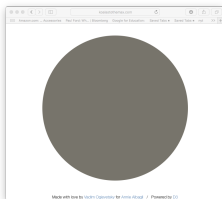
```
#Name: your name here
#Date: October 2017
#This program, uses functions,
#    says hello to the world!

def main():
    print("Hello, World!")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

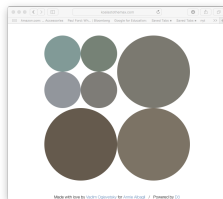
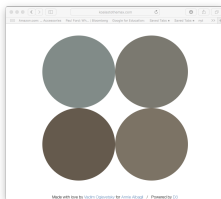
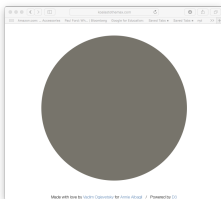
- Functions are a way to break code into pieces, that can be easily reused.
- Functions can have **input parameters** that bring information into the function,
- And **return values** that send information back.
- Top-down design: breaking into subproblems, and implementing each part separately.
- Excellent approach: can then test each part separately before adding it to a large program.

Practice Quiz & Final Questions



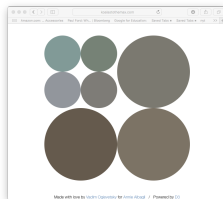
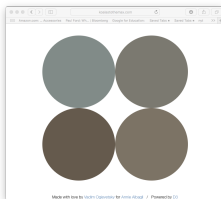
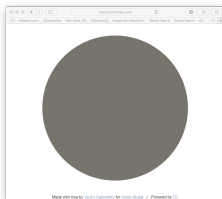
- Since you must pass the final exam to pass the course, we end every lecture with final exam review.

Practice Quiz & Final Questions



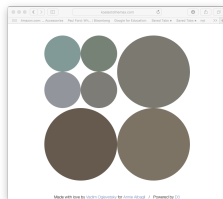
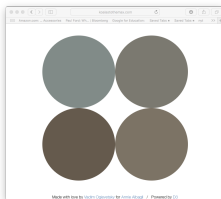
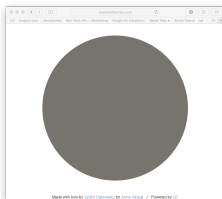
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- Pull out something to write on (not to be turned in).

Practice Quiz & Final Questions



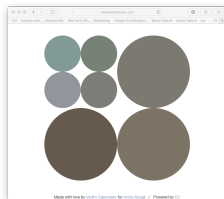
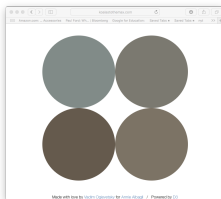
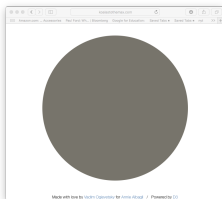
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- Lightning rounds:

Practice Quiz & Final Questions



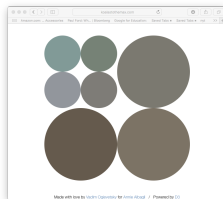
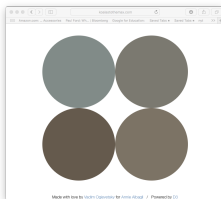
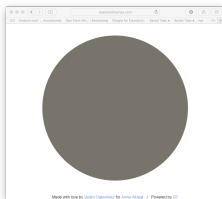
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- Pull out something to write on (not to be turned in).
- Lightning rounds:
 - ▶ write as much you can for 60 seconds;

Practice Quiz & Final Questions



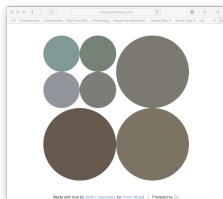
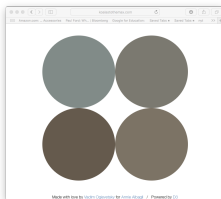
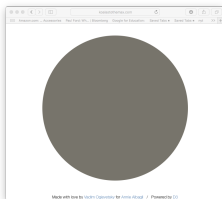
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 - ▶ write as much you can for 60 seconds;
 - ▶ followed by answer; and

Practice Quiz & Final Questions



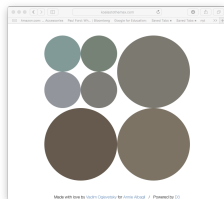
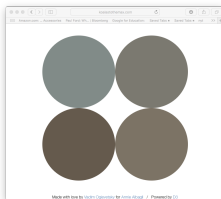
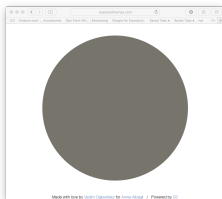
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Practice Quiz & Final Questions



- Since you must pass the final exam to pass the course, we end every lecture with final exam review.
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 - ▶ followed by answer; and
 - ▶ repeat.
- Past exams are on the webpage (under [Final Exam Information](#)).

Practice Quiz & Final Questions



- Since you must pass the final exam to pass the course, we end every lecture with final exam review.
- Pull out something to write on (not to be turned in).
- Lightning rounds:
 - ▶ write as much you can for 60 seconds;
 - ▶ followed by answer; and
 - ▶ repeat.
- Past exams are on the webpage (under [Final Exam Information](#)).
- Theme: Functions! Starting with S18, V1, #4a and #4b.

Final Exam: Spring 2018, Version 1, #4a

Name:

EmpID:

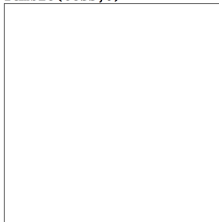
CSci 127 Final, S18, V1

4. (a) Draw the output for the function calls:

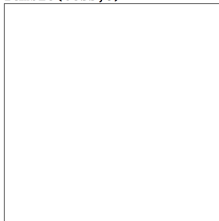
```
import turtle
tess = turtle.Turtle()
tess.shape("turtle")

def ramble(t,side):
    if side == 0:
        t.stamp()
    else:
        for i in range(side):
            t.forward(50)
            t.left(360/side)
```

i. `ramble(tess,0)`



ii. `ramble(tess,6)`



Final Exam: Spring 2018, Version 1, #4a

Name: _____ ExamID: _____ CSci 127 Final, S18, V1

4. (a) Draw the output for the function calls:

```
import turtle
toss = turtle.Turtle()
toss.shape("turtle")

def random_sides():
    if side == 0:
        t.stamp()
    else:
        for i in range(1000):
            t.forward(50)
            t.left(360/side)
```

i. random_sides(0)



ii. random_sides(4)



(Demo with trinket)

Final Exam: Spring 2018, Version 1, #4b

(b) For the following code:

```
def v1(vincent, munem):  
    if vincent + munem > 0:  
        return vincent  
    else:  
        return -1
```

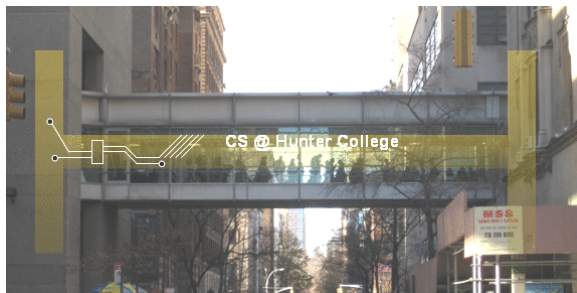
```
def start():  
    panda = 20  
    minh = -30  
    qiuqun = v1(panda,minh)  
    return qiuqun
```

i. What are the formal parameters for `v1()`:

ii. What are the formal parameters for `start()`:

iii. What does `start()` return:

Weekly Reminders!



Before next lecture, don't forget to:

- Work on this week's Online Lab
- Optional - attend [live Lab Review on Wednesday 1-2:30pm](#)
- Take the Lab Quiz on Gradescope by 6pm on Wednesday
- Submit this week's 5 programming assignments (programs 36-40)
- At any point, visit our [Drop-In Tutoring 11am-5pm](#) for help!!!