CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science



hunter.cuny.edu/csci

From email

From email

From email

• How do I know the height and width of an image?

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When you read an image file using pyplot, you can access the number of rows (height) and the number of columns (width) using the shape attribute of a numpy array.

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- What is the difference between [] and ()?

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- Why are we looking at NYC historical population and CUNY enrollment data? We are showing you how to access and analyze data. The tools we are exploring can be applied to many different datasets.

 We will explore many more in the coming weeks!
- What is the difference between [] and ()? Parenthesis () generally follow function names, e.g. print(). You may also find them in mathematical and boolean expressions, e.g. (x == 2*(y+3)) and (x < 10)

2 / 53

CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 7 22 March 2022

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 We are showing you how to access and analyze data. The tools we are exploring can be applied to many different datasets.
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- What is the difference between [] and ()?

Parenthesis () generally follow function names, e.g. print().

You may also find them in mathematical and boolean expressions,

e.g.
$$(x == 2*(y+3))$$
 and $(x < 10)$

We use square brackets [] to index or slice,

i.e. take a piece, of a string, list or numpy array: my_string[2:5]

Today's Topics



- Recap: Slicing & Images
- Introduction to Functions
- NYC Open Data

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22 March 2022

Crop an image to select the top quarter (upper left corner)



```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
img = plt.imread('csBridge')
plt.imshow(img)
plt.show()
height = imq.shape[0]
width = img.shape[1]
img2 = img[:height//2, :width//2]
plt.imshow(imq2)
plt.show()
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8 / 53

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9/53

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• How would you select the lower left corner?

22 March 2022

9/53

CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 7

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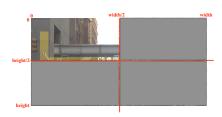
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```
width/2 width/2 width/2 height/2 beight
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- How would you select the lower left corner? img2 = img[height//2:, :width//2]
- How would you select the upper right corner?

22 March 2022

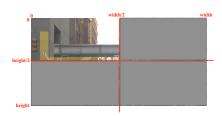
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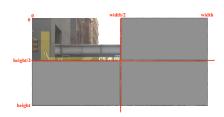
22 March 2022

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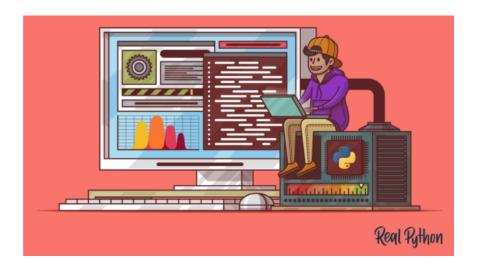
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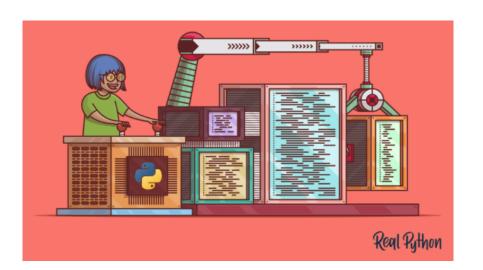


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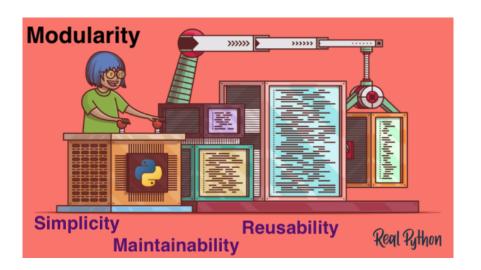
Scripts



Modularity



Modularity



 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__":
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- Functions are a way to break code into pieces, that can be easily reused.
- Many languages require that all code must be organized with functions.

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Functions

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- Many languages require that all code must be organized with functions.
- The opening function is often called main()
- Naming conventions same as variables
- You call or invoke a function by typing its name, followed by any inputs, surrounded by parenthesis: Example: print("Hello", "World")
- Can write, or define your own functions, which are stored, until invoked or called.

"Hello, World!" with Functions

```
#Name: your name here
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#This program, uses functions,
#
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def main():
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Python Tutor

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(Demo with pythonTutor)

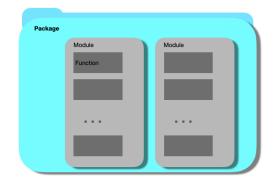
16 / 53

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functions - modules - packages

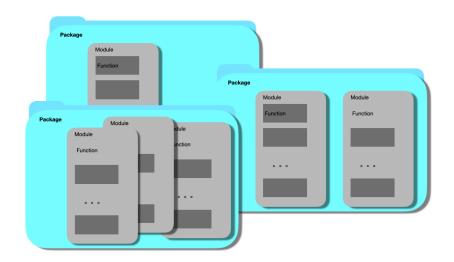


functions - modules - packages



CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 7 22 March 2022 18 / 53

functions - modules - packages



CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 7 22 March 2022 19/53

Stand-alone program



CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 7 22 March 2022 20/53

Predict what the code will do:

```
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:' ))
ITotal = totalWithTax(lunch, lTip)
print('Lunch total is', lTotal)
dinner= float(input('Enter dinner total: '))
dTip = float(input('Enter dinner tip:' ))
dTotal = totalWithTax(dinner, dTip)
print('Dinner total is', dTotal)
```

Python Tutor

```
def totalWithTax(food,tip):
total = 0
tax = 0.8875
total = food + food * tax
total = total + tip
return(total) = tip
lunch = floot(input('Inter lunch total: '))
lTipe = floot(input('Inter lunch total: '))
lTotal = totalWithTax(lunch, lTip)
print('Lunch total is', lTotal)
dimere floot(input('Inter dinner total: '))
divinere floot(input('Inter dinner total: '))
divinere floot(input('Inter dinner tipi'))
divinere floot(input('Inter dinner tipi'))
divided = totalWithTax(dinner, dTip)
print('Dinner total is', 'dTotal)
```

(Demo with pythonTutor)

CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 7 22 March 2022 22 / 53

Scope

```
def eight():
    x = 5+3
    print(x)

def nine():
    x = "nine"
    print(x)
```

 You can have multiple functions.

Scope

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- You can have multiple functions.
- Each function defines the scope of its local variables

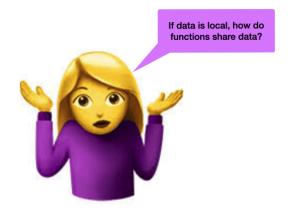
Scope

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def eight():
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- You can have multiple functions.
- Each function defines the scope of its local variables
- A variable defined inside a function is **local**, i.e. defined only inside that function.

Local Data?



CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 7 22 March 2022 24/53

 Functions can have input parameters.

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def totalWithTax(food,tip):
    total = 0
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    total = food + food * tax
    total = total + tip
    return(total)
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dTotal = totalWithTax(dinner, dTip)
print('Dinner total is', dTotal)
```

- Functions can have input parameters.
- 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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- 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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- The "placeholders" in the function definition: formal parameters.
- The ones in the function call: actual parameters

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                        Formal Parameters
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    total = food + food * tax
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lTip = float(input('Enter lunch tip:' ))
lTotal = totalWithTax(lunch, lTip)
print('Lunch total is', [[otal)
                           Actual Parameters
dinner= float(input('Enter dinner total: '))
dTip = float(input('Enter_dinner_tip:' ))
dTotal = totalWithTax dinner, dTip
print('Dinner total is', grocal)
```

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- 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.

Circle the actual parameters and underline the formal parameters:

```
def prob4():
    verse = "jam tomorrow and jam yesterday,"
    print("The rule is.")
    c = mystery(verse)
    w = enigma(verse.c)
    print(c,w)
def mystery(v):
    print(v)
    c = v.count("jam")
    return(c)
def enigma(v,c):
    print("but never", v[-1])
    for i in range(c):
        print("jam")
    return("day.")
prob4()
```

Circle the actual parameters and underline the formal parameters:

```
def prob4():
    verse "jam tomorrow and jam yesterday,"
    print("The rule is,")
    c = hystery (verse)
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                                   *Actual
    print(c,w)
                                   Parameters
def mystery(v):
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    c = v.count(fiam
    return(c)
                                     Formal
def enigma(v,c):
                                      Parameters
    print("but never", v[-1])
    for i in range(c):
        print("jam")
    return("day.")
prob4()
```

Predict what the code will do:

```
def prob4():
    verse = "jam tomorrow and jam yesterday,"
    print("The rule is,")
    c = mystery(verse)
    w = enigma(verse,c)
    print(c,w)
def mystery(v):
    print(v)
    c = v.count("jam")
    return(c)
def enigma(v,c):
    print("but never", v[-1])
    for i in range(c):
        print("jam")
    return("day.")
prob4()
```

Python Tutor

```
def prob():
    verse "jam tomorrow and jam yesterday,"
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    verse "jam tomorrow and jam yesterday,"
    c "mystery(verse):
    w "enigma(verse,c)
    print(")
    print(")
    c "v.count("jam")
    return(c)

def enigma(v,c)
    print("but never", v!-1)
    for
    verif("jam")
    return("day.")
    return("day.")
```

prob4()

(Demo with pythonTutor)

30 / 53

CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 7 22 March 2022

Predict what the code will do:

```
#Greet loop example

def greetLoop(person):
    print("Greetings")
    for i in range(5):
        print("Hello", person)

greetLoop("Thomas")
```

```
# From "Teaching with Python" by John Zelle

def happy():
    print("Happy Birthday to you!")

def sing(P):
    happy()
    happy()
    print("Happy Birthday dear " + P + "!")
    happy()

sing("Fred")
sing("Thomas")
sing("Hunter")
```

Python Tutor

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#Greet loop example
 def greetLoop(person):
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   happy()
sing("Fred")
sing("Thomas")
sing("Hunter")
```

(Demo with pythonTutor)

Fill in the missing code:

```
def monthString(monthNum):
    Takes as input a number, monthNum, and
    returns the corresponding month name as a string.
    Example: monthString(1) returns "January".
    Assumes that input is an integer ranging from 1 to 12
    monthString = ""
     ********************************
    ### FTLL TN YOUR CODE HERE
                                    ###
    ### Other than your name above, ###
    ### this is the only section
                                    ###
    ### you change in this program. ###
    *************
    return(monthString)
def main():
    n = int(input('Enter the number of the month: '))
    mString = monthString(n)
    print('The month is', mString)
```

IDLE

def main():

n = int(input('Enter the number of the month: '))
mString = monthString(n)
print('The month is', mString)

CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 7 22 March 2022 34/53

 Used to collaborate on and share code, documents, etc.



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Octocat

- Used to collaborate on and share code, documents, etc.
- Supporting Open-Source Software: original source code is made freely available and may be redistributed and modified.



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- Also convenient place to host websites (i.e. huntercsci127.github.io).



Octocat

- Used to collaborate on and share code, documents, etc.
- Supporting Open-Source Software: original source code is made freely available and may be redistributed and modified.
- More formally: git is a version control protocol for tracking changes and versions of documents.
- Github provides hosting for repositories ('repos') of code.
- Also convenient place to host websites (i.e. huntercsci127.github.io).
- In Lab6 you set up github accounts to copy ('clone') documents from the class repo. (More in future courses.)

Recap: Functions

```
#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.

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36 / 53

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- Can write, or define your own functions, which are stored, until invoked or called.

Today's Topics



- Recap: Slicing & Images
- Introduction to Functions
- NYC Open Data

37 / 53

CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 7 22 March 2022



Freely available source of data.



- Freely available source of data.
- Maintained by the NYC data analytics team.



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- We will use several different ones for this class.
- Will use pandas, pyplot & folium libraries to analyze, visualize and map the data.
- Lab 7 covers accessing and downloading NYC OpenData datasets.



Home Data About V Learn

Film Permits

Permits are generally required when asserting the exclusive use of city property, like a sidewalk, a street, or a park. See http://www1.nyc.gov/site/mome/permits/when-permit-required.page

Event	ID :	EventType :	StartDateTi	EndDateTime :	EnteredOn ↓ :	EventAg :	ParkingHeld :	Borou
45	55063	Shooting Permit	12/06/2018 07:00	12/06/2018 09:00	12/05/2018 12:36	Mayor's Offic	STARR AVENUE b	Queens
45	54967	Shooting Permit	12/06/2018 07:00	12/06/2018 05:00	12/04/2018 09:11	Mayor's Offic	EAGLE STREET be	Brooklyn
45	54941	Shooting Permit	12/06/2018 07:00	12/06/2018 07:00	12/04/2018 05:44	Mayor's Offic	SOUTH OXFORD	Brooklyn
45	54920	Shooting Permit	12/06/2018 10:00	12/06/2018 11:59	12/04/2018 03:28	Mayor's Offic	13 AVENUE betw	Queens
45	54914	Shooting Permit	12/06/2018 08:00	12/06/2018 11:00	12/04/2018 03:05	Mayor's Offic	ELDERT STREET b	Brooklyn
45	54909	Shooting Permit	12/05/2018 08:00	12/05/2018 06:00	12/04/2018 02:45	Mayor's Offic	ELDERT STREET b	Brooklyn
45	54905	Shooting Permit	12/06/2018 07:00	12/06/2018 10:00	12/04/2018 02:17	Mayor's Offic	35 STREET betwe	Queens

39 / 53



• What's the most popular street for filming?



- What's the most popular street for filming?
- What's the most popular borough?



- What's the most popular street for filming?
- What's the most popular borough?
- How many TV episodes were filmed?



Download the data as a CSV file and store on your computer.



- Download the data as a CSV file and store on your computer.
- Python program:

```
#CSci 127 Teaching Staff
#March 2019
#OpenData Film Permits

#Import pandas for reading and analyzing CSV data:
import pandas as pd
csvFile = "filmPermits.csv"  #Name of the CSV file
tickets = pd.read_csv(csvFile)#Read in the file to a dataframe
```

4 D > 4 A > 4 B > 4 B > B 9 Q C



- Download the data as a CSV file and store on your computer.
- Python program:

#CSci 127 Teachina Staff

4 D > 4 A > 4 B > 4 B > B

900



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tickets = pd.read_csv(csvFile)#Read in the file to a dataframe
print(tickets)  #Print out the dataframe
print(tickets["ParkingHeld"])  #Print out streets (multiple times)
```



- Download the data as a CSV file and store on your computer.
- Python program:

#CSci 127 Teachina Staff



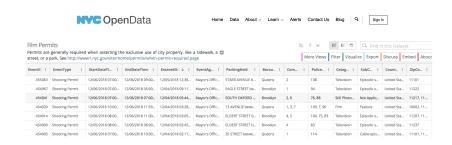
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tickets = pd.read_csv(csvFile)#Read in the file to a dataframe
print(tickets)  #Print out the dataframe
print(tickets["ParkingHeld"])  #Print out streets (multiple times)
print(tickets["ParkingHeld"].value_counts())  #Print out streets & number of times used
print(tickets["ParkingHeld"].value_counts()[:10])  #Print 10 most popular
```

4 D > 4 A > 4 B > 4 B > B

90 Q



Can approach the other questions in the same way:

- What's the most popular street for filming?
- What's the most popular borough?
- How many TV episodes were filmed?

46 / 53



Design an algorithm that finds the collision that is closest to input location

location.										
DATE	TIME	BOROUGH	ZIP CODE	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LOCATION	ON STREET N	CROSS STREE	OFF STREET	NUMBER OF
12/31/16	9:56						2 AVENUE			0
12/31/16	9:55	BRONX	10462	40.83521	-73.85497	(40.8352098	UNIONPORT	OLMSTEAD A	VENUE	0
12/31/16	9:50						JESUP AVEN	UE		0
12/31/16	9:40	BROOKLYN	11225	40.66911	-73.95335	(40.6691137	ROGERS AVE	UNION STRE	ET	0
12/31/16	20:23	BROOKLYN	11209	40.62578	-74.02415	(40.6257805	80 STREET	5 AVENUE		0
12/31/16	20:20	QUEENS	11375	40.71958	-73.83977	(40.719584,	ASCAN AVEN	QUEENS BOI	JLEVARD	0
12/31/16	20:15	BROOKLYN	11204				60 STREET	BAY PARKWA	AY.	0
12/31/16	20:10			40.66479	-73.82047	(40.6647944	, -73.8204653	3)		0
12/31/16	20:10						69 STREET	37 AVENUE		0
12/31/16	20:05	BRONX	10457	40.85429	-73.90026	(40.8542925	RYER AVENU	EAST 181 ST	REET	0

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

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How to approach this:

Create a "To Do" list of what your program has to accomplish.

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- Don't worry if you don't know how to do all the items you write down.

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- Example:

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

48 / 53

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How to approach this:

- Create a "To Do" list of what your program has to accomplish.
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- Don't worry if you don't know how to do all the items you write down.
- Example:
 - Find data set (great place to look: NYC OpenData).
 - Ask user for current location.

48 / 53

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

How to approach this:

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- Example:
 - Find data set (great place to look: NYC OpenData).
 - 2 Ask user for current location.
 - Read the CSV file.

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- Example:
 - Find data set (great place to look: NYC OpenData).
 - ② Ask user for current location.
 - 3 Read the CSV file.
 - 4 Check distance from each collision to user's location.

48 / 53

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

How to approach this:

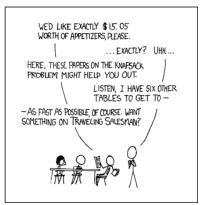
- Create a "To Do" list of what your program has to accomplish.
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- Example:
 - Find data set (great place to look: NYC OpenData).
 - Ask user for current location.
 - Read the CSV file.
 - Check distance from each collision to user's location.
 - Save the location with the smallest distance.

48 / 53

CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 7

MY HOBBY: EMBEDDING NP-COMPLETE PROBLEMS IN RESTAURANT ORDERS





MY HOBBY: Embedding NP-complete problems in restaurant orders



Possible solutions:

MY HOBBY: EMBEDDING NP-COMPLETE PROBLEMS IN RESTAURANT ORDERS



- Possible solutions:
 - ▶ 7 orders of mixed fruit, or

MY HOBBY: EMBEDDING NP-COMPLETE PROBLEMS IN RESTAURANT ORDERS



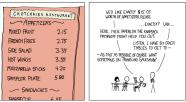
- Possible solutions:
 - ▶ 7 orders of mixed fruit, or
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MY HOBBY:
EMBEDDING NP-COMPLETE PROBLETS IN RESTAURANT ORDERS



- Possible solutions:
 - ► 7 orders of mixed fruit, or
 - ▶ 2 orders hot wings, 1 order mixed fruit, and 1 sampler plate.
- Input: List of items with prices and amount to be spent.

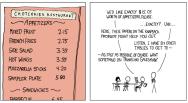
MY HOBBY: Embedding NP-complete problems in restaurant orders



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- Input: List of items with prices and amount to be spent.
- Output: An order that totals to the amount or empty list if none.

Design Challenge

MY HOBBY: EMBEDDING NP-COMPLETE PROBLEMS IN RESTAURANT ORDERS



- Possible solutions:
 - 7 orders of mixed fruit. or
 - ▶ 2 orders hot wings, 1 order mixed fruit, and 1 sampler plate.
- **Input:** List of items with prices and amount to be spent.
- **Output:** An order that totals to the amount or empty list if none.
- Possible algorithms: For each item on the list, divide total by price. If no remainder, return a list of that item. Repeat with two items, trying 1 of the first, 2 of the first, etc. Repeat with three items, etc.

Design Challenge

MY HOBBY:
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- Input: List of items with prices and amount to be spent.
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- Possible algorithms: For each item on the list, divide total by price. If no remainder, return a list of that item. Repeat with two items, trying 1 of the first, 2 of the first, etc. Repeat with three items, etc.
- "NP-Complete" problem: possible answers can be checked quickly, but not known how to compute quickly.

 CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 7 22 March 2022 50 / 53





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





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- You call or invoke a function by typing its name, followed by any inputs, surrounded by parenthesis:

51/53





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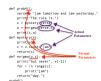




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- Accessing Formatted Data: NYC OpenData

Practice Quiz & Final Questions

```
#Mame: your name here
#Date: October 2017
#This program, uses functions,
# says hello to the world!
def main():
    print("Hello, World!")
if __name__ = "__main__":
    main()
```



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

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```
der totalkiting (God.tip)
total = 0
formal Parameters
tax = 0.000 = food * tax
total = total * tip
return(total)
lunch = (Sout(rund("finter lunch total"))
lilip = floot((rund("finter lunch total"))
lilip = floot((rund("finter lunch total"))
lilip = floot((rund("finter lunch total"))
returned ("burnet")
direce - floot((rund("finter lunch total"))
direce - floot((rund("finter total")))
direct = floot((rund("finter total"))
direct = totalkiting (direct finter direct total"))
direct = totalkiting (direct finter direct finter)
grint("Direct rotal is", "runchiting")
```



- 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.

Practice Quiz & Final Questions

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     main()
```

```
def totalWithTax food.tip):
    total - 8
                        Formal Parameters
    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)
dinner- float(input('Enter dinner total: '))
dTip = float(input('Enter dinner tip:' ))
dTotal - totalWithTax dinner, dTip
print('Dinner total is', arotal)
```



- 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 Spring 19 V3, #4(b).



Before next lecture, don't forget to:

Work on this week's Online Lab

CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 7 22 March 2022 53 / 53



Before next lecture, don't forget to:

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

CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 7 22 March 2022 53/53



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- If you need help, schedule an appointment for Tutoring in lab 1001E 11am-5pm



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

Lecture Slips & Writing Boards



- Hand your lecture slip to a UTA.
- Return writing boards as you leave.

CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 7 22 March 2022 54/53