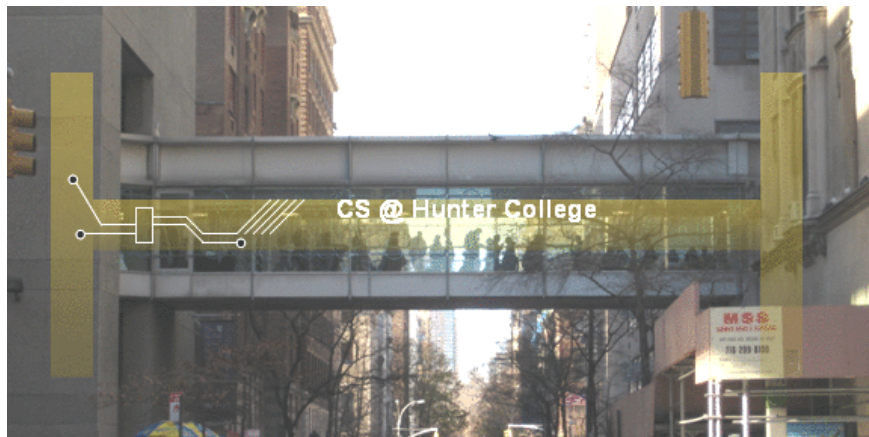


# CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science



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

- This lecture will be recorded

# Frequently Asked Questions

From email

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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.*

- **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:

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# 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: '))  
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lTotal = totalWithTax(lunch, lTip)  
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- The “placeholders” in the function definition: **formal parameters**.

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



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Formal Parameters

Actual Parameters

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- 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:

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Return:

# Python Tutor

```
def enigma1(x,y,z):  
    if x == len(y):  
        return(x)  
    elif x < len(y):  
        return(y[0:x])  
    else:  
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(a) enigma1(7,"caramel","dalloz de leche")  
  
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```

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

Return:

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(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  
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lunch = float(input('Enter lunch total: '))  
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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

```
def totalWithTax(food,tip):  
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    total = food + food * tax  
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- 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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- 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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#Fall 2013 Final Exam, 5

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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

def kuwae( inLst ):
    tot = 1
    for item in inLst:
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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()
```

```
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            fractalTriangle(t, side/2)
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(Demo with IDLE)

# Lecture Quiz

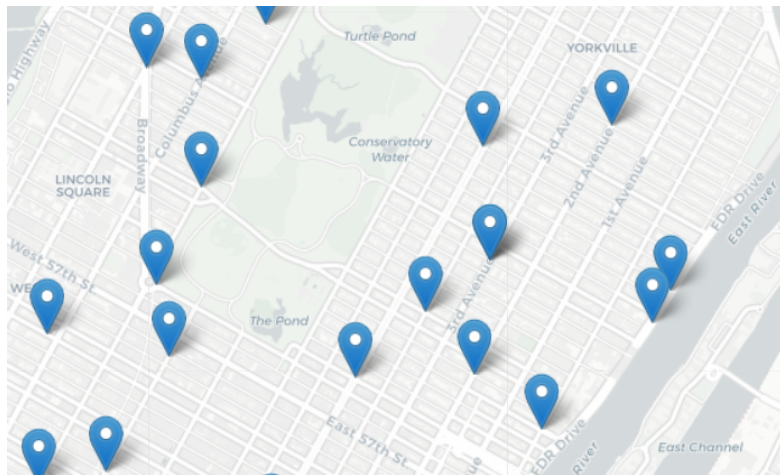
- Log-in to Gradescope
- Find LECTURE 8 Quiz
- Take the quiz
- **You have 3 minutes**

# 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.  
(Sample NYC OpenData collision data file on back of lecture slip.)

# 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

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:')
```

- 2 Ask user for current location.

# OpenData Design Question

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- 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:'))
```

# OpenData Design Question

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

```
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.

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

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```

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

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

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collisions = pd.read_csv(inF)
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- 4 Check distance to each to user's location.

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- 5 Print the location with the smallest distance.



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```

- 2 Ask user for current location.

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

- The last example demonstrates **top-down design**: breaking into subproblems, and implementing each part separately.



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- Excellent approach since you can then test each part separately before adding it to a large program.

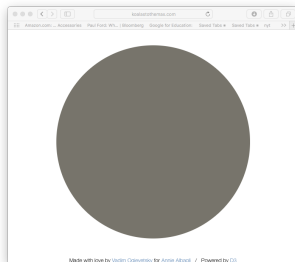
# Top-Down Design



- The last example demonstrates **top-down design**: breaking into subproblems, and implementing each part separately.
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  - ▶ 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.



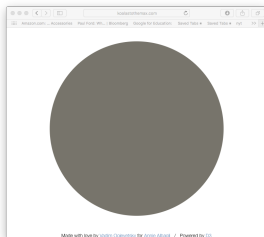
# Challenge:



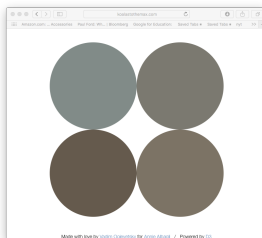
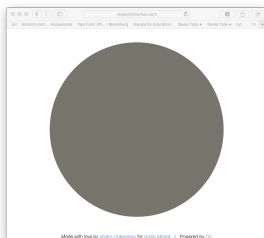
`http://koalastothemax.com`

- 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.

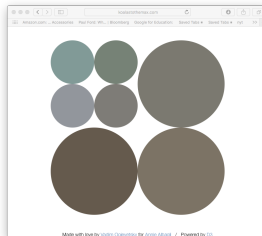
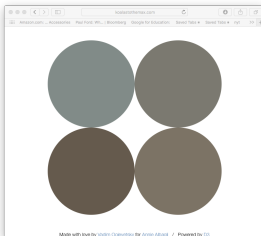
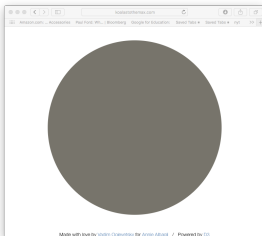
# Demo



# Demo



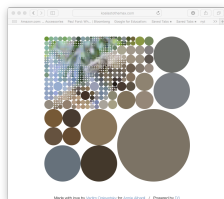
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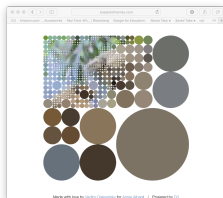


# Design: Koalas to the Max



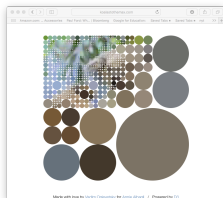
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# Design: Koalas to the Max



- **Input:** Image & mouse movements
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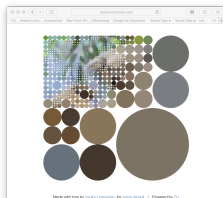
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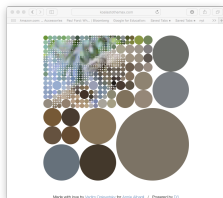


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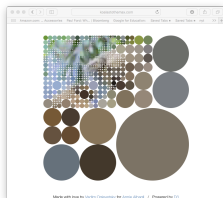
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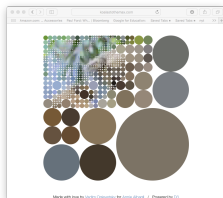
- **Input:** Image & mouse movements
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  - ▶ Divide the region into 4 quarters.

# Design: Koalas to the Max



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

# Design: Koalas to the Max



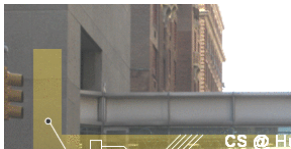
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  - ▶ Every mouse movement,
  - ▶ Divide the region into 4 quarters.
  - ▶ Average the color of each quarter.
  - ▶ Set each quarter to its average.

# Averaging numpy arrays

- Average each color channel of the image:

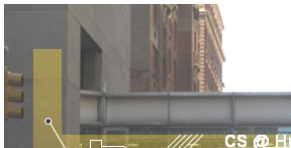
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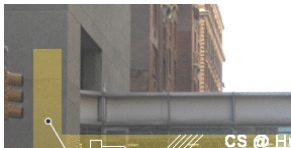
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```
redAve = np.average(region[:, :, 0])
```

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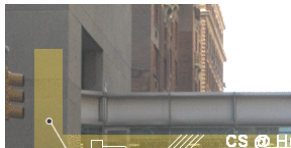


```
redAve = np.average(region[:, :, 0])  
greenAve = np.average(region[:, :, 1])
```



# Averaging numpy arrays

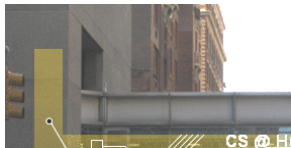
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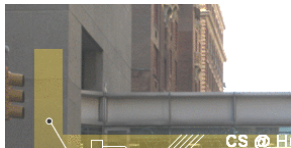


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- Set each pixel to the average value:

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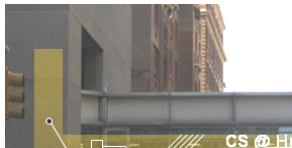
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- Set each pixel to the average value:

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region[:, :, 0] = redAve
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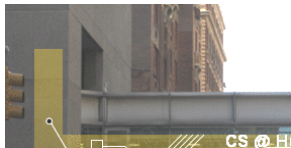
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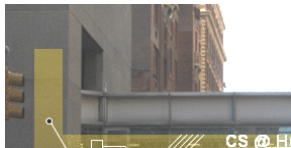
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# Today's Topics



- 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

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246814	DEPT OF INFO	External	1	Senior Architect Cloud Infrastructure Di	SENIOR IT AR	6800	0	Information	F	100000	130000
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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)

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

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  - ① Open the file.

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- **Input:** CSV file from NYC OpenData.
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  - ① Open the file.
  - ② Select the rows that have “intern” in the business title.

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

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- **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__":
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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

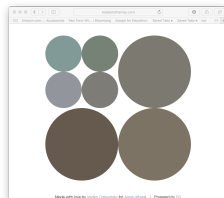
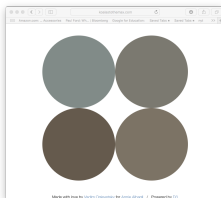
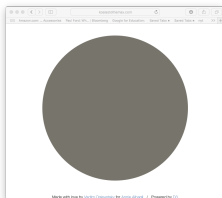
```
#Name: your name here
#Date: October 2017
#This program, uses functions,
#    says hello to the world!

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

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

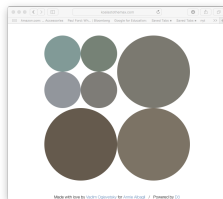
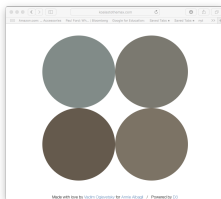
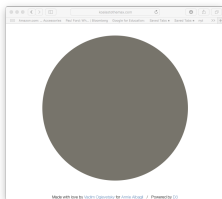
- Functions are a way to break code into pieces, that can be easily reused.
- Functions can have **input parameters** that bring information into the function,
- And **return values** that send information back.
- Top-down design: breaking into subproblems, and implementing each part separately.
- Excellent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

# Practice Quiz & Final Questions



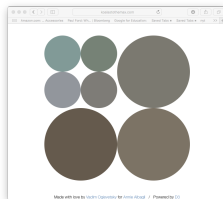
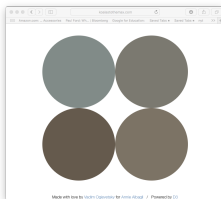
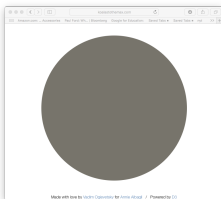
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# Practice Quiz & Final Questions



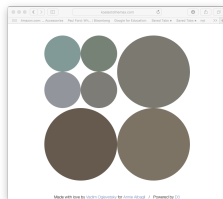
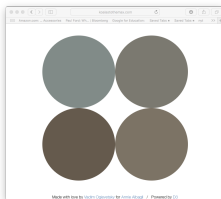
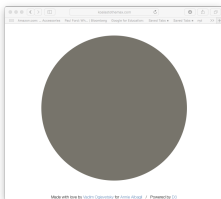
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# Practice Quiz & Final Questions



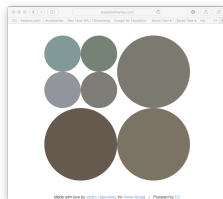
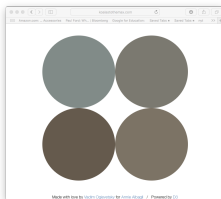
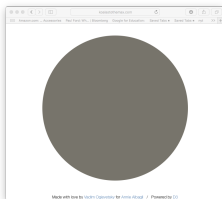
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- Lightning rounds:

# Practice Quiz & Final Questions



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- Lightning rounds:
  - ▶ write as much you can for 60 seconds;

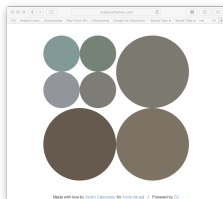
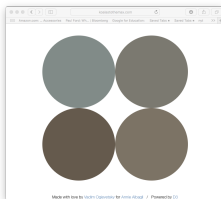
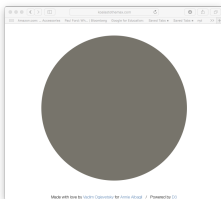
# Practice Quiz & Final Questions



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- Lightning rounds:
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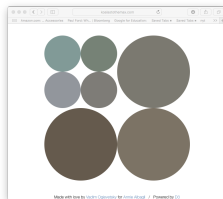
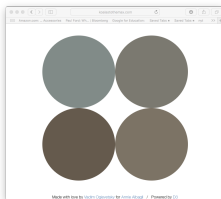
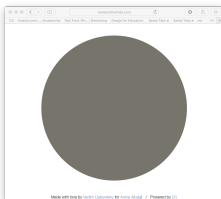


# Practice Quiz & Final Questions



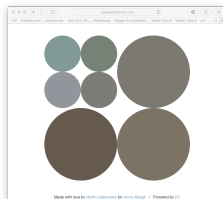
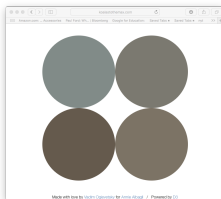
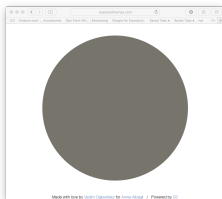
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# Practice Quiz & Final Questions



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- Past exams are on the webpage (under [Final Exam Information](#)).

# Practice Quiz & Final Questions



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- 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:

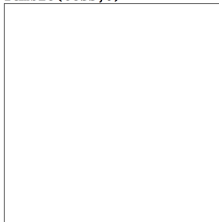
CSci 127 Final, S18, V1

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

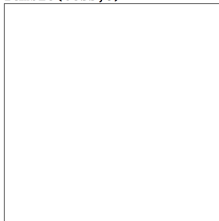
```
import turtle
tess = turtle.Turtle()
tess.shape("turtle")

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 31-35)
- At any point, visit our [Drop-In Tutoring 11am-5pm](#) for help!!!