CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science



hunter.cuny.edu/csci

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This lecture will be recorded

CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 8 23 March 2021

From email

• Can you go through the OpenData challenge from last week?

From email

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- Do I have to take the final? Yes, you must to pass the final (60 out of 100 points) to the pass the class. Please review the grading policy on the course syllabus: https://huntercsci127.github.io/s21/syl.html

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 Yes, we'll start with functions, and then go on to the OpenData challenge.
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- 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:

http://catalog.hunter.cuny.edu/content.php?catoid=43&navoid=13649

Today's Topics



- More on Functions
- Recap: Open Data
- Top Down Design
- Design Challenge
- Guest Speaker: Prof. Weiss (Open Source)

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 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)

dinner= float(input('Enter dinner total: '))
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dTotal = totalWithTax(dinner, dTip)
print('Dinner total is', dTotal)
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- Surrounded by parentheses, both in the function definition, and in the function call (invocation).

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- The "placeholders" in the function definition: formal parameters.

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- The ones in the function call: actual parameters

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def totalWithTax(food,tip):
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lunch = float(input('Enter lunch total: '))
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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
- Functions can also return
 values to where it was called.

```
def totalWithTax(food,tip);
    total = 0
                        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)
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', arotal)
```

- 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):
                                            def cont1(st):
    if x == len(y):
                                                r = ""
        return(z)
                                                for i in range(len(st)-1,-1,-1):
    elif x < len(y):
                                                    r = r + st[i]
        return(y[0:x])
                                                return(r)
    else:
        s = cont1(z)
        return(s+y)
(a) enigma1(7, "caramel", "dulce de leche")
                                                        Return:
(b) enigma1(3, "cupcake", "vanilla")
                                                        Return:
 (c) enigma1(10, "pie", "nomel")
                                                        Return:
```

Python Tutor

(c) enigma1(10,"pie","pomel")

Returns

(Demo with pythonTutor)

```
def totalWithTax(food,tip):
    total = 0
                        Formal Parameters
    tax = 0.0875
    total = food + food * tax
    total = total + tip
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 When called, the actual parameter values are copied to the formal parameters.

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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.

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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.

```
def totalWithTax(food,tip):
    total = 0
                        Formal Parameters
    tax = 0.0875
    total = food + food * tax
    total = total + tip
    return(total)
lunch = float(input('Enter lunch total: '))
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- The actual parameters do not change.
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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.

```
#Fall 2013 Final Exam, 5

def kuwae( inist ):
    tot = 1
    for item in inist:
        tot = tot * item
    return tot

def foo( inist ):
    if ( inist[-1] > inist[0] ):
        return kuwae( inist )
    else:
        return -1

foo( [2, 4, 6, 8] )

foo( [4092, 328, 457, 1] )
```

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

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```
#Fall 2013 Final Exam, 5

def kuwae( inLst ):
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- When called, the actual parameter values are copied to the formal parameters.
- 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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def kuwae( inist ):
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- 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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foo( [2, 4, 6, 8] )

foo( [4002, 328, 457, 1] )

(Demo with pythonTutor)
```

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)
               fractalTrianale(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()
```

IDLE

```
#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):
                                               (Demo with IDLE)
    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)
```

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fractalTriangle(t, side/2)

Lecture Quiz

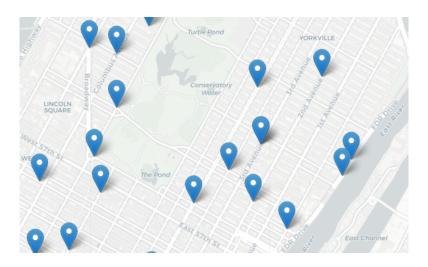
- Log-in to Gradescope
- Find LECTURE 8 Quiz
- Take the quiz
- You have 3 minutes

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Today's Topics



- More on Functions
- Recap: Open Data
- Top Down Design
- Design Challenge
- Guest Speaker: Prof. Weiss (Open Source)



Design an algorithm that finds the closest collision.

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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:
 - Ind data set (great place to look: NYC OpenData).
 - Ask user for current location.
 - Open up the CSV file.
 - 4 Check distance to each to user's location.
 - Print the location with the smallest distance.

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 - 2 Ask user for current location.
 - 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...

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

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

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Find data set (great place to look: NYC OpenData).
import pandas as pd
inF = input('Enter CSV file name:')

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1 Find data set (great place to look: NYC OpenData).
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inF = input('Enter CSV file name:')

2 Ask user for current location.

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

Open up the CSV file.

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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:')

2 Ask user for current location.

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

Open up the CSV file.

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

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

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

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lat = float(input('Enter latitude:'))
lon = float(input('Enter longitude:'))
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Open up the CSV file.

```
collisions = pd.read_csv(inF)
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Design an algorithm that uses NYC OpenData collision data and computes the closest collision to the location the user provides.

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

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)

```
40.40.45.45. 5 000
```

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- Print the location with the smallest distance.

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Indicate to look: NYC OpenData).
import pandas as pd
inF = input('Enter CSV file name:')
```

2 Ask user for current location.

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

- ③ Open up the CSV file.
 collisions = pd.read_csv(inF)
- ① 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)

Lecture 8

23 March 2021

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 - ► Translate list into function names & inputs/returns.
 - ► Implement the functions, one-by-one.

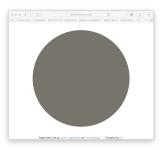


- The last example demonstrates top-down design: breaking into subproblems, and implementing each part separately.
 - Break the problem into tasks for a "To Do" list.
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 - ► Implement the functions, one-by-one.
- Excellent approach since you can then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



- 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.



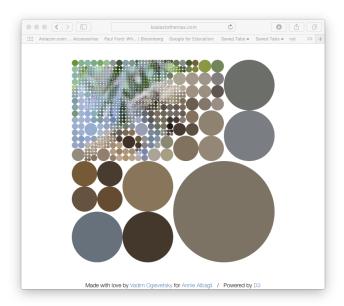














• Input: Image & mouse movements



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



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



- **Input:** Image & mouse movements
- Output: Completed image
- Design:
 - ► Every mouse movement,



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



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



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

• Average each color channel of the image:

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

• Average each color channel of the image:



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

• Average each color channel of the image:



```
redAve = np.average(region[:,:,0])
greenAve = np.average(region[:,:,1])
blueAve = np.average(region[:,:,2])
```

• Average each color channel of the image:



```
redAve = np.average(region[:,:,0])
greenAve = np.average(region[:,:,1])
blueAve = np.average(region[:,:,2])
```

• Set each pixel to the average value:

• Average each color channel of the image:



```
redAve = np.average(region[:,:,0])
greenAve = np.average(region[:,:,1])
blueAve = np.average(region[:,:,2])
```

```
region[:,:,0] = redAve
```

• Average each color channel of the image:



```
redAve = np.average(region[:,:,0])
greenAve = np.average(region[:,:,1])
blueAve = np.average(region[:,:,2])
```

```
region[:,:,0] = redAve
region[:,:,1] = greenAve
```

Average each color channel of the image:



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redAve = np.average(region[:,:,0])
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blueAve = np.average(region[:,:,2])
```

```
region[:,:,0] = redAve
region[:,:,1] = greenAve
region[:,:,2] = blueAve
```

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redAve = np.average(region[:,:,0])
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region[:,:,0] = redAve
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Job ID	Agency	Posting 1	# O	Business Title	Civil Service	Title Code	Level	Job Category	Full-	Sala
246814	DEPT OF INFO	External	1	Senior Architect Cloud Infrastructure De	SENIOR IT AF	6800	0	Information 7	F	
246814	DEPT OF INFO	Internal	1	Senior Architect Cloud Infrastructure De	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.

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CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 8 23 March 2021



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

Input: CSV file from NYC OpenData.



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

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



(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.
- Output: A list of internships offered by the city.
- Process:
 - Open the file.



(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:
 - Open the file.
 - 2 Select the rows that have "intern" in the business title.



(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:
 - Open the file.
 - Select the rows that have "intern" in the business title.
 - 3 Print out those rows.

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CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 8 23 March 2021

Today's Topics



- More on Functions
- Recap: Open Data
- Top Down Design
- Design Challenge
- Guest Speaker: Prof. Weiss (Open Source)

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

```
#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()
```

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

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```
#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.

```
#Name: your name here
#Date: October 2017
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def 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.

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

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Practice Quiz & Final Questions







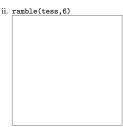
- Since you must pass the final exam to pass the course, we end every lecture with final exam review.
- Pull out something to write on (not to be turned in).
- Lightning rounds:
 - write as much you can for 60 seconds;
 - ► followed by answer; and
 - ▶ repeat.
- Past exams are on the webpage (under Final 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:

```
i. ramble(tess,0)
```



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



(Demo with trinket)

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

(b) For the following code:

```
def v1(vincent, munem):
                                           def start():
    if vincent + munem > 0:
                                                panda = 20
                                                minh = -30
        return vincent
    else:
                                                qiuqun = v1(panda,minh)
        return -1
                                                return qiuqun
 i. What are the formal parameters for v1():
 ii. What are the formal parameters for start():
iii. What does start() return:
```



Before next lecture, don't forget to:

Work on this week's Online Lab



Before next lecture, don't forget to:

- Work on this week's Online Lab
- Optional attend Lab Review (Zoom links on Blackboard / Syncrhonous Meetings)



Before next lecture, don't forget to:

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- Optional attend Lab Review (Zoom links on Blackboard / Syncrhonous Meetings)
- Take the Lab Quiz on Gradescope by 6pm on Wednesday



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- Submit this week's 5 programming assignments (programs 36-40)



Before next lecture, don't forget to:

- Work on this week's Online Lab
- Optional attend Lab Review (Zoom links on Blackboard / Syncrhonous Meetings)
- 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!!!



Before next lecture, don't forget to:

- Work on this week's Online Lab
- Optional attend Lab Review (Zoom links on Blackboard / Syncrhonous Meetings)
- 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!!!
- Take the Lecture Preview on Blackboard on Monday (or no later than 10am on Tuesday)