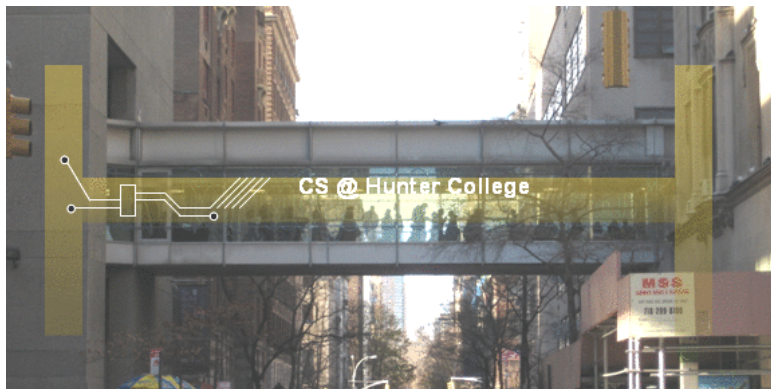


# CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science



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

# Welcome



# Introductions: Course Designers



Dr. Katherine St. John

Professor,  
Interim Chair



Dr. William Sakas

Associate Professor,  
Chair



Prof. Eric Schweitzer

Undergraduate Program  
Coordinator

# Introductions: Instructors



Dr. Tong Yi

Large Lecture  
Course Coordinator



Lola Samigjonova

Early College  
Initiative

# Introductions: Undergraduate Teaching Assistants

Abir Banik  
Arsen Tumanian  
Bode Chiu  
Eva Georgieva  
Jessie Lin  
Omer Skaljic  
Umar Faruque

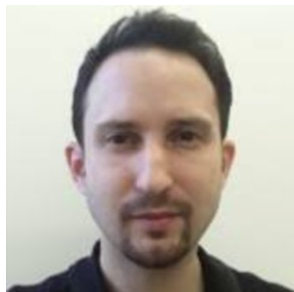
Abu Butt  
Arterio Rodrigues  
Brendan South  
Filip Tracinka  
Kazi Mansha  
Rawad Yakub  
Yomin Song

Alvin Wu  
Ashfak Uddin  
Christopher Asma  
Georgina Woo  
Lauren Ailla  
Ryan Vaz  
Youssef Elshabasy

Ammar Siddiqui  
Axel Batista  
Diana Luna  
Gustavo Grijalba  
Moises Acero  
Sheikh Fuad  
Zhipeng Lin

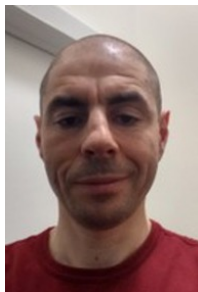
Angelica Bailey  
Bahtija Durakovic  
Eric Grachev  
Hnin Lwin  
Moody Rahman  
Syeda Nahar  
Zongming Ke

# Introductions: Advisors



Justing Tojeira  
CS Advisor

[jtojeira@hunter.cuny.edu](mailto:jtojeira@hunter.cuny.edu)



Pavel Shostak  
CS Advisor

[ps57@hunter.cuny.edu](mailto:ps57@hunter.cuny.edu)



Eric Schweitzer  
Undergraduate  
Program Coordinator  
[eschweit@hunter.cuny.edu](mailto:eschweit@hunter.cuny.edu)

# Where to find Course Content

- Course Website: <https://huntercsci127.github.io/f22.html>

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- Course Website: <https://huntercsci127.github.io/f22.html>
- Blackboard



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- Blackboard
- Gradescope (program submission)

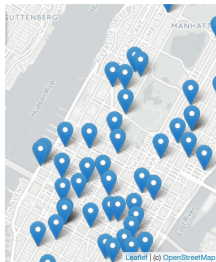
# Syllabus

## CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science

*Catalog Description: 3 hours, 3 credits: This course presents an overview of computer science (CS) with an emphasis on **problem-solving and computational thinking through ‘coding’**: computer programming for beginners...*

*This course is pre-requisite to several introductory core courses in the CS Major. The course is also required for the CS minor. MATH 12500 or higher is strongly recommended as a co-req for intended Majors.*

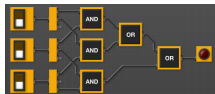
# Syllabus: Topics



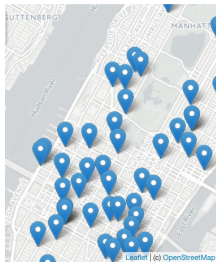
- **This course assumes no previous programming experience.**

pandas

$$y_i = \beta^T x_i + \mu_i + \epsilon_{ii}$$



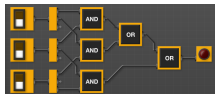
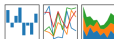
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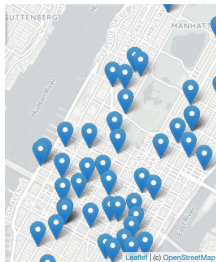
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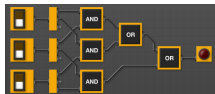
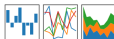
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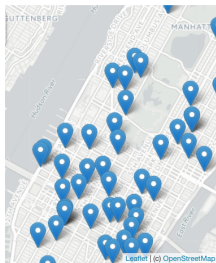
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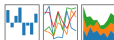
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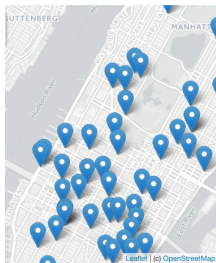
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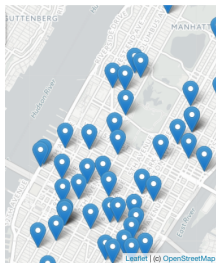
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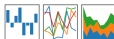
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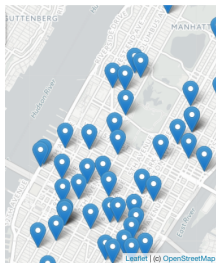
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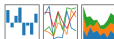


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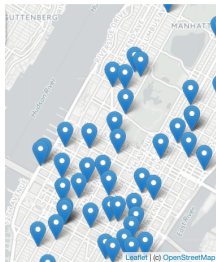
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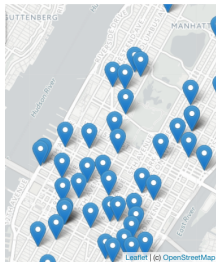
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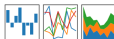
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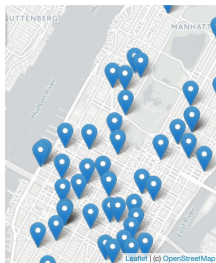
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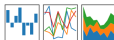
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# Syllabus: Topics



pandas

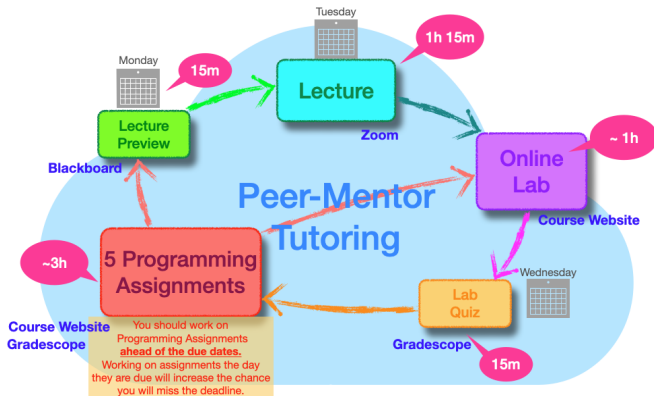
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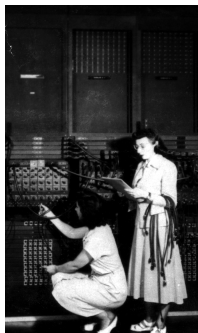
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    - ★ for C++.

# Course Structure

## Your CSci 127 Week



# 1&2 - Lecture

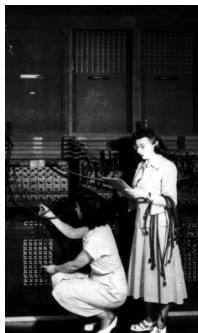


First “computers”

ENIAC, 1945.

- Tuesdays, 9:45-11:00am, In person: 118 HN, Assembly Hall

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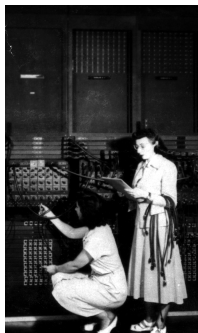


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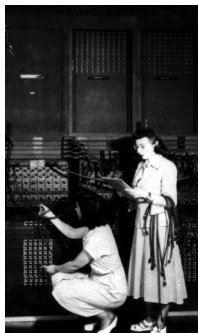
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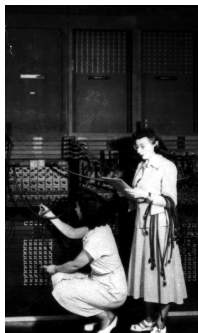


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# 1&2 - Lecture



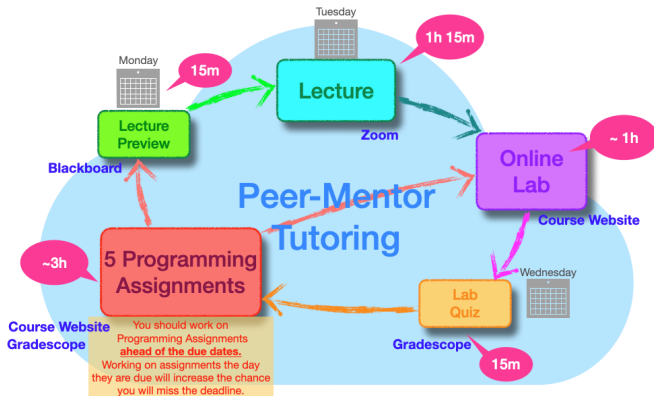
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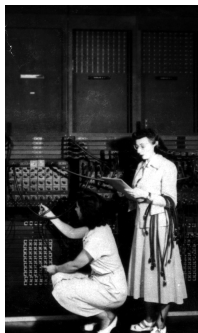
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- Ask questions during group work.

# Course Structure

## Your CSci 127 Week



### 3 - Online Lab



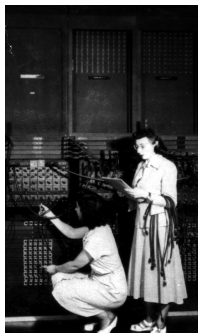
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Each Week:

- **You must independently read through the weekly online Lab.**

### 3 - Online Lab



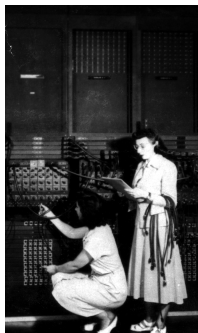
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### 3 - Online Lab



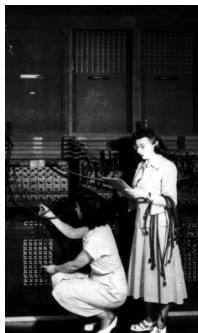
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- Set aside about 1 hour each week, preferably at the same time, add it to your schedule.

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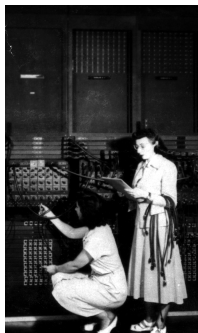
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Each Week:

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- Lab content directly supports weekly programming assignments.

### 3 - Online Lab



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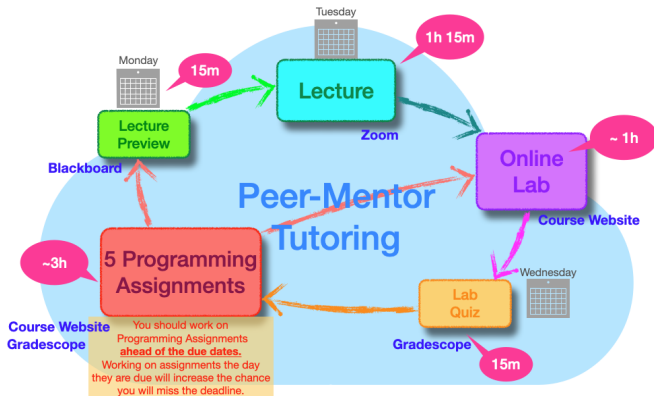
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- Labs found on course website (Handouts column in Course Outline)



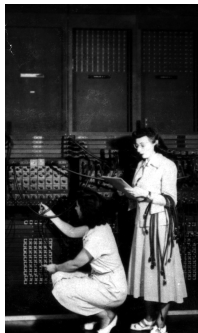
# Course Structure

## Your CSci 127 Week



## 4 -In-person Quiz & Code Review

- **Every week you must take a paper quiz in Lab 1001E Hunter North**

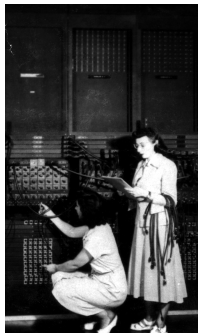


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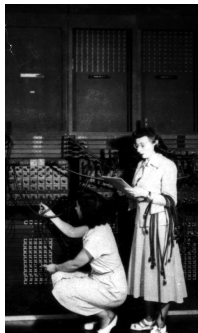
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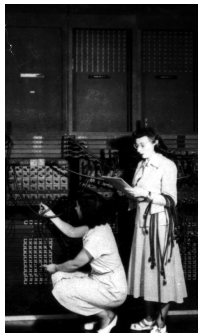


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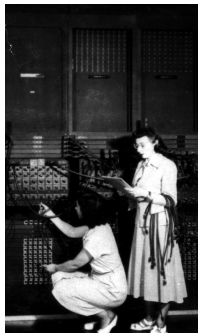


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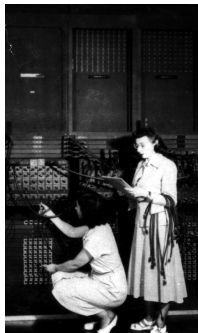


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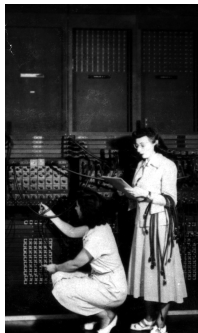
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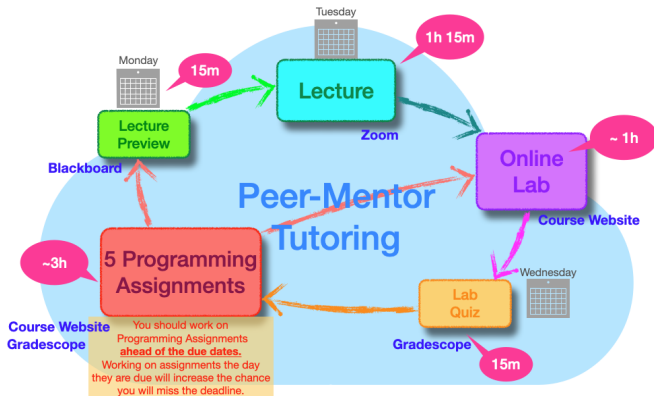
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- Links to make appointments will be available on Blackboard
- Quiz and code review topics and due dates can also be found on the course website



# Course Structure

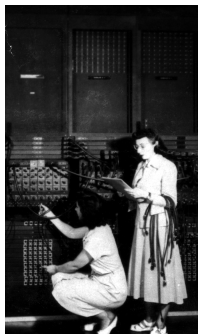
## Your CSci 127 Week



# Homework

Each Week:

- Starting February 8, there will be one program due each day!



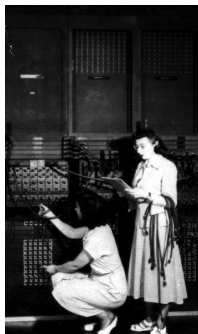
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# Homework

Each Week:

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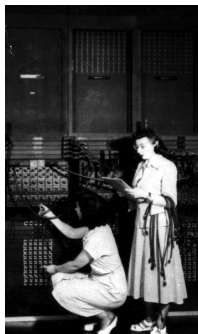
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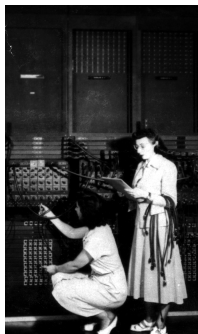
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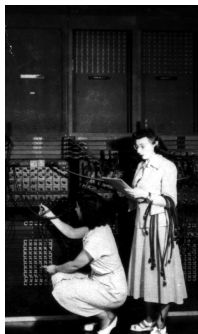
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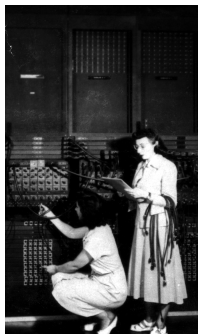
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- Implement and test on your computer.



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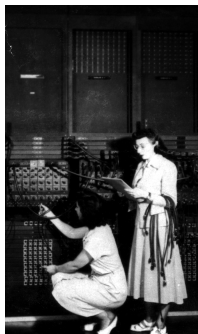
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ENIAC, 1945.

Each Week:

- Starting February 8, there will be one program due each day!
- **5 Programming Assignments each week!**
- **Work ahead!!!** Students who work on programs on the due date often miss the deadline!
- Description on Course Webpage.
- Implement and test on your computer.
- Submit to Gradescope.

# Homework



First “computers”

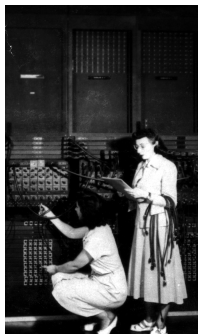
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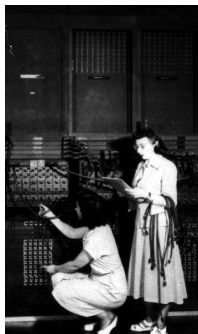
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- For help to run and submit programming assignments, please visit the 1001E lab.

# Make Your Schedule!

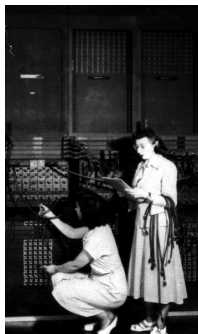


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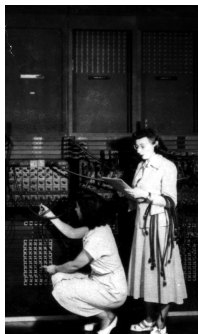


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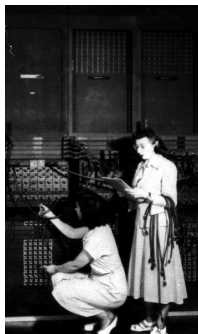


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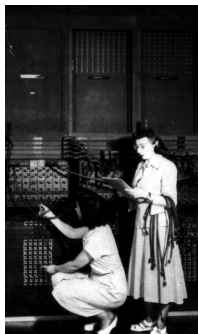


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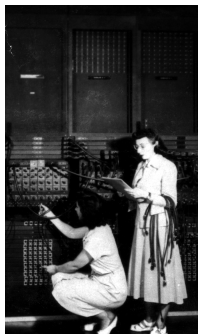


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# Make Your Schedule!



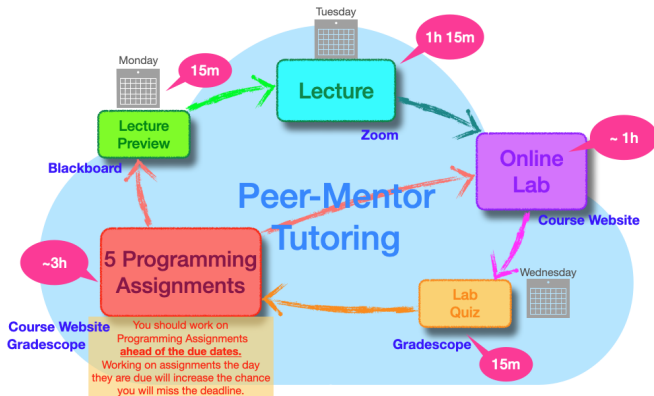
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- Schedule a regular time for taking the **Lecture Preview**
- Put them in your calendar now and then adjust if necessary.

# Course Structure

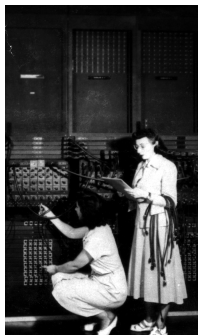
## Your CSci 127 Week





# Help and Support

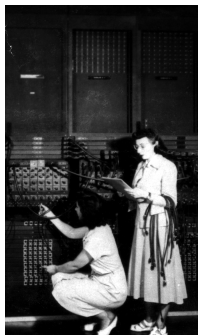
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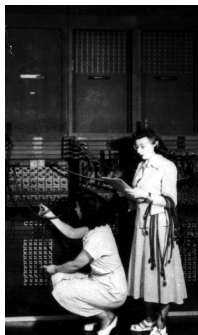


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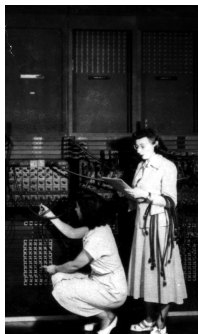


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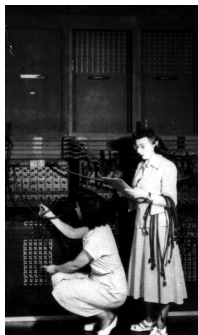


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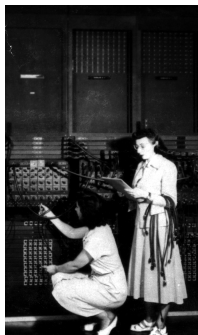


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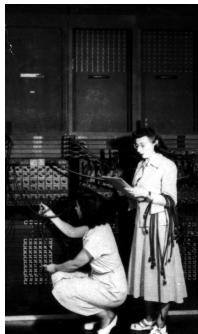
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  - ▶ Drop-in Hours: **Tuesday 12-1pm, Thursday 3-4pm**
  - ▶ By appointment: email [tligorio@hunter.cuny.edu](mailto:tligorio@hunter.cuny.edu)

# Benefits of Tutoring and Code Review



# Academic Dishonesty

- *The person who does the work gets the benefit! Learning is personal!!!*

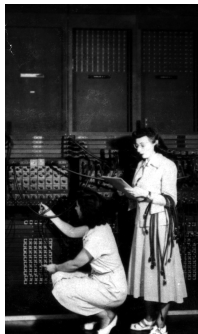


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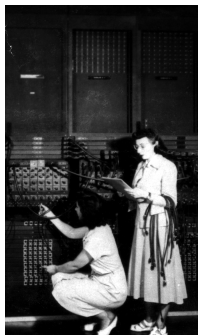


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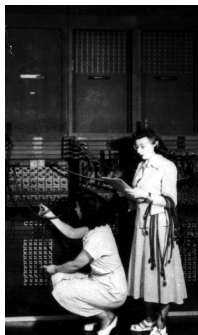


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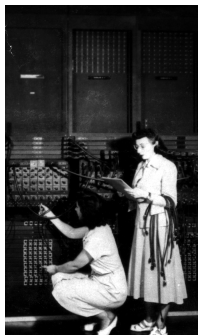


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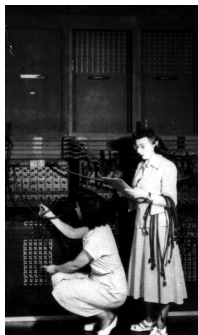


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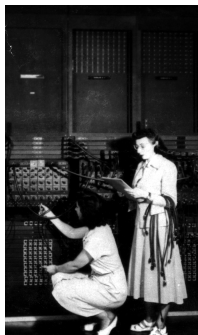


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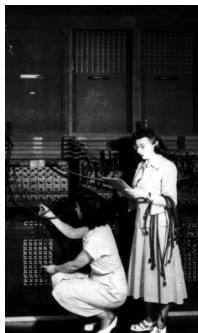


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- **All instances of academic dishonesty will be reported to the office of Student Affairs**

# Communication

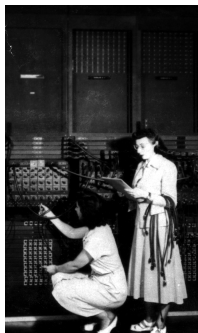


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# Communication



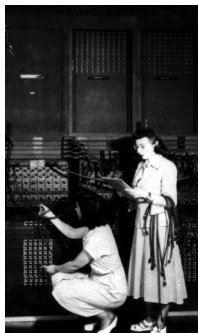
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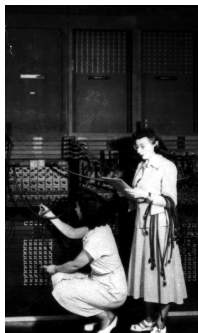


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- **Check your Spam folder**

# Communication



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- Important weekly communication sent via Blackboard
- Check your email account associated with Blackboard
- **Check your Spam folder**
- Instructions for changing your email on Blackboard announcements

# Today's Topics



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

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- **Introduction to Python**
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- The first lab goes into step-by-step details of getting Python running.

# Introduction to Python



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- Our first language, Python, is popular for its ease-of-use, flexibility, and extendibility, supportive community with hundreds of open source libraries and frameworks.
- The first lab goes into step-by-step details of getting Python running.
- We'll look at the design and basic structure (no worries if you haven't tried it yet).

# First Program: Hello, World!



Demo in pythonTutor

# First Program: Hello, World!

```
#Name:  Thomas Hunter  
#Date:  Aug 31, 2022  
#This program prints:  Hello, World!  
  
print("Hello, World!")
```

# First Program: Hello, World!

```
#Name:  Thomas Hunter
```

← *These lines are comments*

```
#Date:  September 1, 2017
```

← *(for us, not computer to read)*

```
#This program prints:  Hello, World!
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← *(this one also)*

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← *Prints the string "Hello, World!" to the screen*

- Output to the screen is: Hello, World!

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- Output to the screen is: Hello, World!
- We know that Hello, World! is a **string** (a sequence of characters) because it is surrounded by quotes
- Can replace Hello, World! with another string to be printed.

# Variations on Hello, World!

```
#Name:  L-M Miranda  
#Date:  Hunter College HS '98  
#This program prints intro lyrics  
  
print('Get your education,')
```

*Spring18 here in Assembly Hall*





# Variations on Hello, World!

```
#Name:  L-M Miranda  
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#This program prints intro lyrics
```

```
print('Get your education,')  
print("don't forget from whence you came, and")  
print("The world's gonna know your name.")
```

- Each print statement writes its output on a new line.
- Results in three lines of output.
- Can use single or double quotes, just need to match.

# Today's Topics



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

# Turtles Introduction

- A simple, whimsical graphics package for Python.



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# Turtles Introduction



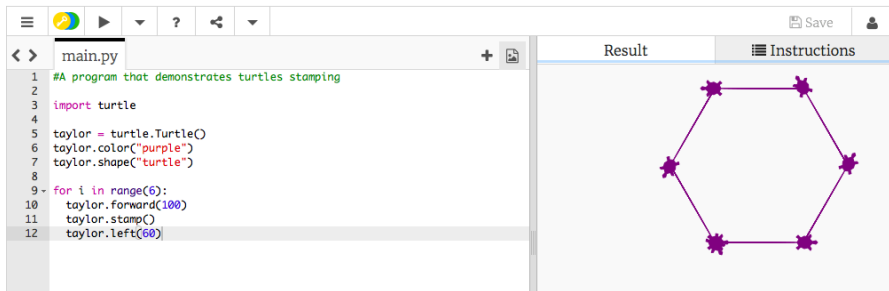
- A simple, whimsical graphics package for Python.
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- (Demo from webpage)
- (Fancier turtle demo)

# Today's Topics



- Introduction to Python
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# Turtles Introduction



The screenshot shows a Python IDE with a code editor on the left and a result pane on the right. The code editor contains a file named `main.py` with the following Python code:

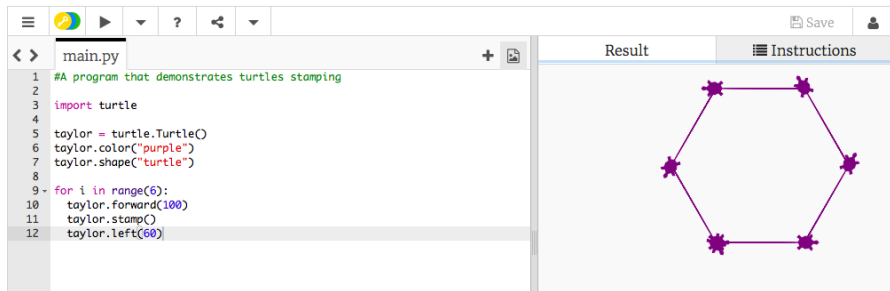
```
1 #A program that demonstrates turtles stamping
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3 import turtle
4
5 taylor = turtle.Turtle()
6 taylor.color("purple")
7 taylor.shape("turtle")
8
9 for i in range(6):
10     taylor.forward(100)
11     taylor.stamp()
12     taylor.left(60)
```

The result pane on the right has two tabs: "Result" and "Instructions". The "Result" tab is active, displaying a purple hexagon with a star-shaped turtle stamp at each of its six vertices.

- Creates a turtle **variable**, called `taylor`.



# Turtles Introduction



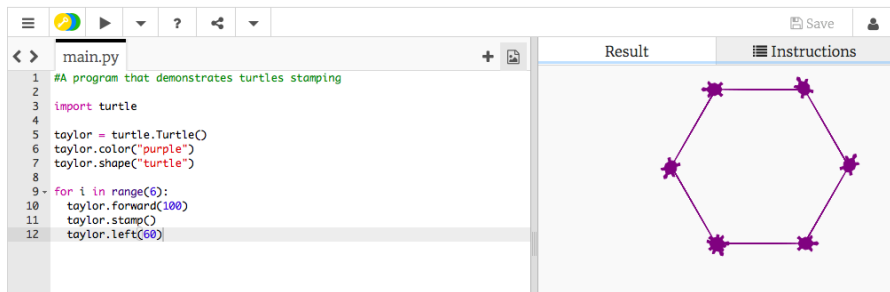
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On the right, there are two panels: 'Result' and 'Instructions'. The 'Result' panel displays the output of the code, which is a regular hexagon drawn in purple with turtle-shaped stamps at each vertex.

- Creates a turtle **variable**, called `taylor`.
- Changes the color (to purple) and shape (to turtle-shaped).

# Turtles Introduction



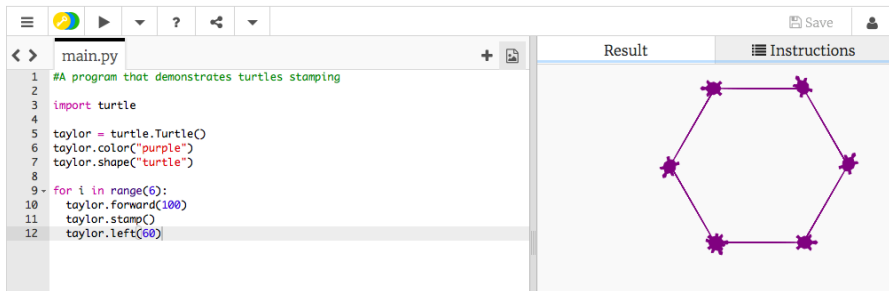
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On the right side of the IDE, there are two tabs: `Result` and `Instructions`. The `Result` tab is active, displaying a purple hexagon. The hexagon is formed by six purple turtle-shaped stamps, each connected to the next by a purple line segment. The stamps are positioned at the vertices of the hexagon.

- Creates a turtle **variable**, called `taylor`.
- Changes the color (to purple) and shape (to turtle-shaped).
- Repeats 6 times:

# Turtles Introduction



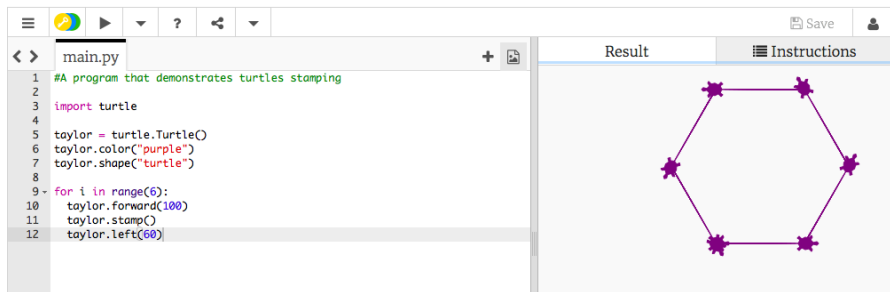
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The IDE has a toolbar at the top with icons for menu, run, undo, redo, help, and share. On the right, there are tabs for "Result" and "Instructions". The "Result" tab is active, showing a purple hexagon with six turtle-shaped stamps at its vertices.

- Creates a turtle **variable**, called `taylor`.
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- Repeats 6 times:
  - ▶ Move forward; stamp; and turn left 60 degrees.

# Turtles Introduction



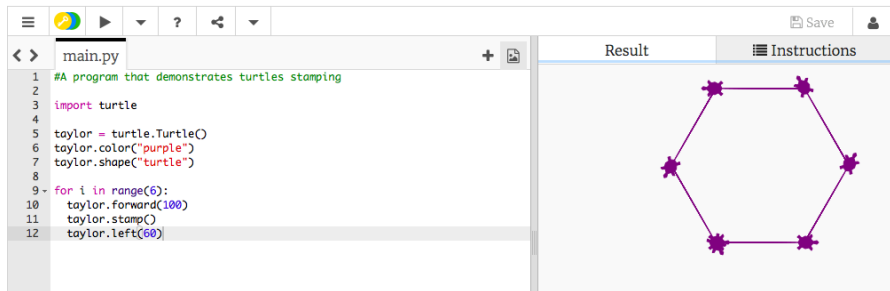
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On the right side of the IDE, there are two panels: 'Result' and 'Instructions'. The 'Result' panel displays the output of the program, which is a regular hexagon drawn with purple lines and purple turtle-shaped stamps at each vertex.

- Creates a turtle **variable**, called `taylor`.
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  - ▶ Move forward; stamp; and turn left 60 degrees.
- Repeats any instructions **indented** in the "loop block"

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```

The IDE has a 'Result' pane on the right showing a purple hexagon with turtle-shaped stamps at each vertex. The 'Instructions' pane is also visible.

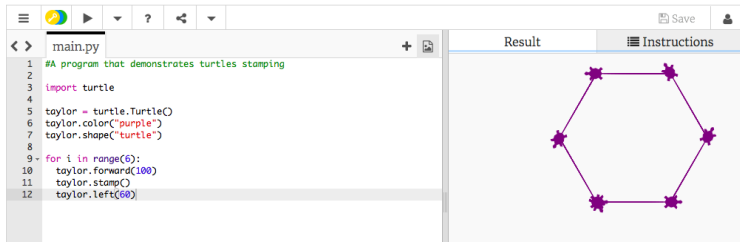
- Creates a turtle **variable**, called `taylor`.
- Changes the color (to purple) and shape (to turtle-shaped).
- Repeats 6 times:
  - ▶ Move forward; stamp; and turn left 60 degrees.
- Repeats any instructions **indented** in the "loop block"
- This is a **definite** loop because it repeats a fixed number of times

# Group Work

Working in pairs or triples:

- ① Write a program that will draw a 10-sided polygon.
- ② Write a program that will repeat the line:  
`I'm lookin' for a mind at work!`  
three times.

# Decagon Program



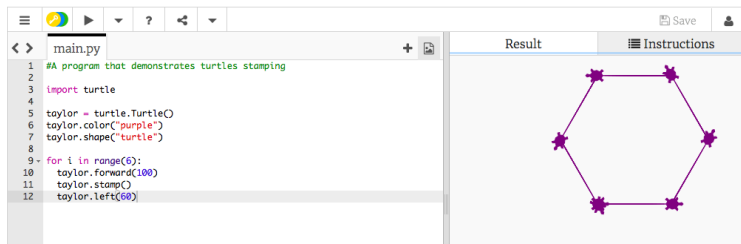
The screenshot shows a Python IDE with a code editor on the left and a result pane on the right. The code editor contains a program that uses the turtle module to draw a hexagon. The result pane shows the output of the program, which is a purple hexagon with star-shaped stamps at each vertex.

```
1 #A program that demonstrates turtles stamping
2
3 import turtle
4
5 taylor = turtle.Turtle()
6 taylor.color("purple")
7 taylor.shape("turtle")
8
9 for i in range(6):
10     taylor.forward(100)
11     taylor.stamp()
12     taylor.left(60)
```

The result pane displays a purple hexagon with star-shaped stamps at each vertex, indicating the program executed successfully.

- Start with the hexagon program.

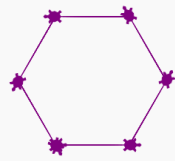
# Decagon Program



The screenshot shows a Python IDE with a code editor on the left and a result window on the right. The code editor contains a program that draws a hexagon using the turtle module. The result window shows the output of the program, which is a purple hexagon with star-shaped stamps at each vertex.

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```

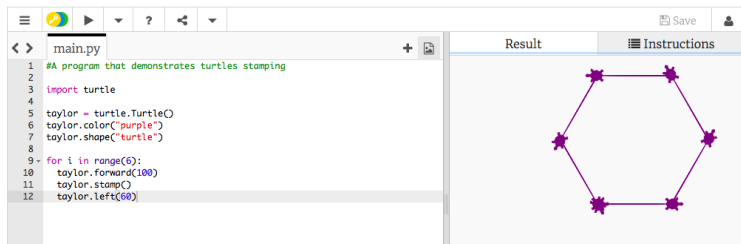
Result



- Start with the hexagon program.
- Has 10 sides (instead of 6), so change the `range(6)` to `range(10)`.



# Decagon Program



The screenshot shows a Python IDE with a code editor on the left and a result window on the right. The code editor contains a program that draws a hexagon using the turtle module. The result window shows the output of the program, which is a purple hexagon with star-shaped markers at each vertex.

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```

- Start with the hexagon program.
- Has 10 sides (instead of 6), so change the `range(6)` to `range(10)`.
- Makes 10 turns (instead of 6), so change the `taylor.left(60)` to `taylor.left(360/10)`.

# Work Program

- ② Write a program that will repeat the line:
- ```
I'm lookin' for a mind at work!
```
- three times.

# Work Program

- ② Write a program that will repeat the line:

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- Repeats three times, so, use `range(3)`:

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three times.

- Repeats three times, so, use `range(3)`:

```
for i in range(3):
```

- Instead of turtle commands, repeating a print statement.
- Completed program:

```
# Your name here!  
for i in range(3):  
    print("I'm lookin' for a mind at work!")
```

# Today's Topics



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

# What is an Algorithm?

From our textbook:

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

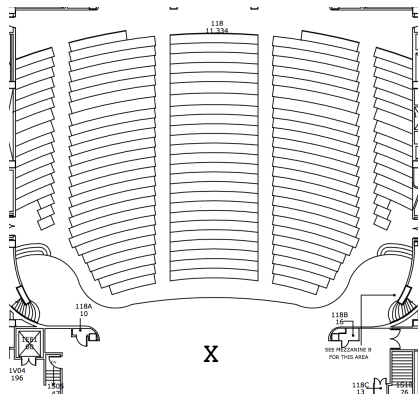
# What is an Algorithm?

From our textbook:

- An **algorithm** is a process or sequence of steps to be followed to solve a problem.
- Programming is a skill that allows a computer scientist to take an algorithm and represent it in a notation (a program) that can be executed by a computer.



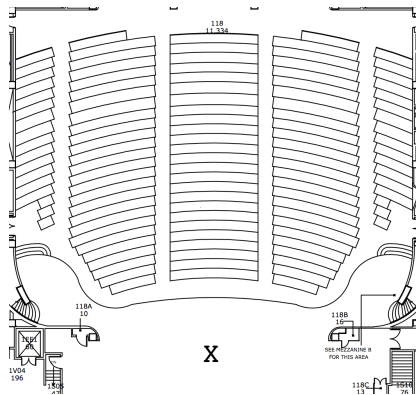
# Group Work



Working in pairs or triples:

- ① On the floorplan, mark your current location.
- ② Write an algorithm (step-by-step directions) to get to X.

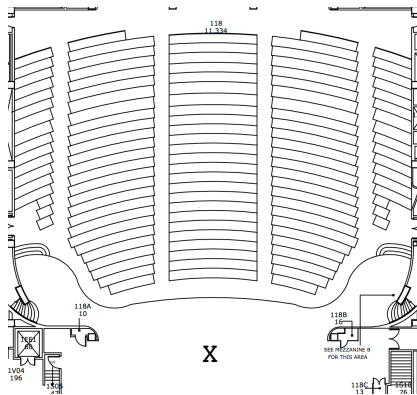
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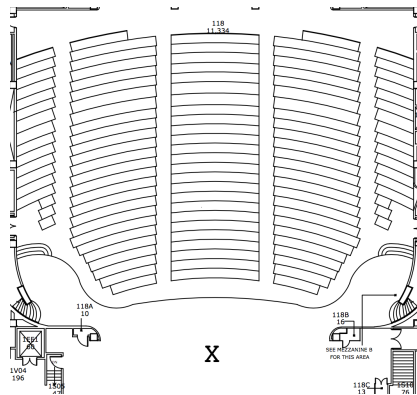
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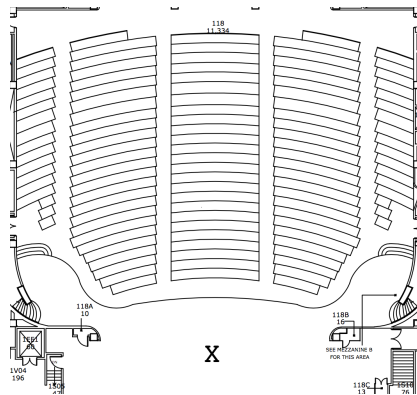
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  - ▶ Do not run turtles into walls, chairs, obstacles, etc.

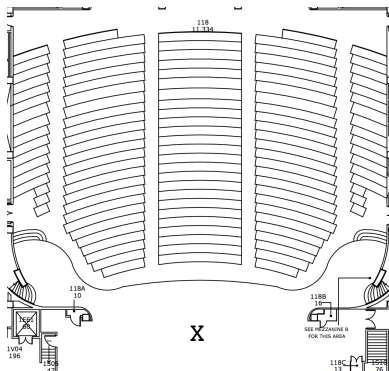
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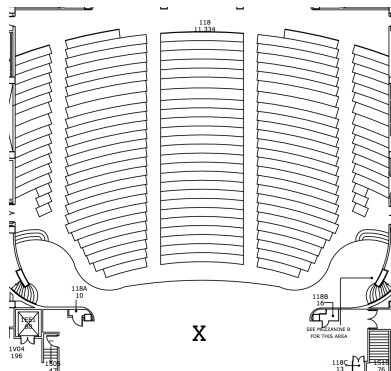
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- ③ Basic Rules:
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  - ▶ Do not run turtles into walls, chairs, obstacles, etc.
  - ▶ Turtles cannot climb walls, must use stairs.

# Group Work



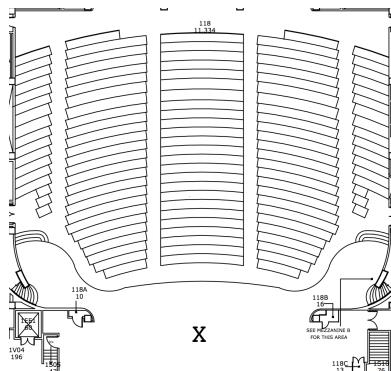
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# Group Work



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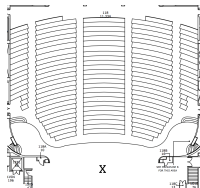


- Have one person in your group be the “turtle.”
- Follow the directions to get to X.
- Annotate any changes needed to the directions (i.e. debug your work).



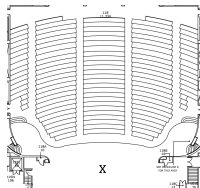
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- On lecture slip, write down a topic you wish we had spent more time (and why).

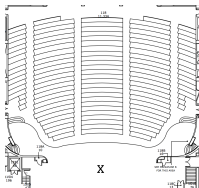


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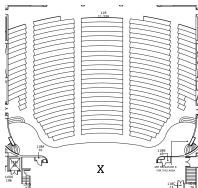


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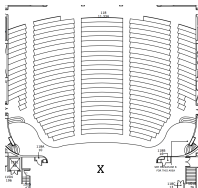
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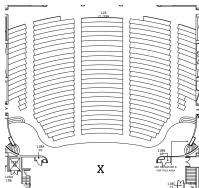
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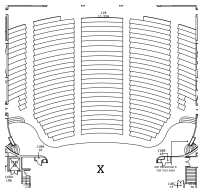
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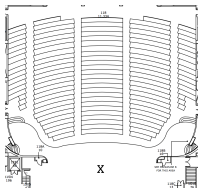
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- Pass your lecture slips to the aisle for the UTA's to collect.



# Weekly Reminders!



Before next lecture, don't forget to:

- Work on this week's Online Lab

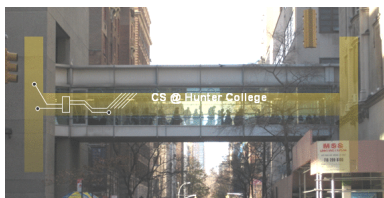
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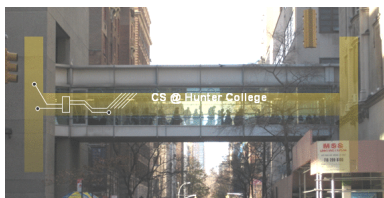
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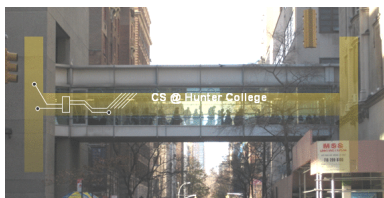
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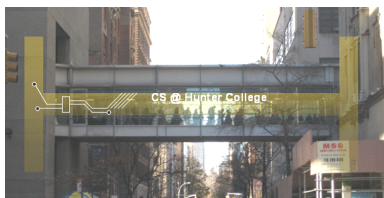
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- Take the Lecture Preview on Blackboard on Monday (or no later than 10am on Tuesday)

# Lecture Slips & Writing Boards



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