

# CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science



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

# Welcome



# Acknowledgments

Thank you to the amazing support of:



President Raab



Dean Polsky  
Arts & Science



Judy Spitz  
WiTNY

# Introductions: Course Designers



Dr. Katherine St. John

Professor,  
Course Coordinator



Dr. William Sakas

Associate Professor,  
Chair



Prof. Eric Schweitzer

Undergraduate Program  
Coordinator

# Introductions: Instructors



Katherine Howitt



Raj Korpan

Tuesday Thursday

Lecture Lab

Monday Wednesday

Lecture Lab

# Introductions: Undergraduate Teaching Assistants



Mandy Yu  
Monday Wednesday

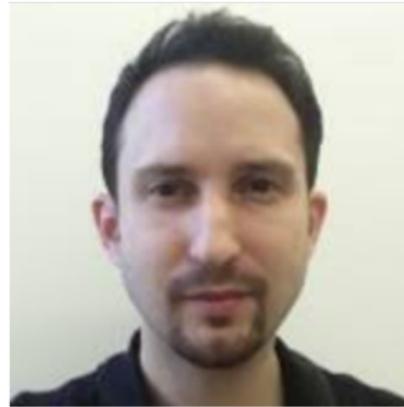


Tyler Robinson  
Tuesday Thursday

# Introductions: Advisors



Eric Schweitzer  
Undergraduate Program  
Coordinator



Justin Tojeira  
Internships &  
Upper Division

# 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. Other topics include: organization of hardware, software, and how information is structured on contemporary computing devices. 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.*

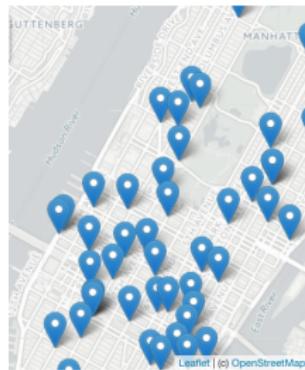
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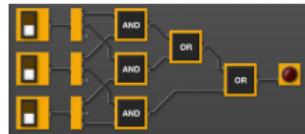
(Show syllabus webpage)

# Syllabus: Topics

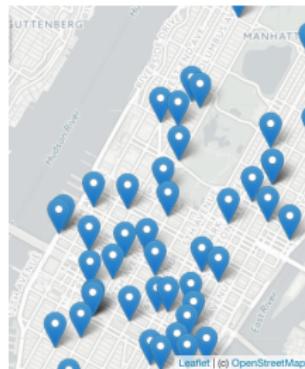


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pandas  
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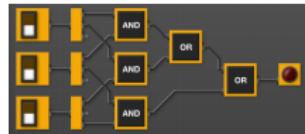
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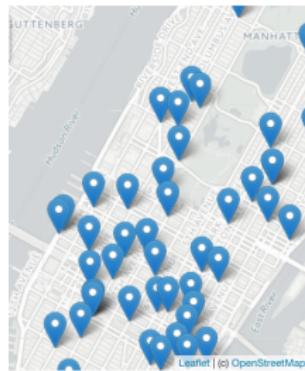
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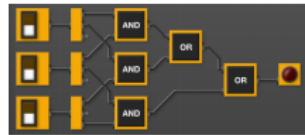
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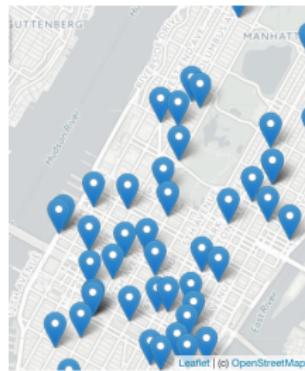
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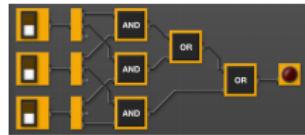
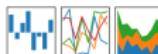


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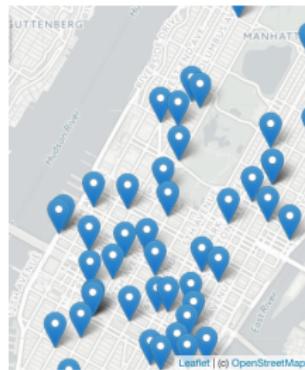


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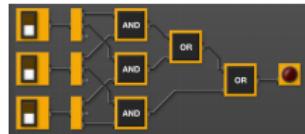
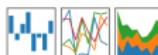
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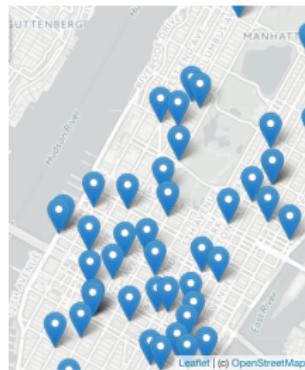


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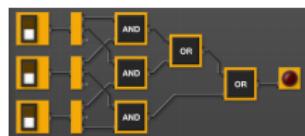
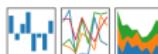


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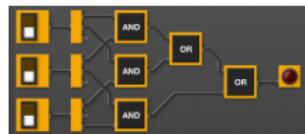
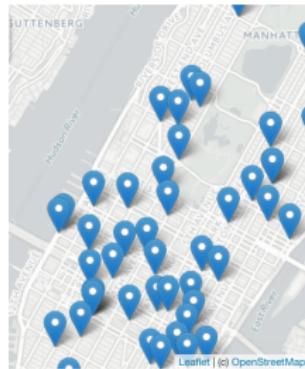


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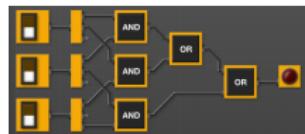
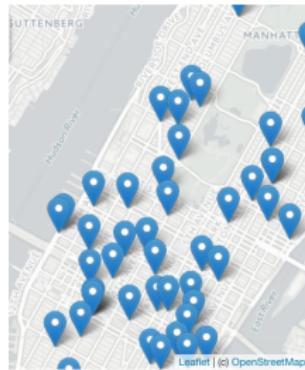
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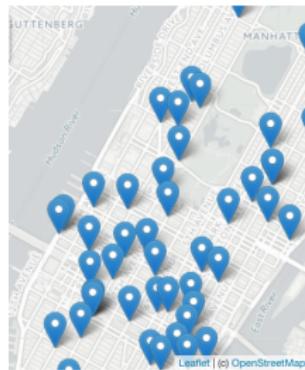
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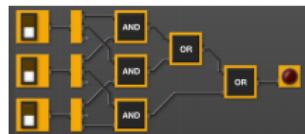


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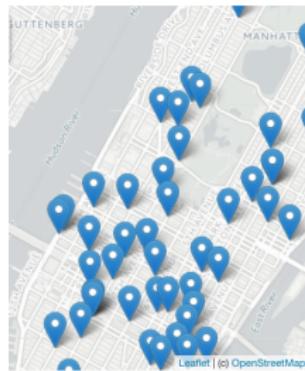


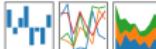
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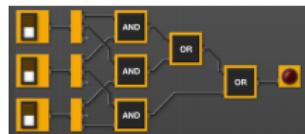


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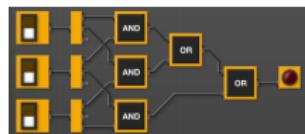
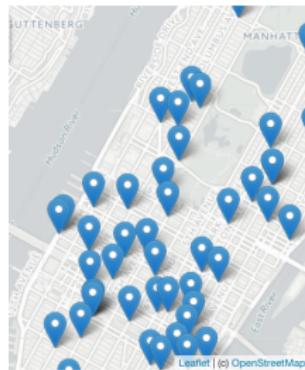


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Lecture:

- ➊ Twice a week.



First "computers"

ENIAC, 1945.

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*While this mimics some jobs, students (particularly those new to programming) master skills better with smaller challenges.*
- Why weekly quizzes instead of midterms?  
*Weekly quizzes increase pass rates and mastery of material.*  
*Actively using knowledge increases your brain's ability to retain knowledge.*
- Why pre-testing (in the form of challenges)? Why do we get asked (ungraded) questions on stuff we have never seen before?  
*While counter-intuitive, it gives a "mental scaffold" to store new material.*

# Philosophy (Or Why We Do What We Do)

## Help:

- What's the best way to master the concepts in this course?

# Philosophy (Or Why We Do What We Do)

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- What's the best way to master the concepts in this course?
  - ▶ *Most efficient way: do the programs*

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- What's the best way to master the concepts in this course?
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  - ▶ *On-line help:*

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    - ★ *post on the discussion board*

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    - ★ *email instructor and TA*

# Introductions: Your Turn



- Introduce yourself to the class.
- Tell us your names & an interesting fact.

# Today's Topics



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

# Introduction to Python

- We will be writing programs— commands to the computer to do something.



# Introduction to Python

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- A **programming language** is a stylized way of writing those commands.



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

# Introduction to Python



- We will be writing programs— commands to the computer to do something.
- A **programming language** is a stylized way of writing those commands.
- If you can write a logical argument or persuasive essay, you can write a program.
- Our first language, Python, is popular for its ease-of-use, flexibility, and extensibility.
- 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 in lab).

# First Program: Hello, World!



Demo in pythonTutor

# First Program: Hello, World!

```
#Name: Thomas Hunter
```

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

```
#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!   ← (this one also)
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- Output to the screen is: Hello, World!

# First Program: Hello, World!

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#Name: Thomas Hunter           ← These lines are comments
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#This program prints: Hello, World!   ← (this one also)

print("Hello, World!")          ← Prints the string "Hello, World!" to the screen
```

- Output to the screen is: Hello, World!
- 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,')
```

# 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  
Who is L-M Miranda?*



# Variations on Hello, World!

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# Variations on Hello, World!

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```
print('Get your education,')
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```
print("don't forget from whence you came, and")
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print('Get your education,')  
print("don't forget from whence you came, and")  
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# Variations on Hello, World!

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- Each print statement writes its output on a new line.

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- Each print statement writes its output on a new line.
- Results in three lines of output.

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```
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.

# Turtles Introduction

- A simple, whimsical graphics package for Python.



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- Dates back to Logo Turtles in the 1960s.



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# Turtles Introduction



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

# Turtles Introduction

The screenshot shows a Python code editor with a toolbar at the top. The file name is "main.py". The code is as follows:

```
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" tab is selected, showing a purple hexagon drawn by the turtle. The turtle starts at the bottom left, moves forward 100 units, stamps, turns left 60 degrees, and repeats this process five more times to form a closed hexagonal path.

- Creates a turtle, called taylor.

# Turtles Introduction

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```

The editor has tabs for "Result" and "Instructions". The "Result" tab shows a purple turtle shape that has drawn a regular hexagon. The turtle's path is purple, and it has left a purple stamp at each vertex of the hexagon.

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

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```

The "Result" tab is selected, showing a purple hexagon drawn by the turtle. The turtle starts at the bottom left, moves forward 100 units, stamps, turns 60 degrees counter-clockwise, and repeats this process five more times to form a closed hexagonal path.

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

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12     taylor.left(60)
```

The "Result" tab is selected, showing a purple hexagon drawn by the turtle. The turtle starts at the bottom left and moves clockwise, leaving a purple star-like stamp at each vertex.

- Creates a turtle, called `taylor`.
- Changes the color (to purple) and shape (to turtle-shaped).
- Repeats 6 times:
  - ▶ Move forward; stamp; and turn left 60 degrees.

# Turtles Introduction

The screenshot shows a Python code editor with a file named `main.py`. The code uses the `turtle` module to draw a purple hexagon. The `Result` pane displays the drawn shape, which is a regular hexagon with purple lines and star-shaped markers at each vertex.

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3 import turtle
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```

- Creates a turtle, 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"

# Challenge Question

On a piece of paper (ungraded):

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 code editor interface. On the left, the code file 'main.py' is open, containing the following Python script:

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

The right side of the interface displays the 'Result' tab, which shows a purple decagon (10-sided polygon) drawn on a white background. Each vertex of the decagon has a small purple star-like stamp. The 'Instructions' tab is also visible.

- Start with the hexagon program.

# Decagon Program

The screenshot shows a code editor interface with a toolbar at the top. The file tab shows "main.py". The code in the editor is:

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7 taylor.shape("turtle")
8
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10     taylor.forward(100)
11     taylor.stamp()
12     taylor.left(60)
```

The "Result" panel shows a purple decagon (10-sided polygon) drawn with a turtle, where each vertex has a purple star-like stamp.

- 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 code editor interface with a toolbar at the top. The file tab shows "main.py". The code in the editor is:

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6 taylor.color("purple")
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9 for i in range(10):
10    taylor.forward(100)
11    taylor.stamp()
12    taylor.left(360/10)
```

To the right of the code editor is a "Result" window showing a purple decagon drawn on a white background. The decagon has ten sides and ten purple star-shaped stamps at each vertex. Above the result window is a "Save" button and a user icon.

- 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:

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- Instead of turtle commands, repeating a print statement.

# Work Program

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I'm lookin' for a mind at work!

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!")
```

# What is an Algorithm?

From our textbook:

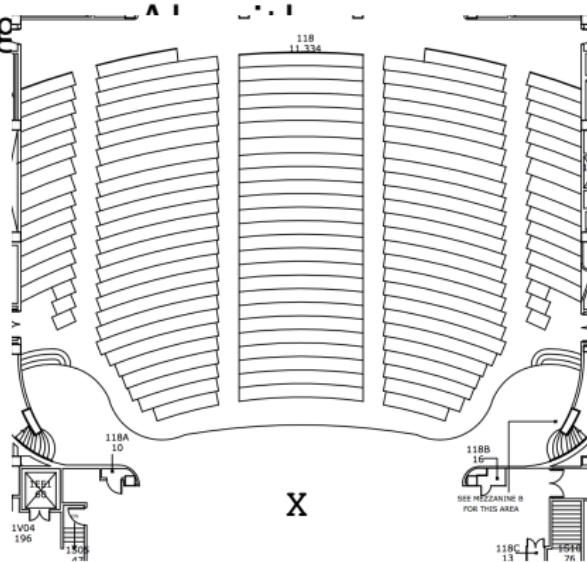
- An **algorithm** is a process or set of rules to be followed to solve a problem.

# What is an Algorithm?

From our textbook:

- An **algorithm** is a process or set of rules 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 followed by a computer.

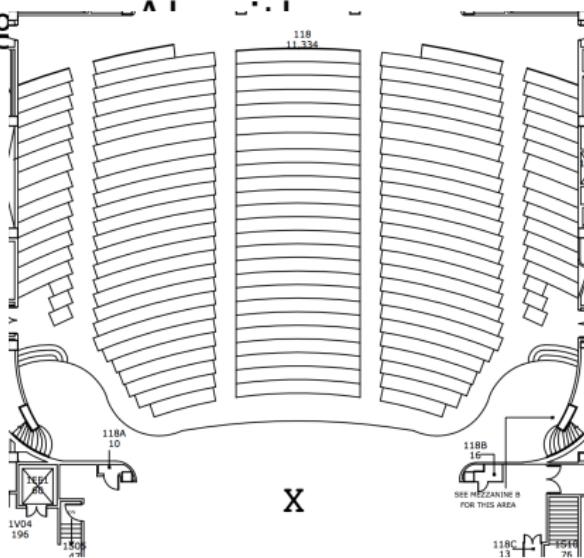
# Challenge: Design



On a piece of paper:

- ① Choose a random location on this map.
- ② Write an algorithm (step-by-step directions) to get to X.

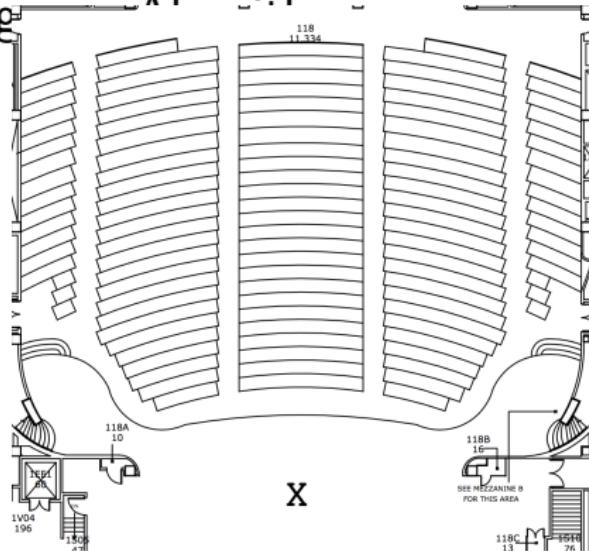
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On a piece of paper:

- ① Choose a random location on this map.
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- ③ Basic Rules:

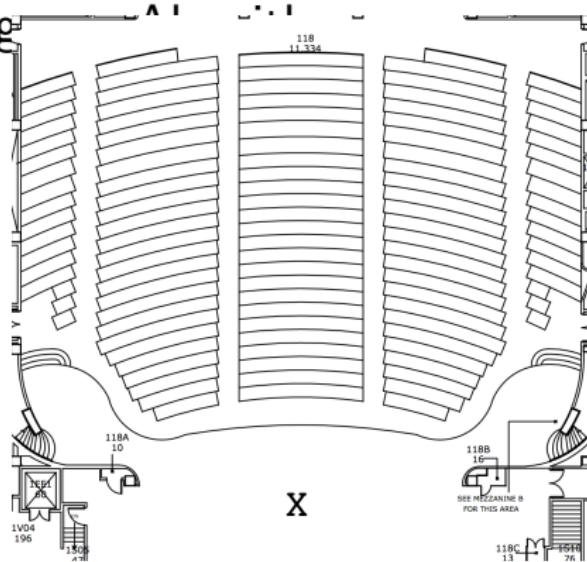
# Challenge: Design



On a piece of paper:

- ① Choose a random location on this map.
- ② Write an algorithm (step-by-step directions) to get to X.
- ③ Basic Rules:
  - ▶ Use turtle commands.

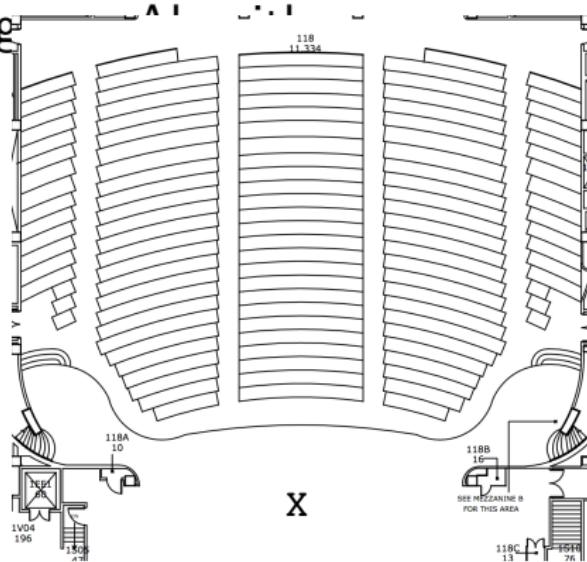
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  - ▶ Use turtle commands.
  - ▶ Do not run turtles into walls, chairs, obstacles, etc.

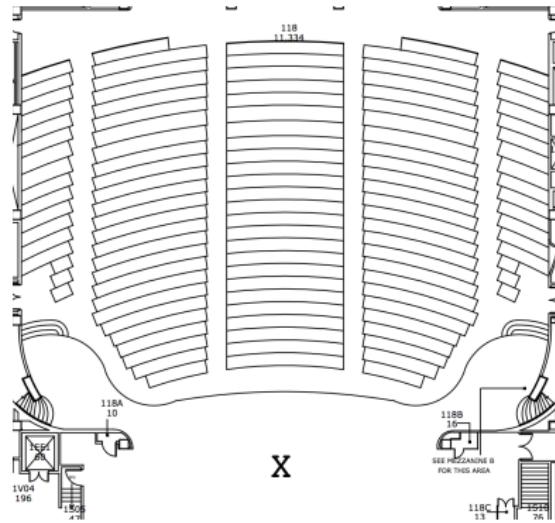
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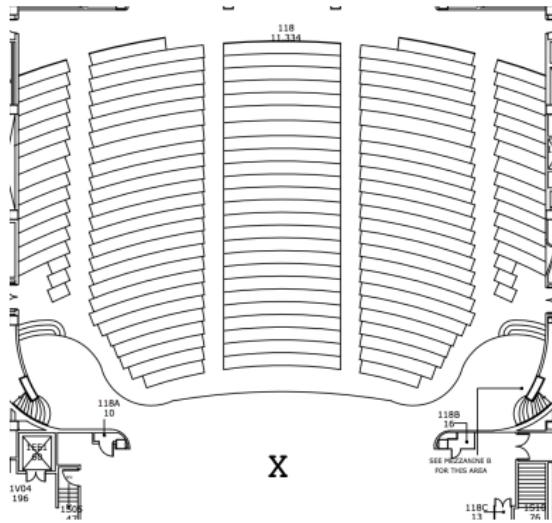
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- ② Write an algorithm (step-by-step directions) to get to X.
- ③ Basic Rules:
  - ▶ Use turtle commands.
  - ▶ Do not run turtles into walls, chairs, obstacles, etc.
  - ▶ Turtles cannot climb walls, must use stairs.

# Challenge



- Imagine someone needs to follow your directions exactly.

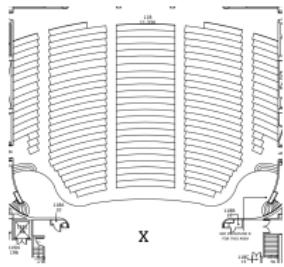
# Challenge



- Imagine someone needs to follow your directions exactly.
- Are there any changes needed to the directions (i.e. debug your work).

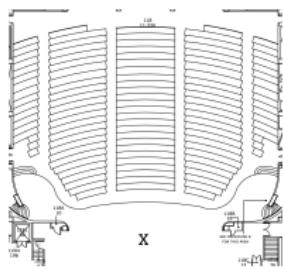
# Recap

- Writing precise algorithms is difficult.

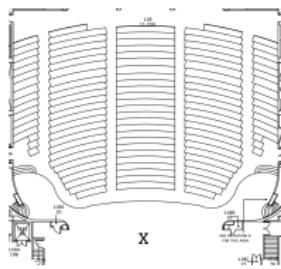


# Recap

- Writing precise algorithms is difficult.
- In Python, we introduced:

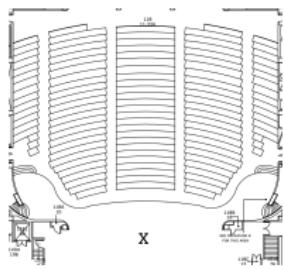


# Recap



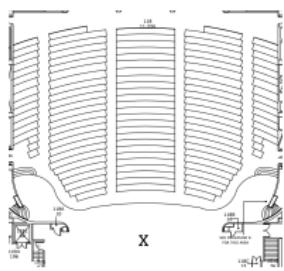
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# Recap



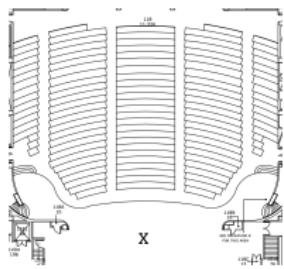
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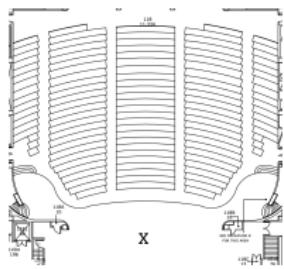
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- In Python, we introduced:
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  - ▶ `variables` containing turtles.

# Recap



- Writing precise algorithms is difficult.
- In Python, we introduced:
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  - ▶ `variables` containing turtles.
- Log in to Gradescope to complete Quiz 1.