CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science



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990

1/41

This lecture will be recorded

• Final Exam Monday 20 December

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- Deadline for choosing Early exam is on December 6
 Submit Early Final Exam Option on Gradescope

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2/41

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2/41

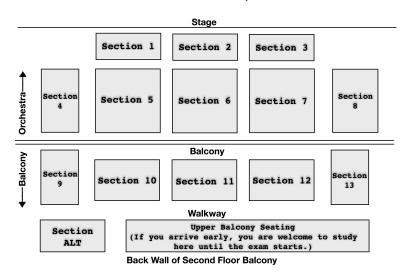
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 - ▶ Only 1.15 hours for the Mock, 2 hours for the real exam.

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 - ▶ I will send email when the seating assignments become available.
 - ▶ Only 1.15 hours for the Mock, 2 hours for the real exam.
 - ▶ Just a practice run, this WILL NOT be the same as the real exam, and it will not be graded.

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What's the best way to study for the final exam?

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 The final exam problems are variations on the homework, quizzes, lecture examples, and lecture previews.

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4 / 41

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- Why do you care about cheating?

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- I'm worried about my grade. Should I do Credit/NoCredit?
 It's fine with us, but check with your advisor to make sure it's accepted for your program of study.
- Why do you care about cheating?
 First: it gives unfair advantage & is immoral.

4 / 41

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 First: it gives unfair advantage & is immoral.
 Second: it degrades the quality of our students.

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 It's fine with us, but check with your advisor to make sure it's accepted for your program of study.

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- Why do you care about cheating?
 First: it gives unfair advantage & is immoral.
 Second: it degrades the quality of our students.
 - Third: it's a standard question on faculty references.

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 The final exam problems are variations on the homework, quizzes, lecture examples, and lecture previews.
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- I'm worried about my grade. Should I do Credit/NoCredit?
 It's fine with us, but check with your advisor to make sure it's accepted for your program of study.
- Why do you care about cheating?

First: it gives unfair advantage & is immoral.

Second: it degrades the quality of our students.

Third: it's a standard question on faculty references.

Industry & graduate schools hate it: don't want someone who falsifies work.

Today's Topics

```
//Acother (** program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic finitude closteros tdg) int main () { finot kg, lbs; cost « Triter kg; "; cost « Triter kg; "; lbs » kg *2.2; cost « end! « "lbs: " « lbs « "\whi\n"; return 0; return 0; return 0;
```

- Recap: I/O & Definite Loops in C++
- Conditionals in C++
 - Indefinite Loops in C++
- Recap: C++ & Python

Today's Topics

```
//Another (-+ program, demonstrating L/O & arithmetic finitude closterous targ namespace std; int main () { floot kg, lbs; cost or three kg; "; lbs = kg *2.2; cost or end ("lbs: " or lbs or "\n\n"; return 0; return 0;
```

- Recap: I/O & Definite Loops in C++
- Conditionals in C++
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- Recap: C++ & Python

```
//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main ()
  float kg, lbs;
  cout << "Enter kg: ";
  cin >> ka;
  lbs = kq * 2.2;
  cout << endl << "Lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n";
  return 0;
```

Efficient for systems programming.

```
//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic
finclude ciostream
using nomespace std;
int main O
{
    floot kg, lbs;
    cout <= "fnter kg: ";
    cin >> kg;
    lbs = kg * 2.2;
    cout <= end! <= "lbs; " << lbs << "\n\n";
    return 0;
}
}</pre>
```

8/41

- Efficient for systems programming.
- Programs are organized in functions.

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- Must declare variables: int num;

```
//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic finiclude ciostream using namespace std; int main () { float kg, lbs; cotu <= "Enter kg: "; cti >> kg; lbs = kg * 2.2; cott <= end! <= "Lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n"; return 0; } }
```

- Efficient for systems programming.
- Programs are organized in functions.
- Must declare variables: int num;
- Many types available:

```
//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main ()
 float kg, lbs;
 cout << "Enter ka: ":
 cin >> ka:
 lbs = ka * 2.2;
 cout << endl << "Lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n";
 return 0;
```

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- Programs are organized in functions.
- Must declare variables: int num;
- Many types available: int, float, char, ...

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//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic
finclude <isotreom
using namespace std;
int main O {
   float kg, lbs;
   cout << "Enter kg: ";
   cin >> kg;
   lbs = kg " 2.2;
   cout << entl << "lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n";
   return 0;</pre>
```

- Efficient for systems programming.
- Programs are organized in functions.
- Must declare variables: int num;
- Many types available: int, float, char, ...
- To print:

```
//Another (++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic
sinclude <lastream
using namespace std;
int main ()
{
    float kg, lbs;
    cout << "Enter kg: ";
    cin > kg;
    cout << et al. 2, 2;
    cout << et al. 2, 2;
    cout << et al. 2, 2;
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

- Efficient for systems programming.
- Programs are organized in functions.
- Must declare variables: int num;
- Many types available: int, float, char, ...
- To print: cout << "Hello!!";

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int main O {
    float kg, lbs; 
    cout << "Enter kg: "; 
    cin >> kg; 
    lbs = kg " 2.2; 
    cout << end! << "Lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n"; 
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- To print: cout << "Hello!!";
- To get input: cin >> num;
- To use those I/O functions:

```
//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic #include <lostream using nomespace sdd; int main () { float kg, lbs; cout << "Enter kg: "; cin > kg; cin > kg; 2.2; cout << end! << "Lbs: " << lbs << "white include the country of the country
```

- Efficient for systems programming.
- Programs are organized in functions.
- Must declare variables: int num;
- Many types available: int, float, char, ...
- To print: cout << "Hello!!";
- To get input: cin >> num;
- To use those I/O functions:
 #include <iostream>
 using namespace std;

```
//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic Finclude 
finclude costream
using nomespoce std;
int main ()
{
    float k_B lbs;
    cout << "Enter k_B";
    cin >> k_B;
    lbs = k_B * 2.2;
    cout << endl << "Lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n";
    return 0;
}
</pre>
```

```
• Efficient for systems programming.
```

- Programs are organized in functions.
- Must declare variables: int num;
- Many types available: int, float, char, ...
- To print: cout << "Hello!!";
- To get input: cin >> num;
- To use those I/O functions: #include <iostream> using namespace std;
- Definite loops:

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- Programs are organized in functions.
- Must declare variables: int num;
- Many types available: int, float, char, ...
- To print: cout << "Hello!!";
- To get input: cin >> num;
- To use those I/O functions: #include <iostream> using namespace std;
- Definite loops:
 for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {...}</pre>

```
//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic finclude <tostream using nomespace std; int main () {
    float kg. lbs; cout << "Enter kg."; cin >> kg; lbs < "\n\n"; return 0; |
    lbs = kg * 2.2; cout << endl << "tbs: " << lbs << "\n\n"; return 0; |
}
```

- Efficient for systems programming.
- Programs are organized in functions.
- Must declare variables: int num;
- Many types available: int, float, char, ...
- To print: cout << "Hello!!";
- To get input: cin >> num;
- To use those I/O functions: #include <iostream> using namespace std;
- Definite loops:
 for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {...}</pre>
- Blocks of code uses '{' and '}'.

```
//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic Finclude clostream
using nomespace std;
int main () {
    float kg, lbs;
    cout << "Enter kg: ";
    cin >> kg;
    lbs = kg " 2.2;
    cout << endl < "Lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n";
    return 0;
}
```

- Efficient for systems programming.
- Programs are organized in functions.
- Must declare variables: int num;
- Many types available: int, float, char, ...
- To print: cout << "Hello!!";
- To get input: cin >> num;
- To use those I/O functions: #include <iostream> using namespace std;
- Definite loops:
- for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) $\{...\}$
- Blocks of code uses '{' and '}'.
- Commands generally end in ';'.

Today's Topics

```
//Acother C+program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic finctude closterous total management std; internation of float kg, lbs; clost kg, lbs; cl
```

- Recap: I/O & Definite Loops in C++
- Conditionals in C++
 - Indefinite Loops in C++
- Recap: C++ & Python

Challenge:

Predict what the following pieces of code will do:

```
//Demonstrates conditionals
#include <iostream>
using namespace std:
int main ()
    int yearBorn;
    cout << "Enter year born: ";
    cin >> yearBorn;
    if (yearBorn < 1946)
        cout << "Greatest Generation";</pre>
    else if (yearBorn <= 1964)
        cout << "Baby Boomer":
    else if (yearBorn <= 1984)
        cout << "Generation X";</pre>
    else if (vearBorn <= 2004)
        cout << "Millennial":</pre>
    else
        cout << "TBD":
    return 0:
   CSci 127 (Hunter)
```

```
using namespace std;
int main ()
    string conditions = "blowing snow";
    int winds = 100;
    float visibility = 0.2;
    if ( ( (winds > 35) && (visibility < 0.25) )
         ( (conditions == "blowing snow") ||
            (conditions == "heavy snow") ) )
        cout << "Blizzard!\n":</pre>
    string origin = "South Pacific";
    if (winds > 74)
        cout << "Major storm, called a ";</pre>
    if ((origin == "Indian Ocean")
        |/(origin == "South Pacific"))
        cout << "cyclone.\n";</pre>
    else if (origin == "North Pacific")
        cout << "typhoon.\n";</pre>
    else
        cout << "hurricane.\n";</pre>
              4 D > 4 A > 4 B > 4 B >
                                             90 Q
```

30 November 2021

10 / 41

Lecture 13

C++ Demo

```
//Demonstrates conditionals
#include <iostream>
usina namespace std:
int main ()
    int vearBorn:
    cout << "Enter year born: ";</pre>
    cin >> yearBorn;
    if (yearBorn < 1946)
        cout << "Greatest Generation";
    else if (yearBorn <= 1964)
        cout << "Baby Boomer";
                                              (Demo with onlinegdb)
    else if (yearBorn <= 1984)
        cout << "Generation X";</pre>
    else if (yearBorn <= 2004)
        cout << "Millennial";</pre>
    else
        cout << "TBD":
    return 0;
```

Conditionals

//Demonstrates conditionals #include <iostream> using namespace std; int main () int yearBorn: cout << "Enter year born: "; cin >> yearBorn; if (yearBorn < 1946) cout << "Greatest Generation"; else if (yearBorn <= 1964) cout << "Baby Boomer"; else if (yearBorn <= 1984) cout << "Generation X": else if (yearBorn <= 2004) cout << "Millennial": else cout << "TBD": return 0;

General format:

```
if ( logical expression )
     command1;
     ...
else if ( logical expression )
     command1;
else
     command1;
     ...
```

Very similar, just different names: &&, ||, and !:

CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 13 30 November 2021 13 / 41

Very similar, just different names: &&, ||, and !:

and (&&)

in1		in2	returns:
False	&&	False	False
False	&&	True	False
True	&&	False	False
True	&&	True	True

CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 13 30 November 2021 13 / 41

Very similar, just different names: &&, ||, and !:

and (&&)

in1	in2		returns:	
False	&&	False	False	
False	&&	True	False	
True	&&	False	False	
True	&&	True	True	

or (||)

in1		in2	returns:
False		False	False
False	11	True	True
True	11	False	True
True	11	True	True

Very similar, just different names: &&, ||, and !:

and (&&)

in1		in2	returns:	
False	&&	False	False	
False	&&	True	False	
True	&&	False	False	
True	&&	True	True	
or ()				

in1		in2	returns:
False		False	False
False	11	True	True
True	11	False	True
True	1.1	True	True

not (!)

in1		returns:	
!	False	True	
!	True	False	

Lecture Quiz

- Log-in to Gradescope
- Find LECTURE 13 Quiz
- Take the quiz
- You have 3 minutes

CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 13 30 November 2021 14 / 41

Today's Topics

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```

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- Conditionals in C++
- Indefinite Loops in C++
- Recap: C++ & Python

Challenge:

Predict what the following pieces of code will do:

```
///While Growth Example
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main ()
  int population = 100;
  int year = 0;
  cout << "Year\tPopulation\n";</pre>
  while(population < 1000)</pre>
    cout << year << "\t\t" << population << "\n";
    population = population * 2;
    year++;
  return 0;
```

C++ Demo

```
///while Growth Example
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    int population = 100;
    int year = 0;
    cout << "Year \Population\n";
    while(population < 1000)
{
        cout << year << "\t\t" << population << "\n";
        population = population * 2;
        year++;
    }
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

(Demo with onlinegdb)

Indefinite Loops: while

```
///White Growth Example
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main () {
   int population = 100;
   int year = 0;
   cout << "year\Population\n";
   while(population < 1000) {
      cout << year << "\t\t" << population << "\n";
      population = population * 2;
      year++;
   }
   return 0;
}</pre>
```

```
General format:
while ( logical expression )
{
    command1;
    command2;
    command3;
    ...
}
```

Challenge:

Predict what the following piece of code will do:

```
//Demonstrates loops
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main ()
  int num;
  cout << "Enter an even number: ":
  cin >> num;
  while (num % 2 != 0)
  {
      cout << "\nThat's odd!\n";</pre>
      cout << "Enter an even number: ";</pre>
      cin >> num;
  cout << "You entered: "</pre>
       << num << ".\n";
  return 0;
```

19 / 41

C++ Demo

```
//Demonstrates loops
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main ()
  int num;
  cout << "Enter an even number: ";</pre>
  cin >> num;
  while (num % 2 != 0)
      cout << "\nThat's odd!\n":
      cout << "Enter an even number: ":
      cin >> num;
  cout << "You entered: "
      << num << ".\n";
  return 0;
```

(Demo with onlinegdb)

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Indefinite Loops: while

```
General format:
while ( logical expression )
{
    command1;
    command2;
    command3;
    ...
}
```

Challenge:

Predict what the following pieces of code will do:

```
//Demonstrates do-while loops
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main ()
 int num;
  do
      cout << "Enter an even number: ";</pre>
      cin >> num;
  } while (num % 2 != 0);
  cout << "You entered: "
       << num << ".\n";
  return 0;
```

30 November 2021

C++ Demo

```
//Demonstrates do-while loops
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main ()
{
   int num;
   do
   {
      cout << "Enter an even number: ";
      cin >> num;
} while (num % 2 != 0);

cout << "You entered: "
      << num << ".\n";
   return 0;
}</pre>
```

Indefinite Loops: do-while

```
General format:

do
{
    command1;
    command2;
    command3;
    ...
} while ( logical expression );
```

Today's Topics

```
//Acother C+p program, demonstrating L/O & arithmetic finitude closterous unity anneapone std; int main () { floot kg, lbs; cost ~ Uniter kg; "; lbs ~ kg * 2.2; cost ~ end! « "lbs: " ~ lbs ~ "\n'n"; return 0; }
```

- Recap: I/O & Definite Loops in C++
- Conditionals in C++
- Indefinite Loops in C++
- Recap: C++ & Python

CSci 127 (Hunter)

```
//Another C++ program; Demonstrates loops
###Include clostrates
using nomespace std;
int main O;
for (1 = 0; i < 4; i++)
{
    cout << "The world turned upside down...\n";
}
for (3 = 10; j > 0; j--)
{
    cout << "Tile world turned upside down...\n";
}
cout << "Tile world turned upside down...\n";
}
for (3 = 10; j > 0; j--)
{
    cout << "Tile world turned upside down...\n";
}
return 0;
}</pre>
```

• I/O: cin >> ...;

CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 13 30 November 2021 26 / 41

0 I/O: cin >> ...; & cout << ...;</pre>

```
//Another C++ programs; Demonstrates loops flictuale clostresponding namespace std; int sin; G int sin; G int G interpretable G int
```

26 / 41

- I/O: cin >> ...; & cout << ...;
- Definite loops:

```
//Another C+* programs; Demonstrates Loops
###Include clostrong
uning namespace Std;
int main O;
int i,i;
for (1 = 0; i < 4; i+)
{
    cout << "The world turned upside down...\n";
}
    for (3 = 10; j > 0; j--)
{
    cout << f > 0; int i,i;
    cout << f > 0; int i,i;
}
```

26 / 41

CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 13 30 November 2021

```
I/O: cin >> ...; & cout << ...;
Definite loops:
  for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)
{
    ...
}</pre>
```

```
//Another (++ program; Demonstrates loops
Brickled-clostrage
using numerpace std;
int main ()
int i,j;
for (1 = 0; i < 4; i++)
{
   cut << "The world turned upside down...\n";
}
   for (5 = 10; j > 0; j--)
{
      cout << j < "";
      cout << "Bast off!!" << endl;
      return 0;
}</pre>
```

//Another C++ program; Demonstrates loops #include <iostreamusing namespace std;

```
int moin ()  \begin{cases} &\text{int } i,j \\ &\text{int } i,j \\ &\text{for } (i=8;\ i<4;\ i++) \\ &\text{cout} << \text{'The world turned upside down...\n'';} \\ &\text{for } (j=18;\ j>0;\ j--) \\ &\text{cout} << j << \ ''; \\ &\text{cout} << \text{'Blast offil'} << \text{end1}; \\ &\text{return 0:} \end{cases}
```

Conditionals:

```
• I/O: cin >> ...; & cout << ...;
Definite loops:
  for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)
  Conditionals:
  if (logical expression)
  else
```

```
\label{eq:controller} \begin{split} & / \textit{Another (+) programs} \text{ Demonstrates loops} \\ & \textit{Enclosed-controller} \\ & \textit{Enclosed-controller} \\ & \textit{Int nain O} \\ & \textit{Int 1,1} \\ & \textit{for (1 = 0; i < 4; i+*)} \\ & \textit{for (3 = 18; j > 0; j--)} \\ & \textit{for (3 = 18; j > 0; j--)} \\ & \textit{cout } \ll \text{ Then world turned upside down...} \land n^*; \\ & \textit{for (3 = 18; j > 0; j--)} \\ & \textit{cout} \ll \text{ Sast off!!}^* \ll \text{end1}; \\ & \textit{return 0}; \\ & \textit{return 0}; \\ \end{split}
```

...

```
• I/O: cin >> ...; & cout << ...;
Definite loops:
  for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)
  Conditionals:
  if (logical expression)
  else
       ...
```

Indefinite loops:

//Another C++ program; Demonstrates loops #include <iostream> using namespace std;

for (j = 10; j > 0; j--) { | cout << j << " ":

cout << "Blast off!!" << endl;
return 0;</pre>

cout << "The world turned upside down...\n";

int main ()
{
 int i,j;
 for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)

```
• I/O: cin >> ...; & cout << ...;
Definite loops:
  for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)
  Conditionals:
  if (logical expression)
  else
• Indefinite loops:
  while (logical expression)
```

//Another C++ program; Demonstrates loops #include <iostream> using namespace std;

for (j = 10; j > 0; j--) { | cout << j << " ":

cout << "Blast off!!" << endl;
return 0;</pre>

cout << "The world turned upside down...\n";

int main ()
{
 int i,j;
 for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)

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

Challenge: Definite Loops in Python & C++

• Rewrite this program in C++:

```
for i in range(2017, 2000, -2):
    print("Year is", i)
```

• Rewrite this program in Python:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
  for (int i = 1; i < 50; i++)
    {
     cout << i << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

27 / 41

Challenge: Definite Loops in Python & C++

Rewrite this program in C++:

```
for i in range(2017, 2000, -2):
    print("Year is", i)
```

CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 13 30 November 2021 28 / 41

Prewrite this program in C++:

for i in range(2017, 2000, -2):
 print("Year is", i)

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

28 / 41

• Rewrite this program in C++:

```
for i in range(2017, 2000, -2):
    print("Year is", i)

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
```

28 / 41

Print("Year is", i)

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()

Rewrite this program in C++:

for i in range(2017, 2000, -2):
 print("Year is", i)

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()

• Rewrite this program in C++:

```
for i in range(2017, 2000, -2):
    print("Year is", i)

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    for (int i = 2017; i > 2000; i=i-2)
```

• Rewrite this program in C++:

```
for i in range(2017, 2000, -2):
    print("Year is", i)

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    for (int i = 2017; i > 2000; i=i-2)
    {
        cout << "Year is " << i << endl;</pre>
```

• Rewrite this program in C++:

```
for i in range(2017, 2000, -2):
    print("Year is", i)
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
  for (int i = 2017; i > 2000; i=i-2)
   cout << "Year is " << i << endl;</pre>
  return 0;
```

• Rewrite this program in Python:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
  for (int i = 1; i < 50; i++)
    {
     cout << i << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

• Rewrite this program in Python:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
  for (int i = 1; i < 50; i++)
    cout << i << endl;</pre>
 return 0;
for i in range(1, 50):
```

• Rewrite this program in Python:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
  for (int i = 1; i < 50; i++)
    cout << i << endl:</pre>
 return 0;
for i in range(1, 50):
    print(i)
```

29 / 41

```
Python: what is the output?
year = 2016
if year % 4 == 0 and \
    (not (year % 100 == 0) or (year % 400 == 0)):
    print("Leap!!")
print("Year")
```

 Write a C++ program that asks the user the number of times they plan to ride transit this week. Your program should then print if it is cheaper to buy single ride metro cards or 7-day unlimited card.

(The 7-day card is \$33.00, and the cost of single ride, with bonus, is \$2.75).

30 / 41

```
Python: what is the output?
year = 2016
if year % 4 == 0 and \
    (not (year % 100 == 0) or (year % 400 == 0)):
    print("Leap!!")
print("Year")
```

CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 13 30 November 2021 31 / 41

```
Python: what is the output?
 year = 2016
  if year % 4 == 0 and \\
     (not (year \% 100 == 0) or (year \% 400 == 0)):
      print("Leap!!")
  print("Year") year = 2016
  if TRUE and \
     (not (year \% 100 == 0) or (year \% 400 == 0)):
      print("Leap!!")
  print("Year")
```

```
Python: what is the output?
year = 2016
if year % 4 == 0 and \
    (not (year % 100 == 0) or (year % 400 == 0)):
    print("Leap!!")
print("Year")
```

32 / 41

```
Python: what is the output?
 year = 2016
  if year % 4 == 0 and \\
     (not (year \% 100 == 0) or (year \% 400 == 0)):
      print("Leap!!")
  print("Year")
  year = 2016
  if TRUE and \
     (not FALSE or (year % 400 == 0)):
      print("Leap!!")
  print("Year")
```

```
Python: what is the output?
year = 2016
if year % 4 == 0 and \
    (not (year % 100 == 0) or (year % 400 == 0)):
    print("Leap!!")
print("Year")
```

33 / 41

CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 13 30 November 2021

```
Python: what is the output?
 year = 2016
  if year % 4 == 0 and \\
     (not (year \% 100 == 0) or (year \% 400 == 0)):
      print("Leap!!")
  print("Year")
  year = 2016
  if TRUE and \
     (TRUE or (year % 400 == 0)):
      print("Leap!!")
  print("Year")
```

```
Python: what is the output?
year = 2016
if year % 4 == 0 and \
    (not (year % 100 == 0) or (year % 400 == 0)):
    print("Leap!!")
print("Year")
```

34 / 41

CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 13 30 November 2021

```
Python: what is the output?
 year = 2016
  if year % 4 == 0 and \\
     (not (year \% 100 == 0) or (year \% 400 == 0)):
      print("Leap!!")
  print("Year")
  year = 2016
  if TRUE and \
     (TRUE or FALSE):
      print("Leap!!")
  print("Year")
```

```
Python: what is the output?
 year = 2016
  if year % 4 == 0 and \\
     (not (year \% 100 == 0) or (year \% 400 == 0)):
      print("Leap!!")
  print("Year")
  year = 2016
  if TRUE and \
     (TRUE or FALSE):
      print("Leap!!")
  print("Year")
```

```
Python: what is the output?
  year = 2016
  if year % 4 == 0 and \setminus
      (not (year \% 100 == 0) or (year \% 400 == 0)):
      print("Leap!!")
  print("Year")
  year = 2016
  if TRUE and \
      (TRUE):
      print("Leap!!")
  print("Year")
```

```
Python: what is the output?
  year = 2016
  if year % 4 == 0 and \\
     (not (year \% 100 == 0) or (year \% 400 == 0)):
      print("Leap!!")
  print("Year")
  year = 2016
  if TRUE:
      print("Leap!!")
  print("Year")
```

```
Python: what is the output?
  year = 2016
  if year % 4 == 0 and \\
     (not (year \% 100 == 0) or (year \% 400 == 0)):
      print("Leap!!")
  print("Year")
  year = 2016
  if TRUE:
      print("Leap!!")
  print("Year")
```

Prints: Leap! Year

• Your program should then print if it is cheaper to buy single ride metro cards (\$2.75 per ride) or 7-day unlimited card (\$33.00).

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
```

CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 13 30 November 2021 38 / 41

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
```

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
  int rides;
```

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
  int rides;
  cout << "Enter number of rides:";</pre>
```

• Your program should then print if it is cheaper to buy single ride metro cards (\$2.75 per ride) or 7-day unlimited card (\$33.00).

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
  int rides;
  cout << "Enter number of rides:";
  cin >> rides;
```

38 / 41

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
  int rides;
  cout << "Enter number of rides:";
  cin >> rides;
  if (2.75 * rides < 33.00)</pre>
```

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
   int rides;
   cout << "Enter number of rides:";
   cin >> rides;
   if (2.75 * rides < 33.00)
   {
      cout << "Cheaper to buy single ride metro cards.\n";
   }</pre>
```

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
  int rides:
  cout << "Enter number of rides:";</pre>
  cin >> rides;
  if (2.75 * rides < 33.00)
    cout << "Cheaper to buy single ride metro cards.\n";</pre>
  else
```

• Your program should then print if it is cheaper to buy single ride metro cards (\$2.75 per ride) or 7-day unlimited card (\$33.00).

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
  int rides:
  cout << "Enter number of rides:";</pre>
  cin >> rides;
  if (2.75 * rides < 33.00)
    cout << "Cheaper to buy single ride metro cards.\n";</pre>
  else
    cout << "Cheaper to buy 7-day unlimited card.\n";</pre>
```

38 / 41

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
  int rides:
  cout << "Enter number of rides:";</pre>
  cin >> rides;
  if (2.75 * rides < 33.00)
    cout << "Cheaper to buy single ride metro cards.\n";</pre>
  else
    cout << "Cheaper to buy 7-day unlimited card.\n";</pre>
  return 0;
```

Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

• Write C++ code that repeatedly prompts until an odd number is entered.

CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 13 30 November 2021 39 / 41

• Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 13 30 November 2021 40 / 41

• Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

s = ""

CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 13 30 November 2021 40 / 41

• Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

```
s = ""
while s == "":
```

CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 13 30 November 2021 40 / 41

• Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

```
s = ""
while s == "":
    s = input("Enter a non-empty string: ")
```

• Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

```
s = ""
while s == "":
    s = input("Enter a non-empty string: ")
print("You entered: ", s)
```

• Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

```
s = ""
while s == "":
    s = input("Enter a non-empty string: "!
print("You entered: ", s)
```

• Write C++ code that repeatedly prompts until an odd number is entered.

• Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

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s = ""
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#include <iostream>
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s = ""
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    s = input("Enter a non-empty string: ")
print("You entered: ", s)
```

• Write C++ code that repeatedly prompts until an odd number is entered.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
```

• Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

```
s = ""
while s == "":
    s = input("Enter a non-empty string: ")
print("You entered: ", s)
```

• Write C++ code that repeatedly prompts until an odd number is entered.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
  int num = 0;
```

40 / 41

• Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

```
s = ""
while s == "":
    s = input("Enter a non-empty string: ")
print("You entered: ", s)
```

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
  int num = 0;
  while (num % 2 == 0)
```

• Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

```
s = ""
while s == "":
    s = input("Enter a non-empty string: ")
print("You entered: ", s)
```

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
  int num = 0;
  while (num % 2 == 0)
  {
    cout << "Enter an odd number:";</pre>
```

• Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

```
s = ""
while s == "":
    s = input("Enter a non-empty string: ")
print("You entered: ", s)
```

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
  int num = 0;
  while (num % 2 == 0)
  {
    cout << "Enter an odd number:";
    cin >> num;
```

• Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

```
s = ""
while s == "":
    s = input("Enter a non-empty string: ")
print("You entered: ", s)
```

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#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
  int num = 0;
  while (num % 2 == 0)
  {
    cout << "Enter an odd number:";
    cin >> num;
}
```

• Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

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print("You entered: ", s)
```

• Write C++ code that repeatedly prompts until an odd number is entered.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
  int num = 0;
  while (num % 2 == 0)
    cout << "Enter an odd number:";</pre>
    cin >> num;
  return 0;
```

30 November 2021



Before next lecture, don't forget to:

Work on this week's Online Lab

41 / 41

CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 13 30 November 2021



Before next lecture, don't forget to:

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



Before next lecture, don't forget to:

- Work on this week's Online Lab
- Schedule an appointment to take the Quiz in lab 1001E Hunter North
- If you haven't already, schedule an appointment to take the Code Review (one every two weeks) in lab 1001E Hunter North



Before next lecture, don't forget to:

- Work on this week's Online Lab
- Schedule an appointment to take the Quiz in lab 1001E Hunter North
- If you haven't already, schedule an appointment to take the Code Review (one every two weeks) in lab 1001E Hunter North
- Submit this week's 5 programming assignments (programs 56-60)



Before next lecture, don't forget to:

- Work on this week's Online Lab
- Schedule an appointment to take the Quiz in lab 1001E Hunter North
- If you haven't already, schedule an appointment to take the Code Review (one every two weeks) in lab 1001E Hunter North
- Submit this week's 5 programming assignments (programs 56-60)
- If you need help, schedule an appointment for Tutoring in lab 1001E 11am-5pm



Before next lecture, don't forget to:

- Work on this week's Online Lab
- Schedule an appointment to take the Quiz in lab 1001E Hunter North
- If you haven't already, schedule an appointment to take the Code Review (one every two weeks) in lab 1001E Hunter North
- Submit this week's 5 programming assignments (programs 56-60)
- If you need help, schedule an appointment for Tutoring in lab 1001E 11am-5pm
- Take the Lecture Preview on Blackboard on Monday (or no later than 10am on Tuesday)



Before next lecture, don't forget to:

- Work on this week's Online Lab
- Schedule an appointment to take the Quiz in lab 1001E Hunter North
- If you haven't already, schedule an appointment to take the Code Review (one every two weeks) in lab 1001E Hunter North
- Submit this week's 5 programming assignments (programs 56-60)
- If you need help, schedule an appointment for Tutoring in lab 1001E 11am-5pm
- Take the Lecture Preview on Blackboard on Monday (or no later than 10am on Tuesday)
 - Happy Thanksgiving!