## CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science



hunter.cuny.edu/csci

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This lecture will be recorded

From email

16 March 2021

From email

16 March 2021

From email

• How do I know the height and width of an image?

#### From email

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When you read an image file using pyplot, you can access the number of rows (height) and the number of columns (width) using the shape attribute of a numpy array.

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- What is the difference between [ ] and ( )?

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- Why are we looking at NYC historical population and CUNY enrollment data? We are showing you how to access and analyze data. The tools we are exploring can be applied to many different datasets. We will explore many more in the coming weeks!
- What is the difference between [ ] and ( )? Parenthesis ( ) generally follow function names, e.g. print(). You may also find them in mathematical and boolean expressions, e.g. ( x == 2\*(y+3) ) and ( x < 10)

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- What is the difference between [ ] and ( )?

Parenthesis ( ) generally follow function names, e.g. print().

You may also find them in mathematical and boolean expressions,

e.g. (x == 2\*(y+3)) and (x < 10)

We use square brackets [] to index or slice,

i.e. take a piece, of a string, list or numpy array: my\_string[2:5]

# Today's Topics



- Recap: Slicing & Images
- Introduction to Functions
- NYC Open Data

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Crop an image to select the top quarter (upper left corner)



```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
img = plt.imread('csBridge')
plt.imshow(img)
plt.show()
height = imq.shape[0]
width = img.shape[1]
img2 = img[:height//2, :width//2]
plt.imshow(imq2)
plt.show()
```

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```

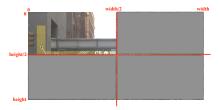


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• How would you select the lower left corner?

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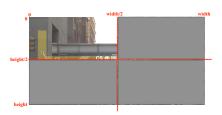
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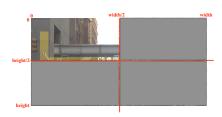
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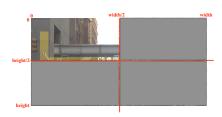
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- How would you select the upper right corner?

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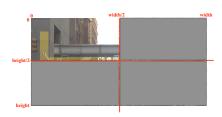
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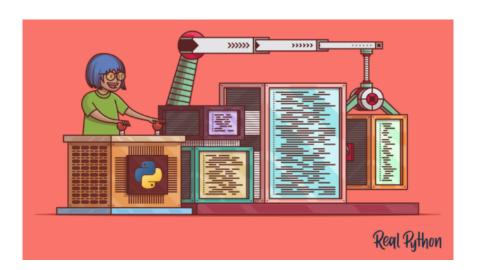
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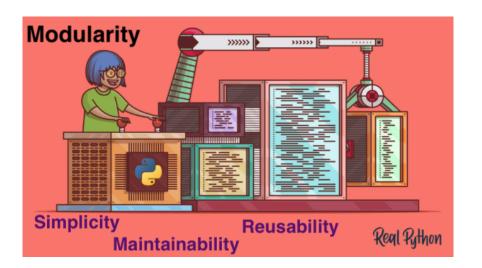
# Scripts



# Modularity



# Modularity



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

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

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

if __name__ == "__main__":
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- Functions are a way to break code into pieces, that can be easily reused.
- Many languages require that all code must be organized with functions.

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- Many languages require that all code must be organized with functions.
- The opening function is often called main()
- Naming conventions same as variables
- You call or invoke a function by typing its name, followed by any inputs, surrounded by parenthesis: Example: print("Hello", "World")
- Can write, or define your own functions, which are stored, until invoked or called.

## "Hello, World!" with Functions

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

# Python Tutor

```
#Name: your name here
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def main():
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```

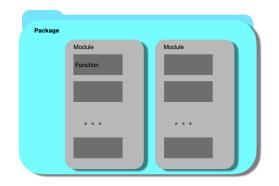
(Demo with pythonTutor)

# functions - modules - packages



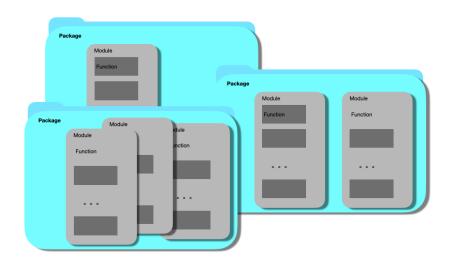
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# functions - modules - packages



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# functions - modules - packages



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# Stand-alone program



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Predict what the code will do:

```
def totalWithTax(food,tip):
    total = 0
    tax = 0.0875
    total = food + food * tax
    total = total + tip
    return(total)
lunch = float(input('Enter lunch total: '))
lTip = float(input('Enter lunch tip:' ))
ITotal = totalWithTax(lunch, lTip)
print('Lunch total is', lTotal)
dinner= float(input('Enter dinner total: '))
dTip = float(input('Enter dinner tip:' ))
dTotal = totalWithTax(dinner, dTip)
print('Dinner total is', dTotal)
```

# Python Tutor

```
def total#ithTax(food,tip):
total = 0
tax = 0.8875
total = food + food * tax
total = total + tip
return(color)
lunch = floot(input('Enter lunch total: '))
lTotal = total#ithTax(lunch, lTip)
print('Lunch total is', lTotal
dinner=floot(input('Enter dinner total: '))
dinner=floot(input('Enter dinner total: '))
dinner=floot(input('Enter dinner tip: '))
dfoola = total#ithTax(dinner, dTip)
print('Lunch total is', lTotal)
```

(Demo with pythonTutor)

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#### Scope

```
def eight():
    x = 5+3
    print(x)

def nine():
    x = "nine"
    print(x)
```

 You can have multiple functions.

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- You can have multiple functions.
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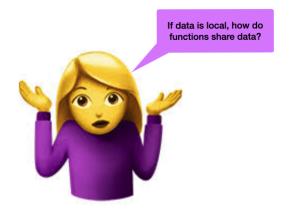
## Scope

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def eight():
    x = 5+3
    print(x)

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    x = "nine"
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```

- You can have multiple functions.
- Each function defines the scope of its local variables
- A variable defined inside a function is **local**, i.e. defined only inside that function.

#### Local Data?



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Functions can have input parameters.

```
def totalWithTax(food,tip):
    total = 0
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    total = food + food * tax
    total = total + tip
    return(total)
lunch = float(input('Enter lunch total: '))
lTip = float(input('Enter lunch tip:' ))
lTotal = totalWithTax(lunch, lTip)
print('Lunch total is', lTotal)
dinner= float(input('Enter dinner total: '))
dTip = float(input('Enter dinner tip:' ))
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dTip = float(input('Enter dinner tip:' ))
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print('Dinner total is', dTotal)
```

- Functions can have input parameters.
- Surrounded by parentheses, both in the function definition. and in the function call (invocation).

```
def totalWithTax(food,tip):
    total = 0
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print('Dinner total is', dTotal)
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- Functions can have input parameters.
- Surrounded by parentheses, both in the function definition. and in the function call (invocation).
- The "placeholders" in the function definition: formal parameters.

```
def totalWithTax(food,tip):
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lunch = float(input('Enter lunch total: '))
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- Surrounded by parentheses, both in the function definition, and in the function call (invocation).
- The "placeholders" in the function definition: formal parameters.
- The ones in the function call: actual parameters

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def totalWithTax(food,tip):
    total = 0
                        Formal Parameters
    tax = 0.0875
    total = food + food * tax
    total = total + tip
   return(total)
lunch = float(input('Enter lunch total: '))
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lTotal = totalWithTax(lunch, lTip)
print('Lunch total is', [[otal)
                           Actual Parameters
dinner= float(input('Enter dinner total: '))
dTip = float(input('Enter_dinner_tip:' ))
dTotal = totalWithTax dinner, dTip
print('Dinner total is', grocal)
```

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

Circle the actual parameters and underline the formal parameters:

```
def prob4():
    verse = "jam tomorrow and jam yesterday,"
    print("The rule is.")
    c = mystery(verse)
    w = enigma(verse.c)
    print(c,w)
def mystery(v):
    print(v)
    c = v.count("jam")
    return(c)
def enigma(v,c):
    print("but never", v[-1])
    for i in range(c):
        print("jam")
    return("day.")
prob4()
```

Circle the actual parameters and underline the formal parameters:

```
def prob4():
    verse "jam tomorrow and jam yesterday,"
    print("The rule is,")
    c = hystery (verse)
    w = enigma (verse,c)
                                   *Actual
    print(c,w)
                                   Parameters
def mystery(v):
    print(v)
    c = v.count(fiam
    return(c)
                                     Formal
def enigma(v,c):
                                      Parameters
    print("but never", v[-1])
    for i in range(c):
        print("jam")
    return("day.")
prob4()
```

Predict what the code will do:

```
def prob4():
    verse = "jam tomorrow and jam yesterday,"
    print("The rule is,")
    c = mystery(verse)
    w = enigma(verse,c)
    print(c,w)
def mystery(v):
    print(v)
    c = v.count("jam")
    return(c)
def enigma(v,c):
    print("but never", v[-1])
    for i in range(c):
        print("jam")
    return("day.")
prob4()
```

# Python Tutor

```
def probd():
    werse = 'jam tomorrow and jam yesterday,"
    print('The rule is,")
    c = mystery(verse):
    w = enigma(verse,C)
    print(C,W)
    def mystery(v):
        print('D,W)
    c = v.count("jam")
    return(c)
    def enigma(v,C)
    print('D,W)
    print('D,W)
    print('D,W)
    return('D,W)
    return('D,W)
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```

prob4()

(Demo with pythonTutor)

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Predict what the code will do:

```
#Greet loop example

def greetLoop(person):
    print("Greetings")
    for i in range(5):
        print("Hello", person)

greetLoop("Thomas")
```

```
# From "Teaching with Python" by John Zelle

def happy():
    print("Happy Birthday to you!")

def sing(P):
    happy()
    happy()
    print("Happy Birthday dear " + P + "!")
    happy()

sing("Fred")
sing("Thomas")
sing("Hunter")
```

## Python Tutor

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#Greet loop example
 def greetLoop(person):
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   happy()
   print("Happy Birthday dear " + P + "!")
   happy()
sing("Fred")
sing("Thomas")
sing("Hunter")
```

(Demo with pythonTutor)

#### Fill in the missing code:

```
def monthString(monthNum):
    Takes as input a number, monthNum, and
    returns the corresponding month name as a string.
    Example: monthString(1) returns "January".
    Assumes that input is an integer ranging from 1 to 12
    monthString = ""
     ********************************
    ### FTLL TN YOUR CODE HERE
                                    ###
    ### Other than your name above, ###
    ### this is the only section
                                    ###
    ### you change in this program. ###
    *************
    return(monthString)
def main():
    n = int(input('Enter the number of the month: '))
    mString = monthString(n)
    print('The month is', mString)
```

#### **IDLE**

def main():

n = int(input('Enter the number of the month: '))
mString = monthString(n)
print('The month is', mString)

#### 

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 Used to collaborate on and share code, documents, etc.



Octocat

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Octocat

- Used to collaborate on and share code, documents, etc.
- Supporting Open-Source Software: original source code is made freely available and may be redistributed and modified.



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- Also convenient place to host websites (i.e. huntercsci127.github.io).



Octocat

- Used to collaborate on and share code, documents, etc.
- Supporting Open-Source Software: original source code is made freely available and may be redistributed and modified.
- More formally: git is a version control protocol for tracking changes and versions of documents.
- Github provides hosting for repositories ('repos') of code.
- Also convenient place to host websites (i.e. huntercsci127.github.io).
- In Lab6 you set up github accounts to copy ('clone') documents from the class repo. (More in future courses.)

```
#Name: your name here
#Date: October 2017
# says hello to the world!

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

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

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

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- Can write, or define your own functions,

### Recap: Functions

```
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- Functions are a way to break code into pieces, that can be easily reused.
- You call or invoke a function by typing its name, followed by any inputs, surrounded by parenthesis: Example: print("Hello", "World")
- Can write, or define your own functions, which are stored, until invoked or called.

#### Lecture Quiz

- Log-in to Gradescope
- Find LECTURE 7 Quiz
- Take the quiz
- You have 3 minutes

## Today's Topics



- Recap: Slicing & Images
- Introduction to Functions
- NYC Open Data

16 March 2021

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CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 7



Freely available source of data.



- Freely available source of data.
- Maintained by the NYC data analytics team.

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- We will use several different ones for this class.



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- Will use pandas, pyplot & folium libraries to analyze, visualize and map the data.



- Freely available source of data.
- Maintained by the NYC data analytics team.
- We will use several different ones for this class.
- Will use pandas, pyplot & folium libraries to analyze, visualize and map the data.
- Lab 7 covers accessing and downloading NYC OpenData datasets.



Home Data About V Learn

#### Film Permits

Permits are generally required when asserting the exclusive use of city property, like a sidewalk, a street, or a park. See http://www1.nyc.gov/site/mome/permits/when-permit-required.page

EventID :	EventType :	StartDateTi	EndDateTime :	EnteredOn ↓ :	EventAg :	ParkingHeld :	Borou
455063	Shooting Permit	12/06/2018 07:00	12/06/2018 09:00	12/05/2018 12:36	Mayor's Offic	STARR AVENUE b	Queens
454967	Shooting Permit	12/06/2018 07:00	12/06/2018 05:00	12/04/2018 09:11	Mayor's Offic	EAGLE STREET be	Brooklyn
454941	Shooting Permit	12/06/2018 07:00	12/06/2018 07:00	12/04/2018 05:44	Mayor's Offic	SOUTH OXFORD	Brooklyn
454920	Shooting Permit	12/06/2018 10:00	12/06/2018 11:59	12/04/2018 03:28	Mayor's Offic	13 AVENUE betw	Queens
454914	Shooting Permit	12/06/2018 08:00	12/06/2018 11:00	12/04/2018 03:05	Mayor's Offic	ELDERT STREET b	Brooklyn
454909	Shooting Permit	12/05/2018 08:00	12/05/2018 06:00	12/04/2018 02:45	Mayor's Offic	ELDERT STREET b	Brooklyn
454905	Shooting Permit	12/06/2018 07:00	12/06/2018 10:00	12/04/2018 02:17	Mayor's Offic	35 STREET betwe	Queens

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• What's the most popular street for filming?



- What's the most popular street for filming?
- What's the most popular borough?



- What's the most popular street for filming?
- What's the most popular borough?
- How many TV episodes were filmed?



Download the data as a CSV file and store on your computer.



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- Python program:

```
#CSci 127 Teaching Staff
#March 2019
#OpenData Film Permits

#Import pandas for reading and analyzing CSV data:
import pandas as pd
csvFile = "filmPermits.csv"  #Name of the CSV file
tickets = pd.read_csv(csvFile)#Read in the file to a dataframe
```



- Download the data as a CSV file and store on your computer.
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#CSci 127 Teachina Staff

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tickets = pd.read_csv(csvFile)#Read in the file to a dataframe
print(tickets)
                              #Print out the dataframe
print(tickets["ParkingHeld"]) #Print out streets (multiple times)
```



- Download the data as a CSV file and store on your computer.
- Python program:

#CSci 127 Teachina Staff



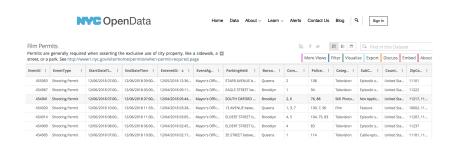
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tickets = pd.read_csv(csvFile)#Read in the file to a dataframe
print(tickets)  #Print out the dataframe
print(tickets["ParkingHeld"])  #Print out streets (multiple times)
print(tickets["ParkingHeld"].value_counts())  #Print out streets & number of times used
print(tickets["ParkingHeld"].value_counts()[:10])  #Print 10 most popular
```

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

90 Q



#### Can approach the other questions in the same way:

- What's the most popular street for filming?
- What's the most popular borough?
- How many TV episodes were filmed?



# Design an algorithm that finds the collision that is closest to input location

location.										
DATE	TIME	BOROUGH	ZIP CODE	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LOCATION	ON STREET N	CROSS STREE	OFF STREET	NUMBER OF
12/31/16	9:56						2 AVENUE			0
12/31/16	9:55	BRONX	10462	40.83521	-73.85497	(40.8352098	UNIONPORT	OLMSTEAD /	AVENUE	0
12/31/16	9:50						JESUP AVEN	UE		0
12/31/16	9:40	BROOKLYN	11225	40.66911	-73.95335	(40.6691137	ROGERS AVE	UNION STRE	ET	0
12/31/16	20:23	BROOKLYN	11209	40.62578	-74.02415	(40.6257805	80 STREET	5 AVENUE		0
12/31/16	20:20	QUEENS	11375	40.71958	-73.83977	(40.719584,	ASCAN AVEN	QUEENS BOI	JLEVARD	0
12/31/16	20:15	BROOKLYN	11204				60 STREET	BAY PARKWA	AY	0
12/31/16	20:10			40.66479	-73.82047	(40.6647944	, -73.8204653	3)		0
12/31/16	20:10						69 STREET	37 AVENUE		0
12/31/16	20:05	BRONX	10457	40.85429	-73.90026	(40.8542925	RYER AVENU	EAST 181 ST	REET	0

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

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How to approach this:

Create a "To Do" list of what your program has to accomplish.

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

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- Create a "To Do" list of what your program has to accomplish.
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- Don't worry if you don't know how to do all the items you write down.

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

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- Example:

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

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- Create a "To Do" list of what your program has to accomplish.
- Read through the problem, and break it into "To Do" items.
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- Example:
  - Find data set (great place to look: NYC OpenData).
  - 2 Ask user for current location.

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

#### How to approach this:

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- Example:
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  - Read the CSV file.

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- Don't worry if you don't know how to do all the items you write down.
- Example:
  - Find data set (great place to look: NYC OpenData).
  - 2 Ask user for current location.
  - Read the CSV file.
  - 4 Check distance from each collision to user's location.

CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 7

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

#### How to approach this:

- Create a "To Do" list of what your program has to accomplish.
- Read through the problem, and break it into "To Do" items.
- Don't worry if you don't know how to do all the items you write down.
- Example:
  - Find data set (great place to look: NYC OpenData).
  - Ask user for current location.
  - Read the CSV file.
  - Check distance from each collision to user's location.
  - Save the location with the smallest distance.





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





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- You call or invoke a function by typing its name, followed by any inputs, surrounded by parenthesis:





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- Accessing Formatted Data: NYC OpenData

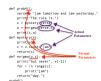
### Practice Quiz & Final Questions

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

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

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

```
def total tithed Took. It of the Took of t
```

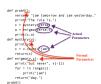


• Since you must pass the final exam to pass the course, we end every lecture with final exam review.

### Practice Quiz & Final Questions

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```

```
def totalWithTax food.tip):
    total - 8
                        Formal Parameters
    tax = 0.0875
    total = food + food * tax
    total - total + tip
    return(total)
lunch = float(input('Enter lunch total: '))
lTip = float(input('Enter lunch tip:' ))
lTotal - totalWithTax(lunch, lTip)
dinner- float(input('Enter dinner total: '))
dTip = float(input('Enter dinner tip:' ))
dTotal - totalWithTax dinner, dTip
print('Dinner total is', arotal)
```



- Since you must pass the final exam to pass the course, we end every lecture with final exam review.
- Pull out something to write on (not to be turned in).
- Lightning rounds:
  - write as much you can for 60 seconds;
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- Since you must pass the final exam to pass the course, we end every lecture with final exam review.
- Pull out something to write on (not to be turned in).
- Lightning rounds:
  - write as much you can for 60 seconds;
  - followed by answer; and
  - repeat.
- Past exams are on the webpage (under Final Exam Information).
- Theme: Functions! Starting with Fall 17 V2, #4(b).



Before next lecture, don't forget to:

Work on this week's Online Lab



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- Optional attend Lab Review (Zoom links on Blackboard / Syncrhonous Meetings)



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- Optional attend Lab Review (Zoom links on Blackboard / Syncrhonous Meetings)
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- At any point, visit our Drop-In Tutoring 11am-5pm for help!!!
- Take the Lecture Preview on Blackboard on Monday (or no later than 10am on Tuesday)