# CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science



hunter.cuny.edu/csci

#### Announcements



- Special Guest: President Jennifer Raab!
- Each lecture includes a survey of computing research and tech in NYC.

Today: Dr. Judy Spitz, Founding Director of Women in Technology & Entrepreneurship in New York (WiTNY)

# CS Survey Talk



Dr. Judy Spitz Founding Director WiTNY

### In Pairs or Triples:

Predict what the code will do:

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motto = "Mihi Cura Futuri"
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import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
img = plt.imread('csBridge.png')
plt.imshow(ima)
plt.show()
height = imq.shape[0]
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img2 = img[:height/2, :width/2]
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```

 And, design a program that asks maps time of day versus last month's 311 complaints.

(Design only the pseudocode.)

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  - ► Tech Meetups: both via CUNY (next: MongoDB, 11/2) and across city (focused on just about everything tech).
  - ► Hackathons: upcoming student-focused: Brooklyn Navy Yard 11/10.

# Today's Topics



- CS Survey: Judy Spitz of WiTNY
- Recap: Pandas (Accessing formatted data) & Prep I
- Introduction to Functions
- Final Exam Overview

### In Pairs or Triples:

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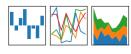
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## Python Tutor

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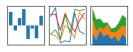
(Demo with pythonTutor)





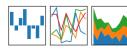
Common to have data structured in a spread sheet.





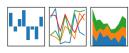
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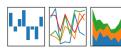
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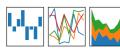
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- We will use the popular Python Data Analysis Library (Pandas).
- To use, add to the top of your file: import pandas as pd
- o To read in a CSV file: myVar = pd.read\_csv("myFile.csv")

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All population figures are consistent with present-day boundaries.,,,,
Pirst census after the consolidation of the five boroughs,,,,,

```
1698,4937,2017,...727,7681
1771,21863,3623,,,2847,28423
1790,33131,4549,6159,1781,3827,49447
1800,60515,5740,6642,1755,4563,79215
1810,96373,8303,7444,2267,5347,119734
1820, 123706, 11187, 8246, 2782, 6135, 152056
1830,202589,20535,9049,3023,7082,242278
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1860,813669,279122,32903,23593,25492,1174779
1870,942292,419921,45468,37393,33029,1478103
1880,1164673,599495,56559,51980,38991,1911698
1890,1441216,838547,87050,88908,51693,2507414
1900,1850093,1166582,152999,200507,67021,3437202
1910,2331542,1634351,284041,430980,85969,4766883
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1940,1889924,2698285,1297634,1394711,174441,7454995
1950,1960101,2738175,1550849,1451277,191555,7891957
1960,1698281,2627319,1809578,1424815,221991,7781984
1970,1539233,2602012,1986473,1471701,295443,7894862
1980,1428285,2230936,1891325,1168972,352121,7071639
1990,1487536,2300664,1951598,1203789,378977,7322564
2000,1537195,2465326,2229379,1332650,443728,8008278
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2015,1644518,2636735,2339150,1455444,474558,8550405
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Year, Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, Bronx, Staten Island, Total

nycHistPop.csv

In Lab 6

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import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd

pop = pd.read\_csv('nycHistPop.csv',skiprows=5)

1699, 4937, 2017, 1727, 7661
1770, 2183, 1327, 2047, 2042
1780, 23311, 4644, 6159, 1318, 3227, 46447
1780, 23311, 4644, 6159, 1318, 3227, 46447
1780, 23311, 4645, 6159, 1318, 3227, 45447
1870, 1327,

1809, 1824, 1865, 1865, 1865, 1869,

1960, 1698281, 2627339, 1899578, 1424815, 22199), 7781984 1970, 1539233, 2602012, 1986473, 1471701, 295643, 7984862 1990, 1422282, 2210992, 1891223, 168972, 32212, 7071629 1990, 1487516, 2210064, 1951598, 12017399, 378977, 722564 2000, 1557195, 2465326, 2229739, 3328569, 448728, 6002879 2010, 1585973, 2504760, 2220722, 1385108, 448728, 601275 2015, 1644518, 2646735, 2219755, 1455444, 47455, 855940

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1991, 1797-181, 1817, 2462, 7794, 2513, 129364
1993, 1793, 1

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In Lab 6

pop.plot(x="Year")

plt.show()

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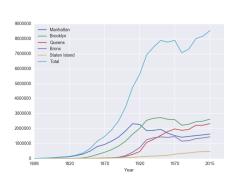
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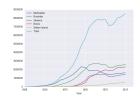
In Lab 6



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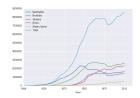
plt.show()

### Series in Pandas



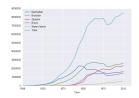
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- Example: print("The largest number living in the Bronx is", pop["Bronx"].max())

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  - ⑤ Create a plot of time versus counts.
  - O Display the plot.

(1) Write Python code that prompts the user for distance in kilometers, and prints out the distance in miles.

Useful formula: miles = 0.621 · kilometers.

(2) What is the output of the following:

```
a = 4
b = a**2
c = b % 5
d = b // 5
print(a,b,c,d)
a,b = b,c
print(a,b,c,d)
a = b % 2
print(a,b,c,d)
```

14 / 27

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# Program converts kilometers to miles

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15 / 27

## Python Tutor

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a = b % 2
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```

(Demo with pythonTutor)

 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__":
    main()
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#Date: October 2017
#This program, uses functions,
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def main():
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## "Hello, World!" with Functions

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#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
#Date: October 2017
#This program, uses functions,
# says hello to the world!

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

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

(Demo with pythonTutor)

### In Pairs or Triples:

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:' ))
lTotal = 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)
```

```
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
    monthString = ""
     *********************************
    ### FILL IN 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: ')
    mStrina = monthStrina(n)
    print('The month is', mString)
```

## Python Tutor

```
def totalWithTax(food,tip):
total = 0
tox = 0.8875
total = 6000 + food * tax
total = total = tip
return(total)
lunch = floot(input(finter lunch total: '))
lTotal = totalWithTax(lunch, lTip)
print(flunch total is', lTotal)
dimens=floot(input(finter dimen total: '))
dimens=floot(input(finter dimen total: '))
dimens=floot(input(finter dimen tipi: ))
diotal = totalWithTax(dimen, dTip)
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dimens=floot(input(finter dimen tipi: ))
dfotal = totalWithTax(dimen, dTip)
print(flunch total is', dTotal)
```

(Demo with pythonTutor)

#### **IDLE**

# def moutScring(montNAmp): Takes as input o number, monthNam, and returns the corresponding month name as a string, Example: monthString(1) returns "January". Assemes that input is an integer renging from 1 to 12 monthString = "" monthString = ""

return(monthString)

#### def main():

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

(Demo with IDLE)

## In Pairs or Triples:

Predict what the code will do: main() with turtles

```
#CSci 127 Teaching Staff
#Triangles two ways...
import turtle
def setUp(t, dist, col):
     t.penup()
     t.forward(dist)
     t.pendown()
     t.color(col)
def nestedTriangle(t, side):
     if side > 10.
          for i in range(3):
               t.forward(side)
               t.left(120)
          nestedTriangle(t, side/2)
def fractalTriangle(t, side):
    if side > 10:
          for i in range(3):
               t.forward(side)
               t.left(120)
               fractalTrianale(t. side/2)
```

```
def main():
    nessa = turtle.Turtle()
    setUp(nessa, 100, "violet")
    nestedTriangle(nessa, 160)

    frank = turtle.Turtle()
    setUp(frank, -100, "red")
    fractalTriangle(frank, 160)

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### **IDLE**

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def setUp(t, dist, col):
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    t.color(col)
def nestedTriangle(t, side):
                                               (Demo with IDLE)
    if side > 10:
         for i in range(3):
              t.forward(side)
              t.left(120)
         nestedTriangle(t, side/2)
def fractalTriangle(t, side):
    if side > 10:
         for i in range(3):
              t.forward(side)
              t.left(120)
```

fractalTriangle(t, side/2)

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## Lecture Slips



• On-line lecture slips: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

## Final Prep



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- Will discuss solutions next lecture.