

# CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science



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

# Announcements



- Welcome back! We hope everyone had a good break from classes.

# Announcements



- Welcome back! We hope everyone had a good break from classes.
- We end each lecture with a survey of computing research and tech in NYC.

*Today: Prof. Epstein, artificial intelligence.*

# Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

# Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- How do you study for quizzes? Are they open book?

# Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- How do you study for quizzes? Are they open book?  
*Yes, they're open book & open notes (no communicating with others).  
The best way to study is to do the associated programs.*

# Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- How do you study for quizzes? Are they open book?  
*Yes, they're open book & open notes (no communicating with others).  
The best way to study is to do the associated programs.*
- Could you spend more time on colors?

# Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- How do you study for quizzes? Are they open book?  
*Yes, they're open book & open notes (no communicating with others).  
The best way to study is to do the associated programs.*
- Could you spend more time on colors?  
*Yes! In today's lecture and the next couple of labs.*



# Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- How do you study for quizzes? Are they open book?  
*Yes, they're open book & open notes (no communicating with others).  
The best way to study is to do the associated programs.*
- Could you spend more time on colors?  
*Yes! In today's lecture and the next couple of labs.*
- Why hexadecimal? Why can't we just use decimal?

# Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- How do you study for quizzes? Are they open book?  
*Yes, they're open book & open notes (no communicating with others).  
The best way to study is to do the associated programs.*
- Could you spend more time on colors?  
*Yes! In today's lecture and the next couple of labs.*
- Why hexadecimal? Why can't we just use decimal?  
*Because 10 is not a power of 2.*

# Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- How do you study for quizzes? Are they open book?  
*Yes, they're open book & open notes (no communicating with others).  
The best way to study is to do the associated programs.*
- Could you spend more time on colors?  
*Yes! In today's lecture and the next couple of labs.*
- Why hexadecimal? Why can't we just use decimal?  
*Because 10 is not a power of 2. Basically, it's good for you.*

# Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- How do you study for quizzes? Are they open book?  
*Yes, they're open book & open notes (no communicating with others).  
The best way to study is to do the associated programs.*
- Could you spend more time on colors?  
*Yes! In today's lecture and the next couple of labs.*
- Why hexadecimal? Why can't we just use decimal?  
*Because 10 is not a power of 2. Basically, it's good for you.*
- What does `len()` mean?

# Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- How do you study for quizzes? Are they open book?  
*Yes, they're open book & open notes (no communicating with others).  
The best way to study is to do the associated programs.*
- Could you spend more time on colors?  
*Yes! In today's lecture and the next couple of labs.*
- Why hexadecimal? Why can't we just use decimal?  
*Because 10 is not a power of 2. Basically, it's good for you.*
- What does `len()` mean?  
*`len(s)` gives the length (# of items or chars.). Ex: `len("hi!!!")` is 4.*

# Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- How do you study for quizzes? Are they open book?  
*Yes, they're open book & open notes (no communicating with others).  
The best way to study is to do the associated programs.*
- Could you spend more time on colors?  
*Yes! In today's lecture and the next couple of labs.*
- Why hexadecimal? Why can't we just use decimal?  
*Because 10 is not a power of 2. Basically, it's good for you.*
- What does `len()` mean?  
*`len(s)` gives the length (# of items or chars.). Ex: `len("hi!!!")` is 4.*
- Why do you sometimes use parenthesis and other times brackets?

# Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- How do you study for quizzes? Are they open book?  
*Yes, they're open book & open notes (no communicating with others).  
The best way to study is to do the associated programs.*
- Could you spend more time on colors?  
*Yes! In today's lecture and the next couple of labs.*
- Why hexadecimal? Why can't we just use decimal?  
*Because 10 is not a power of 2. Basically, it's good for you.*
- What does `len()` mean?  
*`len(s)` gives the length (# of items or chars.). Ex: `len("hi!!")` is 4.*
- Why do you sometimes use parenthesis and other times brackets?  
*Parenthesis are for functions: ex: `print("CUNY")` or `tess.left(45)`*

# Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- How do you study for quizzes? Are they open book?  
*Yes, they're open book & open notes (no communicating with others).  
The best way to study is to do the associated programs.*
- Could you spend more time on colors?  
*Yes! In today's lecture and the next couple of labs.*
- Why hexadecimal? Why can't we just use decimal?  
*Because 10 is not a power of 2. Basically, it's good for you.*
- What does `len()` mean?  
*`len(s)` gives the length (# of items or chars.). Ex: `len("hi!!!")` is 4.*
- Why do you sometimes use parenthesis and other times brackets?  
*Parenthesis are for functions: ex: `print("CUNY")` or `tess.left(45)`  
Brackets are used for access items in a list or string: ex: `message[3]`*



# Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- How do you study for quizzes? Are they open book?  
*Yes, they're open book & open notes (no communicating with others).  
The best way to study is to do the associated programs.*
- Could you spend more time on colors?  
*Yes! In today's lecture and the next couple of labs.*
- Why hexadecimal? Why can't we just use decimal?  
*Because 10 is not a power of 2. Basically, it's good for you.*
- What does `len()` mean?  
*`len(s)` gives the length (# of items or chars.). Ex: `len("hi!!")` is 4.*
- Why do you sometimes use parenthesis and other times brackets?  
*Parenthesis are for functions: ex: `print("CUNY")` or `tess.left(45)`  
Brackets are used for access items in a list or string: ex: `message[3]`*
- When do you use `:`? What's a slice?

# Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- How do you study for quizzes? Are they open book?  
*Yes, they're open book & open notes (no communicating with others).  
The best way to study is to do the associated programs.*
- Could you spend more time on colors?  
*Yes! In today's lecture and the next couple of labs.*
- Why hexadecimal? Why can't we just use decimal?  
*Because 10 is not a power of 2. Basically, it's good for you.*
- What does `len()` mean?  
*`len(s)` gives the length (# of items or chars.). Ex: `len("hi!!")` is 4.*
- Why do you sometimes use parenthesis and other times brackets?  
*Parenthesis are for functions: ex: `print("CUNY")` or `tess.left(45)`  
Brackets are used for access items in a list or string: ex: `message[3]`*
- When do you use `:`? What's a slice?  
*The colon, `:`, gives a slice, substring or sublist, ex: `myString[3:5]`*

# Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- How do you study for quizzes? Are they open book?  
*Yes, they're open book & open notes (no communicating with others).  
The best way to study is to do the associated programs.*
- Could you spend more time on colors?  
*Yes! In today's lecture and the next couple of labs.*
- Why hexadecimal? Why can't we just use decimal?  
*Because 10 is not a power of 2. Basically, it's good for you.*
- What does `len()` mean?  
*`len(s)` gives the length (# of items or chars.). Ex: `len("hi!!")` is 4.*
- Why do you sometimes use parenthesis and other times brackets?  
*Parenthesis are for functions: ex: `print("CUNY")` or `tess.left(45)`  
Brackets are used for access items in a list or string: ex: `message[3]`*
- When do you use `:`? What's a slice?  
*The colon, `:`, gives a slice, substring or sublist, ex: `myString[3:5]`*
- What is numpy really? And matplotlib & pyplot?

# Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- How do you study for quizzes? Are they open book?  
*Yes, they're open book & open notes (no communicating with others).  
The best way to study is to do the associated programs.*
- Could you spend more time on colors?  
*Yes! In today's lecture and the next couple of labs.*
- Why hexadecimal? Why can't we just use decimal?  
*Because 10 is not a power of 2. Basically, it's good for you.*
- What does `len()` mean?  
*`len(s)` gives the length (# of items or chars.). Ex: `len("hi!!!")` is 4.*
- Why do you sometimes use parenthesis and other times brackets?  
*Parenthesis are for functions: ex: `print("CUNY")` or `tess.left(45)`  
Brackets are used for access items in a list or string: ex: `message[3]`*
- When do you use `:`? What's a slice?  
*The colon, `:`, gives a slice, substring or sublist, ex: `myString[3:5]`*
- What is numpy really? And matplotlib & pyplot?  
*They are Python files that includes useful functions, definitions, etc.*

# Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- How do you study for quizzes? Are they open book?  
*Yes, they're open book & open notes (no communicating with others).  
The best way to study is to do the associated programs.*
- Could you spend more time on colors?  
*Yes! In today's lecture and the next couple of labs.*
- Why hexadecimal? Why can't we just use decimal?  
*Because 10 is not a power of 2. Basically, it's good for you.*
- What does `len()` mean?  
*`len(s)` gives the length (# of items or chars.). Ex: `len("hi!!!")` is 4.*
- Why do you sometimes use parenthesis and other times brackets?  
*Parenthesis are for functions: ex: `print("CUNY")` or `tess.left(45)`  
Brackets are used for access items in a list or string: ex: `message[3]`*
- When do you use `:`? What's a slice?  
*The colon, `:`, gives a slice, substring or sublist, ex: `myString[3:5]`*
- What is numpy really? And matplotlib & pyplot?  
*They are Python files that includes useful functions, definitions, etc.*
- Could you spend more time on problem solving & algorithms?

# Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture slips & recitation sections.






- How do you study for quizzes? Are they open book?  
*Yes, they're open book & open notes (no communicating with others).  
The best way to study is to do the associated programs.*
- Could you spend more time on colors?  
*Yes! In today's lecture and the next couple of labs.*
- Why hexadecimal? Why can't we just use decimal?  
*Because 10 is not a power of 2. Basically, it's good for you.*
- What does `len()` mean?  
*`len(s)` gives the length (# of items or chars.). Ex: `len("hi!!")` is 4.*
- Why do you sometimes use parenthesis and other times brackets?  
*Parenthesis are for functions: ex: `print("CUNY")` or `tess.left(45)`  
Brackets are used for access items in a list or string: ex: `message[3]`*
- When do you use `:`? What's a slice?  
*The colon, `:`, gives a slice, substring or sublist, ex: `myString[3:5]`*
- What is numpy really? And matplotlib & pyplot?  
*They are Python files that includes useful functions, definitions, etc.*
- Could you spend more time on problem solving & algorithms?  
*Yes! More in upcoming lectures & labs.*

# Today's Topics



- Recap: Colors
- Indexing and Slicing
- Design Question: Cropping Images
- Decisions






# Recap: Colors

Color Name	HEX	Color
<u>Black</u>	<u>#000000</u>	
<u>Navy</u>	<u>#000080</u>	
<u>DarkBlue</u>	<u>#00008B</u>	
<u>MediumBlue</u>	<u>#0000CD</u>	
<u>Blue</u>	<u>#0000FF</u>	

- Can specify by name.

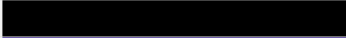






# Recap: Colors

Color Name	HEX	Color
<u>Black</u>	<u>#000000</u>	
<u>Navy</u>	<u>#000080</u>	
<u>DarkBlue</u>	<u>#00008B</u>	
<u>MediumBlue</u>	<u>#0000CD</u>	
<u>Blue</u>	<u>#0000FF</u>	






- Can specify by name.
- Can specify by numbers:

# Recap: Colors

Color Name	HEX	Color
<u>Black</u>	<u>#000000</u>	
<u>Navy</u>	<u>#000080</u>	
<u>DarkBlue</u>	<u>#00008B</u>	
<u>MediumBlue</u>	<u>#0000CD</u>	
<u>Blue</u>	<u>#0000FF</u>	

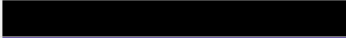




- Can specify by name.
- Can specify by numbers:
  - ▶ Amount of Red, Green, and Blue (RGB).

# Recap: Colors

Color Name	HEX	Color
<u>Black</u>	<u>#000000</u>	
<u>Navy</u>	<u>#000080</u>	
<u>DarkBlue</u>	<u>#00008B</u>	
<u>MediumBlue</u>	<u>#0000CD</u>	
<u>Blue</u>	<u>#0000FF</u>	






- Can specify by name.
- Can specify by numbers:
  - ▶ Amount of Red, Green, and Blue (RGB).
  - ▶ Adding light, not paint:

# Recap: Colors

Color Name	HEX	Color
<u>Black</u>	<u>#000000</u>	
<u>Navy</u>	<u>#000080</u>	
<u>DarkBlue</u>	<u>#00008B</u>	
<u>MediumBlue</u>	<u>#0000CD</u>	
<u>Blue</u>	<u>#0000FF</u>	






- Can specify by name.
- Can specify by numbers:
  - ▶ Amount of Red, Green, and Blue (RGB).
  - ▶ Adding light, not paint:
    - ★ Black: 0% red, 0% green, 0% blue

# Recap: Colors

Color Name	HEX	Color
<u>Black</u>	<u>#000000</u>	
<u>Navy</u>	<u>#000080</u>	
<u>DarkBlue</u>	<u>#00008B</u>	
<u>MediumBlue</u>	<u>#0000CD</u>	
<u>Blue</u>	<u>#0000FF</u>	






- Can specify by name.
- Can specify by numbers:
  - ▶ Amount of Red, Green, and Blue (RGB).
  - ▶ Adding light, not paint:
    - ★ Black: 0% red, 0% green, 0% blue
    - ★ White: 100% red, 100% green, 100% blue

# Recap: Colors

Color Name	HEX	Color
<u>Black</u>	<u>#000000</u>	
<u>Navy</u>	<u>#000080</u>	
<u>DarkBlue</u>	<u>#00008B</u>	
<u>MediumBlue</u>	<u>#0000CD</u>	
<u>Blue</u>	<u>#0000FF</u>	






- Can specify by numbers (RGB):

# Recap: Colors

Color Name	HEX	Color
<u>Black</u>	<u>#000000</u>	
<u>Navy</u>	<u>#000080</u>	
<u>DarkBlue</u>	<u>#00008B</u>	
<u>MediumBlue</u>	<u>#0000CD</u>	
<u>Blue</u>	<u>#0000FF</u>	

- Can specify by numbers (RGB):
  - ▶ Fractions of each:  
e.g. (1.0, 0, 0) is 100% red, no green, and no blue.






# Recap: Colors

Color Name	HEX	Color
<u>Black</u>	<u>#000000</u>	
<u>Navy</u>	<u>#000080</u>	
<u>DarkBlue</u>	<u>#00008B</u>	
<u>MediumBlue</u>	<u>#0000CD</u>	
<u>Blue</u>	<u>#0000FF</u>	

- Can specify by numbers (RGB):
  - ▶ Fractions of each:  
e.g. (1.0, 0, 0) is 100% red, no green, and no blue.
  - ▶ 8-bit colors: numbers from 0 to 255:  
e.g. (0, 255, 0) is no red, 100% green, and no blue.

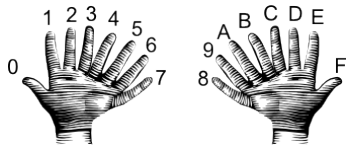


# Recap: Colors

Color Name	HEX	Color
<u>Black</u>	<u>#000000</u>	
<u>Navy</u>	<u>#000080</u>	
<u>DarkBlue</u>	<u>#00008B</u>	
<u>MediumBlue</u>	<u>#0000CD</u>	
<u>Blue</u>	<u>#0000FF</u>	






- Can specify by numbers (RGB):
  - ▶ Fractions of each:  
e.g. (1.0, 0, 0) is 100% red, no green, and no blue.
  - ▶ 8-bit colors: numbers from 0 to 255:  
e.g. (0, 255, 0) is no red, 100% green, and no blue.
  - ▶ Hexcodes (base-16 numbers)...

# Recap: Hexadecimal



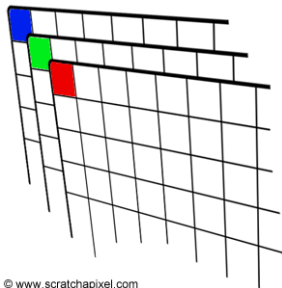
00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1A	1B	1C	1D	1E	1F
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	2A	2B	2C	2D	2E	2F
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	3A	3B	3C	3D	3E	3F
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	4A	4B	4C	4D	4E	4F
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	5A	5B	5C	5D	5E	5F
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	6A	6B	6C	6D	6E	6F
70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	7A	7B	7C	7D	7E	7F
80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	8A	8B	8C	8D	8E	8F
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	9A	9B	9C	9D	9E	9F
A0	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8	A9	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF
B0	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	BA	BB	BC	BD	BE	BF
C0	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF
D0	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF
E0	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	E6	E7	E8	E9	EA	EB	EC	ED	EE	EF
F0	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	F9	FA	FB	FC	FD	FE	FF

# Colors

Color Name	HEX	Color
<u>Black</u>	<u>#000000</u>	
<u>Navy</u>	<u>#000080</u>	
<u>DarkBlue</u>	<u>#00008B</u>	
<u>MediumBlue</u>	<u>#0000CD</u>	
<u>Blue</u>	<u>#0000FF</u>	

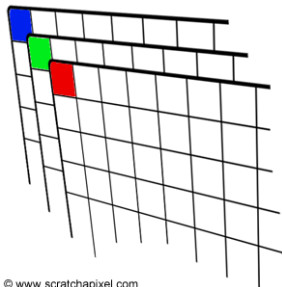
- Can specify by numbers (RGB):
  - ▶ Fractions of each:  
e.g. (1.0, 0, 0) is 100% red, no green, and no blue.
  - ▶ 8-bit colors: numbers from 0 to 255:  
e.g. (0, 255, 0) is no red, 100% green, and no blue.
  - ▶ Hexcodes (base-16 numbers)...

# Recap: Images

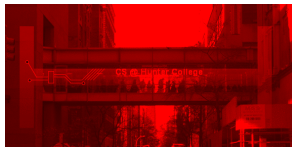


© www.scratchapixel.com

# Recap: Images



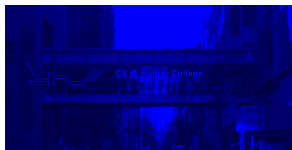
© www.scratchapixel.com



`img[i,j,0]`



`img[i,j,1]`



`img[i,j,2]`

This image has 287 rows, 573 columns, and 4 color channels (for red, green, blue, and a 4th for how transparent).

# In Pairs or Triples...

*Let's start with loops & slices:*

```
word = "Hunter"
for i in range(2,10,3):
    for c in word:
        print(i,c, end = "")
    print()

pali = "a man a plan a canal Panama"
print(pali[0], pali[-1])
print(pali[2:5], pali[-4:-1])

qPop = [152999,284041,469042,1079129,1297634,
        1550849,1809578,1986473,1891325,1951598,
        2229379,2230722]
print("Queens population in 1900:", qPop[0])
print("Since 2000:", qPop[-3:len(qPop)])
```

# Python Tutor

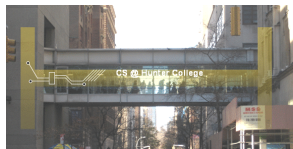
```
word = "Hunter"
for i in range(2,10,3):
    for c in word:
        print(i,c, end = "")
    print()

pali = "a man a plan a canal Panama"
print(pali[0], pali[-1])
print(pali[2:5], pali[-4:-1])

qPop = [152999,284041,469042,1079129,1297634,
        1550849,1809578,1986473,1891325,1951598,
        2229379,2230722]
print("Queens population in 1900:", qPop[0])
print("Since 2000:", qPop[-3:len(qPop)])
```

(Demo with pythonTutor)

# Design Question: Cropping Images





# Design Question: Cropping Images



# Design Question: Cropping Images



# Design Question: Cropping Images



Design Question: Design a program that will crop an image.

# Design Question: Cropping Images



Design Question: Design a program that will crop an image.

- First: specify inputs/outputs.

# Design Question: Cropping Images



Design Question: Design a program that will crop an image.

- First: specify inputs/outputs.
- Next: write pseudocode.

# Design Question: Cropping Images



Design Question: Design a program that will crop an image.

- First: specify inputs/outputs.
- Next: write pseudocode.
- If time: translate to Python

# In Pairs or Triples: Cropping Images



Design Question: Design a program that will crop an image.

- First: specify inputs/outputs.
- Next: write pseudocode.
- If time: translate to Python

# Design: Cropping Images



- **First: specify inputs/outputs.**



# Design: Cropping Images



- **First: specify inputs/outputs.**  
*Input file name,*

# Design: Cropping Images



- **First: specify inputs/outputs.**

*Input file name,  
output file name,*

# Design: Cropping Images



- **First: specify inputs/outputs.**  
*Input file name,*  
*output file name,*  
*upper, lower, left, right ("bounding box")*

# Design: Cropping Images



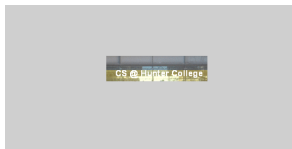
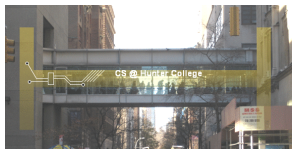
- First: specify inputs/outputs. *Input file name, output file name, upper, lower, left, right* (“bounding box”)
- **Next: write pseudocode.**

# Design: Cropping Images



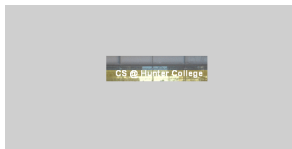
- First: specify inputs/outputs. *Input file name, output file name, upper, lower, left, right* (“bounding box”)
- **Next: write pseudocode.**
  - ① Import numpy and pyplot.

# Design: Cropping Images



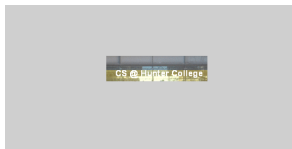
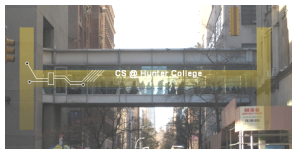
- First: specify inputs/outputs. *Input file name, output file name, upper, lower, left, right* (“bounding box”)
- **Next: write pseudocode.**
  - 1 Import numpy and pyplot.
  - 2 Ask user for file names and dimensions for cropping.

# Design: Cropping Images



- First: specify inputs/outputs. *Input file name, output file name, upper, lower, left, right* (“bounding box”)
- **Next: write pseudocode.**
  - 1 Import numpy and pyplot.
  - 2 Ask user for file names and dimensions for cropping.
  - 3 Save input file to an array.

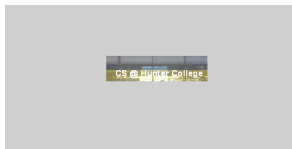
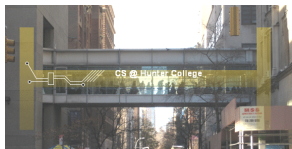
# Design: Cropping Images



- First: specify inputs/outputs. *Input file name, output file name, upper, lower, left, right ("bounding box")*
- **Next: write pseudocode.**
  - 1 Import numpy and pyplot.
  - 2 Ask user for file names and dimensions for cropping.
  - 3 Save input file to an array.
  - 4 Copy the cropped portion to a new array.



# Design: Cropping Images



- First: specify inputs/outputs. *Input file name, output file name, upper, lower, left, right* (“bounding box”)
- **Next: write pseudocode.**
  - 1 Import numpy and pyplot.
  - 2 Ask user for file names and dimensions for cropping.
  - 3 Save input file to an array.
  - 4 Copy the cropped portion to a new array.
  - 5 Save the new array to the output file.

# Design: Cropping Images



- First: specify inputs/outputs. *Input file name, output file name, upper, lower, left, right ("bounding box")*
- Next: write pseudocode.
  - ① Import numpy and pyplot.
  - ② Ask user for file names and dimensions for cropping.
  - ③ Save input file to an array.
  - ④ Copy the cropped portion to a new array.
  - ⑤ Save the new array to the output file.
- **If time: translate to Python.**

# Design: Cropping Images

```
#Name:  CSci 127 Teaching Staff
#Date:  Fall 2017
#This program loads an image, displays it, and then creates, displays,
#      and saves a new image that has only the red channel displayed.

#Import the packages for images and arrays:
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

inImg = input('Enter input image: ')
img = plt.imread(inImg) #Read in image from csBridge.png
plt.imshow(img)         #Load image into pyplot
plt.show()              #Show the image (waits until closed to continue)

outImg = input('Enter out image: ')
t = int(input('Enter top:'))
b = int(input('Enter bottom:'))
l = int(input('Enter left: '))
r = int(input('Enter right: '))

img2 = img[t:b,l:r]      #Slice the original array by dimensions entered

plt.imshow(img2)         #Load our new image into pyplot
plt.show()              #Show the image (waits until closed to continue)

plt.imsave(outImg, img2) #Save the image we created to the out file.
```

# In Pairs or Triples...

*Predict what these will do (novel concepts):*

```
yearBorn = int(input('Enter year born: '))
if yearBorn < 1946:
    print("Greatest Generation")
elif yearBorn <= 1964:
    print("Baby Boomer")
elif yearBorn <= 1984:
    print("Generation X")
elif yearBorn <= 2004:
    print("Millennial")
else:
    print("TBD")

x = int(input('Enter number: '))
if x % 2 == 0:
    print('Even number')
else:
    print('Odd number')
```

```
import turtle

tess = turtle.Turtle()
myWin = turtle.Screen()      #The graphics window
commands = input("Please enter a command string: ")

for ch in commands:
    #perform action indicated by the character
    if ch == 'F':              #move forward
        tess.forward(50)
    elif ch == 'L':            #turn left
        tess.left(90)
    elif ch == 'R':            #turn right
        tess.right(90)
    elif ch == '^':            #lift pen
        tess.penup()
    elif ch == 'v':            #lower pen
        tess.pendown()
    elif ch == 'B':            #go backwards
        tess.backward(50)
    elif ch == 'r':            #turn red
        tess.color("red")
    elif ch == 'g':            #turn green
        tess.color("green")
    elif ch == 'b':            #turn blue
        tess.color("blue")
    else:                       #for any other character
        print("Error: do not know the command:", c)
```

# Python Tutor

```
yearBorn = int(input('Enter year born: '))
if yearBorn < 1946:
    print("Greatest Generation")
elif yearBorn <= 1964:
    print("Baby Boomer")
elif yearBorn <= 1984:
    print("Generation X")
elif yearBorn <= 2004:
    print("Millennial")
else:
    print("TBD")

x = int(input('Enter number: '))
if x % 2 == 0:
    print('Even number')
else:
    print('Odd number')
```

(Demo with pythonTutor)

# IDLE

```
import turtle

tess = turtle.Turtle()
myWin = turtle.Screen()    #The graphics window
commands = input("Please enter a command string: ")

for ch in commands:
    #perform action indicated by the character
    if ch == 'F':           #move forward
        tess.forward(50)
    elif ch == 'L':         #turn left
        tess.left(90)
    elif ch == 'R':         #turn right
        tess.right(90)
    elif ch == 'A':         #lift pen
        tess.penup()
    elif ch == 'V':         #lower pen
        tess.pendown()
    elif ch == 'B':         #go backwards
        tess.backward(50)
    elif ch == 'r':         #turn red
        tess.color("red")
    elif ch == 'g':         #turn green
        tess.color("green")
    elif ch == 'b':         #turn blue
        tess.color("blue")
    else:                   #for any other character
        print("Error: do not know the command:", c)
```

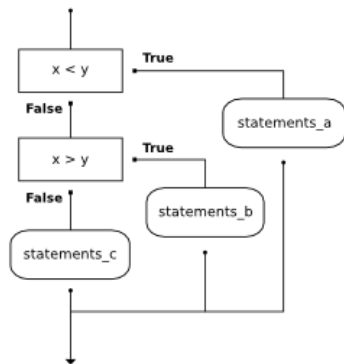
(Demo with IDLE)

# Decisions

```
if x < y:  
    print("x is less than y")  
elif x > y:  
    print("x is greater than y")  
else:  
    print("x and y must be equal")
```

# Decisions

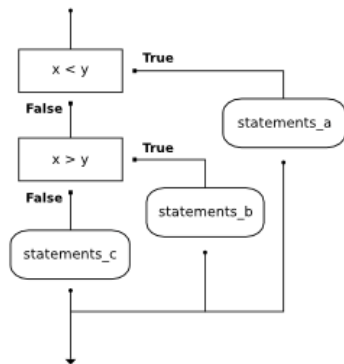
```
if x < y:  
    print("x is less than y")  
elif x > y:  
    print("x is greater than y")  
else:  
    print("x and y must be equal")
```





# Decisions

```
if x < y:  
    print("x is less than y")  
elif x > y:  
    print("x is greater than y")  
else:  
    print("x and y must be equal")
```



(This was just a first glance, will do much more on decisions over the next several weeks.)

# Recap



- Recap: Colors
- Indexing and Slicing
- Design Question: Cropping Images
- Decisions

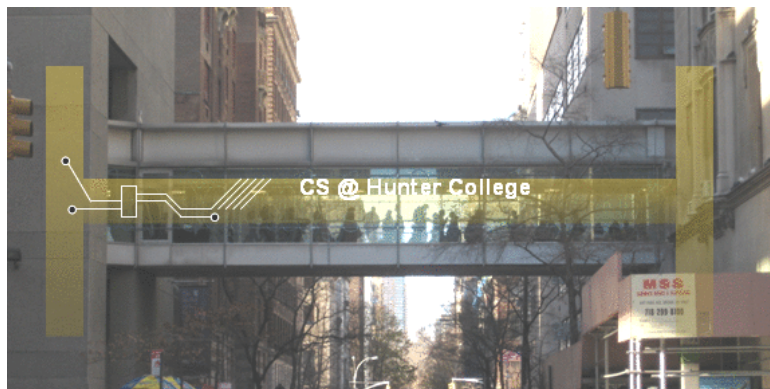
# CS Survey Talk

Prof. Susan Epstein



Department of Computer Science  
Hunter College & the Graduate Center  
Artificial Intelligence: development of expertise

# Lecture Slips & Writing Boards



- Turn in lecture slips & writing boards as you leave...