CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science



hunter.cuny.edu/csci

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

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When is the midterm?

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 Yes! All programs are available, on gradescope, 4 weeks before the deadline.
- You said "when you take second semester..." I just took this class for Pathways... This is Pathways, but we hope that you will be a CS major/minor. We also hope: "Get your education don't forget whence you came..."

Today's Topics



- For-loops
- range()
- Variables: ints and strings
- Lists

In Pairs or Triples... Some review and some novel challenges:

2 for i in range(4):

```
for j in [0,1,2,3,4,5]:
         print(i)
 6 for count in range(6):
         print(count)
    for color in ['red', 'green', 'blue']:
         print(color)
    for i in range(2):
10
11
         for j in range(2):
12
             print('Look around,')
13
         print('How lucky we are to be alive!')
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```

print('The world turned upside down')

#Predict what will be printed:

Python Tutor

```
1 #Predict what will be printed:
2 for i in range(4):
3 print('The world turned upside down')
4 for j in [8],1,2,3,4,5]:
5 print(1)
5 print(1)
6 for color in ['rea', 'green', 'blue']:
9 print(count)
10 for i in range(2):
11 for j in range(2):
12 for jin range(2):
13 print('Lock around,')
14 print('Lock around,')
15 print('How Lucky we are to be alive!')
```

(Demo with pythonTutor)

• A **variable** is a reserved memory location for storing a value.





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 - ▶ int: integer or whole numbers



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 e.g. [3, 1, 4, 5, 9] or
 ['violet','purple','indigo']
 - class variables: for complex objects, like turtles.

 There's some rules about valid names for variables.



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- Can use the underscore ('_'), upper and lower case letters.



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- Can use the underscore ('_'), upper and lower case letters.
- Can also use numbers, just can't start a name with a number.

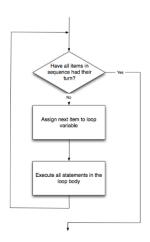


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- Can use the underscore ('_'), upper and lower case letters.
- Can also use numbers, just can't start a name with a number.
- Can't use symbols (like '+' or '*') since used for arithmetic.
- Can't use some words that Python has reserved for itself (like for).
 (List of reserved words in Think CS, §2.5.)

for-loop

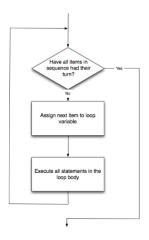


How to Think Like CS, §4.5

for i in list: statement1 statement2 statement3

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for-loop



How to Think Like CS, §4.5

for i in list:
 statement1
 statement2
 statement3

where list is a list of items:

- stated explicitly (e.g. [1,2,3]) or
- generated by a function,e.g. range().

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In Pairs or Triples...

Some review and some novel challenges:

```
#Predict what will be printed:
 2
   for num in [2,4,6,8,10]:
        print(num)
 5
    sum = 0
   for x in range(0,12,2):
 8
        print(x)
 9
        sum = sum + x
10
11
   print(x)
12
   for c in "ABCD":
13
        print(c)
14
```

Python Tutor

Simplest version:



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Simplest version:

• range(stop)





Simplest version:

- range(stop)
- Produces a list: [0,1,2,3,...,stop-1]

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- range(stop)
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- For example, if you want the the list [0,1,2,3,...,100], you would write:

Lecture 2



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What if you wanted to start somewhere else:

- range(start, stop)
- Produces a list: [start,start+1,...,stop-1]
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• range(start, stop, step)





What if you wanted to count by twos, or some other number:

- range(start, stop, step)
- Produces a list:
 [start,start+step,start+2*step...,last]
 (where last is the largest start+k*step less than stop)



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- For example, if you want the list [5,10,...,50]
 you would write:

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Standardized Code for Characters

American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII), 1960.

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American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII), 1960. (New version called: Unicode).

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ASCII TABLE

	_			_							
Decimal	Hex	Char	Decimal	Hex	Char	Decimal	Hex	Char	_l Decimal	Hex	Char
0	0	[NULL]	32	20	[SPACE]	64	40	@	96	60	`
1	1	[START OF HEADING]	33	21	1	65	41	Α	97	61	a
2	2	[START OF TEXT]	34	22		66	42	В	98	62	b
3	3	[END OF TEXT]	35	23	#	67	43	С	99	63	c
4	4	[END OF TRANSMISSION]	36	24	\$	68	44	D	100	64	d
5	5	[ENQUIRY]	37	25	%	69	45	E	101	65	e
6	6	[ACKNOWLEDGE]	38	26	&	70	46	F	102	66	f
7	7	[BELL]	39	27	1	71	47	G	103	67	q
8	8	[BACKSPACE]	40	28	(72	48	H	104	68	ĥ
9	9	[HORIZONTAL TAB]	41	29)	73	49	1	105	69	1
10	Α	[LINE FEED]	42	2A	*	74	4A	1	106	6A	i .
11	В	[VERTICAL TAB]	43	2B	+	75	4B	K	107	6B	k
12	C	[FORM FEED]	44	2C	,	76	4C	L	108	6C	1
13	D	[CARRIAGE RETURN]	45	2D		77	4D	M	109	6D	m
14	E	[SHIFT OUT]	46	2E		78	4E	N	110	6E	n
15	F	[SHIFT IN]	47	2F	1	79	4F	0	111	6F	0
16	10	IDATA LINK ESCAPEI	48	30	0	80	50	P	112	70	р
17	11	IDEVICE CONTROL 11	49	31	1	81	51	Q	113	71	q
18	12	IDEVICE CONTROL 21	50	32	2	82	52	R	114	72	ř
19	13	IDEVICE CONTROL 31	51	33	3	83	53	S	115	73	s
20	14	IDEVICE CONTROL 41	52	34	4	84	54	T	116	74	t
21	15	INEGATIVE ACKNOWLEDGE!	53	35	5	85	55	U	117	75	u
22	16	[SYNCHRONOUS IDLE]	54	36	6	86	56	V	118	76	v
23	17	IENG OF TRANS, BLOCKI	55	37	7	87	57	w	119	77	w
24	18	[CANCEL]	56	38	8	88	58	Х	120	78	×
25	19	[END OF MEDIUM]	57	39	9	89	59	Υ	121	79	У
26	1A	[SUBSTITUTE]	58	ЗА	:	90	5A	Z	122	7A	ż
27	1B	[ESCAPE]	59	3B		91	5B	1	123	7B	-{
28	1C	IFILE SEPARATOR1	60	3C	<	92	5C	Ĭ.	124	7C	i .
29	1D	IGROUP SEPARATOR1	61	3D	=	93	5D	1	125	7D	1
30	1E	IRECORD SEPARATOR1	62	3E	>	94	5E	^	126	7E	~
31	1F	[UNIT SEPARATOR]	63	3F	?	95	5F		127	7F	[DEL]

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(There is an ASCII table on the back of today's lecture slip.)

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- Example: ord('a') returns 97.



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- Example: ord('a') returns 97.
- chr(x): returns the character whose Unicode is x.



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In Pairs or Triples...

Some review and some novel challenges:

```
1 #Predict what will be printed:
   for c in range(65,90):
4
       print(chr(c))
 5
   message = "I love Python"
7 newMessage =
   for c in message:
       print(ord(c)) #Print the Unicode of each number
10
       print(chr(ord(c)+1)) #Print the next character
11
       newMessage = newMessage + chr(ord(c)+1) #add to the new message
12
   print("The coded message is", newMessage)
13
   word = "zebra"
15
   codedWord = ""
16 for ch in word:
17
       offset = ord(ch) - ord('a') + 1 #how many letters past 'a'
18
       wrap = offset % 26 #if larger than 26, wrap back to 0
19
       newChar = chr(ord('a') + wrap) #compute the new letter
20
       print(wrap, chr(ord('a') + wrap)) #print the wrap & new lett
21
       codedWord = codedWord + newChar #add the newChar to the coded w
22
23 print("The coded word (with wrap) is", codedWord)
```

Python Tutor

```
1 #Predict what will be printed:
     for c in range(65,90):
        print(chr(c))
   6 message - "I love Python"
  7 newMessage =
   8 for c in message:
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       print(chr(ord(c)+1)) #Print the next character
 11 newMessage = newMessage + chr(ord(c)+1) #add to the new message
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 14 word - "zebra"
 15 codedWord = "
 16 for ch in word:
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       wrap - offset % 26 #if larger than 26, wrap back to 0
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```

(Demo with pythonTutor)

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User Input

Covered in detail in Lab 2:

```
→ 1 mess = input('Please enter a message: ')
2 print("You entered", mess)
```

(Demo with pythonTutor)

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• x = 3 + 5 stores the number 8 in memory location x.

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- x = 3 + 5 stores the number 8 in memory location x.
- \bullet x = x + 1 increases x by 1.

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- \bullet x = x + 1 increases x by 1.
- s = "hi" + "Mom" stores "hiMom" in memory locations s.

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- x = 3 + 5 stores the number 8 in memory location x.
- s = "hi" + "Mom" stores "hiMom" in
 memory locations s.
- s = s + "A" adds the letter x to the end of the strings s.

CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 2

Lecture Slip

Name: EmpID: CSci 127 Sample Final, F17

(a) What will the following Python code print:

```
months = ["Jan","Feb","Mar","Apr","May",\
"Jun","Jul","Aug","Sep","Oct","Nov","Dec"]
half = months[6]
print(half.upper())
print(months[-1].lower())
print(months[2:4])
start = 9
print(months[start-1])
term = 3
print(months[(start+term-1)%12])
```

Output:		

 On lecture slip, write down a topic you wish we had spent more time (and why).



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- In Python, we introduced:

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- In Python, we introduced:
 - ► For-loops

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 - ► range()



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- In Python, we introduced:
 - ► For-loops
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 - ► Variables: ints and strings



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 - ► Variables: ints and strings
 - Some arithmetic
 - String concatenation



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 - For-loops
 - ► range()
 - ► Variables: ints and strings
 - ► Some arithmetic
 - ► String concatenation
 - ► Functions: ord() and char()

Lecture Slips & Writing Boards

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