

CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science



hunter.cuny.edu/csci

Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- Who/why all the visitors?

Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- Who/why all the visitors?

We're part of a pilot program for prospective students. Last visit will be next week.

Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- Who/why all the visitors?

We're part of a pilot program for prospective students. Last visit will be next week.

- I'm worried about my grade. Should I do Credit/NoCredit?

Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- Who/why all the visitors?

We're part of a pilot program for prospective students. Last visit will be next week.

- I'm worried about my grade. Should I do Credit/NoCredit?

Programs are worth 30% of the final grade.

Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- Who/why all the visitors?

We're part of a pilot program for prospective students. Last visit will be next week.

- I'm worried about my grade. Should I do Credit/NoCredit?

Programs are worth 30% of the final grade.

Lecture slips & in-class quizzes can only help you (up to 35% of your grade).

Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- Who/why all the visitors?

We're part of a pilot program for prospective students. Last visit will be next week.

- I'm worried about my grade. Should I do Credit/NoCredit?

Programs are worth 30% of the final grade.

Lecture slips & in-class quizzes can only help you (up to 35% of your grade).

- ▶ No programs & 100% on final (adds 70%) \Rightarrow 70%.

Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- Who/why all the visitors?

We're part of a pilot program for prospective students. Last visit will be next week.

- I'm worried about my grade. Should I do Credit/NoCredit?

Programs are worth 30% of the final grade.

Lecture slips & in-class quizzes can only help you (up to 35% of your grade).

- ▶ No programs & 100% on final (adds 70%) \Rightarrow 70%.
- ▶ $\frac{1}{3}$ programs (10%) & 100% on final (70%) \Rightarrow 80%.

Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- Who/why all the visitors?

We're part of a pilot program for prospective students. Last visit will be next week.

- I'm worried about my grade. Should I do Credit/NoCredit?

Programs are worth 30% of the final grade.

Lecture slips & in-class quizzes can only help you (up to 35% of your grade).

- ▶ No programs & 100% on final (adds 70%) \Rightarrow 70%.
- ▶ $\frac{1}{3}$ programs (10%) & 100% on final (70%) \Rightarrow 80%.
- ▶ All programs (30%) & 60% on final (42%) \Rightarrow 72%.

Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- Who/why all the visitors?

We're part of a pilot program for prospective students. Last visit will be next week.

- I'm worried about my grade. Should I do Credit/NoCredit?

Programs are worth 30% of the final grade.

Lecture slips & in-class quizzes can only help you (up to 35% of your grade).

- ▶ No programs & 100% on final (adds 70%) \Rightarrow 70%.
- ▶ $\frac{1}{3}$ programs (10%) & 100% on final (70%) \Rightarrow 80%.
- ▶ All programs (30%) & 60% on final (42%) \Rightarrow 72%.

We also give Credit/NoCredit—check with your advisor to make sure it's accepted for your program of study.

Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- Who/why all the visitors?

We're part of a pilot program for prospective students. Last visit will be next week.

- I'm worried about my grade. Should I do Credit/NoCredit?

Programs are worth 30% of the final grade.

Lecture slips & in-class quizzes can only help you (up to 35% of your grade).

- ▶ No programs & 100% on final (adds 70%) \Rightarrow 70%.
- ▶ $\frac{1}{3}$ programs (10%) & 100% on final (70%) \Rightarrow 80%.
- ▶ All programs (30%) & 60% on final (42%) \Rightarrow 72%.

We also give Credit/NoCredit—check with your advisor to make sure it's accepted for your program of study.

- I want to learn more—what should I take next?

Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- Who/why all the visitors?

We're part of a pilot program for prospective students. Last visit will be next week.

- I'm worried about my grade. Should I do Credit/NoCredit?

Programs are worth 30% of the final grade.

Lecture slips & in-class quizzes can only help you (up to 35% of your grade).

- ▶ No programs & 100% on final (adds 70%) \Rightarrow 70%.
- ▶ $\frac{1}{3}$ programs (10%) & 100% on final (70%) \Rightarrow 80%.
- ▶ All programs (30%) & 60% on final (42%) \Rightarrow 72%.

We also give Credit/NoCredit—check with your advisor to make sure it's accepted for your program of study.

- I want to learn more—what should I take next?

- ▶ Majors: *CSci 135/136 (C++, MWTh 12:10-1pm + section) & CSci 150 (Discrete Structures, MTh 1:10-2:25pm + section)*

Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- Who/why all the visitors?

We're part of a pilot program for prospective students. Last visit will be next week.

- I'm worried about my grade. Should I do Credit/NoCredit?

Programs are worth 30% of the final grade.

Lecture slips & in-class quizzes can only help you (up to 35% of your grade).

- ▶ No programs & 100% on final (adds 70%) \Rightarrow 70%.
- ▶ $\frac{1}{3}$ programs (10%) & 100% on final (70%) \Rightarrow 80%.
- ▶ All programs (30%) & 60% on final (42%) \Rightarrow 72%.

We also give Credit/NoCredit—check with your advisor to make sure it's accepted for your program of study.

- I want to learn more—what should I take next?

- ▶ Majors: *CSci 135/136 (C++, MWTh 12:10-1pm + section) & CSci 150 (Discrete Structures, MTh 1:10-2:25pm + section)*
- ▶ Minors: *CSci 133 (More Python: multiple times) & CSci 232 (Databases, multiple times)*

Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- Who/why all the visitors?

We're part of a pilot program for prospective students. Last visit will be next week.

- I'm worried about my grade. Should I do Credit/NoCredit?

Programs are worth 30% of the final grade.

Lecture slips & in-class quizzes can only help you (up to 35% of your grade).

- ▶ No programs & 100% on final (adds 70%) \Rightarrow 70%.
- ▶ $\frac{1}{3}$ programs (10%) & 100% on final (70%) \Rightarrow 80%.
- ▶ All programs (30%) & 60% on final (42%) \Rightarrow 72%.

We also give Credit/NoCredit—check with your advisor to make sure it's accepted for your program of study.

- I want to learn more—what should I take next?

- ▶ Majors: *CSci 135/136 (C++, MWTh 12:10-1pm + section) & CSci 150 (Discrete Structures, MTh 1:10-2:25pm + section)*
- ▶ Minors: *CSci 133 (More Python: multiple times) & CSci 232 (Databases, multiple times)*

- What's a mock exam? I see it on the webpage...

Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- Who/why all the visitors?

We're part of a pilot program for prospective students. Last visit will be next week.

- I'm worried about my grade. Should I do Credit/NoCredit?

Programs are worth 30% of the final grade.

Lecture slips & in-class quizzes can only help you (up to 35% of your grade).

- ▶ No programs & 100% on final (adds 70%) \Rightarrow 70%.
- ▶ $\frac{1}{3}$ programs (10%) & 100% on final (70%) \Rightarrow 80%.
- ▶ All programs (30%) & 60% on final (42%) \Rightarrow 72%.

We also give Credit/NoCredit— check with your advisor to make sure it's accepted for your program of study.

- I want to learn more— what should I take next?

- ▶ Majors: *CSci 135/136 (C++, MWTh 12:10-1pm + section) & CSci 150 (Discrete Structures, MTh 1:10-2:25pm + section)*
- ▶ Minors: *CSci 133 (More Python: multiple times) & CSci 232 (Databases, multiple times)*

- What's a mock exam? I see it on the webpage...

It's a practice exam that we're holding next lecture.

More details at the end of lecture.

Announcements



- Two handouts today:
 - ▶ Lecture slip, and
 - ▶ Final exam plans (pink).

Today's Topics



- Introducing C++: Basic Format & Variables
- I/O and Definite Loops in C++
- More Info on the Final Exam

In Pairs or Triples:

- Write a complete **Python program** that converts kilograms to pounds.
- *Predict what the C++ code will do:*

```
1 //Another C++ program, demonstrating variables
2 #include <iostream>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 int main ()
6 {
7     int year;
8     cout << "Enter a number: ";
9     cin >> year;
10    cout << "Hello " << year << "!!\n\n";
11    return 0;
12 }
```

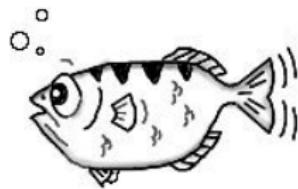
Python Tutor

- Write a complete **Python program** that converts kilograms to pounds.

(Write from scratch in `pythonTutor`.)

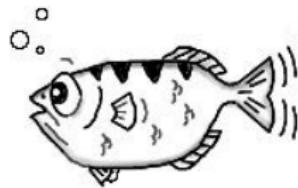
Side Note: gdb

- Part of Richard Stallman's "GNU is Not Unix" (GNU) project.



gdb.org

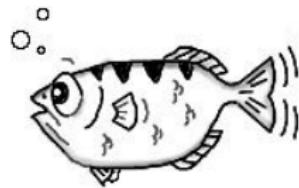
Side Note: gdb



gdb.org

- Part of Richard Stallman's "GNU is Not Unix" (GNU) project.
- Written in 1986, gdb is the GNU debugger and based on dbx from the Berkeley Distribution of Unix.

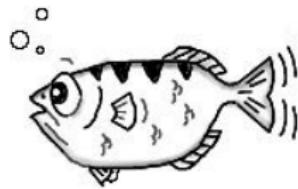
Side Note: gdb



gdb.org

- Part of Richard Stallman's "GNU is Not Unix" (GNU) project.
- Written in 1986, gdb is the GNU debugger and based on dbx from the Berkeley Distribution of Unix.
- Lightweight, widely-available program that allows you to "step through" your code line-by-line.

Side Note: gdb



gdb.org

- Part of Richard Stallman's "GNU is Not Unix" (GNU) project.
- Written in 1986, gdb is the GNU debugger and based on dbx from the Berkeley Distribution of Unix.
- Lightweight, widely-available program that allows you to "step through" your code line-by-line.
- Available on the lab machines (via command-line and the IDE spyder) and on-line (onlinegdb.com).

onlinegdb demo

```
1 //Another C++ program, demonstrating variables
2 #include <iostream>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 int main ()
6 {
7     int year;
8     cout << "Enter a number: ";
9     cin >> year;
10    cout << "Hello " << year << "!!\n\n";
11    return 0;
12 }
```

(Demo with onlinegdb)

Introduction to C++

- C++ is a popular programming language that extends C.

```
1 //Another C++ program, demonstrating variables
2 #include <iostream>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 int main ()
6 {
7     int year;
8     cout << "Enter a number: ";
9     cin >> year;
10    cout << "Hello " << year << "!!\n\n";
11    return 0;
12 }
```

Introduction to C++

```
1 //Another C++ program, demonstrating variables
2 #include <iostream>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 int main ()
6 {
7     int year;
8     cout << "Enter a number: ";
9     cin >> year;
10    cout << "Hello " << year << "!!\n\n";
11    return 0;
12 }
```

- C++ is a popular programming language that extends C.
- Fast, efficient, and powerful.

Introduction to C++

```
1 //Another C++ program, demonstrating variables
2 #include <iostream>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 int main ()
6 {
7     int year;
8     cout << "Enter a number: ";
9     cin >> year;
10    cout << "Hello " << year << "!!\n\n";
11    return 0;
12 }
```

- C++ is a popular programming language that extends C.
- Fast, efficient, and powerful.
- Used for systems programming (and future courses!).

Introduction to C++

```
1 //Another C++ program, demonstrating variables
2 #include <iostream>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 int main ()
6 {
7     int year;
8     cout << "Enter a number: ";
9     cin >> year;
10    cout << "Hello " << year << "!!\n\n";
11    return 0;
12 }
```

- C++ is a popular programming language that extends C.
- Fast, efficient, and powerful.
- Used for systems programming (and future courses!).
- Today, we'll introduce the basic structure and simple input/output (I/O) in C/C++.

Introduction to C++

- Programs are organized in functions.

```
1 //Another C++ program, demonstrating variables
2 #include <iostream>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 int main ()
6 {
7     int year;
8     cout << "Enter a number: ";
9     cin >> year;
10    cout << "Hello " << year << "!!\n\n";
11    return 0;
12 }
```

Introduction to C++

- Programs are organized in functions.

```
1 //Another C++ program, demonstrating variables
2 #include <iostream>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 int main ()
6 {
7     int year;
8     cout << "Enter a number: ";
9     cin >> year;
10    cout << "Hello " << year << "!!\n\n";
11    return 0;
12 }
```

Example:

Introduction to C++

- Programs are organized in functions.

```
1 //Another C++ program, demonstrating variables
2 #include <iostream>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 int main ()
6 {
7     int year;
8     cout << "Enter a number: ";
9     cin >> year;
10    cout << "Hello " << year << "!!\n\n";
11    return 0;
12 }
```

Example:

```
int main()
```

Introduction to C++

- Programs are organized in functions.

```
1 //Another C++ program, demonstrating variables
2 #include <iostream>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 int main ()
6 {
7     int year;
8     cout << "Enter a number: ";
9     cin >> year;
10    cout << "Hello " << year << "!!\n\n";
11    return 0;
12 }
```

Example:

```
int main()
{
```

Introduction to C++

- Programs are organized in functions.

```
1 //Another C++ program, demonstrating variables
2 #include <iostream>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 int main ()
6 {
7     int year;
8     cout << "Enter a number: ";
9     cin >> year;
10    cout << "Hello " << year << "!!\n\n";
11    return 0;
12 }
```

Example:

```
int main()
{
    cout << "Hello world!";
    return(0);
}
```

Introduction to C++

- Programs are organized in functions.

```
1 //Another C++ program, demonstrating variables
2 #include <iostream>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 int main ()
6 {
7     int year;
8     cout << "Enter a number: ";
9     cin >> year;
10    cout << "Hello " << year << "!!\n\n";
11    return 0;
12 }
```

Introduction to C++

- Programs are organized in functions.
- Variables must be **declared**:

```
1 //Another C++ program, demonstrating variables
2 #include <iostream>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 int main ()
6 {
7     int year;
8     cout << "Enter a number: ";
9     cin >> year;
10    cout << "Hello " << year << "!!\n\n";
11    return 0;
12 }
```

Introduction to C++

- Programs are organized in functions.
- Variables must be **declared**:
`int num;`

```
1 //Another C++ program, demonstrating variables
2 #include <iostream>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 int main ()
6 {
7     int year;
8     cout << "Enter a number: ";
9     cin >> year;
10    cout << "Hello " << year << "!!\n\n";
11    return 0;
12 }
```

Introduction to C++

- Programs are organized in functions.
- Variables must be **declared**:
 int num;
- Many types available:
 int, float, char, ...

```
1 //Another C++ program, demonstrating variables
2 #include <iostream>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 int main ()
6 {
7     int year;
8     cout << "Enter a number: ";
9     cin >> year;
10    cout << "Hello " << year << "!!\n\n";
11    return 0;
12 }
```

Introduction to C++

- Programs are organized in functions.
- Variables must be **declared**:
`int num;`
- Many types available:
`int, float, char, ...`
- Semicolons separate commands:

```
1 //Another C++ program, demonstrating variables
2 #include <iostream>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 int main ()
6 {
7     int year;
8     cout << "Enter a number: ";
9     cin >> year;
10    cout << "Hello " << year << "!!\n\n";
11    return 0;
12 }
```

Introduction to C++

- Programs are organized in functions.
- Variables must be **declared**:
`int num;`
- Many types available:
`int, float, char, ...`
- Semicolons separate commands:
`num = 5; more = 2*num;`

```
1 //Another C++ program, demonstrating variables
2 #include <iostream>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 int main ()
6 {
7     int year;
8     cout << "Enter a number: ";
9     cin >> year;
10    cout << "Hello " << year << "!!\n\n";
11    return 0;
12 }
```

Introduction to C++

- Programs are organized in functions.
- Variables must be **declared**:
int num;
- Many types available:
int, float, char, ...
- Semicolons separate commands:
num = 5; more = 2*num;
- To print, we'll use cout <<:

```
1 //Another C++ program, demonstrating variables
2 #include <iostream>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 int main ()
6 {
7     int year;
8     cout << "Enter a number: ";
9     cin >> year;
10    cout << "Hello " << year << "!!\n\n";
11    return 0;
12 }
```

Introduction to C++

- Programs are organized in functions.
- Variables must be **declared**:
`int num;`
- Many types available:
`int, float, char, ...`
- Semicolons separate commands:
`num = 5; more = 2*num;`
- To print, we'll use `cout <<`:
`cout << "Hello!!";`

```
1 //Another C++ program, demonstrating variables
2 #include <iostream>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 int main ()
6 {
7     int year;
8     cout << "Enter a number: ";
9     cin >> year;
10    cout << "Hello " << year << "!!\n\n";
11    return 0;
12 }
```

Introduction to C++

- Programs are organized in functions.
- Variables must be **declared**:
`int num;`
- Many types available:
`int, float, char, ...`
- Semicolons separate commands:
`num = 5; more = 2*num;`
- To print, we'll use `cout <<:`
`cout << "Hello!!";`
- To get input, we'll use `cin >>:`

```
1 //Another C++ program, demonstrating variables
2 #include <iostream>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 int main ()
6 {
7     int year;
8     cout << "Enter a number: ";
9     cin >> year;
10    cout << "Hello " << year << "!!\n\n";
11    return 0;
12 }
```

Introduction to C++

- Programs are organized in functions.

- Variables must be **declared**:

```
int num;
```

- Many types available:

```
int, float, char, ...
```

- Semicolons separate commands:

```
num = 5; more = 2*num;
```

- To print, we'll use cout <<:

```
cout << "Hello!!";
```

- To get input, we'll use cin >>:

```
cin >> num;
```

```
1 //Another C++ program, demonstrating variables
2 #include <iostream>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 int main ()
6 {
7     int year;
8     cout << "Enter a number: ";
9     cin >> year;
10    cout << "Hello " << year << "!!\n\n";
11
12 }
```

Introduction to C++

- Programs are organized in functions.

- Variables must be **declared**:

```
int num;
```

- Many types available:

```
int, float, char, ...
```

- Semicolons separate commands:

```
num = 5; more = 2*num;
```

- To print, we'll use cout <<:

```
cout << "Hello!!";
```

- To get input, we'll use cin >>:

```
cin >> num;
```

- To use those I/O functions, we put at the top of the program:

```
1 //Another C++ program, demonstrating variables
2 #include <iostream>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 int main ()
6 {
7     int year;
8     cout << "Enter a number: ";
9     cin >> year;
10    cout << "Hello " << year << "!!\n\n";
11
12 }
```

Introduction to C++

- Programs are organized in functions.

- Variables must be **declared**:

```
int num;
```

- Many types available:

```
int, float, char, ...
```

- Semicolons separate commands:

```
num = 5; more = 2*num;
```

- To print, we'll use cout <<:

```
cout << "Hello!!";
```

- To get input, we'll use cin >>:

```
cin >> num;
```

- To use those I/O functions, we put at the top of the program:

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
1 //Another C++ program, demonstrating variables
2 #include <iostream>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 int main ()
6 {
7     int year;
8     cout << "Enter a number: ";
9     cin >> year;
10    cout << "Hello " << year << "!!\n\n";
11
12 }
```

In Pairs or Triples:

Predict what the following pieces of code will do:

```
//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    float kg, lbs;
    cout << "Enter kg: ";
    cin >> kg;
    lbs = kg * 2.2;
    cout << endl << "Lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n";
    return 0;
}
```

C++ Demo

```
//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    float kg, lbs;
    cout << "Enter kg: ";
    cin >> kg;
    lbs = kg * 2.2;
    cout << endl << "Lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n";
    return 0;
}
```

(Demo with onlinedbg)

Today's Topics



- Introducing C++: Basic Format & Variables
- **I/O and Definite Loops in C++**
- More Info on the Final Exam

In Pairs or Triples:

Predict what the following pieces of code will do:

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

int main ()
{
    int i,j;
    for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
    {
        cout << "The world turned upside down...\n";
    }

    for (j = 10; j > 0; j--)
    {
        cout << j << " ";
    }
    cout << "Blast off!!" << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

C++ Demo

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

int main ()
{
    int i,j;
    for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
    {
        cout << "The world turned upside down...\n";
    }
    for (j = 10; j > 0; j--)
    {
        cout << j << " ";
    }
    cout << "Blast off!!" << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

(Demo with onlinegdb)

Definite loops

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

int main ()
{
    int i,j;
    for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
    {
        cout << "The world turned upside down...\n";
    }

    for (j = 10; j > 0; j--)
    {
        cout << j << " ";
    }
    cout << "Blast off!!" << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

General format:

```
for ( initialization ; test ; updateAction )
{
    command1;
    command2;
    command3;
    ...
}
```

In Pairs or Triples:

Predict what the following pieces of code will do:

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

int main ()
{
    int i,j,size;
    cout << "Enter size: ";
    cin >> size;
    for (i = 0; i < size; i++)
    {
        for (j = 0; j < size; j++)
        |   cout << "*";
        cout << endl;
    }
    cout << "\n\n";
    for (i = size; i > 0; i--)
    {
        for (j = 0; j < i; j++)
        |   cout << "*";
        cout << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

C++ Demo

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

int main ()
{
    int i,j,size;
    cout << "Enter size: ";
    cin >> size;
    for (i = 0; i < size; i++)
    {
        for (j = 0; j < size; j++)
            cout << "*";
        cout << endl;
    }
    cout << "\n\n";
    for (i = size; i > 0; i--)
    {
        for (j = 0; j < i; j++)
            cout << "*";
        cout << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

(Demo with C++)

In Pairs or Triples:

Predict what the following pieces of code will do:

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

int main ()
{
    int population = 100;
    cout << "Year\tPopulation\n";
    for (int year = 0; year < 100; year= year+5)
    {
        cout << year << "\t" << population << "\n";
        population = population * 2;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

C++ Demo

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

int main ()
{
    int population = 100;
    cout << "Year\tPopulation\n";
    for (int year = 0; year < 100; year= year+5)
    {
        cout << year << "\t" << population << "\n";
        population = population * 2;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

(Demo with C++)

Lecture Slips

In pairs or triples: **translate** the C++ program into Python:

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

int main ()
{
    int population = 100;
    cout << "Year\tPopulation\n";
    for (int year = 0; year < 100; year= year+5)
    {
        cout << year << "\t" << population << "\n";
        population = population * 2;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Recap: C++

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



Recap: C++

- On lecture slip, write down a topic you wish we had spent more time (and why).
- C++ is a popular programming language that extends C.



Recap: C++

- On lecture slip, write down a topic you wish we had spent more time (and why).
- C++ is a popular programming language that extends C.
- Input/Output (I/O):

- ▶ `cin >>`
- ▶ `cout <<`



Recap: C++



- On lecture slip, write down a topic you wish we had spent more time (and why).
- C++ is a popular programming language that extends C.
- Input/Output (I/O):

- ▶ `cin >>`
- ▶ `cout <<`

- Definite loops:

```
for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {  
    ...  
}
```

Recap: C++



- On lecture slip, write down a topic you wish we had spent more time (and why).
- C++ is a popular programming language that extends C.
- Input/Output (I/O):
 - ▶ `cin >>`
 - ▶ `cout <<`
- Definite loops:

```
for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {  
    ...  
}
```
- Pass your lecture slip to the aisles for UTA's to collect.

Today's Topics



- Introducing C++: Basic Format & Variables
- I/O and Definite Loops in C++
- **More Info on the Final Exam**

Final Exam: When



- The final exam is **Wednesday, 19 December, 9am-11am**, Assembly Hall (118 HN).

Final Exam: When



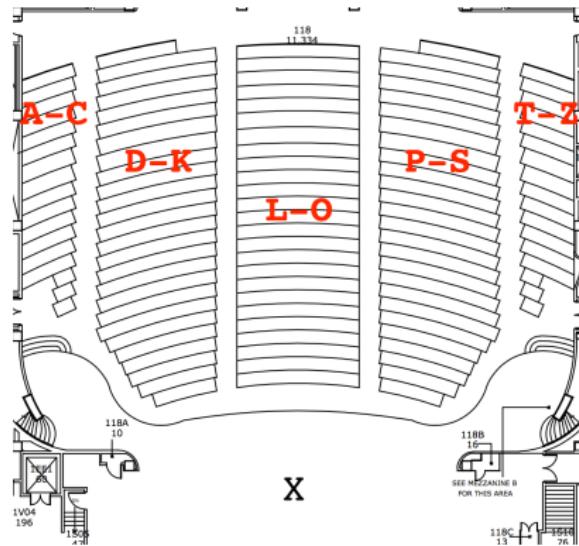
- The final exam is **Wednesday, 19 December, 9am-11am**, Assembly Hall (118 HN).
- If you have a conflict, the alternative time is: Thursday, 12 December, 1:45pm-3:45pm, 1001E HN.

Final Exam: When



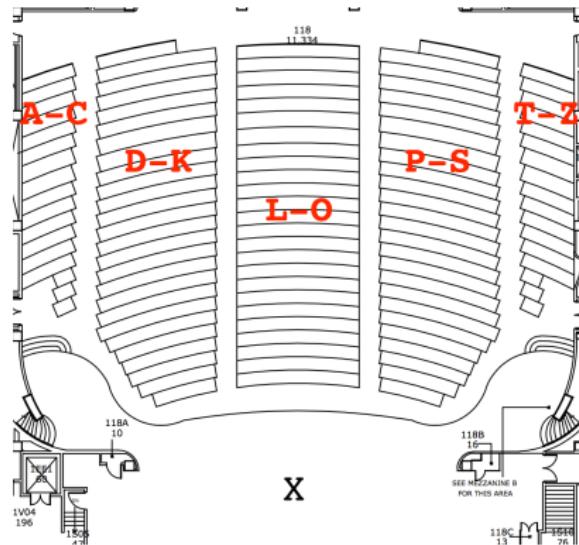
- The final exam is **Wednesday, 19 December, 9am-11am**, Assembly Hall (118 HN).
- If you have a conflict, the alternative time is: Thursday, 12 December, 1:45pm-3:45pm, 1001E HN.
- If you have accommodations via the Accessibility Office, we will send the exam to their testing center.
(Must complete by end of day, Tuesday, 18 December.)

Final Exam: Logistics



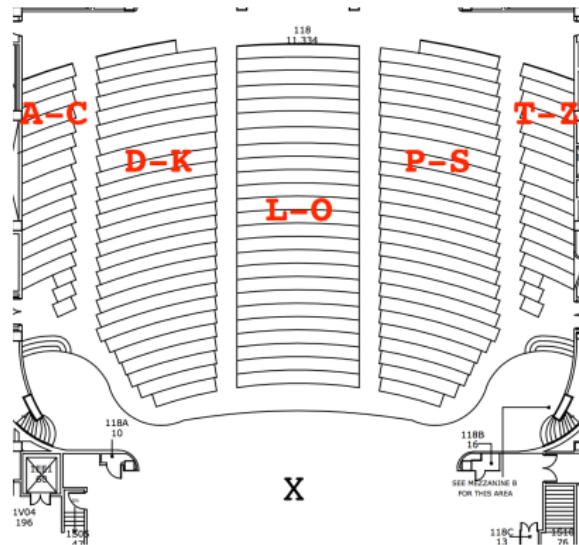
- Bring ID, note sheet, pencils or pens.

Final Exam: Logistics



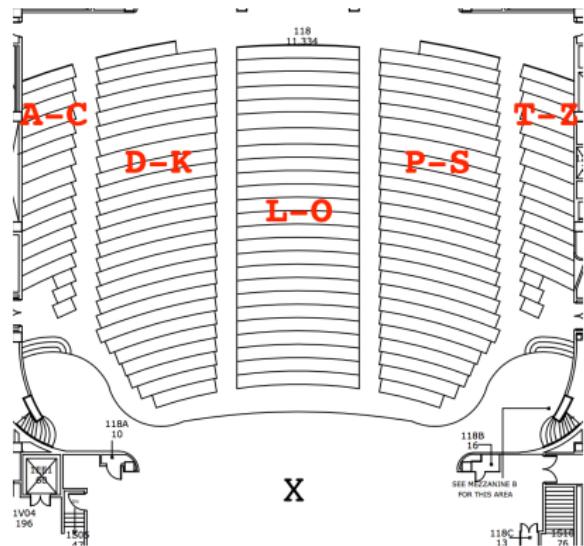
- Bring ID, note sheet, pencils or pens.
- Seating is by last name— sign in as you enter.

Final Exam: Logistics



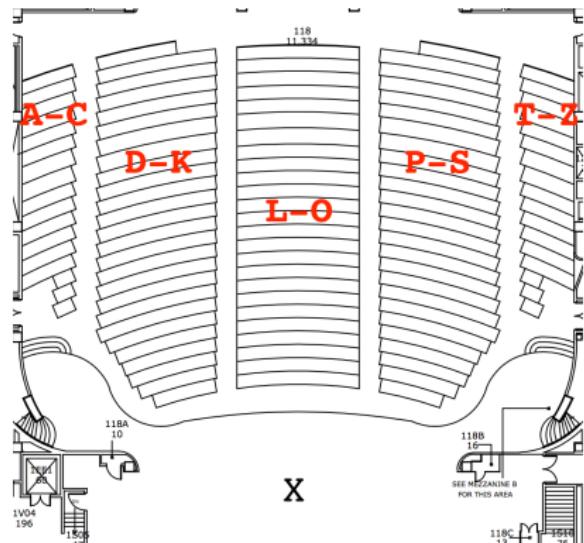
- Bring ID, note sheet, pencils or pens.
- Seating is by last name— sign in as you enter.
- Sign out when you turn in your exam.

Final Exam: Logistics



- Bring ID, note sheet, pencils or pens.
- Seating is by last name— sign in as you enter.
- Sign out when you turn in your exam.
- Cannot leave during the first 45 minutes of the exam.

Final Exam: Logistics



- Bring ID, note sheet, pencils or pens.
- Seating is by last name— sign in as you enter.
- Sign out when you turn in your exam.
- Cannot leave during the first 45 minutes of the exam.
- Cannot start the exam after students start leaving.

Final Exam: Format

- The exam is 2 hours long.

Final Exam: Format

- The exam is 2 hours long.
- There are 4 different versions to discourage copying.

Final Exam: Format

- The exam is 2 hours long.
- There are 4 different versions to discourage copying.
- It is on paper. No use of computers, phones, etc. allowed.

Final Exam: Format

- The exam is 2 hours long.
- There are 4 different versions to discourage copying.
- It is on paper. No use of computers, phones, etc. allowed.
- You may have 1 piece of **8.5" x 11"** piece of paper.

Final Exam: Format

- The exam is 2 hours long.
- There are 4 different versions to discourage copying.
- It is on paper. No use of computers, phones, etc. allowed.
- You may have 1 piece of **8.5" x 11"** piece of paper.
 - ▶ With notes, examples, programs: what will help you on the exam.

Final Exam: Format

- The exam is 2 hours long.
- There are 4 different versions to discourage copying.
- It is on paper. No use of computers, phones, etc. allowed.
- You may have 1 piece of **8.5" x 11"** piece of paper.
 - ▶ With notes, examples, programs: what will help you on the exam.
 - ▶ No origami— it's distracting to others taking the exam.

Final Exam: Format

- The exam is 2 hours long.
- There are 4 different versions to discourage copying.
- It is on paper. No use of computers, phones, etc. allowed.
- You may have 1 piece of **8.5" x 11"** piece of paper.
 - ▶ With notes, examples, programs: what will help you on the exam.
 - ▶ No origami— it's distracting to others taking the exam.
 - ▶ Best if you design/write yours since excellent way to study.

Final Exam: Format

- The exam is 2 hours long.
- There are 4 different versions to discourage copying.
- It is on paper. No use of computers, phones, etc. allowed.
- You may have 1 piece of **8.5" x 11"** piece of paper.
 - ▶ With notes, examples, programs: what will help you on the exam.
 - ▶ No origami— it's distracting to others taking the exam.
 - ▶ Best if you design/write yours since excellent way to study.
- The exam format:

Final Exam: Format

- The exam is 2 hours long.
 - There are 4 different versions to discourage copying.
 - It is on paper. No use of computers, phones, etc. allowed.
 - You may have 1 piece of **8.5" x 11"** piece of paper.
 - ▶ With notes, examples, programs: what will help you on the exam.
 - ▶ No origami— it's distracting to others taking the exam.
 - ▶ Best if you design/write yours since excellent way to study.
 - The exam format:
 - ▶ Printed on both sides of the paper (thanks to new 2-sided scanners!).

Final Exam: Format

- The exam is 2 hours long.
- There are 4 different versions to discourage copying.
- It is on paper. No use of computers, phones, etc. allowed.
- You may have 1 piece of **8.5" x 11"** piece of paper.
 - ▶ With notes, examples, programs: what will help you on the exam.
 - ▶ No origami— it's distracting to others taking the exam.
 - ▶ Best if you design/write yours since excellent way to study.
- The exam format:
 - ▶ Printed on both sides of the paper (thanks to new 2-sided scanners!).
 - ▶ 10 questions, each worth 10 points.

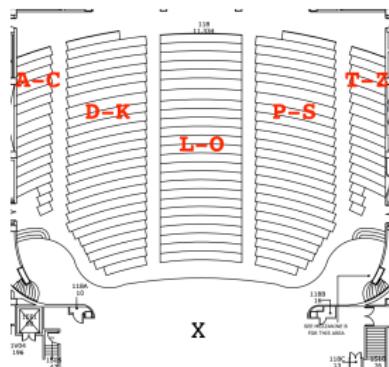
Final Exam: Format

- The exam is 2 hours long.
- There are 4 different versions to discourage copying.
- It is on paper. No use of computers, phones, etc. allowed.
- You may have 1 piece of **8.5" x 11"** piece of paper.
 - ▶ With notes, examples, programs: what will help you on the exam.
 - ▶ No origami— it's distracting to others taking the exam.
 - ▶ Best if you design/write yours since excellent way to study.
- The exam format:
 - ▶ Printed on both sides of the paper (thanks to new 2-sided scanners!).
 - ▶ 10 questions, each worth 10 points.
 - ▶ Style of questions: what does the code do? short answer, write functions, top down design, & write complete programs.

Final Exam: Format

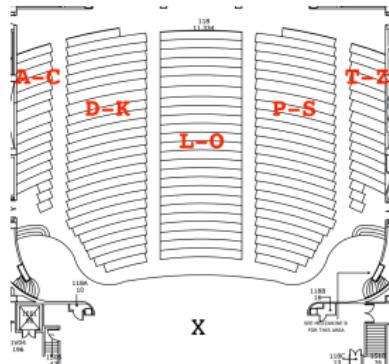
- The exam is 2 hours long.
- There are 4 different versions to discourage copying.
- It is on paper. No use of computers, phones, etc. allowed.
- You may have 1 piece of **8.5" x 11"** piece of paper.
 - ▶ With notes, examples, programs: what will help you on the exam.
 - ▶ No origami— it's distracting to others taking the exam.
 - ▶ Best if you design/write yours since excellent way to study.
- The exam format:
 - ▶ Printed on both sides of the paper (thanks to new 2-sided scanners!).
 - ▶ 10 questions, each worth 10 points.
 - ▶ Style of questions: what does the code do? short answer, write functions, top down design, & write complete programs.
- Past exams available on webpage (includes answer keys).

Mock Final



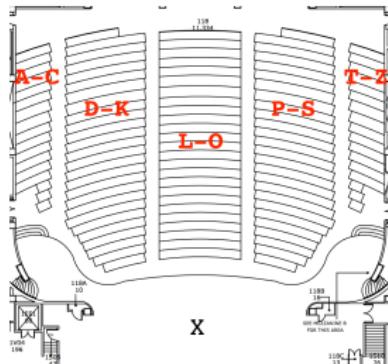
- Given in lecture on 12 December.

Mock Final



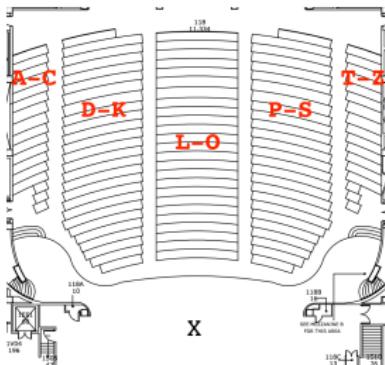
- Given in lecture on 12 December.
- Practice exam: the same format as the final (except 1, not full 2 hours).

Mock Final



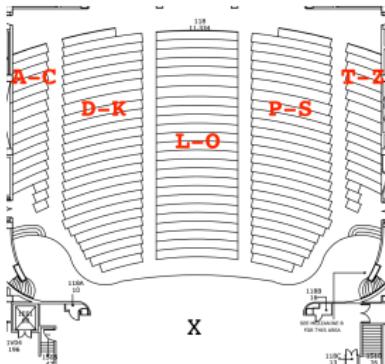
- Given in lecture on 12 December.
- Practice exam: the same format as the final (except 1, not full 2 hours).
- Bring ID & 1 page of notes (will check IDs during exam).

Mock Final



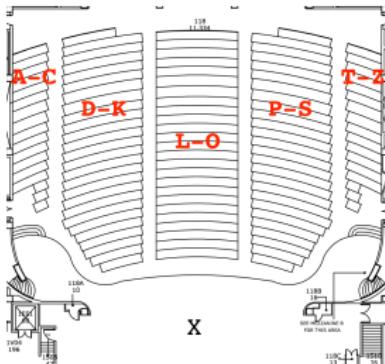
- Given in lecture on 12 December.
- Practice exam: the same format as the final (except 1, not full 2 hours).
- Bring ID & 1 page of notes (will check IDs during exam).
- Seating by last name: A-C, D-J, J-M, N-S, and T-Z.

Mock Final



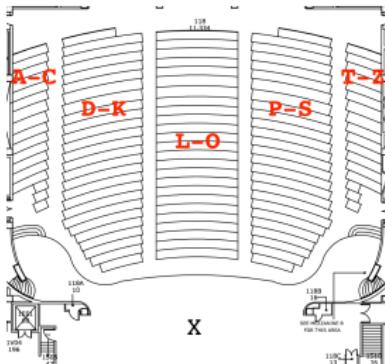
- Given in lecture on 12 December.
- Practice exam: the same format as the final (except 1, not full 2 hours).
- Bring ID & 1 page of notes (will check IDs during exam).
- Seating by last name: A-C, D-J, J-M, N-S, and T-Z.
 - Seating: every other seat, every other row.

Mock Final



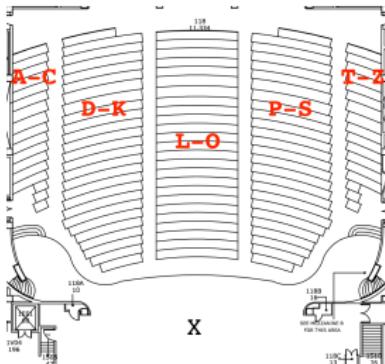
- Given in lecture on 12 December.
- Practice exam: the same format as the final (except 1, not full 2 hours).
- Bring ID & 1 page of notes (will check IDs during exam).
- Seating by last name: A-C, D-J, J-M, N-S, and T-Z.
 - Seating: every other seat, every other row.
 - Sign in as you enter (clipboards for each section of the alphabet).

Mock Final



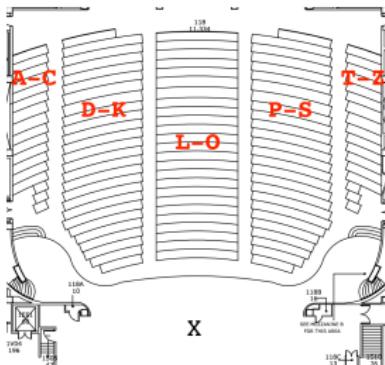
- Given in lecture on 12 December.
- Practice exam: the same format as the final (except 1, not full 2 hours).
- Bring ID & 1 page of notes (will check IDs during exam).
- Seating by last name: A-C, D-J, J-M, N-S, and T-Z.
 - Seating: every other seat, every other row.
 - Sign in as you enter (clipboards for each section of the alphabet).
 - Sign out as you leave (cannot leave in first 45 minutes).

Mock Final



- Given in lecture on 12 December.
- Practice exam: the same format as the final (except 1, not full 2 hours).
- Bring ID & 1 page of notes (will check IDs during exam).
- Seating by last name: A-C, D-J, J-M, N-S, and T-Z.
 - ▶ Seating: every other seat, every other row.
 - ▶ Sign in as you enter (clipboards for each section of the alphabet).
 - ▶ Sign out as you leave (cannot leave in first 45 minutes).
- Lecture slip for that week: signing out at end of mock exam.

Mock Final



- Given in lecture on 12 December.
- Practice exam: the same format as the final (except 1, not full 2 hours).
- Bring ID & 1 page of notes (will check IDs during exam).
- Seating by last name: A-C, D-J, J-M, N-S, and T-Z.
 - Seating: every other seat, every other row.
 - Sign in as you enter (clipboards for each section of the alphabet).
 - Sign out as you leave (cannot leave in first 45 minutes).
- Lecture slip for that week: signing out at end of mock exam.
- Answer key will be available on webpage after lecture.

Practice Quiz & Final Questions



- Lightning rounds:

Practice Quiz & Final Questions



- Lightning rounds:
 - ▶ write as much you can for 60 seconds;

Practice Quiz & Final Questions



- Lightning rounds:
 - ▶ write as much you can for 60 seconds;
 - ▶ followed by answer; and

Practice Quiz & Final Questions



- Lightning rounds:
 - ▶ write as much you can for 60 seconds;
 - ▶ followed by answer; and
 - ▶ repeat.

Practice Quiz & Final Questions



- 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](#)).

Practice Quiz & Final Questions



- 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](#)).
- We'll start with Spring 18, Version 1.

Writing Boards



- Return writing boards as you leave...