CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science



hunter.cuny.edu/csci

Announcements



 Each lecture includes a survey of computing research and tech in NYC.

Today: Keith Okrosy Career Development Services

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

Can you go through the OpenData challenge from last week?

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 Yes, you have to pass the final (60 out of 100 points) to the pass the class.

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 - ► Final can replace missing lecture slips or quizzes. Programs are 30%.
 - ▶ You need to pass the final, which takes 60 out of 100 points.
 - ▶ If final counts 70%, that would be 60% of 70 = 42 points.

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 - ▶ With higher final score, you need fewer programs: Final: 80, Programs: 27.

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CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 8 26 March 2019

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 - ▶ More lecture slips & quizzes help: 10 lectures slips (5%) and 5 quizzes (10%) leave 50% for the final. Passing final with 60% would need 46 programs for credit. 80% on final, need 28 programs...

3 / 36

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 - ▶ With higher final score, you need fewer programs: Final: 80, Programs: 27.
 - ▶ More lecture slips & quizzes help: 10 lectures slips (5%) and 5 quizzes (10%) leave 50% for the final. Passing final with 60% would need 46 programs for credit. 80% on final, need 28 programs...
 - ► Always good to aim a bit higher!

Today's Topics



- More on Functions
- Recap: Open Data
- Top Down Design
- Github
- CS Survey: Career Services

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- More on Functions
- Recap: Open Data
- Top Down Design
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- CS Survey: Career Services

 Functions can have input parameters.

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

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- The "placeholders" in the function definition: formal parameters.

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- The ones in the function call: actual parameters

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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
- Functions can also return values to where it was called.

```
def totalWithTax(food,tip);
    total = 0
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    tax = 0.0875
    total = food + food * tax
    total = total + tip
    return(total)
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lTip = float(input('Enter lunch tip:' ))
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', arotal)
```

- Functions can have input parameters.
- Surrounded by parenthesis, 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.

In Pairs or Triples:

• What are the formal parameters? What is returned?

```
def enigma1(x,y,z):
                                            def cont1(st):
    if x == len(v):
        return(z)
                                                for i in range(len(st)-1,-1,-1):
    elif x < len(y):
                                                    r = r + st[i]
        return(y[0:x])
                                                return(r)
    else:
        s = cont1(z)
        return(s+y)
(a) enigma1(7, "caramel", "dulce de leche")
                                                        Return:
(b) enigma1(3, "cupcake", "vanilla")
                                                        Return:
(c) enigma1(10, "pie", "nomel")
                                                        Return:
```

Python Tutor

(c) enigma1(10,"pie","pomel")

Returns

(Demo with pythonTutor)

CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 8

```
def totalWithTax(food,tip):
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                        Formal Parameters
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 When called, the actual parameter values are copied to the formal parameters.

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- When called, the actual parameter values are copied to the formal parameters.
- All the commands inside the function are performed on the copies.

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def totalWithTax(food,tip):
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- When called, the actual parameter values are copied to the formal parameters.
- All the commands inside the function are performed on the copies.
- The actual parameters do not change.

```
def totalWithTax(food,tip):
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- All the commands inside the function are performed on the copies.
- The actual parameters do not change.
- The copies are discarded when the function is done.
- The time a variable exists is called its scope.

```
#Fall 2013 Final Exam. 5

def kuwae( inLst ):
    tot = 1
    for item in inLst:
        tot = tot * item
    return tot

def foo( inLst ):
    if ( inLst[-1] > inLst[0] ):
        return kuwae( inLst )
    else:
    return -1

foo( [2, 4, 6, 8] )
foo( [4002, 328, 457, 1] )
```

 When called, the actual parameter values are copied to the formal parameters.

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def kuwae( inist ):
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- When called, the actual parameter values are copied to the formal parameters.
- What is copied with a list?

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- When called, the actual parameter values are copied to the formal parameters.
- What is copied with a list?
- The address of the list, but not the individual elements.

```
#Fall 2813 Final Exam, 5

def kuwae( inlst ):
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- When called, the actual parameter values are copied to the formal parameters.
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- The address of the list, but not the individual elements.
- The actual parameters do not change, but the inside elements might.
- Easier to see with a demo.

Python Tutor

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foo( [2, 4, 6, 8] )

foo( [4002, 328, 457, 1] )
```

In Pairs or Triples:

```
def bar(n):
    if n <= 8:
        return 1
    else:
        return 0

def foo(1):
    n = bar(1[-1])
    return 1[n]</pre>
```

- What are the formal parameters for the functions?
- What is the output of:

```
r = foo([1,2,3,4])
print("Return: ", r)
```

What is the output of:

```
r = foo([1024,512,256,128])
print("Return: ", r)
```

Python Tutor

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In Pairs or Triples:

Predict what the code will do:

```
#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)

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

IDLE

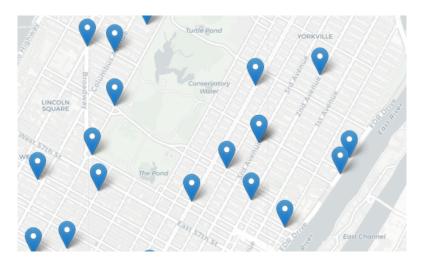
```
#CSci 127 Teaching Staff
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import turtle
def setUp(t, dist, col):
    t.penup()
    t.forward(dist)
    t.pendown()
    t.color(col)
def nestedTriangle(t, side):
                                               (Demo with IDLE)
    if side > 10:
         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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- More on Functions
- Recap: Open Data
- Top Down Design
- Github
- CS Survey: Career Services



Design an algorithm that finds the closest collision.

(Sample NYC OpenData collision data file on back of lecture slip.)

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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How to approach this:

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- Read through the problem, and break it into "To Do" items.

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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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- Example:

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

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:
 - 1 Find data set (great place to look: NYC OpenData).
 - 2 Ask user for current location.

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- 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).
 - 2 Ask user for current location.
 - Open up the CSV file.

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- Example:
 - Find data set (great place to look: NYC OpenData).
 - 2 Ask user for current location.
 - Open up the CSV file.
 - 4 Check distance to each to user's location.

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- Example:
 - 1 Find data set (great place to look: NYC OpenData).
 - 2 Ask user for current location.
 - 3 Open up the CSV file.
 - 4 Check distance to each to user's location.
 - Solution Print the location with the smallest distance.

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- 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:
 - 1 Find data set (great place to look: NYC OpenData).
 - 2 Ask user for current location.
 - Open up the CSV file.
 - 4 Check distance to each to user's location.
 - 5 Print the location with the smallest distance.
- Let's use function names as placeholders for the ones we're unsure...

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

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

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

1 Find data set (great place to look: NYC OpenData).
import pandas as pd
inF = input('Enter CSV file name:')

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

- 1 Find data set (great place to look: NYC OpenData).
 import pandas as pd
 inF = input('Enter CSV file name:')
- 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.

1 Find data set (great place to look: NYC OpenData).
import pandas as pd
inF = input('Enter CSV file name:')

Ask user for current location.

```
lat = float(input('Enter latitude:'))
lon = float(input('Enter longitude:'))
```

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

Indicate to look: NYC OpenData).
import pandas as pd
inF = input('Enter CSV file name:')

2 Ask user for current location.

```
lat = float(input('Enter latitude:'))
lon = float(input('Enter longitude:'))
```

3 Open up the CSV file.

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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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inF = input('Enter CSV file name:')

Ask user for current location.

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CSci 127 (Hunter)

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Lecture 8

26 March 2019

20 / 36

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Lecture 8

26 March 2019

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Today's Topics



- More on Functions
- Recap: Open Data
- Top Down Design
- Github
- CS Survey: Career Services



 The last example demonstrates top-down design: breaking into subproblems, and implementing each part separately.



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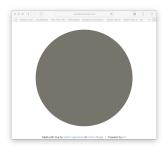


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- Excellent approach since you can then test each part separately before adding it to a large program.
- Very common when working with a team: each has their own functions to implement and maintain.

In Pairs or Triples:



http://koalastothemax.com

- Top-down design puzzle:
 - ► What does koalastomax do?
 - ► What does each circle represent?
- Write a high-level design for it.
- Translate into code with function calls.

Demo



Demo





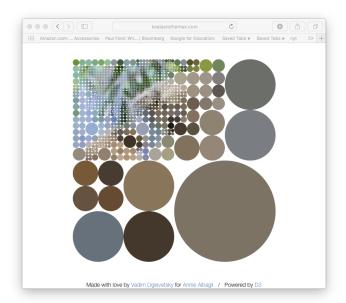
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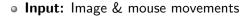






Demo









- Input: Image & mouse movements
- Output: Completed image

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- **Input:** Image & mouse movements
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- Design:

CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 8



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CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 8



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CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 8



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(Demo program from github.)

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- Used to share code, documents, etc.



Octocat

CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 8



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Like Google docs for code...

- Used to share code, documents, etc.
- 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. stjohn.github.io).
- In lab, we will set up github accounts and copy ('clone') documents from the class repo. (More in future courses.)

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Today's Topics

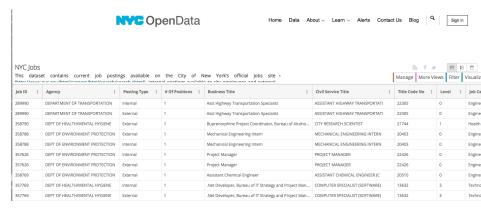


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CS Survey Talk



Keith Okrosy Career Development Services



(data.cityofnewyork.us/City-Government/NYC-Jobs/kpav-sd4t)

Find all current city job postings for internship positions.

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



(data.cityofnewyork.us/City-Government/NYC-Jobs/kpav-sd4t)

• Input: CSV file from NYC OpenData.



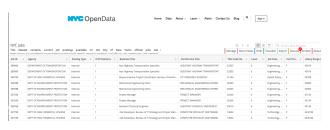
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- Output: A list of internships offered by the city.
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 - ③ Print out those rows.

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

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#Mame: 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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CSci 127 (Hunter)

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Writing Boards



• Return writing boards as you leave...

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