

CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science



hunter.cuny.edu/csci

Welcome



Acknowledgments

Thank you to the amazing support of:



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Arts & Science



Judy Spitz
WiTNY

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Savannah Nester



Shelly Huang



Shonel Rahim



Andrey Shtukenberg



Suchwinder Singh



Tommi Tsuruga



Vincent Zheng



Yasmeen Hassan

Syllabus

CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science

Catalog Description: 3 hours, 3 credits: This course presents an overview of computer science (CS) with an emphasis on problem-solving and computational thinking through 'coding': computer programming for beginners. Other topics include: organization of hardware, software, and how information is structured on contemporary computing devices. This course is pre-requisite to several introductory core courses in the CS Major. The course is also required for the CS minor. MATH 12500 or higher is strongly recommended as a co-req for intended Majors.

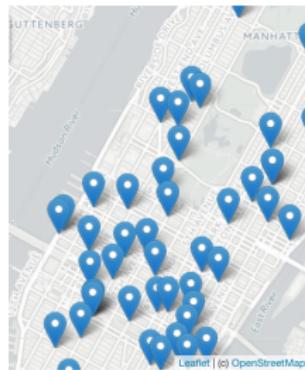
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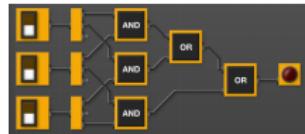
(Show syllabus webpage)

Syllabus: Topics

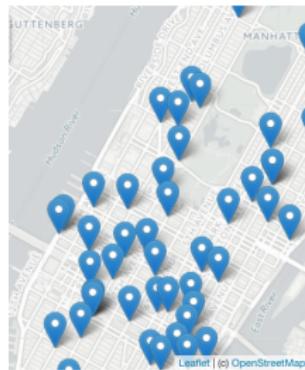


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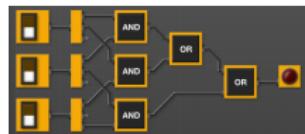
pandas
 $y_{it} = \beta' x_{it} + \mu_i + \epsilon_{it}$



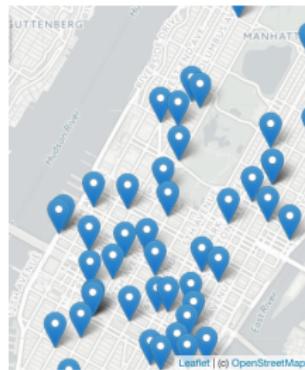
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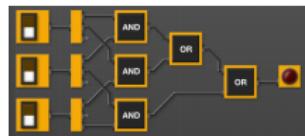
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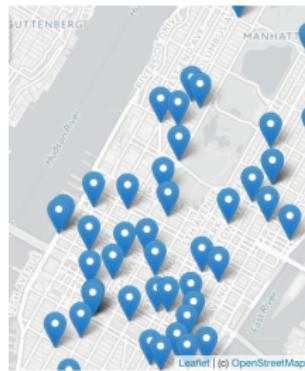
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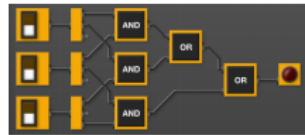
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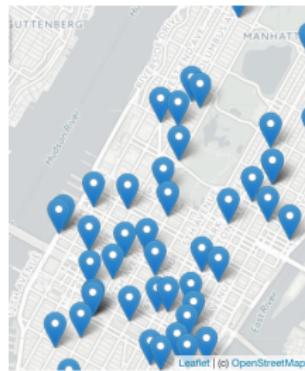
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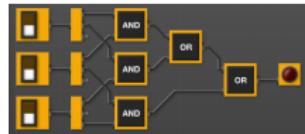
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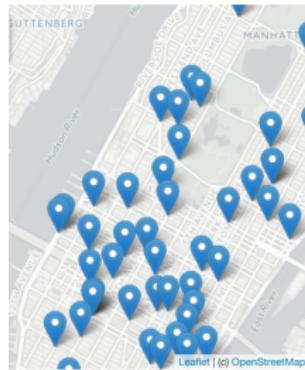


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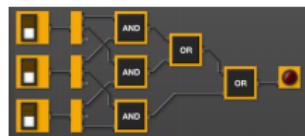
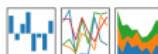


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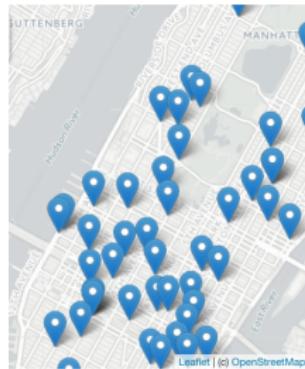


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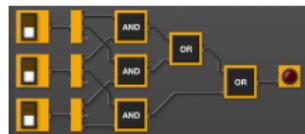


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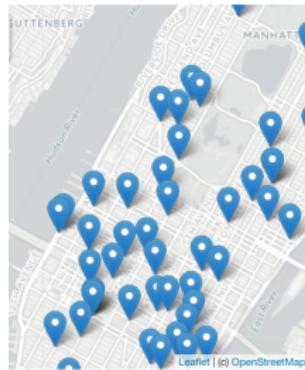


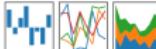
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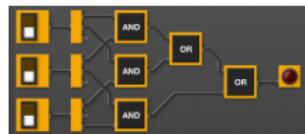


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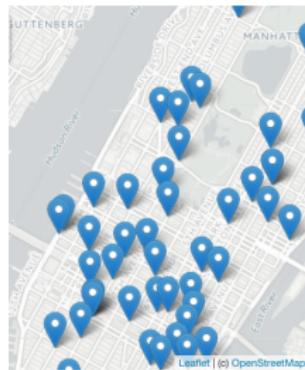


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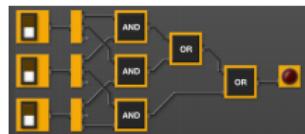


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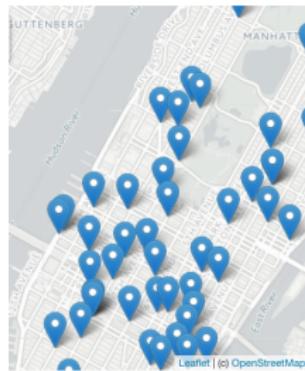


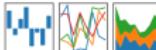
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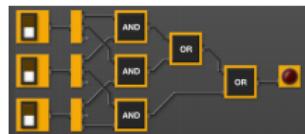


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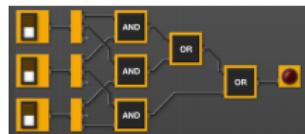
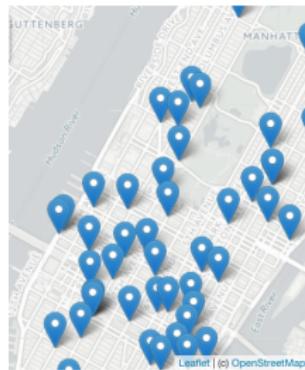


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 - ★ for C++.

Class Structure

Lecture:

- Wednesdays, 9:45am-11am, 118 North.



First "computers"

ENIAC, 1945.

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Software Platforms:

- Blackboard: visit ICIT for access issues.
- Gradescope: email invite sent Sunday.

Introductions: Your Turn



- Introduce yourself to two classmates (that you have not met before).
- Write down names & interesting fact on lecture slip.

Today's Topics



- Introduction to Python
- Definite Loops (`for`-loops)
- Turtle Graphics
- Algorithms

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- The first lab goes into step-by-step details of getting Python running.

Introduction to Python



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- If you can write a logical argument or persuasive essay, you can write a program.
- Our first language, Python, is popular for its ease-of-use, flexibility, and extensibility.
- The first lab goes into step-by-step details of getting Python running.
- We'll look at the design and basic structure (no worries if you haven't tried it yet in lab).

First Program: Hello, World!



Demo in pythonTutor

First Program: Hello, World!

```
#Name: Thomas Hunter
```

```
#Date: September 1, 2017
```

```
#This program prints: Hello, World!
```

```
print("Hello, World!")
```

First Program: Hello, World!

```
#Name: Thomas Hunter           ← These lines are comments  
#Date: September 1, 2017       ← (for us, not computer to read)  
#This program prints: Hello, World!   ← (this one also)
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print("Hello, World!")          ← Prints the string "Hello, World!" to the screen
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- Output to the screen is: Hello, World!
- Can replace Hello, World! with another string to be printed.

Variations on Hello, World!

```
#Name: L-M Miranda
```

```
#Date: Hunter College HS '98
```

```
#This program prints intro lyrics
```

```
print('Get your education,')
```

Variations on Hello, World!

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#Name: L-M Miranda  
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Who is L-M Miranda?

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print("The world's gonna know your name.")
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- Each print statement writes its output on a new line.

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- Results in three lines of output.

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print("The world's gonna know your name.")
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- Each print statement writes its output on a new line.
- Results in three lines of output.
- Can use single or double quotes, just need to match.

Turtles Introduction

- A simple, whimsical graphics package for Python.



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- Dates back to Logos Turtles in the 1960s.



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- (Demo from webpage)
- (Fancier turtle demo)

Turtles Introduction

The screenshot shows a Python code editor interface. On the left, the code file `main.py` contains the following Python script:

```
1 #A program that demonstrates turtles stamping
2
3 import turtle
4
5 taylor = turtle.Turtle()
6 taylor.color("purple")
7 taylor.shape("turtle")
8
9 for i in range(6):
10    taylor.forward(100)
11    taylor.stamp()
12    taylor.left(60)
```

On the right, the **Result** tab displays the output of the program: a regular hexagon drawn in purple ink, with each vertex marked by a purple star-like stamp.

- Creates a turtle, called `taylor`

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- Creates a turtle, called `taylor`
- Changes the color (to purple) and shape (to turtle-shaped)

Turtles Introduction

The screenshot shows a Python code editor with a script named `main.py`. The code uses the `turtle` module to draw a hexagon by stamping the turtle's position 6 times, each time turning 60 degrees. The output window shows the resulting purple hexagon with black star-shaped stamps at each vertex.

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- Creates a turtle, called `taylor`
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- Repeats 6 times:

Turtles Introduction

The screenshot shows a Python code editor with a toolbar at the top. The file name is "main.py". The code in the editor is:

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To the right of the code editor is a "Result" panel showing the output of the program. It displays a regular hexagon drawn in purple. Each vertex of the hexagon has a small purple star-like stamp.

- Creates a turtle, called `taylor`
- Changes the color (to purple) and shape (to turtle-shaped)
- Repeats 6 times:
 - ▶ Move forward; stamp; and turn left 60 degrees

Group Work

Working in pairs or triples:

- ① Write a program that will draw a 10-sided polygon.
- ② Write a program that will repeat the line:

I'm lookin' for a mind at work!

three times.

Decagon Program

The screenshot shows a Python code editor interface. On the left, the code file 'main.py' is open, containing the following Python script:

```
1 #A program that demonstrates turtles stamping
2
3 import turtle
4
5 taylor = turtle.Turtle()
6 taylor.color("purple")
7 taylor.shape("turtle")
8
9 for i in range(10):
10     taylor.forward(100)
11     taylor.stamp()
12     taylor.left(60)
```

The right side of the interface displays the 'Result' tab, which shows a purple decagon (10-sided polygon) drawn on a white background. Each vertex of the decagon has a small purple star-like stamp. The 'Instructions' tab is also visible.

- Start with the hexagon program.

Decagon Program

The screenshot shows a code editor interface with a toolbar at the top. The file tab shows "main.py". The code in the editor is:

```
1 #A program that demonstrates turtles stamping
2
3 import turtle
4
5 taylor = turtle.Turtle()
6 taylor.color("purple")
7 taylor.shape("turtle")
8
9 for i in range(6):
10     taylor.forward(100)
11     taylor.stamp()
12     taylor.left(60)
```

The "Result" panel shows a purple hexagon drawn by the turtle, with each vertex having a purple star-like stamp.

- Start with the hexagon program.
- Has 10 sides (instead of 6), so change the `range(6)` to `range(10)`.

Decagon Program

The screenshot shows a code editor interface with a toolbar at the top. The file tab shows "main.py". The code in the editor is:

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1 #A program that demonstrates turtles stamping
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9 for i in range(6):
10    taylor.forward(100)
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```

To the right of the code editor is a "Result" window showing a purple decagon drawn on a white background. The decagon has ten sides and ten purple star-shaped stamps at each vertex. Above the Result window is a "Save" button and a user icon.

- Start with the hexagon program.
- Has 10 sides (instead of 6), so change the `range(6)` to `range(10)`.
- Makes 10 turns (instead of 6),
so change the `taylor.left(60)` to `taylor.left(360/10)`.

Work Program

- ② Write a program that will repeat the line:

I'm lookin' for a mind at work!

three times.

Work Program

- ② Write a program that will repeat the line:

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- Repeats three times, so, use `range(3)`:

```
for i in range(3):
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Work Program

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- Instead of turtle commands, repeating a print statement.

Work Program

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- Repeats three times, so, use `range(3)`:

```
for i in range(3):
```

- Instead of turtle commands, repeating a print statement.

- Completed program:

```
# Your name here!
for i in range(3):
    print("I'm lookin' for a mind at work!")
```

What is an Algorithm?

From our textbook:

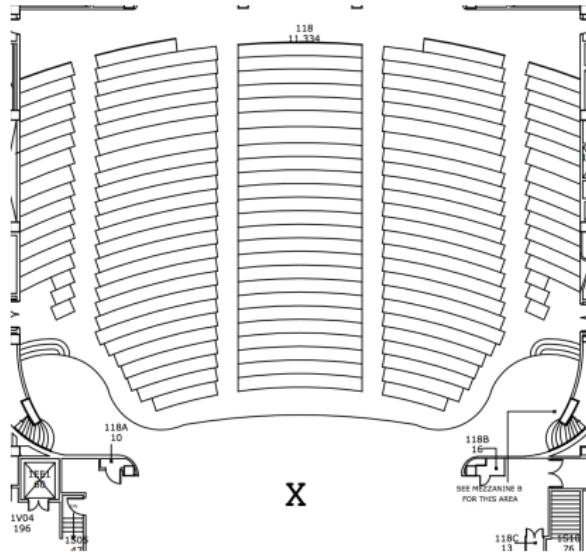
- An **algorithm** is a process or set of rules to be followed to solve a problem.

What is an Algorithm?

From our textbook:

- An **algorithm** is a process or set of rules to be followed to solve a problem.
- Programming is a skill that allows a computer scientist to take an algorithm and represent it in a notation (a program) that can be followed by a computer.

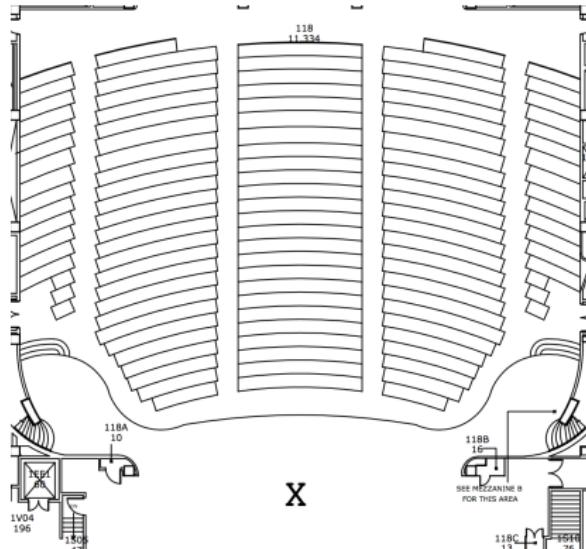
Group Work



Working in pairs or triples:

- ① On the floorplan, mark your current location.
- ② Write an algorithm (step-by-step directions) to get to X.

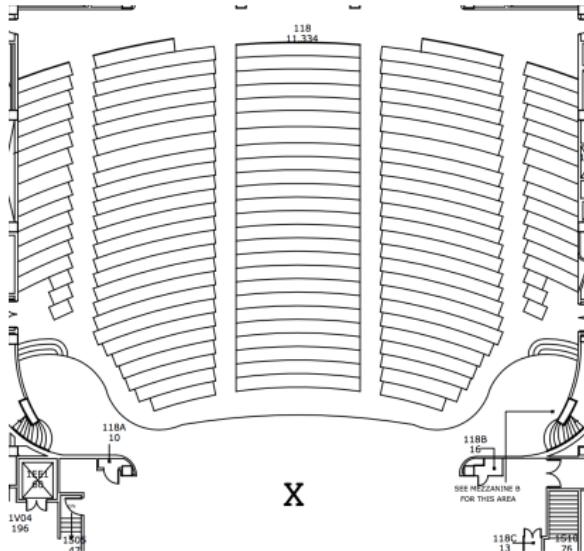
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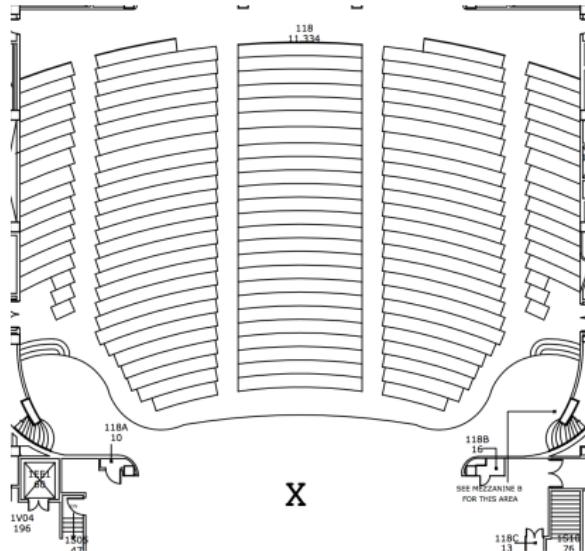
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 - ▶ Use turtle commands.

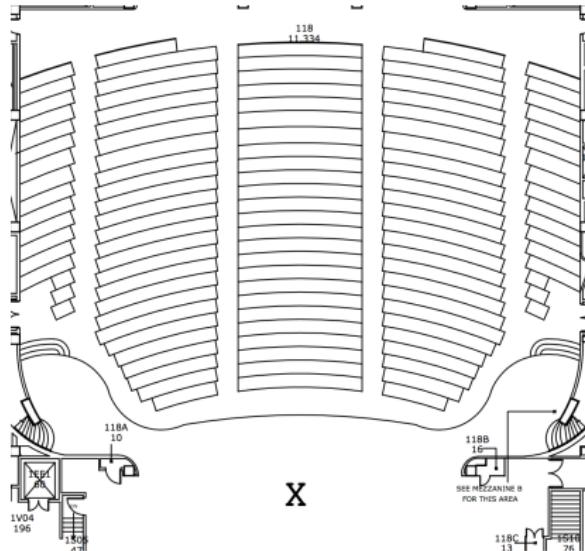
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 - ▶ Do not run turtles into walls, chairs, obstacles, etc.

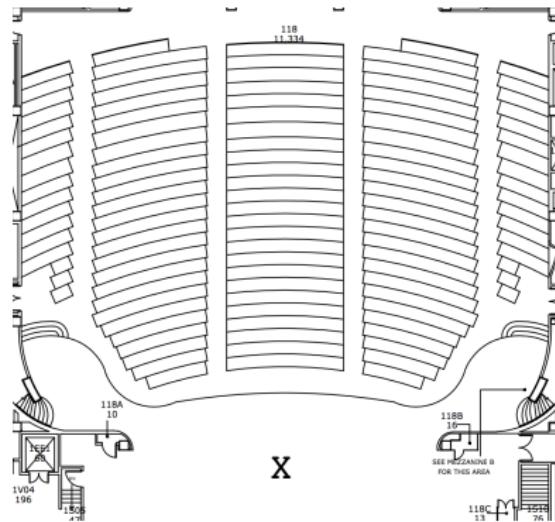
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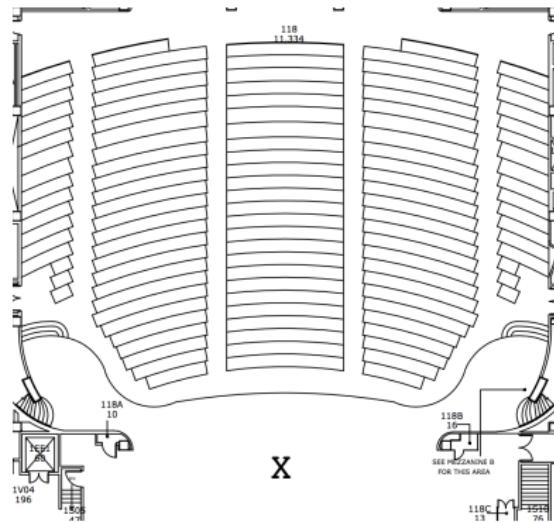
- ① On the floorplan, mark your current location.
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- ③ Basic Rules:
 - ▶ Use turtle commands.
 - ▶ Do not run turtles into walls, chairs, obstacles, etc.
 - ▶ Turtles cannot climb walls, must use stairs.

Group Work



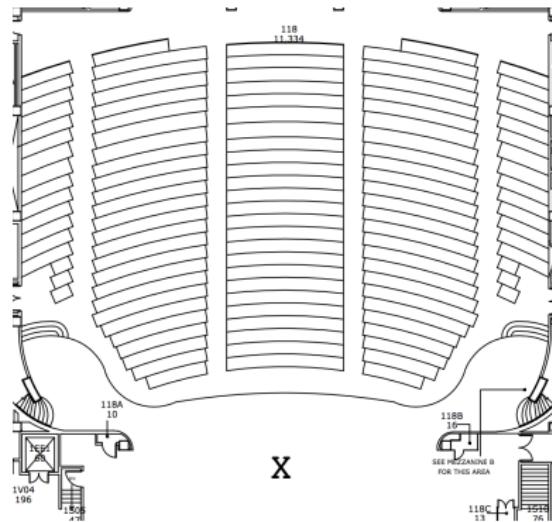
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Group Work



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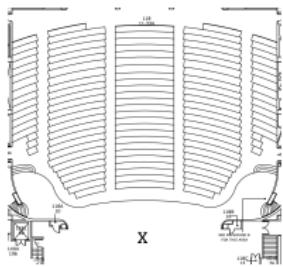
Group Work



- Have one person in your group be the “turtle.”
- Follow the directions to get to X.
- Annotate any changes needed to the directions (i.e. debug your work).

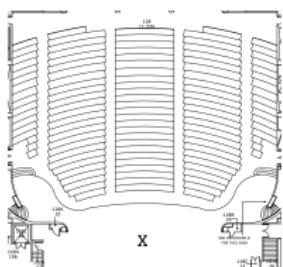
Recap

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



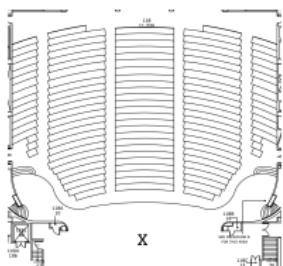
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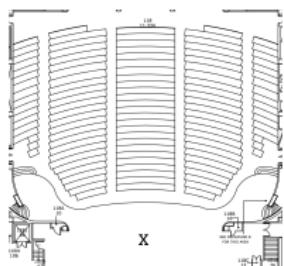


Recap

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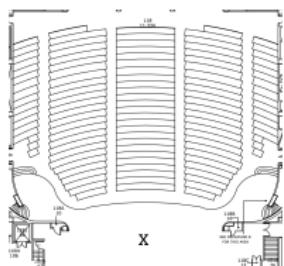


Recap



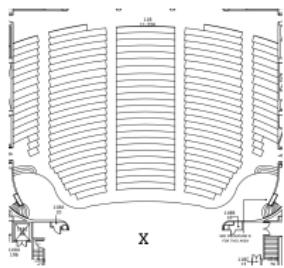
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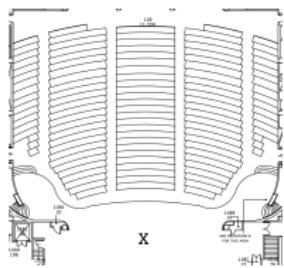
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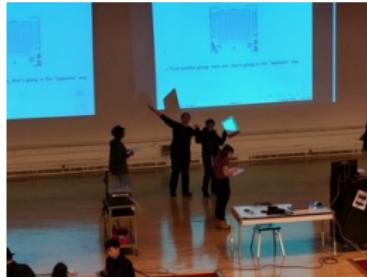
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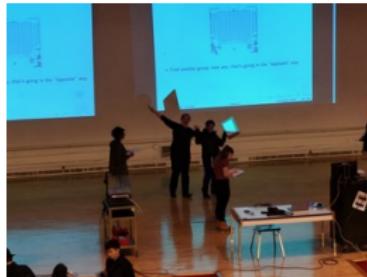
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 - ▶ **for-loops** with **range()** statements, &
 - ▶ **variables** containing turtles.

Practice Quiz & Final Questions



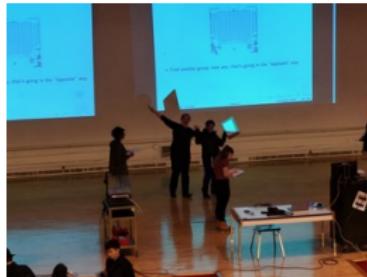
- Since you must pass the final exam to pass the course, we end every lecture with final exam review.

Practice Quiz & Final Questions



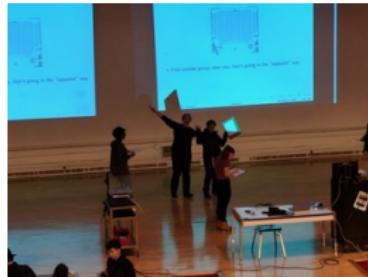
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Practice Quiz & Final Questions



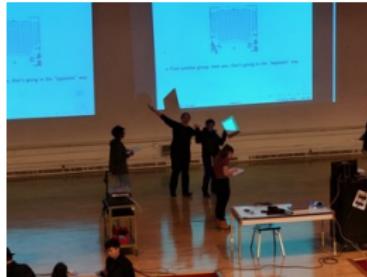
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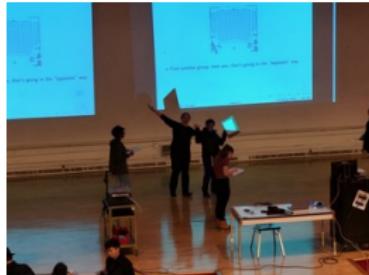
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Practice Quiz & Final Questions



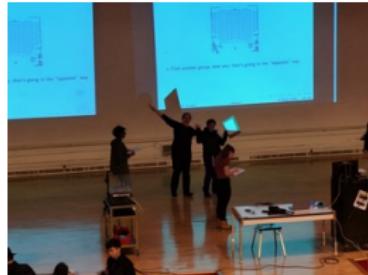
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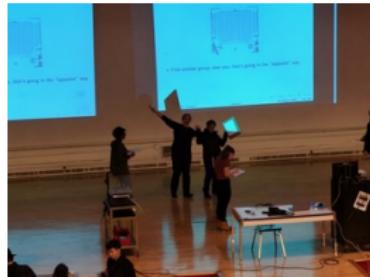
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- We're starting with Fall 2017, Version 1.

Lecture Slips & Writing Boards



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