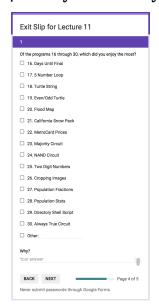
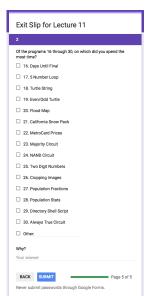
CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science



hunter.cuny.edu/csci

Lecture Slip: tinyurl.com/yb8lcvl7





From lecture slips & recitation sections.

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 The in-class quizzes are in place of midterm exams.
 We want to know that you (and not friend/family) took the in-class quiz.
- What's my grade in the class? Easy estimate: 30% Programs (drop 5 lowest), 30% Quizzes (drop 2 lowest)* Of first 40: missed 8 or less, have > 90% For in-class quizzes: drop 2 (or replace 5 with final grade).

Today's Topics



- Recap of Python & Circuits
- High vs. Low-Level Programming
- A Simplified Machine Language
- Final Exam Overview

Python & Circuits Review: 10 Weeks in 10 Minutes



A whirlwind tour of the semester, so far...

Week 1: print(), loops, comments, & turtles

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Week 1: print(), loops, comments, & turtles

Introduced comments & print():

```
#Name: Thomas Hunter 

#Date: September 1, 2017 

#This program prints: Hello, World! 

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#This program prints: Hello, World!" 

#These lines are comments 

#(for us, not computer to read) 

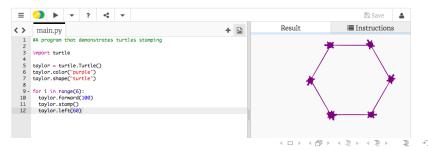
#(this one also) 

#This the string "Hello, World!" to the screen
```

Week 1: print(), loops, comments, & turtles

Introduced comments & print():

As well as definite loops & the turtle package:



15 November 2017

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 - class variables: for complex objects, like turtles.
- More on loops & ranges:

```
#Predict what will be printed:

for num in [2,4,6,8,10]:
    print(num)

sum = 0
for x in range(0,12,2):
    print(x)
    sum = sum + x

print(x)

for c in "ABCD":
    print(c)
```

Week 3: colors, hex, slices, numpy & images

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



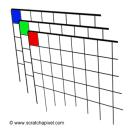


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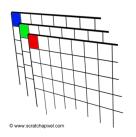


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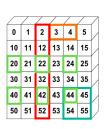






```
>>> a[0,3:5]
array([3,4])
>>> a[4:,4:]
array([[44, 45],
[54, 55]])
>>> a[:,2]
array([2,12,22,32,42,52])
>>> a[2::2,::2]
array([[20,22,24]
```

[40,42,44]])















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







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- Next: write pseudocode.
 - Import numpy and pyplot.
 - Ask user for file names and dimensions for cropping.
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- Next: translate to Python.

```
yearBorn = int(input('Enter year born: '))
if yearBorn < 1946:
    print("Greatest Generation")
elif yearBorn <= 1964:
    print("Baby Boomer")
elif vearBorn <= 1984:
    print("Generation X")
elif yearBorn <= 2004:
    print("Millennial")
else:
    print("TBD")
x = int(input('Enter number: '))
if x \% 2 == 0:
    print('Even number')
else:
    print('Odd number')
```

Week 5: logical operators, truth tables & logical circuits

```
oriain = "Indian Ocean"
winds = 100
if (winds > 74):
   print("Major storm, called a ", end="")
   if origin == "Indian Ocean" or origin == "South Pacific":
       print("cyclone.")
   elif origin == "North Pacific":
       print("typhoon.")
   else:
       print("hurricane.")
visibility = 0.2
winds = 40
conditions = "blowing snow"
if (winds > 35) and (visibility < 0.25) and \
      (conditions == "blowing snow" or conditions == "heavy snow"):
   print("Blizzard!")
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```

in1		in2	returns:
False	and	False	False
False	and	True	False
True	and	False	False
True	and	True	True



1840,312710,47613,14480,5346,10965,391114 1850.515547.138882.18593.8032.15061.696115 1860,813669,279122,32903,23593,25492,1174779 1870,942292,419921,45468,37393,33029,1478103 1880,1164673,599495,56559,51980,38991,1911698 1890,1441216,838547,87050,88908,51693,2507414 1900,1850093,1166582,152999,200507,67021,3437202 1910,2331542,1634351,284041,430980,85969,4766883 1920,2284103,2018356,469042,732016,116531,5620048 1930, 1867312, 2560401, 1079129, 1265258, 158346, 6930446 1940,1889924,2698285,1297634,1394711,174441,7454995 1950,1960101,2738175,1550849,1451277,191555,7891957 1960,1698281,2627319,1809578,1424815,221991,7781984 1970,1539233,2602012,1986473,1471701,295443,7894862 1980,1428285,2230936,1891325,1168972,352121,7071639 1990,1487536,2300664,1951598,1203789,378977,7322564 2000,1537195,2465326,2229379,1332650,443728,8008278

2010,1585873,2504700,2230722,1385108,468730,8175133 2015,1644518,2636735,2339150,1455444,474558,8550405

1800,60515,5740,6642,1755,4563,79215
1810,96373,8363,7444,2267,5347,119734
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nycHistPop.csv

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
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Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Rew_York_City,,,,,
All population figures are consistent with present-day boundaries.,,,,,
First census after the consolidation of the five boroughs,,,,,

```
Year, Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, Bronx, Staten Island, Total
1698,4937,2017,...727,7681
1771,21863,3623,,,2847,28423
1790,33131,4549,6159,1781,3827,49447
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1860,813669,279122,32903,23593,25492,1174779
1870,942292,419921,45468,37393,33029,1478103
1880, 1164673, 599495, 56559, 51980, 38991, 1911698
1890,1441216,838547,87050,88908,51693,2507414
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nycHistPop.csv

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
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pop = pd.read_csv('nycHistPop.csv',skiprows=5)

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[390, 18713], 255048], 1079129, 1285558, 159346, 6599464, (75946), (75947),

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plt.show()

pop.plot(x="Year")

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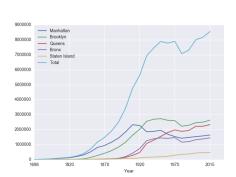
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#Date: October 2017
This program, uses functions,
says hello to the world!

def main():
 print("Hello, World!")

if __name__ == "__main__":

main()

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- Can write, or define your own functions,

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```

- Functions are a way to break code into pieces, that can be easily reused.
- Many languages require that all code must be organized with functions.
- The opening function is often called main()
- You call or invoke a function by typing its name, followed by any inputs, surrounded by parenthesis: Example: print("Hello", "World")
- Can write, or define your own functions, which are stored, until invoked or called.

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)
    print('Dinner total is', dTotal)
```

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- The ones in the function call: actual parameters

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- 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.

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def totalWithTax(food,tip);
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                        Formal Parameters
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lunch = float(input('Enter lunch total: '))
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                           Actual Parameters
dinner= float(input('Enter dinner total: '))
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- The ones in the function call: actual parameters.
- Functions can also return values to where it was called.

Week 9: top-down design, folium



```
def main():
    dataF = getData()
    latColName, lonColName = getColumnNames()
    lat, lon = getLocale()
    cityMap = folium.Map(location = [lat,lon], tiles = 'cartodbpositron',zoom_start=11)
    dotAllPoints(cityMap,dataF,latColName,lonColName)
    markAndFindClosest(cityMap,dataF,latColName,lonColName,lat,lon)
    writeMap(cityMap)
```

```
dist = int(input('Enter distance: '))
while dist < 0:
    print('Distances cannot be negative.')
    dist = int(input('Enter distance: '))
print('The distance entered is', dist)</pre>
```

 Indefinite (while) loops allow you to repeat a block of code as long as a condition holds

```
import turtle
import random

trey = turtle.Turtle()
trey.speed(10)

for i in range(100):
    trey.forward(10)
    a = random.randrange(0,360,90)
    trey.right(a)
```

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- Indefinite (while) loops allow you to repeat a block of code as long as a condition holds
- Very useful for checking user input for correctness.
- Python's built-in random package has useful methods for generating random whole numbers and real numbers.
- To use, must include: import random.

Python & Circuits Review: 10 Weeks in 10 Minutes



- Input/Output (I/O): input() and print(); pandas for CSV files
- Types:
 - Primitive: int, float, bool, string;
 - Container: lists (but not dictionaries/hashes or tuples)
- Objects: turtles (used but did not design our own)
- Loops: definite & indefinite
- Conditionals: if-elif-else
- Logical Expressions & Circuits
- Functions: parameters & returns
- Packages:
 - ► Built-in: turtle, math, random
 - Popular: numpy, matplotlib, pandas, folium

Python & Circuits Review: 10 Weeks in 10 Minutes



A whirlwind tour with 10 (or so) challenges...

```
Predict what the code will do:
   1 #Predict what will be printed:
   2
     for i in range(4):
   4
          print('The world turned upside down')
   5
     for j in [0,1,2,3,4,5]:
          print(j)
   8
     for count in range(6):
  10
          print(count)
  11
  12
     for color in ['red', 'green', 'blue']:
  13
          print(color)
  14
  15
     print()
  16
     print()
  17
  18
      for i in range(2):
  19
          for j in range(2):
  20
              print('Look around,')
  21
          print('How lucky we are to be alive!')
```

Predict what the code will do:

```
1 #Predict what will be printed:
                                                                             Decimal Hex Char Decimal Hex Char
                                                                                                96
    for c in range(65,90):
                                                                                     40
                                                                                     41
                                                                                                97
                                                                                                        61
        print(chr(c))
                                                                             67
                                                                                     43
                                                                                                100
   message = "I love Python"
    newMessage = ""
                                                                             70
                                                                             71
                                                                                                103
    for c in message:
                                                                             72
                                                                                                104
                                                                             73
                                                                                                105
        print(ord(c))
                         #Print the Unicode of each number
                                                                             74
10
        print(chr(ord(c)+1))
                                 #Print the next character
                                                                                                107
                                                                                     4C
                                                                                                108
11
        newMessage = newMessage + chr(ord(c)+1) #add to the new message
                                                                                     4D
                                                                                                109
   print("The coded message is", newMessage)
                                                                             78
                                                                                     4F
                                                                                                110
13
                                                                             79
                                                                                                111
                                                                             80
14
    word = "zebra"
                                                                             81
                                                                                                113
                                                                             82
                                                                                     52
                                                                                                114
    codedWord =
                                                                                                115
    for ch in word:
16
                                                                                                116
                                                                                     55
                                                                                                117
        offset = ord(ch) - ord('a') + 1 #how many letters past 'a'
17
                                                                                                118
        wrap = offset % 26 #if larger than 26, wrap back to 0
18
                                                                                     57
                                                                                                119
                                                                                                120
        newChar = chr(ord('a') + wrap) #compute the new letter
19
                                                                                     59
                                                                                                121
        print(wrap, chr(ord('a') + wrap)) #print the wrap & new lett 90
20
                                                                                     5B
                                                                                                123
21
        codedWord = codedWord + newChar #add the newChar to the coded w
                                                                                     5C
                                                                                                124
22
                                                                             93
                                                                                     5D
                                                                                     5E
                                                                                                126
   print("The coded word (with wrap) is", codedWord)
                                                                                                             IDEL 1
```

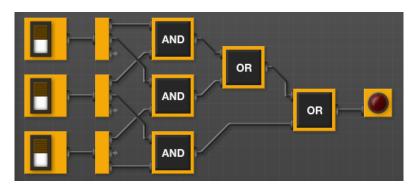
Predict what the code will do:

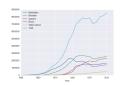
```
import turtle
    teddy = turtle.Turtle()
    names = ["violet", "purple", "indigo", "lavender"]
 5 - for c in names:
 6
      teddy.color(c)
     teddy.left(60)
      teddy.forward(40)
 8
 9
      teddy.dot(10)
10
11
    teddy.penup()
12
    teddy.forward(100)
13
    teddy.pendown()
14
15
    hexNames = ["#FF00FF", "#990099", "#550055", "#111111"]
16 -
    for c in hexNames:
17
      teddy.color(c)
18
    teddy.left(60)
19
      teddy.forward(40)
      teddy.dot(10)
20
```

Extend this program to also allow drawing in purple & stamping:

```
tess = turtle.Turtle()
myWin = turtle.Screen()
                            #The graphics window
commands = input("Please enter a command string: ")
for ch in commands:
    #perform action indicated by the character
   if ch == 'F':
                             #move forward
        tess.forward(50)
    elif ch == 'l':
                             #turn left
       tess.left(90)
    elif ch == 'R':
                             #turn right
       tess.right(90)
    elif ch == '^':
                             #lift pen
       tess.penup()
    elif ch == 'v':
                             #lower pen
        tess.pendown()
    elif ch == 'R':
                             #ao backwards
        tess.backward(50)
   elif ch == 'r':
                             #turn red
       tess.color("red")
   elif ch == 'a':
                             #turn green
        tess.color("green")
   elif ch == 'b':
                             #turn blue
        tess.color("blue")
   else:
                            #for any other character
        print("Error: do not know the command:", c)
```

When does this circuit yield true?
That is, what values for the inputs give an output value of true?





Predict what the following will do:

- print("Queens:", pop["Queens"].min())
- print("S I:", pop["Staten Island"].mean())
- print("S I:", pop["Staten Island"].std())
- pop.plot.bar(x="Year")
- pop.plot.scatter(x="Brooklyn", y= "Total")
- pop["Fraction"] = pop["Bronx"]/pop["Total"]

Fill in the function body:

```
def monthString(monthNum):
     Takes as input a number, monthNum, and
     returns the corresponding month name as a string.
     Example: monthString(1) returns "January".
     Assumes that input is an integer ranging from 1 to 12
     monthString = ""
     ********************************
     ### FTLL TN YOUR CODE HERE
                                    ###
     ### Other than your name above, ###
     ### this is the only section
                                    ###
     ### you change in this program. ###
     *************
     return(monthString)
def main():
     n = int(input('Enter the number of the month: '))
     mString = monthString(n)
     print('The month is'. mString)
```

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

def foo(l):
    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)
```

What does this code do?

```
import folium
import pandas as pd
cuny = pd.read_csv('cunyLocations.csv')
mapCUNY = folium.Map(location=\Gamma40.75, -74.125\Gamma)
for index.row in cunv.iterrows():
    lat = row["Latitude"]
    lon = row["Longitude"]
    name = row\Gamma"Campus"1
    if row["College or Institution Type"] == "Senior Colleges":
         collegeIcon = folium.Icon(color="purple")
    else:
         collegeIcon = folium.Icon(color="blue")
    newMarker = folium.Marker([lat, lon], popup=name, icon=collegeIcon)
    newMarker.add_to(mapCUNY)
mapCUNY.save(outfile='cunyLocationsSenior.html')
```

In Pairs or Triples: Week 10

• Predict what the code will do:

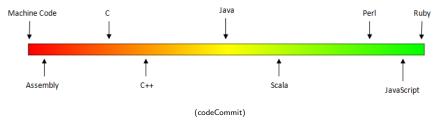
```
nums = [1,4,10,6,5,42,9,8,12]
maxNum = 0
for n in nums:
    if n > maxNum:
        maxNum = n
print('The max is', maxNum)
```

• Write a function that asks a user for number after 2000 but before 2018. The function should repeatedly ask the user for a number until they enter one within the range and return the number.

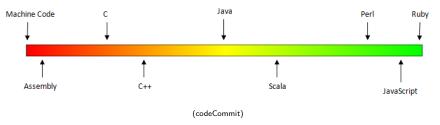
Python & Circuits Review: 10 Weeks in 10 Minutes



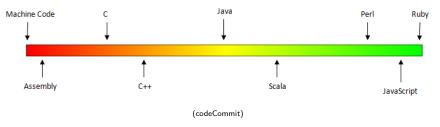
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 - ► Built-in: turtle, math, random
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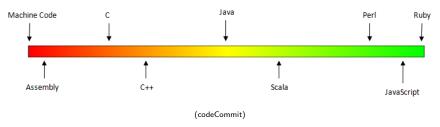
• Can view programming languages on a continuum.



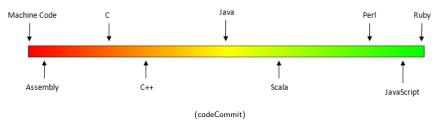
- Can view programming languages on a continuum.
- Those that directly access machine instructions & memory and have little abstraction are low-level languages



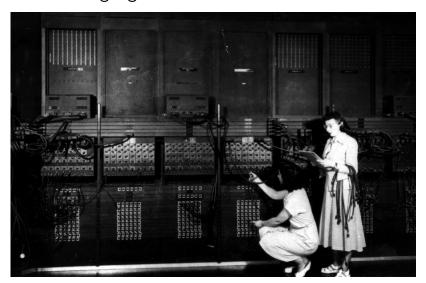
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 (e.g. machine language, assembly language).
- Those that have strong abstraction (allow programming paradigms independent of the machine details, such as complex variables, functions and looping that do not translate directly into machine code) are called high-level languages.



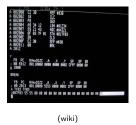
- Can view programming languages on a continuum.
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- Those that have strong abstraction (allow programming paradigms) independent of the machine details, such as complex variables, functions and looping that do not translate directly into machine code) are called **high-level languages**.
- Some languages, like C, are in between
 – allowing both low level access and high level data structures.



(Ruth Gordon & Ester Gerston programming the ENIAC, UPenn)

```
REP #$30
CLC
SED
                       LDA #$1234
          69 21 43
8F 03 7F 01
D8
E2 30
                       ADC #$4321
                      STA $017F03
CLD
SEP #$30
A 002011
                       BRK
A 2012
PB PC NUmxDIZC .A .X .Y SP DP DB ; 00 E012 00110000 0000 0000 0002 CFFF 0000 00
  PB PC
g 2000
BREAK
           NUmxDIZC
                    .A .X .Y SP
     2013 00110000 5555 0000 0002 CFFF 0000 00
  7f03 7f03
```

(wiki)



 We will be writing programs in a simplified machine language, WeMIPS.



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 We will be writing programs in a simplified machine language, WeMIPS.

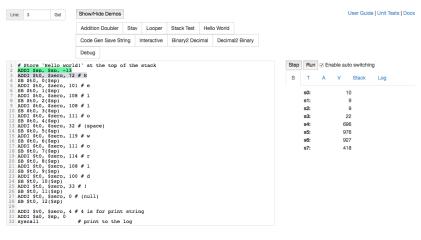
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- Due to its small set of commands, processors can be designed to run those commands very efficiently.



(wiki)

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- It is based on a reduced instruction set computer (RISC) design, originally developed by the MIPS Computer Systems.
- Due to its small set of commands, processors can be designed to run those commands very efficiently.
- More in future architecture classes....

"Hello World!" in Simplified Machine Language



(WeMIPS)

WeMIPS



(Demo with WeMIPS)

In Pairs or Triples:



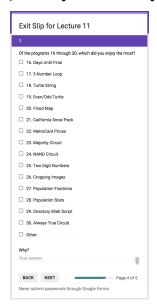
Write a program that prints out the alphabet: a b c d ... x y z

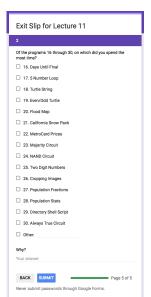
WeMIPS



(Demo with WeMIPS)

Lecture Slip: tinyurl.com/yb8lcv17





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- Sample exam available on-line after Thanksgiving Break.
- Mock exam: last day of lecture and discussed in recitation.

For each question below, write **only the function header (name & inputs) and return values** (often called the Application Programming Interface (API)):

- Write a function that takes a whole number and returns the corresponding binary number as a string.
- Write a function that takes a weight in kilograms and returns the weight in pounds.
- Write a function that, given a DataFrame, returns the minimal value in the first column.
- Write a function that computes the total monthly payment when given the initial loan amount, annual interest rate, number of years of the loan.
- Write a function that takes a string and returns its length.

(Hint: highlight key words, make list of inputs, list of outputs, then put together.)

15 November 2017

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For each question below, write the function header (name & inputs) and return values (often called the Application Programming Interface (API)):

 Write a function that takes a whole number and returns the corresponding binary number as a string.

For each question below, write the function header (name & inputs) and return values (often called the Application Programming Interface (API)):

 Write a function that takes a weight in kilograms and returns the weight in pounds.

For each question below, write the function header (name & inputs) and return values (often called the Application Programming Interface (API)):

 Write a function that, given a DataFrame, returns the minimal value in the first column.

For each question below, write the function header (name & inputs) and return values (often called the Application Programming Interface (API)):

 Write a function that computes the total monthly payment when given the initial loan amount, annual interest rate, number of years of the loan.

For each question below, write the function header (name & inputs) and return values (often called the Application Programming Interface (API)):

• Write a function that takes a string and returns its length.

```
#Name: your name here
#Date: October 2017
#This program, uses functions,
# says hello to the world!

def main():
    print("Hello, World!")

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

Python language

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- Python language
- Logical Circuits

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- Simplified Machine Language

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- Python language
- Logical Circuits
- Simplified Machine Language
- Design: from written description ('specs') to function inputs & outputs ('APIs')

Lecture Slip: tinyurl.com/yb8lcv17

