CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science



hunter.cuny.edu/csci

<ロト <回ト < 回ト < 回ト

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

3 18 October 2017 1 / 27

Announcements



- Special Guest: President Jennifer Raab!
- Each lecture includes a survey of computing research and tech in NYC.

Today: Dr. Judy Spitz, Founding Director of Women in Technology & Entrepreneurship in New York (WiTNY)

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

18 October 2017 2 / 27

CS Survey Talk



Dr. Judy Spitz Founding Director WITNY

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

3 18 October 2017 3 / 27

Sac

In Pairs or Triples:

Predict what the code will do:

```
motto = "Mihi Cura Futuri"
l = len(motto)
for i in range(l):
    print(motto[i])
for j in range(l-1,-1,-1):
    print(motto[j])
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
img = plt.imread('csBridge.png')
plt.imshow(img)
plt.show()
height = img.shape[0]
width = img.shape[1]
img2 = img[:height/2, :width/2]
plt.imshow(img2)
plt.show()
```

 And, design a program that asks maps time of day versus last month's 311 complaints. (Design only the pseudocode.)

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

18 October 2017 4 / 27

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

18 October 2017 5 / 27

<ロト < 部 ト < 注 ト < 注 ト 三 三 の < ()</p>

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

• Pandas? Can't we go back to turtles? I like turtles better!

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

18 October 2017 5 / 27

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

 Pandas? Can't we go back to turtles? I like turtles better! Turtles will reappear, albeit briefly, in Labs 8 & 10. We will do more with Pandas since it's an incredibly useful & popular package for structured data. We hope you will soon like Pandas a much as turtles.

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- Pandas? Can't we go back to turtles? I like turtles better! Turtles will reappear, albeit briefly, in Labs 8 & 10. We will do more with Pandas since it's an incredibly useful & popular package for structured data. We hope you will soon like Pandas a much as turtles.
- Can you explain again when to use brackets and parenthesis?

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- Pandas? Can't we go back to turtles? I like turtles better! Turtles will reappear, albeit briefly, in Labs 8 & 10. We will do more with Pandas since it's an incredibly useful & popular package for structured data. We hope you will soon like Pandas a much as turtles.
- Can you explain again when to use brackets and parenthesis?
 Parenthesis are for functions: ex: print("CUNY") or tess.left(45)

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ □ − ∽ Q (~

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- Pandas? Can't we go back to turtles? I like turtles better! Turtles will reappear, albeit briefly, in Labs 8 & 10. We will do more with Pandas since it's an incredibly useful & popular package for structured data. We hope you will soon like Pandas a much as turtles.
- Can you explain again when to use brackets and parenthesis?
 Parenthesis are for functions: ex: print("CUNY") or tess.left(45)
 Brackets are used for access items in a list or string: ex: message[3]

200

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- Pandas? Can't we go back to turtles? I like turtles better! Turtles will reappear, albeit briefly, in Labs 8 & 10. We will do more with Pandas since it's an incredibly useful & popular package for structured data. We hope you will soon like Pandas a much as turtles.
- Can you explain again when to use brackets and parenthesis?
 Parenthesis are for functions: ex: print("CUNY") or tess.left(45)
 Brackets are used for access items in a list or string: ex: message[3]
- I'd like to do more. Any suggestions?

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ □ − ∽ Q (~

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- Pandas? Can't we go back to turtles? I like turtles better! Turtles will reappear, albeit briefly, in Labs 8 & 10. We will do more with Pandas since it's an incredibly useful & popular package for structured data. We hope you will soon like Pandas a much as turtles.
- Can you explain again when to use brackets and parenthesis?
 Parenthesis are for functions: ex: print("CUNY") or tess.left(45)
 Brackets are used for access items in a list or string: ex: message[3]
- I'd like to do more. Any suggestions?
 - ▶ Hunter CS has an ACM Chapter & Women in CS Clubs.

200

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- Pandas? Can't we go back to turtles? I like turtles better! Turtles will reappear, albeit briefly, in Labs 8 & 10. We will do more with Pandas since it's an incredibly useful & popular package for structured data. We hope you will soon like Pandas a much as turtles.
- Can you explain again when to use brackets and parenthesis?
 Parenthesis are for functions: ex: print("CUNY") or tess.left(45)
 Brackets are used for access items in a list or string: ex: message[3]
- I'd like to do more. Any suggestions?
 - ▶ Hunter CS has an ACM Chapter & Women in CS Clubs.
 - ► Tech Meetups: both via CUNY (next: MongoDB, 11/2) and across city (focused on just about everything tech).

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

- Pandas? Can't we go back to turtles? I like turtles better! Turtles will reappear, albeit briefly, in Labs 8 & 10. We will do more with Pandas since it's an incredibly useful & popular package for structured data. We hope you will soon like Pandas a much as turtles.
- Can you explain again when to use brackets and parenthesis?
 Parenthesis are for functions: ex: print("CUNY") or tess.left(45)
 Brackets are used for access items in a list or string: ex: message[3]
- I'd like to do more. Any suggestions?
 - ▶ Hunter CS has an ACM Chapter & Women in CS Clubs.
 - ► Tech Meetups: both via CUNY (next: MongoDB, 11/2) and across city (focused on just about everything tech).
 - ► Hackathons: upcoming student-focused: Brooklyn Navy Yard 11/10.

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

18 October 2017 5 / 27

Today's Topics



- CS Survey: Judy Spitz of WiTNY
- Recap: Pandas (Accessing formatted data) & Prep I
- Introduction to Functions
- Final Exam Overview

18 October 2017 6 / 27

3

In Pairs or Triples:

Predict what the code will do:

```
motto = "Mihi Cura Futuri"
l = len(motto)
for i in range(l):
    print(motto[i])
for j in range(l-1,-1,-1):
    print(motto[j])
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
img = plt.imread('csBridge.png')
plt.imshow(img)
plt.show()
height = img.shape[0]
width = img.shape[1]
img2 = img[:height/2, :width/2]
plt.imshow(img2)
plt.show()
```

 And, design a program that asks maps time of day versus last month's 311 complaints. (Design only the pseudocode.)

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

18 October 2017 7 / 27

Python Tutor

```
motto = "Mihi Cura Futuri"
l = len(motto)
for i in range(l):
    print(motto[i])
for j in range(l-1,-1,-1):
    print(motto[j])
```

(Demo with pythonTutor)

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

18 October 2017 8 / 27

999



• Common to have data structured in a spread sheet.

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

18 October 2017 9 / 27

< □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □



- Common to have data structured in a spread sheet.
- The text file version is called **CSV** for comma separated values.

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

18 October 2017 9 / 27

Sac

イロト 不得 トイヨト イヨト 二日



- Common to have data structured in a spread sheet.
- The text file version is called **CSV** for comma separated values.
- Each row is a line; columns are separated by commas.

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

18 October 2017 9 / 27



- Common to have data structured in a spread sheet.
- The text file version is called **CSV** for comma separated values.
- Each row is a line; columns are separated by commas.
- We will use the popular Python Data Analysis Library (Pandas).



- Common to have data structured in a spread sheet.
- The text file version is called **CSV** for comma separated values.
- Each row is a line; columns are separated by commas.
- We will use the popular Python Data Analysis Library (Pandas).
- To use, add to the top of your file:

import pandas as pd



- Common to have data structured in a spread sheet.
- The text file version is called **CSV** for comma separated values.
- Each row is a line; columns are separated by commas.
- We will use the popular Python Data Analysis Library (Pandas).
- To use, add to the top of your file:

import pandas as pd

• To read in a CSV file:

```
myVar = pd.read_csv("myFile.csv")
```

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

= nac

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/viki/Demographics_of_New_York_City,,,,,, All population figures are consistent with present-day boundaries...,,, First census after the compolidation 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 1800,60515,5740,6642,1755,4563,79215 1810,96373,8303,7444,2267,5347,119734 1820, 123706, 11187, 8246, 2782, 6135, 152056 1830, 202589, 20535, 9049, 3023, 7082, 242278 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

nycHistPop.csv

In Lab 6

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

18 October 2017 10 / 27

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲三▶ ▲三▶ 三三 - のの⊙

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import pandas as pd

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Mew_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 1800,60515,5740,6642,1755,4563,79215 1810,96373,8303,7444,2267,5347,119734 1820, 123706, 11187, 8246, 2782, 6135, 152056 1830, 202589, 20535, 9049, 3023, 7082, 242278 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, 343720 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

nycHistPop.csv

In Lab 6

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

18 October 2017 10 / 27

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import pandas as pd

pop = pd.read_csv('nycHistPop.csv', skiprows=5)

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_New_York_City,..., All population figures are consistent with present-day boundaries...... Pirst 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 1800,60515,5740,6642,1755,4563,79215 1810,96373,8303,7444,2267,5347,119734 1820, 123706, 11187, 8246, 2782, 6135, 152056 1830, 202589, 20535, 9049, 3023, 7082, 242278 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, 343720 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

nycHistPop.csv

In Lab 6

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

18 October 2017 10 / 27

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import pandas as pd

pop = pd.read_csv('nycHistPop.csv', skiprows=5)

pop.plot(x="Year")

plt.show()

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Mew_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 1800,60515,5740,6642,1755,4563,79215 1810,96373,8303,7444,2267,5347,119734 1820, 123706, 11187, 8246, 2782, 6135, 152056 1830, 202589, 20535, 9049, 3023, 7082, 242278 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, 343720 1910,2331542,1634351,284041,430980,85969,4766883 1920, 2284103, 2018356, 469042, 732016, 116531, 562004 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

nycHistPop.csv

In Lab 6

18 October 2017 10 / 27

200

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import pandas as pd

pop = pd.read_csv('nycHistPop.csv', skiprows=5)

pop.plot(x="Year")

plt.show()



Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Mew_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 1800,60515,5740,6642,1755,4563,79215 1810,96373,8303,7444,2267,5347,119734 1820,123706,11187,8246,2782,6135,152056 1830, 202589, 20535, 9049, 3023, 7082, 242278 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, 343720 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

nycHistPop.csv

In Lab 6

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

18 October 2017 10 / 27

3

<ロト <回ト < 回ト < 回ト

Series in Pandas



• Series can store a column or row of a DataFrame.

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

18 October 2017 11 / 27

E 990

Series in Pandas



- Series can store a column or row of a DataFrame.
- Example: pop["Manhattan"] is the Series corresponding to the column of Manhattan data.

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

18 October 2017 11 / 27

Series in Pandas



- Series can store a column or row of a DataFrame.
- Example: pop["Manhattan"] is the Series corresponding to the column of Manhattan data.
- Example:

print("The largest number living in the Bronx is", pop["Bronx"].max())

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

18 October 2017 11 / 27

In Pairs or Triples:

Predict what the code will do:

```
motto = "Mihi Cura Futuri"
l = len(motto)
for i in range(l):
    print(motto[i])
for j in range(l-1,-1,-1):
    print(motto[j])
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
img = plt.imread('csBridge.png')
plt.imshow(img)
plt.show()
height = img.shape[0]
width = img.shape[1]
img2 = img[:height/2, :width/2]
plt.imshow(img2)
plt.show()
```

 And, design a program that asks maps time of day versus last month's 311 complaints. (Design only the pseudocode.)

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

18 October 2017 12 / 27

And, design a program that asks maps time of day versus last month's 311 complaints.

(Design only the pseudocode.)

< □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □

And, design a program that asks maps time of day versus last month's 311 complaints.

(Design only the pseudocode.)

How to approach this:

• Create a "To Do" list of what your program has to accomplish.

And, design a program that asks maps time of day versus last month's 311 complaints.

(Design only the pseudocode.)

How to approach this:

- Create a "To Do" list of what your program has to accomplish.
- Read through the problem, and break it into "To Do" items.

And, design a program that asks maps time of day versus last month's 311 complaints.

(Design only the pseudocode.)

How to approach this:

- Create a "To Do" list of what your program has to accomplish.
- 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.
And, design a program that asks maps time of day versus last month's 311 complaints.

(Design only the pseudocode.)

How to approach this:

- Create a "To Do" list of what your program has to accomplish.
- 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:

And, design a program that asks maps time of day versus last month's 311 complaints.

(Design only the pseudocode.)

How to approach this:

- Create a "To Do" list of what your program has to accomplish.
- 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).

And, design a program that asks maps time of day versus last month's 311 complaints.

(Design only the pseudocode.)

How to approach this:

- Create a "To Do" list of what your program has to accomplish.
- 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 Open up the CSV file.

And, design a program that asks maps time of day versus last month's 311 complaints.

(Design only the pseudocode.)

How to approach this:

- Create a "To Do" list of what your program has to accomplish.
- 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 Open up the CSV file.
 - 3 Count the number of complaints for each time.

And, design a program that asks maps time of day versus last month's 311 complaints.

(Design only the pseudocode.)

How to approach this:

- Create a "To Do" list of what your program has to accomplish.
- 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 Open up the CSV file.
 - 3 Count the number of complaints for each time.
 - ④ Save the counts in a new column.

And, design a program that asks maps time of day versus last month's 311 complaints.

(Design only the pseudocode.)

How to approach this:

- Create a "To Do" list of what your program has to accomplish.
- 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 Open up the CSV file.
- 3 Count the number of complaints for each time.
- ④ Save the counts in a new column.
- 5 Create a plot of time versus counts.

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

18 October 2017 13 / 27

And, design a program that asks maps time of day versus last month's 311 complaints.

(Design only the pseudocode.)

How to approach this:

- Create a "To Do" list of what your program has to accomplish.
- 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 Open up the CSV file.
- 3 Count the number of complaints for each time.
- ④ Save the counts in a new column.
- 5 Create a plot of time versus counts.
- O Display the plot.

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

18 October 2017 13 / 27

- Write Python code that prompts the user for distance in kilometers, and prints out the distance in miles. Useful formula: miles = 0.621 · kilometers.
- (2) What is the output of the following:

```
a = 4
b = a**2
c = b % 5
d = b // 5
print(a,b,c,d)
a,b = b,c
print(a,b,c,d)
a = b % 2
print(a,b,c,d)
```

< □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □

(1) Write Python code that prompts the user for distance in kilometers, and prints out the distance in miles. Useful formula: $miles = 0.621 \cdot kilometers$.

Sac

- (1) Write Python code that prompts the user for distance in kilometers, and prints out the distance in miles. Useful formula: $miles = 0.621 \cdot kilometers$.
- # Your name
- # Program converts kilometers to miles

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ □ − ∽ Q (~

- (1) Write Python code that prompts the user for distance in kilometers, and prints out the distance in miles. Useful formula: $miles = 0.621 \cdot kilometers$.
- # Your name
- # Program converts kilometers to miles
- km = float(input('Enter kilometers'))

(1) Write Python code that prompts the user for distance in kilometers, and prints out the distance in miles. Useful formula: $miles = 0.621 \cdot kilometers$.

Your name

Program converts kilometers to miles

```
km = float(input('Enter kilometers'))
miles = 0.621 * km
```

(1) Write Python code that prompts the user for distance in kilometers, and prints out the distance in miles. Useful formula: $miles = 0.621 \cdot kilometers$.

Your name

Program converts kilometers to miles

```
km = float(input('Enter kilometers'))
miles = 0.621 * km
```

print(km)

イロト 不振 トイヨト イヨト ヨー シック

Python Tutor

(2) What is the output of the following:

a = 4 b = a**2 c = b % 5 d = b // 5 print(a,b,c,d) a,b = b,c print(a,b,c,d) a = b % 2 print(a,b,c,d)

(Demo with pythonTutor)

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

18 October 2017 16 / 27

```
• Functions are a way to break code into pieces, that can be easily reused.
```

```
#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()
```

イロト 不良 トイヨト イヨト ヨー のくや

```
#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()
```

- 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.

<ロト < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □

```
#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()
```

- 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()

= nar

```
#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()
```

- 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:

= nar

```
#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()
```

- 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")

3

Sac

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

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

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

- 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,

Sac

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

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

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

- 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.

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

3 18 October 2017 17 / 27

Sac

"Hello, World!" with Functions

#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()

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

18 October 2017 18 / 27

Python Tutor

#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()

(Demo with pythonTutor)

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

18 October 2017 19 / 27

イロト 不良 トイヨト イヨト ヨー のくや

In Pairs or Triples:

Predict what the code will do:

```
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: '))
Tree float(input('Enter dinner total: '))
```

```
dTip = float(input('Enter dinner tip:' ))
dTotal = totalWithTax(dinner, dTip)
print('Dinner total is', dTotal)
```

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 monthString = "" ******** ### FILL IN 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)

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

18 October 2017 20 / 27

Python Tutor

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)

(Demo with pythonTutor)

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

18 October 2017 21 / 27

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 = ""

return(monthString)

def main():

n = int(input('Enter the number of the month: '))
nString = monthString(n)
print('The month is', mString)

(Demo with IDLE)

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

18 October 2017 22 / 27

▲ロト ▲園 ト ▲ 臣 ト ▲ 臣 ト 一臣 - - - のへで

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()
```

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

18 October 2017 23 / 27

Sac

IDLE

#CSci 127 Teaching Staff #Trianales 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) fractalTriangle(t, side/2)

(Demo with IDLE)

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

18 October 2017 24 / 27

999

```
#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()
```

• Functions are a way to break code into pieces, that can be easily reused.

18 October 2017 25 / 27

<ロト < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □

```
#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()
```

- Functions are a way to break code into pieces, that can be easily reused.
- You call or invoke a function by typing its name, followed by any inputs, surrounded by parenthesis:

18 October 2017 25 / 27

= nar

```
#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()
```

- Functions are a way to break code into pieces, that can be easily reused.
- You call or invoke a function by typing its name, followed by any inputs, surrounded by parenthesis: Example: print("Hello", "World")

3

Sac

#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()
```

- Functions are a way to break code into pieces, that can be easily reused.
- 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,

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

18 October 2017 25 / 27

3

Sac

#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()
```

- Functions are a way to break code into pieces, that can be easily reused.
- 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.

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

18 October 2017 25 / 27

3

Sac

Lecture Slips



• On-line lecture slips: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

18 October 2017 26 / 27

프 > 프

990

イロト イロト イヨト イ

Final Prep



• The last 5 minutes of lecture will be on mock final exam questions.

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

3 18 October 2017 27 / 27

990

Final Prep



- The last 5 minutes of lecture will be on mock final exam questions.
- Pull out a sheet of paper, and do as much as you can before class ends.

Image: A math display="block">A math display="block"/A math display="block"/>A math display="block"/A math display="block"/>A math display="block"/A math display="block"/>A math display="block"/A math display="block"/>A math display="block"/>A math display="block"/A math display="block"/>A math display="block"/A math display="block"/>A math display="block"/A m

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

18 October 2017 27 / 27
Final Prep



- The last 5 minutes of lecture will be on mock final exam questions.
- Pull out a sheet of paper, and do as much as you can before class ends.

Image: A mathematic states and a mathematic states

• Will discuss solutions next lecture.

Lecture 7: tinyurl.com/ybgz7bks

18 October 2017 27 / 27