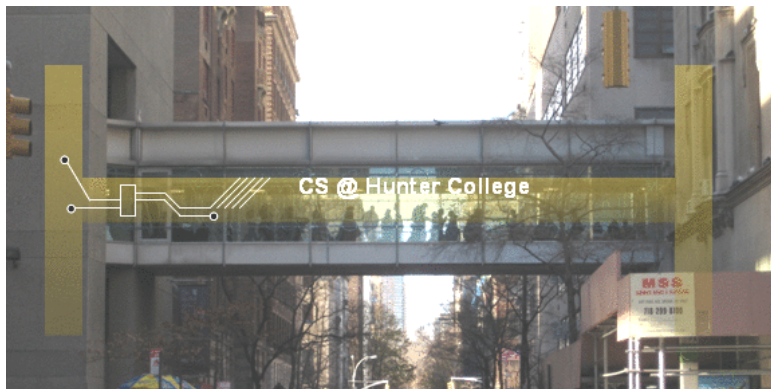


CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science



hunter.cuny.edu/csci

Welcome



Acknowledgments

Thank you to the amazing support of:



President Raab



Dean Polsky
Arts & Science



Judy Spitz
WiTNY

Introductions: Course Designers



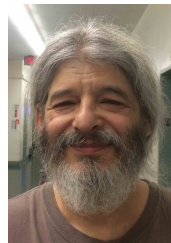
Dr. Katherine St. John

Professor,
Course Coordinator



Dr. William Sakas

Associate Professor,
Chair



Prof. Eric Schweitzer

Undergraduate Program
Coordinator

Introductions: Recitation Instructors



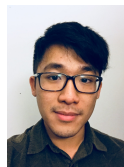
Anoop Aroor



Alexandra Buczek



Alex Washburn



Jack Chen



Jaime Canizales



Kaiya Provost



Katherine Howitt



Madison Hansen



Melissa Lynch



Rachael Joakim



Soumik Dey



Tiziana Ligorio

Introductions: Undergraduate Teaching Assistants



Antonio Bountouvas



Alessandra Vertrees



Brian Campbell



Bryan Belmont



Camryn Buonomassa



Carol Chau



Dandan Lin



David Yuen



Ethan Sam



Esteban Mundo



Ferdi Lesporis



John Poon



Ilana Gross



Jakub Taraska



Jasmeet Narang



Jiancong Lu



Jinxiu Liu



Lily Caplan



Maria Volpe



Maria Mahin



Matt Wong



Michael Saterson



Michael Nurilov



Michelle Li



Nicky Cen



Owen Kunhardt



Parakram Basnet



Qiuqun Wang



Mohamed Raffik



Saif Shakur



Savannah Nester



Shelly Huang



Shonel Rahim



Andrey Shtukenberg



Suchwinder Singh



Tommi Tsuruga



Vincent Zheng



Yasmeeen 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.

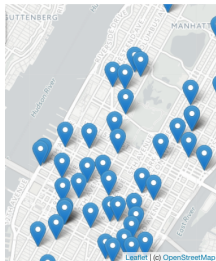
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(Show syllabus webpage)

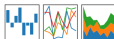
Syllabus: Topics



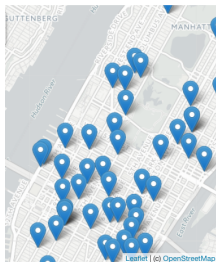
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pandas

$$y_i = \beta^T x_i + \mu_i + \epsilon_i$$



Syllabus: Topics



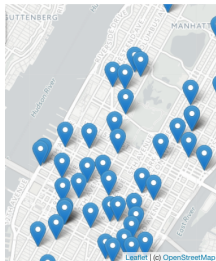
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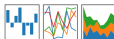
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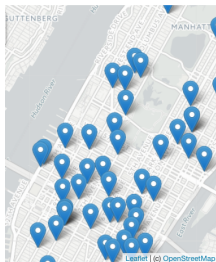
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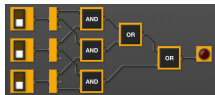
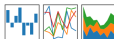
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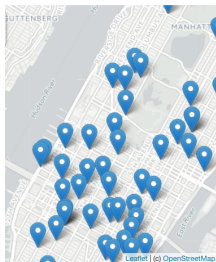
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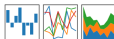


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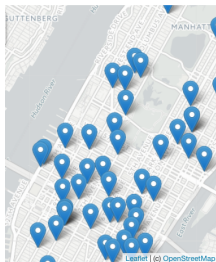
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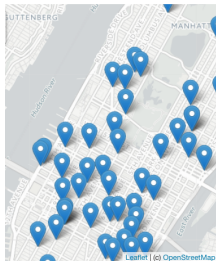
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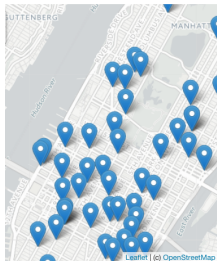
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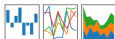
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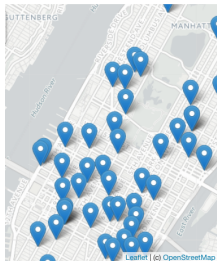
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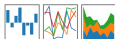
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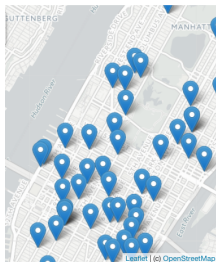
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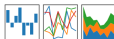
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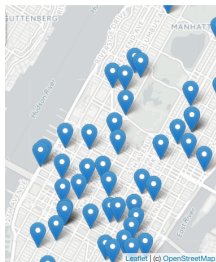
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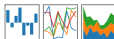
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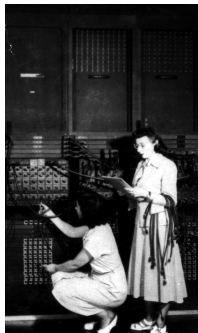


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Class Structure

Lecture:

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



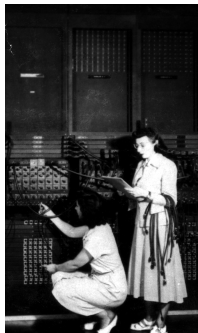
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ENIAC, 1945.

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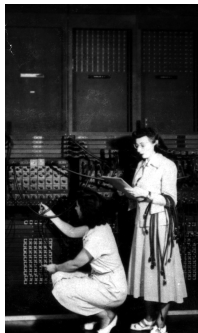
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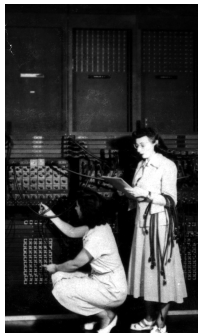
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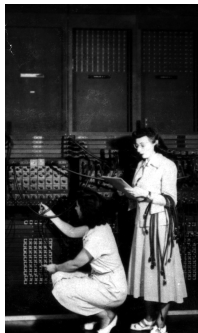
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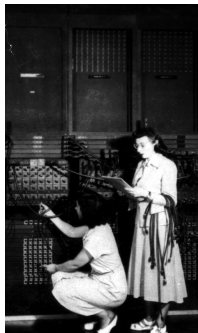
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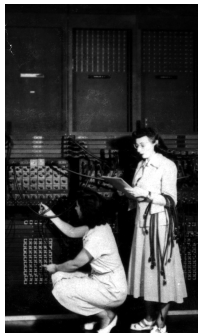
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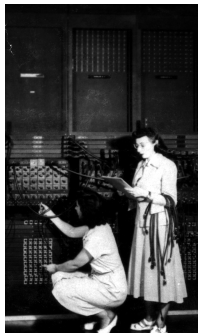
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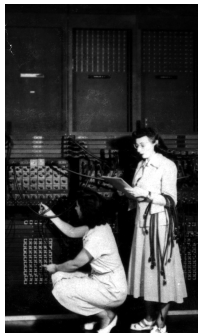
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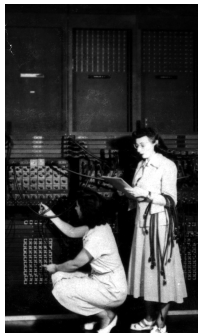
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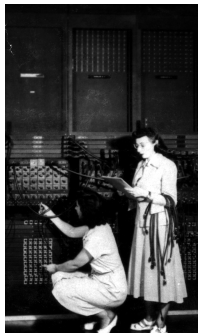
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- Blackboard: visit ICIT for access issues.
- Gradescope: email invite sent Sunday.

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

Introduction to Python

- We will be writing programs– commands to the computer to do something.



Introduction to Python

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- A **programming language** is a stylized way of writing those commands.



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- Our first language, Python, is popular for its ease-of-use, flexibility, and extendibility.

Introduction to Python



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

Introduction to Python



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- A **programming language** is a stylized way of writing those commands.
- 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 extendibility.
- 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)*

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#This program prints:  Hello, World!
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← *(this one also)*

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← *Prints the string "Hello, World!" to the screen*

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← *Prints the string "Hello, World!" to the screen*

- Output to the screen is: Hello, World!

First Program: Hello, World!

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#This program prints:  Hello, World!
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print("Hello, World!")
```

← *Prints the string "Hello, World!" to the screen*

- 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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Who is L-M Miranda?

Variations on Hello, World!

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print('Get your education,')
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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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- 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.



Turtles Introduction



- A simple, whimsical graphics package for Python.
- Dates back to Logos Turtles in the 1960s.

Turtles Introduction



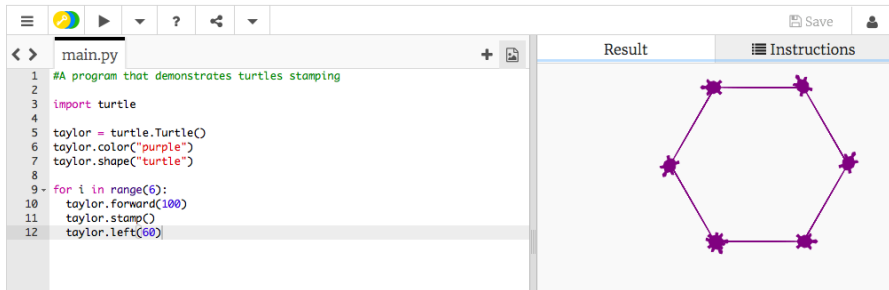
- A simple, whimsical graphics package for Python.
- Dates back to Logos Turtles in the 1960s.
- (Demo from webpage)

Turtles Introduction



- A simple, whimsical graphics package for Python.
- Dates back to Logos Turtles in the 1960s.
- (Demo from webpage)
- (Fancier turtle demo)

Turtles Introduction



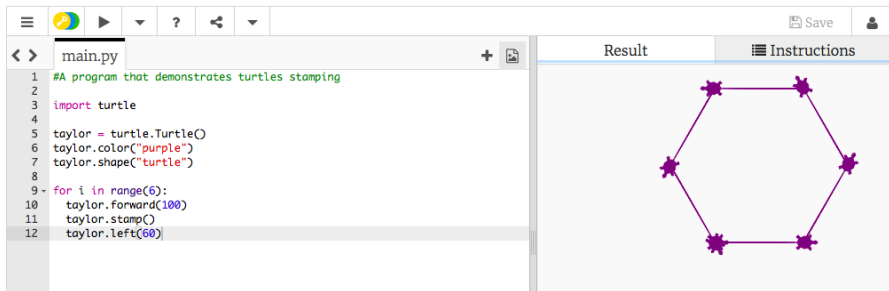
The screenshot shows a Python IDE with a code editor on the left and a result window on the right. The code editor contains the following Python code:

```
1 #A program that demonstrates turtles stamping
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3 import turtle
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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 window on the right displays the output of the code, which is a regular hexagon drawn in purple. The hexagon is composed of six equal sides, each 100 units long, and six equal interior angles, each 120 degrees. The vertices of the hexagon are marked with purple turtle stamps.

- Creates a turtle, called `taylor`

Turtles Introduction



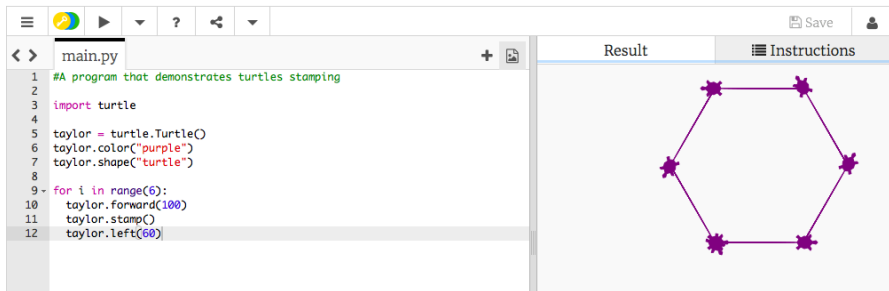
The screenshot shows a Python IDE interface. On the left, a code editor displays a file named `main.py` with the following Python code:

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```

On the right, the IDE has two tabs: `Result` and `Instructions`. The `Result` tab is active, showing a purple hexagon with a turtle-shaped stamp at each of its six vertices.

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

Turtles Introduction

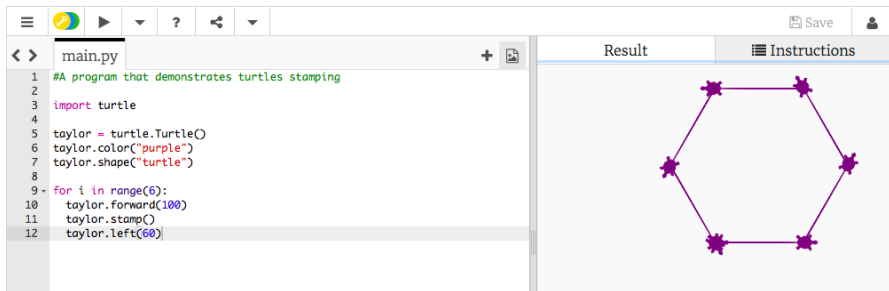


The screenshot shows a Python IDE interface. On the left, a code editor displays a Python script named `main.py`. The script creates a turtle named `taylor`, sets its color to purple and shape to a turtle, and then uses a `for` loop to draw a hexagon by moving forward 100 units and stamping the turtle shape at each vertex, turning left 60 degrees between steps. On the right, the 'Result' pane shows the output: a purple hexagon with turtle-shaped stamps at each of its six vertices. The 'Instructions' pane is also visible but empty.

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4
5 taylor = turtle.Turtle()
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8
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```

- Creates a turtle, called `taylor`
- Changes the color (to purple) and shape (to turtle-shaped)
- Repeats 6 times:

Turtles Introduction



The screenshot shows a Python IDE with a file named `main.py`. The code in the editor is as follows:

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On the right side of the IDE, there are two tabs: `Result` and `Instructions`. The `Result` tab is active, displaying a purple hexagon with a turtle-shaped stamp at each of its six vertices.

- 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:

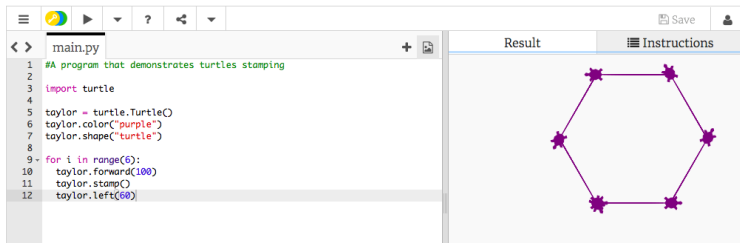
① Write a program that will draw a 10-sided polygon.

② Write a program that will repeat the line:

`I'm lookin' for a mind at work!`

three times.

Decagon Program



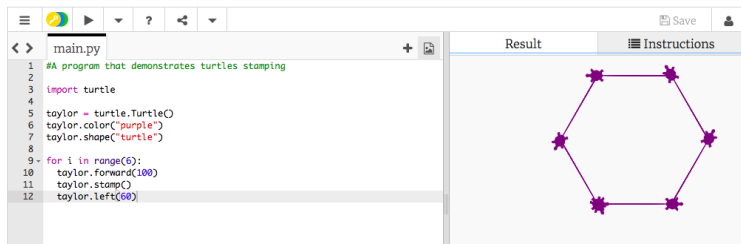
The screenshot shows a Python IDE with a code editor on the left and a result pane on the right. The code editor contains a program that draws a hexagon using the turtle module. The result pane shows the output of the program, which is a purple hexagon with star-shaped stamps at each vertex.

```
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```

The result pane displays a purple hexagon with star-shaped stamps at each vertex, indicating the program executed successfully.

- Start with the hexagon program.

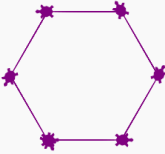
Decagon Program



The screenshot shows a Python IDE with a code editor on the left and a result window on the right. The code editor contains a program that draws a hexagon using the turtle module. The result window shows the output of the program, which is a purple hexagon with star-shaped markers at each vertex.

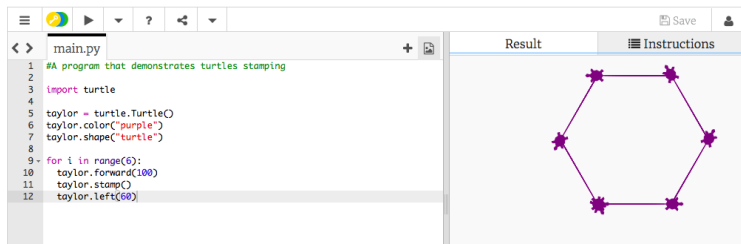
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```

Result



- 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 Python IDE with a code editor on the left and a result window on the right. The code editor contains a program that draws a hexagon using the turtle module. The result window shows the output of the program, which is a purple hexagon with star-shaped markers at each vertex.

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12     taylor.left(60)
```

- 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:

`I'm lookin' for a mind at work!`

three times.

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

`for i in range(3):`

# Work Program

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- Instead of turtle commands, repeating a print statement.



# Work Program

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three times.

- 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:

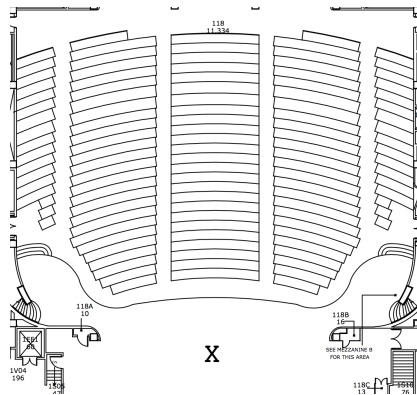
- An **algorithm** is a process or set of rules to be followed to solve a problem.

# 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.

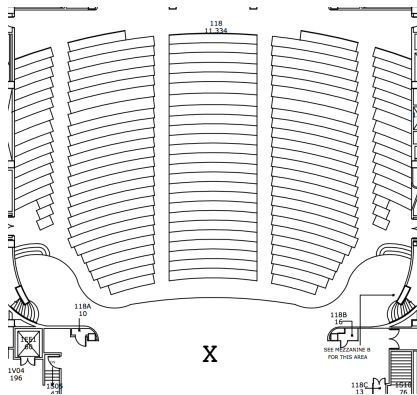
# Group Work



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.

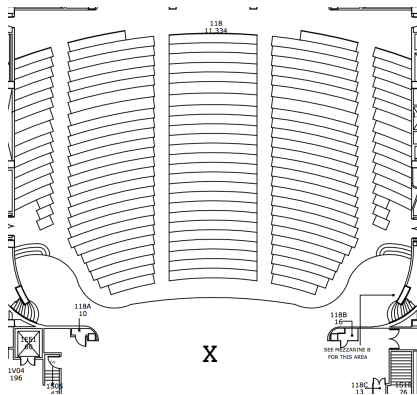
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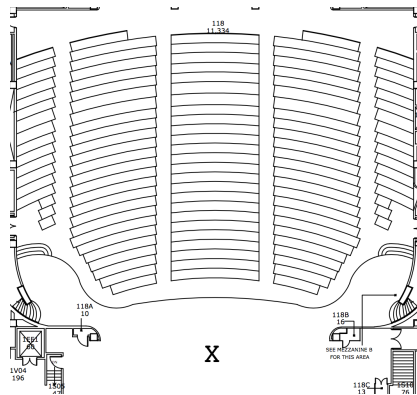
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Working in pairs or triples:

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  - ▶ Use turtle commands.

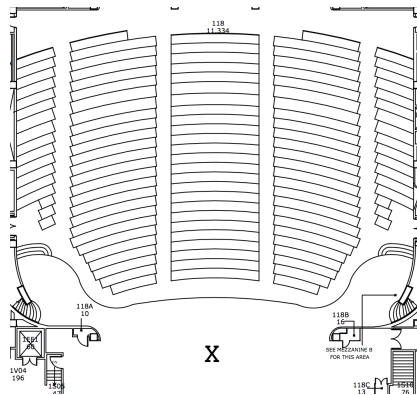
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  - ▶ Do not run turtles into walls, chairs, obstacles, etc.

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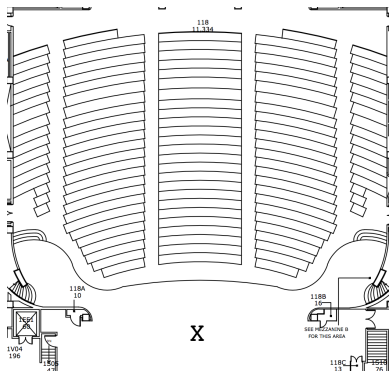


Working in pairs or triples:

- ① On the floorplan, mark your current location.
- ② Write an algorithm (step-by-step directions) to get to X.
- ③ Basic Rules:
  - ▶ Use turtle commands.
  - ▶ Do not run turtles into walls, chairs, obstacles, etc.
  - ▶ Turtles cannot climb walls, must use stairs.

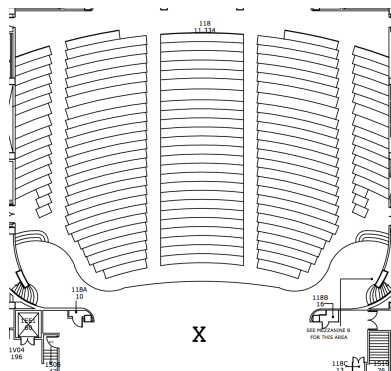


# Group Work



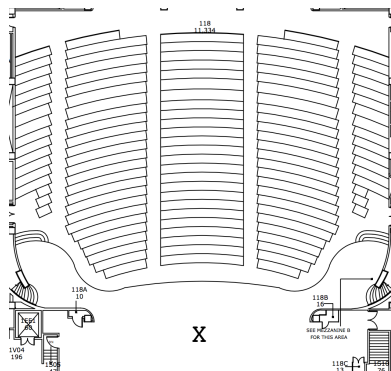
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# Group Work



- Have one person in your group be the “turtle.”
- Follow the directions to get to X.

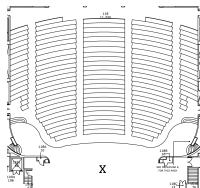
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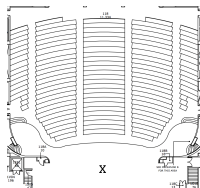
- Have one person in your group be the “turtle.”
- Follow the directions to get to X.
- Annotate any changes needed to the directions (i.e. debug your work).

# Recap

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

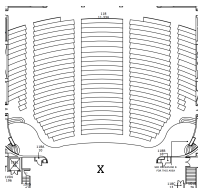


# Recap



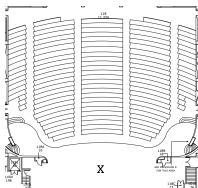
- On lecture slip, write down a topic you wish we had spent more time (and why).
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# Recap



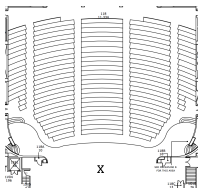
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# Recap



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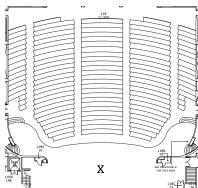
# Recap



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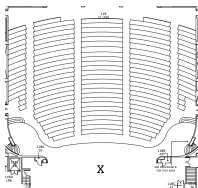


# Recap



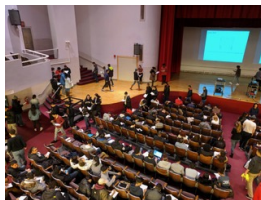
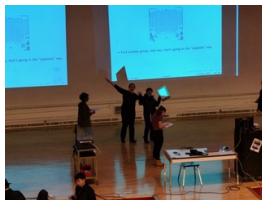
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  - ▶ `for`-loops with `range()` statements, &

# Recap



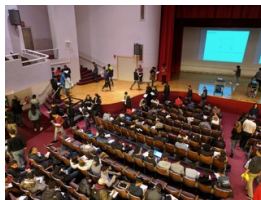
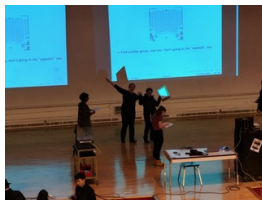
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  - ▶ `print()` statements,
  - ▶ `for`-loops with `range()` statements, &
  - ▶ `variables` containing turtles.

# Practice Quiz & Final Questions



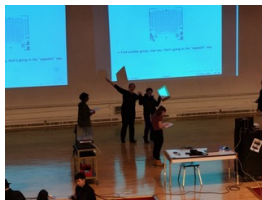
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# Practice Quiz & Final Questions



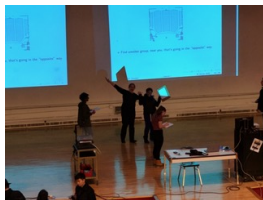
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# Practice Quiz & Final Questions



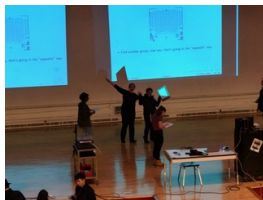
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# Practice Quiz & Final Questions



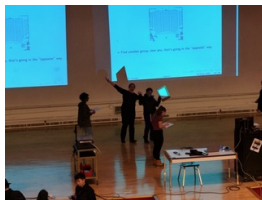
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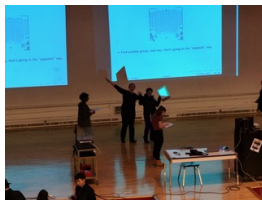
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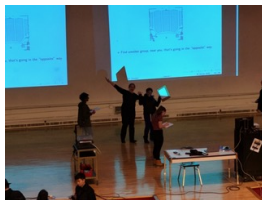


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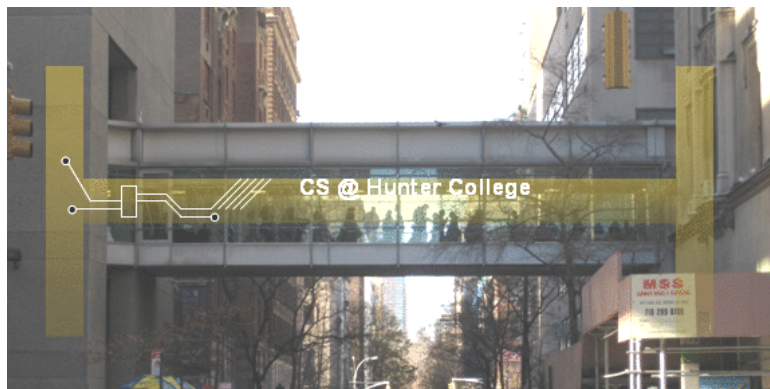
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- Past exams are on the webpage (under [Final Exam Information](#)).

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- Past exams are on the webpage (under [Final Exam Information](#)).
- We're starting with Fall 2017, Version 1.

# Lecture Slips & Writing Boards



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