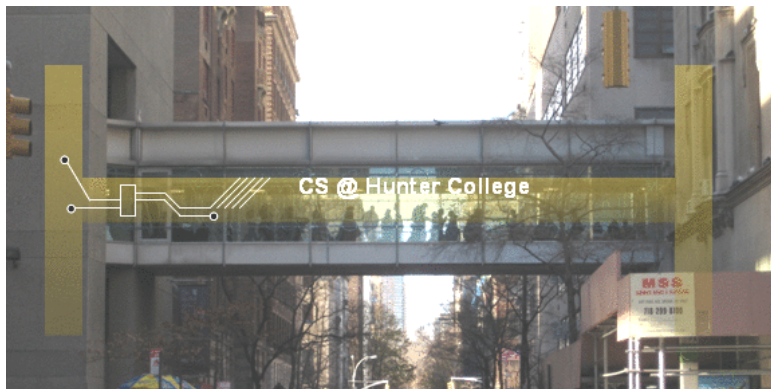


CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science



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: Instructors



Katherine Howitt

Early College
Initiative



Dr. Tiziana Ligorio

Macaulay Honors
Section



Dr. Katherine St. John

Large
Lecture

Introductions: Undergraduate Teaching Assistants



Aleena Thomas



Arterio Rodrigues



Caitlin Selca



Camryn Buonamassa



Charles Richards



David Moncayo



David Yuen



Destiny Barbery



Ferdi Lesporis



Hyeaji Lee



Ifte Ahmed



Ilya Baburashvili



Isaac Lapides



Kevin Wong



Kristy Lau



Leonardo Matone



Liulan Zheng



Lola Samigjonova



Mandy Yu



Matthew Rozanoff



Natanael Feltosa



Nigel Ferrer



Nixon Lazaro



Owen Kunhardt



Patrick Chaca



Ralph Vente



Rhia Singh



Rose Mishaa



Shaina Lowenthal



Shantel Dixon



Sheva Vulakh



Stephanie Yung



Steven Milani



Such Singh



Thomas Joy



Toby Au



Tyler Robinson



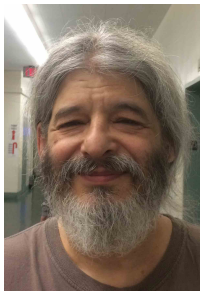
Yash Mahtani

Introductions: Advisors



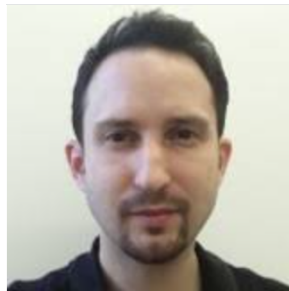
Amanda Bell

Pre-majors &
Early Majors



Eric Schweitzer

Undergraduate Program
Coordinator



Justin Tojeira

Internships &
Upper Division

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.

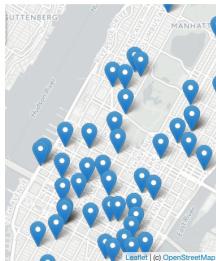
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(Show syllabus webpage)

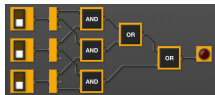
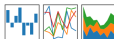
Syllabus: Topics



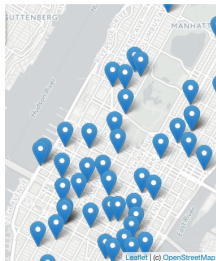
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pandas

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



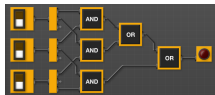
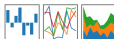
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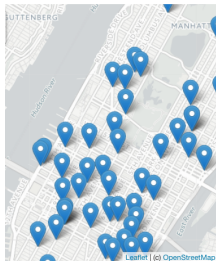
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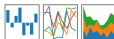
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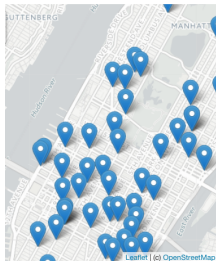
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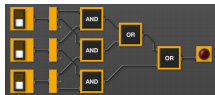
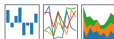
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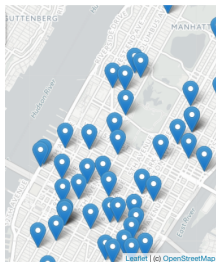
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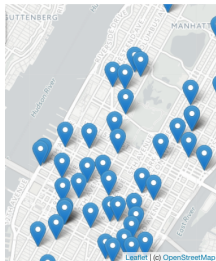
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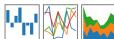
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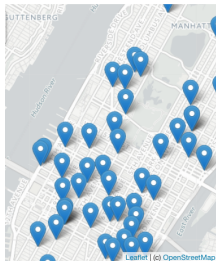
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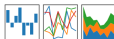
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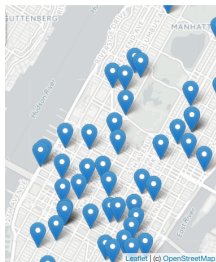
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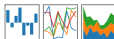
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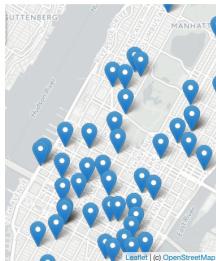
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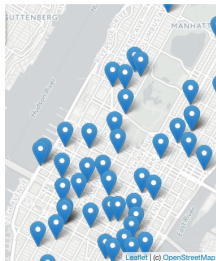
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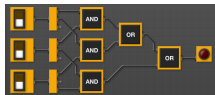
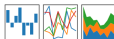
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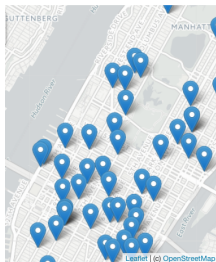
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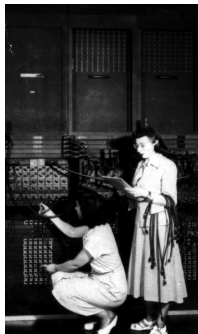


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 - ★ for C++.

Class Structure

Lecture:

- Tuesdays, 9:45-11:00am, 118 North.



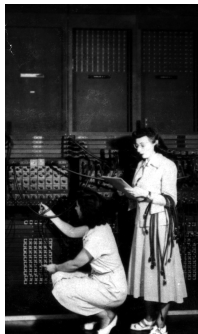
First “computers”

ENIAC, 1945.

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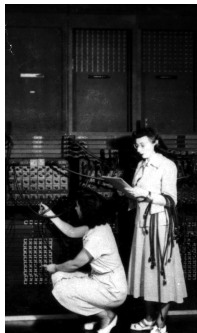
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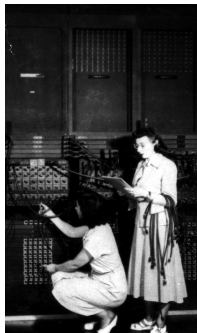
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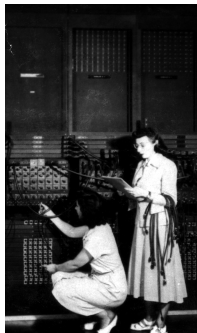
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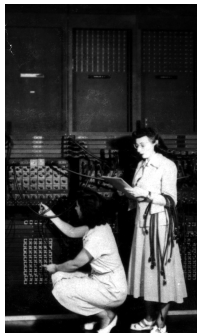
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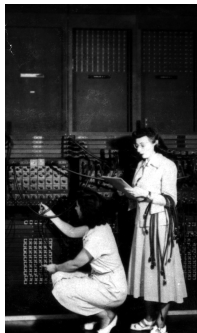
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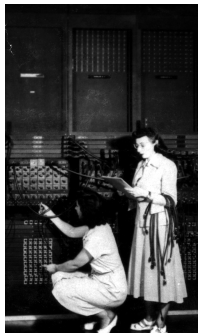
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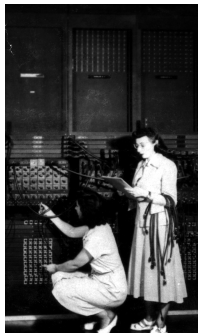
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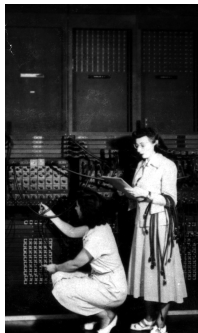
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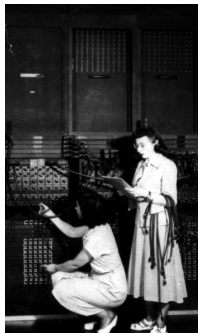
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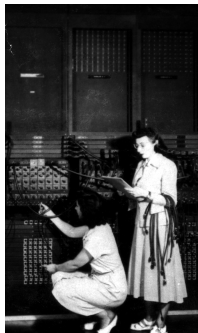
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- Blackboard: visit ICIT for access issues.

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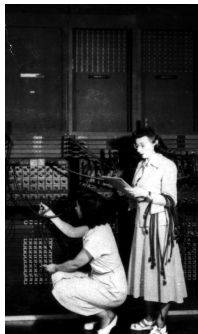
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Philosophy (Or Why We Do What We Do)

Grading:

- Do you curve grades?

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No, we grade on your mastery of the material and do not have a set number of A's, B's, C's that we curve grades to match (i.e. your demonstrated mastery over your relative performance to the class).

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Lecture slips, previews, quizzes, and code reviews only help your grade.

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Lecture slips, previews, quizzes, and code reviews only help your grade.*
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Yes. To demonstrate mastery, you must pass the final exam.

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Lecture slips, previews, quizzes, and code reviews only help your grade.

- Do I have to pass the final to pass the course?

Yes. To demonstrate mastery, you must pass the final exam.

We will end most lectures with past final exam questions and review.

Philosophy (Or Why We Do What We Do)

Course Structure:

- Why 60 programs assignments? My friend only has to do 10.

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While counter-intuitive, it gives a "mental scaffold" to store new material.
- I like working by myself. Why do I have to work in groups during class?
Active learning increases student performance.
Also, it provides excellent practice explaining technical ideas (i.e. tech interviews).

Philosophy (Or Why We Do What We Do)

Help:

- What's the best way to study for this course?

Philosophy (Or Why We Do What We Do)

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 - ▶ *Most efficient way: do the programs*

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 - ★ `huntercsci127help@gmail.com`

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

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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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- 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)*

```
#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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← *(this one also)*

```
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,')
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print("don't forget from whence you came, and")
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#Name:  L-M Miranda
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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.

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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



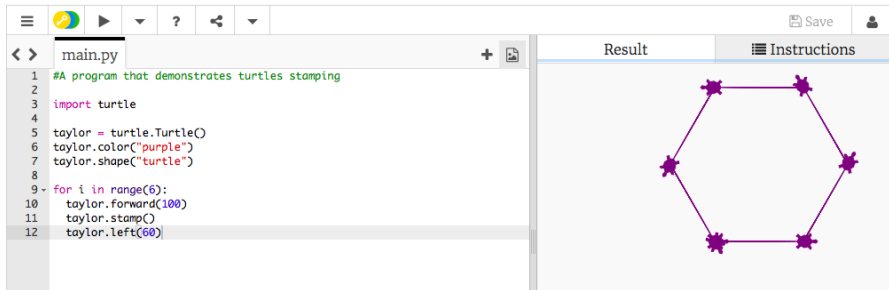
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- (Demo from webpage)

Turtles Introduction



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

Turtles Introduction



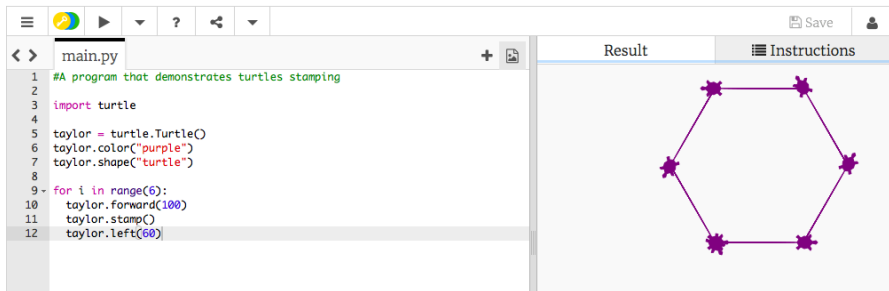
The screenshot shows a Python IDE with a file named `main.py`. The code in the editor is as follows:

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

On the right side of the IDE, there are two tabs: **Result** and **Instructions**. The **Result** tab is active, displaying a purple regular hexagon. Each vertex of the hexagon is marked with a purple turtle stamp, representing the state of the turtle at each step of the loop.

- Creates a turtle, called `taylor`.

Turtles Introduction



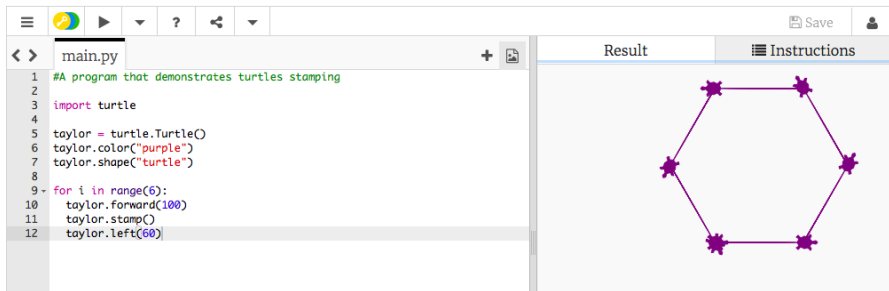
The screenshot shows a Python IDE interface. On the left, a code editor displays a file named `main.py` with the following Python code:

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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



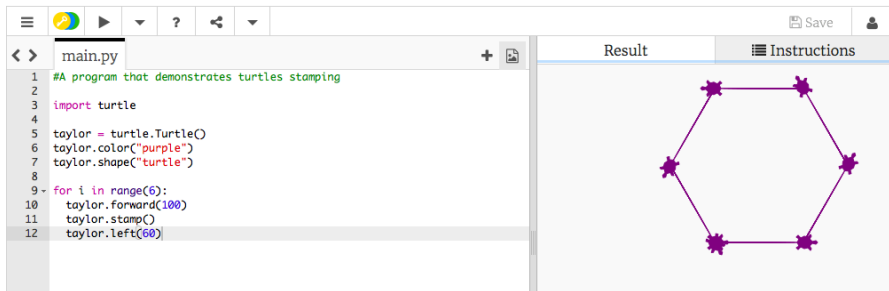
The screenshot shows a Python IDE with a code editor on the left and a result window on the right. The code editor contains a Python script named `main.py` that uses the `turtle` module to draw a hexagon. The script is as follows:

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The result window on the right displays the output of the program, which is a purple hexagon with turtle-shaped stamps at each vertex. The window has tabs for "Result" and "Instructions".

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

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- 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:

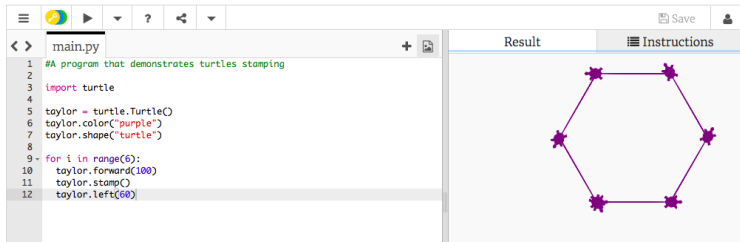
① Write a program that will draw a 10-sided polygon.

② Write a program that will repeat the line:

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

three times.

Decagon Program



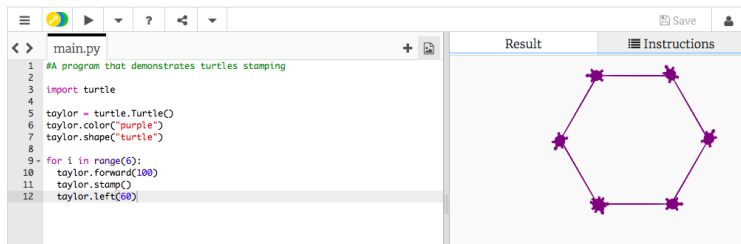
The screenshot shows a Python IDE with a code editor on the left and a result pane on the right. The code editor contains a program that draws a hexagon using the turtle module. The result pane shows the output of the program, which is a purple hexagon with star-shaped stamps at each vertex.

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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.

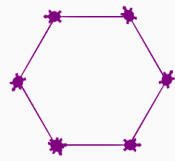
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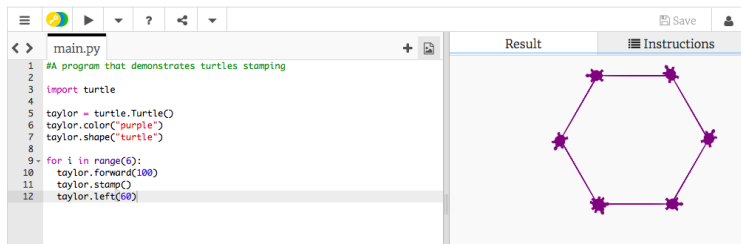
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Result



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

Decagon Program



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- 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)`:

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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:

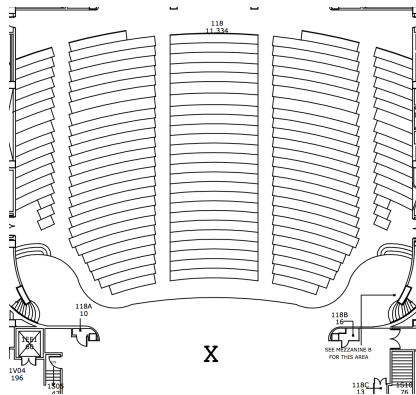
- An **algorithm** is a process or set of rules to be followed to solve a problem.

# 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.

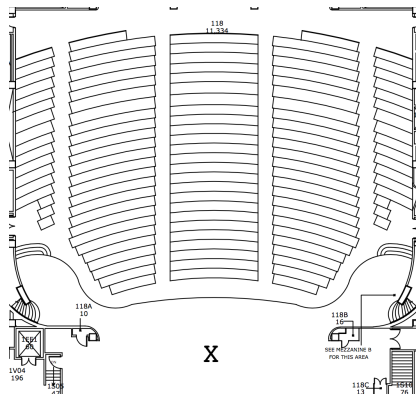
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- ① On the floorplan, mark your current location.
- ② Write an algorithm (step-by-step directions) to get to X.

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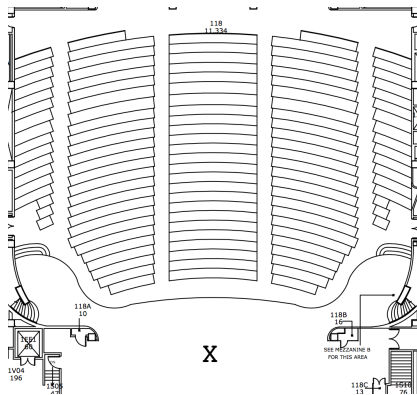


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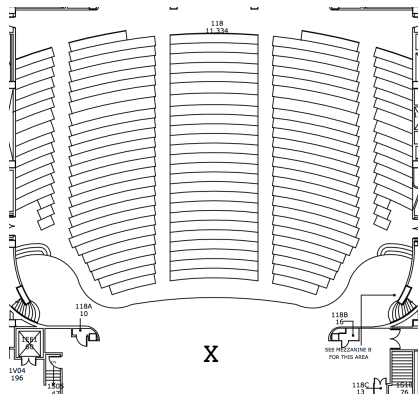
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  - ▶ Use turtle commands.

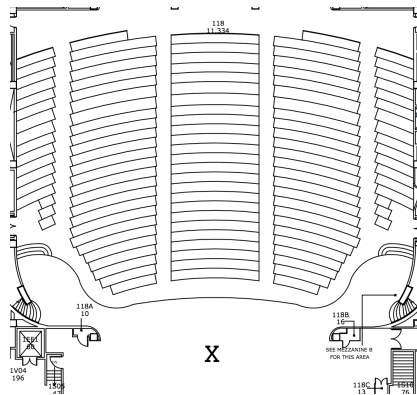
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  - ▶ Do not run turtles into walls, chairs, obstacles, etc.

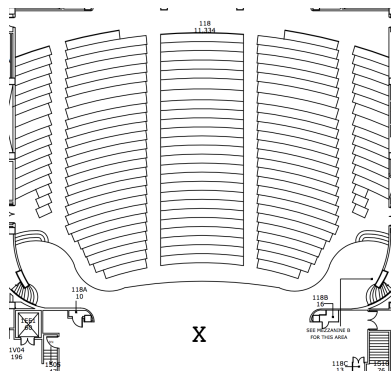
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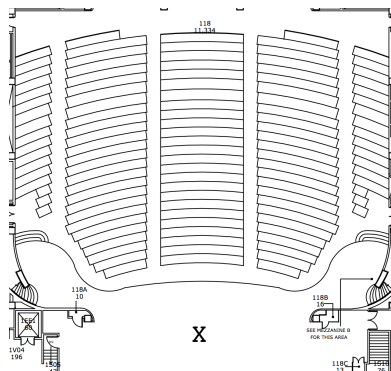
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- ③ Basic Rules:
  - ▶ Use turtle commands.
  - ▶ Do not run turtles into walls, chairs, obstacles, etc.
  - ▶ Turtles cannot climb walls, must use stairs.

# Group Work



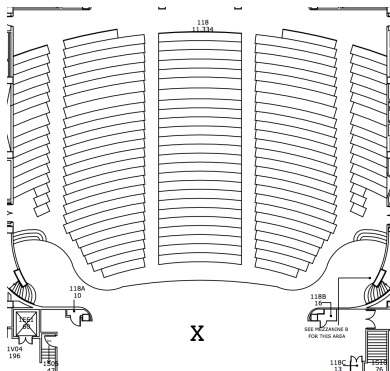
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# Group Work



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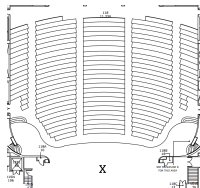
# Group Work



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- Follow the directions to get to X.
- Annotate any changes needed to the directions (i.e. debug your work).

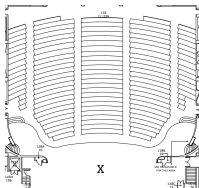
# Recap

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



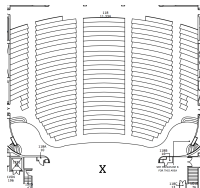
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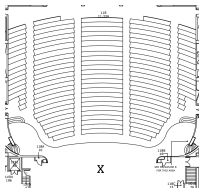


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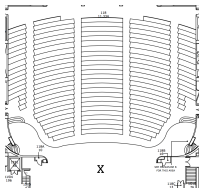
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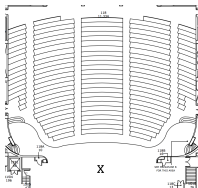
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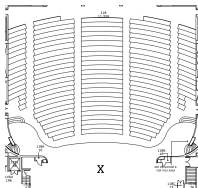
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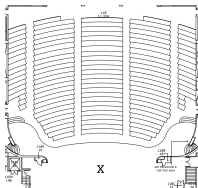
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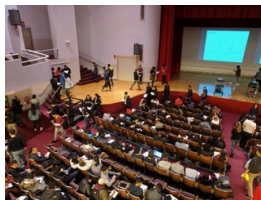
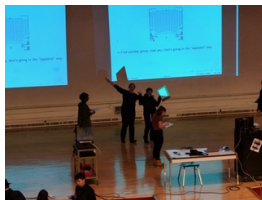
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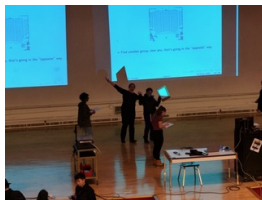
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- Pass your lecture slips to the aisle for the UTA's to collect.

# Practice Quiz & Final Questions



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

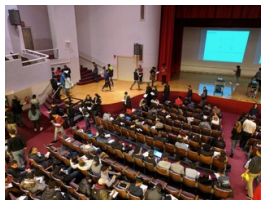
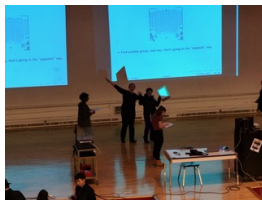
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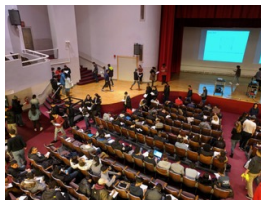
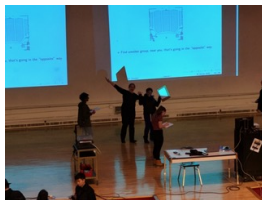


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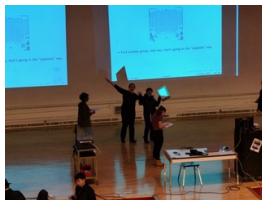
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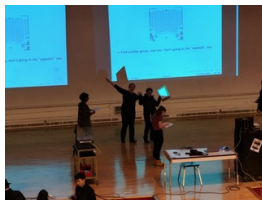
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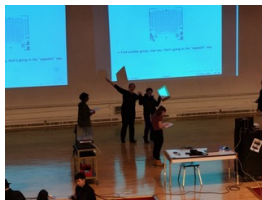
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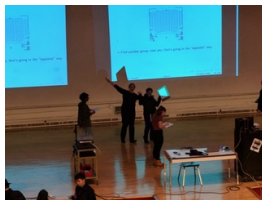
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- We're starting with Fall 2017, Version 1.

# Writing Boards



- Return writing boards as you leave...