CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science



hunter.cuny.edu/csci

Announcements



Mock exam next week.
 Final exam: 13 days!

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CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 13 3 December 2019

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- Mock exam next week.
 Final exam: 13 days!
- We end lecture with a survey of computing research and tech.

Today: Adrienne Posner, Program Manager, Google

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 Past exams (and answer keys) are on-line. Do 7-10 previous exams: allow 1 hour

(half time) and work through, grade yourself, update note sheet, and repeat.

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From lecture slips & recitation sections.

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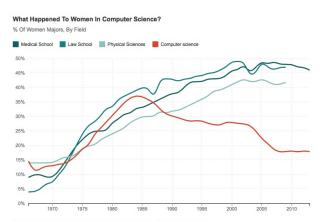
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Source: National Science Foundation, American Bar Association, American Association of Medical Colleges Credit: Quoctrung Bui/NPR

(PlanetMoney)

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More students means more variety in upper division electives, more students with interests similar to yours, and more links to research and industry.

CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 13 3 December 2019

Today's Topics

//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic #include <iostream> using namespace std;

```
int moin ()
{
float kg, lbs;
cout < "Threr kg: ";
cin >> kg;
lbs = kg 2.2;
cout < end! < "Lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n";
return 0;
}
```

- CS Survey
- Recap: I/O & Definite Loops in C++
- Conditionals in C++
- Indefinite Loops in C++
- Recap: C++ & Python

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CS Surveys Talk: Google



Adrienne Posner

CSci 127 (Hunter)

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CS Surveys Talk: Google



Adrienne Posner

 What Adrienne does and loves about her job.

CS Surveys Talk: Google



Adrienne Posner

- What Adrienne does and loves about her job.
- Design challenge: work in pairs or triples on project management challenge.



Jenn, Adrienne, & Nina

CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 13 3 December 2019 9 / 44



Jenn, Adrienne, & Nina

 Design challenge: work in pairs or triples on project management challenge.

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- Design challenge: work in pairs or triples on project management challenge.
- In computer science jargon, this is a "scheduling with constraints" problem.

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Jenn, Adrienne, & Nina

- Design challenge: work in pairs or triples on project management challenge.
- In computer science jargon, this is a "scheduling with constraints" problem.
- Similar questions in network flow, operating systems, and other resource-constrained settings.

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using namespace std;
int main ()
 float kg, lbs;
  cout << "Enter kg: ";
  cin >> ka;
  lbs = kq * 2.2;
  cout << endl << "Lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n";
  return 0;
```

Efficient for systems programming.

```
//Another C++ program, demostrating I/O & arithmetic stinclude cistostream using namespace std; int main O { floot kg, lbs; cout <= "firster kg: "; cit. >> kg: | lbs + kg * 2.2; cout <= end! <= "lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n"; return 0; } }
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CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 13 3 December 2019 12 / 44

- Efficient for systems programming.
- Programs are organized in functions.

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- Programs are organized in functions.
- Must declare variables:

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CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 13 3 December 2019 12 / 44

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- Many types available:

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- To print:

//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic

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    cin >> kg;
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    cout << entl << "Lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n";
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- Definite loops:

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- To print: cout << "Hello!!";
- To get input: cin >> num;
- To use those I/O functions: #include <iostream> using namespace std;
- Definite loops:
 for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {...}</pre>

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//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main ()
 float ka, lbs:
 cout << "Enter kg: ";
 cin >> kg;
 lbs = kg * 2.2;
 cout << endl << "Lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n":
 return 0:
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- To print: cout << "Hello!!";
- To get input: cin >> num;
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- Definite loops: for $(i = 0; i < 10; i++) {...}$
- Blocks of code uses '{' and '}'.

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- Blocks of code uses '{' and '}'.
- Commands generally end in ';'.

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- Recap: C++ & Python

In Pairs or Triples:

Predict what the following pieces of code will do:

```
//Demonstrates conditionals
#include <iostream>
using namespace std:
int main ()
    int yearBorn;
    cout << "Enter year born: ";
    cin >> yearBorn;
    if (yearBorn < 1946)
        cout << "Greatest Generation";</pre>
    else if (yearBorn <= 1964)
        cout << "Baby Boomer":
    else if (yearBorn <= 1984)
        cout << "Generation X";</pre>
    else if (vearBorn <= 2004)
        cout << "Millennial":
    else
        cout << "TBD":
    return 0:
   CSci 127 (Hunter)
```

```
using namespace std;
int main ()
    string conditions = "blowing snow";
    int winds = 100;
    float visibility = 0.2;
    if ( ( (winds > 35) && (visibility < 0.25) )
         ( (conditions == "blowing snow") ||
           (conditions == "heavy snow") ) )
        cout << "Blizzard!\n":</pre>
    string origin = "South Pacific";
    if (winds > 74)
        cout << "Major storm, called a ";</pre>
    if ((origin == "Indian Ocean")
        |/(origin == "South Pacific"))
        cout << "cyclone.\n";</pre>
    else if (origin == "North Pacific")
        cout << "typhoon.\n";</pre>
    else
        cout << "hurricane.\n";</pre>
              4 D > 4 A > 4 B > 4 B >
                                            900
```

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C++ Demo

```
//Demonstrates conditionals
#include <iostream>
usina namespace std:
int main ()
    int vearBorn:
    cout << "Enter year born: ";</pre>
    cin >> yearBorn;
    if (yearBorn < 1946)
        cout << "Greatest Generation";
    else if (yearBorn <= 1964)
        cout << "Baby Boomer";
                                              (Demo with onlinegdb)
    else if (yearBorn <= 1984)
        cout << "Generation X";</pre>
    else if (yearBorn <= 2004)
        cout << "Millennial";</pre>
    else
        cout << "TBD":
    return 0;
```

Conditionals

General format:

```
if ( logical expression )
//Demonstrates conditionals
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
                                                command1;
int main ()
   int yearBorn:
                                                ...
   cout << "Enter year born: ";
   cin >> yearBorn;
   if (yearBorn < 1946)
      cout << "Greatest Generation";
                                      else if ( logical expression )
   else if (yearBorn <= 1964)
      cout << "Baby Boomer";
   else if (yearBorn <= 1984)
                                                command1;
      cout << "Generation X":
   else if (yearBorn <= 2004)
      cout << "Millennial":
   else
                                      else
      cout << "TBD":
   return 0;
                                                command1;
                                                ...
```

Very similar, just different names: &&, ||, and !:

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Very similar, just different names: &&, ||, and !:

and (&&)

	in1		in2	returns:
•	False	&&	False	False
	False	&&	True	False
	True	&&	False	False
	True	&&	True	True

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Very similar, just different names: &&, ||, and !:

and (&&)

	in1	n1		returns:
•	False	&&	False	False
	False	&&	True	False
	True	&&	False	False
	True	&&	True	True

or (||)

in1		in2	returns:
False		False	False
False	\Box	True	True
True	\Box	False	True
True	11	True	True

Very similar, just different names: &&, ||, and !:

and (&&)

	in2	returns:
&&	False	False
&&	True	False
&&	False	False
&&	True	True
		'
	&& &&	&& False && True && False

in1		in2	returns:
False		False	False
False	\Box	True	True
True	\Box	False	True
True	Π	True	True

not (!)

	in1	returns:
!	False	True
!	True	False

Today's Topics

```
//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
```

```
int moin ()
{
float kg, lbs;
cout < "Threr kg: ";
cin >> kg;
lbs = kg 2.2;
cout < end! < "Lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n";
return 0;
}
```

- CS Survey
- Recap: I/O & Definite Loops in C++
- Conditionals in C++
- Indefinite Loops in C++
- Recap: C++ & Python

In Pairs or Triples:

Predict what the following pieces of code will do:

```
//While Growth example
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main ()
  int population = 100;
  int year = 0;
  cout << "Year\tPopulation\n";</pre>
  while (population < 1000)
      cout << year << "\t" << population << "\n";
      population = population * 2;
  return 0:
```

C++ Demo

```
//While Growth example
#include <lostream-
using namespace std;
int main ()
{
   int population = 100;
   int year = 0;
   cout << "Year\Population\n";
   while (population < 1000)
   {
      cout << "ven'\Population < 2;
      population = population * 2;
   }
   return 0;
}</pre>
```

(Demo with onlinegdb)

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Indefinite Loops: while

```
//While Growth example
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main ()
{
  int population = 100;
  int year = 0;
  cout << "Year\text{Population\n";}
  while (population < 1000)
{
    cout << year << "\t" << population << "\n";
    population = population * 2;
  }
  return 0;
}</pre>
```

```
General format:
while ( logical expression )
{
    command1;
    command2;
    command3;
    ...
}
```

In Pairs or Triples:

Predict what the following piece of code will do:

```
//Demonstrates loops
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main ()
  int num;
  cout << "Enter an even number: ";</pre>
  cin >> num;
  while (num \% 2 != \emptyset)
      cout << "\nThat's odd!\n";</pre>
      cout << "Enter an even number: ";</pre>
      cin >> num;
  cout << "You entered: "</pre>
        << num << ".\n";
  return 0;
```

C++ Demo

```
//Demonstrates loops
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main ()
  int num;
  cout << "Enter an even number: ";</pre>
  cin >> num;
  while (num % 2 != 0)
      cout << "\nThat's odd!\n";</pre>
      cout << "Enter an even number: ":
      cin >> num;
  cout << "You entered: "
      << num << ".\n";
  return 0;
```

(Demo with onlinegdb)

Indefinite Loops: while

```
General format:
while ( logical expression )
{
    command1;
    command2;
    command3;
    ...
}
```

In Pairs or Triples:

Predict what the following pieces of code will do:

```
//Demonstrates do-while loops
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main ()
  int num;
  do
      cout << "Enter an even number: ";</pre>
      cin >> num;
  } while (num % 2 != 0);
  cout << "You entered: "
       << num << ".\n";
  return 0;
```

C++ Demo

Indefinite Loops: do-while

```
General format:

do
{
    command1;
    command2;
    command3;
    ...
} while ( logical expression );
```

Today's Topics

```
//Another C++ program, demonstrating I/O & arithmetic 
#include <tostream> 
using namespace std;
```

```
int moin ()
{
    floot kg, lbs;
    cout << "Inter kg: ";
    cin >> kg:
    lbs = kg * 2.2;
    cout << end! << "Lbs: " << lbs << "\n\n";
    return 0;
}
```

- CS Survey
- Recap: I/O & Definite Loops in C++
- Conditionals in C++
- Indefinite Loops in C++
- Recap: C++ & Python

I/O:

```
//Another C-s program; Demonstrates loops stricture distribute of the first loop of
```

• I/O: cin >> ...;

```
//Another C+s program, Demonstrates loops principed -dostrone std; int main () 

int spin () 

for (i = 0; i < 4; i++) 

cout << "The world turned upside down...\n"; 

for (j = 10; j > 0; j--) 

cout << "Blost off!!" << end!; 
return 0;
```

• I/O: cin >> ...; & cout << ...;

- I/O: cin >> ...; & cout << ...;
- Definite loops:

```
//Another (++ program, Demonstrates loops 
Binclude -dostrate and in the most 
int main () 
{ set i, i; 
    for ('-0 *, i < + i ++) 
    { cout << "The world turned upside down...\n"; 
    for (j = 10; j > 0; j --) 
    { cout << "Elast offil" << endl; 
    return 0; 
    cout << "Elast offil" << endl; 
    return 0;
```

```
I/O: cin >> ...; & cout << ...;
Definite loops:
  for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)
{
    ...
}</pre>
```

```
I/O: cin >> ...; & cout << ...;
Definite loops:
  for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)
  {
      ...
}</pre>
```

//Another C++ program; Demonstrates loops #include <lostreamusing namespace std;

Conditionals:

```
I/O: cin >> ...; & cout << ...;</pre>
Definite loops:
  for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)
       ...
Conditionals:
  if (logical expression)
  else
```

```
//Monther C++ programs; Demonstrates loops
sinclude clostream
using nomespoce std;
int main ()
{
    tit, i;
    for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
    {
        cout << "The world turned upside down...\n";
    }
    cout << "The world turned upside down...\n";
}
    cout << "The world turned upside down...\n";
}
cout << "The world turned upside down...\n";
}
cout << "Glast off!!" << end!;
return 0;</pre>
```

```
Definite loops:
                                                        for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)
                                                                  ...
                                                    Conditionals:
//Another C++ program; Demonstrates loops
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
                                                        if (logical expression)
int main ()
int i,j;
 for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
    cout << "The world turned upside down...\n";
 for (j = 10; j > 0; j--)
   cout << j << " ":
                                                        else
 cout << "Blast off!!" << endl:
 return 0;
```

I/O: cin >> ...; & cout << ...;</pre>

• Indefinite loops:

```
I/O: cin >> ...; & cout << ...;</pre>
Definite loops:
  for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        ...
Conditionals:
  if (logical expression)
  else
• Indefinite loops:
  while (logical expression)
        ...
                      4 D > 4 D > 4 D > 4 D >
```

int main () $\begin{cases} & \text{(if } i,j; \\ & \text{(if } i,j; \\ & \text{for } (i=\theta; i<\theta; i+\theta; \\ & \text{(if } i+\theta; i+\theta) \end{cases} \\ & \text{(cout } << \text{"The world turned upside down...} \n"; \\ & \text{(if } i=\theta; j>\theta; j--) \end{cases}$

//Another C++ program; Demonstrates loops #include <iostream> using namespace std;

cout << j << " ":

cout << "Blast off!!" << endl;
return 0;</pre>

• Rewrite this program in C++:

```
for i in range(2017, 2000, -2):
    print("Year is", i)
```

• Rewrite this program in Python:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
  for (int i = 1; i < 50; i++)
    {
     cout << i << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

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• Rewrite this program in C++:

```
for i in range(2017, 2000, -2):
    print("Year is", i)
```

Print("Year is", i)

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

 Rewrite this program in C++:

for i in range(2017, 2000, -2):
 print("Year is", i)

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

Print("Year is", i)

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()

Program in C++:

for i in range(2017, 2000, -2):
 print("Year is", i)

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()

Print("Year is", i)

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()

Rewrite this program in C++:

for i in range(2017, 2000, -2):
 print("Year is", i)

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()

Print("Year is", i)

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
 for (int i = 2017; i >= 2000; i=i-2)

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• Rewrite this program in C++:

```
for i in range(2017, 2000, -2):
    print("Year is", i)

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    for (int i = 2017; i >= 2000; i=i-2)
    {
        cout << "Year is" << i << endl;</pre>
```

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• Rewrite this program in C++:

```
for i in range(2017, 2000, -2):
    print("Year is", i)
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
  for (int i = 2017; i >= 2000; i=i-2)
   cout << "Year is" << i << endl;</pre>
  return 0;
```

• Rewrite this program in Python:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
  for (int i = 1; i < 50; i++)
    {
     cout << i << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

• Rewrite this program in Python:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
  for (int i = 1; i < 50; i++)
    cout << i << endl;</pre>
 return 0;
for i in range(1, 50):
```

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• Rewrite this program in Python:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
  for (int i = 1; i < 50; i++)
    cout << i << endl;</pre>
 return 0;
for i in range(1, 50):
    print(i)
```

```
• Python: what is the output?
  year = 2016
  if year % 4 == 0 and \setminus
      (not (year \% 100 == 0) or (year \% 400 == 0)):
       print("Leap!!")
  print("Year")
```

• Write a C++ program that asks the user the number of times they plan to ride transit this week. Your program should then print if it is cheaper to buy single ride metro cards or 7-day unlimited card.

(The 7-day card is \$33.00, and the cost of single ride, with bonus, is \$2.75).

```
Python: what is the output?
year = 2016
if year % 4 == 0 and \
    (not (year % 100 == 0) or (year % 400 == 0)):
    print("Leap!!")
print("Year")
```

```
• Python: what is the output?
 year = 2016
  if year % 4 == 0 and \\
     (not (year \% 100 == 0) or (year \% 400 == 0)):
      print("Leap!!")
  print("Year") year = 2016
  if TRUE and \
     (not (year \% 100 == 0) or (year \% 400 == 0)):
      print("Leap!!")
  print("Year")
```

```
Python: what is the output?
year = 2016
if year % 4 == 0 and \
    (not (year % 100 == 0) or (year % 400 == 0)):
    print("Leap!!")
print("Year")
```

```
• Python: what is the output?
  year = 2016
  if year % 4 == 0 and \setminus
      (not (year \frac{100}{100} == 0) or (year \frac{100}{100} == 0):
       print("Leap!!")
  print("Year")
  year = 2016
  if TRUE and \
      (not FALSE or (year % 400 == 0)):
       print("Leap!!")
  print("Year")
```

```
Python: what is the output?
year = 2016
if year % 4 == 0 and \
    (not (year % 100 == 0) or (year % 400 == 0)):
    print("Leap!!")
print("Year")
```

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```
• Python: what is the output?
  year = 2016
  if year % 4 == 0 and \setminus
      (not (year \frac{100}{100} == 0) or (year \frac{100}{100} == 0):
       print("Leap!!")
  print("Year")
  year = 2016
  if TRUE and \
      (TRUE or (year % 400 == 0)):
       print("Leap!!")
  print("Year")
```

```
Python: what is the output?
year = 2016
if year % 4 == 0 and \
    (not (year % 100 == 0) or (year % 400 == 0)):
    print("Leap!!")
print("Year")
```

```
• Python: what is the output?
  year = 2016
  if year % 4 == 0 and \\
      (not (year \% 100 == 0) or (year \% 400 == 0)):
      print("Leap!!")
  print("Year")
  year = 2016
  if TRUE and \
      (TRUE or FALSE):
      print("Leap!!")
  print("Year")
```

```
• Python: what is the output?
  year = 2016
  if year % 4 == 0 and \\
      (not (year \% 100 == 0) or (year \% 400 == 0)):
      print("Leap!!")
  print("Year")
  year = 2016
  if TRUE and \
      (TRUE or FALSE):
      print("Leap!!")
  print("Year")
```

```
• Python: what is the output?
  year = 2016
  if year % 4 == 0 and \\
      (not (year \% 100 == 0) or (year \% 400 == 0)):
      print("Leap!!")
  print("Year")
  year = 2016
  if TRUE and \
      (TRUE):
      print("Leap!!")
  print("Year")
```

```
Python: what is the output?
  year = 2016
  if year % 4 == 0 and \\
     (not (year \% 100 == 0) or (year \% 400 == 0)):
      print("Leap!!")
  print("Year")
  year = 2016
  if TRUE:
      print("Leap!!")
  print("Year")
```

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```
Python: what is the output?
  year = 2016
  if year % 4 == 0 and \\
     (not (year \% 100 == 0) or (year \% 400 == 0)):
      print("Leap!!")
  print("Year")
  year = 2016
  if TRUE:
      print("Leap!!")
  print("Year")
```

Prints: Leap! Year

3 December 2019

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
```

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
```

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
  int rides;
```

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
  int rides;
  cout << "Enter number of rides:";</pre>
```

• Your program should then print if it is cheaper to buy single ride metro cards (\$2.75 per ride) or 7-day unlimited card (\$33.00).

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
  int rides;
  cout << "Enter number of rides:";
  cin >> rides;
```

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```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
  int rides;
  cout << "Enter number of rides:";
  cin >> rides;
  if (2.75 * rides < 33.00)</pre>
```

 Your program should then print if it is cheaper to buy single ride metro cards (\$2.75 per ride) or 7-day unlimited card (\$33.00).

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
  int rides;
  cout << "Enter number of rides:";</pre>
  cin >> rides;
  if (2.75 * rides < 33.00)
    cout << "Cheaper to buy single ride metro cards.\n";</pre>
```

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```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
  int rides;
  cout << "Enter number of rides:";</pre>
  cin >> rides;
  if (2.75 * rides < 33.00)
    cout << "Cheaper to buy single ride metro cards.\n";</pre>
  else
```

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
  int rides;
  cout << "Enter number of rides:";</pre>
  cin >> rides;
  if (2.75 * rides < 33.00)
    cout << "Cheaper to buy single ride metro cards.\n";</pre>
  else
    cout << "Cheaper to buy 7-day unlimited card.\n";
```

• Your program should then print if it is cheaper to buy single ride metro cards (\$2.75 per ride) or 7-day unlimited card (\$33.00).

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
  int rides;
  cout << "Enter number of rides:";</pre>
  cin >> rides;
  if (2.75 * rides < 33.00)
    cout << "Cheaper to buy single ride metro cards.\n";</pre>
  else
    cout << "Cheaper to buy 7-day unlimited card.\n";
  return 0;
```

Lecture 13

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CSci 127 (Hunter)

Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

• Write C++ code that repeatedly prompts until an odd number is entered.

• Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

```
e = 1111
```

• Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

```
s = ""
while s == "":
```

• Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

```
s = ""
while s == "":
    s = input("Enter a non-empty string: ")
```

• Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

```
s = ""
while s == "":
    s = input("Enter a non-empty string: ";
print("You entered: ", s)
```

• Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

```
s = ""
while s == "":
    s = input("Enter a non-empty string: ")
print("You entered: ", s)
```

• Write C++ code that repeatedly prompts until an odd number is entered.

• Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

```
s = ""
while s == "":
    s = input("Enter a non-empty string: ")
print("You entered: ", s)
```

• Write C++ code that repeatedly prompts until an odd number is entered.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
```

• Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

```
s = ""
while s == "":
    s = input("Enter a non-empty string: ")
print("You entered: ", s)
```

• Write C++ code that repeatedly prompts until an odd number is entered.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
```

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• Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

```
s = ""
while s == "":
    s = input("Enter a non-empty string: ")
print("You entered: ", s)
```

• Write C++ code that repeatedly prompts until an odd number is entered.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
  int num = 0:
```

• Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

```
s = ""
while s == "":
    s = input("Enter a non-empty string: ")
print("You entered: ", s)
```

• Write C++ code that repeatedly prompts until an odd number is entered.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
  int num = 0;
  while (num % 2 == 0)
```

• Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

```
s = ""
while s == "":
    s = input("Enter a non-empty string: ")
print("You entered: ", s)
```

• Write C++ code that repeatedly prompts until an odd number is entered.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
  int num = 0;
  while (num % 2 == 0)
  {
    cout << "Enter an odd number:";</pre>
```

• Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

```
s = ""
while s == "":
    s = input("Enter a non-empty string: ")
print("You entered: ", s)
```

• Write C++ code that repeatedly prompts until an odd number is entered.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
  int num = 0;
  while (num % 2 == 0)
  {
    cout << "Enter an odd number:";
    cin >> num;
```

• Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

```
s = ""
while s == "":
    s = input("Enter a non-empty string: ")
print("You entered: ", s)
```

• Write C++ code that repeatedly prompts until an odd number is entered.

```
using namespace std;
int main()
{
  int num = 0;
  while (num % 2 == 0)
  {
    cout << "Enter an odd number:";
    cin >> num;
  }
```

#include <iostream>

• Write Python code that repeatedly prompts for a non-empty string.

```
s = ""
while s == "":
    s = input("Enter a non-empty string: ";
print("You entered: ", s)
```

• Write C++ code that repeatedly prompts until an odd number is entered.

Lecture 13

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```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
  int num = 0:
  while (num % 2 == 0)
    cout << "Enter an odd number:";</pre>
    cin >> num;
  return 0;
```

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture Slips & Writing Boards



• Hand lecture slips to UTA's & return writing boards as you leave...