CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science



hunter.cuny.edu/csci

Announcements



- Drop-in Sessions for the CSCI 127 & 135 students:
 - Amanda Bell, department advisor
 - ► 1001-L Hunter North
 - ► Tuesday 11am-12pm
 - ► Thursday 3pm-4pm

Announcements



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 - ► Amanda Bell, department advisor
 - ► 1001-L Hunter North
 - ► Tuesday 11am-12pm
 - ► Thursday 3pm-4pm
- CS Survey:

Brian Campbell, '19 Grubhub

Today's Topics



- Recap: Slicing & Images
- Introduction to Functions
- NYC Open Data
- CS Survey

Today's Topics



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```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
img = plt.imread('csBridge')
plt.imshow(img)
plt.show()
height = imq.shape[0]
width = img.shape[1]
img2 = img[:height//2, :width//2]
plt.imshow(imq2)
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```

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```



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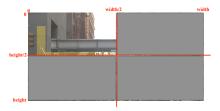
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CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 7 22 October 2019

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CSci 127 (Hunter)

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• How would you select the lower left corner?

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CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 7 22 October 2019

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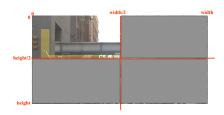


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CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 7

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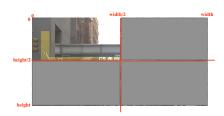


- How would you select the lower left corner? img2 = img[height//2:, :width//2]
- How would you select the upper right corner?

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CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 7

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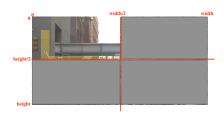


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CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 7

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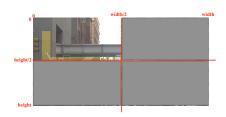
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CSci 127 (Hunter)

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Today's Topics



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 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__":
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CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 7

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#This program, uses functions,
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def main():
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```

- Functions are a way to break code into pieces, that can be easily reused.
- Many languages require that all code must be organized with functions.

CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 7

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```
#Name: your name here
#Date: October 2017
#This program, uses functions,
# says mello 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()

```
#Name: your name here
#Date: October 2017
# says hello to the world!

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

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
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- Functions are a way to break code into pieces, that can be easily reused.
- Many languages require that all code must be organized with functions.
- The opening function is often called main()
- You call or invoke a function by typing its name, followed by any inputs, surrounded by parenthesis:

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#Name: your name here
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# says hello to the world!

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

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- Many languages require that all code must be organized with functions.
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def main():
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- Many languages require that all code must be organized with functions.
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- Can write, or define your own functions,

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- 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.

"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__":
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```

Python Tutor

```
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def main():
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```

(Demo with pythonTutor)

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CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 7

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:' ))
ITotal = 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)
```

Python Tutor

```
def totalWithTax(food,tip):
    total = 0
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    total = food + food * tax
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    return(total)
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dTotal = totalWithTax(dinner, dTip)
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```

(Demo with pythonTutor)

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CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 7

Functions can have input parameters.

```
def totalWithTax(food,tip):
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CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 7

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- Functions can have input parameters.
- Surrounded by parentheses, both in the function definition, and in the function call (invocation).

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def totalWithTax(food,tip):
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```

- Functions can have input parameters.
- Surrounded by parentheses, both in the function definition, and in the function call (invocation).
- The "placeholders" in the function definition: formal parameters.

```
def totalWithTax(food,tip):
    total = 0
    tax = 0.0875
    total = food * food * tax
    total = total + tip
    return(total)

lunch = float(input('Enter lunch total: '))
lTip = float(input('Enter lunch tip:' ))
lTotal = totalWithTax(lunch, lTip)
    print('Lunch total is', lTotal)

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

- Functions can have input parameters.
- Surrounded by parentheses, both in the function definition, and in the function call (invocation).
- The "placeholders" in the function definition: formal parameters.
- The ones in the function call: actual parameters

```
def totalWithTax(food,tip):
    total = 0
    tax = 0.0875
    total = food + food * tax
    total = total + tip
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lunch = float(input('Enter lunch total: '))
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    print('Lunch total is', lTotal)

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- Functions can have input parameters.
- Surrounded by parentheses, both in the function definition, and in the function call (invocation).
- The "placeholders" in the function definition: formal parameters.
- The ones in the function call: actual parameters
- Functions can also return
 values to where it was called.

```
def totalWithTax(food,tip):
    total = 0
                        Formal Parameters
    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', [[otal)
                           Actual Parameters
dinner= float(input('Enter dinner total: '))
dTip = float(input('Enter_dinner_tip:' ))
dTotal = totalWithTax dinner, dTip
print('Dinner total is', grotal)
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- Functions can have input parameters.
- Surrounded by parentheses, both in the function definition, and in the function call (invocation).
- The "placeholders" in the function definition: formal parameters.
- The ones in the function call: actual parameters.
- Functions can also return values to where it was called.

Circle the actual parameters and underline the formal parameters:

```
def prob4():
    verse = "jam tomorrow and jam yesterday,"
    print("The rule is.")
    c = mystery(verse)
    w = enigma(verse.c)
    print(c,w)
def mystery(v):
    print(v)
    c = v.count("jam")
    return(c)
def enigma(v,c):
    print("but never", v[-1])
    for i in range(c):
        print("jam")
    return("day.")
prob4()
```

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def prob4():
    verse "jam tomorrow and jam yesterday,"
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    c = hystery (verse)
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                                  *Actual
    print(c,w)
                                   Parameters
def mystery(v):
    print(v)
    c = v.count(fiam
    return(c)
                                     Formal
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Predict what the code will do:

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    return(c)
def enigma(v,c):
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    for i in range(c):
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Python Tutor

```
def prob4():
    verse = "iam tomorrow and iam vesterday."
    print("The rule is,")
   c = mystery(verse)
   w = enigma(verse,c)
    print(c.w)
def mystery(v):
    print(v)
   c = v.count("jam")
    return(c)
def enigma(v,c):
    print("but never", v[-1])
    for i in range(c):
        print("jam")
    return("day.")
```

prob4()

(Demo with pythonTutor)

CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 7

In Pairs or Triples:

Predict what the code will do:

```
#Greet loop example

def greetLoop(person):
    print("Greetings")
    for i in range(5):
        print("Hello", person)

greetLoop("Thomas")
```

```
# From "Teaching with Python" by John Zelle

def happy():
    print("Happy Birthday to you!")

def sing(P):
    happy()
    happy()
    print("Happy Birthday dear " + P + "!")
    happy()

sing("Fred")
sing("Thomas")
sing("Hunter")
```

Python Tutor

```
#Greet loop example
 def greetLoop(person):
      print("Greetings")
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   happy()
sing("Fred")
sing("Thomas")
sing("Hunter")
```

(Demo with pythonTutor)

In Pairs or Triples:

Fill in the missing code:

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

IDLE

def nostfistring(monthNum): Tage as inget a runber, monthNum, and returns the corresponding month name as a string. Example: monthString()? returns "January". Assumes that input is on integer ranging from 1 to 12 monthString - ""

return(monthString)

def main():

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

(Demo with IDLE)

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```
#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.

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```
#Name: your name here
#Date: October 2017
The: 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:

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Today's Topics



- Recap: Slicing & Images
- Introduction to Functions
- NYC Open Data
- CS Survey

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Freely available source of data.



- Freely available source of data.
- Maintained by the NYC data analytics team.

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- Freely available source of data.
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- We will use several different ones for this class.

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- Freely available source of data.
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- We will use several different ones for this class.
- Will use pandas, pyplot & folium libraries to analyze, visualize and map the data.



- Freely available source of data.
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- We will use several different ones for this class.
- Will use pandas, pyplot & folium libraries to analyze, visualize and map the data.
- Lab 7 covers accessing and downloading NYC OpenData datasets.

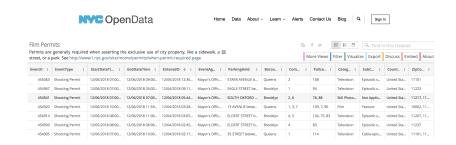


ne Data About v Learr

Film Permits

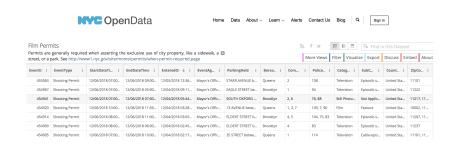
Permits are generally required when asserting the exclusive use of city property, like a sidewalk, a \blacksquare street, or a park. See http://www1.nyc.gov/site/mome/permits/when-permit-required.page

EventID :	EventType :	StartDateTi	EndDateTime :	EnteredOn ↓ :	EventAg	ParkingHeld :	Borou
455063	Shooting Permit	12/06/2018 07:00	12/06/2018 09:00	12/05/2018 12:36	Mayor's Offic	STARR AVENUE b	Queens
454967	Shooting Permit	12/06/2018 07:00	12/06/2018 05:00	12/04/2018 09:11	Mayor's Offic	EAGLE STREET be	Brooklyn
454941	Shooting Permit	12/06/2018 07:00	12/06/2018 07:00	12/04/2018 05:44	Mayor's Offic	SOUTH OXFORD	Brooklyn
454920	Shooting Permit	12/06/2018 10:00	12/06/2018 11:59	12/04/2018 03:28	Mayor's Offic	13 AVENUE betw	Queens
454914	Shooting Permit	12/06/2018 08:00	12/06/2018 11:00	12/04/2018 03:05	Mayor's Offic	ELDERT STREET b	Brooklyn
454909	Shooting Permit	12/05/2018 08:00	12/05/2018 06:00	12/04/2018 02:45	Mayor's Offic	ELDERT STREET b	Brooklyn
454905	Shooting Permit	12/06/2018 07:00	12/06/2018 10:00	12/04/2018 02:17	Mayor's Offic	35 STREET betwe	Queens



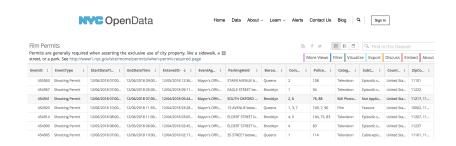
• What's the most popular street for filming?

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- What's the most popular street for filming?
- What's the most popular borough?

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- What's the most popular street for filming?
- What's the most popular borough?
- How many TV episodes were filmed?

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Download the data as a CSV file and store on your computer.



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- Python program:

```
#CSci 127 Teaching Staff
#March 2019
#OpenData Film Permits

#Import pandas for reading and analyzing CSV data:
import pandas as pd
csvFile = "filmPermits.csv"  #Name of the CSV file
tickets = pd.read_csv(csvFile)#Read in the file to a dataframe
```



- Download the data as a CSV file and store on your computer.
- Python program:

```
#CSci 127 Teaching Staff
#March 2019
#OpenData Film Permits

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import pandas as pd
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tickets = pd.read_csv(csvFile)#Read in the file to a dataframe
print(tickets)  #Print out the dataframe
```



- Download the data as a CSV file and store on your computer.
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```
#CSci 127 Teaching Staff
#March 2019
#OpenData Film Permits

#Import pandas for reading and analyzing CSV data:
import pandas as pd
csvFile = "filmPermits.csv"  #Name of the CSV file
tickets = pd.read_csv(csvFile)#Read in the file to a dataframe
print(tickets)  #Print out the dataframe
print(tickets["ParkingHeld"])  #Print out streets (multiple times)
```



- Download the data as a CSV file and store on your computer.
- Python program:

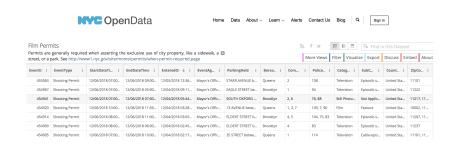
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print(tickets["ParkingHeld"])  #Print out streets (multiple times)
print(tickets["ParkingHeld"].value_counts())  #Print out streets & number of times used
```



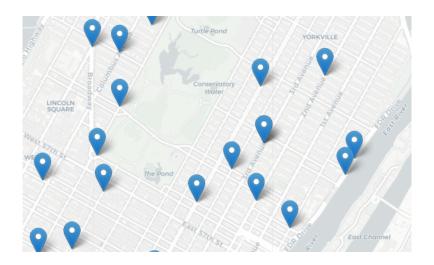
- Download the data as a CSV file and store on your computer.
- Python program:

90 Q



Can approach the other questions in the same way:

- What's the most popular street for filming?
- What's the most popular borough?
- How many TV episodes were filmed?



Design an algorithm that finds the closest collision.



Design an algorithm that finds the closest collision.

DATE	TIME	BOROUGH	ZIP CODE	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LOCATION	ON STREET N	CROSS STREE	OFF STREET	NUMBER OF
12/31/16	9:56						2 AVENUE			0
12/31/16	9:55	BRONX	10462	40.83521	-73.85497	(40.8352098	UNIONPORT	OLMSTEAD /	VENUE	0
12/31/16	9:50						JESUP AVENU	JE		0
12/31/16	9:40	BROOKLYN	11225	40.66911	-73.95335	(40.6691137	ROGERS AVE	UNION STRE	ET	0
12/31/16	20:23	BROOKLYN	11209	40.62578	-74.02415	(40.6257805	80 STREET	5 AVENUE		0
12/31/16	20:20	QUEENS	11375	40.71958	-73.83977	(40.719584,	ASCAN AVEN	QUEENS BOI	JLEVARD	0
12/31/16	20:15	BROOKLYN	11204				60 STREET	BAY PARKWA	\Y	0
12/31/16	20:10			40.66479	-73.82047	(40.6647944	, -73.8204653)		0
12/31/16	20:10						69 STREET	37 AVENUE		0
12/31/16	20:05	BRONX	10457	40.85429	-73.90026	(40.8542925	RYER AVENU	EAST 181 ST	REET	0

Design an algorithm that uses NYC OpenData collision data and computes the closest collision to the location the user provides.

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How to approach this:

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

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- Example:
 - Find data set (great place to look: NYC OpenData).
 - 2 Ask user for current location.

Design Question

Design an algorithm that uses NYC OpenData collision data and computes the closest collision to the location the user provides.

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 - Open up the CSV file.

38 / 46

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38 / 46

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- Example:
 - Find data set (great place to look: NYC OpenData).
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 - Open up the CSV file.
 - 4 Check distance to each to user's location.
 - Save the location with the smallest distance.

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Today's Topics



- Recap: Slicing & Images
- Introduction to Functions
- NYC Open Data
- CS Survey

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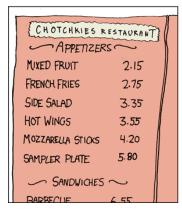
CS Survey

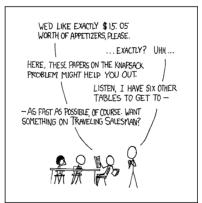


CS Survey: Brian Campbell '19 Grubhub

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MY HOBBY: EMBEDDING NP-COMPLETE PROBLEMS IN RESTAURANT ORDERS





CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 7 22 October 2019 41 / 46

MY HOBBY: Embedding NP-complete problems in restaurant orders



Possible solutions:

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MY HOBBY: EMBEDDING NP-COMPLETE PROBLEMS IN RESTAURANT ORDERS

... EXACTLY? UHN ...

TABLES TO GET TO -



- Possible solutions:
 - ▶ 7 orders of mixed fruit, or

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MY HOBBY: Embedding NP-complete problems in restaurant orders





- Possible solutions:
 - ▶ 7 orders of mixed fruit, or
 - ▶ 2 orders hot wings, 1 order mixed fruit, and 1 sampler plate.

MY HORRY: EMREDDING NP-COMPLETE PROBLEMS IN RESTAURANT ORDERS WED LIKE EXACTLY \$ 15: 05 CHOTCHKIES RESTAURANT WORTH OF APPETIZERS, PLEASE ~ APPFTIZERS~ MIXED FRUIT HERE. THESE PAPERS ON THE KNAPSACK PROBLEM MIGHT HELP YOU OUT FRENCH FRIES 2.75 LISTEN. I HAVE SIX OTHER. SIDE SALAD 3.35 - AG FAST AS POSSIBLE OF COURSE. WANT HOT WINGS 3.55 SOMETHING ON TRAVELING SALESYAW? MOZZARELLA STICKS 5.80 SAMPLER PLATE → SANDVICHES
→

- Possible solutions:
 - ▶ 7 orders of mixed fruit, or
 - ▶ 2 orders hot wings, 1 order mixed fruit, and 1 sampler plate.
- Input: List of items with prices and amount to be spent.

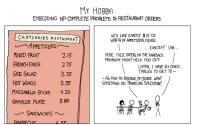
CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 7 22 October 2019 42 / 46

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- **Output:** An order that totals to the amount or empty list if none.

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- Possible algorithms: For each item on the list, divide total by price. If no remainder, return a list of that item. Repeat with two items, trying 1 of the first, 2 of the first, etc. Repeat with three items, etc.
- "NP-Complete" problem: possible answers can be checked quickly, but not known how to compute quickly.

 CSci 127 (Hunter) Lecture 7 22 October 2019 42 / 46

Today's Topics



- Recap: Slicing & Images
- Introduction to Functions
- NYC Open Data
- CS Survey

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









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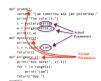




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- Accessing Formatted Data: NYC OpenData
- Pass your lecture slips to the aisles for the UTAs to collect.

```
#Mame: your name here
#Date: October 2017
#This program, uses functions,
# says hello to the world!
def main():
    print("Hello, World!")
if __name__ = "__main__":
    main()
```

```
def totalWithTax food, tip):
    total = 0
                        Formal Parameters
    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', [Total)
                           Actual Parameters
dinner- float(input('Enter dinner total: '))
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45 / 46

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45 / 46

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- Since you must pass the final exam to pass the course, we end every lecture with final exam review.
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45 / 46

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45 / 46

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total = 100 Formal Parameters
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```

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- Theme: Functions!

CSci 127 (Hunter)

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total = 0

Formum Parameters

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formum Parameters

total = total = tip

return(total)

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lluch = floot(rignt("firster lunch total; "))

return(total = total little | return | return
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 Starting with Summer 18, #4.

Writing Boards



• Return writing boards as you leave...

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