

CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science



hunter.cuny.edu/csci

Welcome



- Prof. Sakas, Department Chair and Course Coordinator

Introductions: Course Coordinators



Dr. Katherine St. John

Instructor



Dr. William Sakas

Chair

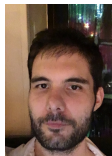
Introductions: Recitation Instructors



Basak Taylan



Ekaterina Kistanova



Gwenael Gatto



Jiaxing Tan



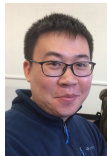
Katherine Howitt



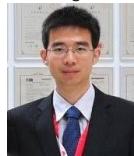
Minh Nguyen



Subhadarshi Panda

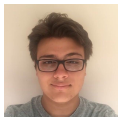


Xiaojie Zhang

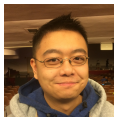


Xiaoke (Jimmy) Shen

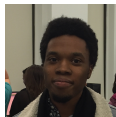
Introductions: Undergraduate Teaching Assistants



Antonio Bountouvas



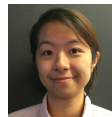
Alvin Lam



Brian Campbell



Calvin Quach



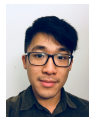
Carol Chau



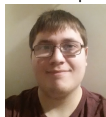
Dandan Lin



Jaime Canizales



Jack Chen



Jakub Taraska



Jesse Goodspeed



Karen Medlin



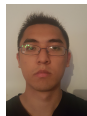
Karoline Dubin



Lily Caplan



Munem Rastgir



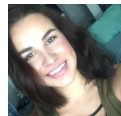
Nicky Cen



Olga Kent



Qiuqun Wang



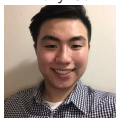
Savannah Nester



Silvena Chan



Usmaan Sahak



Vincent Zheng



Yasmeen 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.

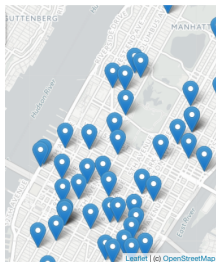
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(Show syllabus webpage)

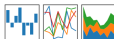
Syllabus: Topics



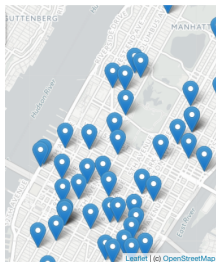
- **This course assumes no previous programming experience.**

pandas

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



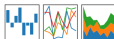
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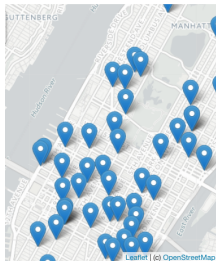
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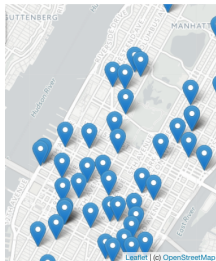
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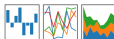
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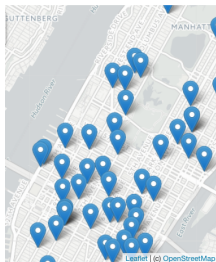
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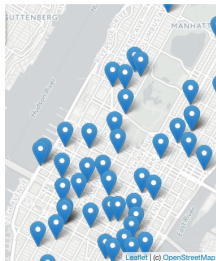
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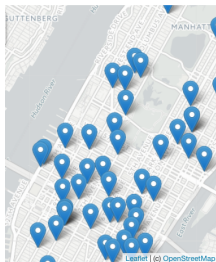
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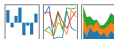
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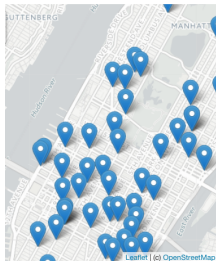
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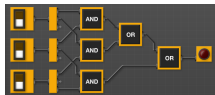
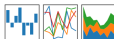
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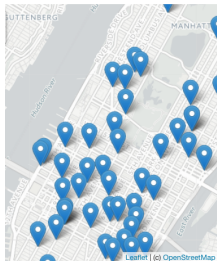
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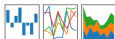
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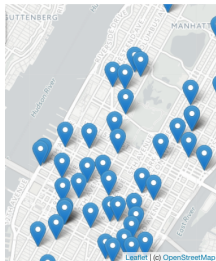
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Syllabus: Topics



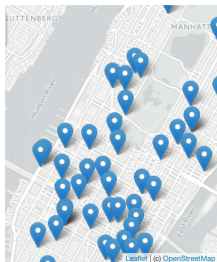
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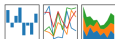
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Syllabus: Topics



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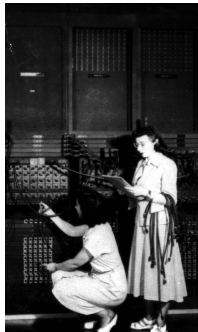


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 - ★ for C++.

Class Structure

Lecture:

- Tuesdays, 11:10am-12:25pm, 118 North



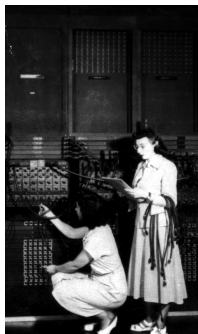
First “computers”

ENIAC, 1945.

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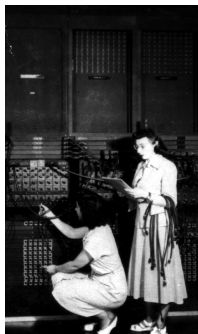
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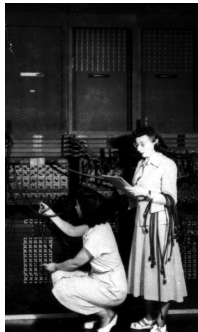
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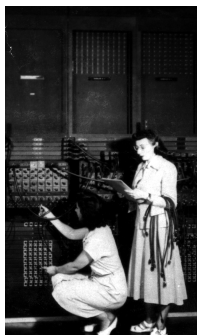
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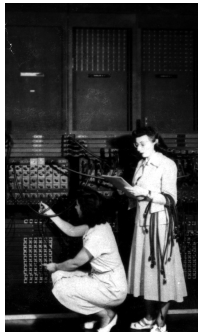
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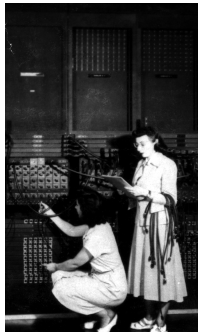
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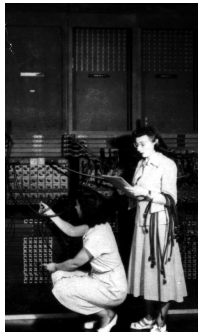
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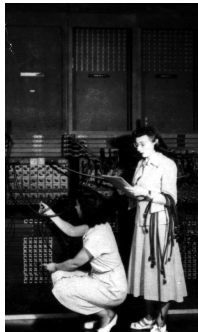
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Software Platforms:

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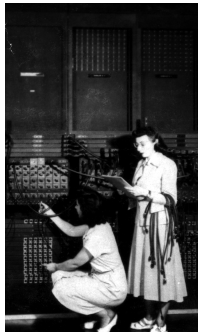
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- Blackboard: visit ICIT for access issues.

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Software Platforms:

- 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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- 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)*

First Program: Hello, World!

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

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← *(this one also)*

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print("Hello, World!")
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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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#Name:  Thomas Hunter
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← *These lines are comments*

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#Date:  September 1, 2017
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← *(for us, not computer to read)*

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#This program prints:  Hello, World!
```

← *(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,')
```


Variations on Hello, World!

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#Name:  L-M Miranda
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print('Get your education,')
print("don't forget from whence you came, and")
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Variations on Hello, World!

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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.

Variations on Hello, World!

```
#Name:  L-M Miranda  
#Date:  Hunter College HS '98  
#This program prints intro lyrics
```

```
print('Get your education,')  
print("don't forget from whence you came, and")  
print("The world's gonna know your name.")
```

- 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



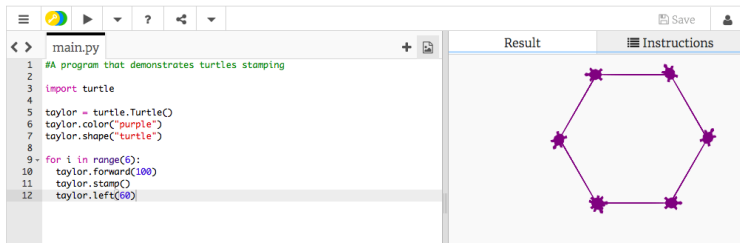
- A simple, whimsical graphics package for Python
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- (Demo from webpage)

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



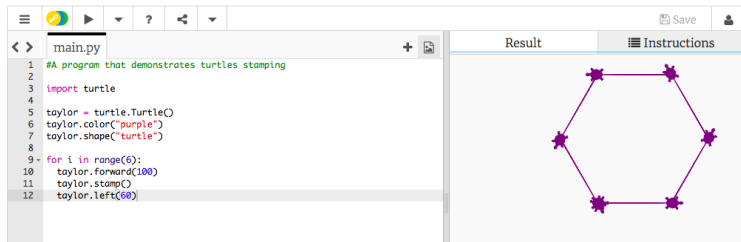
The screenshot shows a Python IDE with a code editor on the left and a result window on the right. The code editor contains a file named 'main.py' with the following Python code:

```
1 #A program that demonstrates turtles stamping
2
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)
```

The result window on the right has two tabs: 'Result' and 'Instructions'. The 'Result' tab is active, displaying a purple hexagon with a turtle shape at each of its six vertices. The turtle shapes are purple and have a star-like pattern.

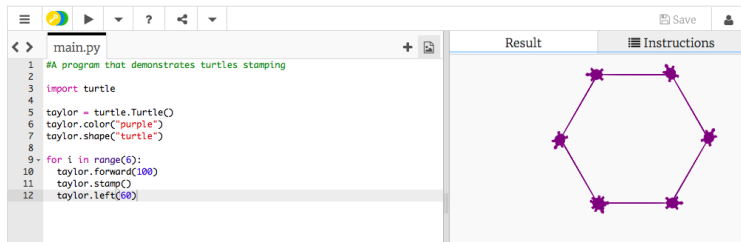
- Creates a turtle, called `taylor`

Turtles Introduction



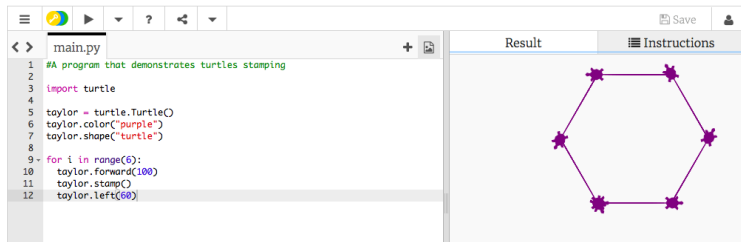
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- Changes the color (to purple) and shape (to turtle-shaped)

Turtles Introduction



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- Repeats 6 times:

Turtles Introduction



- 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:

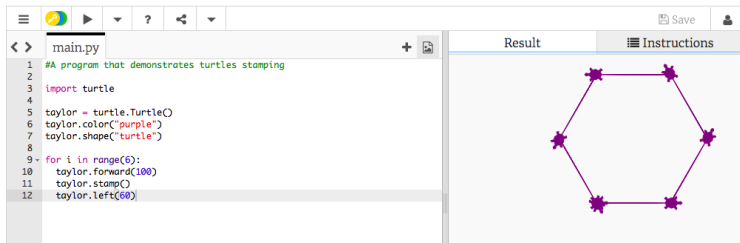
① Write a program that will draw a 10-sided polygon.

② Write a program that will repeat the line:

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

three times.

Decagon Program



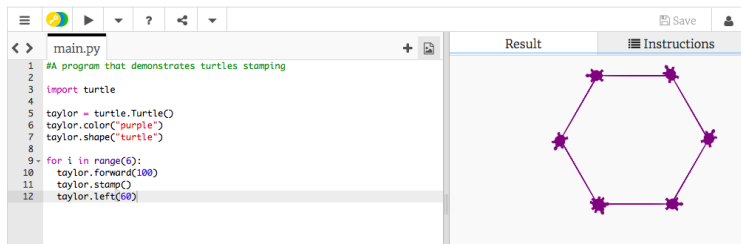
The screenshot shows a Python IDE with a code editor on the left and a result pane on the right. The code editor contains a program that draws a hexagon using the turtle module. The result pane shows the output of the program, which is a purple hexagon with star-shaped stamps at each vertex.

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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.

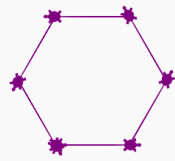
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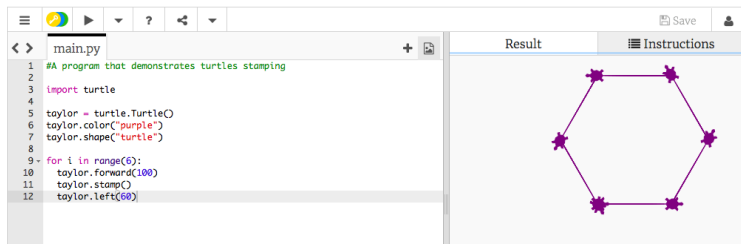
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Result



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

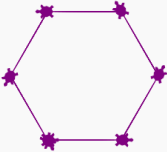
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```

Result



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

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:

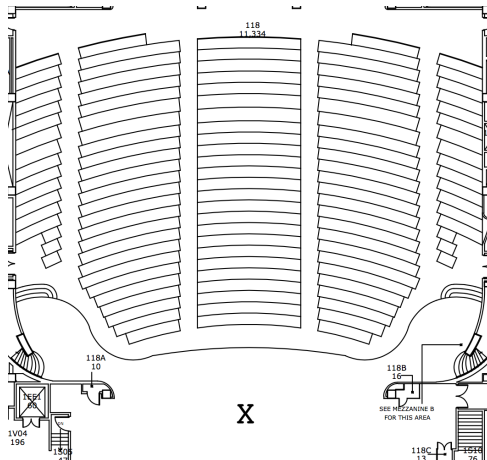
- An **algorithm** is a process or set of rules to be followed to solve a problem.

# 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

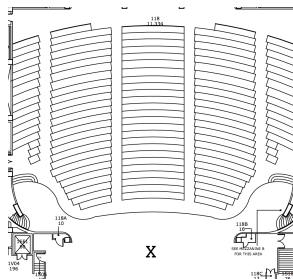


Working in pairs or triples:

- ① On the floorplan, mark your current location.
- ② Write step-by-step directions to get to/from X.

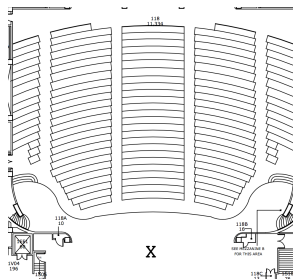


# Group Work



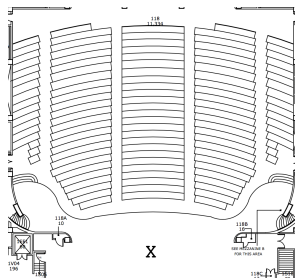
- Find another group, near you, that's going in the “opposite” way.

# Group Work



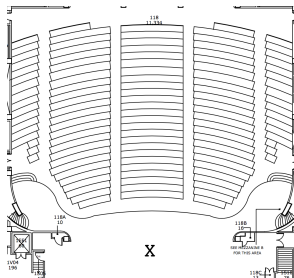
- Find another group, near you, that's going in the “opposite” way.
- Follow the directions to get to X.

# Group Work



- Find another group, near you, that's going in the “opposite” way.
- Follow the directions to get to X.
- Follow the other set of directions form X back to your seat.

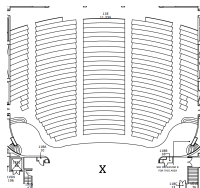
# Group Work



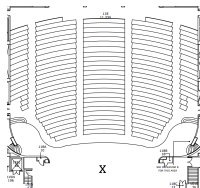
- Find another group, near you, that's going in the “opposite” way.
- Follow the directions to get to X.
- Follow the other set of directions from X back to your seat.
- Annotate any changes needed to the directions.

# Recap

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

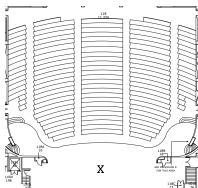


# Recap



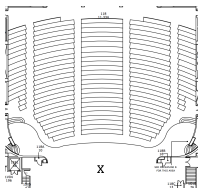
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- Writing precise algorithms is difficult.

# Recap



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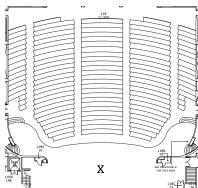
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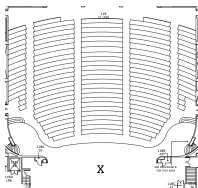


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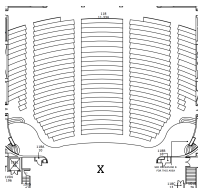
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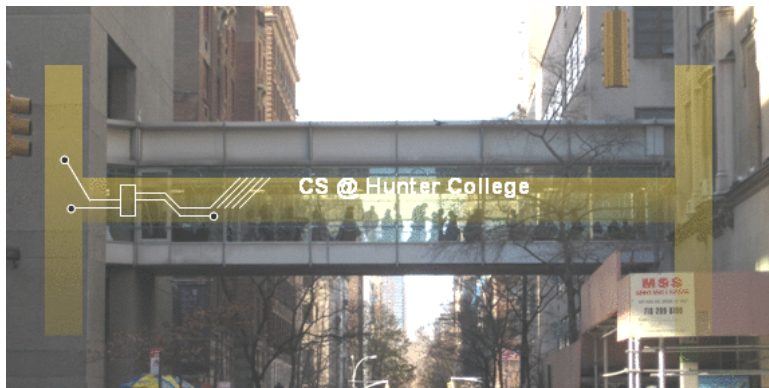
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# Recap



- On lecture slip, write down a topic you wish we had spent more time (and why).
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- In Python, we introduced:
  - ▶ `strings`, or sequences of characters,
  - ▶ `print()` statements,
  - ▶ `for`-loops with `range()` statements, &
  - ▶ `variables` containing turtles.

# Lecture Slips & Writing Boards



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