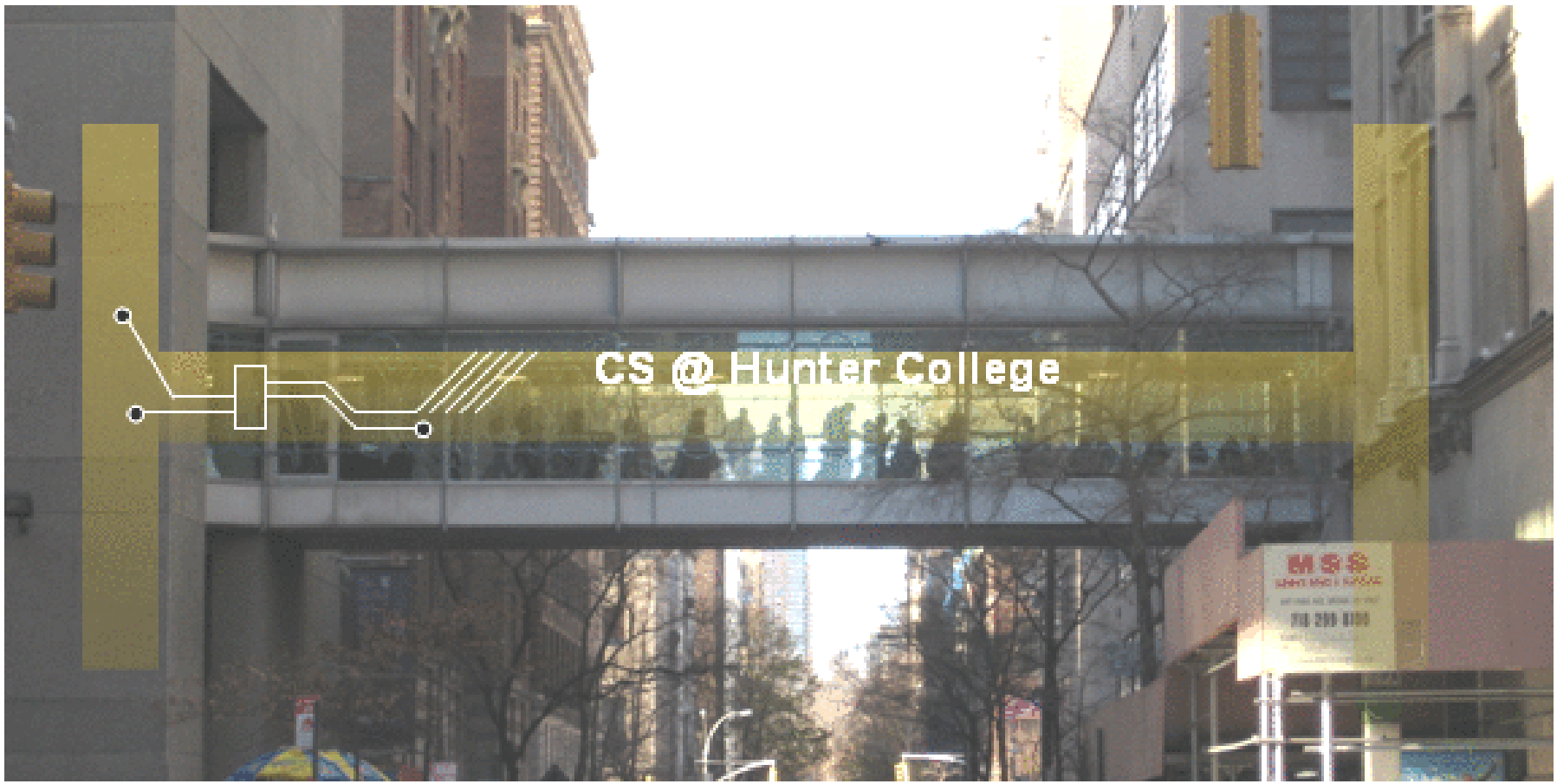
CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science



hunter.cuny.edu/csci

Announcements

- Due to a rescheduled meeting, my office hours are moved (today only) to 12:30-1:30pm.
  Tutoring available: 9:30am-9:30pm Mondays-Friday in 1001E HN.

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- Each lecture includes a survey of computing research and tech in NYC.

  Today: Prof. Katherine St. John (computational biology)

Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

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  We will do a bit today, but much more in the following weeks.
- Is it okay to work ahead?
  Yes! It's great to try things before lecture/lab (builds a "mental scaffold" to hold new material covered).
  All the labs are up for the rest of the semester, and programs open on gradescope 4 weeks before the deadline.

Today's Topics

- Recap: Logical Expressions & Circuits
- Design: Cropping Images
- Accessing Formatted Data
- CS Survey: Computational Biology

Recap: Logical Operators

and

in1		in2	*returns:*
`False`	`and`	`False`	`False`
`False`	`and`	`True`	`False`
`True`	`and`	`False`	`False`
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or

in1		in2	*returns:*
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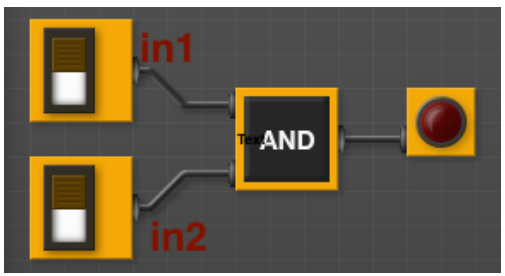
not

	in1	*returns:*
`not`	`False`	`True`
`not`	`True`	`False`

Logical Operators & Circuits



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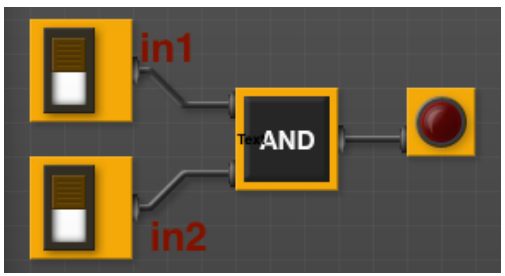

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  Example: `in1 and in2`

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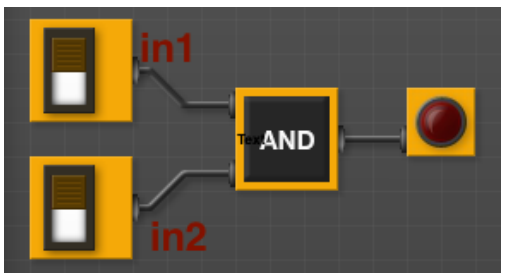

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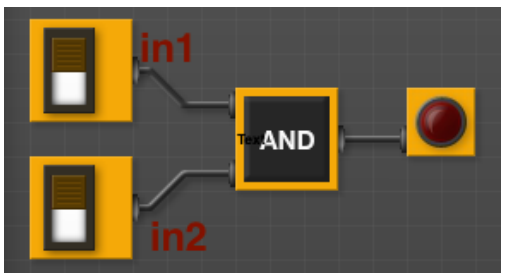
- Each logical operator (`and`, `or`, & `not`) has a corresponding logical circuit that can be used to join together inputs.

Logical Operators & Circuits



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  Example: `in1 and in2`
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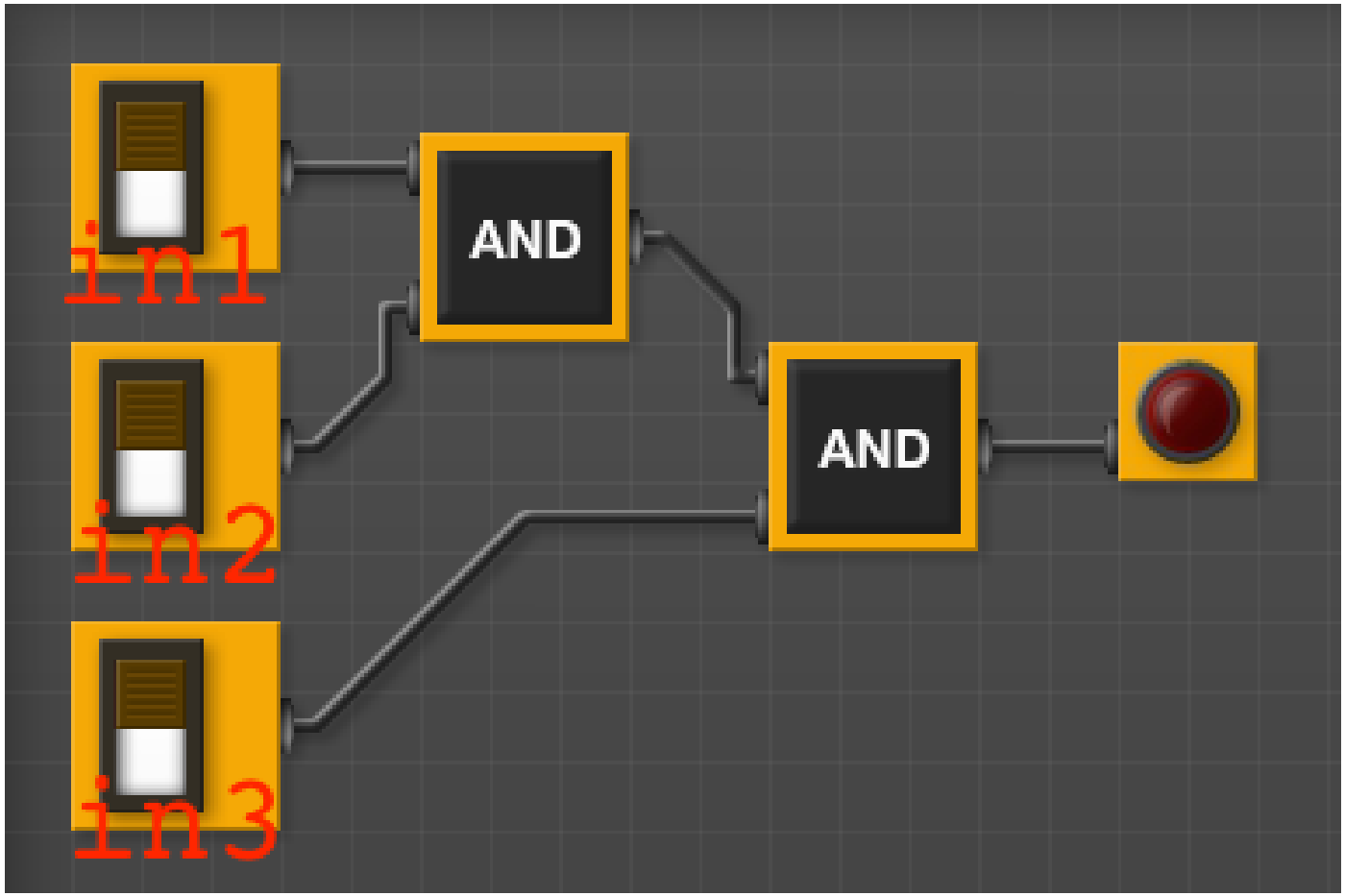
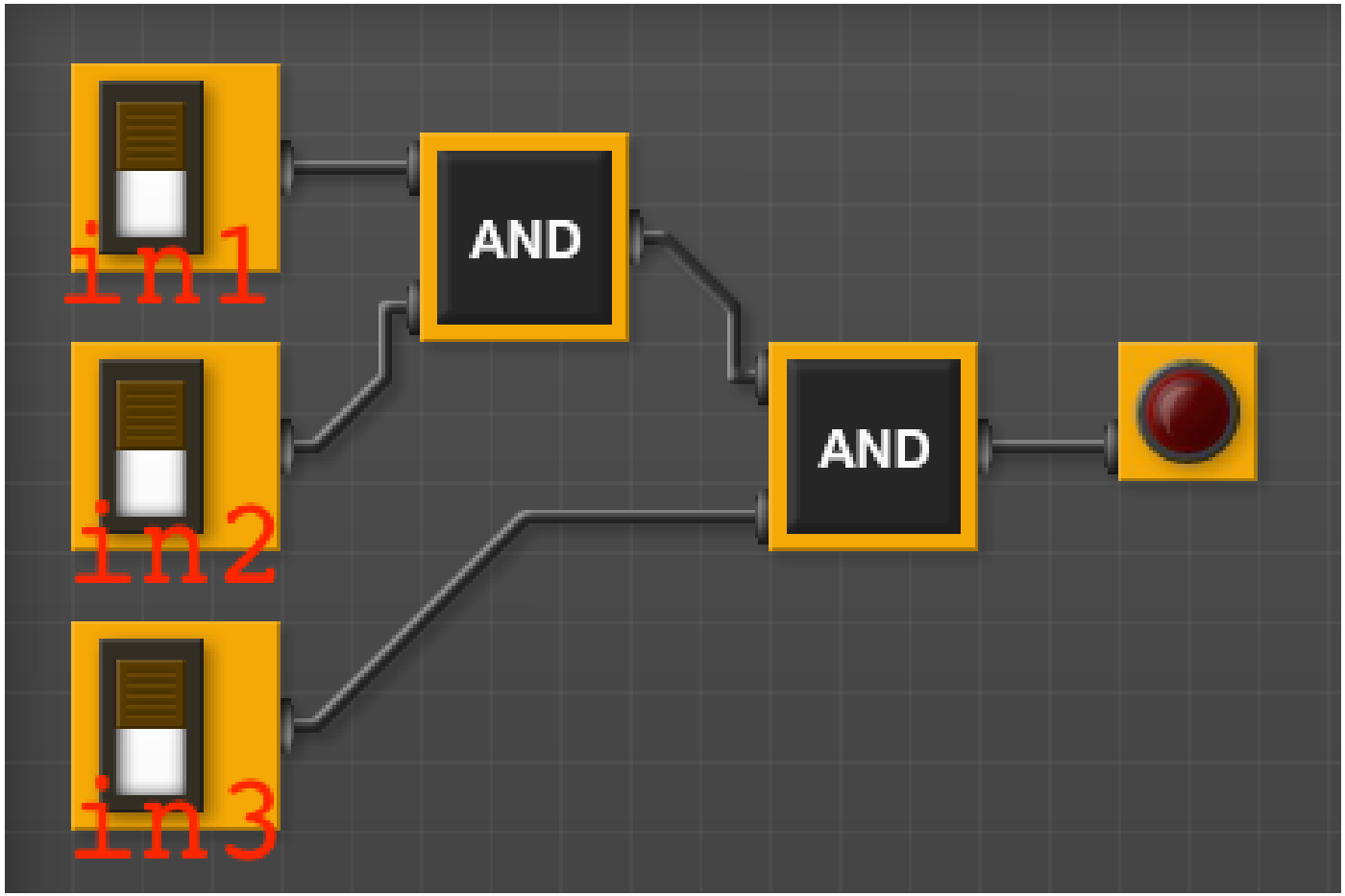
Examples: Logical Circuit



Examples: Logical Circuit



`(in1 and in2) and in3`

Examples: Logical Expressions

Examples from last lecture:

```
origin = "Indian Ocean"
winds = 100
if (winds > 74):
    print("Major storm, called a ", end="")
    if origin == "Indian Ocean" or origin == "South Pacific":
        print("cyclone.")
    elif origin == "North Pacific":
        print("typhoon.")
    else:
        print("hurricane.")

visibility = 0.2
winds = 40
conditions = "blowing snow"
if (winds > 35) and (visibility < 0.25) and \
      (conditions == "blowing snow" or conditions == "heavy snow"):
    print("Blizzard!")
```

In Pairs or Triples:

Predict what the code will do:

- ```
  x = 6
  y = x % 4
  w = y**3
  z = w // 2
  print(x,y,w,z)
  x,y = y,w
  print(x,y,w,z)
  x = y / 2
  print(x,y,w,z)
  ```
- ```
  sports = ["Field Hockey","Swimming","Water Polo"]
  mess = "Qoauxca BrletRce crcx qvBnqa ocUxk"
  result = ""
  for i in range(len(mess)):
      if i % 3 == 0:
          print(mess[i])
          result = result + mess[i]
  print(sports[1], result)
  ```

Python Tutor

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(Demo with pythonTutor)

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Input:
Output:
Process: *(Brainstorm for a "To Do" list to accomplish this.)*

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```
plt.imshow(img2) #Load our new image into pyplot
plt.show() #Show the image (waits until closed to continue)
```

Structured Data

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College	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Baruch	11,288	3,922	15,210
Brooklyn	10,198	4,208	14,406
City	10,067	3,250	13,317
Hunter	12,223	4,500	16,723
John Jay	9,831	2,843	12,674
Lehman	6,600	4,720	11,320
Medgar Evers	4,760	2,059	6,819
NYCCT	10,912	6,370	17,282
Queens	11,693	4,633	16,326
Staten Island	9,584	2,948	12,532
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pandas

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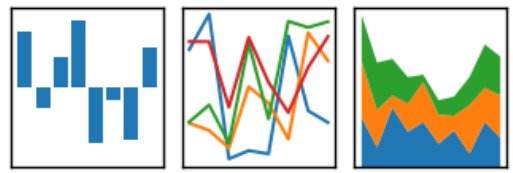

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pandas

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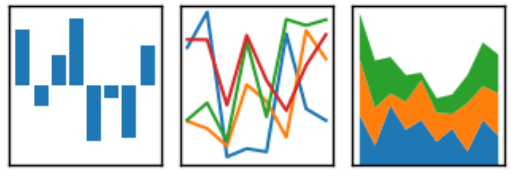

- We will use the popular Python Data Analysis Library (**Pandas**).
- Open source and freely available (part of anaconda distribution).

Structured Data

pandas

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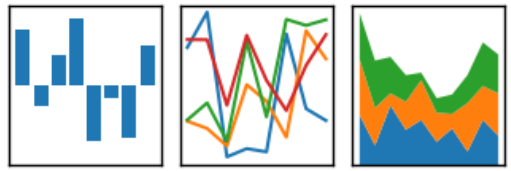

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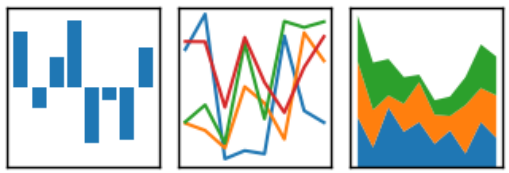

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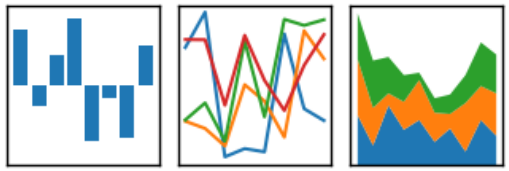

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- To use, add to the top of your file:

```
import pandas as pd
```

CSV Files

	Undergraduate		
College	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Baruch	11,288	3,922	15,210
Brooklyn	10,198	4,208	14,406
City	10,067	3,250	13,317
Hunter	12,223	4,500	16,723
John Jay	9,831	2,843	12,674
Lehman	6,600	4,720	11,320
Medgar Evers	4,760	2,059	6,819
NYCCT	10,912	6,370	17,282
Queens	11,693	4,633	16,326
Staten Island	9,584	2,948	12,532
York	5,066	3,192	8,258

- Excel .xls files have much extra formatting.

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- Columns are separated by commas on each line.

CSV Files

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1698,4937,2017,,,727,7681
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nycHistPop.csv

Reading in CSV Files

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- To read in a CSV file: `myVar = pd.read_csv("myFile.csv")`

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- Pandas has its own type, **DataFrame**, that is perfect for holding a sheet of data.
- Often abbreviated: `df`.
- It also has **Series**, that is perfect for holding a row or column of data.

Example: Reading in CSV Files

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Source:  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_New_York_City,,,,,,
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`nycHistPop.csv`

In Lab 6

Example: Reading in CSV Files

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import pandas as pd
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`nycHistPop.csv`

In Lab 6

Example: Reading in CSV Files

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd

pop = pd.read_csv('nycHistPop.csv',skiprows=5)
```

```
Source:  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_New_York_City,,,,,,
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nycHistPop.csv

In Lab 6

Example: Reading in CSV Files

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pop.plot(x="Year")
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```

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nycHistPop.csv

In Lab 6

Example: Reading in CSV Files

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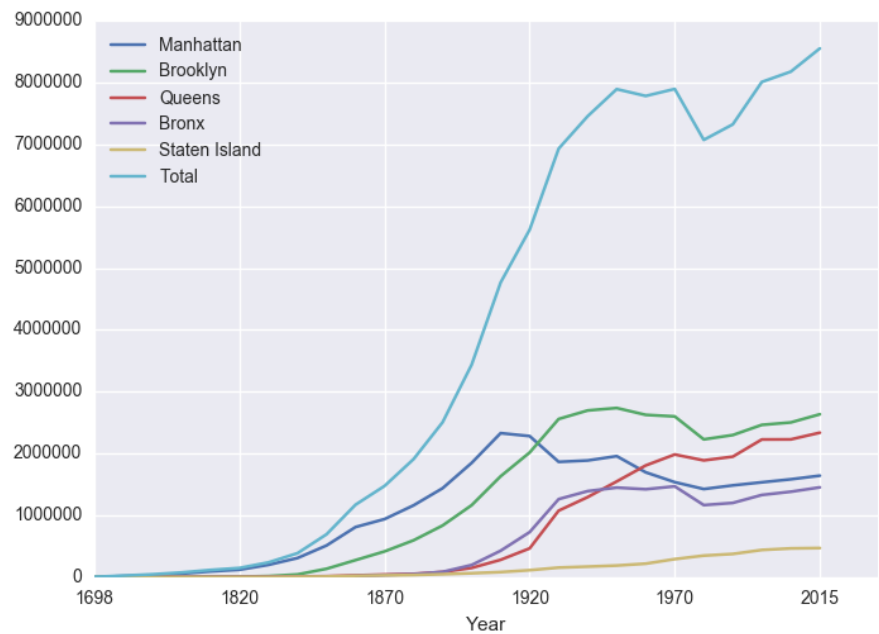
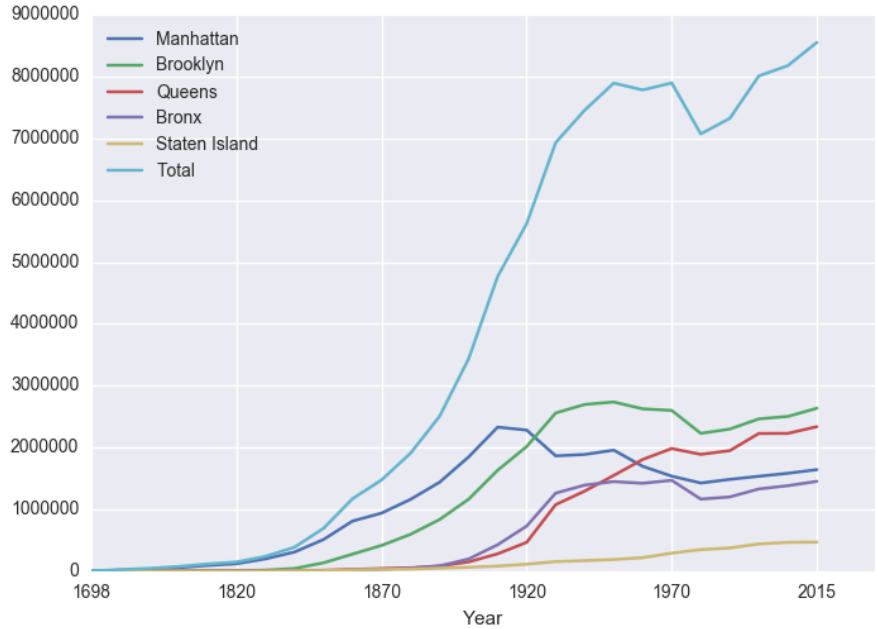
nycHistPop.csv

In Lab 6

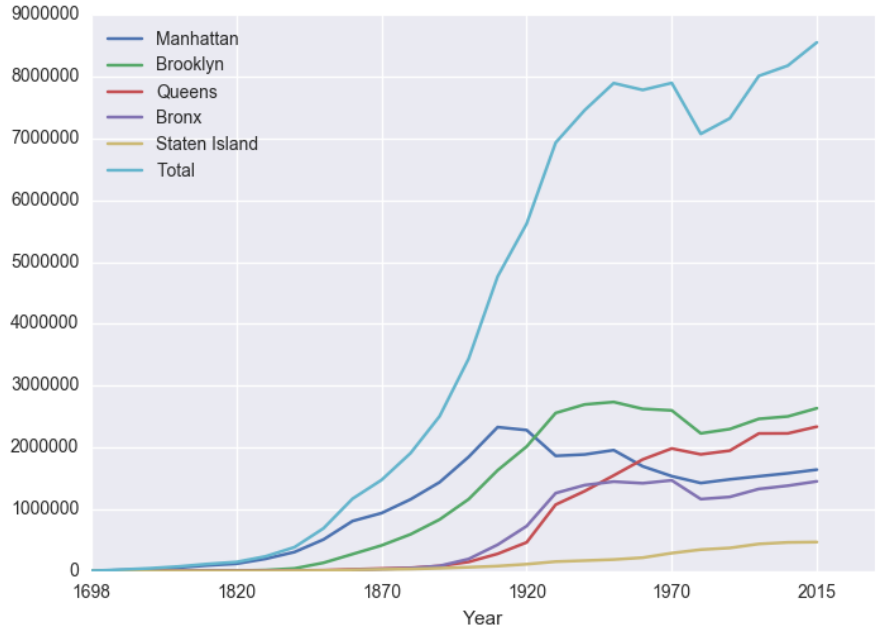


Series in Pandas



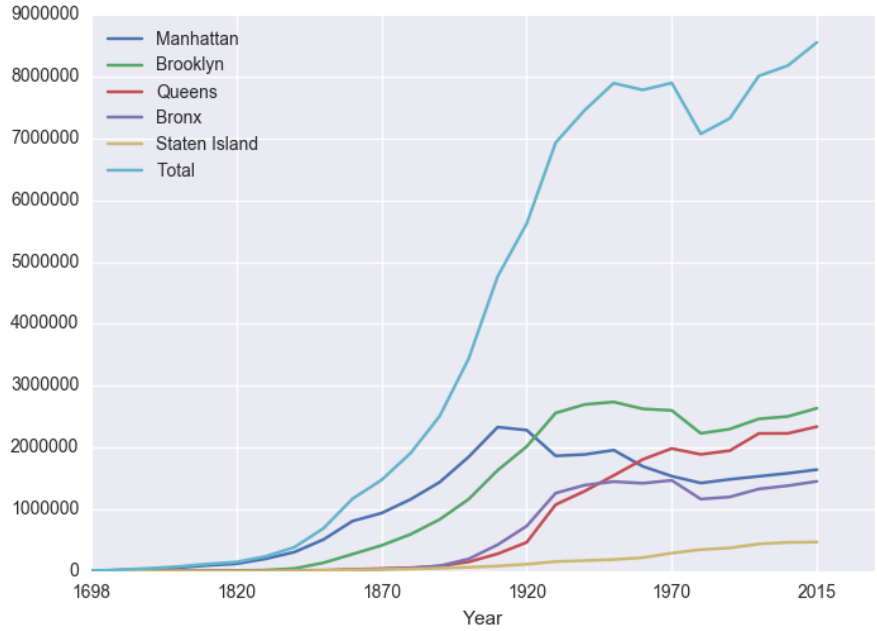
- Series can store a column or row of a DataFrame.

Series in Pandas



- Series can store a column or row of a DataFrame.
- Example: `pop["Manhattan"]` is the Series corresponding to the column of Manhattan data.

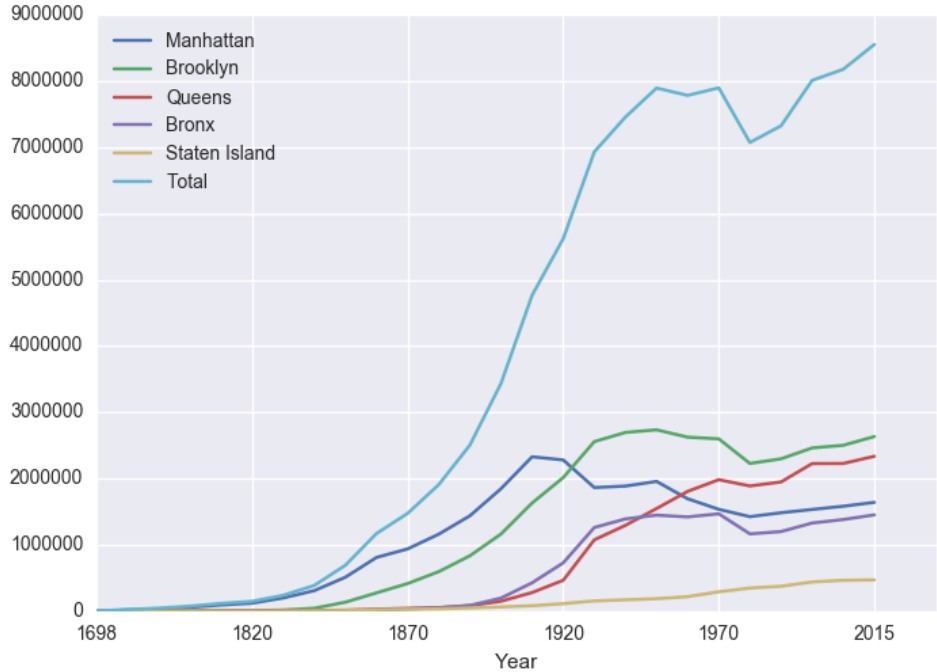
Series in Pandas



- Series can store a column or row of a DataFrame.
- Example: `pop["Manhattan"]` is the Series corresponding to the column of Manhattan data.
- Example:

```
print("The largest number living in the Bronx is",
pop["Bronx"].max())
```

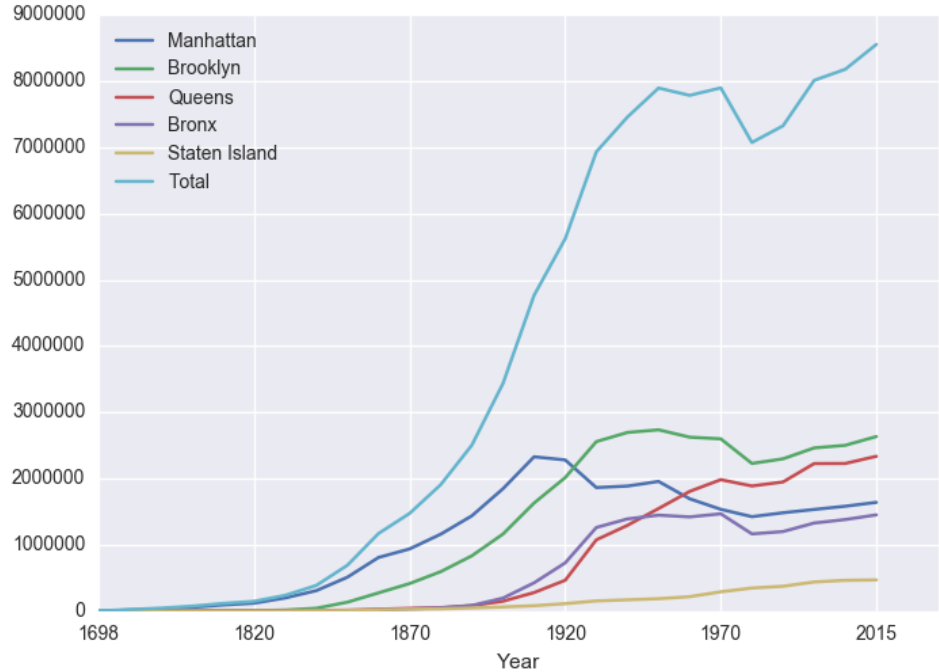
In Pairs or Triples



Predict what the following will do:

- `print("Queens:", pop["Queens"].min())`

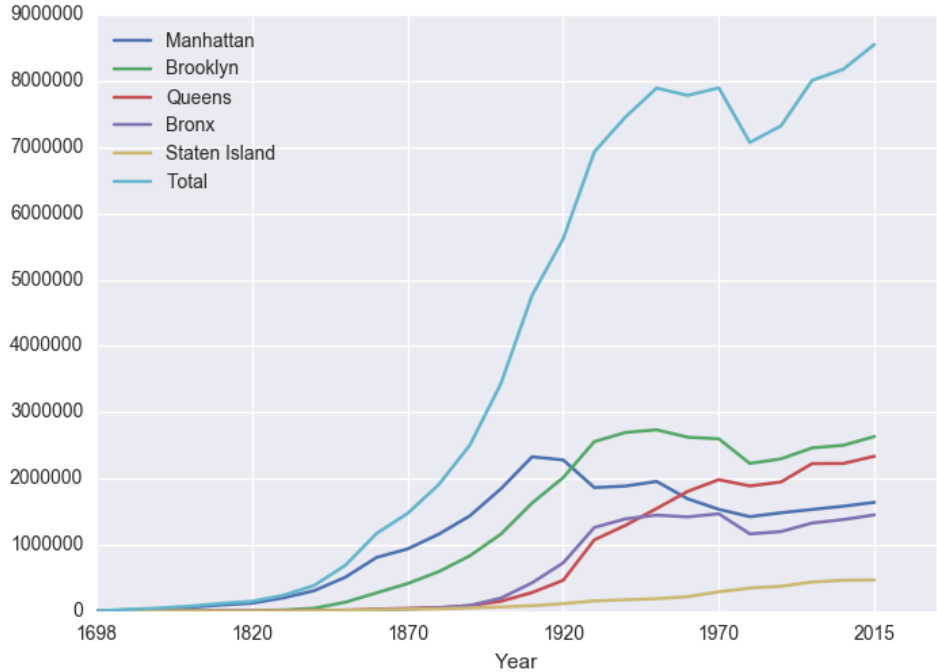
In Pairs or Triples



Predict what the following will do:

- `print("Queens:", pop["Queens"].min())`
- `print("S I:", pop["Staten Island"].mean())`

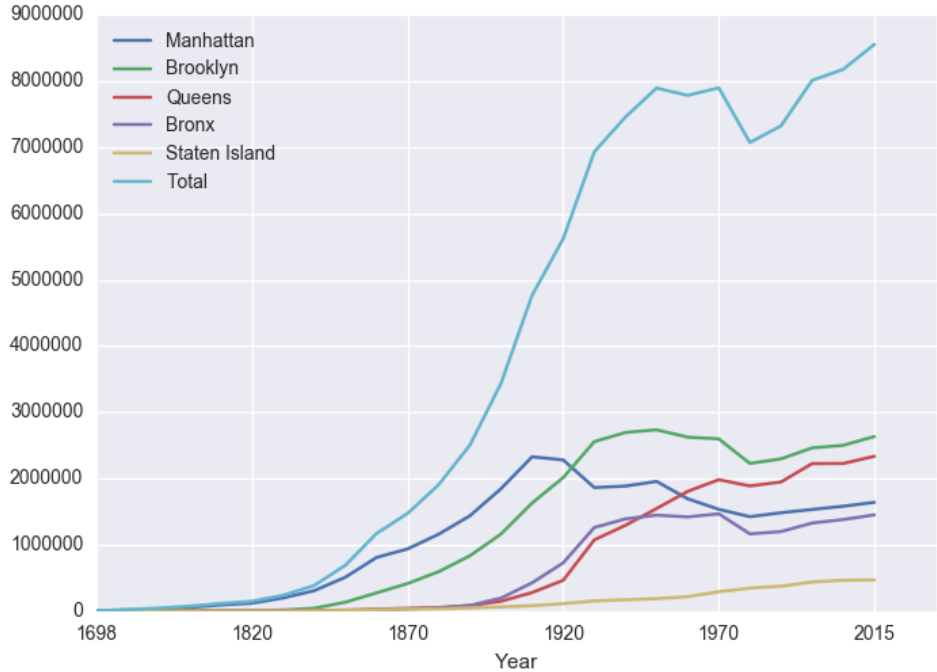
In Pairs or Triples



Predict what the following will do:

- `print("Queens:", pop["Queens"].min())`
- `print("S I:", pop["Staten Island"].mean())`
- `print("S I:", pop["Staten Island"].std())`

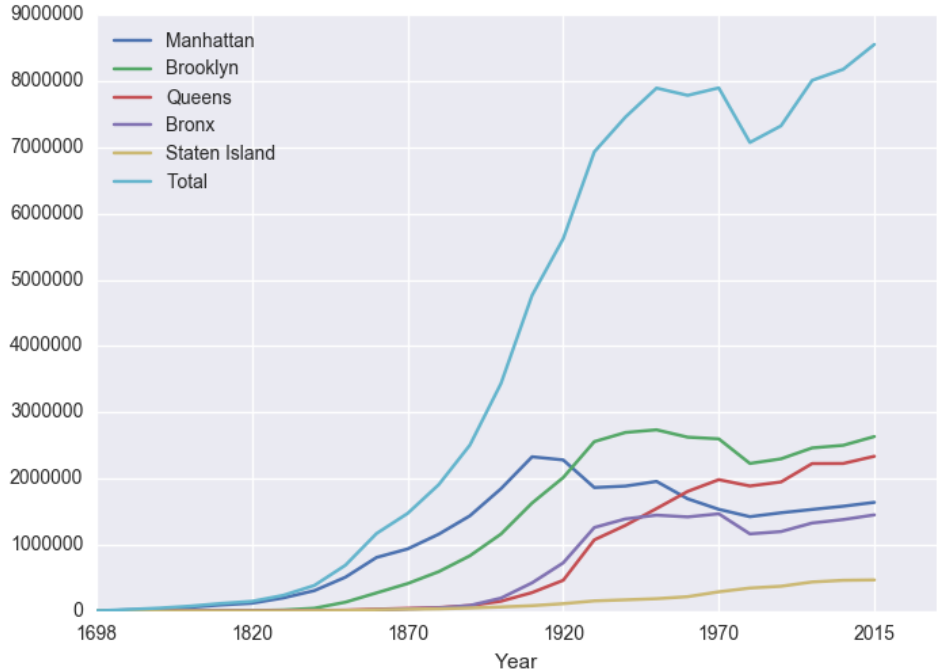
In Pairs or Triples



Predict what the following will do:

- `print("Queens:", pop["Queens"].min())`
- `print("S I:", pop["Staten Island"].mean())`
- `print("S I:", pop["Staten Island"].std())`
- `pop.plot.bar(x="Year")`

In Pairs or Triples



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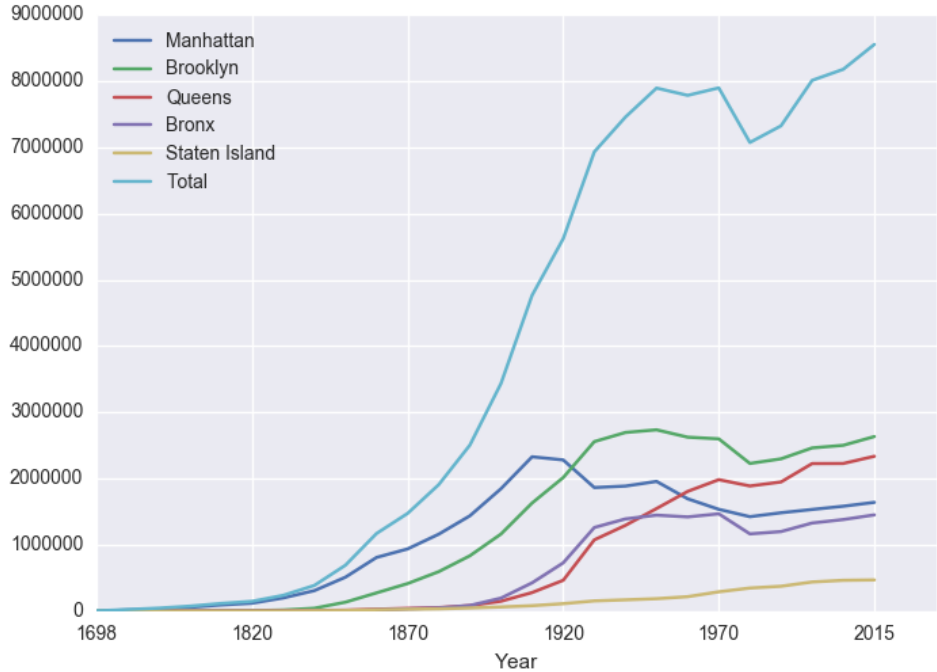
- `print("Queens:", pop["Queens"].min())`
- `print("S I:", pop["Staten Island"].mean())`
- `print("S I:", pop["Staten Island"].std())`
- `pop.plot.bar(x="Year")`
- `pop.plot.scatter(x="Brooklyn", y= "Total")`

In Pairs or Triples



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- `print("Queens:", pop["Queens"].min())`
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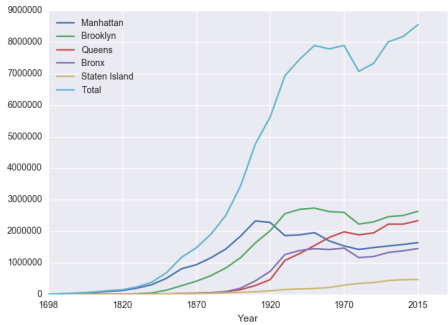
- `print("S I:", pop["Staten Island"].std())`
- `pop.plot.bar(x="Year")`
- `pop.plot.scatter(x="Brooklyn", y= "Total")`
- `pop["Fraction"] = pop["Bronx"]/pop["Total"]`

Solutions

Predict what the following will do:

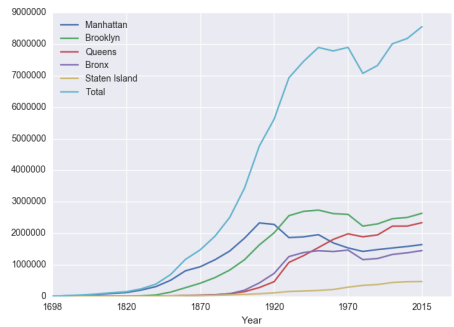
- `print("Queens:", pop["Queens"].min())`



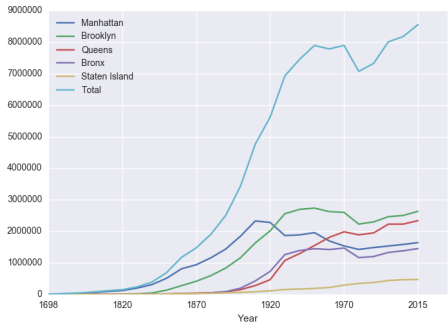
Solutions

Predict what the following will do:

- `print("Queens:", pop["Queens"].min())`
  Minimum value in the column with label "Queens".



Solutions



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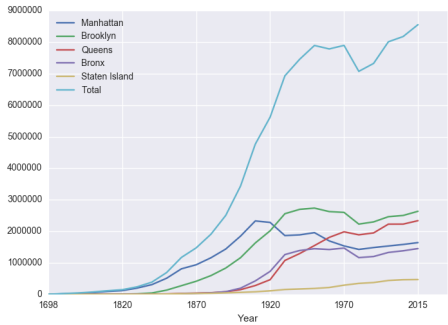
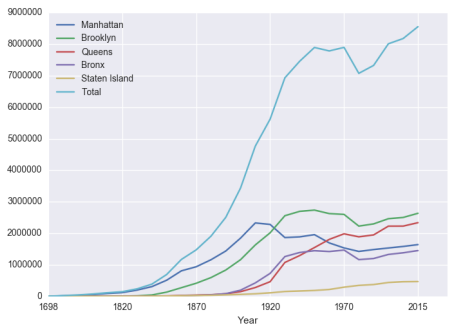
Solutions



Predict what the following will do:

- `print("Queens:", pop["Queens"].min())`
  Minimum value in the column with label "Queens".
- `print("S I:", pop["Staten Island"].mean())`
  Average of values in the column "Staten Island".

Solutions



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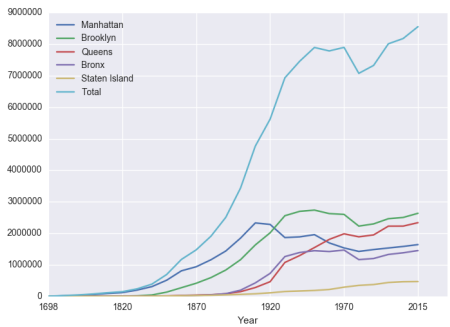
  Average of values in the column "Staten Island".
- `print("S I :", pop["Staten Island"].std())`

Solutions



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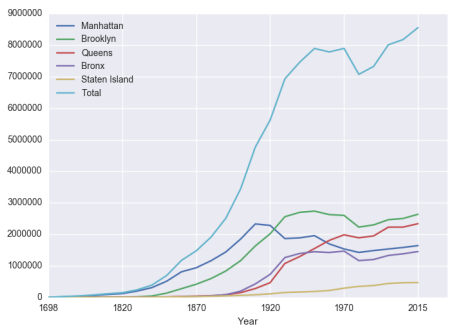
- `print("S I :", pop["Staten Island"].std())`
  Standard deviation of values in the column "Staten Island".

Solutions



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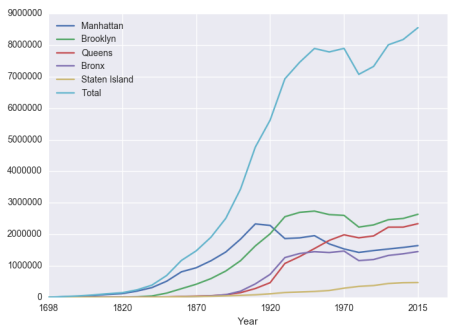
- `print("S I :", pop["Staten Island"].std())`
  Standard deviation of values in the column "Staten Island".
- `pop.plot.bar(x="Year")`

Solutions



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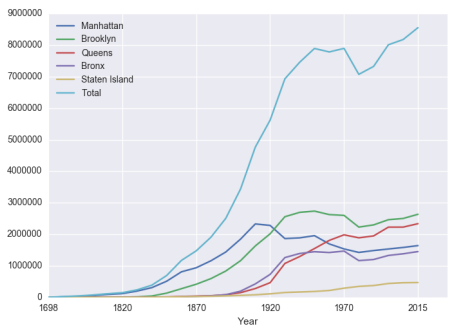
  Average of values in the column "Staten Island".
- `print("S I :", pop["Staten Island"].std())`
  Standard deviation of values in the column "Staten Island".
- `pop.plot.bar(x="Year")`
  Bar chart with x-axis "Year".

Solutions



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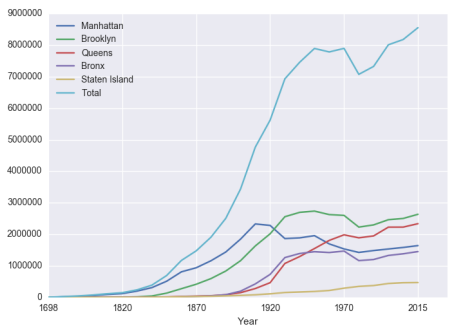
  Standard deviation of values in the column "Staten Island".
- `pop.plot.bar(x="Year")`
  Bar chart with x-axis "Year".
- `pop.plot.scatter(x="Brooklyn", y= "Total")`

Solutions



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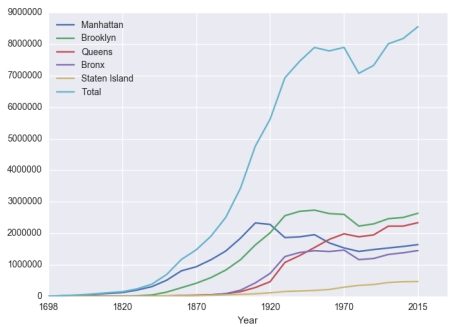
  Average of values in the column "Staten Island".
- `print("S I :", pop["Staten Island"].std())`
  Standard deviation of values in the column "Staten Island".
- `pop.plot.bar(x="Year")`
  Bar chart with x-axis "Year".
- `pop.plot.scatter(x="Brooklyn", y= "Total")`
  Scatter plot of Brooklyn versus Total values.

Solutions



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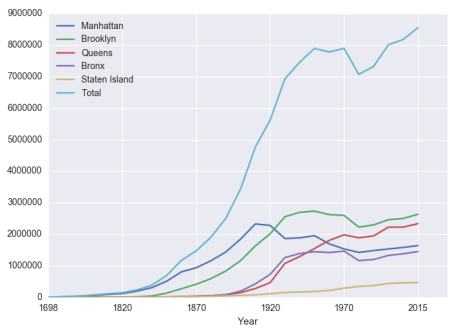
  Average of values in the column "Staten Island".
- `print("S I :", pop["Staten Island"].std())`
  Standard deviation of values in the column "Staten Island".
- `pop.plot.bar(x="Year")`
  Bar chart with x-axis "Year".
- `pop.plot.scatter(x="Brooklyn", y= "Total")`
  Scatter plot of Brooklyn versus Total values.
- `pop["Fraction"] = pop["Bronx"]/pop["Total"]`

Solutions



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  Average of values in the column "Staten Island".
- `print("S I :", pop["Staten Island"].std())`
  Standard deviation of values in the column "Staten Island".
- `pop.plot.bar(x="Year")`
  Bar chart with x-axis "Year".
- `pop.plot.scatter(x="Brooklyn", y= "Total")`
  Scatter plot of Brooklyn versus Total values.
- `pop["Fraction"] = pop["Bronx"]/pop["Total"]`
  New column with the fraction of population that lives in the Bronx.

In Pairs or Triples

	Undergraduate		
College	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Baruch	11,288	3,922	15,210
Brooklyn	10,198	4,208	14,406
City	10,067	3,250	13,317
Hunter	12,223	4,500	16,723
John Jay	9,831	2,843	12,674
Lehman	6,600	4,720	11,320
Medgar Evers	4,760	2,059	6,819
NYCCT	10,912	6,370	17,282
Queens	11,693	4,633	16,326
Staten Island	9,584	2,948	12,532
York	5,066	3,192	8,258

`cunyF2016.csv`

Write a complete Python program that reads in the file, `cunyF2016.csv`, and produces a scatter plot of full-time versus part-time enrollment.

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1. *Include pandas & pyplot libraries.*

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3. *Set up a scatter plot.*

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Solution:

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2. *Read in the CSV file.*
3. *Set up a scatter plot.*
4. *Display plot.*

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```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
```

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```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
```
2. *Read in the CSV file.*
```
pop=pd.read_csv('cunyF2016.csv',skiprows=1)
```
3. *Set up a scatter plot.*

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Solution:

1. *Include pandas & pyplot libraries.*
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import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
```
2. *Read in the CSV file.*
```
pop=pd.read_csv('cunyF2016.csv',skiprows=1)
```
3. *Set up a scatter plot.*
```
pop.plot(x="Full-time",y="Part-time")
```
4. *Display plot.*

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NYCCT	10,912	6,370	17,282
Queens	11,693	4,633	16,326
Staten Island	9,584	2,948	12,532
York	5,066	3,192	8,258

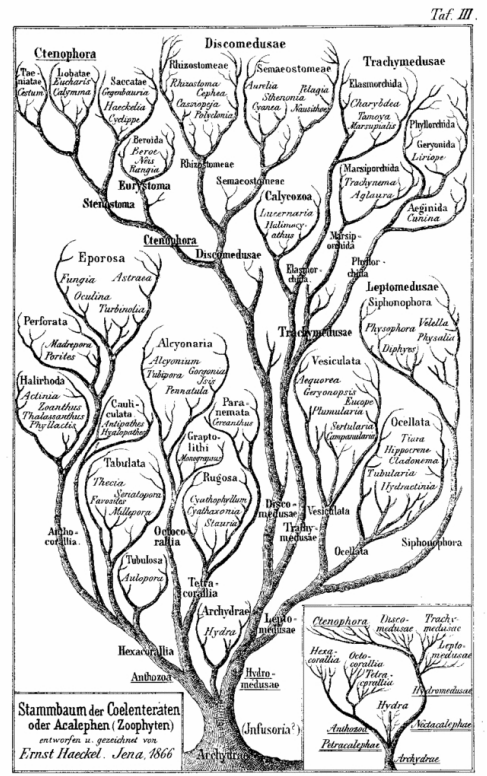
`cunyF2016.csv`

Write a complete Python program that reads in the file, `cunyF2016.csv`, and produces a scatter plot of full-time versus part-time enrollment.

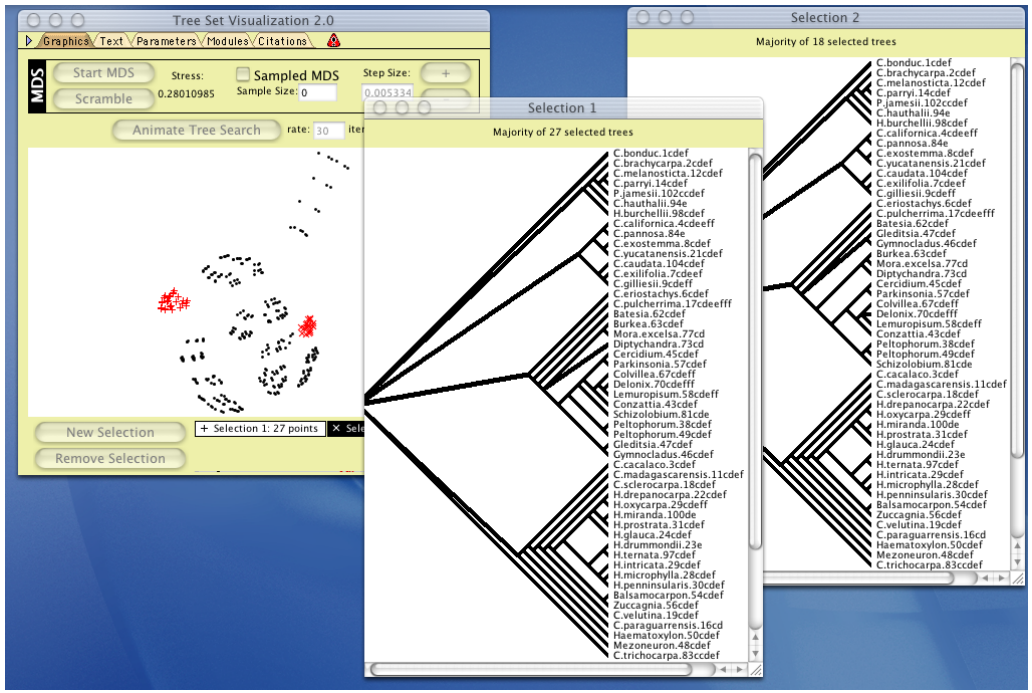
Solution:

1. *Include pandas & pyplot libraries.*
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
```
2. *Read in the CSV file.*
```
pop=pd.read_csv('cunyF2016.csv',skiprows=1)
```
3. *Set up a scatter plot.*
```
pop.plot(x="Full-time",y="Part-time")
```
4. *Display plot.*
```
plt.show()
```

CS Survey: Prof. St. John, computational biology



Haekel's Tree of Life



Amenta & Klingner 2002

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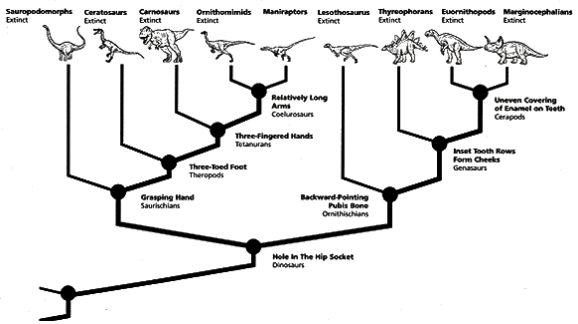

(American Museum of Natural History)

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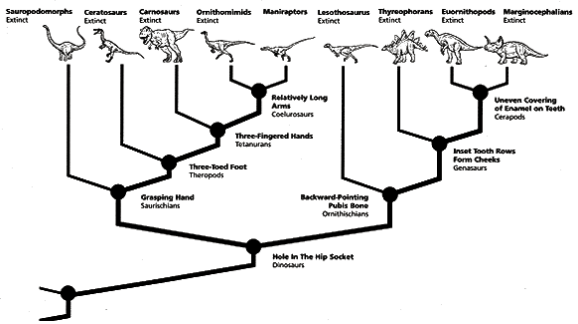

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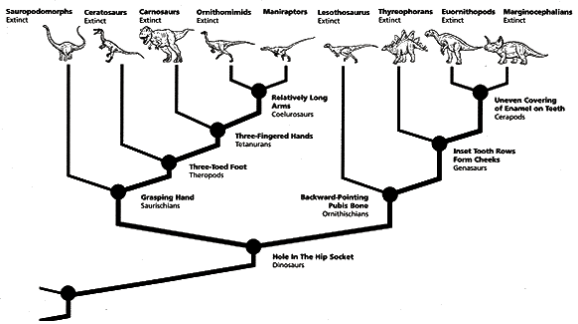

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- Finding optimal evolutionary histories for biological data.

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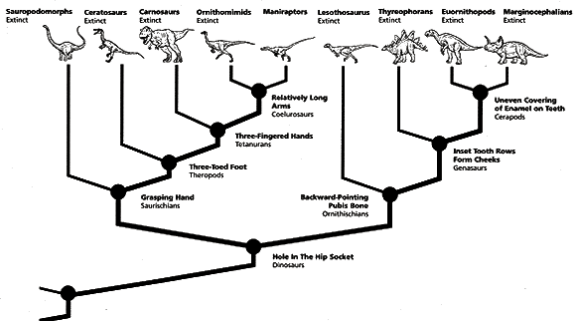

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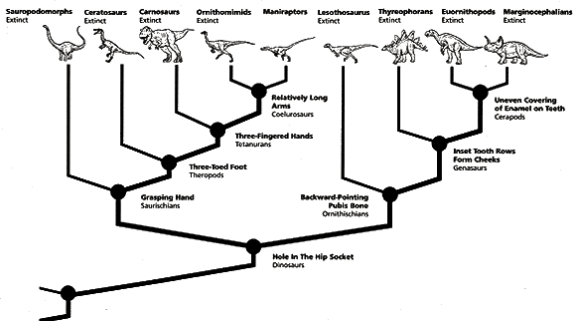

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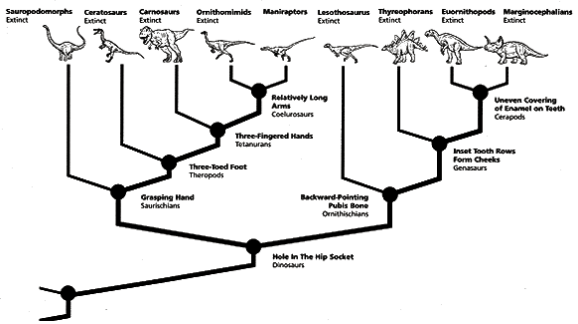

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- Finding optimal evolutionary histories for biological data.
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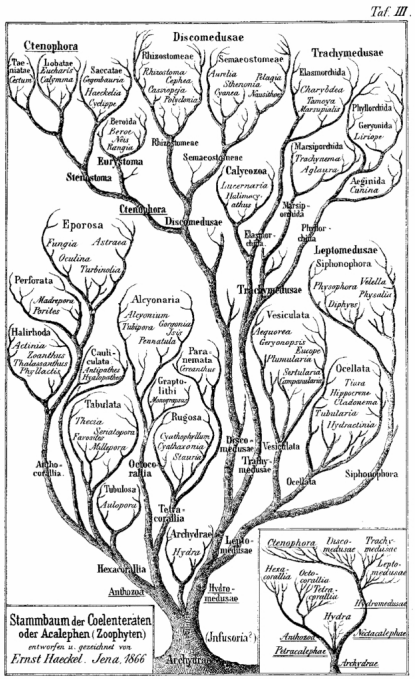
- Research Experience for Undergraduates: tree-based networks

Lecture Slip: Tree-Based Networks



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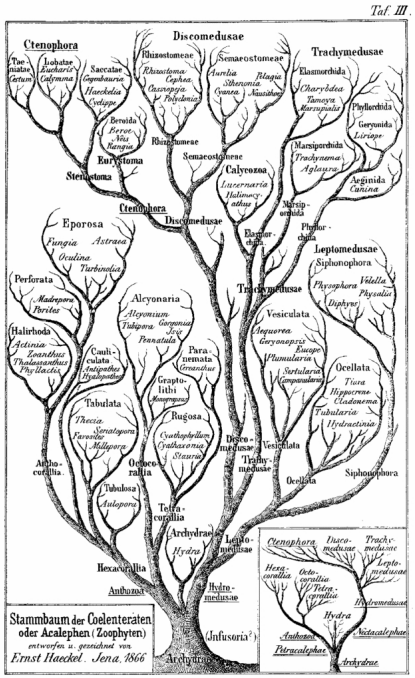

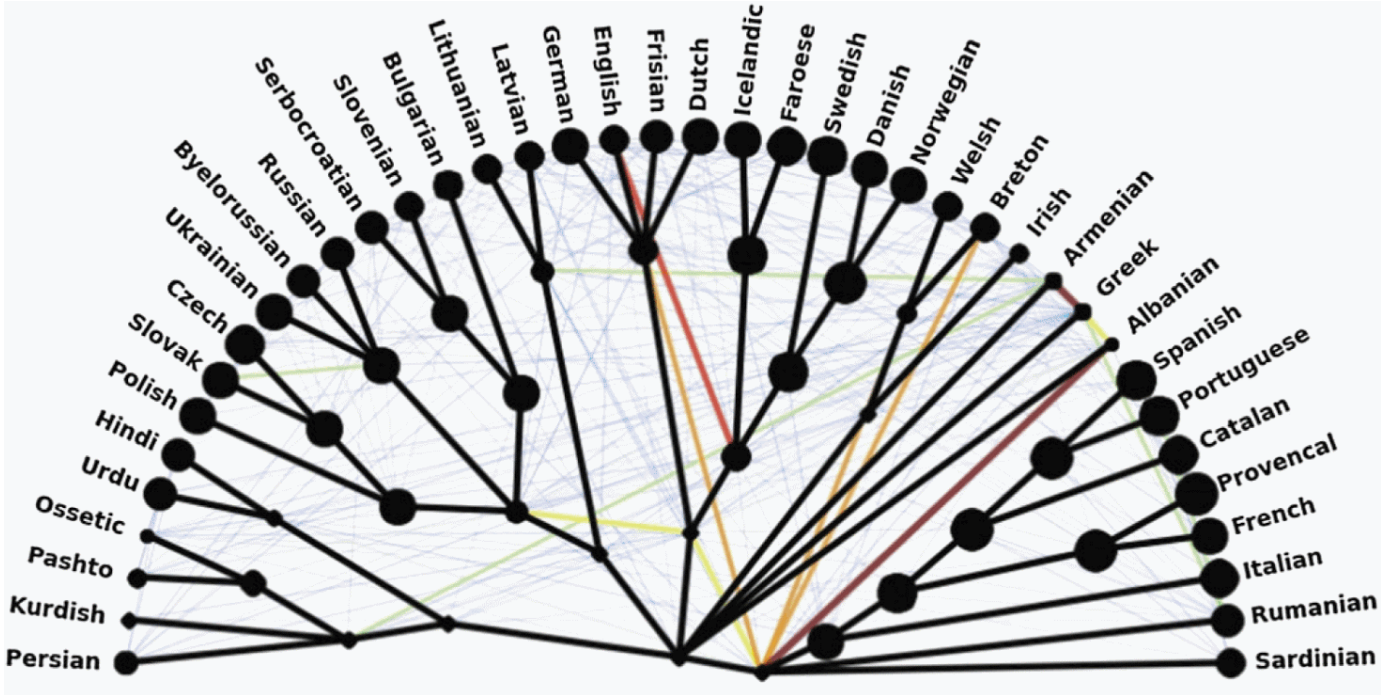

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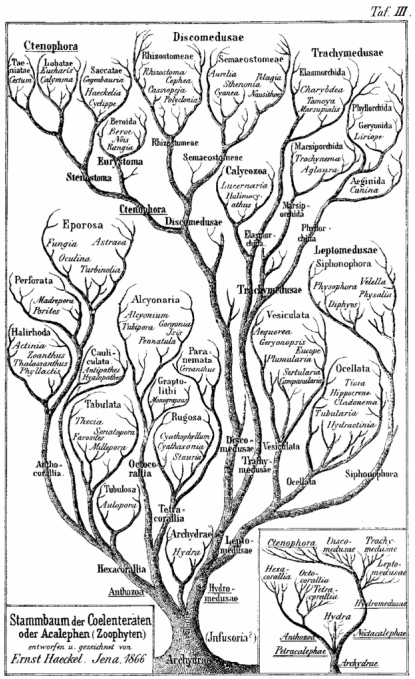
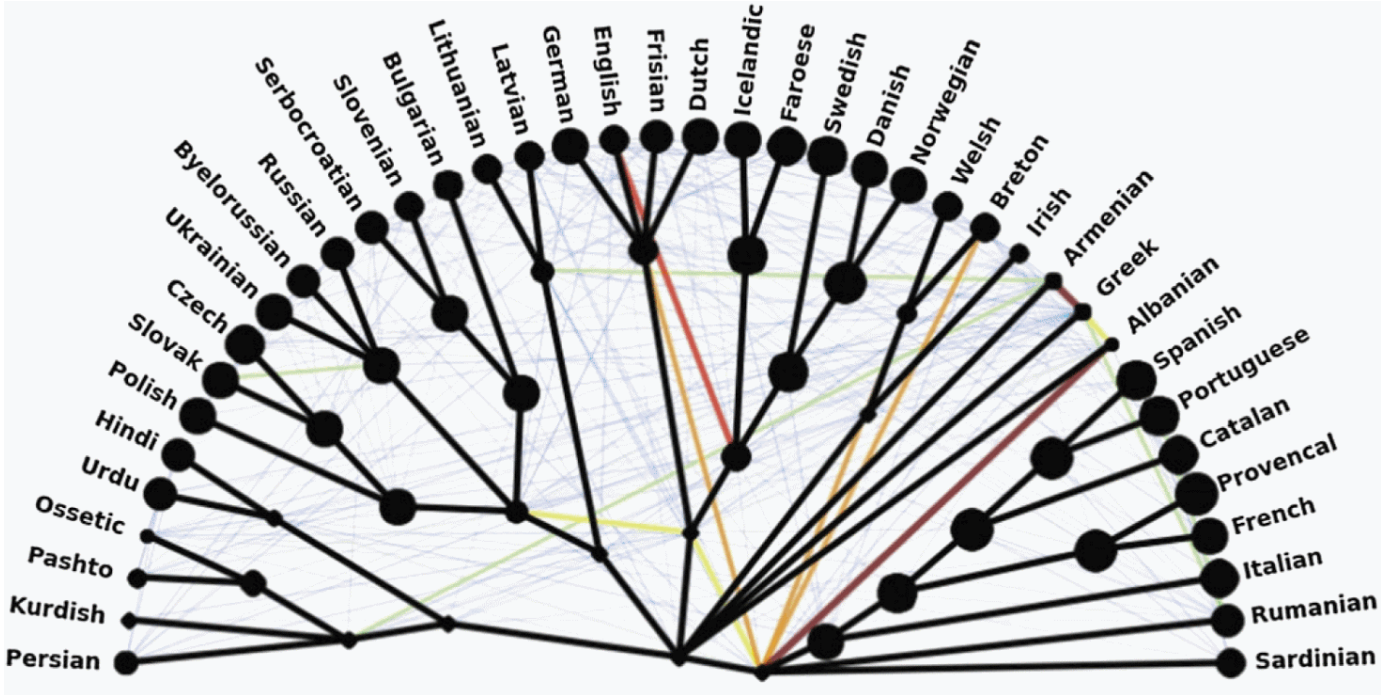


Haekel



List *et al.*, 2013

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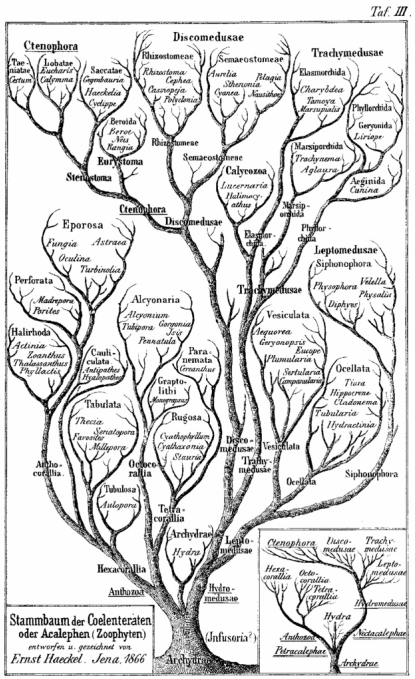

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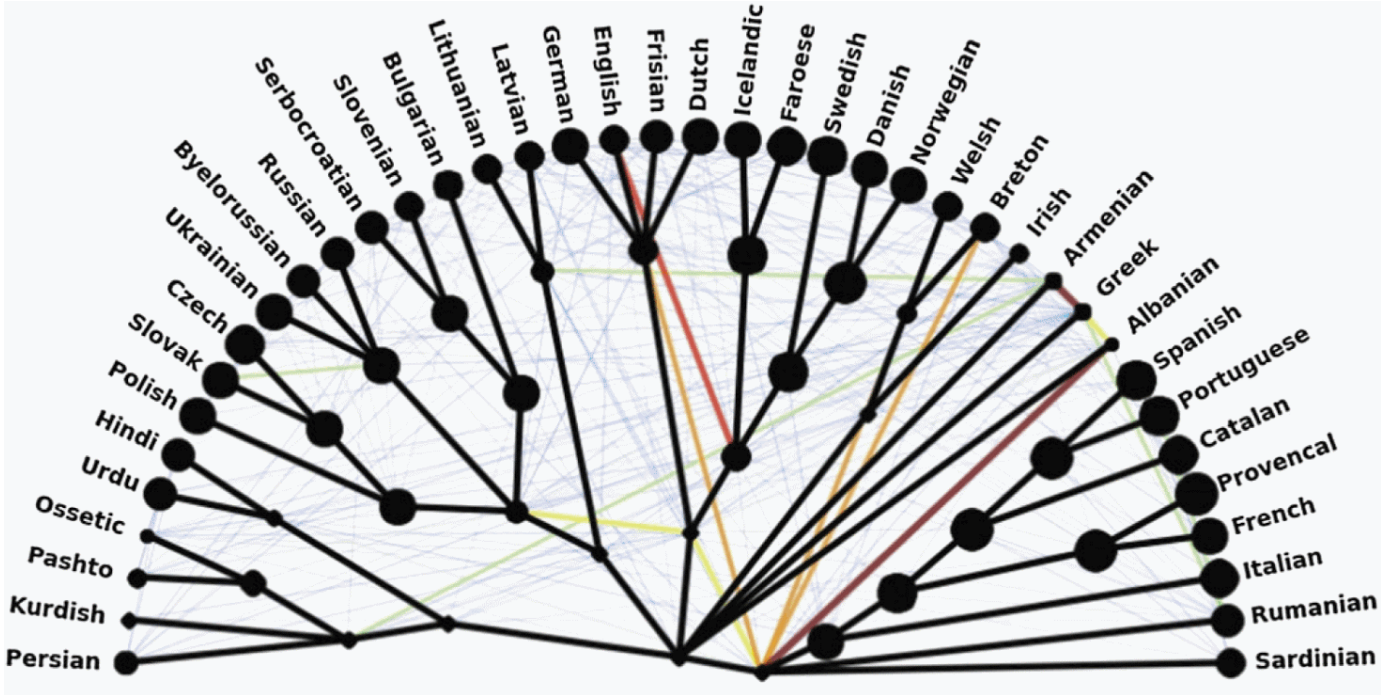

List *et al.*, 2013

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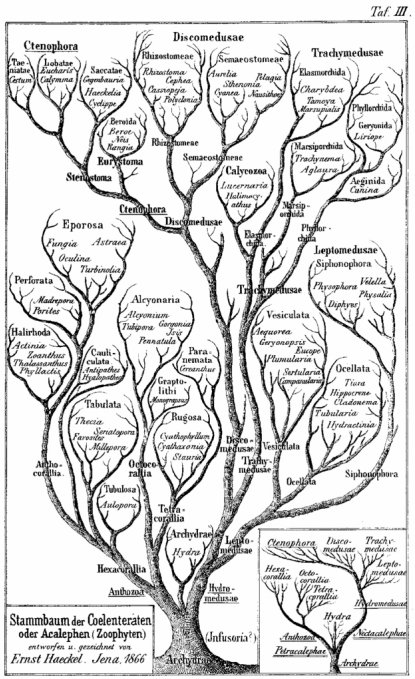
Lecture Slip: Tree-Based Networks



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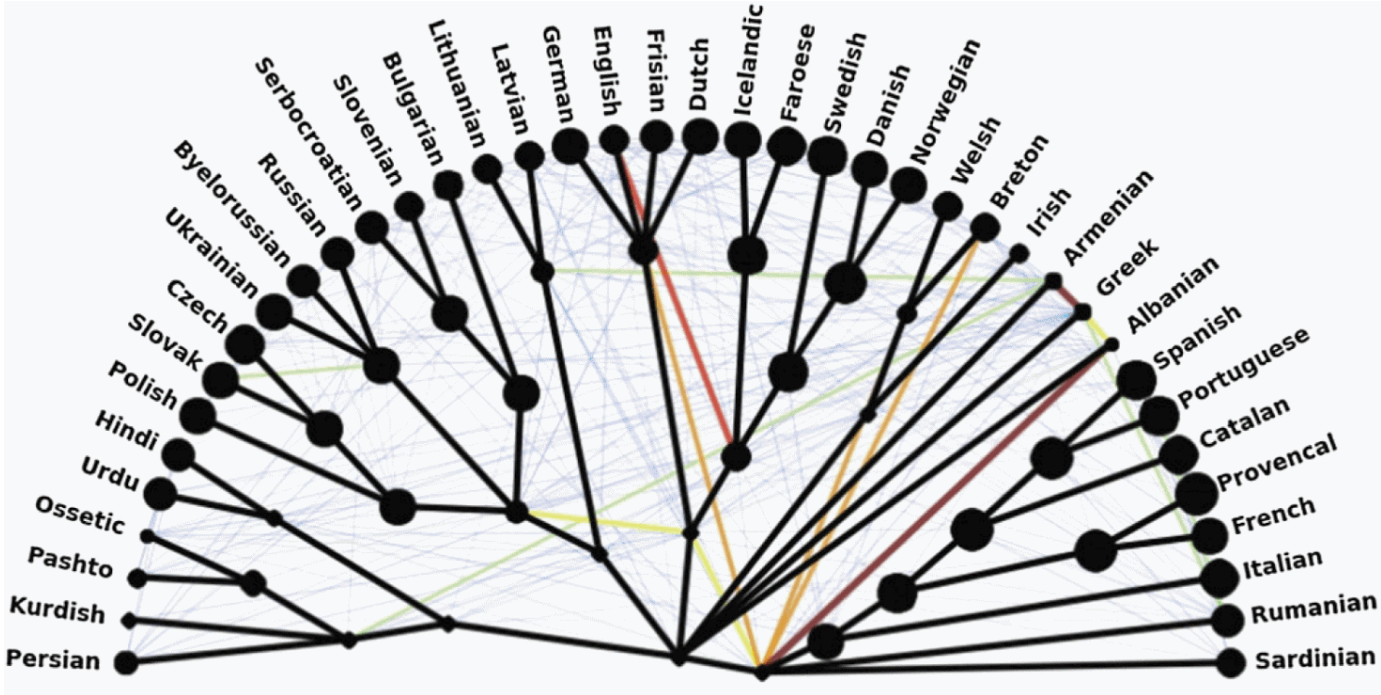

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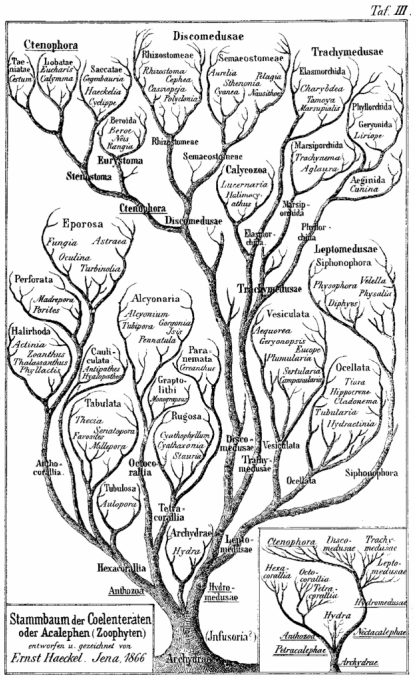

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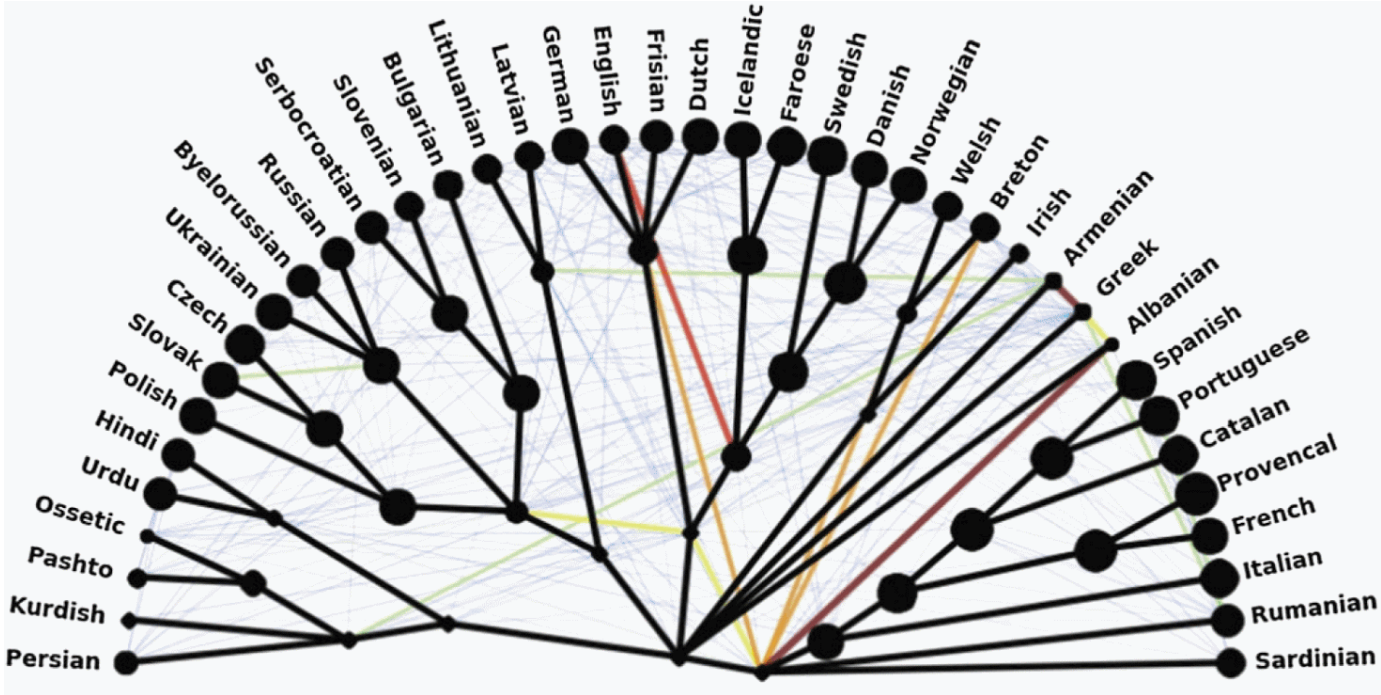

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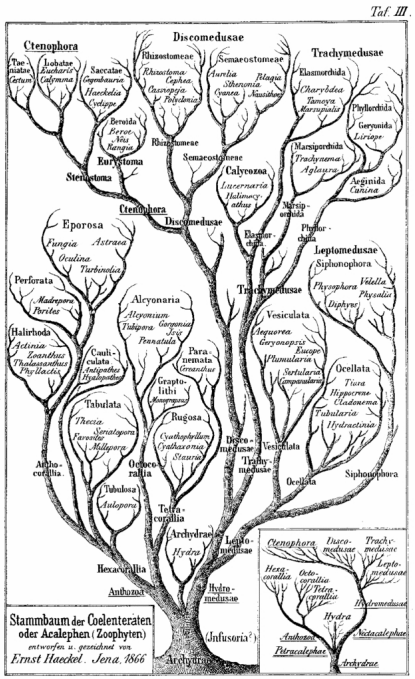

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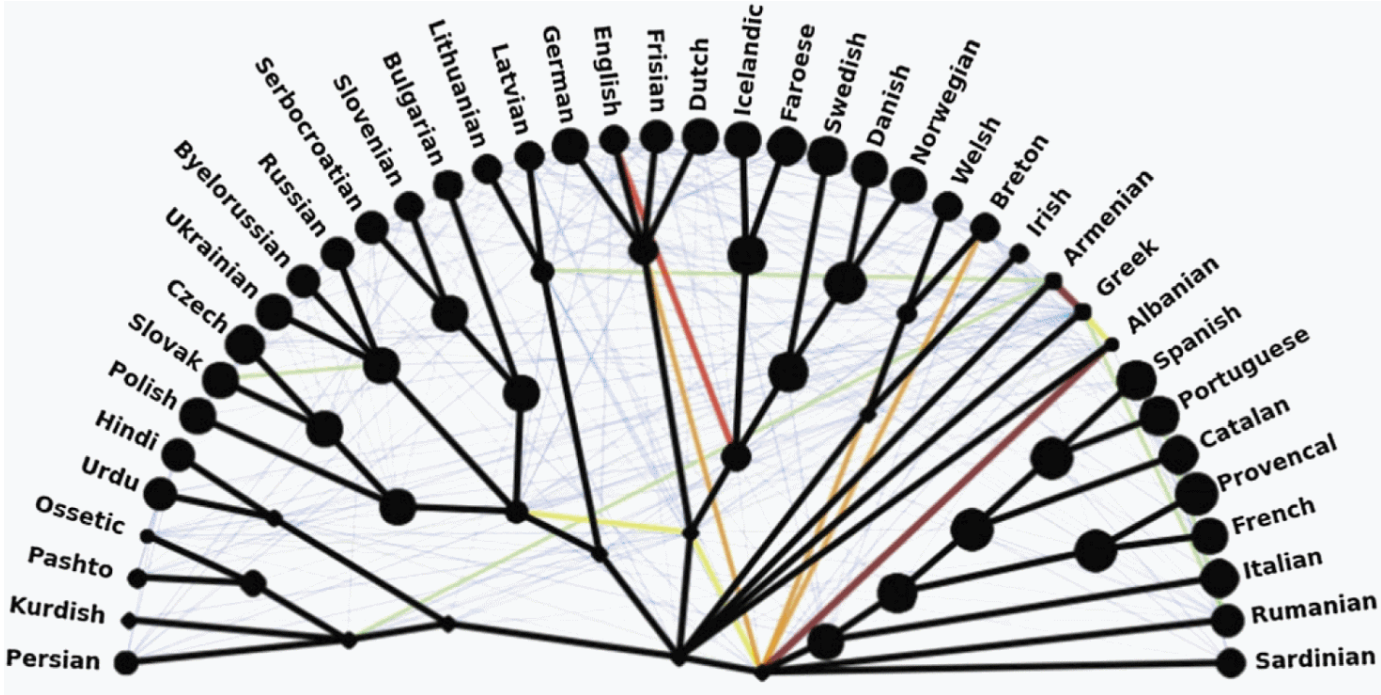

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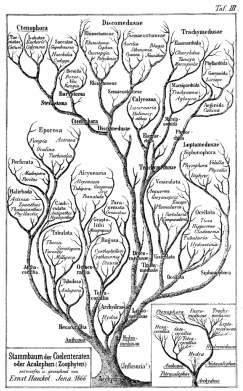

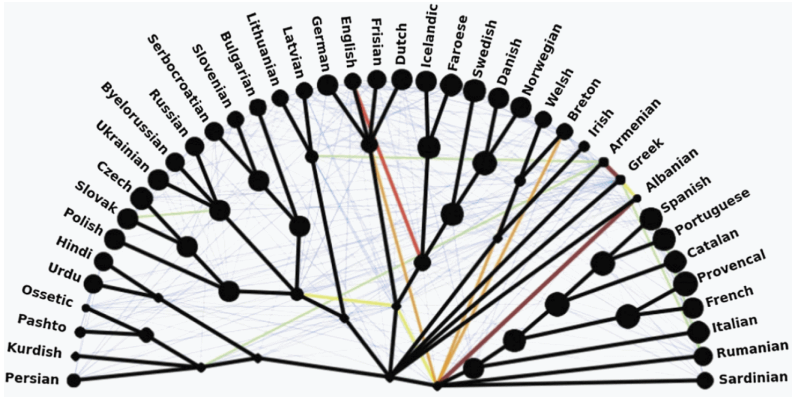

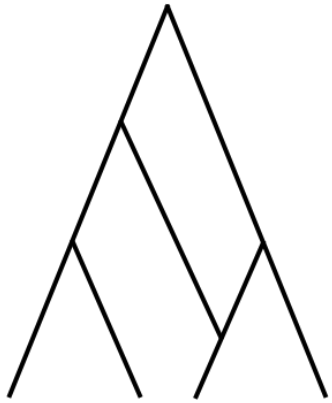

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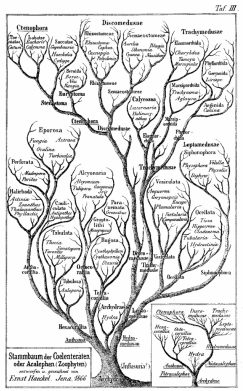

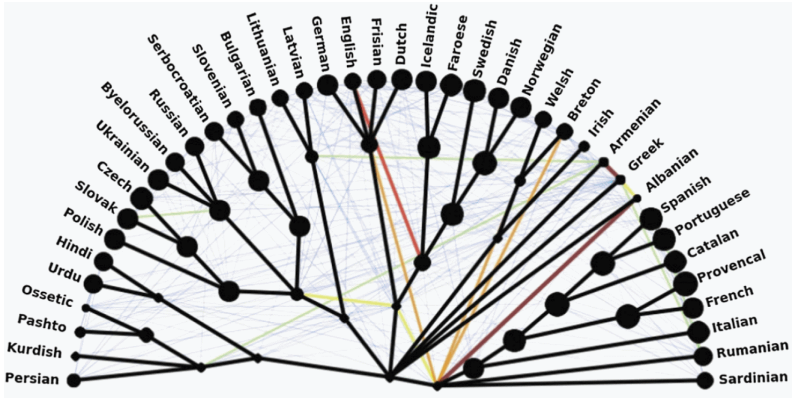

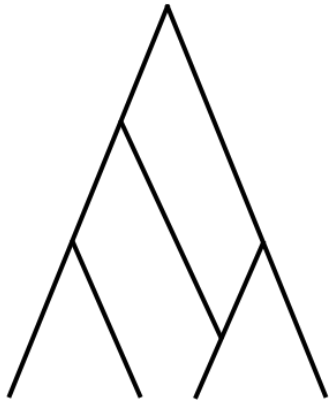

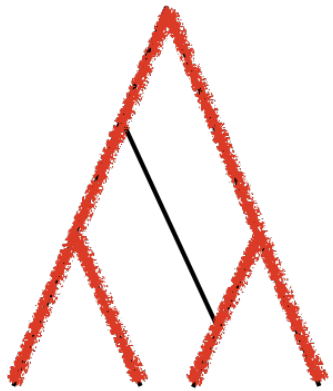

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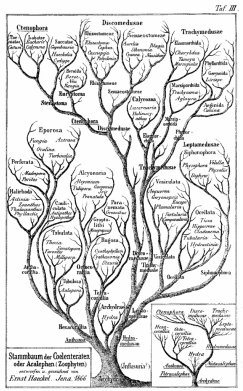

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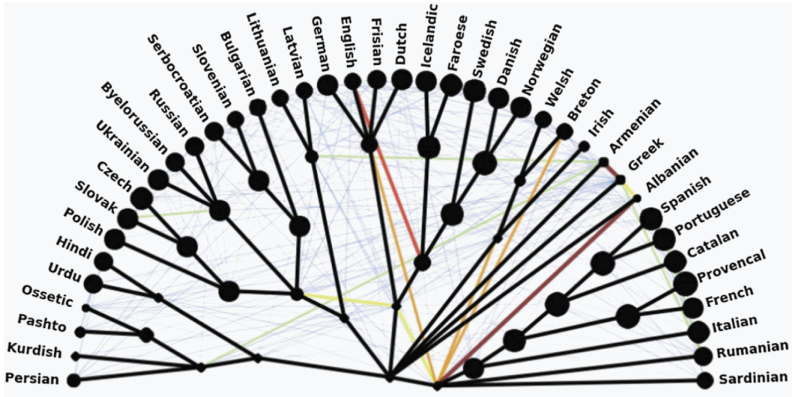

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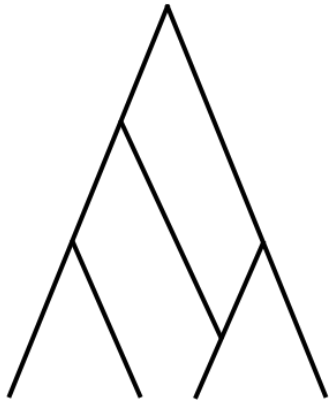
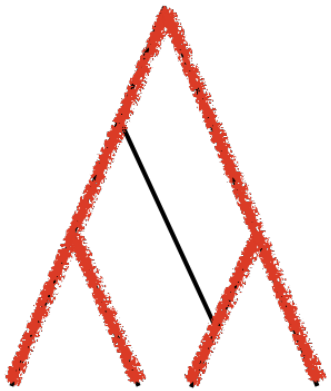
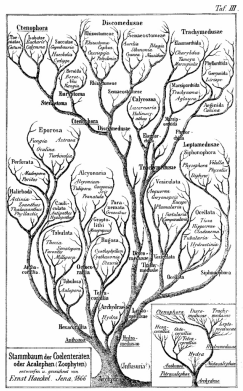


Network



Highlighted Tree

Lecture Slip: Tree-Based Networks



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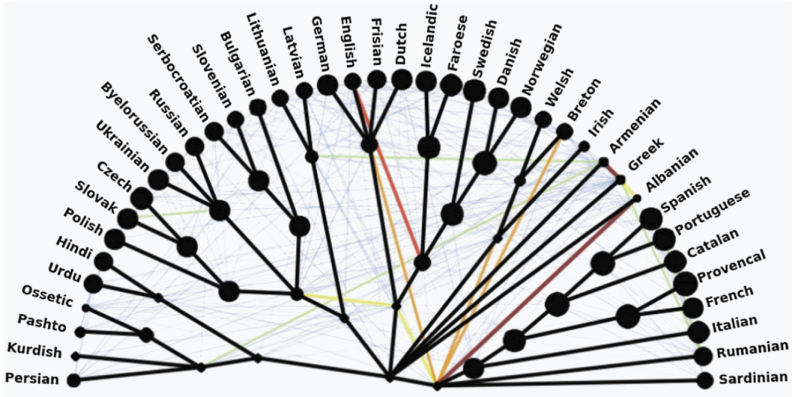

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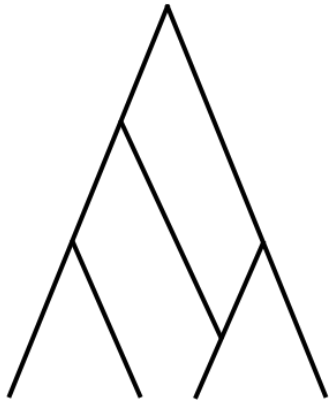

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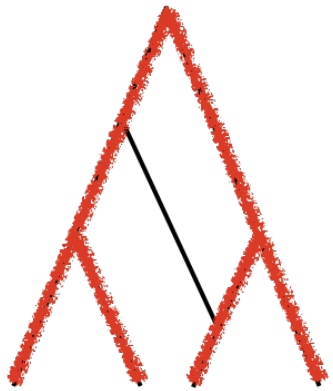

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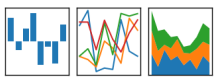
pandas $y_{it} = \beta' x_{it} + \mu_i + \epsilon_{it}$ 

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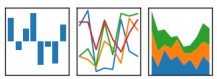
pandas $y_{it} = \beta' x_{it} + \mu_i + \epsilon_{it}$ 

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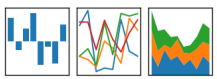
pandas $y_{it} = \beta' x_{it} + \mu_i + \epsilon_{it}$ 

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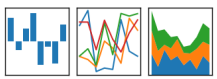
pandas 

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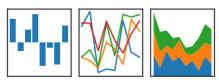
pandas 

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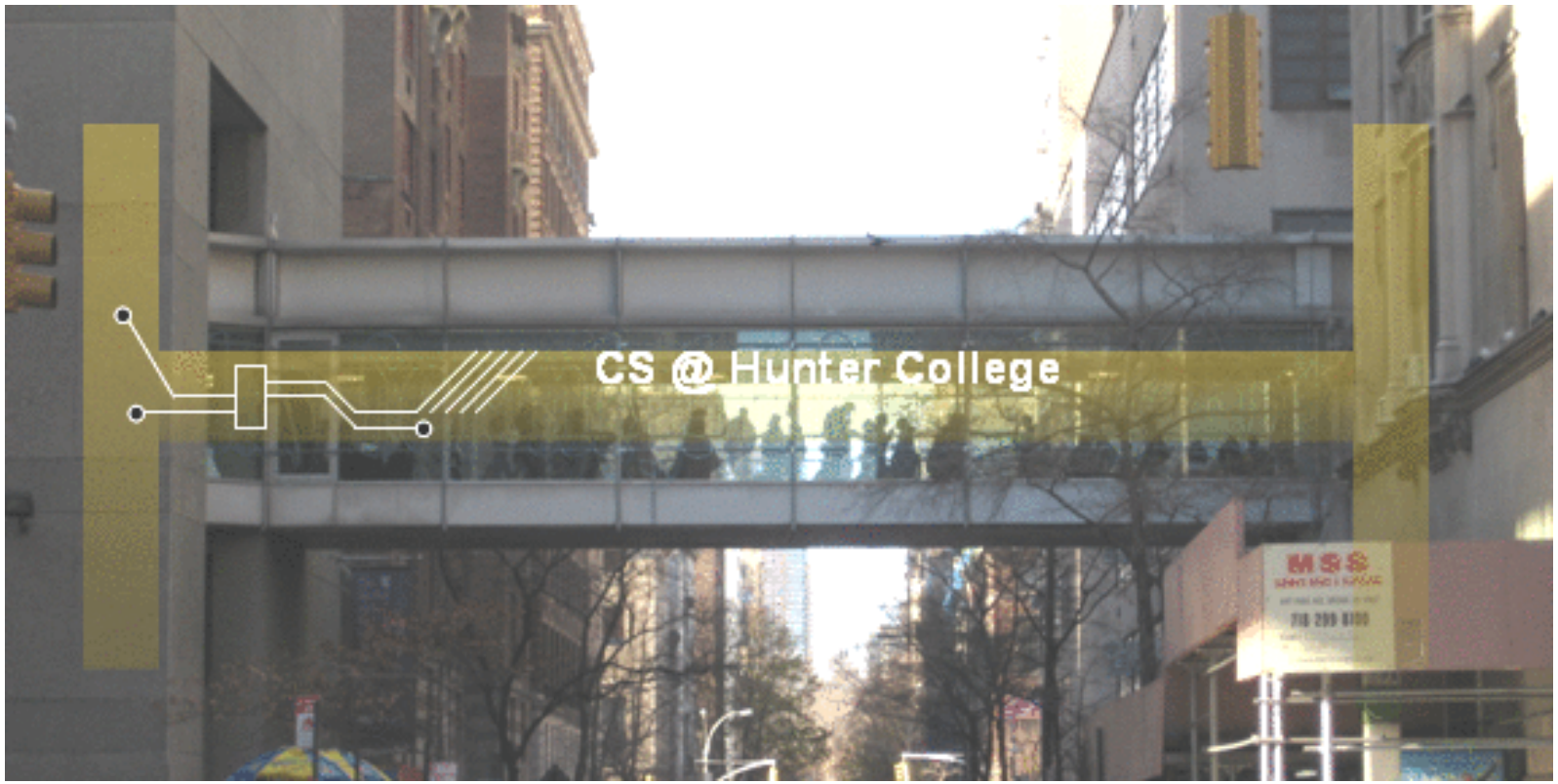
  - Has useful functions for the entire sheet ('DataFrame') such as plotting.

Lecture Slips & Writing Boards



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