#### CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science



hunter.cuny.edu/csci

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CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 1

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#### Welcome



#### Acknowledgments

Thank you to the amazing support of:



President Raab



Dean Polsky Arts & Science



Judy Spitz WiTNY

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## Introductions: Course Designers







Dr. Katherine St. John

Dr. William Sakas

Prof. Eric Schweitzer

Professor, Course Coordinator Associate Professor, Chair Undergraduate Program Coordinator

#### Introductions: Recitation Instructors



Alex Washburn



Alvin Lam



Jaime Canizales



Katherine Howitt



Melissa Lynch



Tiziana Ligorio

#### Introductions: Undergraduate Teaching Assistants





Antonio Bountouvas



Harry Wu

Ferdi Lesporis



Brian Campbell



Mandy Yu



Brvan Belmont



Camryn Buonamassa





Shaina Lowenthal





Erin Williams



Owen Kunhardt



Ralph Venté



Stephen Milani

Parakram Basnet

Thomas Joy



Rhia Singh



Tommi Ann Tsuruga



Savannah Nester

Vincent Zheng







Nicky Cen







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Michael Nurilov

Nick Szewczak

#### 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)

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Lecture:

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First "computers"

ENIAC, 1945.

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- What happens to my grade if I miss a lecture or quiz? We replace missing or low grades on lecture slips or quizzes with your final exam grade. Lecture slips and quizzes only help your grade.

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  - Most efficient way: do the programs

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### Advising:

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  - Yes! We work closely with the computer science advisors!

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### Advising:

• Do you coordinate with advisors? Yes! We work closely with the computer science advisors!





Amanda Bell Pre-majors & Early Majors Justin Tojeira Internships & Upper Division

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CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 1

29 January 2019 13 / 32

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### Introductions: Your Turn



- Introduce yourself to two classmates (that you have not met before).
- Write down names & interesting fact on lecture slip.

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 1

29 January 2019 14 / 32

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### Today's Topics



- Introduction to Python
- Definite Loops (for-loops)
- Turtle Graphics
- Algorithms

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• We will be writing programs- commands to the computer to do something.



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- We will be writing programs- commands to the computer to do something.
- A **programming language** is a stylized way of writing those commands.



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- If you can write a logical argument or persuasive essay, you can write a program.

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- Our first language, Python, is popular for its ease-of-use, flexibility, and extendibility.

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- 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.

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- We will be writing programs- commands to the computer to do something.
- 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).

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### First Program: Hello, World!



Demo in pythonTutor

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 1

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### 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
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← These lines are comments
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#### First Program: Hello, World!

#Name: Thomas Hunter
#Date: September 1, 2017
#This program prints: Hello, World!

print("Hello, World!")

← These lines are comments
 ← (for us, not computer to read)
 ← (this one also)

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

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# First Program: Hello, World!

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#This program prints: Hello, World!

```
print("Hello, World!")
```

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 ← (for us, not computer to read)
 ← (this one also)

 $\leftarrow$  Prints the string "Hello, World!" to the screen

• Output to the screen is: Hello, World!

29 January 2019 19 / 32

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#### First Program: Hello, World!

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 Thomas Hunter

 ← These lines are comments

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 #This program prints:
 Hello, World!

 ← (this one also)

```
print("Hello, World!")
```

 $\leftarrow \textit{Prints the string "Hello, World!" to the screen}$ 

• Output to the screen is: Hello, World!

• Can replace Hello, World! with another string to be printed.

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 1

29 January 2019 19 / 32

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

print('Get your education,')

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

print('Get your education,')

Who is L-M Miranda?

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

print('Get your education,')



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```
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.

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Lecture 1

29 January 2019 21 / 32

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print('Get your education,')
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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.

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 1

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• A simple, whimsical graphics package for Python.



#### • A simple, whimsical graphics package for Python.

• Dates back to Logos Turtles in the 1960s.



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- A simple, whimsical graphics package for Python.
- Dates back to Logos Turtles in the 1960s.
- (Demo from webpage)

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- A simple, whimsical graphics package for Python.
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- (Demo from webpage)
- (Fancier turtle demo)

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#### • Creates a turtle, called taylor

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- Creates a turtle, called taylor
- Changes the color (to purple) and shape (to turtle-shaped)

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

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- Creates a turtle, called taylor
- Changes the color (to purple) and shape (to turtle-shaped)
- Repeats 6 times:
  - Move forward; stamp; and turn left 60 degrees

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Lecture 1

Working in pairs or triples:

- 1 Write a program that will draw a 10-sided polygon.
- Write a program that will repeat the line: I'm lookin' for a mind at work!

three times.

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## Decagon Program



• Start with the hexagon program.

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# Decagon Program



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

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# Decagon Program



- 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).

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Lecture 1

Write a program that will repeat the line: I'm lookin' for a mind at work! three times.

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- 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):

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  - Instead of turtle commands, repeating a print statement.

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- 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):
  - 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!")
```

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## What is an Algorithm?

From our textbook:

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

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## What is an Algorithm?

From our textbook:

- An algorithm is a process or set of rules to be followed to solve a problem.
- Programming is a skill that allows a computer scientist to take an algorithm and represent it in a notation (a program) that can be followed by a computer.

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Working in pairs or triples:

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

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Working in pairs or triples:

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  - Turtles cannot climb walls, must use stairs.

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• Have one person in your group be the "turtle."

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# Group Work



- Have one person in your group be the "turtle."
- Follow the directions to get to X.

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# Group Work



- Have one person in your group be the "turtle." •
- Follow the directions to get to X. •
- Annotate any changes needed to the directions (i.e. debug your work). 0

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



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• Writing precise algorithms is difficult.

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variables containing turtles.



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- In Python, we introduced:
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  - variables containing turtles.
- Pass your lecture slips to the aisle for the UTA's to collect.



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



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#### Writing Boards



• Return writing boards as you leave...

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