

CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science



Finished the lecture preview?

hunter.cuny.edu/csci

- This lecture will be recorded

Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture email.

Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture email.

- **How do I catch up on programming assignments?**

Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture email.

- **How do I catch up on programming assignments?**

*If you did not complete up to program 15, visit Drop-in Tutoring **Mo-Fr 11am-5pm** [Follow this link](#), or find it under **Synchronous Meetings** on the purple menu on Blackboard. Our wonderful UTAs are available to help!!!*

Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture email.

- **How do I catch up on programming assignments?**
*If you did not complete up to program 15, visit Drop-in Tutoring **Mo-Fr 11am-5pm** [Follow this link](#), or find it under **Synchronous Meetings** on the purple menu on Blackboard. Our wonderful UTAs are available to help!!!*
- **My Quiz answer is correct but marked incorrect, what do I do?**

Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture email.

- **How do I catch up on programming assignments?**
*If you did not complete up to program 15, visit Drop-in Tutoring **Mo-Fr 11am-5pm** [Follow this link](#), or find it under **Synchronous Meetings** on the purple menu on Blackboard. Our wonderful UTAs are available to help!!!*
- **My Quiz answer is correct but marked incorrect, what do I do?**
Gradescope quizzes are autograded and expect an exact match.

Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture email.

- **How do I catch up on programming assignments?**

*If you did not complete up to program 15, visit Drop-in Tutoring **Mo-Fr 11am-5pm** [Follow this link](#), or find it under **Synchronous Meetings** on the purple menu on Blackboard. Our wonderful UTAs are available to help!!!*

- **My Quiz answer is correct but marked incorrect, what do I do?**

*Gradescope quizzes are autograded and expect an exact match. If your answer is correct but misspelled or with different capitalization or spacing, you can issue a **Regrade Request** on Gradescope and we will take a look.*

Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture email.

- **How do I catch up on programming assignments?**
*If you did not complete up to program 15, visit Drop-in Tutoring **Mo-Fr 11am-5pm** [Follow this link](#), or find it under **Synchronous Meetings** on the purple menu on Blackboard. Our wonderful UTAs are available to help!!!*
- **My Quiz answer is correct but marked incorrect, what do I do?**
*Gradescope quizzes are autograded and expect an exact match. If your answer is correct but misspelled or with different capitalization or spacing, you can issue a **Regrade Request** on Gradescope and we will take a look.*
- **Why hexadecimal? Why can't we just use decimal?**

Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture email.

- **How do I catch up on programming assignments?**
*If you did not complete up to program 15, visit Drop-in Tutoring **Mo-Fr 11am-5pm** [Follow this link](#), or find it under **Synchronous Meetings** on the purple menu on Blackboard. Our wonderful UTAs are available to help!!!*
- **My Quiz answer is correct but marked incorrect, what do I do?**
*Gradescope quizzes are autograded and expect an exact match. If your answer is correct but misspelled or with different capitalization or spacing, you can issue a **Regrade Request** on Gradescope and we will take a look.*
- **Why hexadecimal? Why can't we just use decimal?**
Higher information density and aligns with binary (every 4 bits) - base is multiple of 2. Standard way of representing colors.

Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture email.

- **How do I catch up on programming assignments?**
*If you did not complete up to program 15, visit Drop-in Tutoring **Mo-Fr 11am-5pm** [Follow this link](#), or find it under **Synchronous Meetings** on the purple menu on Blackboard. Our wonderful UTAs are available to help!!!*
- **My Quiz answer is correct but marked incorrect, what do I do?**
*Gradescope quizzes are autograded and expect an exact match. If your answer is correct but misspelled or with different capitalization or spacing, you can issue a **Regrade Request** on Gradescope and we will take a look.*
- **Why hexadecimal? Why can't we just use decimal?**
Higher information density and aligns with binary (every 4 bits) - base is multiple of 2. Standard way of representing colors. And more! More in later classes.

Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture email.

- **How do I catch up on programming assignments?**
*If you did not complete up to program 15, visit Drop-in Tutoring **Mo-Fr 11am-5pm** [Follow this link](#), or find it under **Synchronous Meetings** on the purple menu on Blackboard. Our wonderful UTAs are available to help!!!*
- **My Quiz answer is correct but marked incorrect, what do I do?**
*Gradescope quizzes are autograded and expect an exact match. If your answer is correct but misspelled or with different capitalization or spacing, you can issue a **Regrade Request** on Gradescope and we will take a look.*
- **Why hexadecimal? Why can't we just use decimal?**
Higher information density and aligns with binary (every 4 bits) - base is multiple of 2. Standard way of representing colors. And more! More in later classes.
- **What does `len()` mean?**

Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture email.

- **How do I catch up on programming assignments?**

*If you did not complete up to program 15, visit Drop-in Tutoring **Mo-Fr 11am-5pm** [Follow this link](#), or find it under **Synchronous Meetings** on the purple menu on Blackboard. Our wonderful UTAs are available to help!!!*

- **My Quiz answer is correct but marked incorrect, what do I do?**

*Gradescope quizzes are autograded and expect an exact match. If your answer is correct but misspelled or with different capitalization or spacing, you can issue a **Regrade Request** on Gradescope and we will take a look.*

- **Why hexadecimal? Why can't we just use decimal?**

Higher information density and aligns with binary (every 4 bits) - base is multiple of 2. Standard way of representing colors. And more! More in later classes.

- **What does len() mean?**

len(s) gives the length (# of items or chars.). Ex: len("hi!!!") is 4.

Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture email.

- **How do I catch up on programming assignments?**

*If you did not complete up to program 15, visit Drop-in Tutoring **Mo-Fr 11am-5pm** [Follow this link](#), or find it under **Synchronous Meetings** on the purple menu on Blackboard. Our wonderful UTAs are available to help!!!*

- **My Quiz answer is correct but marked incorrect, what do I do?**

*Gradescope quizzes are autograded and expect an exact match. If your answer is correct but misspelled or with different capitalization or spacing, you can issue a **Regrade Request** on Gradescope and we will take a look.*

- **Why hexadecimal? Why can't we just use decimal?**

Higher information density and aligns with binary (every 4 bits) - base is multiple of 2. Standard way of representing colors. And more! More in later classes.

- **What does len() mean?**

len(s) gives the length (# of items or chars.). Ex: len("hi!!!") is 4.

- **When do you use [] and :? What's a slice?**

Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture email.

- **How do I catch up on programming assignments?**

*If you did not complete up to program 15, visit Drop-in Tutoring **Mo-Fr 11am-5pm** [Follow this link](#), or find it under **Synchronous Meetings** on the purple menu on Blackboard. Our wonderful UTAs are available to help!!!*

- **My Quiz answer is correct but marked incorrect, what do I do?**

*Gradescope quizzes are autograded and expect an exact match. If your answer is correct but misspelled or with different capitalization or spacing, you can issue a **Regrade Request** on Gradescope and we will take a look.*

- **Why hexadecimal? Why can't we just use decimal?**

Higher information density and aligns with binary (every 4 bits) - base is multiple of 2. Standard way of representing colors. And more! More in later classes.

- **What does len() mean?**

len(s) gives the length (# of items or chars.). Ex: len("hi!!!") is 4.

- **When do you use [] and :? What's a slice?**

The square brackets, [], are used to give a slice, substring or sublist; the colon, :, is used to specify start and stop; ex: myString[3:5].

Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture email.

- **How do I catch up on programming assignments?**

*If you did not complete up to program 15, visit Drop-in Tutoring **Mo-Fr 11am-5pm** [Follow this link](#), or find it under **Synchronous Meetings** on the purple menu on Blackboard. Our wonderful UTAs are available to help!!!*

- **My Quiz answer is correct but marked incorrect, what do I do?**

*Gradescope quizzes are autograded and expect an exact match. If your answer is correct but misspelled or with different capitalization or spacing, you can issue a **Regrade Request** on Gradescope and we will take a look.*

- **Why hexadecimal? Why can't we just use decimal?**

Higher information density and aligns with binary (every 4 bits) - base is multiple of 2. Standard way of representing colors. And more! More in later classes.

- **What does len() mean?**

len(s) gives the length (# of items or chars.). Ex: len("hi!!!") is 4.

- **When do you use [] and :? What's a slice?**

*The square brackets, [], are used to give a slice, substring or sublist; the colon, :, is used to specify start and stop; ex: myString[3:5].
More today!*

Today's Topics



- Recap: Colors
- 2D Arrays & Image Files
- Decisions
- Design Challenge: Airplanes

Today's Topics



- **Recap: Colors**
- 2D Arrays & Image Files
- Decisions
- Design Challenge: Airplanes

Challenge

EmpID:

CSci 127 Mock Final, S19

2. (a) Fill in the boxes with the appropriate hexcode to change the color to match the comments:

```
import turtle
thomasH = turtle.Turtle()

i. #Change thomasH to be the color black:
thomasH.color("#       ")

ii. #Change thomasH to be the color white:
thomasH.color("#       ")

iii. #Change thomasH to be the brightest color blue:
thomasH.color("#       ")

iv. #Change thomasH to be the color purple:
thomasH.color("#       ")

v. #Change thomasH to be the color gray:
thomasH.color("#       ")
```

Challenge

EmpID:

CSci 127 Mock Final, S19

2. (a) Fill in the boxes with the appropriate hexcode to change the color to match the comments:

```
import turtle
thomasH = turtle.Turtle()

i. #Change thomasH to be the color black:
thomasH.color("#       ")

ii. #Change thomasH to be the color white:
thomasH.color("#       ")

iii. #Change thomasH to be the brightest color blue:
thomasH.color("#       ")

iv. #Change thomasH to be the color purple:
thomasH.color("#       ")

v. #Change thomasH to be the color gray:
thomasH.color("#       ")
```

- Need to fill in hexcodes (always start with #):

Challenge

EmpID:

CSci 127 Mock Final, S19

2. (a) Fill in the boxes with the appropriate hexcode to change the color to match the comments:

```
import turtle
thomasH = turtle.Turtle()

i. #Change thomasH to be the color black:
thomasH.color("#       ")

ii. #Change thomasH to be the color white:
thomasH.color("#       ")

iii. #Change thomasH to be the brightest color blue:
thomasH.color("#       ")

iv. #Change thomasH to be the color purple:
thomasH.color("#       ")

v. #Change thomasH to be the color gray:
thomasH.color("#       ")
```

- Need to fill in hexcodes (always start with #): R R G G B B

Challenge

EmpID:

CSci 127 Mock Final, S19

2. (a) Fill in the boxes with the appropriate hexcode to change the color to match the comments:

```
import turtle
thomasH = turtle.Turtle()

i. #Change thomasH to be the color black:
thomasH.color("#       ")

ii. #Change thomasH to be the color white:
thomasH.color("#       ")

iii. #Change thomasH to be the brightest color blue:
thomasH.color("#       ")

iv. #Change thomasH to be the color purple:
thomasH.color("#       ")

v. #Change thomasH to be the color gray:
thomasH.color("#       ")
```

- Need to fill in hexcodes (always start with #): R R G G B B
- Black: 0 0 0 0 0 0

Challenge

EmpID:

CSci 127 Mock Final, S19

2. (a) Fill in the boxes with the appropriate hexcode to change the color to match the comments:

```
import turtle
thomasH = turtle.Turtle()

i. #Change thomasH to be the color black:
thomasH.color("#       ")

ii. #Change thomasH to be the color white:
thomasH.color("#       ")

iii. #Change thomasH to be the brightest color blue:
thomasH.color("#       ")

iv. #Change thomasH to be the color purple:
thomasH.color("#       ")

v. #Change thomasH to be the color gray:
thomasH.color("#       ")
```

- Need to fill in hexcodes (always start with #): R R G G B B
- Black: 0 0 0 0 0 0
- White: F F F F F F

Challenge

EmpID:

CSci 127 Mock Final, S19

2. (a) Fill in the boxes with the appropriate hexcode to change the color to match the comments:

```
import turtle
thomasH = turtle.Turtle()

i. #Change thomasH to be the color black:
thomasH.color("#       ")

ii. #Change thomasH to be the color white:
thomasH.color("#       ")

iii. #Change thomasH to be the brightest color blue:
thomasH.color("#       ")

iv. #Change thomasH to be the color purple:
thomasH.color("#       ")

v. #Change thomasH to be the color gray:
thomasH.color("#       ")
```

- Need to fill in hexcodes (always start with #): R R G G B B
- Black: 0 0 0 0 0 0
- White: F F F F F F
- Blue: 0 0 0 0 F F

Challenge

EmpID:

CSci 127 Mock Final, S19

2. (a) Fill in the boxes with the appropriate hexcode to change the color to match the comments:

```
import turtle
thomasH = turtle.Turtle()

i. #Change thomasH to be the color black:
thomasH.color("#       ")

ii. #Change thomasH to be the color white:
thomasH.color("#       ")

iii. #Change thomasH to be the brightest color blue:
thomasH.color("#       ")

iv. #Change thomasH to be the color purple:
thomasH.color("#       ")

v. #Change thomasH to be the color gray:
thomasH.color("#       ")
```

- Need to fill in hexcodes (always start with #): R R G G B B
- Black: 0 0 0 0 0 0
- White: F F F F F F
- Blue: 0 0 0 0 F F
- Purple: F F 0 0 F F

Challenge

EmpID:

CSci 127 Mock Final, S19

2. (a) Fill in the boxes with the appropriate hexcode to change the color to match the comments:

```
import turtle
thomasH = turtle.Turtle()

i. #Change thomasH to be the color black:
thomasH.color("#       ")

ii. #Change thomasH to be the color white:
thomasH.color("#       ")

iii. #Change thomasH to be the brightest color blue:
thomasH.color("#       ")

iv. #Change thomasH to be the color purple:
thomasH.color("#       ")

v. #Change thomasH to be the color gray:
thomasH.color("#       ")
```

- Need to fill in hexcodes (always start with #): R R G G B B
- Black: 0 0 0 0 0 0
- White: F F F F F F
- Blue: 0 0 0 0 F F
- Purple: F F 0 0 F F
- Gray: 4 2 4 2 4 2

Challenge

EmpID:

CSci 127 Mock Final, S19

2. (a) Fill in the boxes with the appropriate hexcode to change the color to match the comments:

```
import turtle
thomasH = turtle.Turtle()

i. #Change thomasH to be the color black:
thomasH.color("#       ")

ii. #Change thomasH to be the color white:
thomasH.color("#       ")






iii. #Change thomasH to be the brightest color blue:
thomasH.color("#       ")

iv. #Change thomasH to be the color purple:
thomasH.color("#       ")

v. #Change thomasH to be the color gray:
thomasH.color("#       ")
```






- Need to fill in hexcodes (always start with #): R R G G B B
- Black: 0 0 0 0 0 0
- White: F F F F F F
- Blue: 0 0 0 0 F F
- Purple: F F 0 0 F F
- Gray: 4 2 4 2 4 2 (any choice where $RR = GG = BB$).

Recap: Colors

Color Name	HEX	Color
<u>Black</u>	<u>#000000</u>	
<u>Navy</u>	<u>#000080</u>	
<u>DarkBlue</u>	<u>#00008B</u>	
<u>MediumBlue</u>	<u>#0000CD</u>	
<u>Blue</u>	<u>#0000FF</u>	






- Can specify by name.

Recap: Colors

Color Name	HEX	Color
<u>Black</u>	<u>#000000</u>	
<u>Navy</u>	<u>#000080</u>	
<u>DarkBlue</u>	<u>#00008B</u>	
<u>MediumBlue</u>	<u>#0000CD</u>	
<u>Blue</u>	<u>#0000FF</u>	






- Can specify by name.
- Can specify by numbers:

Recap: Colors

Color Name	HEX	Color
<u>Black</u>	<u>#000000</u>	
<u>Navy</u>	<u>#000080</u>	
<u>DarkBlue</u>	<u>#00008B</u>	
<u>MediumBlue</u>	<u>#0000CD</u>	
<u>Blue</u>	<u>#0000FF</u>	






- Can specify by name.
- Can specify by numbers:
 - ▶ Amount of Red, Green, and Blue (RGB).

Recap: Colors

Color Name	HEX	Color
<u>Black</u>	<u>#000000</u>	
<u>Navy</u>	<u>#000080</u>	
<u>DarkBlue</u>	<u>#00008B</u>	
<u>MediumBlue</u>	<u>#0000CD</u>	
<u>Blue</u>	<u>#0000FF</u>	






- Can specify by name.
- Can specify by numbers:
 - ▶ Amount of Red, Green, and Blue (RGB).
 - ▶ Adding light, not paint:

Recap: Colors

Color Name	HEX	Color
<u>Black</u>	<u>#000000</u>	
<u>Navy</u>	<u>#000080</u>	
<u>DarkBlue</u>	<u>#00008B</u>	
<u>MediumBlue</u>	<u>#0000CD</u>	
<u>Blue</u>	<u>#0000FF</u>	






- Can specify by name.
- Can specify by numbers:
 - ▶ Amount of Red, Green, and Blue (RGB).
 - ▶ Adding light, not paint:
 - ★ Black: 0% red, 0% green, 0% blue

Recap: Colors

Color Name	HEX	Color
<u>Black</u>	<u>#000000</u>	
<u>Navy</u>	<u>#000080</u>	
<u>DarkBlue</u>	<u>#00008B</u>	
<u>MediumBlue</u>	<u>#0000CD</u>	
<u>Blue</u>	<u>#0000FF</u>	






- Can specify by name.
- Can specify by numbers:
 - ▶ Amount of Red, Green, and Blue (RGB).
 - ▶ Adding light, not paint:
 - ★ Black: 0% red, 0% green, 0% blue
 - ★ White: 100% red, 100% green, 100% blue

Recap: Colors

Color Name	HEX	Color
<u>Black</u>	<u>#000000</u>	
<u>Navy</u>	<u>#000080</u>	
<u>DarkBlue</u>	<u>#00008B</u>	
<u>MediumBlue</u>	<u>#0000CD</u>	
<u>Blue</u>	<u>#0000FF</u>	






- Can specify by numbers (RGB):

Recap: Colors

Color Name	HEX	Color
<u>Black</u>	<u>#000000</u>	
<u>Navy</u>	<u>#000080</u>	
<u>DarkBlue</u>	<u>#00008B</u>	
<u>MediumBlue</u>	<u>#0000CD</u>	
<u>Blue</u>	<u>#0000FF</u>	






- Can specify by numbers (RGB):
 - ▶ Fractions of each:
e.g. (1.0, 0, 0) is 100% red, no green, and no blue.

Recap: Colors

Color Name	HEX	Color
<u>Black</u>	<u>#000000</u>	
<u>Navy</u>	<u>#000080</u>	
<u>DarkBlue</u>	<u>#00008B</u>	
<u>MediumBlue</u>	<u>#0000CD</u>	
<u>Blue</u>	<u>#0000FF</u>	

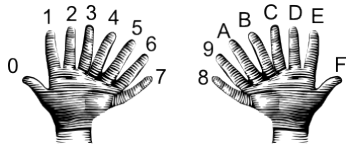
- Can specify by numbers (RGB):
 - ▶ Fractions of each:
e.g. (1.0, 0, 0) is 100% red, no green, and no blue.
 - ▶ 8-bit colors: numbers from 0 to 255:
e.g. (0, 255, 0) is no red, 100% green, and no blue.

Recap: Colors

Color Name	HEX	Color
<u>Black</u>	<u>#000000</u>	
<u>Navy</u>	<u>#000080</u>	
<u>DarkBlue</u>	<u>#00008B</u>	
<u>MediumBlue</u>	<u>#0000CD</u>	
<u>Blue</u>	<u>#0000FF</u>	






- Can specify by numbers (RGB):
 - ▶ Fractions of each:
e.g. (1.0, 0, 0) is 100% red, no green, and no blue.
 - ▶ 8-bit colors: numbers from 0 to 255:
e.g. (0, 255, 0) is no red, 100% green, and no blue.
 - ▶ Hexcodes (base-16 numbers)...

Recap: Hexadecimal








```
00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 1A 1B 1C 1D 1E 1F
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 2A 2B 2C 2D 2E 2F
30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 3A 3B 3C 3D 3E 3F
40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 4A 4B 4C 4D 4E 4F
50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 5A 5B 5C 5D 5E 5F
60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 6A 6B 6C 6D 6E 6F
70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 7A 7B 7C 7D 7E 7F
80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 8A 8B 8C 8D 8E 8F
90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 9A 9B 9C 9D 9E 9F
A0 A1 A2 A3 A4 A5 A6 A7 A8 A9 AA AB AC AD AE AF
B0 B1 B2 B3 B4 B5 B6 B7 B8 B9 BA BB BC BD BE BF
C0 C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9 CA CB CC CD CE CF
D0 D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D6 D7 D8 D9 DA DB DC DD DE DF
E0 E1 E2 E3 E4 E5 E6 E7 E8 E9 EA EB EC ED EE EF
F0 F1 F2 F3 F4 F5 F6 F7 F8 F9 FA FB FC FD FE FF
```

Colors

Color Name	HEX	Color
<u>Black</u>	<u>#000000</u>	
<u>Navy</u>	<u>#000080</u>	
<u>DarkBlue</u>	<u>#00008B</u>	
<u>MediumBlue</u>	<u>#0000CD</u>	
<u>Blue</u>	<u>#0000FF</u>	

- Can specify by numbers (RGB):
 - ▶ Fractions of each:
e.g. (1.0, 0, 0) is 100% red, no green, and no blue.
 - ▶ 8-bit colors: numbers from 0 to 255:
e.g. (0, 255, 0) is no red, 100% green, and no blue.
 - ▶ Hexcodes (base-16 numbers):

Colors

Color Name	HEX	Color
<u>Black</u>	<u>#000000</u>	
<u>Navy</u>	<u>#000080</u>	
<u>DarkBlue</u>	<u>#00008B</u>	
<u>MediumBlue</u>	<u>#0000CD</u>	
<u>Blue</u>	<u>#0000FF</u>	

- Can specify by numbers (RGB):
 - ▶ Fractions of each:
e.g. (1.0, 0, 0) is 100% red, no green, and no blue.
 - ▶ 8-bit colors: numbers from 0 to 255:
e.g. (0, 255, 0) is no red, 100% green, and no blue.
 - ▶ Hexcodes (base-16 numbers):
e.g. #0000FF is no red, no green, and 100% blue.

Today's Topics



- Recap: Colors
- **2D Arrays & Image Files**
- Decisions
- Design Challenge: Airplanes

Arrays

- An **array** is a sequence of elements, much like a list.

1D array



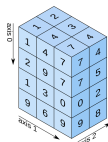
axis 0
shape: (4,)

2D array



axis 1
shape: (2, 3)

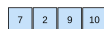
3D array



axis 2
shape: (4, 3, 2)

Arrays

1D array



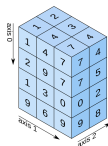
axis 0
shape: (4,)

2D array



axis 1
shape: (2, 3)

3D array

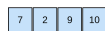


axis 2
shape: (4, 3, 2)

- An **array** is a sequence of elements, much like a list.
- A **2D array** is like a grid of elements, think a list of lists.

Arrays

1D array



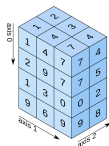
axis 0
shape: (4,)

2D array



axis 1
shape: (2, 3)

3D array

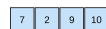


axis 2
shape: (4, 3, 2)

- An **array** is a sequence of elements, much like a list.
- A **2D array** is like a grid of elements, think a list of lists.
- Can keep on adding dimensions (3D, etc.)

Arrays

1D array



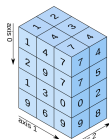
axis 0
shape: (4,)

2D array



axis 1
shape: (2, 3)

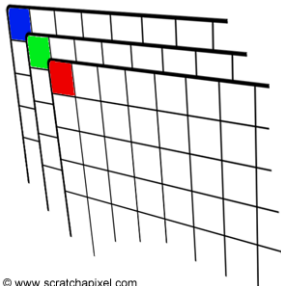
3D array



axis 2
shape: (4, 3, 2)

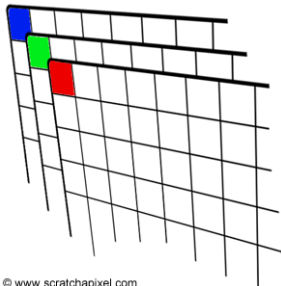
- An **array** is a sequence of elements, much like a list.
- A **2D array** is like a grid of elements, think a list of lists.
- Can keep on adding dimensions (3D, etc.)
- Can access pieces/slices as we do with strings and lists

Images

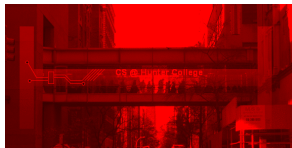


© www.scratchapixel.com

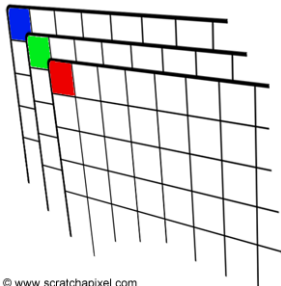
Images



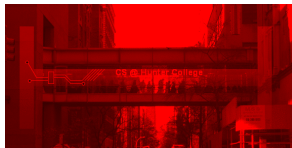
© www.scratchapixel.com



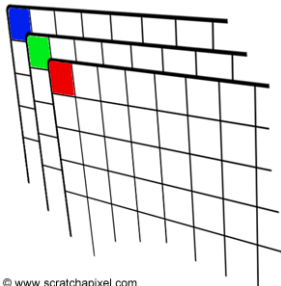
Images



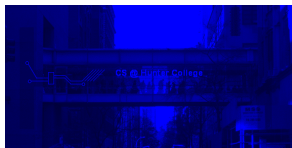
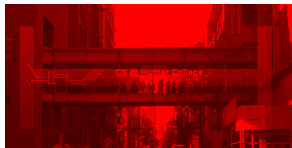
© www.scratchapixel.com



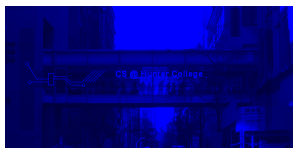
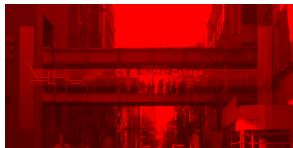
Images



© www.scratchapixel.com

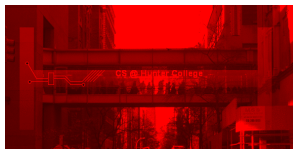


Useful Packages



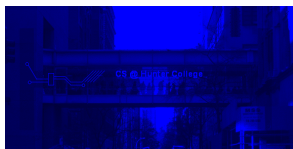
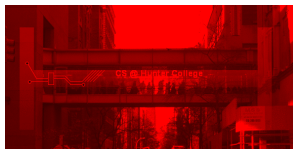
- We will use 2 useful packages for images:

Useful Packages



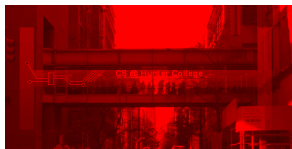
- We will use 2 useful packages for images:
 - ▶ `numpy`: numerical analysis package

Useful Packages



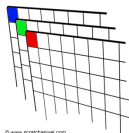
- We will use 2 useful packages for images:
 - ▶ `numpy`: numerical analysis package
 - ▶ `pyplot`: part of `matplotlib` for making graphs and plots

Useful Packages



- We will use 2 useful packages for images:
 - ▶ `numpy`: numerical analysis package
 - ▶ `pyplot`: part of `matplotlib` for making graphs and plots
- See lab notes for installing on your home machine.

Images with pyplot and numpy



#Import the packages for images and arrays:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
```

```
img = plt.imread('csBridge.png') #Read in image from csBridge.png
plt.imshow(img)                  #Load image into pyplot
plt.show()                        #Show the image (waits until close)
```

```
img2 = img.copy()                #make a copy of our image
img2[:, :, 1] = 0                 #Set the green channel to 0
img2[:, :, 2] = 0                 #Set the blue channel to 0
```

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

```
plt.imsave('reds.png', img2)   #Save the image we created to the file:
```

Images with pyplot and numpy

```
#Import the packages for images and arrays:
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
import numpy as np
```



```
img = plt.imread('csBridge.png') #Read in image from csBridge.png  
plt.imshow(img)                 #Load image into pyplot  
plt.show()                       #Show the image (waits until close
```



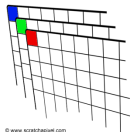
```
img2 = img.copy()                #make a copy of our image  
img2[:, :, 1] = 0                #Set the green channel to 0  
img2[:, :, 2] = 0                #Set the blue channel to 0
```

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

```
plt.imsave('reds.png', img2)   #Save the image we created to the file:
```

Creating Images

To create an image from scratch:

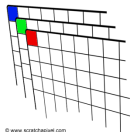


© www.scratchapixel.com

Creating Images

To create an image from scratch:

- 1 Import the libraries.



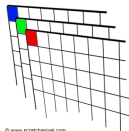
© www.scratchapixel.com

Creating Images

To create an image from scratch:

- 1 Import the libraries.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
```

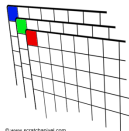


Creating Images

To create an image from scratch:

- 1 Import the libraries.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import numpy as np
```
- 2 Create the image– easy to set all color



© www.kickstartplot.com

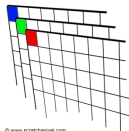
Creating Images

To create an image from scratch:

- 1 Import the libraries.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import numpy as np
```

- 2 Create the image— easy to set all color
 - 1 to 0% (black):



Creating Images

To create an image from scratch:

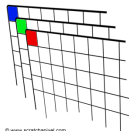
- 1 Import the libraries.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
```

- 2 Create the image— easy to set all color

- 1 to 0% (black):

```
img = np.zeros( (num,num,3) )
```



© www.kristofajpet.com

Creating Images

To create an image from scratch:

- 1 Import the libraries.

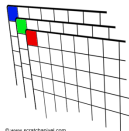
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
```

- 2 Create the image– easy to set all color

- 1 to 0% (black):

```
img = np.zeros( (num,num,3) )
```

- 2 to 100% (white):



© www.kristofajpai.com

Creating Images

To create an image from scratch:

- 1 Import the libraries.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
```

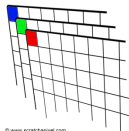
- 2 Create the image– easy to set all color

- 1 to 0% (black):

```
img = np.zeros( (num,num,3) )
```

- 2 to 100% (white):

```
img = np.ones( (num,num,3) )
```



© www.kristofajpet.com

Creating Images

To create an image from scratch:

- 1 Import the libraries.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
```

- 2 Create the image– easy to set all color

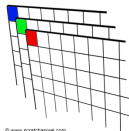
- 1 to 0% (black):

```
img = np.zeros( (num,num,3) )
```

- 2 to 100% (white):

```
img = np.ones( (num,num,3) )
```

- 3 *Do stuff to the pixels to make your image*



© www.kristofajpai.com

Creating Images

To create an image from scratch:

- 1 Import the libraries.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
```

- 2 Create the image– easy to set all color

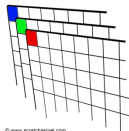
- 1 to 0% (black):

```
img = np.zeros( (num,num,3) )
```

- 2 to 100% (white):

```
img = np.ones( (num,num,3) )
```

- 3 *Do stuff to the pixels to make your image*
- 4 You can display your image:



© www.kristofajpet.com

Creating Images

To create an image from scratch:

- 1 Import the libraries.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
```

- 2 Create the image— easy to set all color

- 1 to 0% (black):

```
img = np.zeros( (num,num,3) )
```

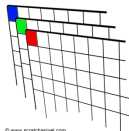
- 2 to 100% (white):

```
img = np.ones( (num,num,3) )
```

- 3 *Do stuff to the pixels to make your image*

- 4 You can display your image:

```
plt.imshow(img)
plt.show()
```



Creating Images

To create an image from scratch:

- 1 Import the libraries.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
```

- 2 Create the image– easy to set all color

- 1 to 0% (black):

```
img = np.zeros( (num,num,3) )
```

- 2 to 100% (white):

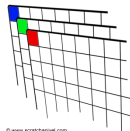
```
img = np.ones( (num,num,3) )
```

- 3 *Do stuff to the pixels to make your image*

- 4 You can display your image:

```
plt.imshow(img)
plt.show()
```

- 5 And save your image:



Creating Images

To create an image from scratch:

- 1 Import the libraries.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
```

- 2 Create the image– easy to set all color

- 1 to 0% (black):

```
img = np.zeros( (num,num,3) )
```

- 2 to 100% (white):

```
img = np.ones( (num,num,3) )
```

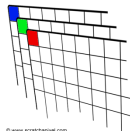
- 3 *Do stuff to the pixels to make your image*

- 4 You can display your image:

```
plt.imshow(img)
plt.show()
```

- 5 And save your image:

```
plt.imsave('myImage.png', img)
```



© www.kickstartplot.com

More on numpy arrays

```
>>> a[0,3:5]
array([3,4])
```

```
>>> a[4:,4:]
array([[44, 45],
       [54, 55]])
```

```
>>> a[:,2]
array([2,12,22,32,42,52])
```

```
>>> a[2::2,::2]
array([[20,22,24]
       [40,42,44]])
```

0	1	2	3	4	5
10	11	12	13	14	15
20	21	22	23	24	25
30	31	32	33	34	35
40	41	42	43	44	45
50	51	52	53	54	55

numpy tutorial

Slicing & Image Examples

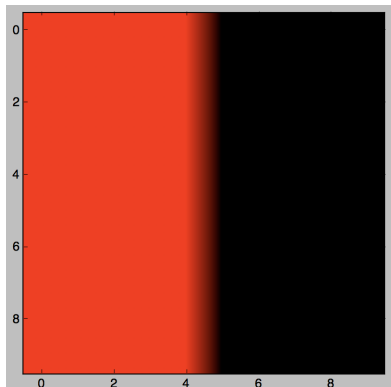
- Basic pattern: *img[rows, columns, channels]* with: *start:stop:step*.

Slicing & Image Examples

- Basic pattern: `img[rows, columns, channels]` with: `start:stop:step`.
- Assuming the libraries are imported, what do the following code fragments produce:
 - ▶ `img = np.zeros((10,10,3))`
`img[0:10,0:5,0:1] = 1`

Slicing & Image Examples

- Basic pattern: `img[rows, columns, channels]` with: `start:stop:step`.
- Assuming the libraries are imported, what do the following code fragments produce:
 - ▶ `img = np.zeros((10,10,3))`
`img[0:10,0:5,0:1] = 1`



Slicing & Image Examples

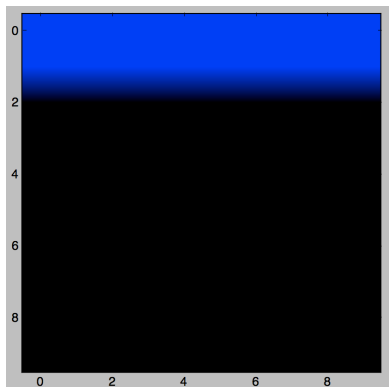
- Basic pattern: `img[rows, columns, channels]` with: `start:stop:step`.
- Assuming the libraries are imported, what do the following code fragments produce:

```
▶ num = 10
  img = np.zeros( (num,num,3) )
  img[0:2, :, 2:3] = 1.0
```


Slicing & Image Examples

- Basic pattern: `img[rows, columns, channels]` with: `start:stop:step`.
- Assuming the libraries are imported, what do the following code fragments produce:

```
▶ num = 10  
  img = np.zeros( (num,num,3) )  
  img[0:2, :, 2:3] = 1.0
```



Slicing & Image Examples

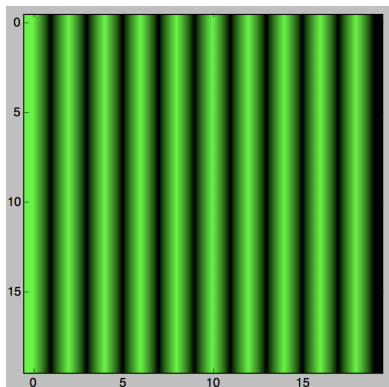
- Basic pattern: `img[rows, columns, channels]` with: `start:stop:step`.
- Assuming the libraries are imported, what do the following code fragments produce:

```
▶ num = int(input('Enter size'))
  img = np.zeros( (num,num,3) )
  img[:,::2,1] = 1.0
```

Slicing & Image Examples

- Basic pattern: `img[rows, columns, channels]` with: `start:stop:step`.
- Assuming the libraries are imported, what do the following code fragments produce:

```
▶ num = int(input('Enter size'))  
img = np.zeros( (num,num,3) )  
img[:,::2,1] = 1.0
```



Challenge

- Basic pattern: `img[rows, columns, channels]` with: `start:stop:step`.
- Assuming the libraries are imported, what do the following code fragments produce:

```
▶ img = np.ones( (10,10,3) )  
  img[0:10,0:5,0:2] = 0
```

Challenge

- Basic pattern: `img[rows, columns, channels]` with: `start:stop:step`.
- Assuming the libraries are imported, what do the following code fragments produce:

```
▶ img = np.ones( (10,10,3) )  
  img[0:10,0:5,0:2] = 0
```

```
▶ num = int(input('Enter size '))  
  img = np.ones( (num,num,3) )  
  img[::2,::,1:] = 0
```

Challenge

- Basic pattern: `img[rows, columns, channels]` with: `start:stop:step`.
- Assuming the libraries are imported, what do the following code fragments produce:

```
▶ img = np.ones( (10,10,3) )  
  img[0:10,0:5,0:2] = 0
```

```
▶ num = int(input('Enter size '))  
  img = np.ones( (num,num,3) )  
  img[::2,::,1:] = 0
```

```
▶ img = np.zeros( (8,8,3) )  
  img[::2,::2,0] = 1
```

Challenge

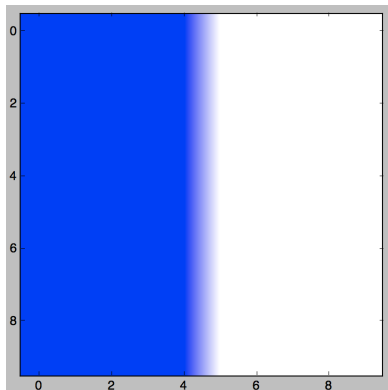
- Basic pattern: `img[rows, columns, channels]` with: `start:stop:step`.
- Assuming the libraries are imported, what do the following code fragments produce:

```
▶ img = np.ones( (10,10,3) )  
  img[0:10,0:5,0:2] = 0
```

Challenge

- Basic pattern: `img[rows, columns, channels]` with: `start:stop:step`.
- Assuming the libraries are imported, what do the following code fragments produce:

```
▶ img = np.ones( (10,10,3) )  
  img[0:10,0:5,0:2] = 0
```



Challenge

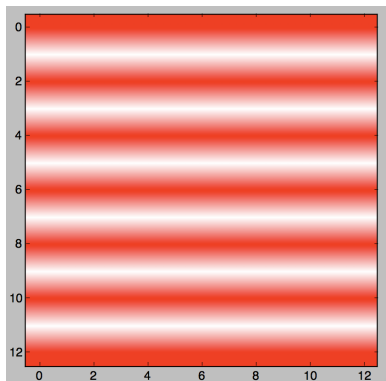
- Basic pattern: *img[rows, columns, channels]* with: *start:stop:step*.
- Assuming the libraries are imported, what do the following code fragments produce:

```
▶ num = int(input('Enter size '))  
  img = np.ones( (num,num,3) )  
  img[::2,::,1:] = 0
```

Challenge

- Basic pattern: `img[rows, columns, channels]` with: `start:stop:step`.
- Assuming the libraries are imported, what do the following code fragments produce:

```
▶ num = int(input('Enter size '))  
img = np.ones( (num,num,3) )  
img[::2,:,1:] = 0
```



Challenge

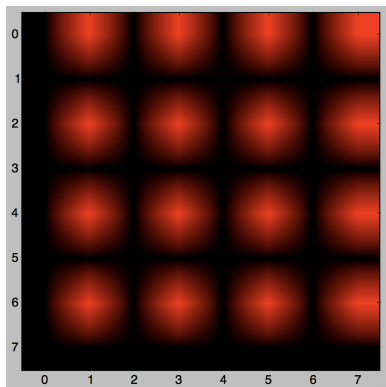
- Basic pattern: `img[rows, columns, channels]` with: `start:stop:step`.
- Assuming the libraries are imported, what do the following code fragments produce:

```
▶ img = np.zeros( (8,8,3) )  
  img[::2,1::2,0] = 1
```

Challenge

- Basic pattern: `img[rows, columns, channels]` with: `start:stop:step`.
- Assuming the libraries are imported, what do the following code fragments produce:

```
▶ img = np.zeros( (8,8,3) )  
  img[::2,1::2,0] = 1
```



Challenge

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0										
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										

- 1 Design a 10 by 10 logo for Hunter College that contains a purple 'H'.

Challenge

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0										
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										

- ① Design a 10 by 10 logo for Hunter College that contains a purple 'H'.
- ② Your logo should only contain the colors purple and white.

Challenge

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0										
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										

- ① Design a 10 by 10 logo for Hunter College that contains a purple 'H'.
- ② Your logo should only contain the colors purple and white.
- ③ How can you make Python draw the logo?
Write down a "To Do" list of things you need to do.

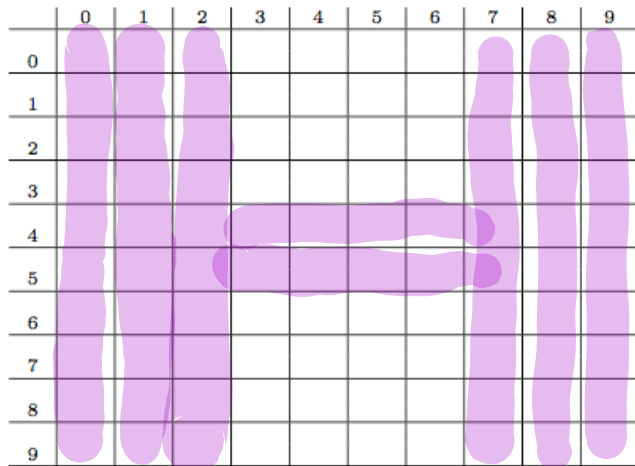
Challenge

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0										
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										

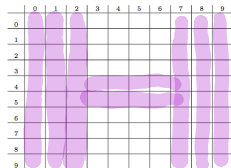
- ① Design a 10 by 10 logo for Hunter College that contains a purple 'H'.
- ② Your logo should only contain the colors purple and white.
- ③ How can you make Python draw the logo?
Write down a "To Do" list of things you need to do.
- ④ If time, refine your steps above into a Python program.

Design a Hunter Logo

One possible solution:

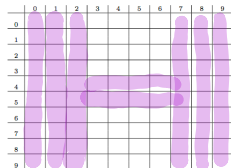


Design a Hunter Logo



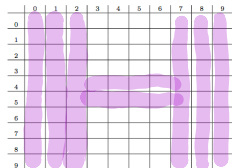
- 1 Create a 10 by 10 array, logo, that starts out as all white pixels.

Design a Hunter Logo



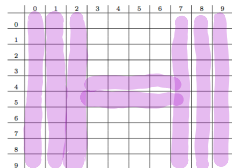
- 1 Create a 10 by 10 array, logo, that starts out as all white pixels.
- 2 Set the 3 left columns to be purple.

Design a Hunter Logo



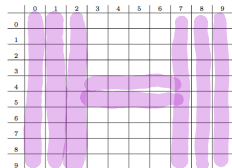
- 1 Create a 10 by 10 array, logo, that starts out as all white pixels.
- 2 Set the 3 left columns to be purple.
- 3 Set the 3 right columns to be purple.

Design a Hunter Logo



- 1 Create a 10 by 10 array, logo, that starts out as all white pixels.
- 2 Set the 3 left columns to be purple.
- 3 Set the 3 right columns to be purple.
- 4 Set the middle 2 rows to be purple.

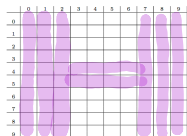
Design a Hunter Logo



- 1 Create a 10 by 10 array, `logo`, that starts out as all white pixels.
- 2 Set the 3 left columns to be purple.
- 3 Set the 3 right columns to be purple.
- 4 Set the middle 2 rows to be purple.
- 5 Save `logo` array to a file.

Translating the Design to Code

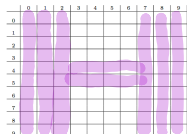
- 1 Create a 10 by 10 array, logo, that starts out as all white pixels.



Translating the Design to Code

- 1 Create a 10 by 10 array, `logo`, that starts out as all white pixels.

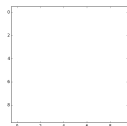
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt #import libraries for plotting
import numpy as np             #and for arrays (to hold images)
logoImg = np.ones((10,10,3))  #10x10 array with 3 sheets of 1's
```



Translating the Design to Code

- 1 Create a 10 by 10 array, `logo`, that starts out as all white pixels.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt #import libraries for plotting
import numpy as np             #and for arrays (to hold images)
logoImg = np.ones((10,10,3))  #10x10 array with 3 sheets of 1's
```

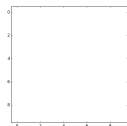


Translating the Design to Code

- 1 Create a 10 by 10 array, `logo`, that starts out as all white pixels.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt #import libraries for plotting
import numpy as np             #and for arrays (to hold images)
logoImg = np.ones((10,10,3))  #10x10 array with 3 sheets of 1's
```

- 2 Set the 3 left columns to be purple.



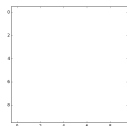
Translating the Design to Code

- 1 Create a 10 by 10 array, `logo`, that starts out as all white pixels.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt #import libraries for plotting
import numpy as np             #and for arrays (to hold images)
logoImg = np.ones((10,10,3))  #10x10 array with 3 sheets of 1's
```

- 2 Set the 3 left columns to be purple.

```
#To make purple, we'll keep red and blue at 100% and turn green to 0%
logoImg[:, :3, 1] = 0 #Turn the green to 0 for first 3 columns
```



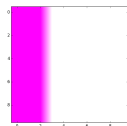
Translating the Design to Code

- 1 Create a 10 by 10 array, `logo`, that starts out as all white pixels.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt #import libraries for plotting
import numpy as np             #and for arrays (to hold images)
logoImg = np.ones((10,10,3))  #10x10 array with 3 sheets of 1's
```

- 2 Set the 3 left columns to be purple.

```
#To make purple, we'll keep red and blue at 100% and turn green to 0%
logoImg[:, :3, 1] = 0 #Turn the green to 0 for first 3 columns
```



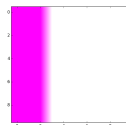
Translating the Design to Code

- 1 Create a 10 by 10 array, `logo`, that starts out as all white pixels.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt #import libraries for plotting
import numpy as np             #and for arrays (to hold images)
logoImg = np.ones((10,10,3))  #10x10 array with 3 sheets of 1's
```

- 2 Set the 3 left columns to be purple.

```
#To make purple, we'll keep red and blue at 100% and turn green to 0%
logoImg[:, :3, 1] = 0 #Turn the green to 0 for first 3 columns
```



- 3 Set the 3 right columns to be purple.

```
logoImg[:, -3:, 1] = 0 #Turn the green to 0 for last 3 columns
```

Translating the Design to Code

- 1 Create a 10 by 10 array, `logo`, that starts out as all white pixels.

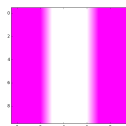
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt #import libraries for plotting
import numpy as np             #and for arrays (to hold images)
logoImg = np.ones((10,10,3))  #10x10 array with 3 sheets of 1's
```

- 2 Set the 3 left columns to be purple.

```
#To make purple, we'll keep red and blue at 100% and turn green to 0%
logoImg[:, :3, 1] = 0 #Turn the green to 0 for first 3 columns
```

- 3 Set the 3 right columns to be purple.

```
logoImg[:, -3:, 1] = 0 #Turn the green to 0 for last 3 columns
```



Translating the Design to Code

- 1 Create a 10 by 10 array, `logo`, that starts out as all white pixels.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt #import libraries for plotting
import numpy as np             #and for arrays (to hold images)
logoImg = np.ones((10,10,3))  #10x10 array with 3 sheets of 1's
```

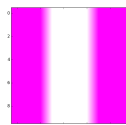
- 2 Set the 3 left columns to be purple.

```
#To make purple, we'll keep red and blue at 100% and turn green to 0%
logoImg[:, :3, 1] = 0 #Turn the green to 0 for first 3 columns
```

- 3 Set the 3 right columns to be purple.

```
logoImg[:, -3:, 1] = 0 #Turn the green to 0 for last 3 columns
```

- 4 Set the middle 2 rows to be purple.



Translating the Design to Code

- 1 Create a 10 by 10 array, `logo`, that starts out as all white pixels.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt #import libraries for plotting
import numpy as np             #and for arrays (to hold images)
logoImg = np.ones((10,10,3))  #10x10 array with 3 sheets of 1's
```

- 2 Set the 3 left columns to be purple.

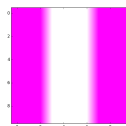
```
#To make purple, we'll keep red and blue at 100% and turn green to 0%
logoImg[:, :3, 1] = 0 #Turn the green to 0 for first 3 columns
```

- 3 Set the 3 right columns to be purple.

```
logoImg[:, -3:, 1] = 0 #Turn the green to 0 for last 3 columns
```

- 4 Set the middle 2 rows to be purple.

```
logoImg[4:6, :, 1] = 0 #Turn the green to 0 for middle rows
```



Translating the Design to Code

- 1 Create a 10 by 10 array, `logo`, that starts out as all white pixels.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt #import libraries for plotting
import numpy as np             #and for arrays (to hold images)
logoImg = np.ones((10,10,3))   #10x10 array with 3 sheets of 1's
```

- 2 Set the 3 left columns to be purple.

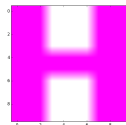
```
#To make purple, we'll keep red and blue at 100% and turn green to 0%
logoImg[:, :3, 1] = 0 #Turn the green to 0 for first 3 columns
```

- 3 Set the 3 right columns to be purple.

```
logoImg[:, -3:, 1] = 0 #Turn the green to 0 for last 3 columns
```

- 4 Set the middle 2 rows to be purple.

```
logoImg[4:6, :, 1] = 0 #Turn the green to 0 for middle rows
```



Translating the Design to Code

- 1 Create a 10 by 10 array, `logo`, that starts out as all white pixels.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt #import libraries for plotting
import numpy as np             #and for arrays (to hold images)
logoImg = np.ones((10,10,3))  #10x10 array with 3 sheets of 1's
```

- 2 Set the 3 left columns to be purple.

```
#To make purple, we'll keep red and blue at 100% and turn green to 0%
logoImg[:, :3, 1] = 0 #Turn the green to 0 for first 3 columns
```

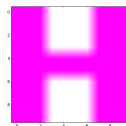
- 3 Set the 3 right columns to be purple.

```
logoImg[:, -3:, 1] = 0 #Turn the green to 0 for last 3 columns
```

- 4 Set the middle 2 rows to be purple.

```
logoImg[4:6, :, 1] = 0 #Turn the green to 0 for middle rows
```

- 5 Save `logo` array to file.



Translating the Design to Code

- 1 Create a 10 by 10 array, `logo`, that starts out as all white pixels.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt #import libraries for plotting
import numpy as np             #and for arrays (to hold images)
logoImg = np.ones((10,10,3))  #10x10 array with 3 sheets of 1's
```

- 2 Set the 3 left columns to be purple.

```
#To make purple, we'll keep red and blue at 100% and turn green to 0%
logoImg[:, :3, 1] = 0 #Turn the green to 0 for first 3 columns
```

- 3 Set the 3 right columns to be purple.

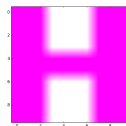
```
logoImg[:, -3:, 1] = 0 #Turn the green to 0 for last 3 columns
```

- 4 Set the middle 2 rows to be purple.

```
logoImg[4:6, :, 1] = 0 #Turn the green to 0 for middle rows
```

- 5 Save logo array to file.

```
plt.imsave("logo.png", logoImg) #Save the image to logo.png
```



Today's Topics



- Recap: Colors
- 2D Arrays & Image Files
- **Decisions**
- Design Challenge: Airplanes

Challenge

Predict what these will do (novel concepts):

```
yearBorn = int(input('Enter year born: '))
if yearBorn < 1946:
    print("Greatest Generation")
elif yearBorn <= 1964:
    print("Baby Boomer")
elif yearBorn <= 1984:
    print("Generation X")
elif yearBorn <= 2004:
    print("Millennial")
else:
    print("TBD")

x = int(input('Enter number: '))
if x % 2 == 0:
    print('Even number')
else:
    print('Odd number')
```

```
import turtle

tess = turtle.Turtle()
myWin = turtle.Screen() #The graphics window
commands = input("Please enter a command string: ")

for ch in commands:
    #perform action indicated by the character
    if ch == 'F': #move forward
        tess.forward(50)
    elif ch == 'L': #turn left
        tess.left(90)
    elif ch == 'R': #turn right
        tess.right(90)
    elif ch == '^': #lift pen
        tess.penup()
    elif ch == 'v': #lower pen
        tess.pendown()
    elif ch == 'B': #go backwards
        tess.backward(50)
    elif ch == 'r': #turn red
        tess.color("red")
    elif ch == 'g': #turn green
        tess.color("green")
    elif ch == 'b': #turn blue
        tess.color("blue")
    else: #for any other character
        print("Error: do not know the command:", c)
```

Python Tutor

```
yearBorn = int(input('Enter year born: '))
if yearBorn < 1946:
    print("Greatest Generation")
elif yearBorn <= 1964:
    print("Baby Boomer")
elif yearBorn <= 1984:
    print("Generation X")
elif yearBorn <= 2004:
    print("Millennial")
else:
    print("TBD")

x = int(input('Enter number: '))
if x % 2 == 0:
    print('Even number')
else:
    print('Odd number')
```

(Demo with pythonTutor)

IDLE

```
import turtle

tess = turtle.Turtle()
myWin = turtle.Screen() #The graphics window
commands = input("Please enter a command string: ")

for ch in commands:
    #perform action indicated by the character
    if ch == 'F': #move forward
        tess.forward(50)
    elif ch == 'L': #turn left
        tess.left(90)
    elif ch == 'R': #turn right
        tess.right(90)
    elif ch == 'A': #lift pen
        tess.penup()
    elif ch == 'v': #lower pen
        tess.pendown()
    elif ch == 'B': #go backwards
        tess.backward(50)
    elif ch == 'r': #turn red
        tess.color("red")
    elif ch == 'g': #turn green
        tess.color("green")
    elif ch == 'b': #turn blue
        tess.color("blue")
    else: #for any other character
        print("Error: do not know the command:", c)
```

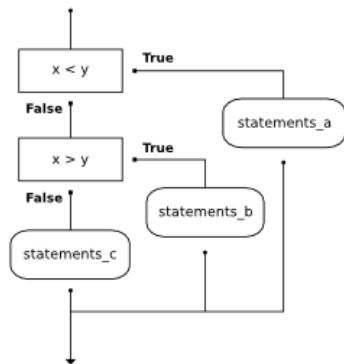
(Demo with IDLE)

Decisions

```
if x < y:  
    print("x is less than y")  
elif x > y:  
    print("x is greater than y")  
else:  
    print("x and y must be equal")
```

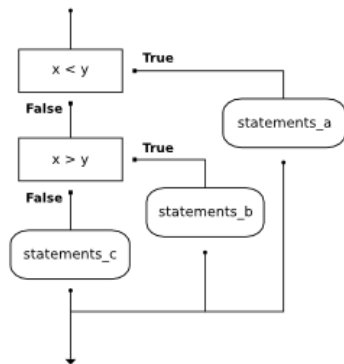

Decisions

```
if x < y:  
    print("x is less than y")  
elif x > y:  
    print("x is greater than y")  
else:  
    print("x and y must be equal")
```



Decisions

```
if x < y:  
    print("x is less than y")  
elif x > y:  
    print("x is greater than y")  
else:  
    print("x and y must be equal")
```



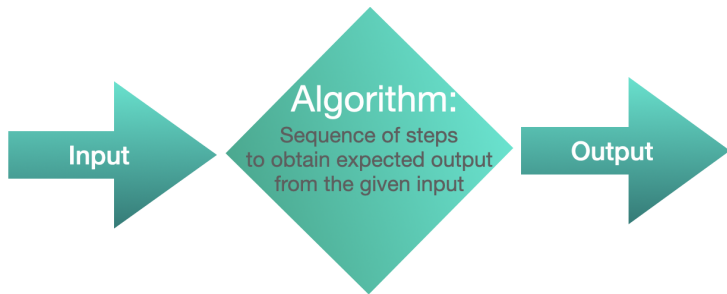
(This was just a first glance, will do much more on decisions over the next several weeks.)

Today's Topics

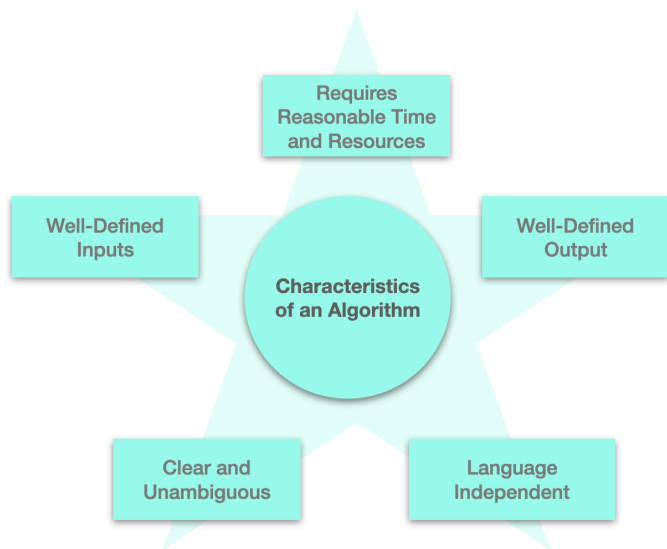


- Recap: Colors
- 2D Arrays & Image Files
- Decisions
- **Design Challenge: Airplanes**

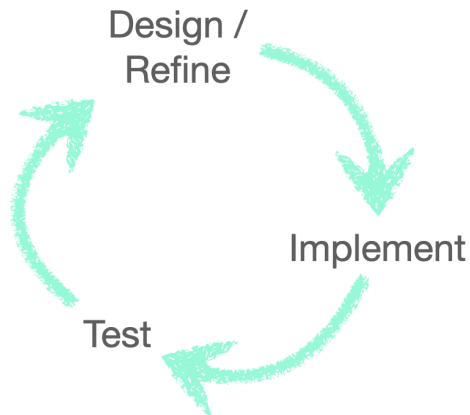
What is an Algorithm?



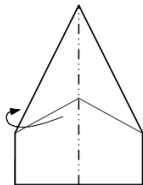
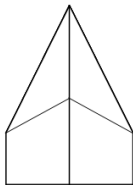
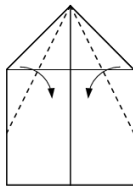
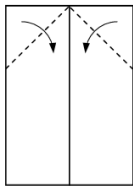
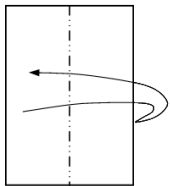
Characteristics of an Algorithm



Algorithm Design Cycle

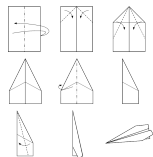


Design Challenge: Planes



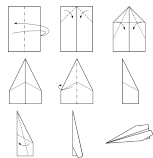
Design Challenge: Planes

- A classic write-an-algorithm challenge for introductory programming.



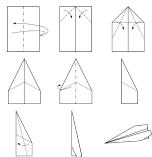
Design Challenge: Planes

- A classic write-an-algorithm challenge for introductory programming.
- With a slight twist:



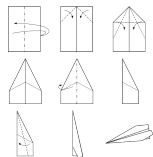
Design Challenge: Planes

- A classic write-an-algorithm challenge for introductory programming.
- With a slight twist: refining designs



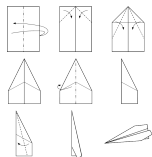
Design Challenge: Planes

- A classic write-an-algorithm challenge for introductory programming.
- With a slight twist: refining designs
- After class:



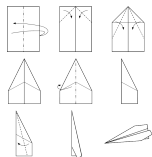
Design Challenge: Planes

- A classic write-an-algorithm challenge for introductory programming.
- With a slight twist: refining designs
- After class:
 - ▶ Write down your design (different style from the one in Lecture Quiz).



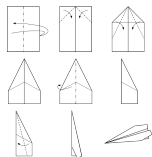
Design Challenge: Planes

- A classic write-an-algorithm challenge for introductory programming.
- With a slight twist: refining designs
- After class:
 - ▶ Write down your design (different style from the one in Lecture Quiz).
 - ▶ Exchange your design and a blank sheet of paper (**Input**) with a family member or friend.



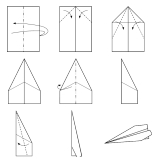
Design Challenge: Planes

- A classic write-an-algorithm challenge for introductory programming.
- With a slight twist: refining designs
- After class:
 - ▶ Write down your design (different style from the one in Lecture Quiz).
 - ▶ Exchange your design and a blank sheet of paper (**Input**) with a family member or friend.
 - ▶ Ask them to follow your design to build an airplane **without consulting you**.



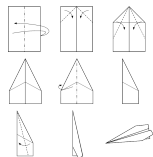
Design Challenge: Planes

- A classic write-an-algorithm challenge for introductory programming.
- With a slight twist: refining designs
- After class:
 - ▶ Write down your design (different style from the one in Lecture Quiz).
 - ▶ Exchange your design and a blank sheet of paper (**Input**) with a family member or friend.
 - ▶ Ask them to follow your design to build an airplane **without consulting you**.
 - ▶ When they are done, observe the folded airplane (**Output**) and **revise your algorithm**.



Design Challenge: Planes

- A classic write-an-algorithm challenge for introductory programming.
- With a slight twist: refining designs
- After class:
 - ▶ Write down your design (different style from the one in Lecture Quiz).
 - ▶ Exchange your design and a blank sheet of paper (**Input**) with a family member or friend.
 - ▶ Ask them to follow your design to build an airplane **without consulting you**.
 - ▶ When they are done, observe the folded airplane (**Output**) and **revise your algorithm**.
 - ▶ Repeat until you are satisfied with your airplane.



Lecture Quiz

- Log-in to Gradescope
- Find LECTURE 4 Quiz
- Take the quiz
- **You have 5 minutes**

Recap



- In Python, we introduced:

Recap

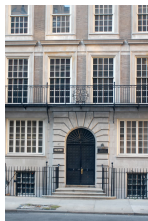


- In Python, we introduced:
 - ▶ Recap: Colors
 - ▶ 2D Array & Image Files
 - ▶ Decisions

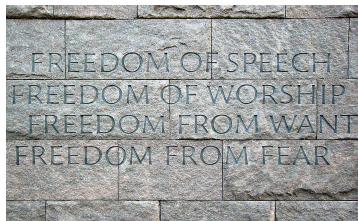
Practice Quiz & Final Questions



(NYTimes)



(Hunter College)



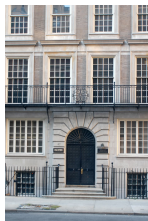
(FDR 4 FP)

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

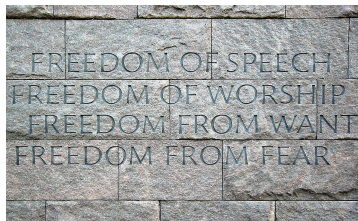
Practice Quiz & Final Questions



(NYTimes)



(Hunter College)



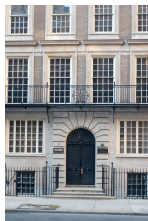
(FDR 4 FP)

- Since you must pass the final exam to pass the course, we end every lecture with final exam review.
- Pull out something to write on (not to be turned in).

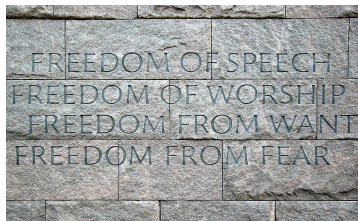
Practice Quiz & Final Questions



(NYTimes)



(Hunter College)



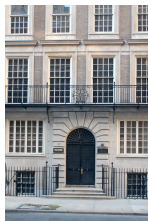
(FDR 4 FP)

- Since you must pass the final exam to pass the course, we end every lecture with final exam review.
- Pull out something to write on (not to be turned in).
- Lightning rounds:

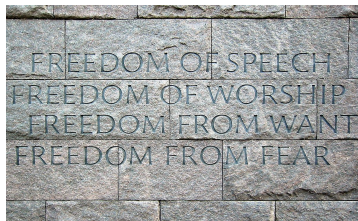
Practice Quiz & Final Questions



(NYTimes)



(Hunter College)



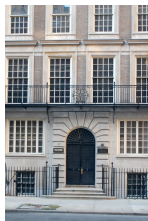
(FDR 4 FP)

- Since you must pass the final exam to pass the course, we end every lecture with final exam review.
- Pull out something to write on (not to be turned in).
- Lightning rounds:
 - ▶ write as much you can for 60 seconds;

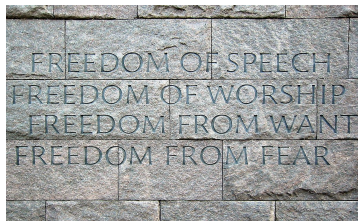
Practice Quiz & Final Questions



(NYTimes)



(Hunter College)



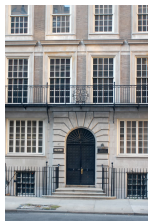
(FDR 4 FP)

- Since you must pass the final exam to pass the course, we end every lecture with final exam review.
- Pull out something to write on (not to be turned in).
- Lightning rounds:
 - ▶ write as much you can for 60 seconds;
 - ▶ followed by answer; and

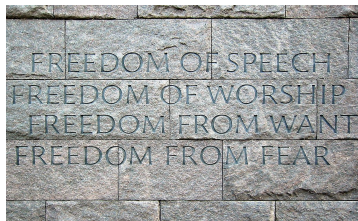
Practice Quiz & Final Questions



(NYTimes)



(Hunter College)



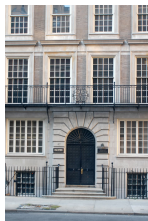
(FDR 4 FP)

- Since you must pass the final exam to pass the course, we end every lecture with final exam review.
- Pull out something to write on (not to be turned in).
- Lightning rounds:
 - ▶ write as much you can for 60 seconds;
 - ▶ followed by answer; and
 - ▶ repeat.

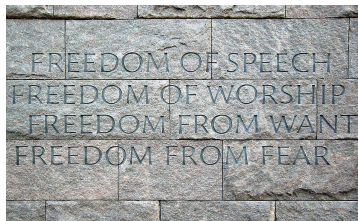
Practice Quiz & Final Questions



(NYTimes)



(Hunter College)



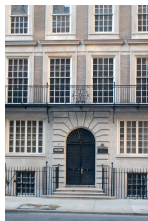
(FDR 4 FP)

- Since you must pass the final exam to pass the course, we end every lecture with final exam review.
- Pull out something to write on (not to be turned in).
- Lightning rounds:
 - ▶ write as much you can for 60 seconds;
 - ▶ followed by answer; and
 - ▶ repeat.
- Past exams are on the webpage (under [Final Exam Information](#)).

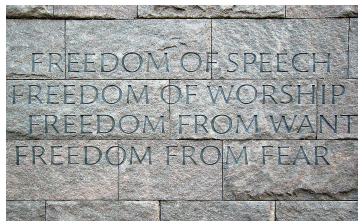
Practice Quiz & Final Questions



(NYTimes)



(Hunter College)



(FDR 4 FP)

- Since you must pass the final exam to pass the course, we end every lecture with final exam review.
- Pull out something to write on (not to be turned in).
- Lightning rounds:
 - ▶ write as much you can for 60 seconds;
 - ▶ followed by answer; and
 - ▶ repeat.
- Past exams are on the webpage (under [Final Exam Information](#)).
- We're starting with Fall 2019, Version 1.

See you next week!



Before next lecture, don't forget to:

- Work on this week's Online Lab
- Take the Lab Quiz on Gradescope by 6pm on Wednesday
- Submit this week's 5 programming assignments (programs 16-20)
- At any point, visit our [Drop-In Tutoring](#) if you need help!!!