

# CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science



[hunter.cuny.edu/csci](https://hunter.cuny.edu/csci)

- This lecture will be recorded

# Frequently Asked Questions

From lecture slips & recitation sections.

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- **Do I have to take the final?**

*Yes, you must pass the final (60 out of 100 points) to pass the class.*

- **Can I take extra credit?**

*Yes! There are a few more open slots for extra credit, sign up here: <https://calendly.com/cs127-code-review/code-review-session> If you took it already you cannot take it again!*

# Announcement

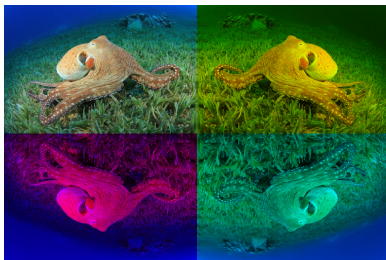
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  - ▶ For submission to Gradescope: 4 tiles in a 2X2 grid
  - ▶ For fun: play with it and email me your creative collages: we will showcase in lecture next week!

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# Today's Topics



- Recap: Folium
- Indefinite loops
- Design Patterns: Max (Min)
- Design Challenge

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- **Recap: Folium**
- Indefinite loops
- Design Patterns: Max (Min)
- Design Challenge



# Challenge:

*What does this code do?*

```
import folium
import pandas as pd

cuny = pd.read_csv('cunyLocations.csv')
mapCUNY = folium.Map(location=[40.75, -74.125])

for index, row in cuny.iterrows():
    lat = row["Latitude"]
    lon = row["Longitude"]
    name = row["Campus"]
    if row["College or Institution Type"] == "Senior Colleges":
        collegeIcon = folium.Icon(color="purple")
    else:
        collegeIcon = folium.Icon(color="blue")
    newMarker = folium.Marker([lat, lon], popup=name, icon=collegeIcon)
    newMarker.add_to(mapCUNY)

mapCUNY.save(outfile='cunyLocationsSenior.html')
```

# Folium example

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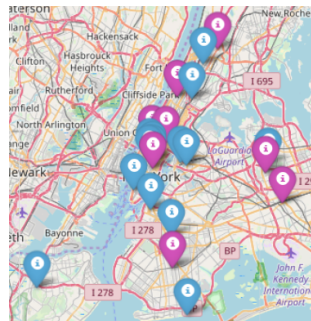
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- A module for making HTML maps.
- It's a Python interface to the popular `leaflet.js`.
- Outputs `.html` files which you can open in a browser.
- An extra step:

*Write code.*    →    *Run program.*    →    *Open .html in browser.*



# Today's Topics



- Recap: Folium
- **Indefinite loops**
- Design Patterns: Max (Min)
- Design Challenge

# Challenge:

- Write a function that asks a user for number after 2000 but before 2018. The function should repeatedly ask the user for a number until they enter one within the range and return the number.

# Coding

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```
    return(num)
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def getYear():  
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# Coding

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def getYear():  
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# Coding

- Write a function that asks a user for number after 2000 but before 2018. The function should repeatedly ask the user for a number until they enter one within the range and return the number.

```
def getYear():  
    num = 0  
    while num <= 2000 or num >= 2018:  
        num = int(input('Enter a number > 2000 & < 2018'))  
  
    return(num)
```



# Indefinite Loops

```
#Spring 2012 Final Exam, #8  
nums = [1,4,0,6,5,2,9,8,12]  
print(nums)  
i=0  
while i < len(nums)-1:  
    if nums[i] < nums[i+1]:  
        nums[i], nums[i+1] = nums[i+1], nums[i]  
        i=i+1  
print(nums)
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# Indefinite Loops

- Indefinite loops repeat as long as the condition is true.

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- Could execute the body of the loop zero times, 10 times, infinite number of times.

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- Indefinite loops repeat as long as the condition is true.
- Could execute the body of the loop zero times, 10 times, infinite number of times.
- The condition determines how many times.
- Very useful for checking input, simulations, and games.

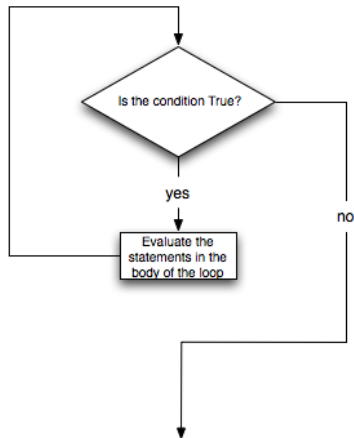
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# Challenge

*Predict what this code does:*

```
#Random search
import turtle
import random
tess = turtle.Turtle()
tess.color('steelBlue')
tess.shape('turtle')
tess.penup()
#Start off screen:
tess.goto(-250,-250)
#Remember: abs(x) < 25 means absolute value: -25 < x < 25
while abs(tess.xcor()) > 25 or abs(tess.ycor()) > 25:
    x = random.randrange(-200,200)
    y = random.randrange(-200,200)
    tess.goto(x,y)
    tess.stamp()
    print(tess.xcor(), tess.ycor())
print('Found the center!')
```



# Trinket Demo

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(Demo with trinket)

# Lecture Quiz

- Log-in to Gradescope
- Find LECTURE 10 Quiz
- Take the quiz
- **You have 3 minutes**

# Today's Topics



- Recap: Folium
- Indefinite loops
- **Design Patterns: Max (Min)**
- Design Challenge

# Design Patterns

- A **design pattern** is a standard algorithm or approach for solving a common problem.



# Design Patterns



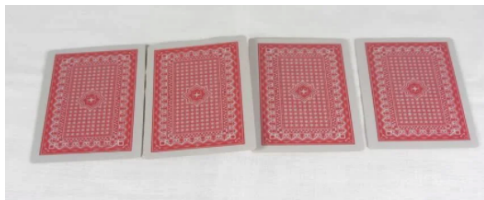
- A **design pattern** is a standard algorithm or approach for solving a common problem.
- The pattern is independent of the programming language.

# Design Patterns



- A **design pattern** is a standard algorithm or approach for solving a common problem.
- The pattern is independent of the programming language.
- Can think of as a master recipe, with variations for different situations.

# Design Question:



You can uncover one card at a time.  
How would you go about finding the highest card?

# Challenge:

*Predict what the code will do:*

```
nums = [1,4,10,6,5,42,9,8,12]

maxNum = 0
for n in nums:
    if n > maxNum:
        maxNum = n
print('The max is', maxNum)
```



# Python Tutor

```
nums = [1,4,10,6,5,42,9,8,12]

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(Demo with pythonTutor)

# Max Design Pattern

- Set a variable to the smallest value.

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# Max Design Pattern

- Set a variable to the smallest value.
- Loop through the list,

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# Max Design Pattern

- Set a variable to the smallest value.
- Loop through the list,
- If the current number is larger, update your variable.

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nums = [1,4,10,6,5,42,9,8,12]

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- Print/return the largest number found.

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- Similar idea works for finding the minimum value.

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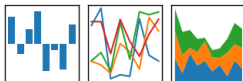
- Set a variable to the smallest value.
- Loop through the list,
  - If the current number is larger, update your variable.
- Print/return the largest number found.
- Must look at entire list to determine max is found
- Similar idea works for finding the minimum value.
- Different from **Linear Search**: can stop when value you are looking for is found.



# Pandas: Minimum Values

pandas

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

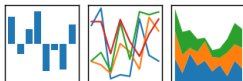


- In Pandas, lovely built-in functions:

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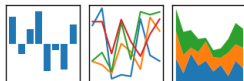


- In Pandas, lovely built-in functions:
  - ▶ `df.sort_values('First Name')` and
  - ▶ `df['First Name'].min()`

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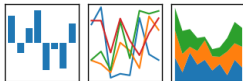


- In Pandas, lovely built-in functions:
  - ▶ `df.sort_values('First Name')` and
  - ▶ `df['First Name'].min()`
- What if you don't have a CSV and DataFrame, or data not ordered?

# Design Question: Find first alphabetically

pandas

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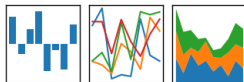


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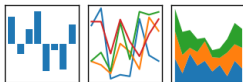


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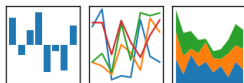


- What if you don't have a CSV and DataFrame, or data not ordered?
- Useful *Design Pattern*: min/max
  - ▶ Set a variable to worst value (i.e. `maxN = 0` or `first = "ZZ"`).

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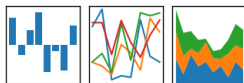


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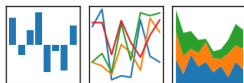
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    - ★ Compare X to your variable.



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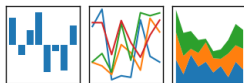


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  - ▶ Print/return X.

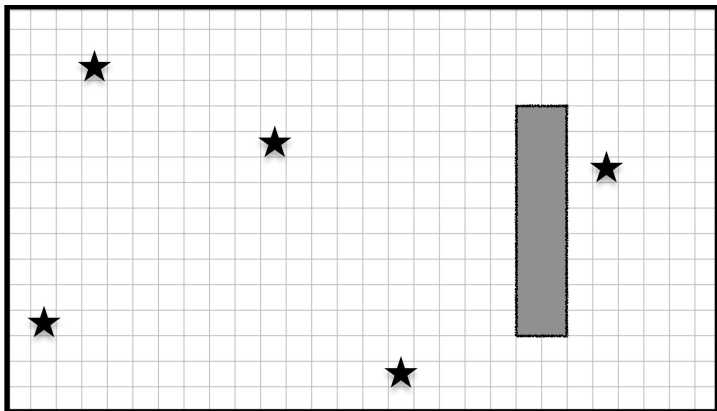
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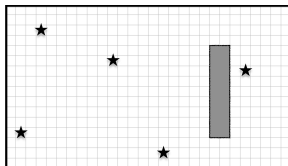
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- Indefinite loops
- Design Patterns: Max (Min)
- **Design Challenge**

# Design Challenge

Collect all five stars (locations randomly generated):

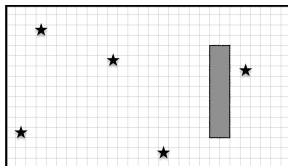


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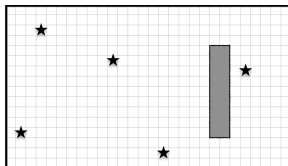
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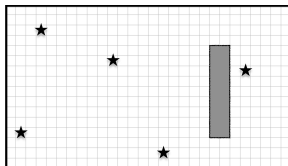
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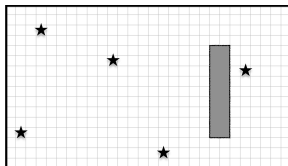
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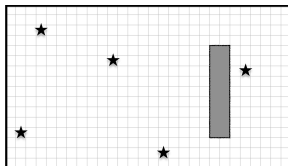


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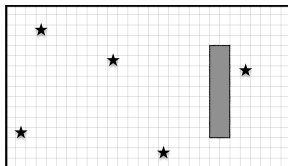
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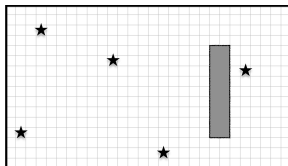
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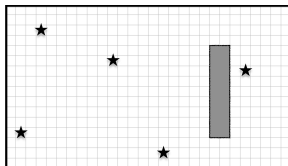
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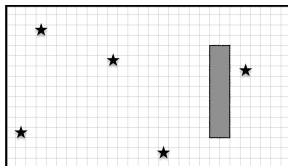
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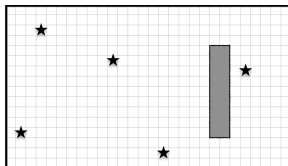
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# Recap



- Quick recap of a Python library, Folium for creating interactive HTML maps.



# Recap



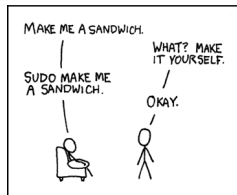
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- Introduced the `max/min` and linear-search design pattern.

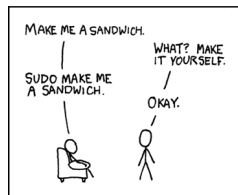
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xkcd 149

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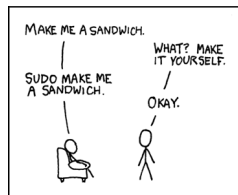
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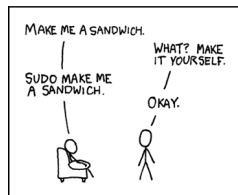
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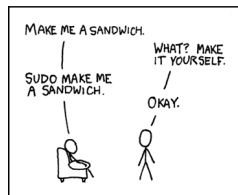
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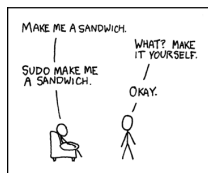


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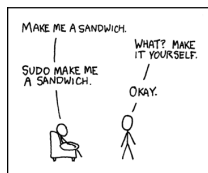
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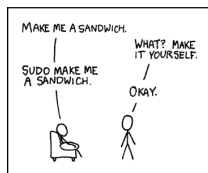


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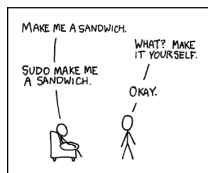


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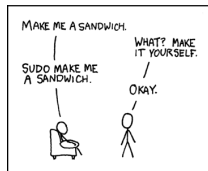


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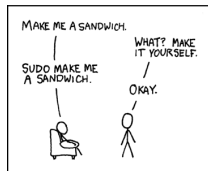


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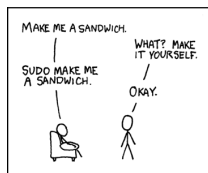


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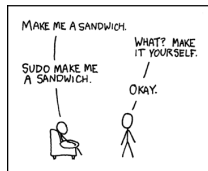


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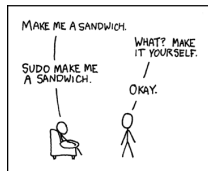


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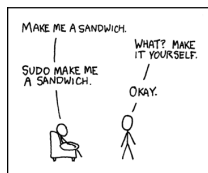
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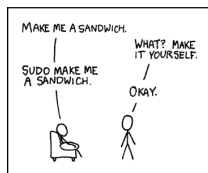


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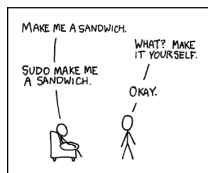


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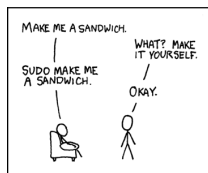


xkcd 149

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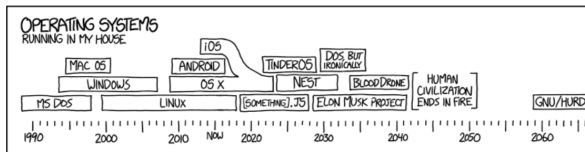
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xkcd 149

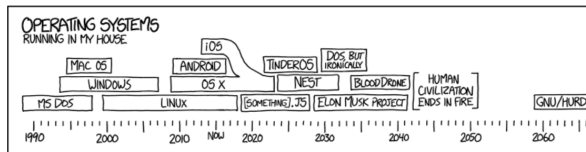
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xkcd #1508

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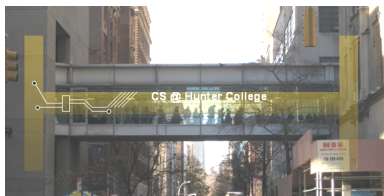
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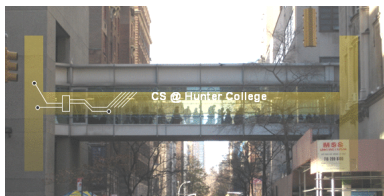
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