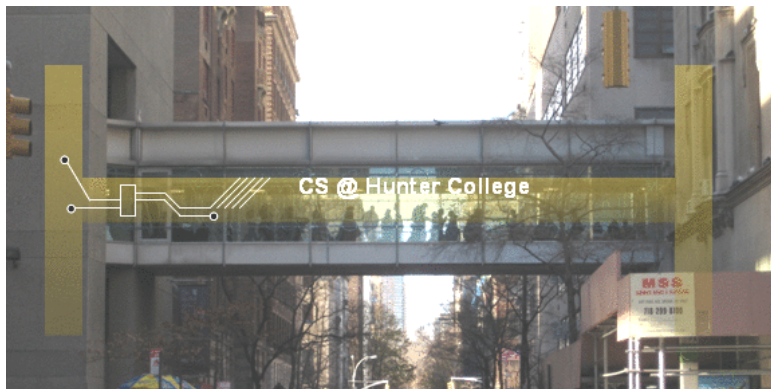


CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science



hunter.cuny.edu/csci

Welcome



Acknowledgments

Thank you to the amazing support of:



President Raab



Dean Polsky
Arts & Science



Judy Spitz
WiTNY

Introductions: Course Designers



Dr. Katherine St. John

Professor,
Course Coordinator



Dr. William Sakas

Associate Professor,
Chair



Prof. Eric Schweitzer

Undergraduate Program
Coordinator

Introductions: Instructors



Katherine Howitt

Tuesday Thursday
Lecture Lab



Raj Korpan

Monday Wednesday
Lecture Lab

Introductions: Undergraduate Teaching Assistants

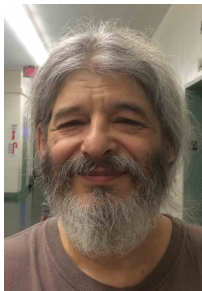


Mandy Yu
Monday Wednesday

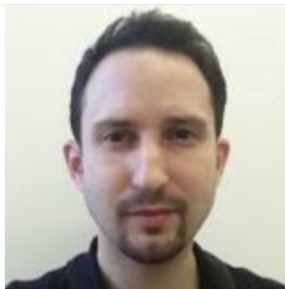


Tyler Robinson
Tuesday Thursday

Introductions: Advisors



Eric Schweitzer
Undergraduate Program
Coordinator



Justin Tojeira
Internships &
Upper Division

Syllabus

CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science

*Catalog Description: 3 hours, 3 credits: This course presents an overview of computer science (CS) with an emphasis on **problem-solving and computational thinking through 'coding'**: computer programming for beginners. Other topics include: organization of hardware, software, and how information is structured on contemporary computing devices. This course is pre-requisite to several introductory core courses in the CS Major. The course is also required for the CS minor. MATH 12500 or higher is strongly recommended as a co-req for intended Majors.*

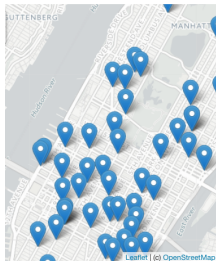
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(Show syllabus webpage)

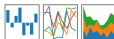
Syllabus: Topics



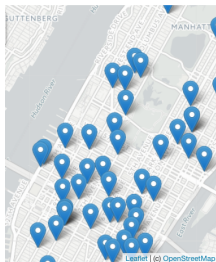
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pandas

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



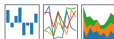
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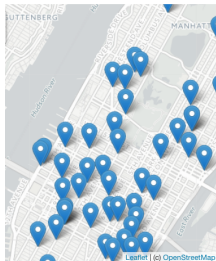
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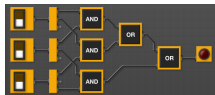
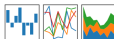
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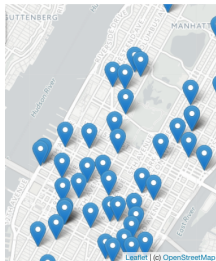
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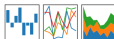
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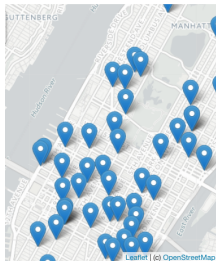
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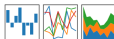


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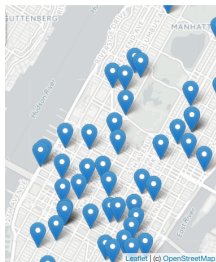
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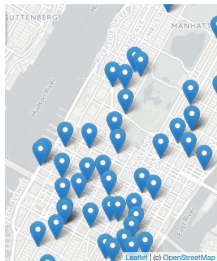
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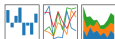
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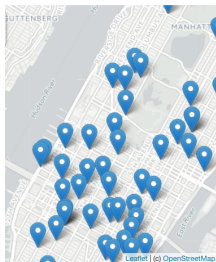
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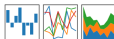
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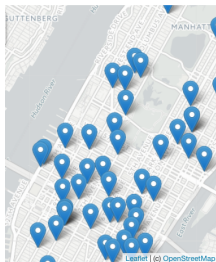
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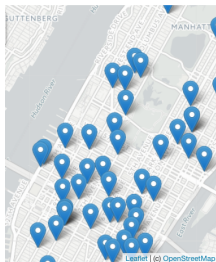
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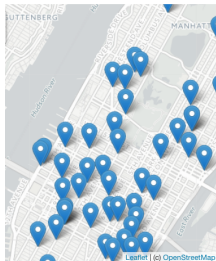
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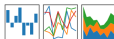
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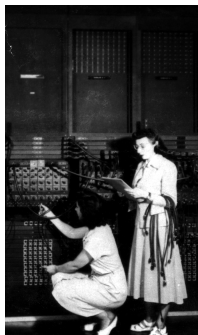


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 - ★ for C++.

Class Structure

Lecture:

- Twice a week.



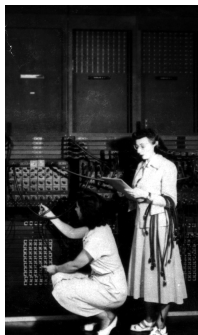
First "computers"

ENIAC, 1945.

Class Structure

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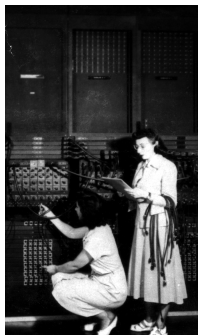
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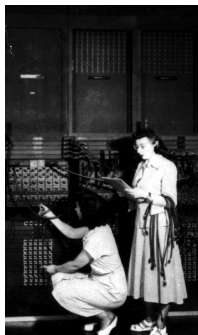
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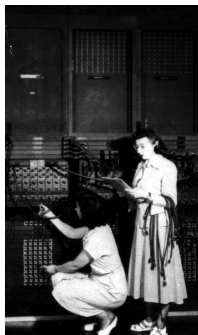
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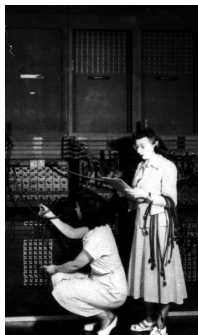
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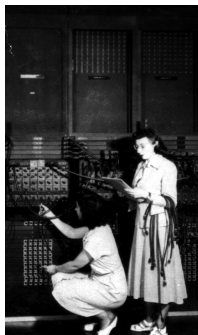
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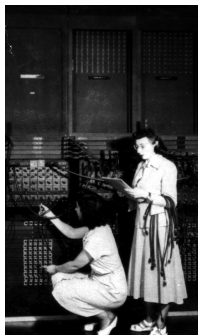
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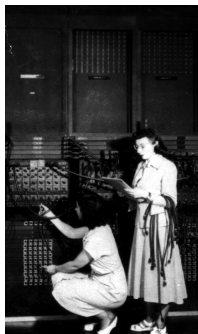
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- Labs found on course website (show)

Class Structure

Quizzes:



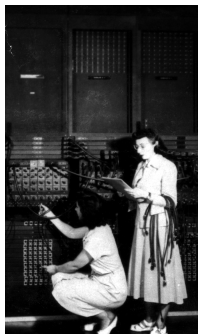
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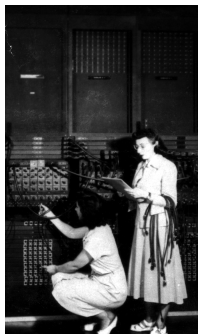
First "computers"

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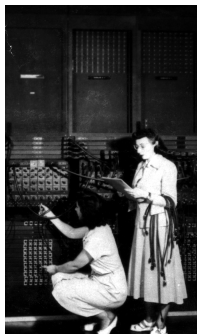
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Quizzes:

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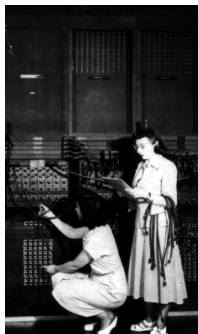
Software Platforms:



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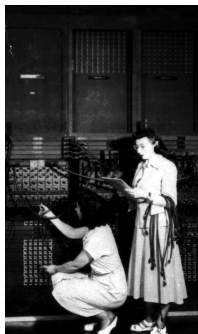
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 - ▶ Match to Blackboard email.

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- Blackboard Discussion Board

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- Come to Lecture

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Philosophy (Or Why We Do What We Do)

Grading:

- Do you curve grades?

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No, we grade on your mastery of the material and do not have a set number of A's, B's, C's that we curve grades to match (i.e. your demonstrated mastery over your relative performance to the class).

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Course Structure:

- Why 60 programs assignments? My friend only has to do 10.

Philosophy (Or Why We Do What We Do)

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- Why pre-testing (in the form of challenges)? Why do we get asked (ungraded) questions on stuff we have never seen before?
While counter-intuitive, it gives a "mental scaffold" to store new material.

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Help:

- What's the best way to master the concepts in this course?

Philosophy (Or Why We Do What We Do)

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 - ★ *email instructor and TA*

Introductions: Your Turn



- Introduce yourself to the class.
- Tell us your names & an interesting fact.

Today's Topics



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

Introduction to Python

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



Introduction to Python

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- A **programming language** is a stylized way of writing those commands.



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

Introduction to Python



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Introduction to Python



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- If you can write a logical argument or persuasive essay, you can write a program.
- Our first language, Python, is popular for its ease-of-use, flexibility, and extendibility.
- The first lab goes into step-by-step details of getting Python running.
- We'll look at the design and basic structure (no worries if you haven't tried it yet in lab).

First Program: Hello, World!



Demo in pythonTutor

First Program: Hello, World!

```
#Name:  Thomas Hunter  
#Date:  September 1, 2017  
#This program prints:  Hello, World!  
  
print("Hello, World!")
```


First Program: Hello, World!

```
#Name:  Thomas Hunter
```

← *These lines are comments*

```
#Date:  September 1, 2017
```

← *(for us, not computer to read)*

```
#This program prints:  Hello, World!
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← *(this one also)*

First Program: Hello, World!

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

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

- Output to the screen is: Hello, World!

First Program: Hello, World!

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

← *(this one also)*

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

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

- Output to the screen is: Hello, World!
- Can replace Hello, World! with another string to be printed.

Variations on Hello, World!

```
#Name:  L-M Miranda  
#Date:  Hunter College HS '98  
#This program prints intro lyrics  
  
print('Get your education,')
```

Variations on Hello, World!

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#Name:  L-M Miranda  
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*Spring18 here in Assembly Hall
Who is L-M Miranda?*



Variations on Hello, World!

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print("don't forget from whence you came, and")
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#Name:  L-M Miranda
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print("don't forget from whence you came, and")
print("The world's gonna know your name.")
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- Each print statement writes its output on a new line.

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- Each print statement writes its output on a new line.
- Results in three lines of output.

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```

- Each print statement writes its output on a new line.
- Results in three lines of output.
- Can use single or double quotes, just need to match.

Turtles Introduction

- A simple, whimsical graphics package for Python.



Turtles Introduction



- A simple, whimsical graphics package for Python.
- Dates back to Logo Turtles in the 1960s.

Turtles Introduction



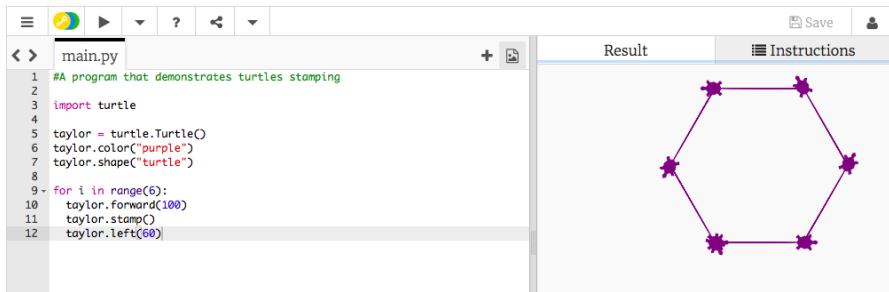
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- (Demo from webpage)

Turtles Introduction



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- (Demo from webpage)
- (Fancier turtle demo)

Turtles Introduction



The screenshot shows a Python IDE with a code editor on the left and a result preview on the right. The code editor displays a program that creates a turtle named 'taylor', sets its color to purple and shape to a star, and then uses a loop to draw a hexagon by moving forward 100 units and turning left 60 degrees six times. The result preview shows a purple hexagon with star-shaped stamps at each vertex.

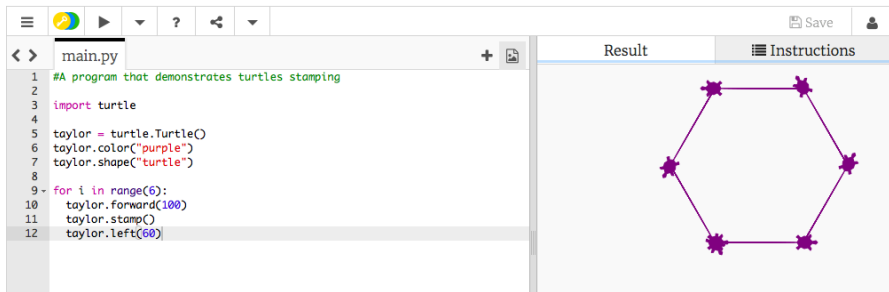
```
1 #A program that demonstrates turtles stamping
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3 import turtle
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5 taylor = turtle.Turtle()
6 taylor.color("purple")
7 taylor.shape("turtle")
8
9 for i in range(6):
10     taylor.forward(100)
11     taylor.stamp()
12     taylor.left(60)
```

Result

Instructions

- Creates a turtle, called taylor.

Turtles Introduction



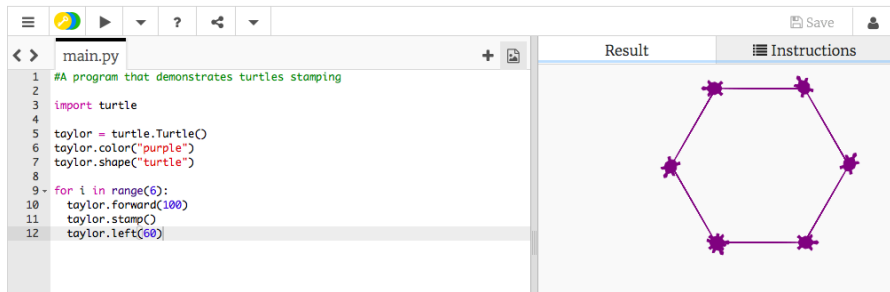
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The preview window on the right has two tabs: "Result" and "Instructions". The "Result" tab is active, showing a purple hexagon with a turtle-shaped stamp at each of its six vertices.

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

Turtles Introduction



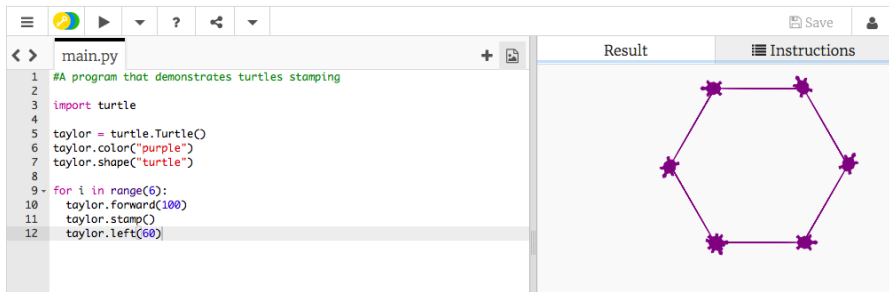
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The preview window on the right has two tabs: `Result` and `Instructions`. The `Result` tab is active, displaying a purple hexagon with turtle-shaped stamps at each vertex. The `Instructions` tab is empty.

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

Turtles Introduction



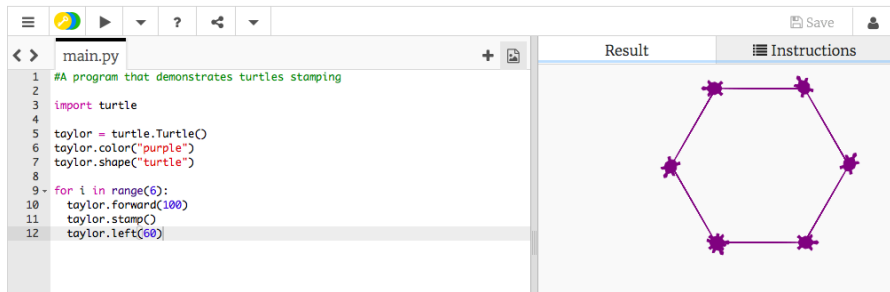
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The result window on the right has two tabs: 'Result' and 'Instructions'. The 'Result' tab is active, displaying a purple hexagon with a turtle-shaped stamp at each of its six vertices.

- 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.

Turtles Introduction



The screenshot shows a Python IDE with a code editor on the left and a preview window on the right. The code editor contains a Python script named `main.py` that uses the `turtle` module to draw a hexagon. The preview window displays the result of the code execution, showing a purple hexagon with turtle-shaped stamps at each vertex.

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5 taylor = turtle.Turtle()
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The preview window has two tabs: "Result" and "Instructions". The "Result" tab is active, showing the drawing. The "Instructions" tab is also visible.

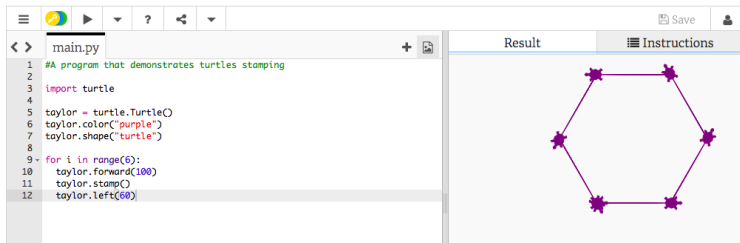
- Creates a turtle, called `taylor`.
- Changes the color (to purple) and shape (to turtle-shaped).
- Repeats 6 times:
 - ▶ Move forward; stamp; and turn left 60 degrees.
- Repeats any instructions **indented** in the "loop block"

Challenge Question

On a piece of paper (ungraded):

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

Decagon Program



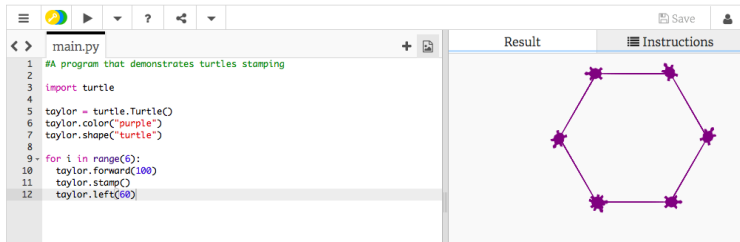
The screenshot shows a Python IDE with a code editor on the left and a result pane on the right. The code editor contains a program that uses the turtle module to draw a hexagon. The result pane shows the output of the program, which is a purple hexagon with star-shaped stamps at each vertex.

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The result pane displays a purple hexagon with star-shaped stamps at each vertex, indicating the program executed successfully.

- Start with the hexagon program.

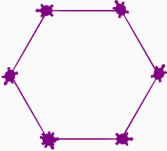
Decagon Program



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

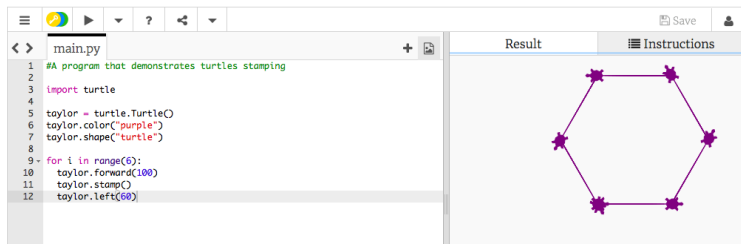
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```

Result



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

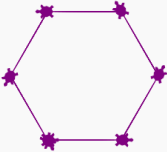
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```

Result



- Start with the hexagon program.
- Has 10 sides (instead of 6), so change the `range(6)` to `range(10)`.
- Makes 10 turns (instead of 6), so change the `taylor.left(60)` to `taylor.left(360/10)`.

Work Program

- ② Write a program that will repeat the line:
- ```
I'm lookin' for a mind at work!
```
- three times.

# Work Program

- ② Write a program that will repeat the line:

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

three times.

- Repeats three times, so, use `range(3)`:

`for i in range(3):`

# Work Program

- ② Write a program that will repeat the line:

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

three times.

- Repeats three times, so, use `range(3)`:

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for i in range(3):
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- Instead of turtle commands, repeating a print statement.

# Work Program

- ② Write a program that will repeat the line:

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

three times.

- Repeats three times, so, use `range(3)`:

```
for i in range(3):
```

- Instead of turtle commands, repeating a print statement.
- Completed program:

```
Your name here!
for i in range(3):
 print("I'm lookin' for a mind at work!")
```

# What is an Algorithm?

From our textbook:

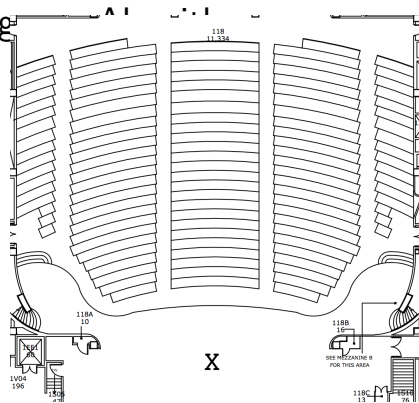
- An **algorithm** is a process or set of rules to be followed to solve a problem.

# What is an Algorithm?

From our textbook:

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

# Challenge: Design

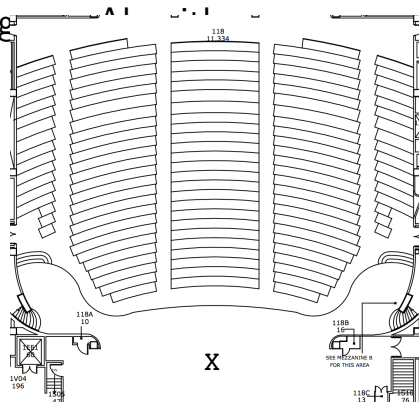


On a piece of paper:

- 1 Choose a random location on this map.
- 2 Write an algorithm (step-by-step directions) to get to X.



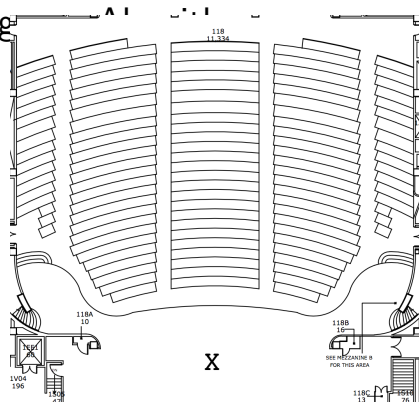
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- 3 Basic Rules:

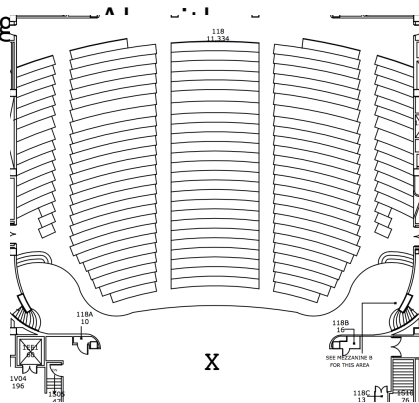
# Challenge: Design



On a piece of paper:

- 1 Choose a random location on this map.
- 2 Write an algorithm (step-by-step directions) to get to X.
- 3 Basic Rules:
  - Use turtle commands.

# Challenge: Design



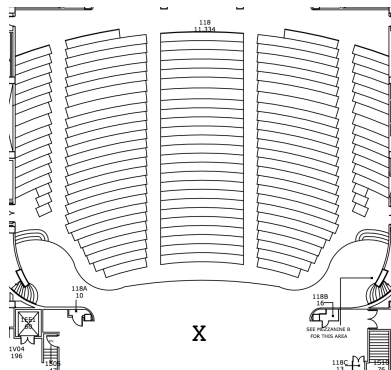
On a piece of paper:

- ① Choose a random location on this map.
- ② Write an algorithm (step-by-step directions) to get to X.
- ③ Basic Rules:
  - ▶ Use turtle commands.
  - ▶ Do not run turtles into walls, chairs, obstacles, etc.

X

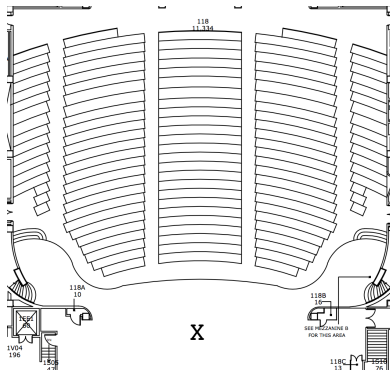
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- 2 Write an algorithm (step-by-step directions) to get to X.
- 3 Basic Rules:
  - ▶ Use turtle commands.
  - ▶ Do not run turtles into walls, chairs, obstacles, etc.
  - ▶ Turtles cannot climb walls, must use stairs.

# Challenge



- Imagine someone needs to follow your directions exactly.

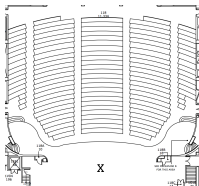
# Challenge



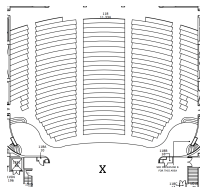
- Imagine someone needs to follow your directions exactly.
- Are there any changes needed to the directions (i.e. debug your work).

## Recap

- Writing precise algorithms is difficult.



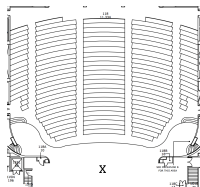
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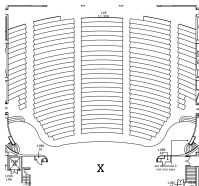


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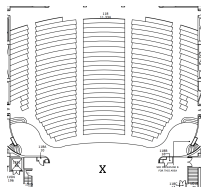
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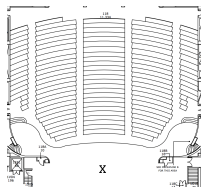
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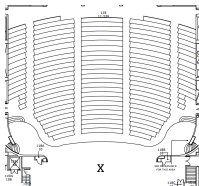
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