CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science



hunter.cuny.edu/csci

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 8

Summer 2020 1 / 31

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Today's Topics



- More on Functions
- Recap: Open Data
- Top Down Design
- Github
- Design Challenge: •

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Today's Topics



More on Functions

- Recap: Open Data
- Top Down Design
- Github
- Design Challenge: •

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Functions can have input parameters.

```
def totalWithTax(food,tip):
    total = 0
    tax = 0.0875
   total = food + food * tax
    total = total + tip
    return(total)
lunch = float(input('Enter lunch total: '))
lTip = float(input('Enter lunch tip:' ))
lTotal = totalWithTax(lunch, lTip)
print('Lunch total is'. lTotal)
dinner= float(input('Enter dinner total: '))
dTip = float(input('Enter dinner tip:' ))
dTotal = totalWithTax(dinner, dTip)
print('Dinner total is', dTotal)
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- Functions can have input parameters.
- Surrounded by parentheses, both in the function definition. and in the function call (invocation).

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- Surrounded by parentheses, both in the function definition, and in the function call (invocation).
- The "placeholders" in the function definition: **formal parameters**.

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lunch = float(input('Enter lunch total: '))
ITip = float(input('Enter lunch tip:' ))
print('Lunch total is', lTotal)
dinner= float(input('Enter dinner total: '))
```

```
dTip = float(input('Enter dinner total')
dTip = float(input('Enter dinner tip:' ))
dTotal = totalWithTax(dinner, dTip)
print('Dinner total is', dTotal)
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- Functions can have **input parameters**.
- Surrounded by parentheses, both in the function definition, and in the function call (invocation).
- The "placeholders" in the function definition: **formal parameters**.
- The ones in the function call: actual parameters

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def totalWithTax(food,tip):
    total = 0
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    total = total + tip
    return(total)
lunch = float(input('Enter lunch total: '))
lTip = float(input('Enter lunch tip:' ))
lTotal = totalWithTax(lunch. lTip)
```

```
print('Lunch total is', lTotal)
```

```
dinner= float(input('Enter dinner total: '))
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print('Dinner total is', dTotal)
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- Functions can have **input parameters**.
- Surrounded by parentheses, both in the function definition, and in the function call (invocation).
- The "placeholders" in the function definition: **formal parameters**.
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- Functions can also return values to where it was called.

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```
def totalWithTax(food,tip);
    total = 0
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lunch = float(input('Enter lunch total: '))
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lTotal = totalWithTax(lunch, lTip)
print('Lunch total is', LIOTAL)
                           Actual Parameters
dinner= float(input('Enter dinner total: '))
dTip = float(input('Enter dinner tip:' ))
dTotal = totalWithTax dinner. dTip
print('Dinner total is', arotal)
```

- Functions can have **input parameters**.
- Surrounded by parenthesis, both in the function definition, and in the function call (invocation).
- The "placeholders" in the function definition: **formal parameters**.
- The ones in the function call: actual parameters.
- Functions can also return values to where it was called.

Challenge:

• What are the formal parameters? What is returned?

```
def enigma1(x,y,z):
                                            def cont1(st):
    if x == len(y):
                                                r = ""
        return(z)
                                                for i in range(len(st)-1,-1,-1):
    elif x < len(y):
                                                    r = r + st[i]
        return(y[0:x])
                                                return(r)
    else:
        s = cont1(z)
        return(s+y)
(a) enigma1(7, "caramel", "dulce de leche")
                                                        Return:
(b) enigma1(3, "cupcake", "vanilla")
                                                        Return:
(c) enigma1(10, "pie", "nomel")
```

Lecture 8

Return:

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Python Tutor

def	<pre>enigmal(x,y,x): if x == len(y): return(y): if x < len(y): return(y(0):l) else: x = cont(x) return(s+y)</pre>	def	<pre>cont(os): r = ** for i in range(lea(at)-1,-1,-1): r = r * st(1) return(r)</pre>
(a)	enignal(?,"caramel","dalos de leche")		Return
(b)	enigmal(3,"cupcake","vanilla")		Return:
(e)	enigma1(10,"pie","nomel")		Return:

(Demo with pythonTutor)

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dinner= float(input('Enter dinner total: '))
dTip = float(input('Enter dinner tip:' ))
dTotal = totalWithTax dinner, dTip
print('Dinner total is', arotal)
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 When called, the actual parameter values are copied to the formal parameters.

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def totalWithTax(food,tip);
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- When called, the actual parameter values are copied to the formal parameters.
- All the commands inside the function are performed on the copies.

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print('Dinner total is', arotal)
```

- When called, the actual parameter values are copied to the formal parameters.
- All the commands inside the function are performed on the copies.
- The actual parameters do not change.

```
def totalWithTax(tood,tip);
    total = 0
                        Formal Parameters
    tax = 0.0875
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- The actual parameters do not change.
- The copies are discarded when the function is done.

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- When called, the actual parameter values are copied to the formal parameters.
- All the commands inside the function are performed on the copies.
- The actual parameters do not change.
- The copies are discarded when the function is done.
- The time a variable exists is called its **scope**.

```
#Fall 2013 Final Exam, 5
def kuwae( inLst ):
    tot = 1
    for item in inLst:
        tot = tot * item
    return tot
def foo( inLst ):
    if ( inLst[-1] > inLst[0] ):
        return kuwae( inLst )
    else:
        return -1
foo( [2, 4, 6, 8] )
foo( [4002, 328, 457, 1] )
```

• When called, the actual parameter values are copied to the formal parameters.

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#Fall 2013 Final Exam, 5 def kuwae(inLst): tot = 1for item in inLst: tot = tot * item return tot def foo(inLst): if (inLst[-1] > inLst[0]): return kuwae(inLst) else: return -1 foo([2, 4, 6, 8]) foo([4002, 328, 457, 1])

- When called, the actual parameter values are copied to the formal parameters.
- What is copied with a list?

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#Fall 2013 Final Exam, 5

def kuwae(inLst): tot = 1for item in inLst: tot = tot * item return tot

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```

foo([2, 4, 6, 8])

foo([4002, 328, 457, 1])

- When called, the actual parameter values are copied to the formal parameters.
- What is copied with a list?
- The address of the list, but not the individual elements.

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- When called, the actual parameter values are copied to the formal parameters.
- What is copied with a list?
- The address of the list, but not the individual elements.
- The actual parameters do not change, but the inside elements might.

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def kuwae(inLst): tot = 1 for item in inLst: tot = tot * item return tot

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- When called, the actual parameter values are copied to the formal parameters.
- What is copied with a list?
- The address of the list, but not the individual elements.
- The actual parameters do not change, but the inside elements might.
- Easier to see with a demo.

Python Tutor

```
#Fall 2013 Final Exam, 5

def kuwae( inLst ):
    tot = 1
    for item in inLst:
        tot = tot * item
    return tot

def foo( inLst ):
    if ( inLst[-1] > inLst[0] ):
        return kuwae( inLst )
    else:
        return -1

foo( [2, 4, 6, 8] )

foo( [4002, 328, 457, 1] )
```

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Challenge:

```
def bar(n):
    if n <= 8:
        return 1
    else:
        return 0

def foo(1):
    n = bar(1[-1])
    return 1[n]</pre>
```

- What are the formal parameters for the functions?
- What is the output of:

```
r = foo([1,2,3,4])
print("Return: ", r)
```

• What is the output of:

```
r = foo([1024,512,256,128])
print("Return: ", r)
```

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Python Tutor

```
def bar(n):
    if n <= 8:
        return 1
    else:
        return 0
    (Demo with pythonTutor)</pre>
```

```
def foo(l):
    n = bar(l[-1])
    return l[n]
```

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Challenge:

Predict what the code will do:

```
#CSci 127 Teaching Staff
#Triangles two ways...
import turtle
def setUp(t, dist, col):
    t.penup()
     t.forward(dist)
     t.pendown()
     t.color(col)
def nestedTriangle(t, side):
    if side > 10:
          for i in range(3):
               t.forward(side)
               t.left(120)
          nestedTriangle(t, side/2)
def fractalTriangle(t, side):
     if side > 10:
          for i in range(3):
               t.forward(side)
               t.left(120)
               fractalTrianale(t. side/2)
```

def main():
 nessa = turtle.Turtle()
 setUp(nessa, 100, "violet")
 nestedTriangle(nessa, 160)
 frank = turtle.Turtle()
 setUp(frank, -100, "red")
 fractalTriangle(frank, 160)

if __name__ == "__main__":
 main()

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IDLE

#CSci 127 Teaching Staff #Trianales two ways... import turtle def setUp(t, dist, col): t.penup() t.forward(dist) t.pendown() t.color(col) def nestedTriangle(t, side): if side > 10: for i in range(3): t.forward(side) t.left(120) nestedTriangle(t, side/2) def fractalTriangle(t, side): if side > 10: for i in range(3): t.forward(side) t.left(120) fractalTriangle(t, side/2)

(Demo with IDLE)

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Today's Topics



- More on Functions
- Recap: Open Data
- Top Down Design
- Github
- Design Challenge: •

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Design an algorithm that finds the closest collision. (Sample NYC OpenData collision data file on back of lecture slip.)

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Design an algorithm that uses NYC OpenData collision data and computes the closest collision to the location the user provides.

How to approach this:

- Create a "To Do" list of what your program has to accomplish.
- Read through the problem, and break it into "To Do" items.
- Don't worry if you don't know how to do all the items you write down.
- Example:
 - Find data set (great place to look: NYC OpenData).
 - 2 Ask user for current location.
 - ③ Open up the CSV file.
 - 4 Check distance to each to user's location.
 - 5 Print the location with the smallest distance.

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Design an algorithm that uses NYC OpenData collision data and computes the closest collision to the location the user provides.

How to approach this:

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 - Ask user for current location.
 - ③ Open up the CSV file.
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• Let's use function names as placeholders for the ones we're unsure...

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Design an algorithm that uses NYC OpenData collision data and computes the closest collision to the location the user provides.

Find data set (great place to look: NYC OpenData).

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Design an algorithm that uses NYC OpenData collision data and computes the closest collision to the location the user provides.

Find data set (great place to look: NYC OpenData).

```
import pandas as pd
inF = input('Enter CSV file name:')
```

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Design an algorithm that uses NYC OpenData collision data and computes the closest collision to the location the user provides.

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Design an algorithm that uses NYC OpenData collision data and computes the closest collision to the location the user provides.

Find data set (great place to look: NYC OpenData). import pandas as pd inF = input('Enter CSV file name:')

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```
lat = float(input('Enter latitude:'))
lon = float(input('Enter longitude:'))
```

Design an algorithm that uses NYC OpenData collision data and computes the closest collision to the location the user provides.

Find data set (great place to look: NYC OpenData). import pandas as pd inF = input('Enter CSV file name:')

Ask user for current location.

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lat = float(input('Enter latitude:'))
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③ Open up the CSV file.

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```
lat = float(input('Enter latitude:'))
lon = float(input('Enter longitude:'))
```

3 Open up the CSV file.

collisions = pd.read_csv(inF)

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- ③ Open up the CSV file. collisions = pd.read_csv(inF)
- ④ Check distance to each to user's location.

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② Ask user for current location.
lat = float(input('Enter latitude:'))
lon = float(input('Enter longitude:'))
```

```
③ Open up the CSV file.
collisions = pd.read_csv(inF)
```

④ Check distance to each to user's location. closestLat, closestLon = findClosest(collisions, lat, lon)

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- ④ Check distance to each to user's location. closestLat, closestLon = findClosest(collisions, lat, lon)
- S Print the location with the smallest distance. print("The closest is at lat:", lat, "and lon:", lon)

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- ③ Open up the CSV file. collisions = pd.read_csv(inF)
- ④ Check distance to each to user's location. closestLat, closestLon = findClosest(collisions, lat, lon)
- S Print the location with the smallest distance. print("The closest is at lat:", lat, "and lon:", lon)

CSci 127 (Hunter)

Today's Topics



- More on Functions
- Recap: Open Data
- Top Down Design
- Github
- Design Challenge: •

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• The last example demonstrates **top-down design**: breaking into subproblems, and implementing each part separately.



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 - Break the problem into tasks for a "To Do" list.

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- Excellent approach since you can then test each part separately before adding it to a large program.



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 - Break the problem into tasks for a "To Do" list.
 - Translate list into function names & inputs/returns.
 - Implement the functions, one-by-one.
- Excellent approach since you can then test each part separately before adding it to a large program.
- Very common when working with a team: each has their own functions to implement and maintain.

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Challenge:



http://koalastothemax.com

- Top-down design puzzle:
 - What does koalastomax do?
 - What does each circle represent?
- Write a high-level design for it.
- Translate into code with function calls.

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Summer 2020

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CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 8

Summer 2020 23 / 31

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CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 8

Summer 2020 24 / 31



• Input: Image & mouse movements

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- Input: Image & mouse movements
- Output: Completed image

Image: A match a ma



- Input: Image & mouse movements
- Output: Completed image
- Design:

Image: A match a ma



- Input: Image & mouse movements
- Output: Completed image
- Design:
 - Every mouse movement,

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- Input: Image & mouse movements
- Output: Completed image
- Design:
 - Every mouse movement,
 - Divide the region into 4 quarters.



- Input: Image & mouse movements
- Output: Completed image
- Design:
 - Every mouse movement,
 - Divide the region into 4 quarters.
 - Average the color of each quarter.



- Input: Image & mouse movements
- Output: Completed image

Design:

- Every mouse movement,
- Divide the region into 4 quarters.
- Average the color of each quarter.

Set each quarter to its average.

• Average each color channel of the image:

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• Average each color channel of the image:



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• Average each color channel of the image:



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• Average each color channel of the image:



```
redAve = np.average(region[:,:,0])
greenAve = np.average(region[:,:,1])
```

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• Average each color channel of the image:



```
redAve = np.average(region[:,:,0])
greenAve = np.average(region[:,:,1])
blueAve = np.average(region[:,:,2])
```

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• Average each color channel of the image:



```
redAve = np.average(region[:,:,0])
greenAve = np.average(region[:,:,1])
blueAve = np.average(region[:,:,2])
```

• Set each pixel to the average value:

• Average each color channel of the image:



```
redAve = np.average(region[:,:,0])
greenAve = np.average(region[:,:,1])
blueAve = np.average(region[:,:,2])
```

• Set each pixel to the average value:

```
region[:,:,0] = redAve
```

• Average each color channel of the image:



```
redAve = np.average(region[:,:,0])
greenAve = np.average(region[:,:,1])
blueAve = np.average(region[:,:,2])
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• Set each pixel to the average value:

region[:,:,0] = redAve
region[:,:,1] = greenAve

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Summer 2020 26 / 31

• Average each color channel of the image:



```
redAve = np.average(region[:,:,0])
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• Set each pixel to the average value:

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Today's Topics



- More on Functions
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Github

• Used to collaborate on and share code, documents, etc.



Octocat

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Lecture 8

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Octocat

- Used to collaborate on and share code, documents, etc.
- Supporting Open-Source Software: original source code is made freely available and may be redistributed and modified under the same licencse.

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- Also convenient place to host websites (i.e. huntercsci127.github.io).



Octocat

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- Supporting Open-Source Software: original source code is made freely available and may be redistributed and modified under the same licencse.
- More formally: git is a version control protocol for tracking changes and versions of documents.
- Github provides hosting for repositories (**'repos'**) of code.
- Also convenient place to host websites (i.e. huntercsci127.github.io).
- In Lab6 you set up github accounts to copy ('clone') documents from the class repo. (More in future courses.)

Job ID	Agency	Posting 1	í # O	Business Title	Civil Service	Title Code	Level	Job Category	Full-	Sal
246814	DEPT OF INFO	External	1	Senior Architect Cloud Infrastructure D	SENIOR IT AF	6800	0	Information	F	
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287202	DEPT OF ENVI	External	4	MECHANICAL ENGINEERING INTERN	MECHANICA	20403	0	Engineering,	F	
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(data.cityofnewyork.us/City-Government/NYC-Jobs/kpav-sd4t)

Find all current city job postings for internship positions.

Job ID	Agency	Posting 1	f#0	Business Title	Civil Service	Title Cod	Level	Job Category	Full-	Salary Range	Salary Range
246814	DEPT OF INFO	External	1	Senior Architect Cloud Infrastructure D	SENIOR IT AF	6800	0	Information	F	100000	130000
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(data.cityofnewyork.us/City-Government/NYC-Jobs/kpav-sd4t)

• Input: CSV file from NYC OpenData.

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(data.cityofnewyork.us/City-Government/NYC-Jobs/kpav-sd4t)

- Input: CSV file from NYC OpenData.
- Output: A list of internships offered by the city.

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(data.cityofnewyork.us/City-Government/NYC-Jobs/kpav-sd4t)

- Input: CSV file from NYC OpenData.
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- Process:
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(data.cityofnewyork.us/City-Government/NYC-Jobs/kpav-sd4t)

- Input: CSV file from NYC OpenData.
- Output: A list of internships offered by the city.
- Process:
 - Open the file.
 - ② Select the rows that have "intern" in the business title.

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Job ID	Agency	Posting 1	T#0	Business Title	Civil Service	Title Cod	Level	Job Category	Full-	Salary Range	Salary Range
246814	DEPT OF INFO	External	1	Senior Architect Cloud Infrastructure D	SENIOR IT AF	6800	0	Information	F	100000	130000
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(data.cityofnewyork.us/City-Government/NYC-Jobs/kpav-sd4t)

- Input: CSV file from NYC OpenData.
- Output: A list of internships offered by the city.
- Process:
 - Open the file.
 - ② Select the rows that have "intern" in the business title.
 - ③ Print out those rows.

CSci 127 (Hunter)

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• Functions are a way to break code into pieces, that can be easily reused.

```
#Wame: your name here
#Date: October 2017
#This program, uses functions,
# says hello to the world!
def main():
    print("Hello, World!")
if __name__ = "__main_":
    main();
```

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#Name: your name here
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def main():
    print("Hello, World!")
if __name__ = "__main__":
    main()
```

- Functions are a way to break code into pieces, that can be easily reused.
- Functions can have **input parameters** that bring information into the function,

```
#Name: your name here
#Date: October 2017
#This program, uses functions,
# says hello to the world!
def main():
        print("Hello, World!")
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
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```

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```

```
def main():
    print("Hello, World!")
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```
if ___name___ == "___main___":
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- Log in to Gradescope to take Quiz 8

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