## CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science



hunter.cuny.edu/csci

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CSci 127 (Hunter)

Lecture 7

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From email

From email

From email

• How do I know the height and width of an image?

From email

#### • How do I know the height and width of an image?

When you read an image file using pyplot, you can access the number of rows (height) and the number of columns (width) using the shape attribute of a numpy array.

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- What is the difference between [] and ()?

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- Why are we looking at NYC historical population and CUNY enrollment data? We are showing you how to access and analyze data. The tools we are exploring can be applied to many different datasets. We will explore many more in the coming weeks!
- What is the difference between [] and ()? Parenthesis () generally follow function names, e.g. print(). You may also find them in mathematical and boolean expressions, e.g. ( $x = 2^{*}(y+3)$ ) and (x < 10)

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- What is the difference between [] and ()? Parenthesis () generally follow function names, e.g. print(). You may also find them in mathematical and boolean expressions, e.g. (x == 2\*(y+3)) and (x <10) We use square brackets [] to index or slice, i.e. take a piece, of a string, list or numpy array: my\_string[2:5]

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## Today's Topics



- Recap: Slicing & Images
- Introduction to Functions
- NYC Open Data

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Crop an image to select the top quarter (upper left corner)



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import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import numpy as np img = plt.imread('csBridge') plt.imshow(img) plt.show() height = img.shape[0]width = img.shape[1] img2 = img[:height//2, :width//2]plt.imshow(img2) plt.show()

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```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
img = plt.imread('csBridge')
plt.imshow(img)
plt.show()
height = img.shape[0]
width = img.shape[1]
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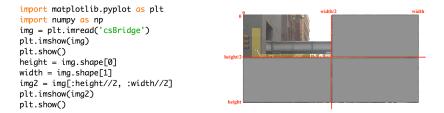
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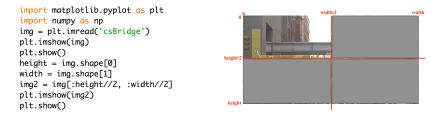


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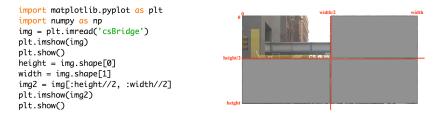


• How would you select the lower left corner?

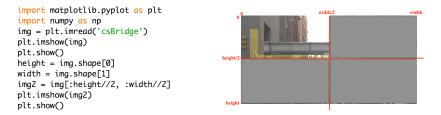
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• How would you select the lower left corner? img2 = img[height//2:, :width//2]



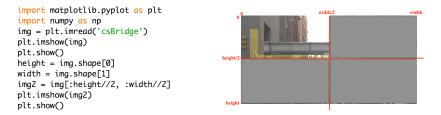
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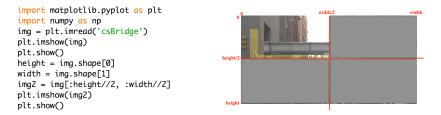
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## Scripts



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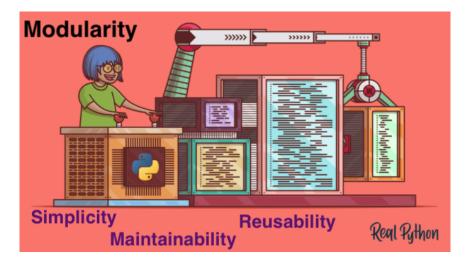
## Modularity



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Modularity



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Lecture 7

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

```
#Nome: 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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- Functions are a way to break code into pieces, that can be easily reused.
- Many languages require that all code must be organized with functions.

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- Naming conventions same as variables

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- You call or invoke a function by typing its name, followed by any inputs, surrounded by parenthesis:

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• Can write, or define your own functions,

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#Name: your name here
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# says hello to the world!
```

```
def main():
    print("Hello, World!")
```

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

- Functions are a way to break code into pieces, that can be easily reused.
- Many languages require that all code must be organized with functions.
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 Can write, or define your own functions, which are stored, until invoked or called.

"Hello, World!" with Functions

#Name: 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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#### Python Tutor

#Name: your name here
#Date: October 2017
#This program, uses functions,
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def main():
 print("Hello, World!")

if \_\_name\_\_ == "\_\_main\_\_": main() (Demo with pythonTutor)

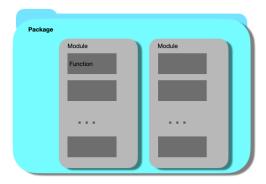
#### functions - modules - packages



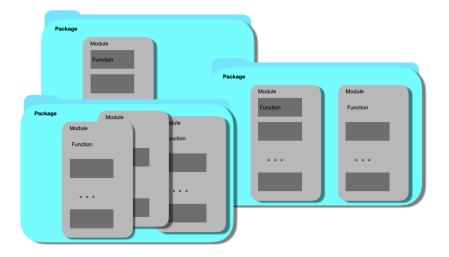
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#### functions - modules - packages



#### functions - modules - packages



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#### Stand-alone program



Predict what the code will do:

```
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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#### Python Tutor

def totalWithTax(food,tip): total = 0 tax = 0.0875 total = food + food \* tax total = total + tip return(total)

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dTotal = totalWithTax(dinner, dTip)
print('Dinner total is', dTotal)

#### (Demo with pythonTutor)

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#### Scope

```
def eight():
    x = 5+3
    print(x)
def nine():
    x = "nine"
    print(x)
```

• You can have multiple functions.

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## Scope

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def eight():
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- You can have multiple functions.
- Each function defines the **scope** of its local variables

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### Scope

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```

- You can have multiple functions.
- Each function defines the scope of its local variables
- A variable defined inside a function is local, i.e. defined only inside that function.

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#### Local Data?

If data is local, how do functions share data?



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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: '))
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```

- Functions can have input parameters.
- Surrounded by parentheses, both in the function definition, and in the function call (invocation).

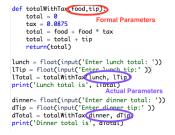
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lTotal = totalWithTax(lunch, lTip)
print('Lunch total is', lTotal)
dinner= float(input('Enter dinner tip:' ))
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```

- 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**.

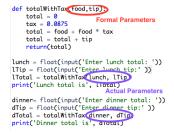
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print('Dinner total is', dTotal)

- Functions can have **input parameters**.
- Surrounded by parentheses, both in the function definition, and in the function call (invocation).
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- The ones in the function call: actual parameters



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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.
- Functions can also return values to where it was called.

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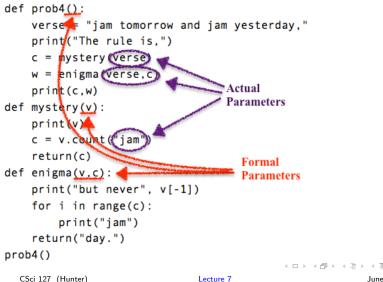
Circle the actual parameters and underline the formal parameters:

```
def prob4():
                               verse = "jam tomorrow and jam yesterday,"
                               print("The rule is.")
                               c = mystery(verse)
                               w = enigma(verse.c)
                               print(c,w)
def mystery(v):
                               print(v)
                               c = v.count("jam")
                               return(c)
def enigma(v,c):
                               print("but never", v[-1])
                               for i in range(c):
                                                              print("jam")
                               return("day.")
 prob4()
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ 
                  CSci 127 (Hunter)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                            Lecture 7
```

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Circle the actual parameters and underline the formal parameters:



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Predict what the code will do:

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#### Python Tutor

```
def prob4();
    verse = "iam tomorrow and iam vesterday."
    print("The rule is,")
   c = mystery(verse)
   w = enigma(verse,c)
    print(c.w)
def mystery(v):
    print(v)
   c = v.count("jam")
    return(c)
def enigma(v,c):
    print("but never", v[-1])
    for i in range(c):
        print("jam")
    return("day.")
prob4()
```

#### (Demo with pythonTutor)

Predict what the code will do:

```
#Greet loop example
```

```
def greetLoop(person):
    print("Greetings")
    for i in range(5):
        print("Hello", person)
```

```
greetLoop("Thomas")
```

```
# From "Teaching with Python" by John Zelle
def happy():
    print("Happy Birthday to you!")
def sing(P):
    happy()
    print("Happy Birthday dear " + P + "!")
    happy()
sing("Fred")
sing("Thomas")
```

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sing("Hunter")

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#### Python Tutor

#Greet loop example

```
def greetLoop(person):
    print("Greetings")
    for i in range(5):
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greetLoop("Thomas")

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def happy():
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def sing(P):

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sing("Fred")
sing("Thomas")
sing("Hunter")

#### (Demo with pythonTutor)

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```
Fill in the missing code:
```

```
def monthString(monthNum):
    Takes as input a number, monthNum, and
    returns the corresponding month name as a string.
    Example: monthStrina(1) returns "January".
    Assumes that input is an integer ranging from 1 to 12
    monthString = ""
    *******
    ### FILL IN YOUR CODE HERE
                                ###
    ### Other than your name above, ###
    ### this is the only section
                                ###
    ### you change in this program. ###
    *****
    return(monthString)
def main():
    n = int(input('Enter the number of the month: '))
    mString = monthString(n)
    print('The month is', mString)
```

```
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```

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def monthString(monthNum):

Takes as input a number, monthNum, and returns the corresponding month name as a string. Example: monthString(1) returns "January". Assumes that input is an integer ranging from 1 to 12

monthString = ""

#### 

return(monthString)

#### def main():

n = int(input('Enter the number of the month: '))
nString = monthString(n)
print('The month is', mString)

#### (Demo with IDLE)

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



Octocat

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Lecture 7

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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.



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

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- 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.)

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

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

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- Can write, or define your own functions,

Sar

#### Recap: Functions

#Name: your name here
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```
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```

```
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```

- Functions are a way to break code into pieces, that can be easily reused.
- You call or invoke a function by typing its name, followed by any inputs, surrounded by parenthesis: Example: print("Hello", "World")
- Can write, or define your own functions, which are stored, until invoked or called.

#### Today's Topics



- Recap: Slicing & Images
- Introduction to Functions
- NYC Open Data

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# Open Data for All New Yorkers

Where can you find public Wi-Fi in your neighborhood? What kind of tree is in front of your office? Learn about where you live, work, eat, shop and play using NYC Open Data.

Search Open Data for things like 311, Buildings, Crime



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• Freely available source of data.

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Image: A match a ma

- Freely available source of data.
- Maintained by the NYC data analytics team.

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- We will use several different ones for this class.
- Will use pandas, pyplot & folium libraries to analyze, visualize and map the data.



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- We will use several different ones for this class.
- Will use pandas, pyplot & folium libraries to analyze, visualize and map the data.
- Lab 7 covers accessing and downloading NYC OpenData datasets.

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## NYC OpenData

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#### Film Permits

Permits are generally required when asserting the exclusive use of city property, like a sidewalk, a street, or a park. See http://www1.nyc.gov/site/mome/permits/when-permit-required.page

EventID :	EventType :	StartDateTi :	EndDateTime :	EnteredOn ↓ :	EventAg :	ParkingHeld :	Borou
455063	Shooting Permit	12/06/2018 07:00	12/06/2018 09:00	12/05/2018 12:36	Mayor's Offic	STARR AVENUE b	Queens
454967	Shooting Permit	12/06/2018 07:00	12/06/2018 05:00	12/04/2018 09:11	Mayor's Offic	EAGLE STREET be	Brooklyn
454941	Shooting Permit	12/06/2018 07:00	12/06/2018 07:00	12/04/2018 05:44	Mayor's Offic	SOUTH OXFORD	Brooklyn
454920	Shooting Permit	12/06/2018 10:00	12/06/2018 11:59	12/04/2018 03:28	Mayor's Offic	13 AVENUE betw	Queens
454914	Shooting Permit	12/06/2018 08:00	12/06/2018 11:00	12/04/2018 03:05	Mayor's Offic	ELDERT STREET b	Brooklyn
454909	Shooting Permit	12/05/2018 08:00	12/05/2018 06:00	12/04/2018 02:45	Mayor's Offic	ELDERT STREET b	Brooklyn
454905	Shooting Permit	12/06/2018 07:00	12/06/2018 10:00	12/04/2018 02:17	Mayor's Offic	35 STREET betwe	Queens

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Lecture 7

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Film Permits

## Example: OpenData Film Permits

NYC OpenData

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454967	Shooting Permit	12/06/2018 07:00	12/06/2018 05:00	12/04/2018 09:11	Mayor's Offic	EAGLE STREET be	Brooklyn	1	94	Television	Episodic s	United Sta	11222
454941	Shooting Permit	12/06/2018 07:00	12/06/2018 07:00	12/04/2018 05:44	Mayor's Offic	SOUTH OXFORD	Brooklyn	2, 6	76, 88	Still Photo	Not Applic	United Sta	11217, 11
454920	Shooting Permit	12/06/2018 10:00	12/05/2018 11:59	12/04/2018 03:28	Mayor's Offic	13 AVENUE betw	Queens	1, 3, 7	109, 7, 90	Film	Feature	United Sta	10002, 11
454914	Shooting Permit	12/06/2018 08:00	12/05/2018 11:00	12/04/2018 03:05	Mayor's Offic	ELDERT STREET b	Brooklyn	4, 5	104, 75, 83	Television	Episodic s	United Sta	11207, 11
454909	Shooting Permit	12/05/2018 08:00	12/05/2018 06:00	12/04/2018 02:45	Mayor's Offic	ELDERT STREET b	Brooklyn	4	83	Television	Episodic s	United Sta	11237
454905	Shooting Permit	12/06/2018 07:00	12/05/2018 10:00	12/04/2018 02:17	Mayor's Offic	35 STREET betwe	Queens	1	114	Television	Cable-epis	United Sta	11101, 11

• What's the most popular street for filming?

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Film Permits

EventID ; EventType 455063 Shooting Permit

454967 Shooting Permit

454941 Shooting Permit

454920 Shooting Permit

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454909 Shooting Permit

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Permits are generally required when asserting the exclusive use of city property, like a sidewalk, a More Views Filter Visualize Export Discuss Embed About street, or a park. See http://www1.nyc.gov/site/mome/permits/when-permit-required.page EnteredOr ↓ i EventAg... i ParkingHeld i Borou.... i Com.... i Police... i Categ... i SubC... i Count... i ZipCo... i 12/06/2018 07:00... 12/06/2018 09:00... 12/05/2018 12:36... Mayor's Offic... STARR AVENUE b... 108 Episodic s... United Sta... 11101 12/06/2018 07:00... 12/06/2018 05:00... 12/04/2018 09:11... Mayor's Offic... EAGLE STREET be... 94 United Sta... 11222 12/06/2018 07:00., 12/04/2018 05:44., Mayor's Offic., SOUTH OXFORD ... 2.6 76.88 Still Photo... United Sta...

Queens

Brooklyn

Brooklyn

ELDERT STREET b...

#### Example: OpenData Film Permits

NVC OpenData

12/06/2018 07:00...

12/06/2018 10:00...

12/06/2018 08:00...

12/05/2018 08:00...

StartDateTi... | EndDateTime |

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• What's the most popular street for filming?

12/05/2018 11:59., 12/04/2018 03:28., Mayor's Offic., 13 AVENUE betw.,

12/05/2018 06:00... 12/04/2018 02:45... Mayor's Offic... ELDERT STREET b...

12/06/2018 07:00... 12/06/2018 10:00... 12/04/2018 02:17... Mayor's Offic... 35 STREET betwe... Queens

12/05/2018 11:00... 12/04/2018 03:05... Mayor's Offic...

• What's the most popular borough?

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United Sta... 10002.11..

United Sta... 11207.11..

Cable-epis... United Sta... 11101, 11...

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#### Example: OpenData Film Permits

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EventID :	EventType i	StartDateTi	EndDateTime	EnteredOn 4	EventAg	ParkingHeld i	Borou i	Com i	Police i	Categ i	SubC i	Count i	ZipCo i
455063	Shooting Permit	12/06/2018 07:00	12/06/2018 09:00	12/05/2018 12:36	Mayor's Offic	STARR AVENUE b	Queens	2	108	Television	Episodic s	United Sta	11101
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454905	Shooting Permit	12/06/2018 07:00	12/06/2018 10:00	12/04/2018 02:17	Mayor's Offic	35 STREET betwe	Queens	1	114	Television	Cable-epis	United Sta	11101, 11

- What's the most popular street for filming?
- What's the most popular borough?
- How many TV episodes were filmed?

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454962	Shooting Fermit	12/06/2018 07:05	13/06/2018 05:00	12/04/2018 09:11	Mayors Offic	EAGLE STREET DO	Brooklys		64	Television	Episodic s	United Sta	11222
454541	Shooting Permit	12/06/2018 07:00	12/06/2018 17:00	12/94/2018 05:44	Mayor's Offic.	SOUTH ORPORD	Draoklyn	2.6	75,88	Sill Photo	Not Applic	United Sta	11217, 11
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454954	Shooting Permit	12/06/2018 08:00	13/06/2018 11:00	12/04/2018 03:05	Mayors Offic	ELDERT STREET D.,	Braokys	4.5	104, 25, 83	Television	tpisodic s.,	United Sta	11207, 11
454909	Shooting Permit	12/05/2018 08:00	12/05/2018 05:00	12/04/2018 02:45	Meyor's Offic	ELDERT STREET 6	Drooklyn	4	83	Television	Ephodic s.,	United Sta	11237
454905	Shooting Fermit	12/06/2018 07:05	13/06/2018 10:00	12/04/2018 02:17	Mayors Offic	25 STREET DOWN.	Queens		114	Television	Cable-spis	United Sta	11101, 11

• Download the data as a CSV file and store on your computer.

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454967	Shacking Permit	12/06/2018 07:05	12/06/2018 05:00	12/56/2018 09:11	Mayors Offic	EAGLE STREET DO.,	Bracklys		64	Television	Episodic s	United Sta	11222
454941	Shooting Permit	12/06/2018 07:00	12/06/2018 17:00	12/94/2018 05:44	Mayor's Offic.	SOUTH ORPORD	Draoklyn	2.6	75,88	Sil Photo	Not Applic	United Sta	11217, 11
454920	Shooting Fermit	12/06/2218 12:08	12/06/2018 11:59	12/54/2018 03:28	Mayor's Offic	13 AVENUE betw	Queens	1.3.7	108, 7, 90	Film	Feature	United Sta	10002,11
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454009	Shooting Fermit	12/05/2018 08:08	12/05/2018 05:00	12/04/2018/02:45	Mayor's Offic.	ELOCRT STREET 6	Drooklyn	4	13	Television	Ephodic s.,	United Sta	11237
454905	Shooting Fermit	12/06/2018 07:05	13/06/2018 10:00	12/04/2018 02:17	Mayors Offic.	25 STREET DODAR.	Queens		114	Television	Cable-spis	United Sta	11101, 11

• Download the data as a CSV file and store on your computer.

#### • Python program:

```
#CSci 127 Teaching Staff
#March 2019
#OpenData Film Permits
#Import pandas for reading and analyzing CSV data:
import pandas as pd
csvFile = "filmPermits.csv" #Name of the CSV file
tickets = pd.read_csv(csvFile)#Read in the file to a dataframe
```

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454962	Shooting Fermit	12/06/2018 07:05	13/06/2018 05:00	12/06/2018 09:11	Mayors Offic	DAGLE STREET DO.	Brooklys		64	Television	Episodic s	United Sta	11222
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454009	Shooting Fermit	12/05/2018 08:00	12/05/2018 05:00	12/04/2018 02:45	Mayor's Offic.	ELOCRT STREET 6	Drooklyn	4	13	Television	Ephodic s.,	United Sta	11237
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```

```
#Import pandas for reading and analyzing CSV data:
import pandas as pd
csvFile = "filmPermits.csv" #Name of the CSV file
tickets = pd.read_csv(csvFile)#Read in the file to a dataframe
print(tickets) #Print out the dataframe
```

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#March 2019
#OpenData Film Permits
```

```
#Import pandas for reading and analyzing CSV data:
import pandas as pd
csvFile = "filmPermits.csv" #Name of the CSV file
tickets = pd.read_csv(csvFile)#Read in the file to a dataframe
print(tickets) #Print out the dataframe
print(tickets["ParkingHeld"]) #Print out streets (multiple times)
```

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454955	Shooting Permit	12/06/2018 08:00	13/06/2018 11:00	12/04/2018 03:05	Mayors Offic	ELDERT STREET D.,	Braoklys	4.5	104, 25, 83	Television	tpisodic s.,	United Sta	11207, 11
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import pandas as pd
csvFile = "filmPermits.csv" #Name of the CSV file
tickets = pd.read_csv(csvFile)#Read in the file to a dataframe
print(tickets)  #Print out the dataframe
print(tickets["ParkingHeld"]) #Print out streets (multiple times)
print(tickets["ParkingHeld"].value_counts()) #Print out streets & number of times used
```

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454009	Shooting Fermit	12/05/2018 08:00	12/05/2018 05:00	12/04/2018 02:45	Mayor's Offic.	ELOCRT STREET 6	Drooklyn	4	13	Television	Ephodic s.,	United Sta	11237
454905	Shooting Fermit	12/06/2018 07:05	13/06/2018 10:00	12/04/2018 02:17	Mayors Offic.	25 STREET DODAR.	Queens		114	Television	Cable-spis	United Sta	11101, 11

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import pandas as pd
csvFile = "filmPermits.csv" #Name of the CSV file
tickets = pd.read_csv(csvFile)#Read in the file to a dataframe
print(tickets) #Print out the dataframe
print(tickets["ParkingHeld"]) #Print out streets (multiple times)
print(tickets["ParkingHeld"].value_counts()) #Print out streets & number of times used
print(tickets["ParkingHeld"].value_counts()[:10]) #Print 10 most popular
```

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454914	Shooting Permit	12/06/2018 08:00	12/05/2018 11:00	12/04/2018 03:05	Mayor's Offic	ELDERT STREET b	Brooklyn	4,5	104, 75, 83	Television	Episodic s	United Sta	11207, 11		
454909	Shooting Permit	12/05/2018 08:00	12/05/2018 06:00	12/04/2018 02:45	Mayor's Offic	ELDERT STREET b	Brooklyn	4	83	Television	Episodic s	United Sta	11237		
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#### Can approach the other questions in the same way:

- What's the most popular street for filming?
- What's the most popular borough?
- How many TV episodes were filmed?

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Design an algorithm that finds the collision that is closest to input location.

DATE	TIME	BOROUGH	ZIP CODE	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LOCATION	ON STREET N	CROSS STREE	OFF STREET	NUMBER OF
12/31/16	9:56						2 AVENUE			0
12/31/16	9:55	BRONX	10462	40.83521	-73.85497	(40.8352098	UNIONPORT	OLMSTEAD /	VENUE	0
12/31/16	9:50						JESUP AVEN	UE		0
12/31/16	9:40	BROOKLYN	11225	40.66911	-73.95335	(40.6691137	ROGERS AVE	UNION STRE	ET	0
12/31/16	20:23	BROOKLYN	11209	40.62578		(40.6257805				0
12/31/16	20:20	QUEENS	11375	40.71958	-73.83977	(40.719584,	ASCAN AVEN	QUEENS BOU	JLEVARD	0
12/31/16	20:15	BROOKLYN	11204				60 STREET	BAY PARKW/	NY	0
12/31/16	20:10			40.66479	-73.82047	(40.6647944	, -73.8204653	3)		0
12/31/16	20:10						69 STREET	37 AVENUE		0
12/31/16	20:05	BRONX	10457	40.85429	-73.90026	(40.8542925	RYER AVENU	EAST 181 ST	REET	0

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How to approach this:

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  - 5 Save the location with the smallest distance.

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Example: print("Hello", "World")

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- Accessing Formatted Data: NYC OpenData

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- Come to tutoring Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays 2-3pm for help!!!

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