



Beyond CS Bridge

Plan For Today

- Where We've Been
- Where We Can Go Next
 - Learning Resources
 - Python
- Thank you!

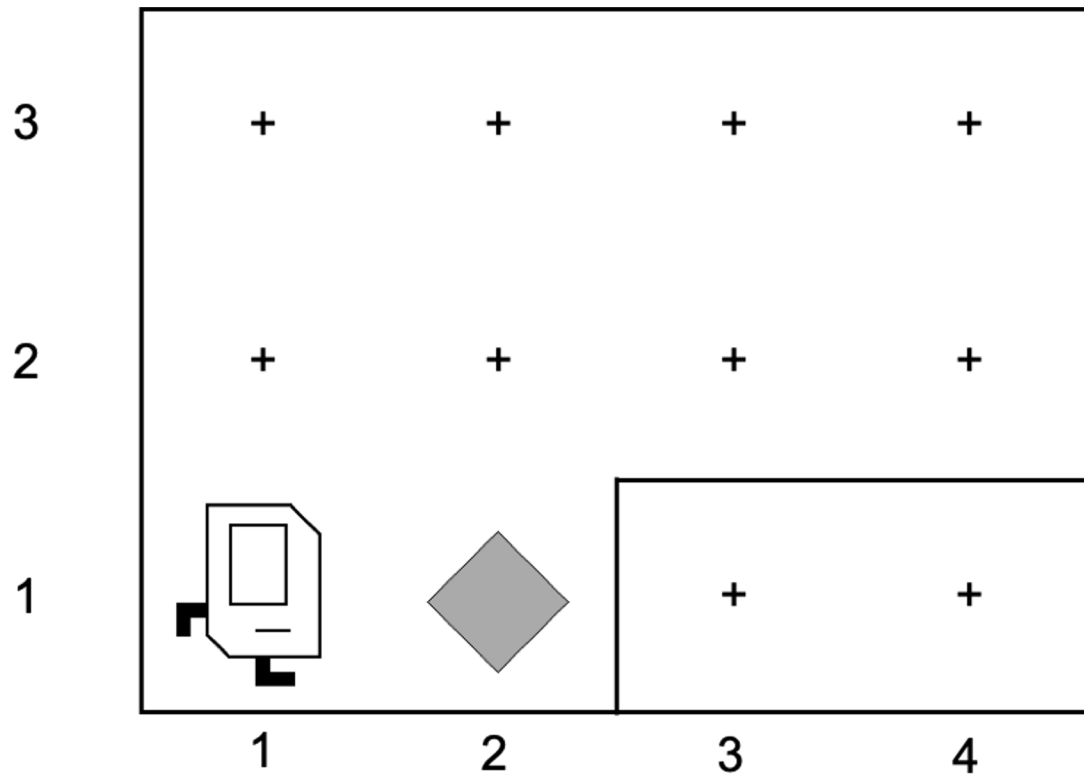
Plan For Today

- **Where We've Been**
- Where We Can Go Next
 - Learning Resources
 - Python
- Thank you!

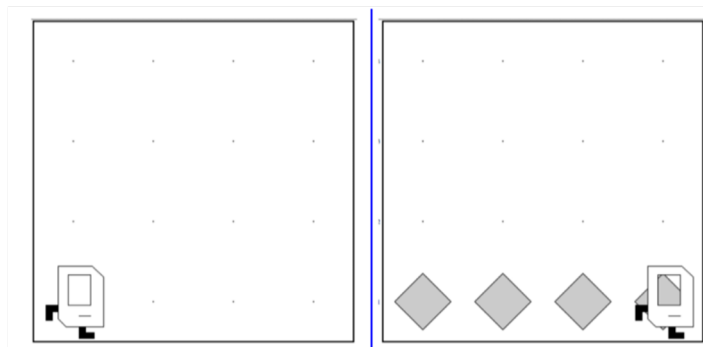
Quick Recap

1. Karel
2. Control Flow
3. Variables
4. Control Flow Revisited
5. Graphics
6. Functions
7. Nested Loops
8. Animation
9. Lists
10. Mouse
11. Breakout
12. Keyboard
13. Dictionaries
14. Interactors
15. Artificial Intelligence
16. Machine Learning and Computer Vision
17. Music Information Retrieval

First Day

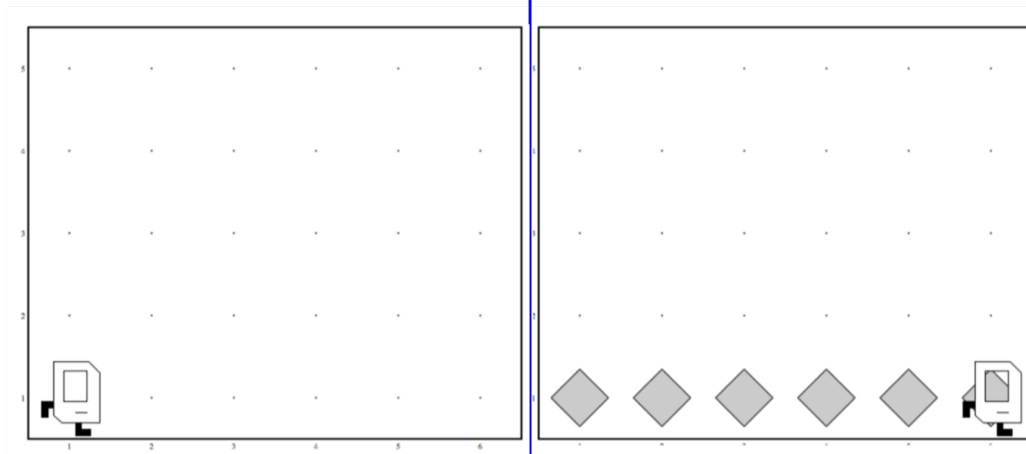


Generalization

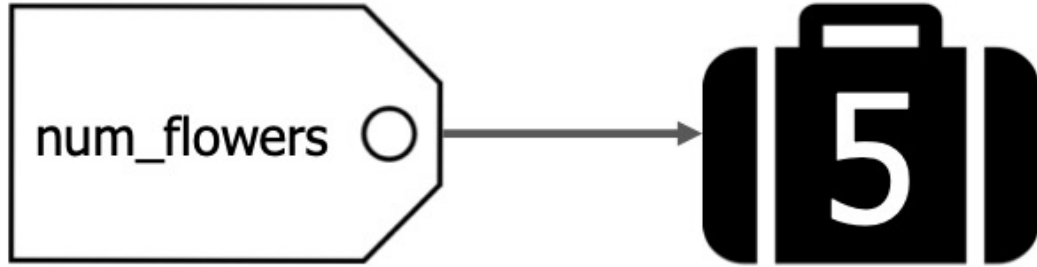


Before

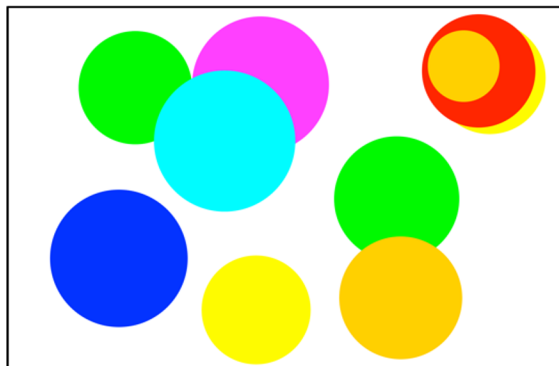
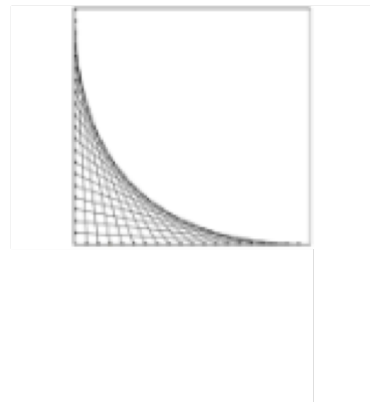
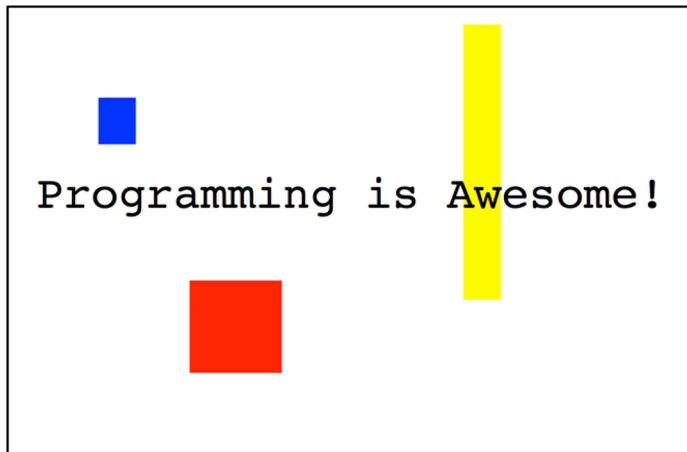
After



variables



Graphics



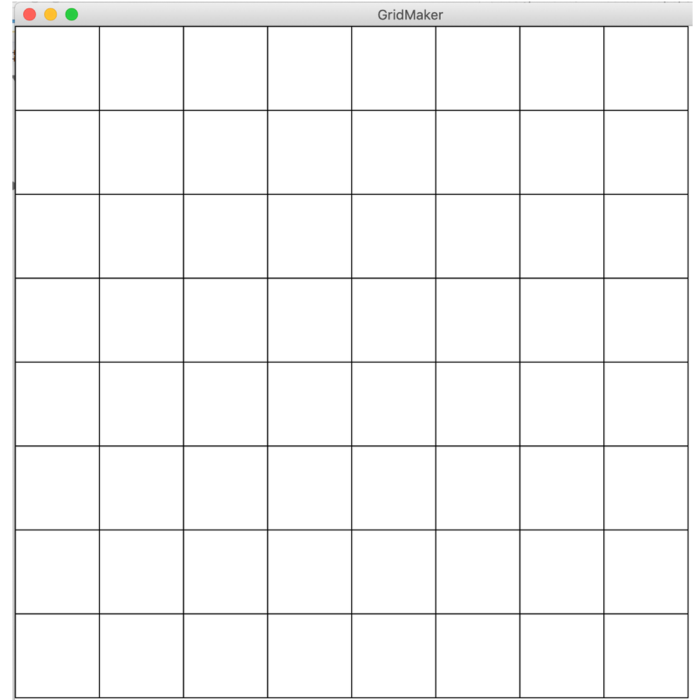
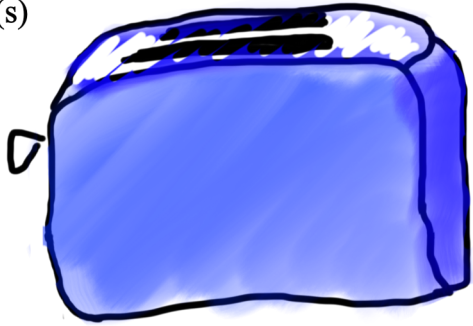
Functions and Advanced Loops



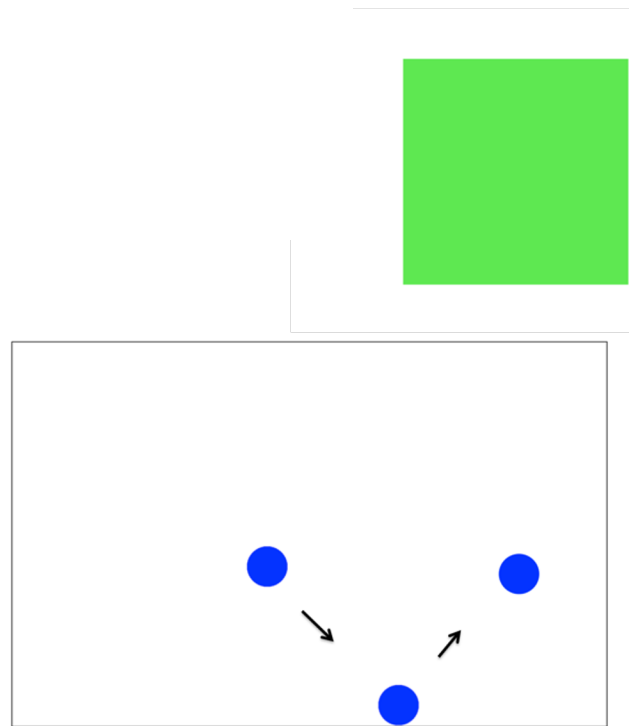
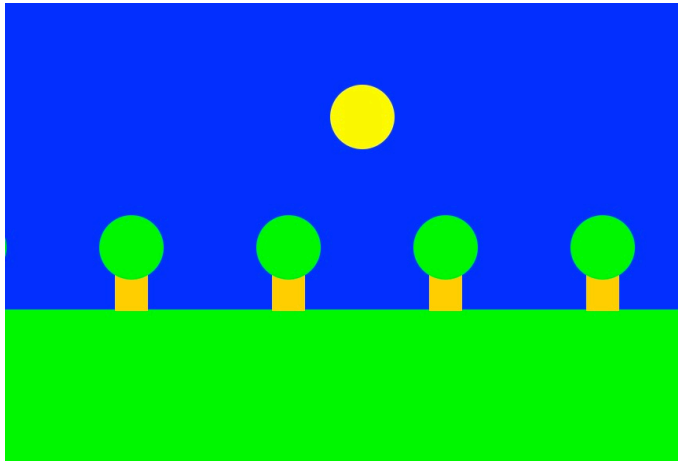
parameter(s)



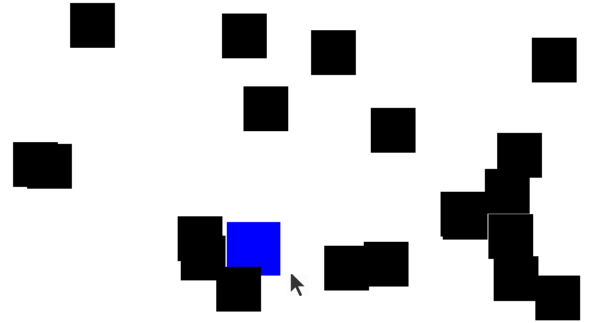
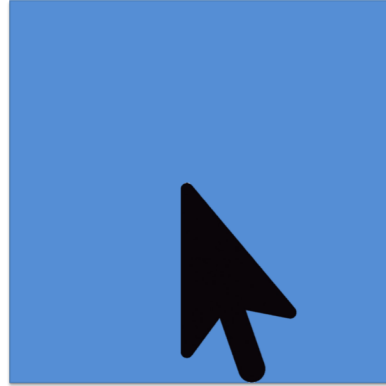
return



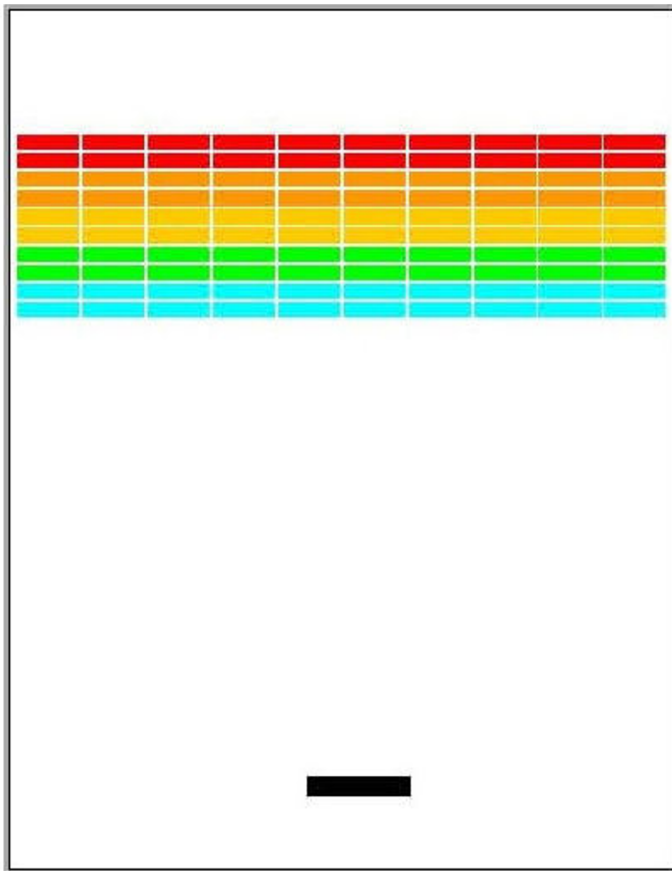
Animation



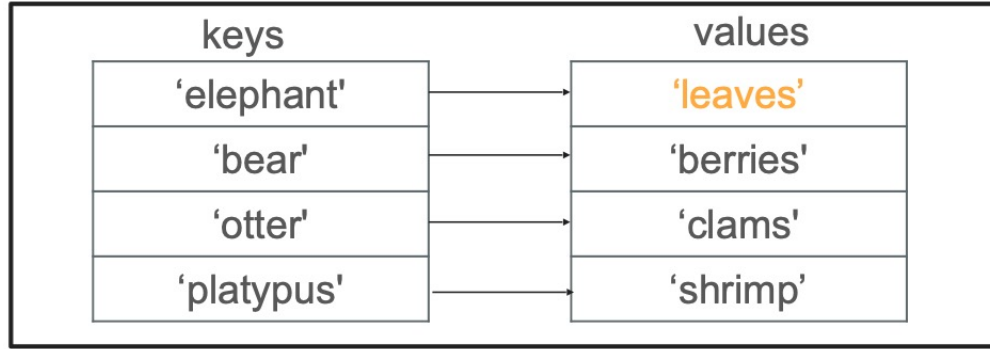
Lists and The Mouse



Breakout



Dictionaries



Final Project



Plan For Today

- Where We've Been
- **Where We Can Go Next**
 - Learning Resources
 - Python
- Thank you!

Self-study

- <https://see.stanford.edu/Course/CS106A> (Java)
- <https://web.stanford.edu/class/archive/cs/cs106a/cs106a.1216/> (Python)
- <https://teachcs4good.org/> (Java)
- <https://online.stanford.edu>
- <https://coursera.org>
- <https://khanacademy.org>
- <https://pluralsight.com>
- <https://docs.python.org/3/>
- <https://turkey21.csbridge.org>

Self-study

But what is a neural network?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aircAruvnKk>

The Essence of Calculus

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WUvTyaaNkzM>

Self-study

Lots of practice!

useful download links

<https://www.jetbrains.com/pycharm/>

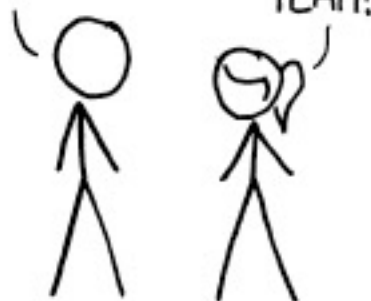
*Demo: Creating a new Python program
and installing a Python package*

what else is out there?

HOW STANDARDS PROLIFERATE:
(SEE: A/C CHARGERS, CHARACTER ENCODINGS, INSTANT MESSAGING, ETC.)

SITUATION:
THERE ARE
14 COMPETING
STANDARDS.

14?! RIDICULOUS!
WE NEED TO DEVELOP
ONE UNIVERSAL STANDARD
THAT COVERS EVERYONE'S
USE CASES.



SOON:

SITUATION:
THERE ARE
15 COMPETING
STANDARDS.

JavaScript

DOSBatch Markup

Tcl-Tk

Logic-based LabVIEW

SGML

Frontier Occam

Algo60

Pike

Rigal

Logo Haskell

Apple

Distrib

Imper

Interp

TADS

BASIC

HyperCa

ocedur

ostScript

VBScript

APL

log

Reflective

HTML

Scripting

ARB

Dataflow

Multiparadigm

Mercury

ADL

Squeak

Water HLSI

POP-11

Lisp

Fizzbuzz

Fizzbuzz is a classic coding problem.

In the game Fizz Buzz, players take turns counting up from one. If a player's turn lands on a number that's divisible by 3, she should say "Fizz" instead of the number, and if it lands on a number that's divisible by 5, she should say "Buzz" instead of the number. If the number is both a multiple of 3 and of 5, she should say "Fizzbuzz" instead of the number. A spectator sport, it is not. What it is, however, is an interesting problem in control flow and parameter usage.

Fizzbuzz

```
1  
2  
Fizz  
4  
Buzz  
Fizz  
7  
8  
Fizz  
Buzz  
11  
Fizz  
13  
14  
Fizzbuzz  
16
```


Fizzbuzz (Python)

```
1
2 def main():
3     for i in range(100):
4         fizzbuzz(i+1)
5
6
7 def fizzbuzz(i):
8     """
9     Prints the right text for the number i.
10    If the number is divisible by 3, it instead prints "Fizz",
11    if the number is divisible by 5, it instead prints "Buzz",
12    and if it is both, instead it prints "FizzBuzz".
13    """
14    if (i % 3 == 0) and (i % 5 == 0):
15        print("FizzBuzz")
16    elif i % 3 == 0:
17        print("Fizz")
18    elif i % 5 == 0:
19        print("Buzz")
20    else:
21        print(i)
22
```

Fizzbuzz (C++)

```
1
2  int main() {
3      for(int i = 1; i <= 100; i++) {
4          fizzbuzz(i);
5      }
6
7      return 0;
8  }
9
10 void fizzbuzz(int i) {
11     if ((i % 3 == 0) && (i % 5 == 0)) {
12         cout << "FizzBuzz" << endl;
13     } else if(i % 3 == 0) {
14         cout << "Fizz" << endl;
15     } else if(i % 5 == 0) {
16         cout << "Buzz" << endl;
17     } else {
18         cout << i << endl;
19     }
20 }
21
```

Fizzbuzz (Java)

```
2 class FizzBuzz {
3     public static void main(String[] args) {
4         for(int i = 0; i <= 100; i++) {
5             fizzbuzz(i);
6         }
7     }
8
9     private static void fizzbuzz(int i) {
10        if(i % 15 == 0) {
11            System.out.println("FizzBuzz");
12        }
13        else if(i % 3 == 0) {
14            System.out.println("Fizz");
15        }
16        else if(i % 5 == 0) {
17            System.out.println("Buzz");
18        }
19        else {
20            System.out.println(i);
21        }
22    }
23 }
```

Fizzbuzz (JavaScript)

```
1
2 ✓ function main() {
3     for (var i=1; i <= 100; i++) {
4         fizzbuzz(i);
5     }
6 }
7
8 ✓ function fizzbuzz(i) {
9     if ((i % 3 == 0) && (i % 5 == 0))
10        console.log("FizzBuzz");
11    else if (i % 3 == 0)
12        console.log("Fizz");
13    else if (i % 5 == 0)
14        console.log("Buzz");
15    else
16        console.log(i);
17 }
18
```

Fizzbuzz (Go)

```
2 package main
3 import ("fmt")
4
5 func main() {
6     for i := 1; i <= 100; i++ {
7         fizzbuzz(i)
8     }
9 }
10
11 func fizzbuzz(i int) {
12     if (i % 3 == 0) && (i % 5 == 0) {
13         fmt.Println("FizzBuzz")
14     } else if i % 3 == 0 {
15         fmt.Println("Fizz")
16     } else if i % 5 == 0 {
17         fmt.Println("Buzz")
18     } else {
19         fmt.Println(i)
20     }
21 }
```

Fizzbuzz (Haskell)

```
2  fizz :: Int -> String
3  fizz n | n `mod` 15 == 0 = "FizzBuzz"
4         | n `mod` 3  == 0 = "Fizz"
5         | n `mod` 5  == 0 = "Buzz"
6         | otherwise     = show n
7
8  main :: IO()
9  main = mapM_ putStrLn $ map fizz [1..100]
10
```

Fizzbuzz (><>)

```
1 0voa ~/?=0:\
2 voa oooo 'Buzz' ~< /
3 >1+:aa*1+=?;::5%:{3%:@*?\?/'zziF'oooo/
4 ^oa n:~/
5
```



There are a lot of programming languages!

But they all share the same core concepts



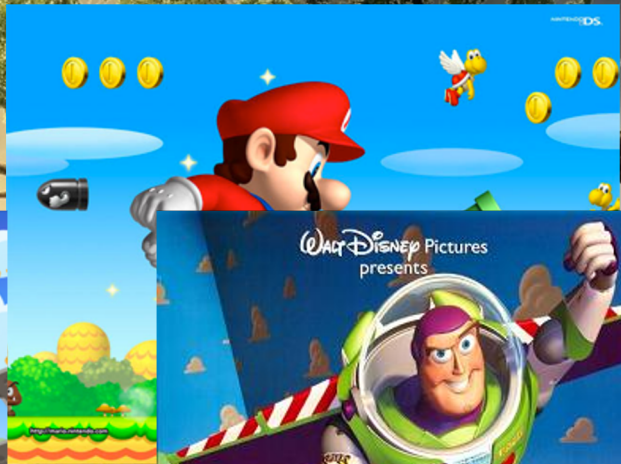
Stay in touch on Ed!

Joy of Building



ANGRY BIRDS

#1 APP OF ALL TIME



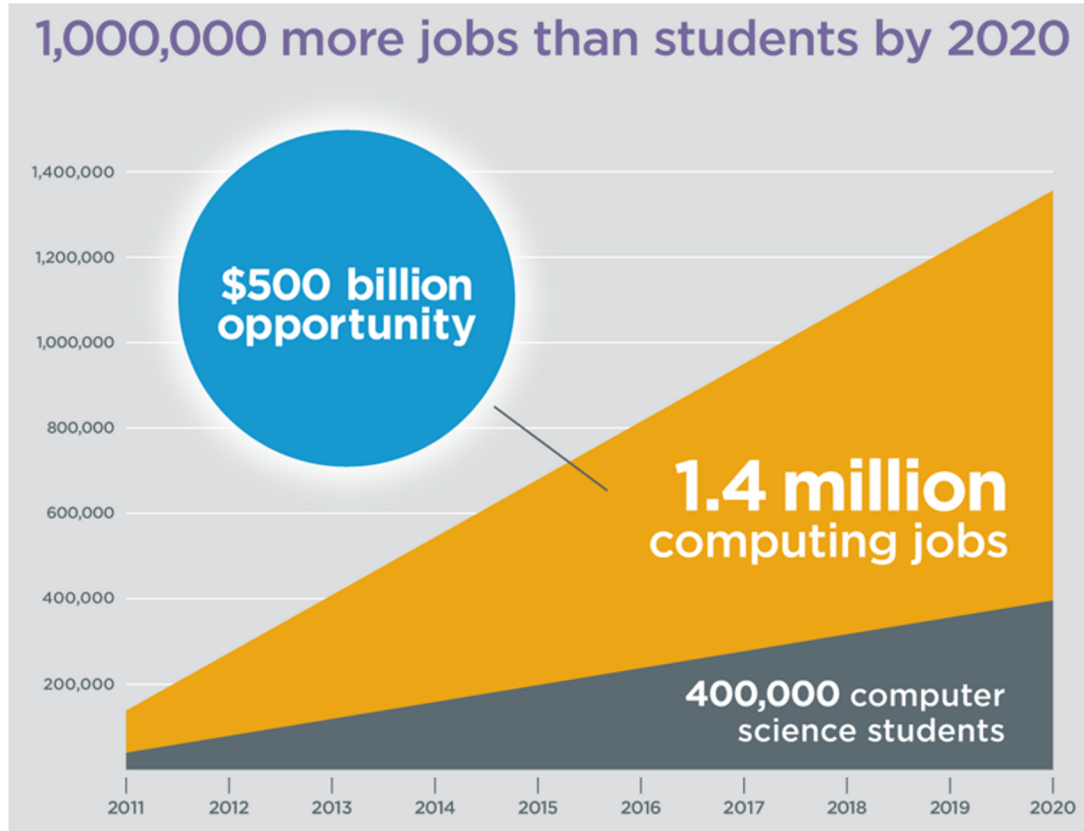
Closest Thing to Magic



Now is the time!



oh and it's useful



Code.org

A warm, inviting interior hallway with a 'WELCOME' doormat in the foreground. The hallway is brightly lit with warm yellow lights, and the walls are a soft, neutral color. The doormat is brown with the word 'WELCOME' written in large, black, capital letters. The background shows a blurred view of a living area with a table and chairs.

Everyone is welcome

Tell your friends :-)

Keep Learning by Doing



```
# good life
while True:
    learn()
    play()
    love()
    time.sleep(8)
```

we hope we excited
you about learning
more computer
science!

You should be
proud of
yourselves

