CMPT/ISYS 140/141/143/145: Introduction to Programming

8 Sep 2005 CMPT14x Dr. Sean Ho Trinity Western University Please sit up front and pick up a copy of the syllabus (1 page double-sided)



http://cmpt14x.seanho.com/

Course information Course website Syllabus Schedule Programming as problem-solving Tools, toolsmiths, toolboxes Top-down vs. bottom-up design Example: woodcutting Demo of our Modula-2 programming environment

About the 14x series

Everyone meets MWF 14:35-15:50 140,145: also meet R 08:00-09:15 141,143 run the whole semester 140 runs the first six weeks only 145 runs the last six weeks (but see assignments) Credit hours: 140=3, 141=4, 143=2, 145=2 The usual sequence for most students is 140+145 (total of 5 credits), unless you're not planning to go further.



Course website

http://cmpt14x.seanho.com/Also linked from eCourses

Note exam chs1-7 on W-Th 26-27Oct:

• All attend (even those who don't regularly attend Th section)

• This serves as the final for CMPT140



Lab sections

- Three 4hr sections: MTW 6-10pm (sign up)
- At the main computing lab in Neufeld9
- Turn in your labs to your TA during your lab section
- Feel free to work in the lab at any open time
 - You have priority over other students when you're doing CMPT classwork
- Non-14x lab assistants are not prepped to answer your 14x questions
 - But they can handle printing problems, etc.



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The Art of the Toolsmith

Computers and software are tools; Computing scientists are toolsmiths

The success of the tool is evaluated by the user, not by the toolmaker!

+ threadfn = create->threadfn; data = create->data; /* Block and flush all signals (in case we're not from keventd). */ sigfillset(&blocked) sigprocmask(SIG_BLOCK, &blocked, NULL); flush signals(current): /* By default we can run anywhere, unlike keventd. */ set_cpus_allowed(current, mask); /* OK, tell user we're spawned, wait for stop or wakeup */ __set_current_state(TASK_INTERRUPTIBLE); complete(&create->started) schedule(). if (!kthread_should_stop()) ret = threadfn(data); /* It might have exited on its own, w/o kthread_stop. Check. */ if (kthread_should_stop()) { kthread_stop_info.err = ret complete(&kthread_stop_info.done);

"the code is so beautiful!"



"does it do the job?"



CMPT 14x: 1.1-1.4

The right tool for the right job

- Beware the technological imperative: when technology drives us instead of us driving technology
- Ask "what tools are appropriate for this problem?"



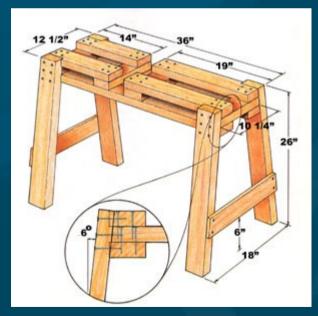
- Examples of problems suitable for computers? Problems <u>not</u> suitable for computers?
- "If all you have is a hammer, everything looks..."



Toolchains

- Complex problems need sophisticated tools
- Complex tools are built up from simpler tools
- Always know what's in your toolbox: the tools you have to tackle problems
 - In software: libraries
 - In math: axioms
 - In philosophy: worldview, context

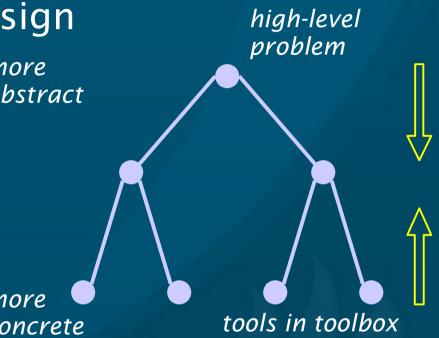






Problem solving

Top-down vs. bottom-up design more abstract <u>Write everything down</u> Apprehend the problem Design a solution more Execute the plan concrete Scrutinize the results





Designing software vs. "hacking code"

Look before you leap; think before you speak; <u>design</u> before you code!

Programmer's optimistic schedule:

- 4/5th coding
- 1/5th testing/debugging
- Real-life schedule:
 - 1/3rd planning (<u>W</u>rite, <u>Apprehend</u>, <u>Design</u>)
 - 1/6th coding (<u>E</u>xecute)

1/2 testing/debugging (<u>S</u>crutinize)

<u>W</u>rite Apprehend Design Execute Scrutinize

Woodcutting example

(see overheads / text pp.4-5)
What are the library functions used in each version?





Woodcutting example

We write out the solution in different levels of detail depending on Who/what is executing the solution • What tools are available The solution is different for • An experienced lumberjack with good tools A rookie who's never used a chainsaw A busy construction foreman A software-controlled robot (which are more abstract / more concrete?)

Keywords from today (1.1-1.4)

Toolsmiths must know their toolboxes

- (what does it mean for a computing scientist to be a toolsmith?)
- Top-down vs. bottom-up
- First step in problem-solving? (don't code yet!)
- WADES (Write, Apprehend, Design, Execute, Scrutinize)
- Levels of abstraction / levels of detail



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Stonybrook demo

(demo of the Modula-2 programming environment)



Why Modula-2?

- Why not Java, C++, C#, PHP, Ruby, etc.?
- Syntax vs. semantics (more in a later section)
- At the CMPT14x level, the semantics of procedural programming in all these languages are pretty much the same
 - The only difference is syntax: VAR c : CHAR; (Modula-2) char c; ©
- After this class, you'll be able to pick up any procedural language pretty quickly



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TODO items

Pick up a copy of the syllabus Sign-up for a lab section (MTW 6-10pm) Buy 14x coursepack (vols1-2) from bookstore Or borrow from a previous CMPT14x student Read 1.1-1.7 for tomorrow Go to Neu9 computer lab: Make sure you can login Stonybrook intro on course www (due 14Sep) Ch1 quiz next Monday start of class

