# CMPT 140, 141, 143, 145: Introduction to Programming

7 Sep 2007 CMPT14x Dr. Sean Ho Trinity Western University

- Pick up syllabus if you haven't already
- Short class today (Sean needs to fly)



### About CMPT 140, 141, 143, 145

- Everyone meets MWF 14:35-15:50
  - 140,145: also meet R 13:10-14:15, same room
- 141,143 run the whole semester
  - 140 runs the first six weeks only (to 25Oct)
  - 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 myTWU/myCourses
- Note exam chs1-8 on W-Th 24-25Oct:
  - All attend (even those who don't regularly attend Thu section)
  - This serves as the final for CMPT140, midterm for 141/143



### Lab sections

- Labs due every Wed via myCourses
- TAs will be available in the computing lab in Neufeld9
- 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.
  - And most of them have taken 14x before



#### 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);
```







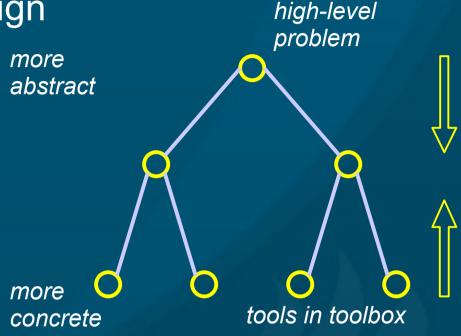
"does it do the job?"



# **Problem solving**

Top-down vs. bottom-up design

- Write everything down
- Apprehend the problem
- <u>D</u>esign a solution
- <u>E</u>xecute the plan
- Scrutinize the results





### Woodcutting example

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

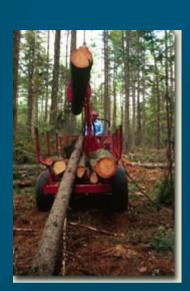




### Woodcutting example

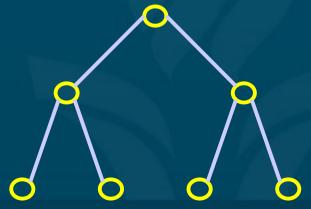
- We write out the solution in different levels of detail depending on
  - Who/what is executing the solution
  - What tools are available
- The solution is different for
  - An experienced lumberjack with good tools
  - A rookie who's never used a chainsaw
  - A software-controlled robot
  - A busy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





# Review (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





# Why Python?

- Why not M2, 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: for (i=0; i<10; i++) { (C++) for i in range(10) (Python)
- After this class, you'll be able to pick up any procedural language pretty quickly



# Python/IDLE demo

(demo of the Python programming environment)



#### **TODO items**

- Make sure you're registered for the right course: 140+145, or 141, or 143
- Familiarize yourself with the course website: http://cmpt14x.seanho.com
- Do the Python/IDLE intro by next Wed (nothing to turn in, not graded)
- Read ch1 of the M2 text
- HW01 next Wed at start of class

