CMPT370: Advanced Programming Topics

- *cmpt370.seanho.com*
- *Email sign-up sheet*

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CMPT370
Dr. Sean Ho
Trinity Western University

TRINITY WESTERN UNIVERSITY

Welcome to CMPT 370!

- You are already proficient programmers
- This course is to give you more experience as a programmer with some advanced topics and applications
  - CMPT370 is different every time it's offered
- This semester:
  - Graphical user interfaces: FLTK (~2 wks)
  - Parallel programming: OpenMP (~2.5 wks)
  - Computer graphics: OpenGL (~8 wks)

What's on for today

- Intro / Administration:
  - What I assume of you
  - How you'll be evaluated
  - Principles and policy on group work
  - Development / programming environments
- Overview of this semester's 3 main topics
- An excerpted history of GUIs

What I assume of you

- You don't need hand-holding
  - Lots of docs/tutorials on web: go at it!
- You are proficient in programming
  - At least one language (C, Java, M2, Python, ...)
  - Can pick up C++ in the next two weeks
  - Not required to be a wizard in OO / templates / generic programming
- You are creative and excited to make cool and useful programs!
  - Most labs ask you to design your own task

How you'll be evaluated

- Programming projects (labs) (40%):
  - 5-6 total, about one every other week
  - Usually due on Thursday midnight
  - Lab write-up required (see template)
  - Electronic submission via eCourses:
    - Tarball of the project directory
    - Include C++ sources, Fluid files, executables, data files, lab write-up
- 2 Midterms (15% each), final exam (30%)
  - Midterms: Thu 15Feb, Thu 22Mar

Principles on group work

- Teamwork is great! But it's more complicated.
  - In the working world, you'll always be part of a team, but your role may often change
  - Be flexible to fill all the roles:
    be able to do all the tasks for each lab
- This course is not primarily about team software development (CMPT 386/387), but about advanced programming topics
- Always give credit where credit is due
  - Even just ideas from a conversation

Policy on group work

- In this course, labs are generally individual work:
  - You can talk about the assignment, but
  - You may not copy a classmate's code
  - You may copy snippets from the net, but you must cite where you got it from
  - If you get a good idea from a classmate, give credit in your lab write-up
- But: I'm flexible; if you really want to do a lab as a team, talk to me
  - The scope of the project may need to expand

Development environments

- See the IDE policy sheet for full details
- Officially supported environment:
  - gcc/g++, make, Cygwin on senior lab PCs
  - gcc/g++4, make on carmel (Linux)
  - Plain-text editors (Notepad, nano, vim)
- You may use another environment (MSVC), but:
  - Should use C/C++
  - I need to run your program (Win32/Linux)
  - Parallel lab must be done on carmel
- I'm still flexible; ask me

Your first assignments

- Lab0: FLTK orientation (due next Tues 16Jan)
  - Login to senior lab PCs
  - Get familiar with Cygwin, gcc, make, editors, etc.
  - Follow along with FLTK tutorials
  - Upload a tarball of CubeView to eCourses
- Lab1: FLTK project (due next week Thu 18Jan)
  - Design and implement a cool FLTK program of your own thinking
  - Research and use an advanced FLTK feature
  - Lab write-up required

Topics this semester

- Graphical user interfaces
  - Widgets, valuators, input and output, menus
  - Events and callbacks (FLTK)
  - Signals and slots (Qt)
- Parallel programming
  - Memory models: UMA vs. NUMA, etc.
  - Shared-memory parallelism (OpenMP)
  - Distributed/clusters (MPI)
  - Hybrid models

Topics this semester, cont.

- Lines, curves, Bezier, splines
- Linear/bi/tri interpolation
- Modeling:
  trimeshes: vertex/face tbls, normal, parametric
- Viewing: transforms, perspective projection, homogeneous coords, quaternions
- Lighting:
  shading, diffuse/ambient/specular, materials
- Texture mapping: texcoords, mip-maps
- (Raytracing, global illumination)

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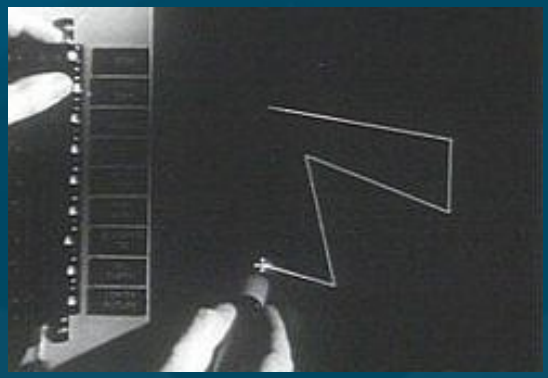
History of graphical user interface

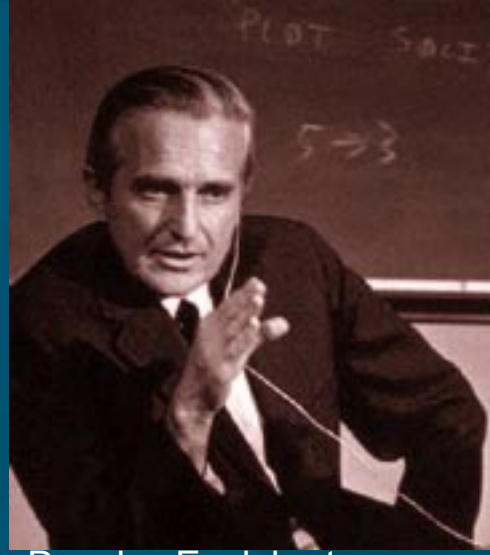
- 1940s-50s: big mainframes, punched cards, mostly number-crunching: text interface
- Some key developments in GUIs:
  - Sutherland's SketchPad (1963)
  - Engelbart's NLS (1968)
  - Xerox PARC: Alto, Smalltalk (1974)
  - Apple Lisa, Mac (1984)
  - MS Windows 1.0 (1985)
- ArsTechnica has an excellent article

Sutherland's SketchPad (1963)

- Ivan Sutherland
  Ph.D. thesis at MIT
- Used light pen to directly manipulate graphical objects on screen
- Pioneer of computer-aided drafting (CAD):
  - Draw "master" diagram once
  - Instantiate multiple copies, tweak (OO design)
  - Constraint-based system (e.g., keep two lines at fixed angle)



Engelbart's NLS demo (1968)



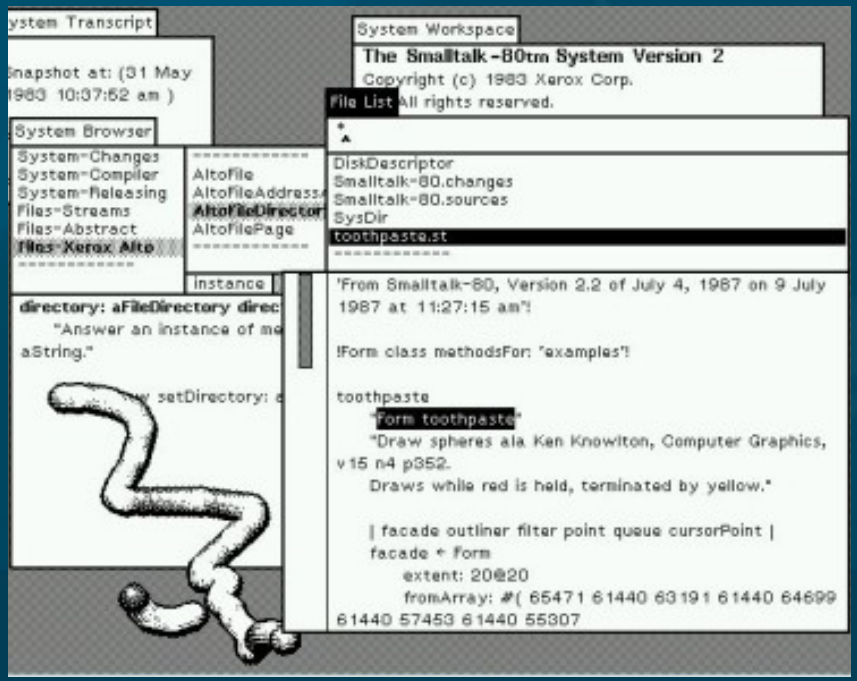
Douglas Englebart,
Stanford Research Inst.

- NLS (oNLine System) innovations:
  - Mouse
  - Windowing system
  - Collaborative document editing with email, IM, and video conferencing
  - Hyperlinks
  - Chording keyboard

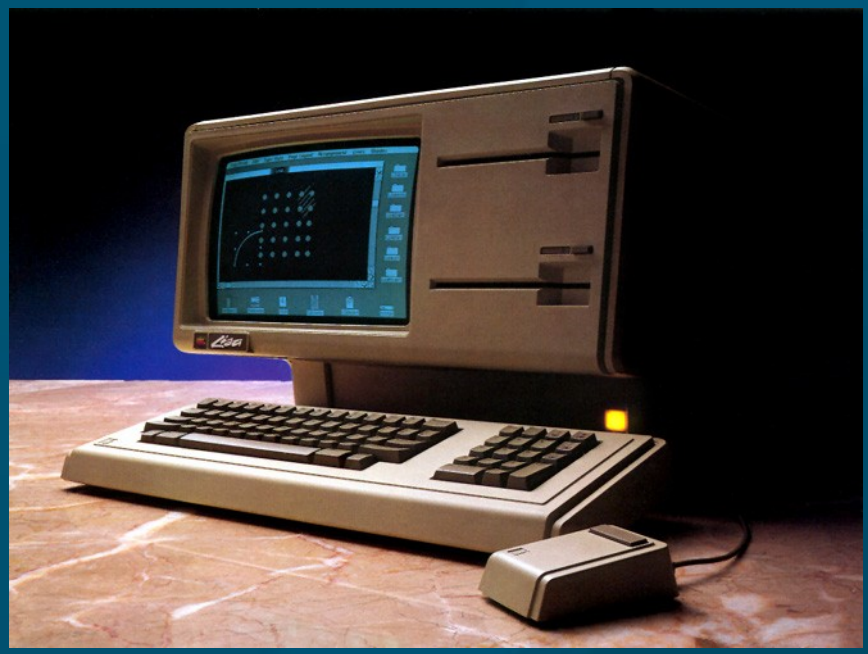
Xerox PARC in the 1970's

Smalltalk
on the Star

- Xerox Palo Alto:
  - Towards “paperless office”
  - Microcomputers: Alto (1973), Star (1981)
  - WIMP model: windows, icons, menus, pointer
  - Desktop
  - Smalltalk (1974):
    - Pure OO language
    - Integrated graphical development and runtime environment

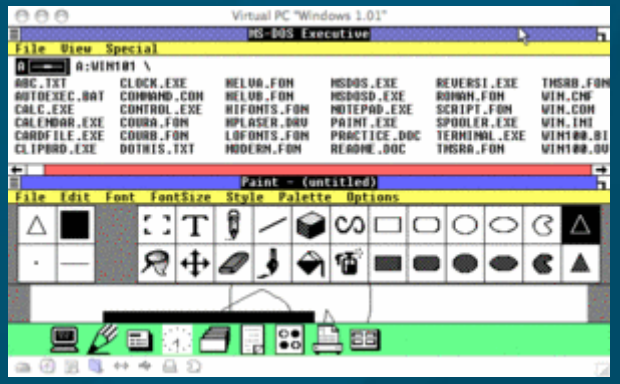


Apple in the 1980's



- Lisa (1983):
  - Drag-and-drop
  - Double-click to open/run
- Macintosh (1984):
  - Much cheaper ($2,495 vs. >$10k)
  - Accessible to the public
  - Mass-marketing ad campaign during SuperBowl and 1984 Olympics in L.A.

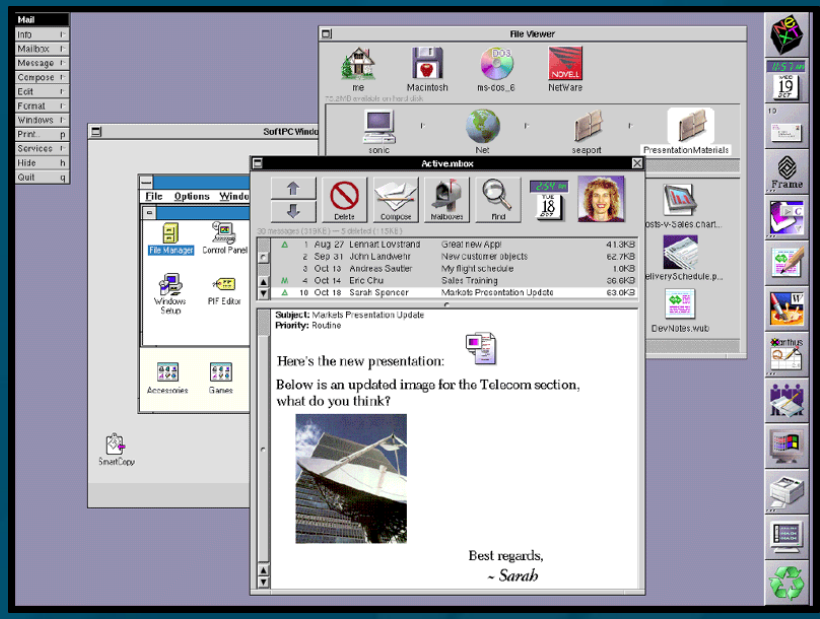
Microsoft Windows (1980's)



- Windows 1.0 (1985):
  - Mostly character-based graphics
  - Tiled windows
  - Popularity dwarfed by Mac
- Windows 2.0 (1987):
  - Overlapping windows
  - Apple sues MS over "look and feel" (loses)
- Windows 3.11 (1992), Win95:
  - Looks pretty; wildly popular

Other GUI environments

- GEM (Digital Research) for Atari (1985)
- Amiga Workbench (1985)
- NeXTstep (Steve Jobs) (1988)
  - Pretty, but CPU-intensive
- OS/2 (IBM) (1988):
  - competed with Windows
- Unix X10 (1984), X11 (1987)
  - Network transparency (Xwin32)
  - Multiple libraries on top: Athena, Motif/CDE, OpenLook, KDE/Qt, Gnome/gtk, FLTK



NeXTstep

OS environment vs. toolkit

- In the past, the only GUI was what was provided by the operating system
- Now, we can write programs that link to various GUI toolkits:
  - Libraries that provide a way to build a GUI program
  - Menus/windows that look just like Windows:
    - Link with MFC or Visual Basic or .NET
  - Other options: FLTK, Qt, wxWindows, gtk, ...
    - Cross-platform: can run on Linux, Mac, etc.

TODO

- Email sign-up sheet
- Brush up on your C++
  - Links at bottom of our IDE policy sheet
- Lab0 due next Tues 16Jan
  - FLTK orientation, tutorials
  - Upload tarball to eCourses by midnight
- Lab1 due next week Thu 18Jan
  - Design + implement your own FLTK program
  - Should be somewhat "useful"