

COMP10001 Foundations of Computing

The Basics of Programming

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Tim Baldwin, Nic Geard, Farah Khan, and Marion Zalk



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Lecture Outline

① Announcements

② Programming

Announcements

- Moomba's in the air ... Labour Day public holiday on Monday ... many people will enjoy a public holiday ... but **not** universities — see you for workshops as usual on Monday (and mind public holiday timetable on public transport!)

Lecture Agenda

- Last lecture:
 - Computers speak binary, but we don't
 - High level programming languages make life easier
 - We will use Python inside Grok
- This lecture:
 - Programming basics with blockly

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Ode to UniMelb Labour Day

*'Twas the morning of Moomba, when all thro' Melbourne
Not a creature was stirring, except for just one:
They were a student at MelbUni
Bound for their workshop, truly;
The trains were infrequent, a day that one dreads,
With visions of lazy morns dancing in their heads.*

A REMINDER: How do I Get Help?

- Post a question to the forums on Grok
- Submit a help request via Grok
- Talk to your tutor/demonstrator during your workshop
- Talk to the lecturer after the lecture
- Come along to the revision lecture
- If you are struggling with the subject, don't be shy about asking for help; similarly if you are experiencing documentable hardship and unable to meet submission deadlines, let us know **at the time**

Lecture Outline

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Turtle Programming

- As an illustration of this, without getting bogged down in the details too much, let's play around with Turtle graphics, using the "blockly" programming language
- Basic commands:
 - advance forward/backward N units
 - turn left/right N degrees
 - goto(X,Y): go to position X,Y
 - circle(R): draw a circle of radius R units from current position

... And Emailing the Lecturer?

- If you email me asking a question that could equally have been asked on the forums, I will respond via the forum and **not** email ... not because I want to be rude, but just to clarify boundaries of what is Tim-emailable and what is not, and because I can't deal with 1400+ students' worth of one-on-one email!
- Please don't be offended by this; understand the reasons behind it
- Note that I equally can't service random dropins at my office: grab me after a lecture, or get help from your tutor/demonstrator

Programming

- Computer programs are simply sets of steps to complete some task
- Determining what the steps should be requires learning how computers "think" ... and how a particular programming language expresses the way a computer thinks
- At its most basic level, a program is made up of a sequence of **statements** that are executed sequentially one after the other

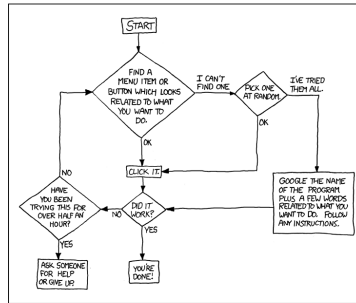
Program Design

- Many modern computing languages express similar concepts
- They allow "conditioning" on particular values, "looping" over sub-sets of steps, and "nesting" of loops
- Common ways to abstractly represent programs are:
 - flowcharts
 - "pseudo-code" (i.e. a computer program in an abstract language, without the "bookkeeping" that individual languages require)
<http://www.bestrecipes.com.au/recipe/choc-chip-cookies-L4351.html>

Example Flowchart

DEAR VARIOUS PARENTS, GRANDPARENTS, CO-WORKERS,
AND OTHER "NOT COMPUTER PEOPLE:"

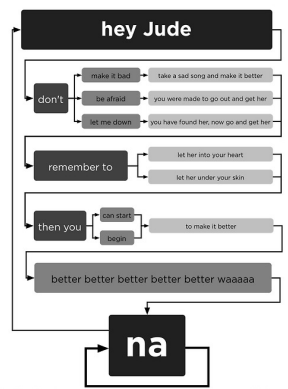
WE DON'T MAGICALLY KNOW HOW TO DO EVERYTHING IN EVERY
PROGRAM. WHEN WE HELP YOU, WE'RE USUALLY JUST DOING THIS:



PLEASE PRINT THIS FLOWCHART OUT AND TAPE IT NEAR YOUR SCREEN.
CONGRATULATIONS; YOU'RE NOW THE LOCAL COMPUTER EXPERT!

Source(s): <https://xkcd.com/627/>

More Interesting Flowchart



Source(s): <http://laughingsquid.com/hey-jude-flow-chart/>

Class Exercise

- Using just move and turn statements, build blockly code to draw an equilateral triangle with side length 100

Equivalent Pseudocode

```

1: repeat
2:   find a related menu item OR pick one at random you haven't tried
3:   if found one then
4:     click it
5:     if it worked then
6:       done!
7:     else if been going for > 30 mins then
8:       give up!
9:     end if
10:  else
11:    Google a solution
12:    go to 5
13:  end if
14: until done! OR give up!

```

Basic Programming Building Blocks

- The basic building blocks of programming are:
 - statements (= single "commands" to the computer)
 - sequence (= linear sequence of statements)
 - control (= perform sequence of statements IF condition holds)
 - loops (= repeat sequences of statements)
 - functions (= blocks of code that can be run with different inputs)
 - recursion (= blocks of code that call themselves with different inputs)

Looking Towards Next Week

- Commencement of Monday–Thursday workshops (work out when your workshop is)
- Make sure you can log in to Grok

Lecture Summary

- Building blocks of programming