

Programming & variables

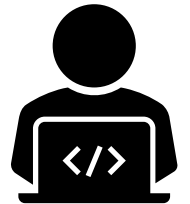
Computing & Information Sciences

W. H. Bell

Welcome to module

Starting point

- Assume no prior programming experience.
 - Start from basics.
 - Introduce ideas quickly.
- Cohort has range of ability and experience.
 - Contribute to class discussions.
 - Support each other, except during assessments.
 - Go beyond class material.



Learning style



Solve by practice.
Avoid documents.
Avoid study.
Avoid discussion.

**Try ideas and learn from mistakes.
Refer to documentation as needed.
Discuss with others.**

Read documents.
Avoid programming.
Fear failure.

Interactions

- Raise questions quickly.
 - If something is confusing, it might confuse others too.
 - Test knowledge by writing programs.
- Use Mattermost and Forums effectively.



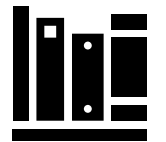
Objectives

- Learn to write a computer program.
 - Logic.
 - Structure.
 - Debugging.
- Learn basics of Python programming language.
- Write procedural and objected-orientated programs.



Resources

- Lectures
 - Concepts and ideas.
- Worked examples.
 - Trying out the ideas.
- Lab exercises.
 - Understanding the concepts.
- Supporting reading.
 - Solidifying and broadening learning.



Assessment

Individual assessments. Must not collaborate with other students.

- Class test – 50%.
 - Closed-book multiple choice quiz.
- Programming exam – 50%.
 - Exam conditions, with access to MyPlace.
 - Visual Studio Code and Python in CIS Linux lab.

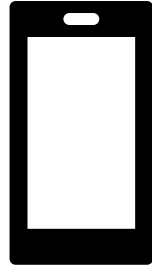


Motivation and context

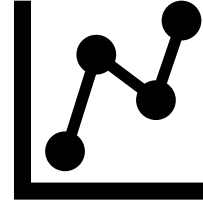
Enabling solutions



New software



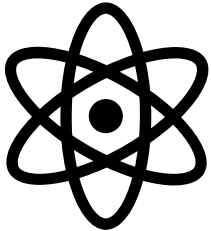
Mobile applications



Data analysis



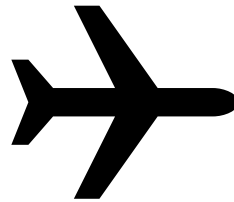
New ideas



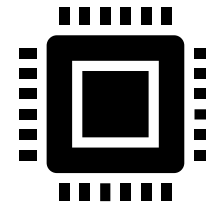
Energy



Automotive

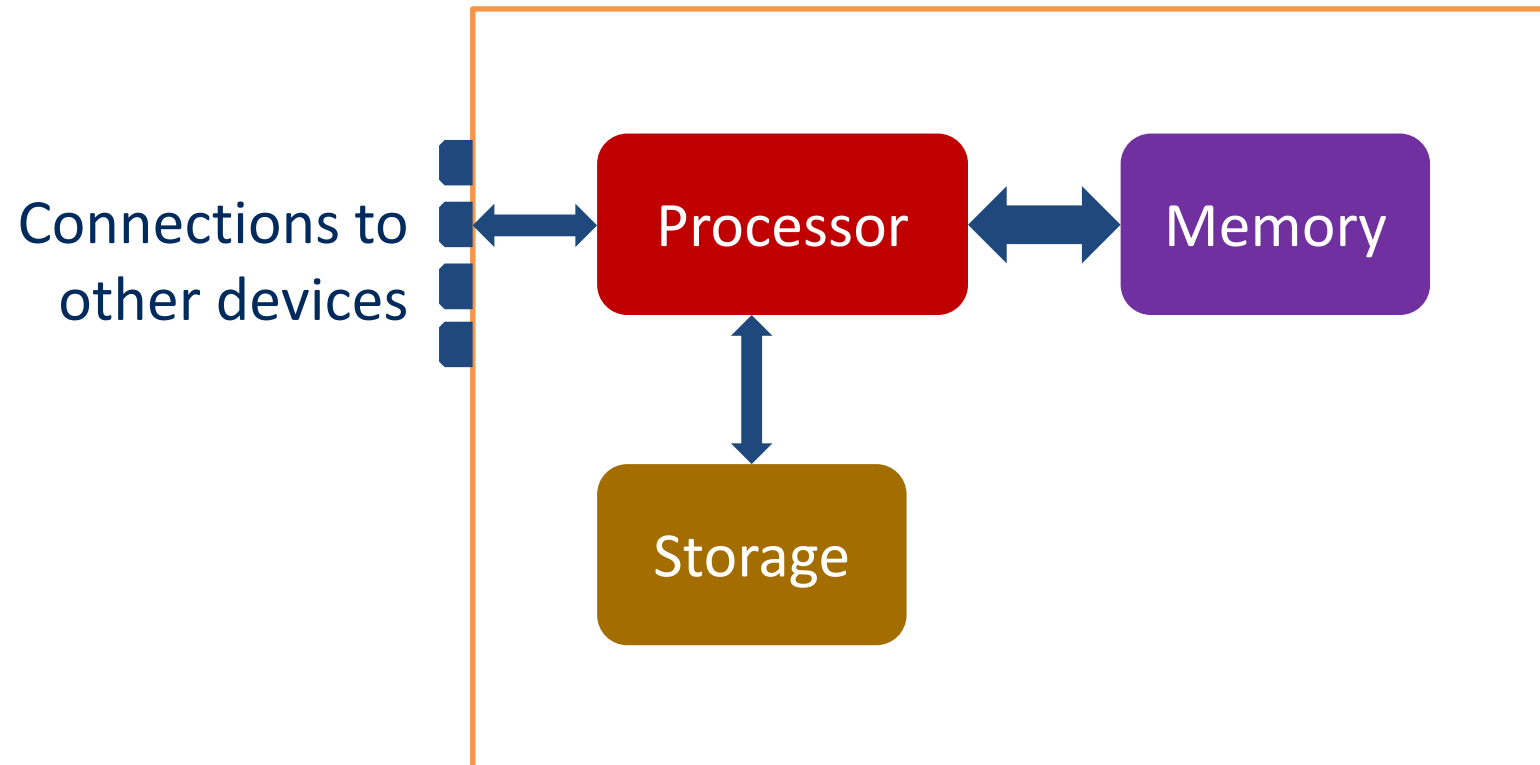


Aviation



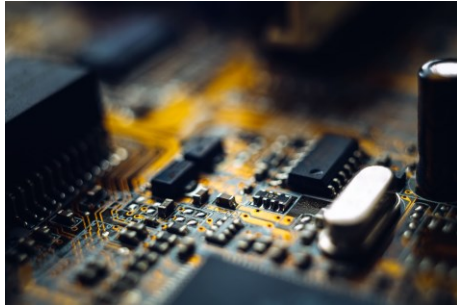
Embedded solutions

Computer architecture



Programming languages

Computer



Controlled with
instructions

C



Assembly
code

Python

Programmer



Imagines what
should happen.

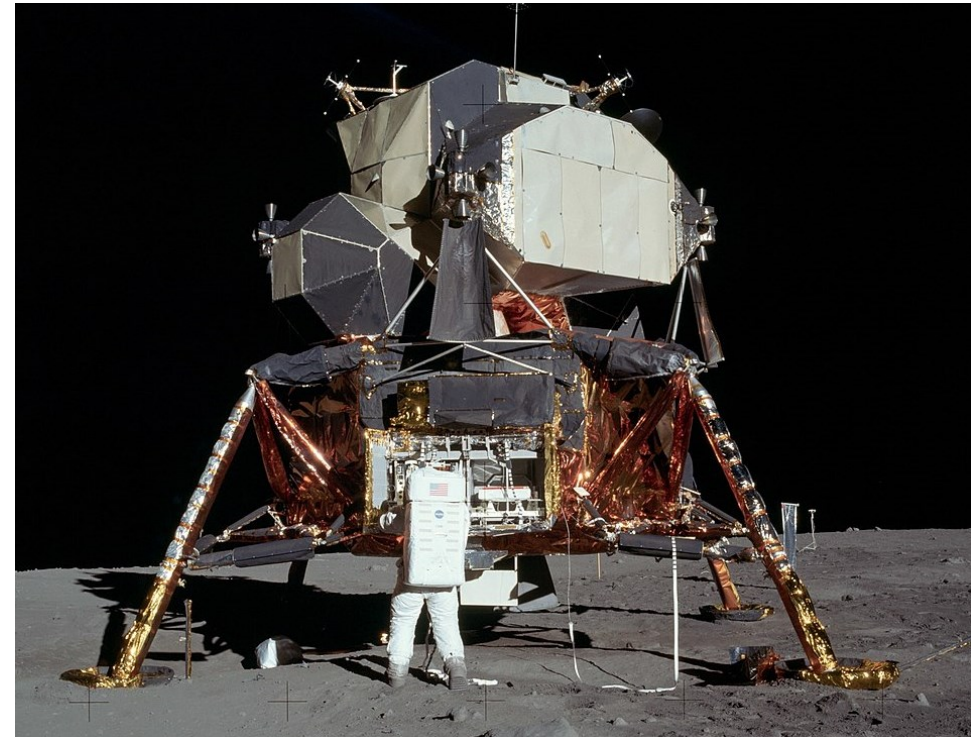
Software engineering

Apollo guidance computer

Free flow ideas → Structured thought process



DSKY user interface



Apollo 11: Luna module

Thought process

- Define the problem – user requirements.
- Define the user interface.
- Define the high-level design.
- Define the components of the program.
- Implement the program.
- Test the program – check requirements are fulfilled.

First thoughts

Solve my problem!



Capturing user requirements



Capturing user requirements

User interface




Data flow

- Read data
- Handle user inputs
- Process values
- Provide user outputs
- Write data


Data flow

User interface

14:20:10 --- Working

Minimum viable product

User interface



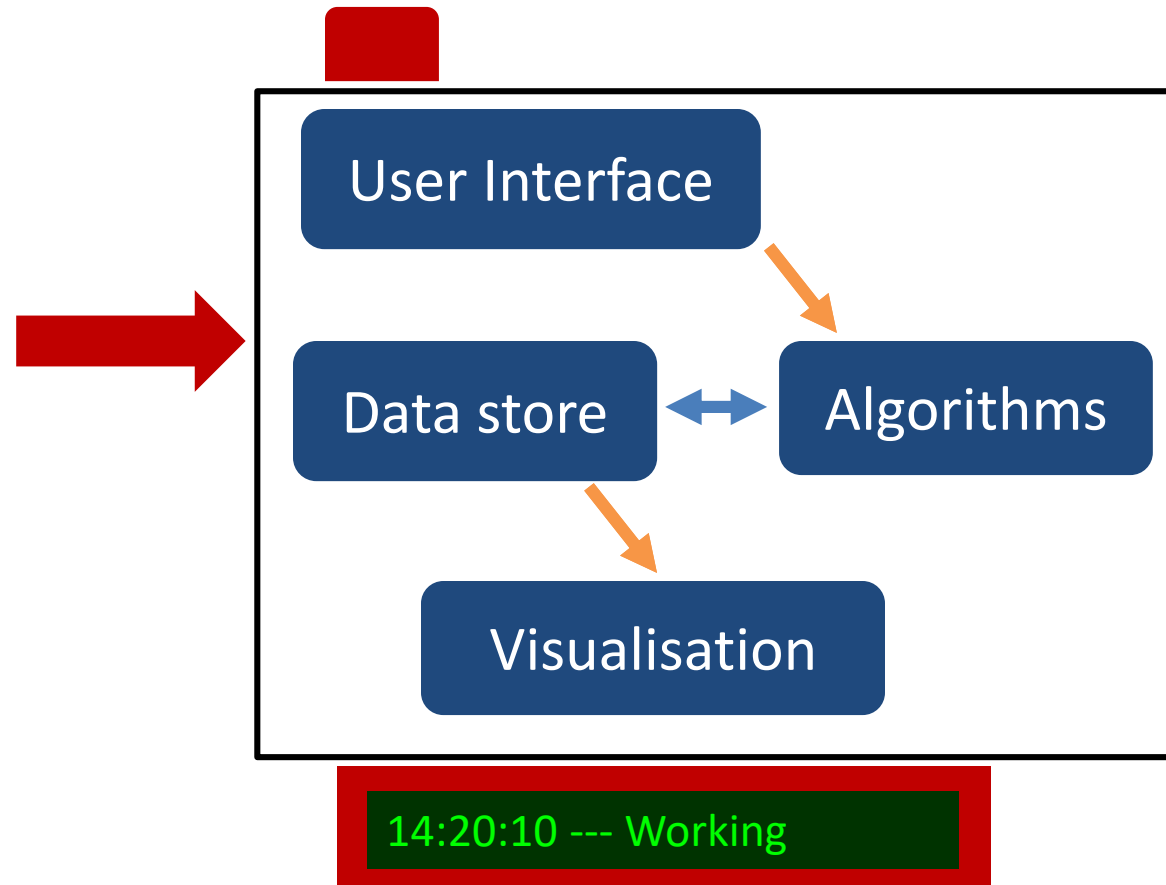
Data flow

- Read data
- Handle user inputs
- Process values
- Provide user outputs

User interface

14:20:10 --- Working

High-level design



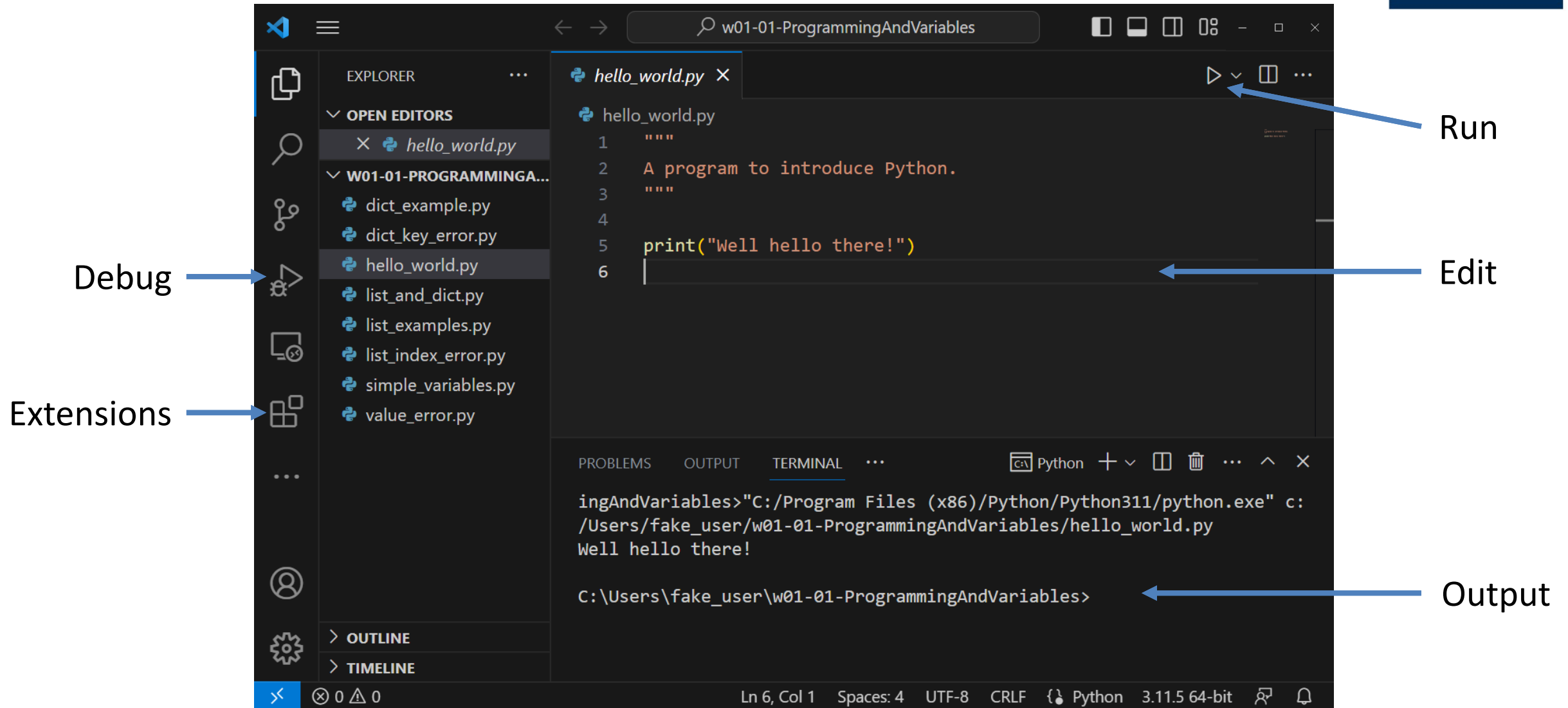
Ordering thoughts

- Flowcharts and process flow.
 - Useful for algorithms or conveying high-level requirements.
- Pseudocode.
 - Create structure in language that is not final code.
 - Fast and can re-use for source code comments.
- Record thoughts.
 - Break program down into small steps.
 - Re-use comments for documentation.

Introducing Python

Visual studio code

<https://code.visualstudio.com/>



Simple variables

```
box = 1
box = box + 1
print(box)
text = "The box"
text = text + " contains "
text += str(box)
print(text)
pi = 3.1459
r = 2
area = pi*r*r
print("Radius=" + str(r) + ", area=" + str(area))
```


Basic containers: Lists

```
numbers = [  
    4,  
    5,  
    3  
]  
print("numbers =", numbers)  
print("numbers[0] =", numbers[0])  
print("numbers[-1] =", numbers[-1])  
print("Each of the values:")  
for number in numbers:  
    print(number)  
numbers = numbers[0:1] + [6] + numbers[1:]
```

Basic containers: Dictionaries

```
values = {  
    "a": 5,  
    "b": 6  
}  
values["c"] = 15  
values["b"] = 10  
values.update({  
    "d": 20,  
    "e": 9  
})  
print(values)  
print(values["d"])
```

Comments

- Quickly understand code structure.
 - Comment on the intention, rather than the code syntax.
- Generate documentation from the comments.
- Comments have to be maintained too.
 - Limit number of comments used.

Comment types

- Single line comments using #.
- Multiple line comments using """ and """.

```
"""  
A script to demonstrate Python comments,  
which might span several lines.  
"""  
  
# Another print statement  
print("Comment examples")    # This line prints a string
```



University of **Strathclyde** Glasgow