



CSCE 240: Advanced Programming Techniques

Lecture 2: Introduction

PROF. BIPLAV SRIVASTAVA, AI INSTITUTE 13TH JANUARY 2022

Carolinian Creed: "I will practice personal and academic integrity."

Credits: Some material reused with permission of Dr. Jeremy Lewis. Others used as cited with thanks.

Organization of Lecture 2

- Introduction Section
 - Recap of Lecture 1
 - TA overview and Piazza
- Main Section
 - Review additional tasks: GitHub setup, Enhanced Hello World!
 - Concept: Pointers
 - Concept: Iteration
 - Numeric processing: Quicksort
 - Team activity: code review, testing
- Concluding Section
 - About next lecture Lecture 3
 - Ask me anything

Introduction Section

Recap of Lecture 1

- We discussed course aims
 - Learn programming techniques
 - C/C++ will be the "mother language": everyone should know
 - · Choose one or more languages to have multi-lingual learning: Java or Python preferred
- Learn important programming concepts
- Learn in real-world setting, i.e., with others
- Solve real-world problems

About the TA, Piazza

- TA Intro: Yuxiang Sun (Cherry)
- SI Introduction: Blake Seekings
 - seekingj@email.sc.edu
- Piazza, for answering student issues and questions

Main Section

Review: GitHub

- GitHub basics
 - Sharing code, replicating others work
 - https://docs.github.com/en/get-started/quickstart/hello-world
- Course GitHub
 - https://github.com/biplav-s/course-adv-proglang
- Share your private repo on "Students and Code Links" spreadsheet
 - · Also mention district to be working on in column F

Review: Enhanced Hello World

• C++, Java, Python

Concept: Pointers

- Pointers refer to accessing and manipulating location of variables
 - a = 12 // variable is a, value is 12
 - b = &a // b has the address of a, i.e., 0 here. It is called a pointer
 - c = a // c has the value of a, i.e., 12
 - d = *b // will refer to a. That is, d will be equal to value pointed by b, i.e., 12

Variable	Location	Value
а	0	12
b	4	0
С	8	

Reference: https://www.cplusplus.com/doc/tutorial/pointers/

Pointers in Languages

- C++: fully supported
 - "A pointer is a variable that stores a memory address, for the purpose of acting as an alias to what is stored at that address."
 - Pointer arithmetic
 - Arguments of functions can be passed by value or by pointers
- Java, Python: references
 - "A reference is a variable that refers to something else and can be used as an alias for that something else."
 - When a variables is initialized to another variable, references are passed.
 - No pointer arithmetic by programmer

Reference:

- https://nickmccullum.com/python-pointers/#why-dont-pointers-exist-in-python
- https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/is-there-any-concept-of-pointers-in-java/

Programming Exercise – C++

- Write a function, *addNumbers()*, with two arguments containing numbers
 - Adds the two numbers
 - Returns the sum
- Write a function, addNumbersAtFirstLocation(), with two arguments containing pointers to variables
 - Adds the two numbers
 - Updates the sum at the location of the first variable

Review With Peers

- Code walk through
- Unit testing

Concept: Iteration

```
For – number of iterations is known
for(initial condition; end condition; update action) {
        //body of the for loop
    }
    for(i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
        cout << i << endl; // print from 0 to 9
    }
    While – number of iterations is unknown
    while(condition) {
        // body of while loop
    }
    while(true) {
        ; // Do nothing -- infinite loop
    }
    </li>
```

Numeric Processing

- Problem: Sort numbers
 - Requirement: arrange a given sequence of numbers into a sorted (e.g., ascending order)
 - Specification:
 - Input: any sequence of numbers with n=0 or more integers
 - Output: a sequence of same length as input but where for i=0..n-2, a[i] <= a{i+1}
 - Design
 - What functions to have?
 - Coding
 - Testing
 - Input is empty string
 - Input has one number
 - Input has two or more numbers
 - Input has all numbers of same value

Illustration: C++

- Usage of pointers
- Passing inputs and outputs is cumbersome
- Notice length of code

Illustration: Java

- Inputs passed as arguments
- Notice smaller length of code

Illustration: Python

- Inputs passed as arguments
- Notice smaller length of code

Discussion: Course Project

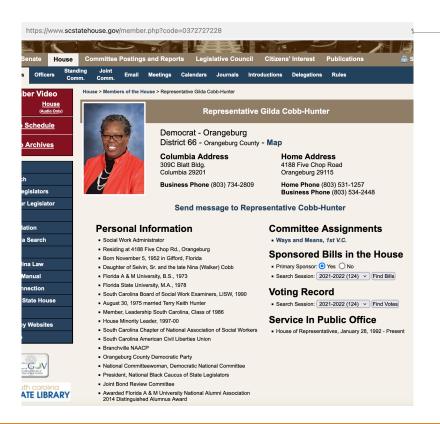
Course Project – Assembling of Prog. Assignments

- **Project**: Develop collaborative assistants (chatbots) that offer innovative and ethical solutions to real-world problems! (Based on competition https://sites.google.com/view/casy-2-0-track1/contest)
- Specifically, the project will be building a chatbot that can answer questions about a South Carolina member of state legislature from:

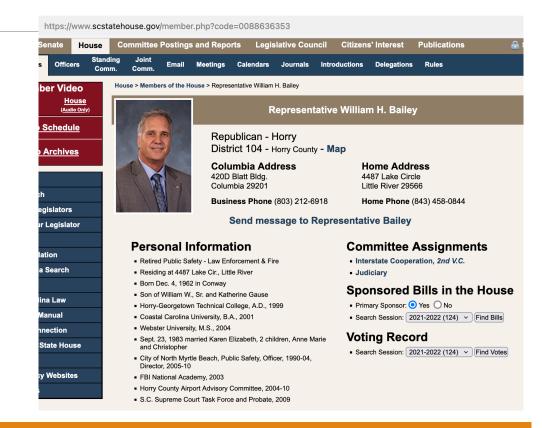
https://www.scstatehouse.gov/member.php?chamber=H

- Each student will choose a district (from 122 available).
- Programming assignment programs will: (1) extract data from the district, (2) process it, (3) make content available in a command-line interface, (4) handle any user query and (5) report on interaction statistics.

Problem Scale



- Text and images
- Static and dynamic content; direct and indirect content
- Semi-structured and unstructured content



Discussion: Nature and Simplifications

- Once you select a district, the elected legislator is fixed.
- Some simplifications
 - Download local copy v/s web query
 - Handle static content first
 - Handle a subset of content
 - Have default handling for questions the chatbot does not understand
- Do project in a language you are most comfortable with
- Use all advanced programming concepts to simplify coding

Concluding Section

Lecture 2: Concluding Comments

- We discussed the concepts of pointers and references
- We discussed the concept of iteration
 - For and while are most common
 - Others available (like do-while) but not that helpful in practice
- Looked at enhanced "Hello World"
- Looked at numeric processing quick sort
- Discussed projects

Additional Tasks

- Implement sorting in C++
- Implement sorting in another language (Java or Python)
- Add code on personal GitHub
- Update TA/ Instructor on Piazza

About Next Lecture – Lecture 3

Lecture 3: I/O

- Overview of streams, file processing
- Error handling
- Printing values