

SCC.111 Software Development

Adrian Friday, Nigel Davies, Hansi Hettiarachchi, Saad Ezzini

Why this course matters

- Software development is a core skill
- For many its essential to their future career and aspirations
- Getting good at developing software will also massively reduce your coursework pain (is core to most courses that follow)
- And it can be really *fun*, *eventually*...

Pre-existing experience survey

Scan the QR or use link to join



https://forms.office.-com/e/N3FXT0gw8a

More than 'just a programming course'

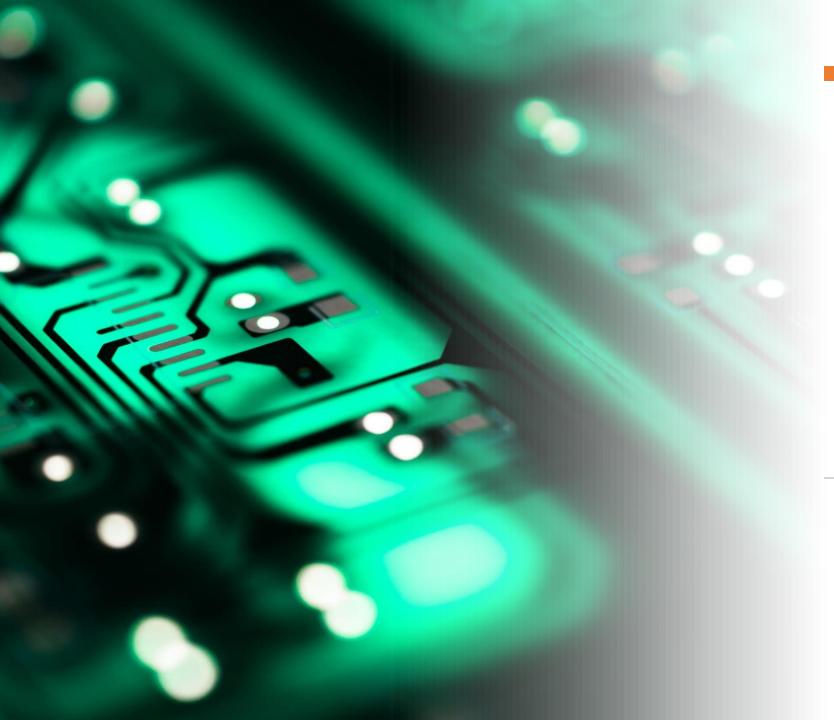
"This module aims to instil the knowledge, understanding and skills expected of a principled computer programmer. More specifically it aims to develop a coherent understanding of the principles and practice of imperative programming, the software development lifecycle and its associated tools and techniques."



https://tinyurl.com/scc111spec







programming is fiercely creative and collaborative — you are creating new things that didn't previously exist!



Who is teaching you?

• Hansi Hettiarachchi, Adrian Friday, Saad Ezini, Nigel Davies – probably about 120+ years of combined programming experience... ©

How this Course is Taught

- There are two lectures per week (repeated once)
- You *must* attend your practical class each week
- You *may* attend other practicals if there is space and you need more help
- You *should* expect to work outside the labs and seek help using the moodle forum (please respect working hours) – the lab will not be enough for most tasks...



Course timetable (majors)

Module: SCCx1A: SCC Lab Block A [1] Weeks: 1 (7 Oct 2024-13 Oct 2024)

	Mon				Tue		W	ed		Thu		Fri
9:00 9:30	SCCx1A/P01/02 Practical	INF - Infolab B79 1-10		INF - Infolab B81 1-10, 11-21, 22-25						SCCx1A/P01/11 Practical	INF - Infolab B79 1-10, 11-21, 22-25	
10:00						SCCx1A/P01/05 Practical	INF - Infolab C79	SCCx1A/P01/10	INF - Infolab C77			H
10:30						- Tuotioui	1-10		1-10, 11-21, 22-25			
11:00 11:30					_							H
12:00 12:30	SCCx1A/P01/01 Practical	INF - Infolab B79		INF - Infolab C77 1-10, 11-21, 22-25								
13:00 13:30						SCCx1A/P01/04 Practical	INF - Infolab B79	SCCx1A/P01/09 Practical	INF - Infolab C77 1-10, 11-21, 22-25			
14:00												
14:30 15:00	SCCx1A/P01/03 Practical	INF - Infolab B79	SCCx1A/P01/08	INF - Infolab C77								\vdash
15:30	raciicai	1-10		1-10, 11-21, 22-25								
16:00 16:30												\vdash
17:00												
17:30												L

Course timetable (minors)

Module: SCCx1B: SCC Lab Block B [1] Weeks: 1 (7 Oct 2024-13 Oct 2024)

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
9:00					
9:30					
10:00		SCCx1B/P01/01 Practical INF - Infolab C79			
10:30		1-10			
11:00					
11:30					
12:00					
12:30					
13:00				SCCx1B/P01/02 Practical INF - Infolab C79	
13:30				1-10	
14:00					
14:30					
15:00					
15:30					
16:00					
16:30					
17:00					
17:30					

How this Course is Assessed

- There is an exam (70%) and coursework (30%) the coursework helps you pass!
- Coursework consists of:
 - on-line tests and programming activities (week 5, 10, 15, 20)
 - a more open ended coding project (weeks 21-25)
- Exam is during the summer term and is worth a lot
- Coursework is submitted online and checked for plagiarism automatically. We catch multiple cases each year



Learning culture



A mix of experience and ability in the class (from 0 to lots!)



If you've little or no experience, that's **ok** – try *not to panic* and don't worry if others are ahead, that's normal!



If you've more/ lots, do the more advanced exercises, help others



A word on academic integrity

- The course is designed to help you learn
 - It needs to be 'your work', not LLM/AI, not your friends', not someone on the Internet, your family, your partner, or your hyperintelligent dog
 - Working on non-group work or individual assessments as a group is malpractice
 - By all means discuss, learn and study from each other, but no code or answers should be exchanged!
 - All submitted code is checked for plagiarism! Integrity matters!



Learning through feedback and 'good learning practice'

- Formative lab exercises show us your code in each weekly lab session for detailed feedback
 - keep (paper) notes so you can reflect and improve week on week
- **Summative** Assessment (Quizzes, Project)
 - Quiz marks back normally the following week (barring handling of extensions etc.)
 - Project coursework due week 25, marks back within 4 weeks
- If you have extenuating circumstances, talk to the SCC Teaching Office (TO)

We want to see what **you** can do

- Integrity (your work, no faking results) and aspire to do well (effort!):
 - Keep up to date with the course (well, all courses;))
 - Attend
 - Get the textbook (second hand/ https://onesearch.lancaster-university.uk/) going beyond will only benefit you
 - Check understanding by asking us questions there are no silly questions
 - Start the coursework when it is set, not when it is due

```
irror_mod.mirror_object
 peration == "MIRROR_X":
mirror_mod.use_x = True
mirror_mod.use_y = False
mrror_mod.use_z = False
 _operation == "MIRROR_Y"
irror_mod.use_x = False
 irror_mod.use_y = True
 irror_mod.use_z = False
  _operation == "MIRROR_Z"
  rror_mod.use_x = False
  rror_mod.use_y = False
  rror_mod.use_z = True
 selection at the end -add
  ob.select= 1
  er ob.select=1
   ntext.scene.objects.action
  "Selected" + str(modified
   irror ob.select = 0
  bpy.context.selected_obj
  mta.objects[one.name].sel
  int("please select exactle
   -- OPERATOR CLASSES ----
```

What is a program anyway?

ypes.Operator):

X mirror to the selector

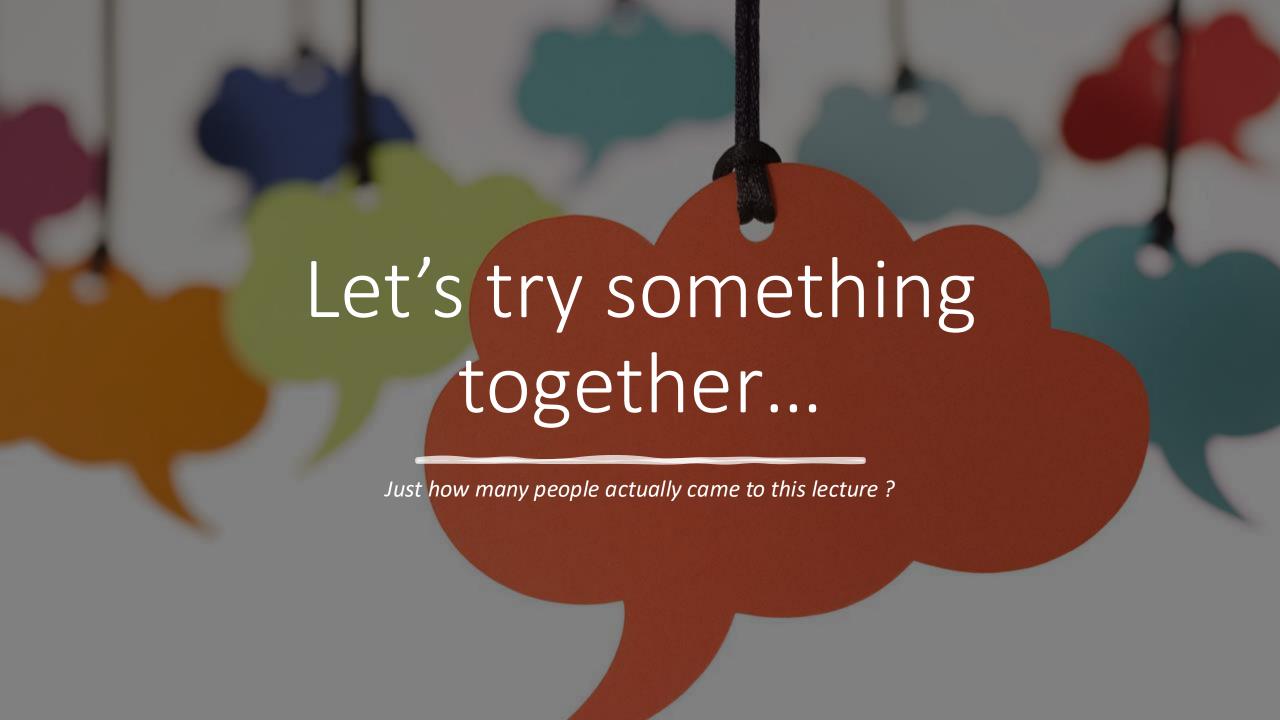
ject.mirror_mirror_x"

ror X"

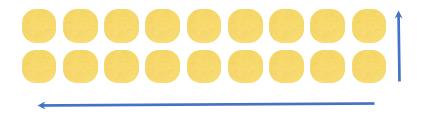
Consider this...

- **STEP 1:** Heat oven to 190C/fan 170C/gas 5. Butter two 20cm sandwich tins and line with non-stick baking paper.
- **STEP 2:** In a large bowl, beat 200g caster sugar, 200g softened butter, 4 beaten eggs, 200g self-raising flour, 1 tsp baking powder and 2 tbsp milk together until you have a smooth, soft batter.
- **STEP 3:** Divide the mixture between the tins, smooth the surface with a spatula or the back of a spoon.
- **STEP 4:** Bake for about 20 mins until golden and the cake springs back when pressed.





How many people are at this lecture?



linear time complexity

The Algorithm

- Set counter to zero
- While not at last seat, do...
- If someone in the seat, add one to counter
- Move onto next seat
- End



• What features does our algorithm illustrate?

Scan the QR or use link to join



https://forms.office.com/e/4cHjz6ndrx BTW - that was nearly a program :) It was certainly an algorithm...

2'+ B! = X " MX

A step in the process

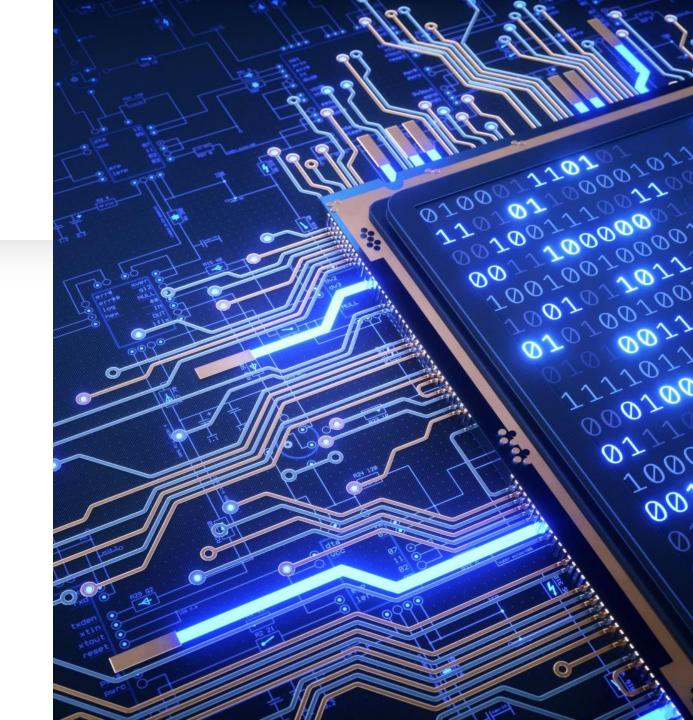
Decision

Program flow

A program...

"A detailed plan or procedure for solving a problem with a computer"

more specifically, "an unambiguous, ordered sequence of computational instructions necessary to achieve such a solution." courtesy, Encylopedia Brittanica.



Imperative programming...

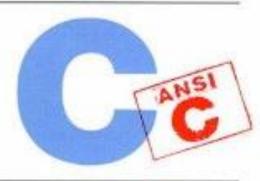
- In computer science, imperative programming is a programming paradigm of software that uses statements that change a program's state (Wikipedia)
 - So, a critical step is to think through what to represent (what)
 - – a total, a brightness, a geo-location, a time, an audio sample, a command for a robot...
 - As well as, how our program should manipulate this (how)
 - We're going to practice this *a lot*



This term we start with an imperative programming language called **C**. First created in 1970s to build UNIX. C is compact, low-level, and is used to generate fast, efficient code that exploits hardware features well.

SECOND EDITION

THE

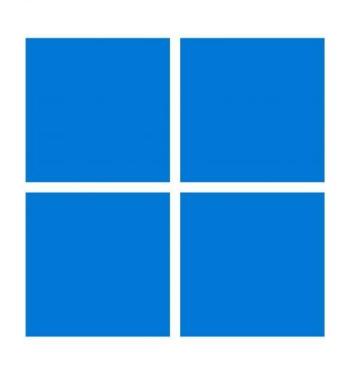


PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE

BRIAN W KERNIGHAN DENNIS M. RITCHIE

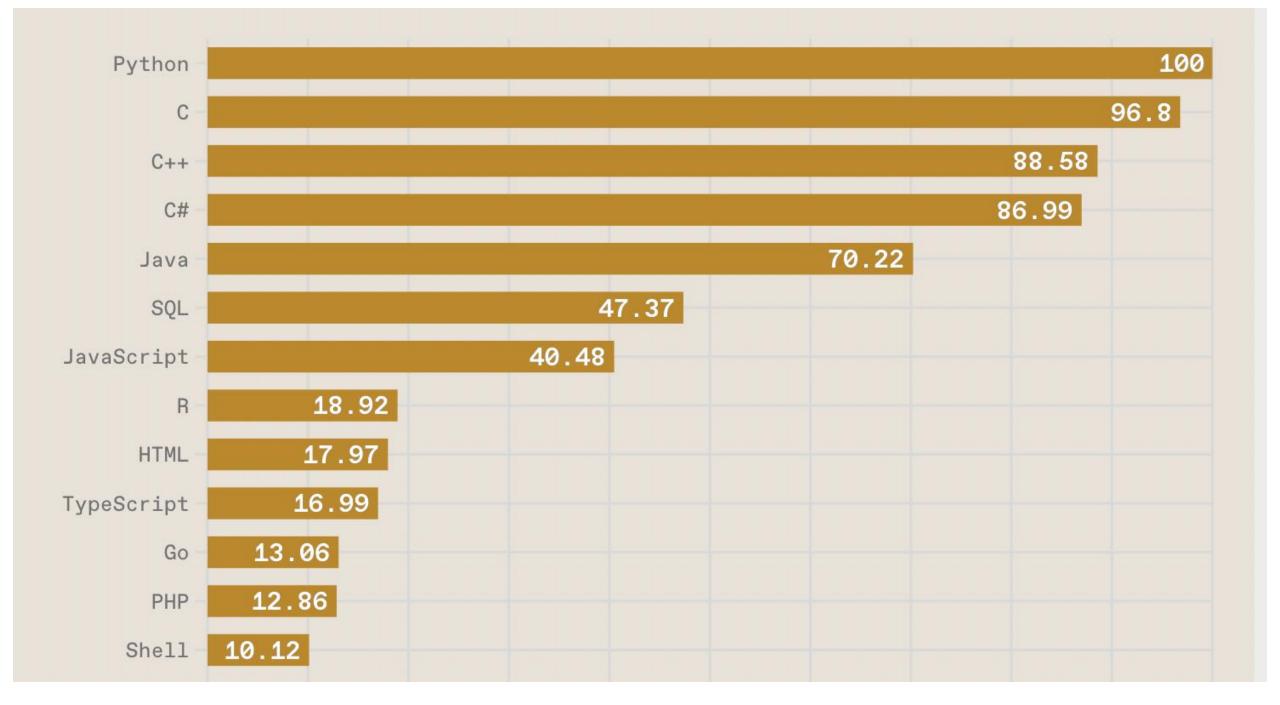
PRENDICE HALL SOFTWARE SERIE

C is the ancestor, the parent, the inspiration – very much still with us!



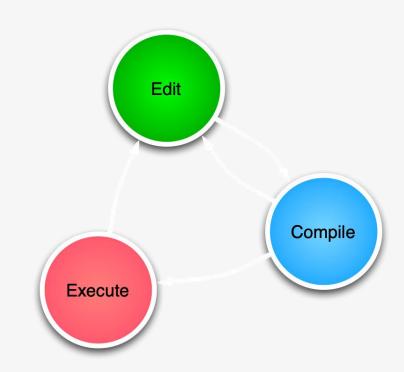
- Windows 10 (2015) 55 million lines of code (loc)
- Windows 11 60-100m estd Linux - ~15m Mac OS X ~85m

The kernel is written in what language?



C is a 'compiled language'

- In C we will use standard tools to form a "tool chain", we
 - use a text editor to write and edit the code
 - a compiler which translates the code into something the computer can understand (only if the program syntax is correct!)
 - a resulting **executable** we can run
- In C there is an explicit compilation phase where syntax is validated and low-level executable code is created iff syntax is correct



Meeting our first C program

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    printf("Hello, world\n");
}
```

\$ gcc -o helloworld helloworld.c

```
Desktop — ~/Desktop — -fish — 80×24

[ade@Ades-iMac ~/Desktop (default)> gcc -o helloworld helloworld.c

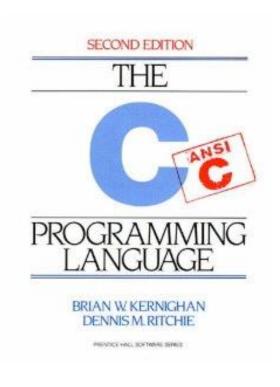
[ade@Ades-iMac ~/Desktop (default)> ./helloworld

Hello, world

ade@Ades-iMac ~/Desktop (default)>
```

The C Programming Language (2nd Edition)

Brian W. Kernighan and Dennis Ritchie



The **definitive**Language Reference

Available online via the library collection, see course moodle page and, https://onesearch.lancaster-university.uk

Summary

- You should know how the course is structured, how it is assessed and how you'll get feedback
- You should really, really want to be a great programmer :)
- You should be really looking forward to your lab sessions and getting started with C!
- Next lecture: the key building blocks of C