

INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTER SCIENCE

BCS1110

Dr. Ashish Sai

 Week 1 - Lecture 1

 bcs1110.ashish.nl

 EPD150 MSM Conference Hall



Welcome to BCS 1110!

Plan for today

- About us
- What is Computer Science?
- The beauty and potential of Computer Science
- Computational Thinking
- Course Logistics

About us

(Humans of BCS1110)

Part 1/5

Dr. Ashish Sai



Lecturer

Department of Advanced Computing
Sciences

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 ashish.nl

Current affiliation

Assistant Professor - Open Universiteit

Past employment

Expert Group Member - Crypto
Sustainability, **World Economic Forum**

Research Scholar - **University of
California, Berkeley**

Lecturer - **University of Amsterdam**

Teaching Fellow - **Trinity College Dublin**



Trinity College Dublin
Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath
The University of Dublin

Dr. Tom Bitterman



Senior Lecturer

Department of Advanced Computing
Sciences

📍 PHS1 C4.005

✉️ tom.bitterman@maastrichtuniversity.nl

Tom has been coding network applications since before there was a Web. He has extensive experience in infrastructure development and mentoring. He is interested in creating leading-edge technology.

Teaching Assistants

Giorgos Vainterlis

Christos Koromilas

Tiago Ferreira

Nikola Prianikov

Jounaid Beausils

Sam Goldie

Alexandra Zamfir

José Manuel Ros

Tauseef Ahmed

Dumitru versebeniuc

Abhimanyu Anand

Alexander Padula

Thomas Vroom

Derrick Timmermans

Fivos Tzavellos

What is Computer Science?

Part 2/5

Computer Science: An Evolving Discipline



| What is Computer Science?

- Difficult to define:
 - Evolving nature of the field
 - Broad scope covering diverse disciplines (e.g., mathematics, engineering, linguistics)
 - Deep interweaving of theory and applications



Computer Science: A Science Viewpoint



- **Definition:** Study of algorithms, computation, and information processing A small icon of a chessboard with several red pawns on it.
- **Emphasis:** *Understanding theoretical foundations and problem-solving* A small yellow lightbulb icon with a glowing filament.
- **Scope:** Investigates algorithmic complexity, computability, and mathematical nature of computing systems

Computer Science: An Engineering Viewpoint



- **Definition:** Focus on designing and developing computer systems and applications
- **Emphasis:** *Practical implementation, optimization, and building technologies* 
- **Scope:** Includes hardware design, software development, networking, and user interface design 

The Holistic View of Computer Science



- Embraces diverse methodologies from multiple disciplines
- Combines **mathematical rigor, scientific inquiry, and engineering methodologies** to innovate
- As computer scientists, understanding this interplay empowers us to create cutting-edge technologies with real-world impact



Computer Science is *Not Only* Programming

- Programming is an essential part, but computer science opens doors to a wide array of exciting fields and opportunities

Themes in Computer Science



Broadly speaking, there are three disciplines in CS¹:

1. **Hardware:** Focus on physical computer components and systems
2. **Software:** Diverse applications, systems, and development tools
3. **Theory:** Study of algorithms, computability, and cryptography

¹. Please note that this list is not exhaustive

Computer Systems: Hardware



- **Hardware:** Physical components of a computer and its supporting devices
- Subfields: Computer Architecture, Circuit Design
- Career Opportunities: Hardware Engineer, Computer Architect
- ASML (Circuit Design, Semiconductor Manufacturing)

ASML



Software: Applications, Systems, and Development



Applications Software

Programs that perform various tasks for users

Subfields: Web Development, Mobile App Development

Career Opportunities: Web Developer, Mobile App Developer

Systems Software

Programs that directly control computer hardware

Subfields: Operating Systems, Device Drivers

Career Opportunities: Systems Administrator, Device Driver Developer

Development Software

Programs used to create other software applications

Subfields: Integrated Development Environments (IDEs), Version Control

Career Opportunities: Software Engineer, IDE Developer



Theory: Algorithms, Computability, and Cryptography



Algorithms

Study of step-by-step procedures for problem-solving

Subfields: Algorithm Analysis, Data Structures

Career Opportunities: Algorithm Developer, Data Scientist

Computability

Investigates the power and limitations of computation

Subfields: Computational Complexity Theory, Formal Languages

Career Opportunities: Theoretical Computer Scientist, Researcher

Cryptography

Ensures secure communication and data protection

Subfields: Encryption, Cryptanalysis

Career Opportunities: Cryptographer, Security Analyst



Applications of CS



Computer Vision

Apple Vision Pro

Virtual Reality



Natural language Processing



Robotics

Social Aspects of Computer Science



- Addressing the societal impact of automation, privacy, and ethical considerations
- Ensuring technology benefits society while avoiding harmful effects

Required reading: 80 Million Tiny Images dataset by MIT (on Canvas)

The beauty and potential of Computer Science

Part 3/5



I think CS is an *extraordinary* field:

- Combines logic and creativity, structure and chaos, standardisation and non-standardisation
- Builds something from nothing and solves previously unsolved problems
- The potential of Computer Science seems limitless, constrained only by our own creativity

Intersection of Logic and Creativity

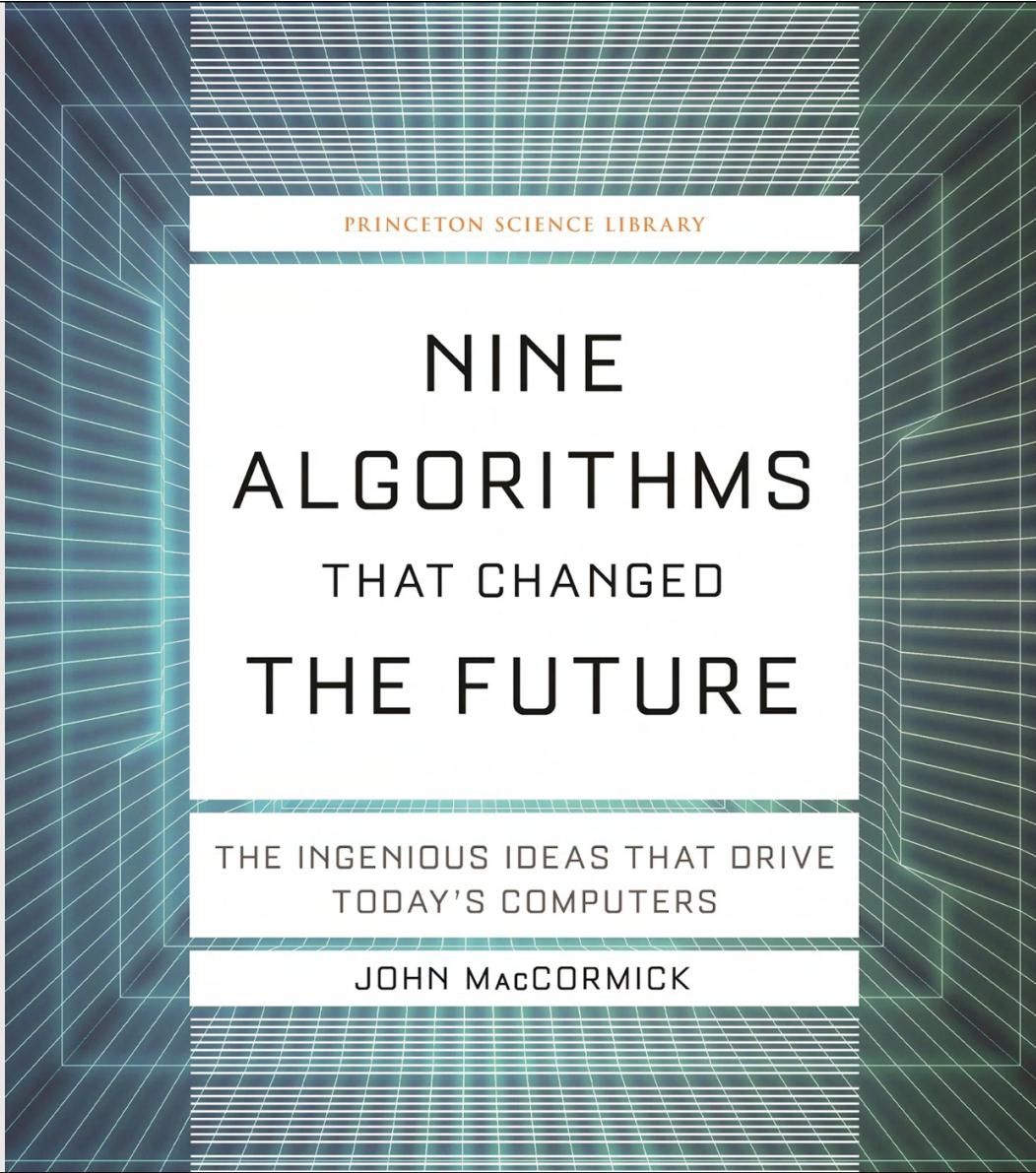
Part 3.1

Applying Logical Thinking to Create Innovative and Creative Solutions

- Finding logical patterns and principles to drive innovation
- Utilizing principled engineering techniques to design efficient and effective solutions

Example

- Search engine indexing
- PageRank
- Public-key cryptography
- Forward error correction
- Pattern recognition
- Data compression
- Database
- Digital signature
- Computability



Structure and Chaos

Part 3.2

CS requires organizing
complex systems and ~~data~~
~~structures~~ while handling
unpredictable events and
edge cases

How a communication failure crippled the Dutch rail network¹

A photograph showing the side profile of a person's head and shoulders in silhouette, facing a yellow and blue train carriage. The train has a large window and several smaller circular windows. The background is dark, making the bright colors of the train stand out.

1 Report by The RailTech.com, Published on 02-06-2016 at 10:15: [Link](#)

Standardisation and Non- Standardisation

Part 3.3

Standardised and Non-Standardised Concepts



Computer Science involves **standardised** (concrete) and **non-standardised** (abstract) concepts

Standardised Concepts:

Specific, well-defined elements

Precise and consistent, enabling interoperability

Non-Standardised Concepts:

Generalized ideas and theoretical principles

Allow flexibility and innovation

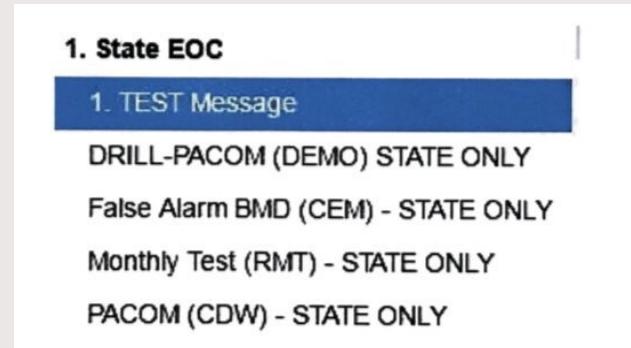


⚠️ EMERGENCY ALERTS

Emergency Alert
BALLISTIC MISSILE THREAT
INBOUND TO HAWAII. SEEK
IMMEDIATE SHELTER. THIS
IS NOT A DRILL.

Settings

The human was supposed to have clicked DRILL - PACOM (CDW) - STATE ONLY that morning but accidentally clicked PACOM (CDW) - STATE ONLY instead, thereby sending an actual alert



Input:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Yoda Concreteness Example</title>
  <style>
    .my-yoda {
      color: green;
      font-size: 24px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1 class="my-yoda">
    "Strong in the ways of the Force, HTML
    and CSS must be. <br>
    Syntax and semantics, correctly you
    must follow. <br>
    Concrete rules, they are. Applied they
    must be, <br>
    to style and structure your web pages."
  </h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Output



*"Strong in the ways of the Force, HTML and CSS must be.
Syntax and semantics, correctly you must follow.
Concrete rules, they are. Applied they must be,
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    "Misguided, the web page becomes when
    syntax and semantics are ignored. <br>
    Deviating from the concreteness
    requirement leads to chaos, it does. <br>
    Styling and structure, lost they are,
    rendering confusion and frustration, they
    will."
  </h1>
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```

Output



*"Misguided, the web page becomes when syntax and semantics are ignored.
Deviating from the concreteness requirement leads to chaos, it does.
Styling and structure, lost they are,
rendering confusion and frustration, they will."*

Building Something New

Part 3.4

Creating Something New in CS

- Even when utilizing existing knowledge and resources, computer scientists are constantly creating something new
- They learn and explore new concepts, techniques, and technologies to build innovative solutions



A close-up photograph of a police officer's uniform. The officer is wearing a bright yellow-green high-visibility vest over a dark shirt. A dark blue cap with a gold lion emblem and the word 'POLICE' is visible. The background is dark and out of focus.

PREDICTIVE POLICING - DATA SCIENCE IN POLITIEWERK

<https://kombijde.politie.nl/vakgebieden/ict/predictiv>

Software is Magic

- Software is often regarded as the closest thing to **actual magic**
- Software transforms simple instructions into **limitless possibilities** and enables machines to perform **complex tasks** at an **unprecedented scale**

ICD

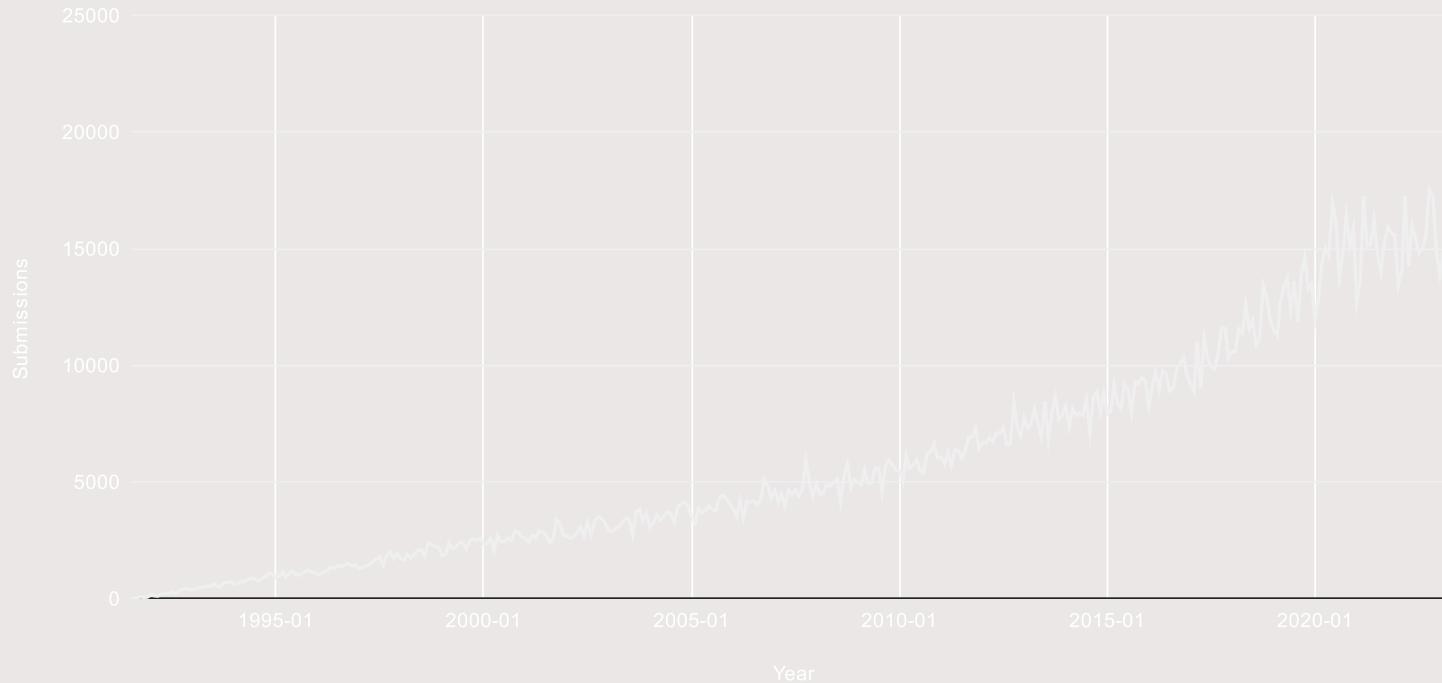
“An implantable device that monitors and treats life-threatening heart rhythm abnormalities through electrical shock therapy”



The Early Stages

Part 3.5

Submissions to arXiv



We are continuously exploring and learning, like banging sticks together, not yet composing symphonies

APPLE



SHORT BREAK

Do not leave your seat (5 min)

What will you learn from
BCS1110?

The process of *recognising* aspects of computation in the world that surrounds us, and applying *tools* and *techniques* from Computer Science to understand and reason about both *natural* and *artificial systems* and processes

Computational Thinking

Part 4/5

Problem Solving

Introduction to Problem-Solving

- Problem-solving involves transforming an undesirable state (problem) into a desirable one (solution)
- Real-world problems are complex and require a systematic approach
- Following a guide or process can help in tackling complex tasks effectively

Pólya's Systematic Approach



- George Pólya's problem-solving approach:
 - (Don't give up)
 1. Understand the problem
 2. Devise a plan
 3. Execute the plan
 4. Review and extend the solution
 - Pólya's method is inspired by the traditions of mathematical and natural sciences

Computational Thinking

Part 4/5

Decomposition and Abstraction

Introduction to Decomposition and Heuristics



- Decomposition: Breaking down complex problems into simpler parts
- Very important in computer science for managing complexity
- Heuristics: Problem-solving techniques yielding good enough answers

Decomposition and Divide-and-Conquer Strategy



- Decomposition: Breaking a complex problem into simpler parts
- Divide-and-Conquer: Used in various domains (e.g., military, politics)

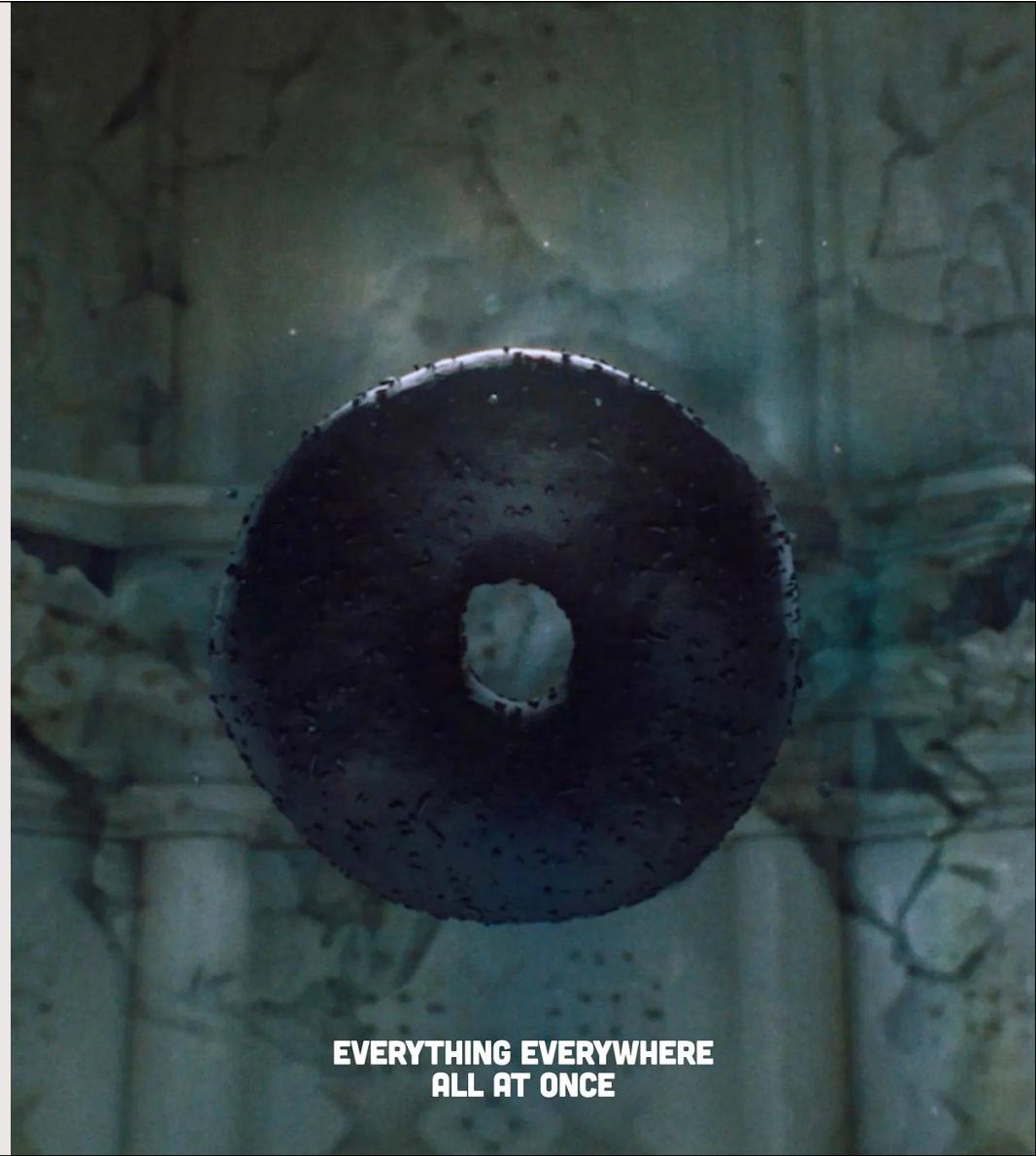
Other Effective Problem-Solving Strategies



- Critical thinking: Questioning ideas and justifying decisions
- Solving a concrete instance: Simplifying problems with specific examples
- Finding related problems: Examining solutions to analogous problems
- Working backward: Starting from the goal and deducing steps backward

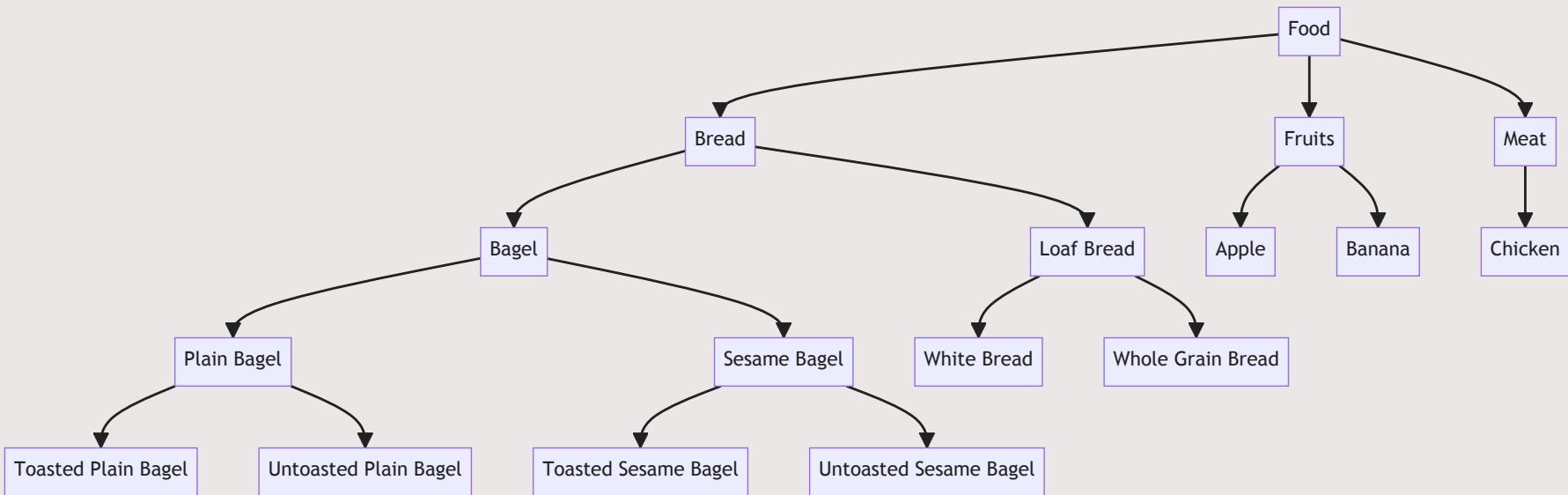
Abstraction

- Abstraction is a way to simplify complex systems by focusing on the high-level overview rather than the nitty-gritty details. It allows us to understand and solve problems more efficiently by removing unnecessary information



**EVERYTHING EVERYWHERE
ALL AT ONCE**

Abstraction



Course Overview

Part 5/5

Course Philosophy

- Most introductory courses focus on programming proficiency but often overlook computational thinking
- We start with a *complete program* and explore various aspects of **computer science**. So less focus on programming and more focus on computational thinking

Essential Concepts

- Algorithms
- Computing hardware
- Models of computation
- Computer networks
- Cyber Security

Topic	Lectures	Lab
Week 1: Introduction	2 Lectures	1 Lab
Week 2: Algorithm and Git	2 Lectures	1 Lab
Week 3: Theory of Computation	2 Lectures	1 Lab
Week 4: Computer Networks	2 Lectures	1 Lab
Week 5: Cyber Security	2 Lectures	1 Lab
Week 6: Project Week	No Lectures	No Lab
Week 7: Exam Prep	2 Q&A Sessions	No Lab

Grading

Assignment	Points	Percent	Grade	Range
			10	96 100%
JavaCraft Project	25	25%	9	90 95%
Final Exam	75	75%	8	80 89%
Total	100		7	70 79%
			6	60 69%
To pass the course, you need to get more than 60% in total		F	<60	

JAVACRAFT

BCS1110

Not at all inspired by minecraft



What do we expect
from you?

Section 5.1

Programming Expectations



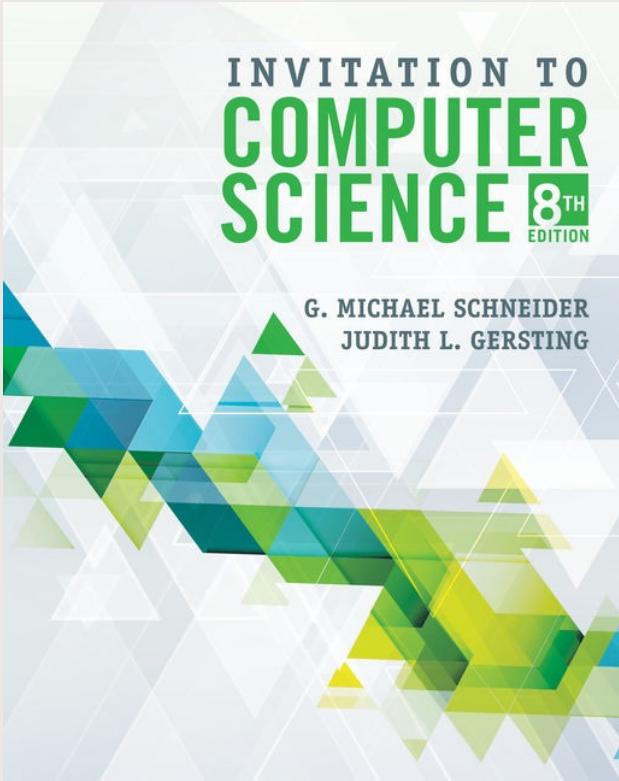
- You follow **BCS1120** and learn Java ☕ (or you already know how to work with Java)
- You will need to write some code but most importantly you need to understand and modify existing code in Java

Attendance and participation

- You are *expected* to come to the lectures each Monday and Tuesday  ¹
- You also have to attend your  labs on Thursday

¹. I strongly recommend that you attend all the lectures and labs

Course Material¹



1. You do not need to buy the book, I will provide you all the information you need within the lecture notes

Other materials

- I will occasionally also use two other text (see course page) (No need to buy these either)

Java and VSCode

- We piggybank on BCS1120's setup
- Use VSCode for the project

Important pep talk!

- I promise you **can** (and *will*) succeed in this class
- I'm fully committed to making sure that you learn everything you were hoping to learn from this class!

Support

Section 5.2

Support from me

- I will make whatever accommodations I can to help you learn and understand the class material and finish project
- If you tell me you’re having trouble, I will not judge you or think less of you. I hope you’ll extend me the same grace
- You are always welcome to talk to me about things that you’re going through, though. If I can’t help you, I usually know somebody who can

If you need extra help, or if you need more time with something, or if you feel like you're behind or not understanding everything, do not suffer in silence! Talk to me! I will work with you. I promise

Student hours



- Student hours are set times dedicated to all of you (most professors call these “office hours”; I don’t)
- This means that I will be in my office (🏫 PHS1 C4.005, *Thursday before from 10 to 11*) waiting for you to come by talk to me with whatever questions you have

Course Policies

Section 5.3

**SIMPLE: BE
KIND, BE NICE
AND BE
CONSIDERATE**

Class Policies

We do not tolerate discrimination and/or violence of any sort

We live in a world with a long history of racism and need to actively combat that in both our actions and language, so please be mindful

Academic Honesty

Violation of UM's Policy on Academic Honesty will result in an Fail in the course and possible disciplinary action¹

Special Needs

Please talk to me this week

1. So seriously, just don't cheat or plagiarize!

Course Communication

- Course Website:  bcs1110.ashish.nl & UM Canvas
- Discord Sever
- Email¹

1. E-mail and Discord are the best ways to get in contact with me. I will try to respond to all course-related e-mails and Discord messages within 24 hours (really), but also remember that life can be busy and chaotic for everyone (including me!), so if I don't respond right away, don't worry!

**REMEMBER: I
AM HERE TO
SUPPORT YOU
IF YOU NEED IT.**



**LET'S HAVE
A GREAT
SEMESTER!**