CODE });

//Day No. 1

WHAT IS CODE?

WHAT IS CODE?

```
//set of instructions
//for a computer
```

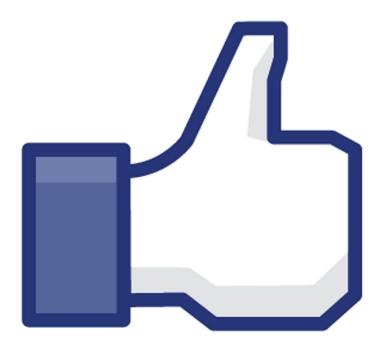
//computers store information as 1's and 0's //perform math and logic operations on it

WHY DO WE CODE?

WHY DO WE CODE?

//Because it's everywhere!

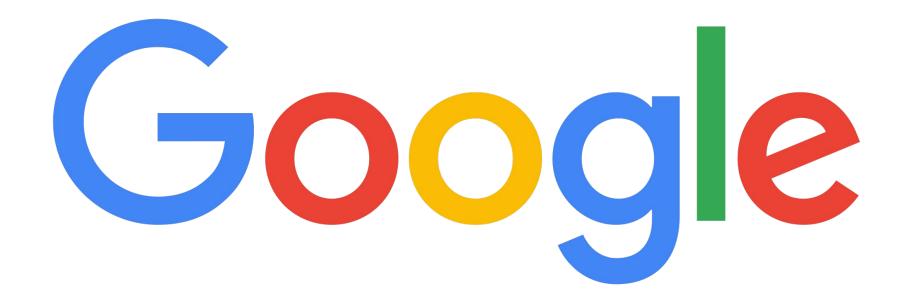
Communication



Efficiency

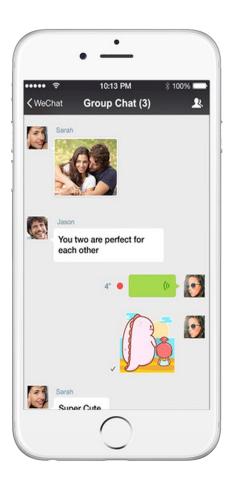


Information

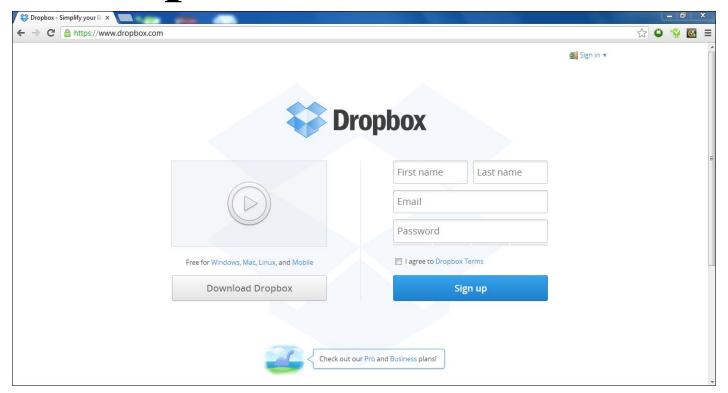


CODING LANGUAGES && PLATFORMS

Swift



JavaScript



C++



Unity



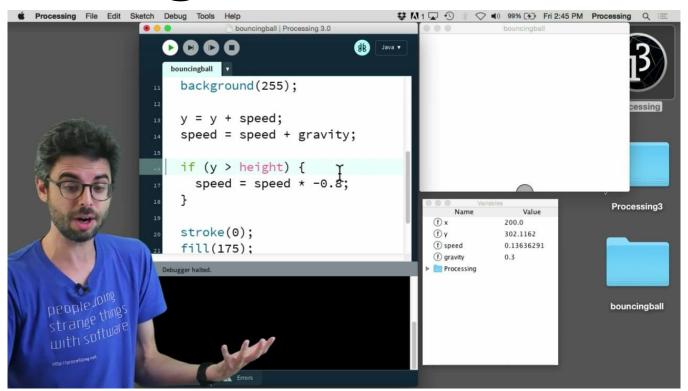




http://www.popcap.com/plants-vs-zombies-1

http://www.pcadvisor.co.uk/new-product/game/complete-guide-pokmon-go-how-play-news-updates-legendaries-3625388/

Processing



GREAT ARTISTS

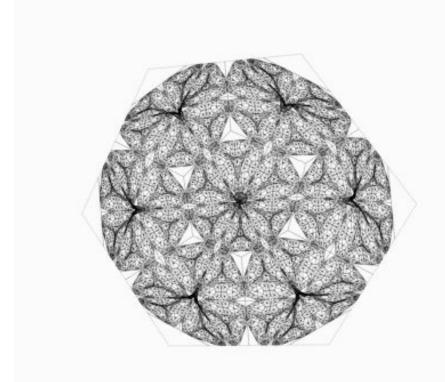
//Look at them

Casey Reas





Raven Kwok



PHYSICAL COMPUTING

Drink Up Fountain



Arduino



https://www.adafruit.com/product/170

GAMES

Monument Valley



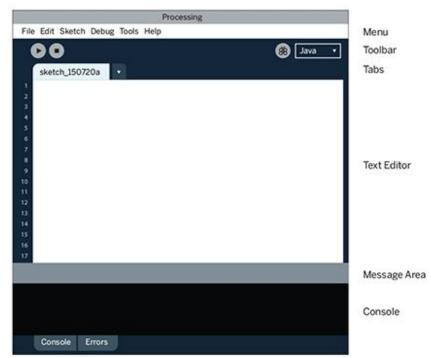


PROCESSING

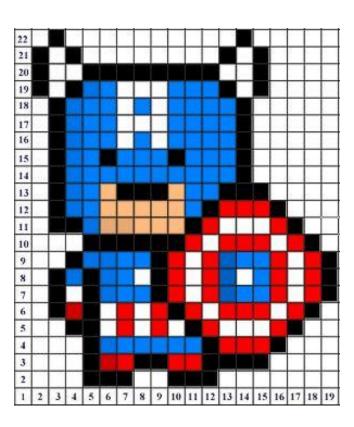
Processing



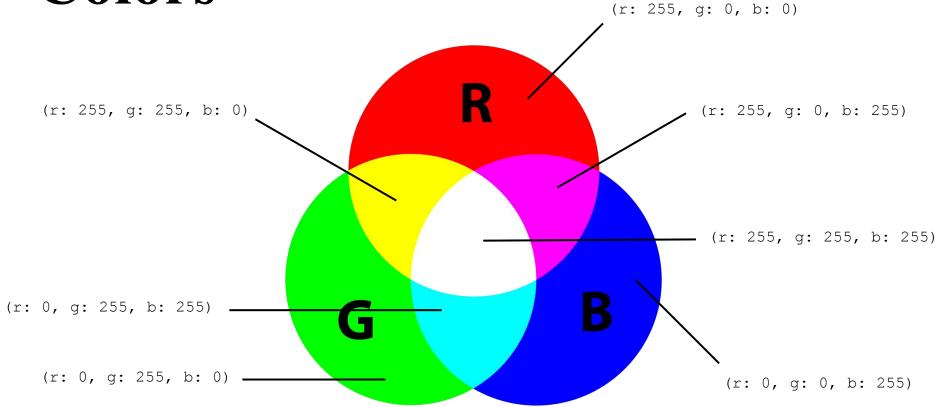
Display Window



Pixels



Colors



//DOWNLOAD THIS:



BREAK

LET'S START CODING

PSEUDOCODE

Pseudocode

```
//open your laptops
//drag your mouse to your Processing app
//click the mouse twice to open Processing
//start coding
```

VARIABLES

VARIABLES

//are values that can change, depending on
//conditions or information passed to the program

Types of Variables

```
int
- stores an integer: whole numbers (example: 1)
float
- stores numbers with decimal points (example: 1.23)
string
- stores text (example: "hello world")
boolean
 - true/false
...and more!
```

Using Variables

//DATA TYPE: int
//NAME: thisNum

```
code:
int thisNum;
thisNum = 1:
println (thisNum);
console:
>> 1
thisNum = thisNum + 1;
println (thisNum);
console:
>> 2
```

//DATA TYPE: string
//NAME: mySchool

```
code:
string mySchool;
mySchool = "Parsons";
println (mySchool);
//when using string types
//variables need to be in ""
```

Using Variables

//DATA TYPE: int
//NAME: thisNum

```
code:
int thisNum;
thisNum = 1;
println (thisNum);
console:
>> 1
thisNum = thisNum + 1;
println (thisNum);
console:
>> 2
```

//DATA TYPE: string
//NAME: mySchool

```
code:
string mySchool;
mySchool = "Parsons";
println (mySchool);
console:
>> Parsons
//when using string types
//variables need to be in ""
```

Global vs Local

```
int globalNum;
globalNum = 1;
void setup(){
    println (globalNum);
    console
    >> 1;
void draw(){
    println (globalNum);
    console
    >> 1;
```

```
void setup(){
    int localNum = 90;
    println (localNum);
    console:
    >> 90:
void draw(){
    println (localNum);
    console:
    >>null
```

Built-In Variables

```
void setup(){
    size (500, 500);
    println (width);
    console
    >> 500;
```

Best Practices

AVOID KEY WORDS

- Avoid using words that Processing or IDE's themselves already have definitions and keywords associated with.
- Example: width or height

NAME WITH A PURPOSE

Easy to reference and recall when you're coding.

USE CAMELCASE

- Don't start names with capital letters. hashtagCamelCase

FUNCTIONS

Built-In Functions

```
void setup(){
void draw(){
```

```
int r = 50;
void setup(){
    size(500, 500);
void draw(){
    ellipse(width/2, height/2, r);
```

TEACH YOURSELVES

Resources

Daniel Shiffman

- The Coding Train (YouTube channel)
- The Nature of Book (Book: GitHub)
- Learning Processing (Book: <u>Link</u>)

Stack Overflow

- https://stackoverflow.com/

Khan Academy

- https://www.khanacademy.org/

Code Combat

https://codecombat.com/

Code Academy

https://www.codecademy.com/

CREDIT YOUR SOURCES

Homework

```
//Using the resources that were given to you
//recreate a portion this image (on next slide)

//Watch this video

//TODAY'S REFERENCE:
//DRINK UP FOUNTAIN
```



Draw This:



SEE YOU TOMORROW!