Welcome to CS 61A

Announcements

About the Course

The 61A Community

39 teaching assistants (TAs), known at Berkeley as GSIs or UGSIs:

- Teach lab & discussion sections
- Hold drop-in office hours
- Lots of other stuff: develop assignments, grade exams, etc.

Tutors:

- Hold drop-in office hours
- Teach 5-person mentoring sections
- Lots of other stuff: homework parties, mastery sections, etc.

Academic interns help answer individual questions during lab

1,450 fellow students make CS 61A unique

Parts of the Course

Lecture: Videos posted to cs61a.org before each live lecture

Lab section: The most important part of this course (*next week*)

Discussion section: The most important part of this course (*this week*)

Staff office hours: The most important part of this course (*next week*)

Online textbook: http://composingprograms.com (*read it before class*)

Weekly homework assignments, three exams, & four programming projects

Lots of optional special events to help you complete all this work

Everything is posted to cs61a.org

An Introduction to Computer Science

What is Computer Science?

The study of
- What problems **can be solved** using computation,
- How to solve those problems, and
- What techniques lead to **effective** solutions

Systems

Artificial Intelligence
- Decision Making
- Robotics
- Natural Language Processing
  - Answering Questions
  - Translation
  - ...
- ...

Graphics

Security

Networking

Programming Languages

Theory

Scientific Computing

...

What is This Course About?

A course about <u>managing complexity</u>

   Mastering <u>abstraction</u>

   Programming paradigms

An introduction to programming

   Full understanding of Python fundamentals

   Combining multiple ideas in large projects

   How computers interpret programming languages

Different types of languages: Scheme & SQL

A challenging course that will demand a lot of you

Alternatives to CS 61A

CS 10: The Beauty and Joy of Computing

Designed for students without prior experience

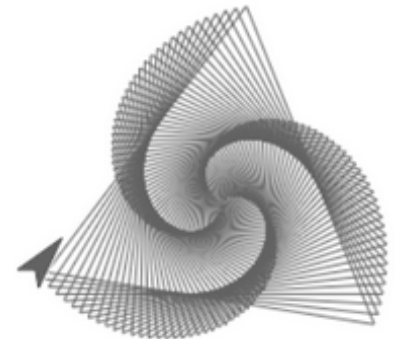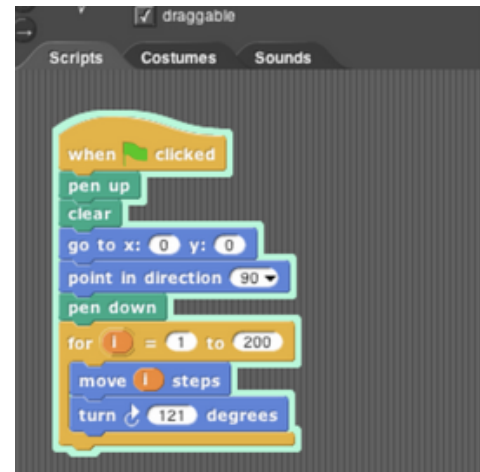A programming environment created by Berkeley, now used in courses around the world and online

An introduction to fundamentals (& Python) that sets students up for success in CS 61A

Spring 2020: Dan Garcia

11 open seats (as of Wed 1/22)

Monday & Wednesday 3–4 in 120 Latimer

More info: http://cs10.org/

CS 88: Computational Structures in Data Science

Alternative to CS 61A with very similar content

•Data 8 overlaps with ~25% of CS 61A

•CS 88 overlaps with 50% of CS 61A or more

Both together cover ~75% of CS 61A, enough to skip CS 61A and go directly to CS 61B
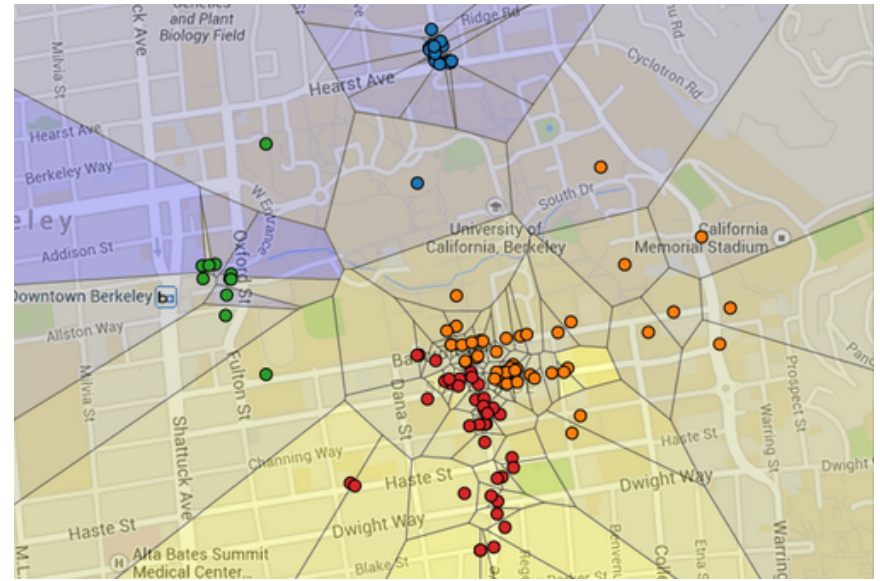
Some students take CS 61A after CS 88 for a very thorough introduction to programming

Spring 2020: 3 units and a revised syllabus

80 open seats (as of Wed 1/22)

Monday & Friday 1–2 in 10 Evans

More info: https://cs88-website.github.io/

Course Policies

Learning

Community

Course Staff

Details...

http://cs61a.org/articles/about.html

Collaboration

Asking questions is highly encouraged

- Discuss everything with each other; learn from your fellow students!

- Some projects can be completed with a partner

- Choose a partner from your discussion section

The limits of collaboration

- *Please* don't look at someone else's code!
  Exceptions: lab, your project partner, or **after** you already solved the problem

- *Please* don't tell other people the answers! You can point them to what is wrong and describe how to fix it, but don't tell them what to type, and don't type for them

- Copying project solutions causes people to fail the course

- We really do catch people who violate the rules, and we're getting even better at it.

Build good habits now

Expressions

An expression describes a computation and evaluates to a value

$$18 + 69$$

$$\frac{6}{23}$$

$$\sin \pi$$

$$\log_2 1024$$

$$2^{100}$$

$$f(x)$$ *function*

$$\sqrt{3493161}$$

$$7 \bmod 2$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{100} i$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x}$$

$$|-1869|$$

$$\binom{69}{18}$$

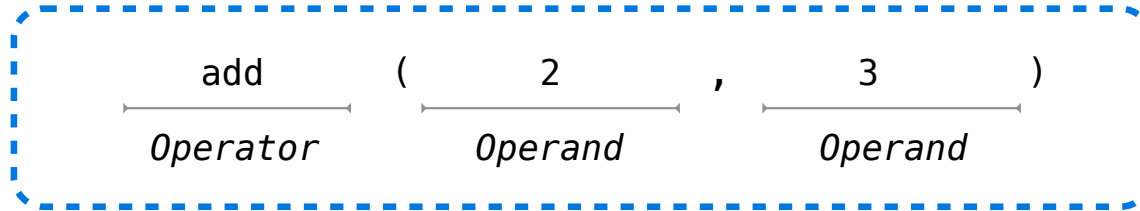# Call Expressions in Python

All expressions can use function call notation

(Demo)

$f(x)$

Anatomy of a Call Expression

```
    add       (     2      ,      3      )
  Operator         Operand        Operand
```
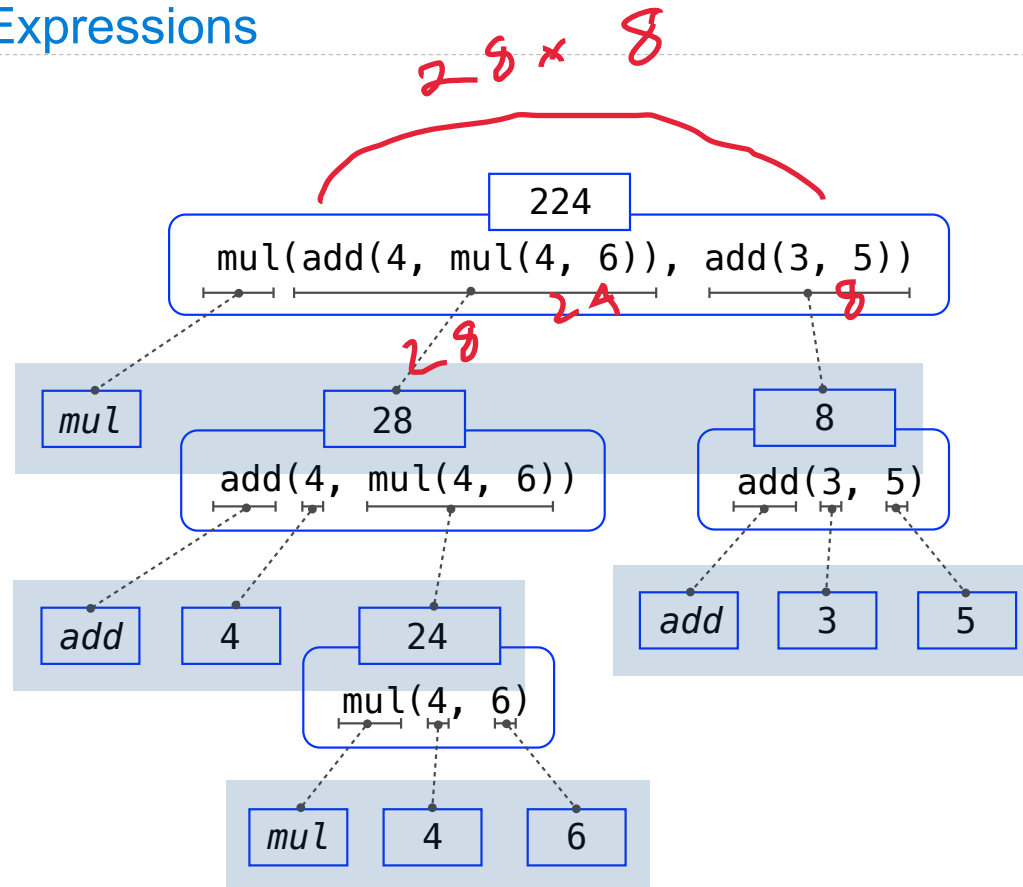
Operators and operands are also expressions
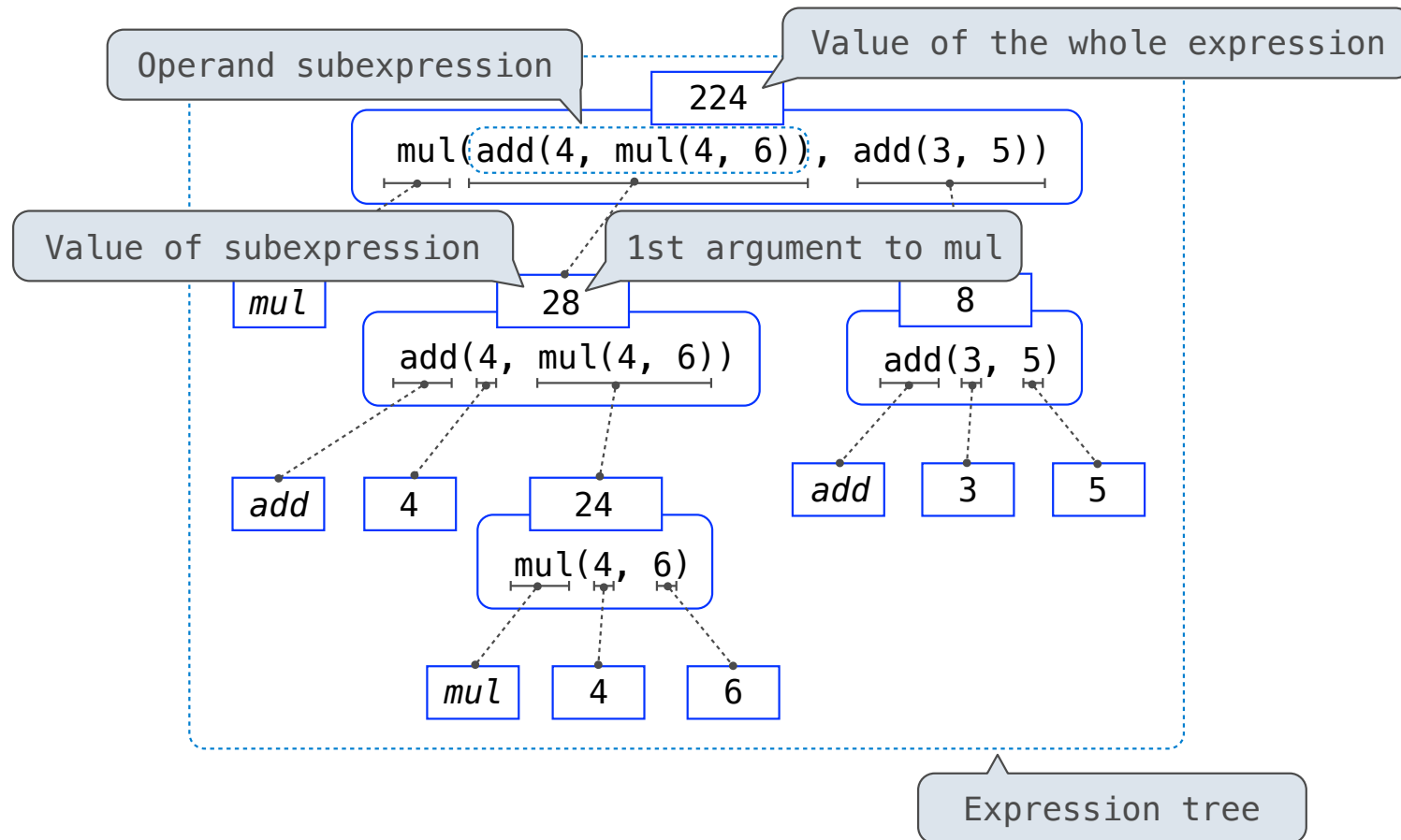
So they evaluate to values

Evaluation procedure for call expressions:

1. Evaluate the operator and then the operand subexpressions

2. Apply the function that is the value of the operator

   to the arguments that are the values of the operands

Evaluating Nested Expressions

Evaluating Nested Expressions

Functions, Values, Objects, Interpreters, and Data

(Demo)