CSITschools

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Problem Statement

- Computer Science and Information Technology Department (CSIT)
 - Budget Cuts
 - Static Materials
 - Curriculum
 - Longevity

Solution

- Website as Curriculum Resource
 - Free for faculty and students
 - Interactivity
 - Maintenance
 - Longevity

Methodology

- Division of Labor
 - Back-end Programming
 - Presentation of Concepts
- Teamwork
 - Communication
 - Skills

Tools

Programming Languages

Javascript	Interactivity	KineticJS
HTML	Presentation	Browser
PHP	Read / Write	Linux <<>>> HTML
Linux	Compile & Execute	Operating System
Server	Hardware	



CSITSCHOOLS Computer Science and Information Technology

- Home
- Lesson 1
 - o Data Types
 - o Arrays
 - o Strings
 - Branching
 - o Loops
 - o Pointers
 - o Functions
- Lesson 2
- Lesson 3



Arrays are used for sets of data. Arrays hold 1 data type for all values. Arrays have an index. The index starts at 0 (zero)

For example:

The if keyword is used to execute a statement if and only a boolean condition is true. The syntax is:

```
if (boolean condition) { statement }
```

If the boolean condition is *true*, the statement is executed. If it is *false*, it is not executed. Brackets {} are used when executing *more than 1* statement.

Here is an example.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    int x = 24;
    if (x == 24)
    {
       cout << "x is ";
       cout << x;
    }
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

Build and Run

Reset Code

```
x is 24
```

We can also specify statements to execute when the boolean condition evaluates false.

For this we use the else keyword. The syntax is:

```
if (boolean condition) { statement } else { statement }
```

Here is an example.

```
#include <iostream>
```

What I learned from the Capstone Project

- Project Management
- Clients
 - Communication
- Stakeholders
- Documentation
 - Transparency

Thank You

To find out more, please visit our poster session in Room 171.