

L1: Introduction; Elements of Programming

CS1101S: Programming Methodology

Martin Henz

August 11, 2021

- 1 What is CS1101S?
- 2 Module management
- 3 Elements of programming

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- 3 Elements of programming

The goals of this module

- Understand
the *structure and interpretation of computer programs*

The goals of this module

- Understand
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- Learn how to program

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- Understand
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- Learn how to program
- Get glimpses into the subject areas of computer science

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- Understand
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- Fall in love

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- Understand
the *structure and interpretation of computer programs*
- Learn how to program
- Get glimpses into the subject areas of computer science
- Get a feeling for how computer science “ticks”
- Fall in love with computer science

1 What is CS1101S?

2 Module management

- Weekly flow
- People
- Module overview
- Resources

3 Elements of programming

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The weekly flow

The weekly flow

- Wednesday 2-h **Lecture**: introduces new concepts

The weekly flow

- Wednesday 2-h **L**ecture: introduces new concepts
- Wednesday **P**ath: online post-lecture quiz in Source Academy

The weekly flow

- Wednesday 2-h **Lecture**: introduces new concepts
- Wednesday **Path**: online post-lecture quiz in Source Academy
- Thursday 1-h **Reflection**: reflects on lecture material

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- Wednesday 2-h **L**ecture: introduces new concepts
- Wednesday **P**ath: online post-lecture quiz in Source Academy
- Thursday 1-h **R**eflection: reflects on lecture material
- Friday 1-h **B**rief: special topics

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The weekly flow

- Wednesday 2-h **Lecture**: introduces new concepts
- Wednesday **Path**: online post-lecture quiz in Source Academy
- Thursday 1-h **Reflection**: reflects on lecture material
- Friday 1-h **Brief**: special topics
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- Monday/Tuesday 2-h **Studio session**: **Master the concepts!**

The weekly flow

- Wednesday 2-h **Lecture**: introduces new concepts
- Wednesday **Path**: online post-lecture quiz in Source Academy
- Thursday 1-h **Reflection**: reflects on lecture material
- Friday 1-h **Brief**: special topics
- Friday **Path**: online post-brief quiz in Source Academy
- Monday/Tuesday 2-h **Studio session**: **Master the concepts!**
- **Missions, Quests, Contests**: Show your mastery!

Homework to be submitted throughout the semester

Throughout the semester, we will have...

Homework to be submitted throughout the semester

Throughout the semester, we will have...

- 15 Paths

Homework to be submitted throughout the semester

Throughout the semester, we will have...

- 15 Paths
- 20 Missions

Homework to be submitted throughout the semester

Throughout the semester, we will have...

- 15 Paths
- 20 Missions
- 13 Quests

Homework to be submitted throughout the semester

Throughout the semester, we will have...

- 15 Paths
- 20 Missions
- 13 Quests

(some adjustment possible)

This week

This week

- today 2-h **Lecture L1: Elements of Programming**

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- today 2-h **L**ecture L1: Elements of Programming
- today **P**ath P1A on Elements of Programming

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- tomorrow 1-h **R**eflection R1: choose between 10am and 2pm sessions

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- Friday 1-h Mission **B**rief B1: Runology

This week

- today 2-h **Lecture L1: Elements of Programming**
- today **Path P1A** on Elements of Programming
- tomorrow 1-h **Reflection R1**: choose between 10am and 2pm sessions
- Friday 1-h Mission **Brief B1: Runology**
- Friday **Path P1B** on Runology

This week

- today 2-h **Lecture L1: Elements of Programming**
- today **Path P1A** on Elements of Programming
- tomorrow 1-h **Reflection R1**: choose between 10am and 2pm sessions
- Friday 1-h Mission **Brief B1: Runology**
- Friday **Path P1B** on Runology
- Friday Mission “Rune Introduction” comes out, due on Tuesday, 17/8

This week

- today 2-h **Lecture L1: Elements of Programming**
- today **Path P1A** on Elements of Programming
- tomorrow 1-h **Reflection R1**: choose between 10am and 2pm sessions
- Friday 1-h Mission **Brief B1: Runology**
- Friday **Path P1B** on Runology
- Friday Mission “Rune Introduction” comes out, due on Tuesday, 17/8
- Monday/Tuesday 2-h **Studio session S2** on Elements of Programming

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Lecturers

Lecturers

Their roles

Conduct **lectures** on Wednesdays and **briefs** on Fridays,
coordinate the module

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coordinate the module

Martin Henz

Low Kok Lim

Boyd Anderson

Tutors

Their role

Facilitate weekly **Reflection** sessions

Tutors

Their role

Facilitate weekly **Reflection** sessions

Eldric Liew, Kelvin Koa,

Ghozali Suhariyanto Hadi, Hou Ruomu, Liow Jia Chan, Aiden Low,

Martin Henz, Low Kok Lim, Boyd Anderson

Source Academy Team

Their roles

Design, develop, deploy, maintain the **Source Academy**, our learning environment for CS1101S

Avengers

Their role

- facilitating weekly 2-h Studio sessions,
- guiding you in the fine art of programming,
- discussing your missions and quests with you and grading them

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Module Overview

- Unit 1—Functions (textbook Chapter 1)
 - Getting acquainted with the elements of programming, using **functional abstraction**
 - Learning to read programs, and using the **substitution model**
 - Example applications: Runes, curves
- Unit 2—Data (textbook Chapter 2)
 - Getting familiar with data: pairs, lists, trees
 - Searching in lists and trees, sorting of lists
 - Example application: sound processing

Module Overview, continued

- Unit 3—State (parts of textbook Chapter 3)
 - Programming with stateful abstractions
 - Arrays, loops, searching in and sorting of arrays
 - Reading programs using the environment model
 - Example applications: robotics, video processing
- Unit 4—Beyond (parts of textbook Chapters 3 and 4)
 - Streams
 - Metalinguistic abstraction
 - Computing with Register Machines / Logic Programming / Concurrency

Assessment timeline

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- Reading **Assessment RA1** on Friday Week 4: 3/9 (Unit 1)

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- **Recess Week**

Assessment timeline

- Reading **Assessment** RA1 on Friday Week 4: 3/9 (Unit 1)
- **Recess Week**
- **Midterm** Assessment on Wednesday Week 7: 29/9 (Unit 2)

Assessment timeline

- Reading **Assessment** RA1 on Friday Week 4: 3/9 (Unit 1)
- **Recess Week**
- **Midterm** Assessment on Wednesday Week 7: 29/9 (Unit 2)
- Reading **Assessment** RA2: 22/10 (Unit 3)

Assessment timeline

- Reading **Assessment** RA1 on Friday Week 4: 3/9 (Unit 1)
- **Recess Week**
- **Midterm** Assessment on Wednesday Week 7: 29/9 (Unit 2)
- Reading **Assessment** RA2: 22/10 (Unit 3)
- **Practical Assessment**: 10/11 (Unit 4)

Assessment timeline

- **Reading Assessment RA1** on Friday Week 4: 3/9 (Unit 1)
- **Recess Week**
- **Midterm Assessment** on Wednesday Week 7: 29/9 (Unit 2)
- **Reading Assessment RA2**: 22/10 (Unit 3)
- **Practical Assessment**: 10/11 (Unit 4)
- **Final Assessment**: 25/11

Assessment components

18%: Source Academy XP (Missions, Quests, Paths, ...):
0.5% per level, each level has 1000 XP: 36,000 XP

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- 3%: Mastery Check 1, any time
- 12%: Midterm Assessment, Week 7

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- 12%: Midterm Assessment, Week 7
- 6%: Reading Assessment 2, Week 10

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- 3%: Mastery Check 1, any time
- 12%: Midterm Assessment, Week 7
- 6%: Reading Assessment 2, Week 10
- 12%: Practical Assessment, Week 13
- 3%: Mastery Check 2, any time
- 30%: Final Assessment

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Resources

Textbook: SICP JS

Details in LumiNUS > Module Details > SICP JS

Resources

Textbook: SICP JS

Details in LumiNUS > Module Details > SICP JS

Weblinks: Source, Source Academy, Piazza, calendars

LumiNUS > Module Details > Weblinks

Need help?

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piazza.com/nus.edu.sg/fall2021/cs1101s
Many of you are signed up, already.
If you cannot sign up, please email
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LumiNUS > Module Details > Description > Frequently
Asked Questions
- Email lecturer
 - Boyd: boyd@nus.edu.sg
 - Kok Lim: lowkl@comp.nus.edu
 - Martin: henz@comp.nus.edu.sg

1 What is CS1101S?

2 Module management

3 Elements of programming

- Processes and programming
- Primitive expressions, 1.1.1
- Operator combinations, 1.1.1
- Naming abstraction, 1.1.2
- Functional abstraction, 1.1.4
- Predicates and conditional expressions, 1.1.6

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What is CS1101S?
Module management
Elements of programming

Processes and programming
Primitive expressions, 1.1.1
Operator combinations, 1.1.1
Naming abstraction, 1.1.2
Functional abstraction, 1.1.4
Predicates and conditional expressions, 1.1.6

Processes

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Definition (from Wikipedia)

A process is a set of activities that interact to produce a result. The activities unfolds according to patterns that *describe* or *prescribe* the process.

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Examples

Processes are everywhere. They permeate our nature and culture:

- Galaxies and solar systems follow *formation* processes.
- Metabolic pathways in our bodies are *biological* processes.
- Political parties, legislature, courts, etc. follow processes.
- Industrial production is governed by processes.

Computational processes

Definition

A *computational process* is a set of activities in a computer, designed to achieve a desired result.

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Our task

Here we are concerned about how this *design* happens.

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Our task

Here we are concerned about how this *design* happens.

Our design method

We use *programs* to prescribe how the computational process unfolds.

What is programming?

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People in focus

As the complexity of computer systems increases, *communication* between architects, designers, programmers, operators and users becomes increasingly important.

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Programs as communication devices

Since programs prescribe the computational processes at the heart of these systems, they can play a central role in the *human* communication during their construction and operation.

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Since programs prescribe the computational processes at the heart of these systems, they can play a central role in the *human* communication during their construction and operation.

Our motto

Programming is communicating computational processes.

Our programming environment: Source Academy

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Website designed for CS1101S

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Website designed for CS1101S

Has just what you need for understanding the *structure and interpretation of computer programs*.

Our programming environment: Source Academy

Website designed for CS1101S

Has just what you need for understanding the *structure and interpretation of computer programs*.

Research

Source Academy is also a *educational research tool*: We want to study what happens when people like you learn how to program.

What is CS1101S?
Module management
Elements of programming

Processes and programming
Primitive expressions, 1.1.1
Operator combinations, 1.1.1
Naming abstraction, 1.1.2
Functional abstraction, 1.1.4
Predicates and conditional expressions, 1.1.6

Your first login to Source Academy

Your first login to Source Academy

Consent

You can be part of our research by letting us use your programs anonymously.

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Our ship

You think you are studying at NUS?

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Visit <https://sourceacademy.nus.edu.sg>, decide on consent and click on "Playground". (Source Academy opens after the lecture.)

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- Processes and programming
- **Primitive expressions, 1.1.1**
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Elements of programming

Elements of programming

Every powerful language provides...

Elements of programming

Every powerful language provides...

- Primitives

Elements of programming

Every powerful language provides...

- Primitives
- Combination

Elements of programming

Every powerful language provides...

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- Combination
- Means of abstraction

Primitive expressions

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- Numerals: 0, -42, 486

Primitive expressions

- Numerals: 0, -42, 486
- Numerals use decimal notation

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- Numerals: 0, -42, 486
- Numerals use decimal notation
- Our interpreter can evaluate numerals, resulting in the numbers they represent

A detail

Expressions are not programs in Source

Instead they can be turned into programs using a semicolon.

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Example

486; is a program.

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Means of Combination: Operators

Examples

```
5 * 99;
```

```
25 - (4 + 2) * 3;
```

Means of Combination: Operators

Examples

`5 * 99;`

`25 - (4 + 2) * 3;`

Notation as usual

operator between operands: *infix notation* with *precedences*

Evaluating Operator Combinations

But exactly how...

...do we evaluate

$(2 + 4 * 6) * (3 + 12)$

???

Evaluation of expressions

Demonstration: Evaluation of expressions

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Means of Abstraction: Naming

Example

```
const size = 2;  
5 * size;
```

Environment

Purpose

The interpreter of JavaScript keeps track of an environment (table) that associates names with values.

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The interpreter of JavaScript keeps track of an environment (table) that associates names with values.

Constant declarations

The keyword `const` adds a name-value entry to the table.

Pre-declared names

Pre-declared constants

Source has a few names pre-declared. For example, the name `math_PI` refers to the constant π .

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Pre-declared functions

In addition to operators such as `+`, Source has pre-declared functions. For example, `math_sqrt` is the square root function.

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Function application expressions

Functions can be applied as usual in mathematics, for example

```
math_sqrt(15);
```

applies the pre-declared square root function to 15.

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Means of Abstraction: Compound functions

Example

```
function square(x) {  
    return x * x;  
}
```

Means of Abstraction: Compound functions

Example

```
function square(x) {  
    return x * x;  
}
```

What does this statement mean?

Like constant declarations, this *function declaration* declares a name, here `square`. The value associated with the name is a function that takes an argument `x` and produces (returns) the result of multiplying `x` by itself.

Review: Function application

Recall from the `math_sqrt` example

We apply a function by supplying its arguments in parentheses.

Review: Function application

Recall from the `math_sqrt` example

We apply a function by supplying its arguments in parentheses.

Example

```
function square(x) {  
    return x * x;  
}  
square(14);
```

More examples

```
square(21);
```

```
square(2 + 5);
```

```
square(square(3));
```

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Boolean values

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The two boolean values `true` and `false` represent *answers* to yes-no questions

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Predicates

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Predicates

A *predicate* is a function or an expression that returns or evaluates to a boolean value.

Examples

```
true;  
false;  
x >= 1;
```

Another predicate

Example

```
function adult(x) {  
    return x >= 18;  
}
```

Conditional expressions

Why?

We would like to check something, e.g. answer a yes/no question, and return a different value, depending on the answer

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Back to the example

```
adult(my_age) ? enter_club() : go_to_movie()
```

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Back to the example

```
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Example: abs function

To compute the absolute value of a number, check if it is greater or equal 0. If yes, return the number unchanged, and if no, return the number negated.

May the Source be with you!

The Source Academy is open!

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Look out for your first Path “Elements of Programming”.

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Welcome on board!