

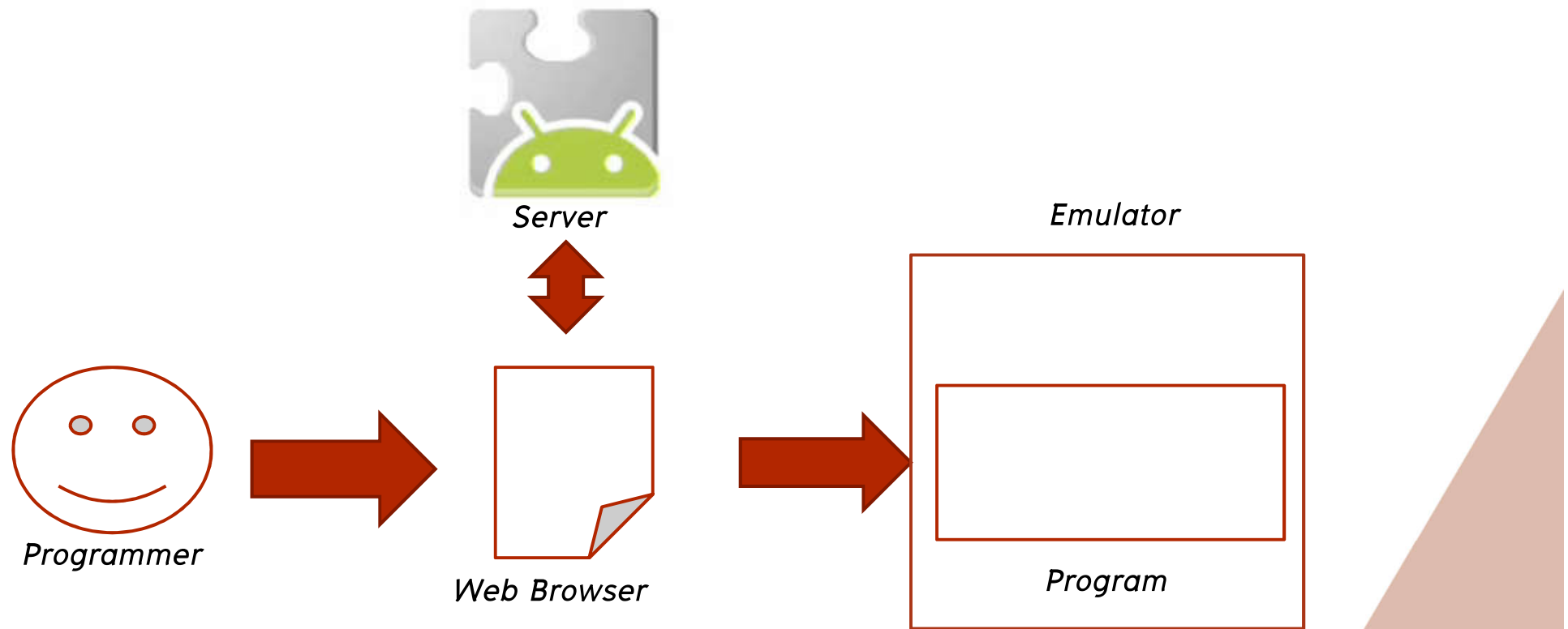
953103 Programming Logic Thinking

ApplInventor

App Inventor: Introduction

- Tool to develop android application without understand source code
- Develop by MIT
- Web-Based Application
 - Use the Web Browser to develop the application
 - Just need the proper environment
- Drag-and-drop
 - Block style

App Inventor: architecture



App Inventor

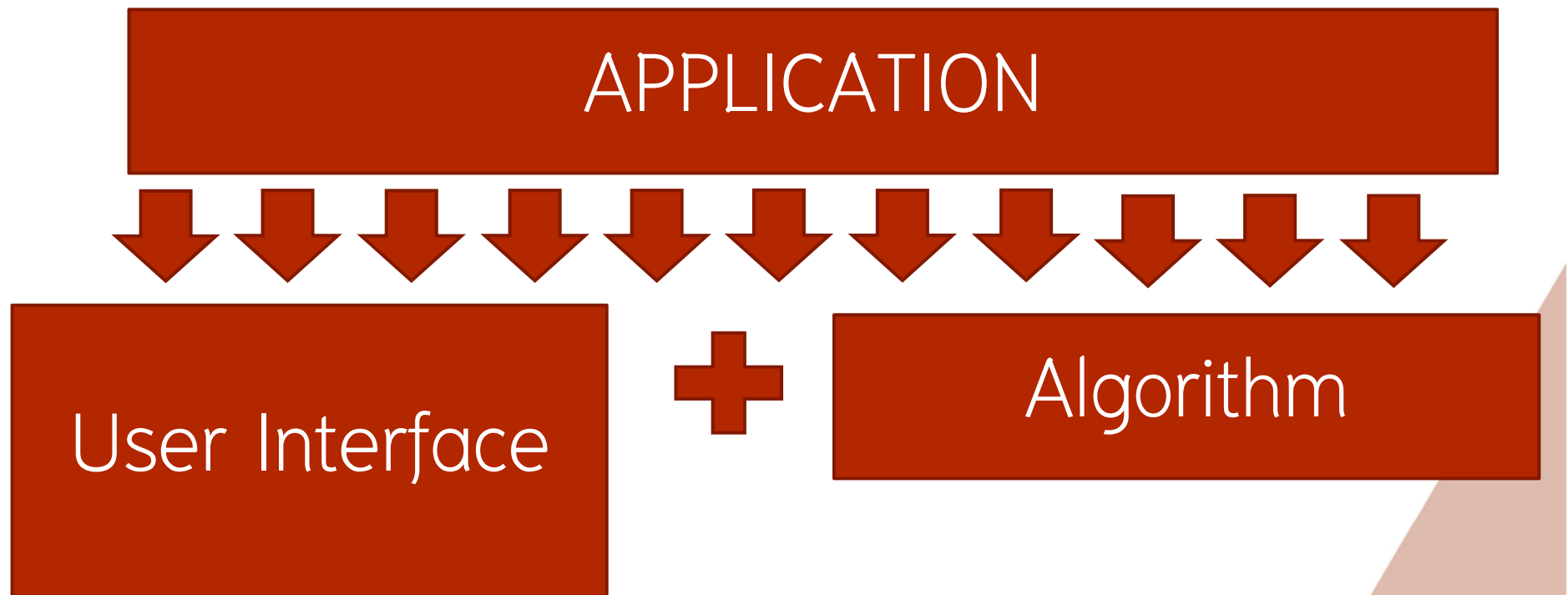


App Inventor: Overall concept

EVENT-DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT

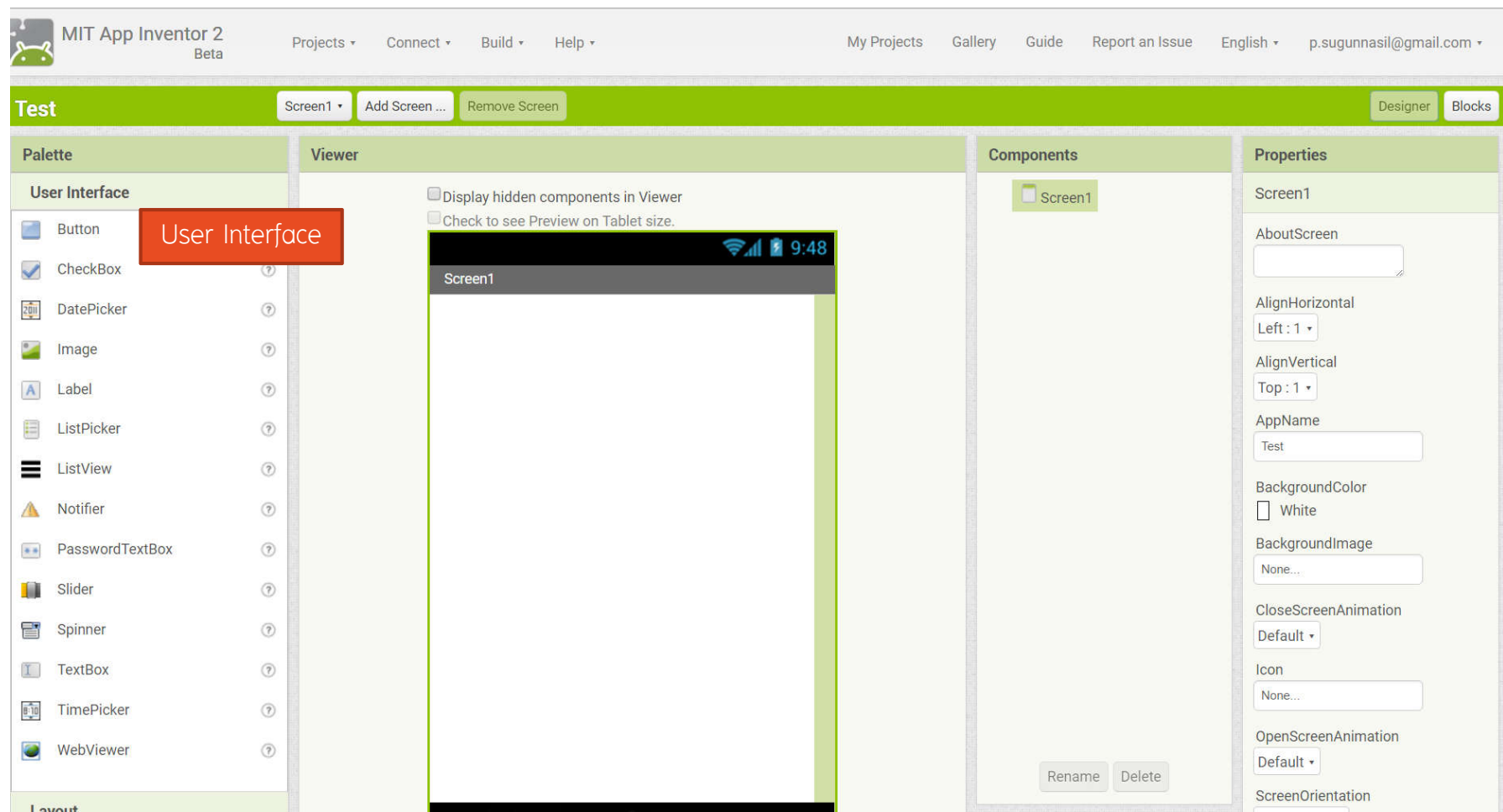
- The operation takes place when the event occurs.
- Click, Right click, roll over, etc

App Inventor: Overall concept



App Inventor

- User interface design



App Inventor

- Algorithm design



953103 Programming Logic Thinking

Variable

Agenda

- Data
- Variable
- Expression

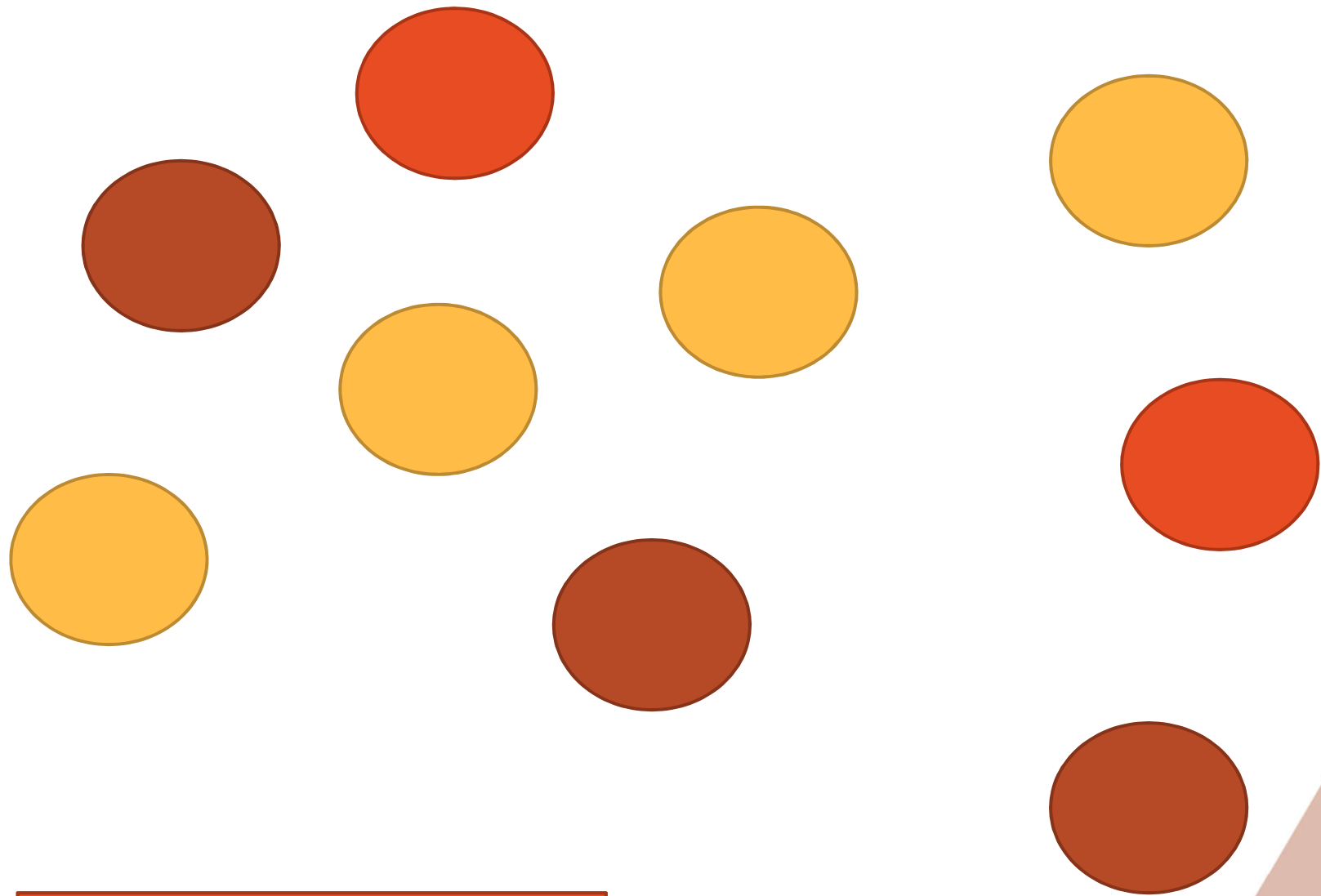
Data

- Definition

“factual information (as measurements or statistics) used as a basis for reasoning, discussion, or calculation”

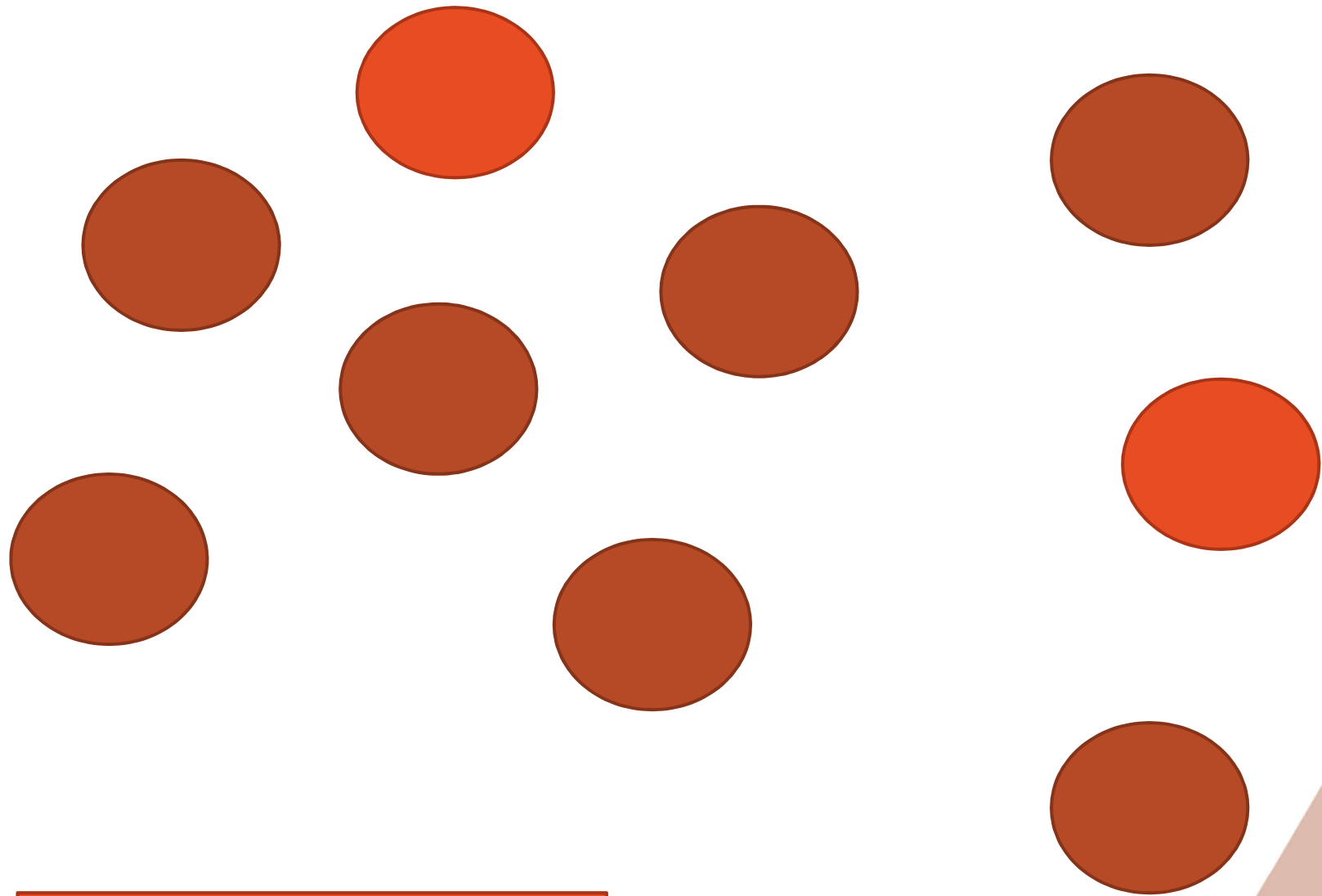
- *Properties*

- *Data is changeable.*
- *We only refer to our object of observation, not all of them.*



Case 1

The number of yellow
is "5".



Case 2

The number of yellow
is "0".

Data

- The same data but different value.



Data

Different scenarios require different data.

- It means the data must be changeable.
 - Depend on the user
- We call the unchangeable data as “constant”.
 - PI (π)

Data



Think of data as water.

<http://kingofwallpapers.com/water/water-027.jpg>

Data

- We need a data container.
- Similar to the cup.
 - If the water is an data.

VARIABLE



SAME CUP, DIFFERENT
AMOUNT OF COFFEE

www.shutterstock.com · 300104360

http://thumb1.shutterstock.com/display_pic_with_logo/2742013/300104360/stock-vector-cup-of-tea-a-cup-of-coffee-and-an-empty-cup-300104360.jpg



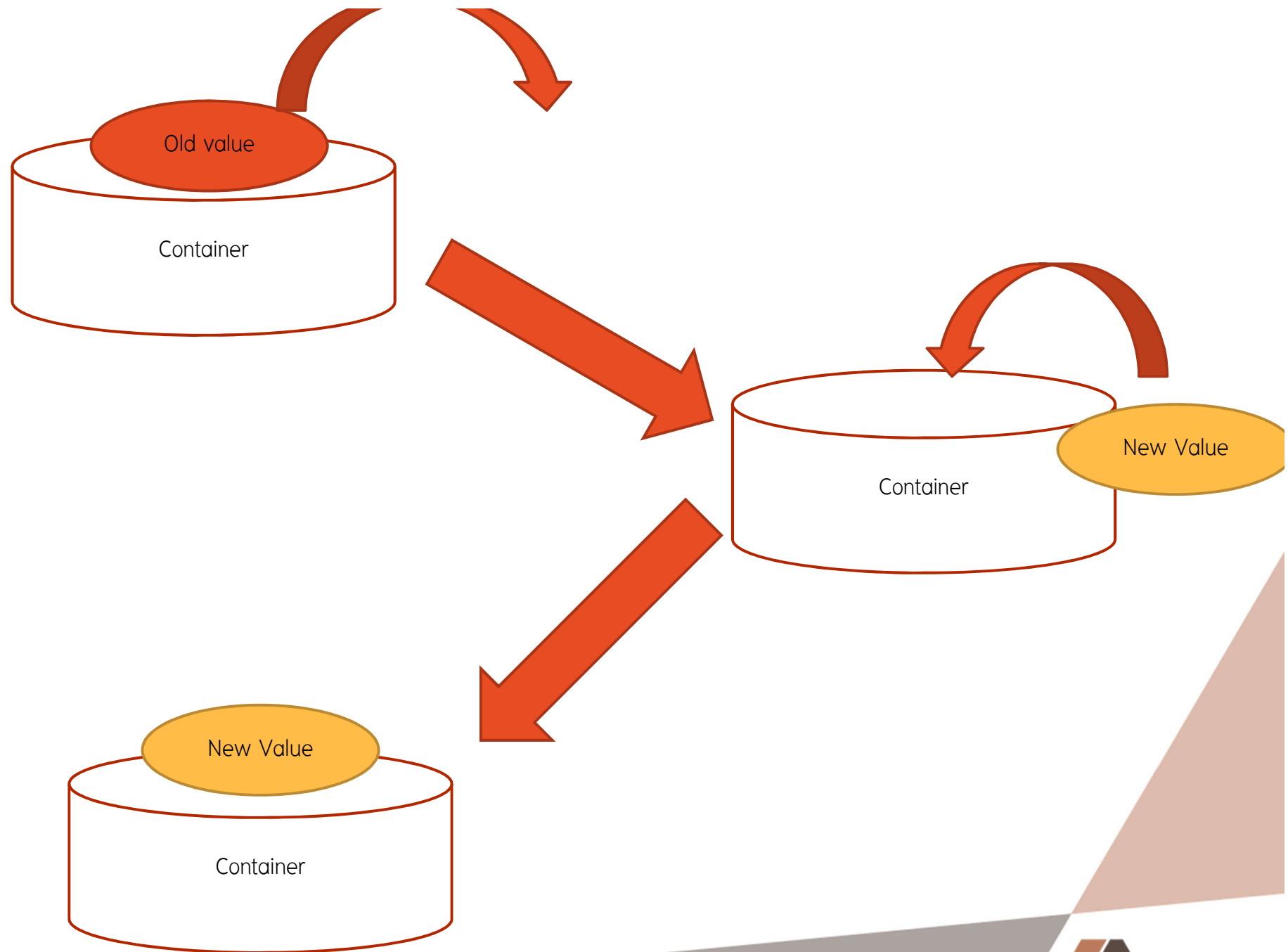
CUP = Variable
Water can change

Variable

- The **place** in the memory.
- Store the value.
- You use the variable to access the value.
- You use the variable to change the value.

What can we do with the Variable

- Assign
 - Assign the new value to the variable
 - The old value is replaced by the new value.



What can we do with the Variable

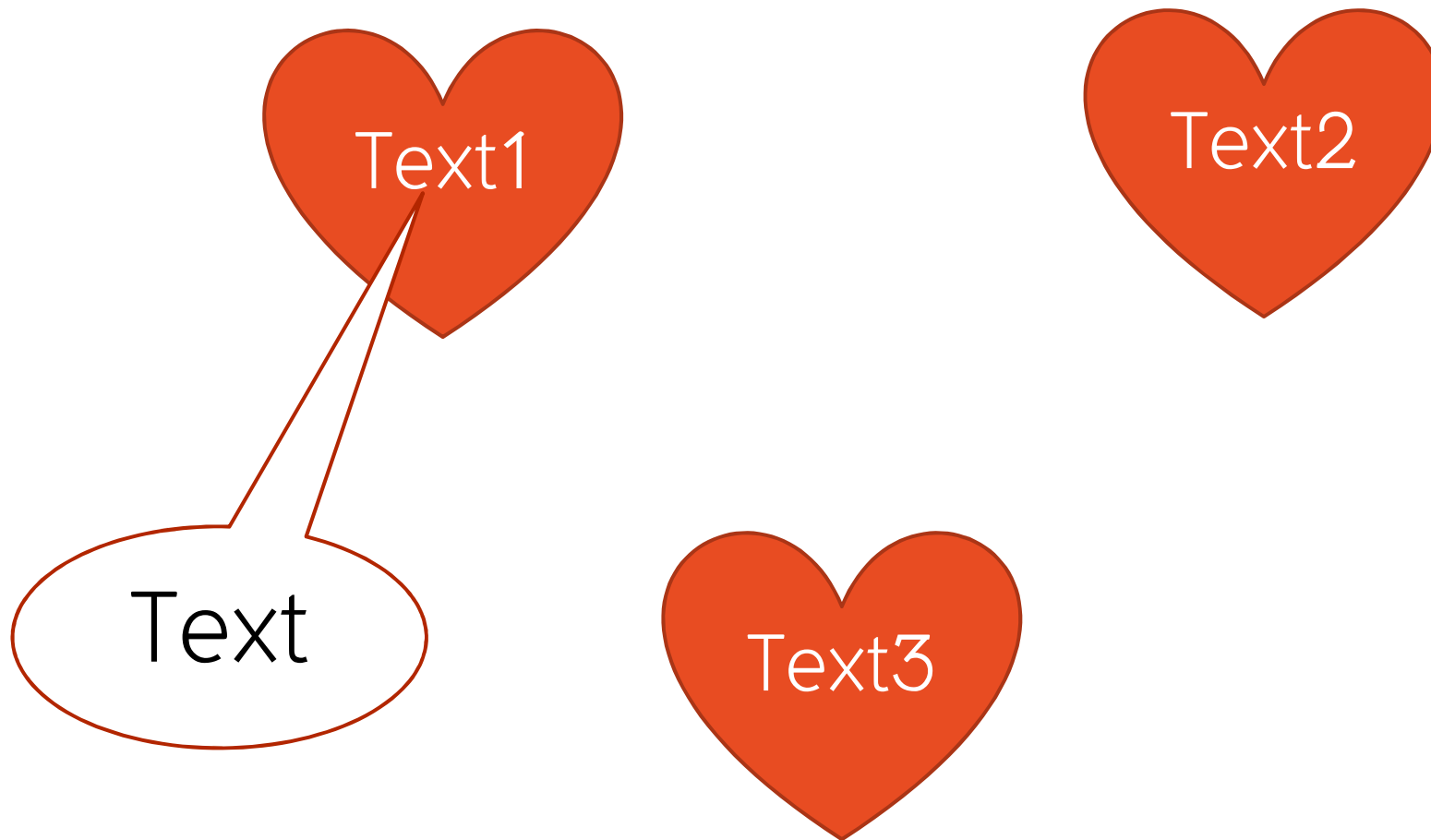
- Use
 - Use to show to the users
 - Access the value in the container in the operation
 - Display the value
 - Use in the calculation

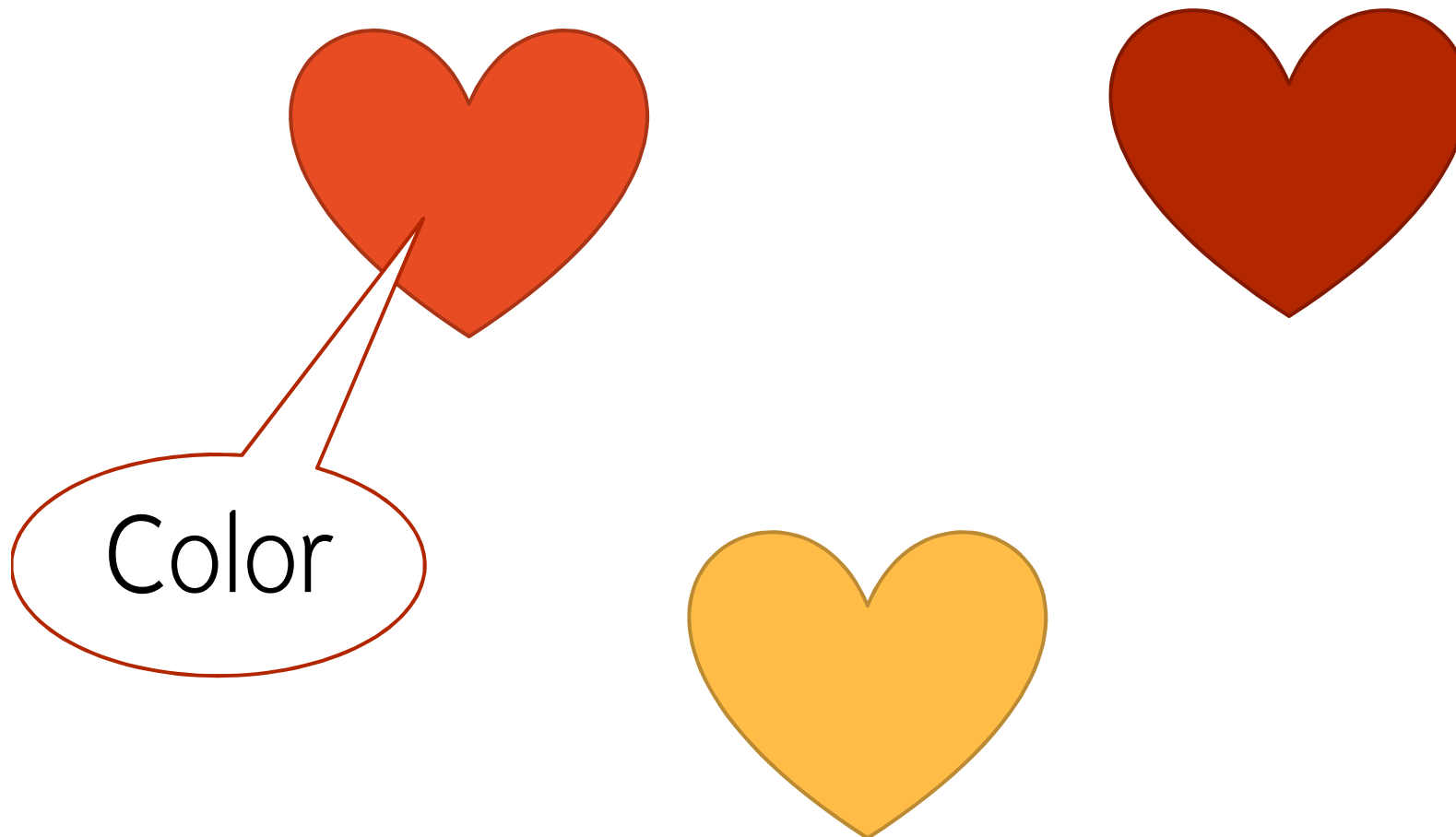
Variable VS Properties

- Properties
 - Store the specific **value of the objects**.
 - The property is attached with the object.
- Variable
 - Store the value used for general purpose
- Properties and Variable
 - Requires
 - Name
 - Data type
 - Value can be changed to show



Object of Heart





Data Types

- What the variable can store
- Difference programming languages
 - Different types and names
- There are 3 major types
 - String
 - Number
 - Fraction
 - Integer
 - Boolean

Data Types

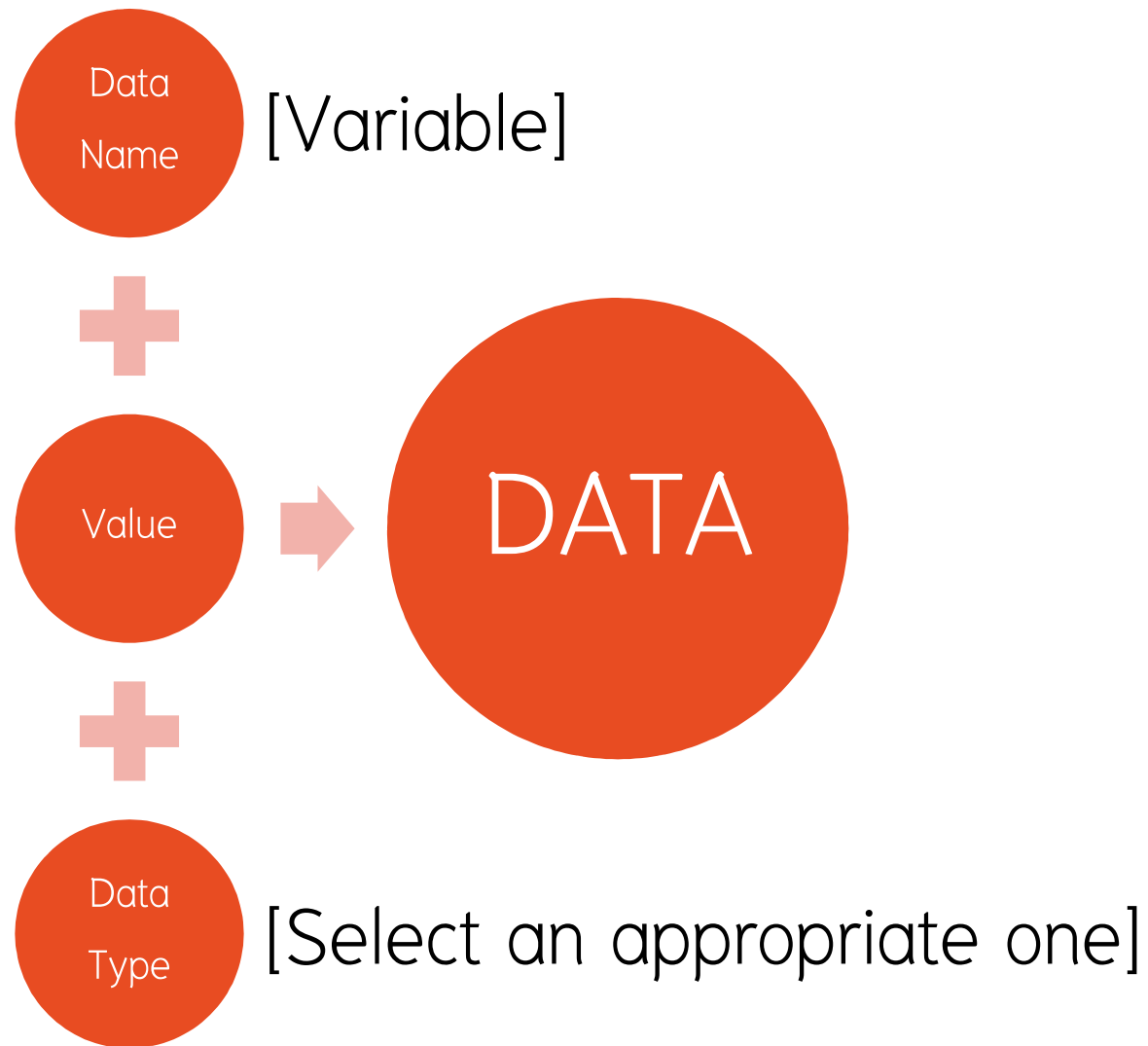
- WholeNumber
 - int, long
 - a number without fractions; an integer
 - 1, 2, 7, - 11
- DecimalNumber
 - A decimal number is a number with one or more digits to the right of the decimal point
 - a number that uses a decimal point followed by digits that show a value smaller than one
 - Digit on the right is call fraction

$$45.6 = 40 + 5 + \frac{6}{10}$$

Decimal Number

Data Types

- Boolean
 - Logical value
 - Represent the truth values of logic and Boolean algebra
 - Two values
 - True, false
- TextString
 - a sequence of characters
 - Words or sentences
 - Always surround by double quote ("")



Choose the appropriate data type

- If you choose too big data type, it is a waste of space.
- If you choose too small data type, some information cannot be contained.

Expression

- Expression
 - a finite combination of symbols that is well-formed according to rules that depend on the context.
- Consists of operation and operand
 - Operand
 - the object of a mathematical operation
 - Operator
 - Mathematic operations
 - Plus, minus,
 - Logical operation
 - and, or, not

Evaluate the expression

- $1+2+3$
- $1*2+3$
- $1+2*3$

Operation Precedence

- Different precedence in each operator
 - Priority to be computed
- Higher precedence will be computed before the lower one.
 - Next lecture

Q&A

“A computer is a stupid machine with the ability to do incredibly smart things, while computer programmers are smart people with the ability to do incredibly stupid things.”



- **BILL BRYSON**
AUTHOR