Network Debugging

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Overview

Overall course

Resources and Acknowledgements

- Intro to Programming with C++
 - Abhiram Ranade, Prof CSE, IIT Bombay
- A first course in programming
 - https://introcs.cs.princeton.edu/python/home/
 - https://introcs.cs.princeton.edu/java/home/
- Python for everybody
 - https://www.py4e.com
- Web Applications for everybody
 - https://www.wa4e.com
- Turtle Graphics
 - https://docs.python.org/3/library/turtle.html

What is Programming

- A creative activity by CS Engineer
- An engineer's pride
 - build thing and see it working/used
- A CS engineer pride
 - Create programs and see it getting used
 - Meets (exceeds) given requirements
 - Anticipate future requirements and make provisions
 - No crashes
 - No side effects
 - Scope for enhancement
- Goal: Learn how to make computers do things we need

What is a Program?

- Program
 - A precise description of the calculations we want the computer to perform
 - By feeding different programs to a computer you can make it do different calculations.
- This course
 - Introduces you to tenets of programming
- Programming language
 - A language that is used to write programs
 - Java, python, C/C++, SQL, ...

Starters

- Work with pictures (polygons)
- Turtle
 - Moves on the screen
 - It has a pen, so it draws on the screen
 - pen should be down
 - When pen is up, it just moves, but does not draw
- Drawing pictures is fun based learning
 - Mastering of pictures drawing will make you learn lot of basics of programming
- Basic APIs:

```
- forward(), left(), right(),
- penup(), pendown()
- wait()
```

Turtle: Drawing a Square

```
from turtle import *
# Draw a square of each side 100 pixels
forward (100)
left(90)
forward (100)
left(90)
forward (100)
left(90)
forward (100)
left(90)
```

Q: How to make square of each side of 150 pixels? How many changes we need to make?

Drawing a Square: Use Variable

```
from turtle import *
# Draw a square whose length can be changed.
x = 150
forward(x)
left(90)
forward(x)
left(90)
forward(x)
left(90)
forward(x)
left(90)
```

Q: How to draw a pentagon, hexagon or a general polygon

Drawing a Pentagon

```
from turtle import *
# Draw a pentagon whose length can be changed.
x=150
forward(x); left(72)
forward(x); left(72)
forward(x); left(72)
forward(x); left(72)
forward(x); left(72)
```

Q: How to draw a hexagon?

Drawing a Hexagon

```
from turtle import *
# Draw a Hexagon
x=150
forward(x); left(60)
forward(x); left(60)
forward(x); left(60)
forward(x); left(60)
forward(x); left(60)
```

Q: How to draw a polygon of n sides

Do you need to repeat writing n lines

Can program repeat these using some kind of loop

Drawing a Octagon: Using loops

```
from turtle import *
x = 150
n=8
angle = 360//n # integer division
# repeat the set of lines n times.
for i in [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]:
 forward(x); left(angle)
# alternatively
for i in range(n):
 forward(x); left(angle)
```

Q: Can we draw a heptagon?

Drawing a Octagon: Using loops

```
from turtle import *
x=150
n=7
angle = 360//n # integer division
# repeat the set of lines n times.
for i in range(n):
  forward(x); left(angle)
```

Q:What happens? Do you notice a gap? why?

- We need real number value for angle.
 - 360 is not perfectly divisible by 7.
- Replace angle = 360/7 #real number division

Working with Variables

• Integer - Represented as 2's compliments int

python: No limit on range

java: -2^{31} to $2^{31}-1$

Real numbers:

python: float

java: double, float

- Strings: array of letters
- Character
 - Not in python
- Boolean

True or False

Integer Arithmetic

- Consider a = bq + r
- As long as a and b are non-negative integer
 - q and r are non-negative integers
- What happens when a is -ve and b is +ve
 - Language implementation varies
 - Remainder: java sign of dividend, python: sign of divisor
- Examples (integer division)

```
-42/5, -42\%5, 42/-5, 42\%-5 java: -8, -2, -8, 2 python: -9, 3, -9, -3
```

Back to Polygons

Draw 2 consecutive squares

```
from turtle import *
x = 100
n=4
angle = 360//n # integer division
# repeat the set of lines n times.
for i in range(n):
 forward(x); left(angle)
penup()
forward(x)
pendown()
for i in range(n):
 forward(x); left(angle)
```

Draw 3 Consecutive Squares

```
from turtle import *
x=100; n=4
angle = 360//n # integer division
# repeat the code 3 times
for i in range(n):
  forward(x); left(angle)
penup(); forward(x); pendown()
for i in range(n):
  forward(x); left(angle)
penup(); forward(x); pendown()
for i in range(n):
  forward(x); left(angle)
penup(); forward(x); pendown()
```

Need of Function

- Define a function to be reused
 - avoids rewriting the code again and again.

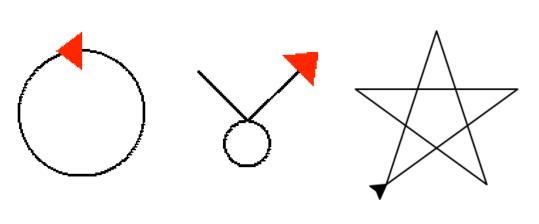
```
from turtle import *
x=100; n=4
angle = 360//n # integer division
# define a function
def polygon(n,x):
  for i in range(n):
     forward(x); left(angle)
  penup(); forward(x); pendown()
#invoke the function
polygon(50,4)
polygon (60, 4)
polygon(40,4)
```

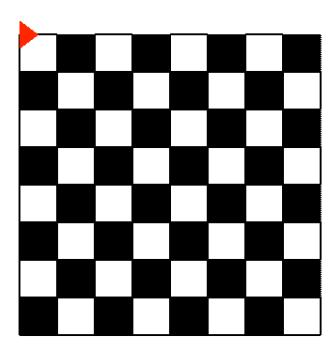
Black Square

```
from turtle import *
def blacksquare(x):
  angle=90
  for i in range (x//2):
   forward(x); left(90)
   forward(1); left(90)
   forward(x); right(90)
   forward(1); right(90)
blacksquare (100)
```

Exercises

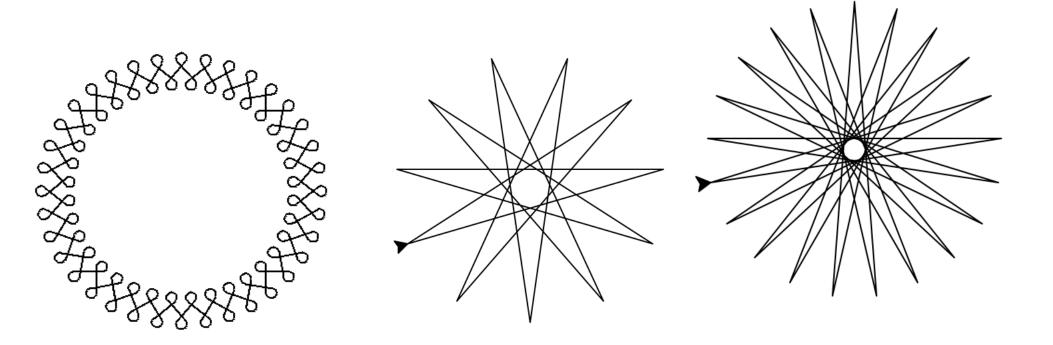
- Write programs to draw following figures
 - Circle (perimeter=360px)
 - Rectangle(sides=100px, 60px)
 - Badge
 - A 5-pointed star
 - A 7-pointed star
 - How many you such stars you can draw
 - A chessboard





Advanced Exercises

- Draw following pattern with 36 repetitions
 - ref: Chap 01, Book by Abhiram Ranade
- Draw pointed n-star polygon e.g. n=11, n=21



Summary

- Introduction of
 - Variables
 - variable types (int, float)
 - loops (for loop)
 - function definition invocation
- Logical thinking for drawing figures

Questions

