

Principles of Software Programming: Introduction



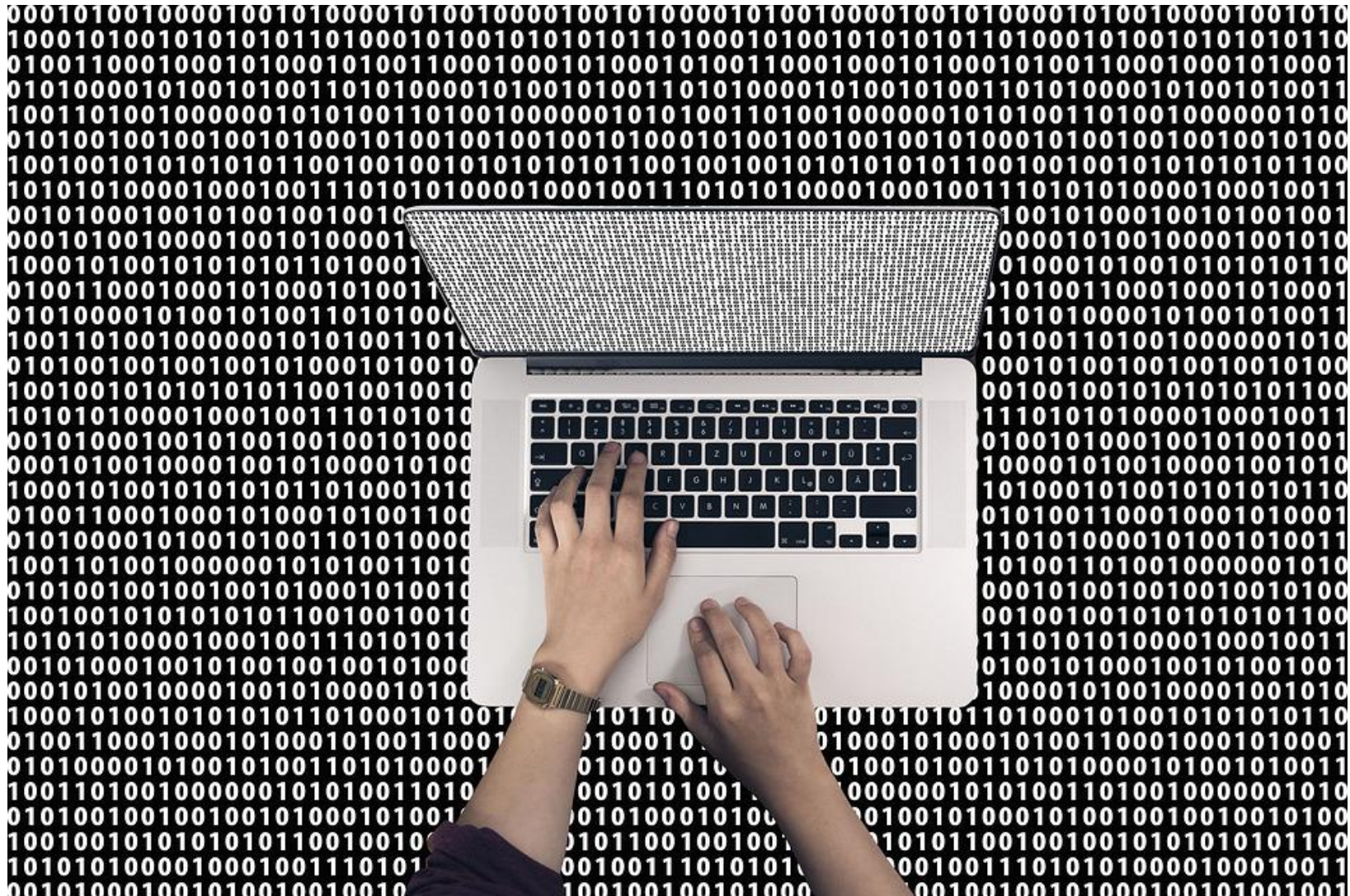
Anton Yeshchenko
SS 2018

MARCH 2018.

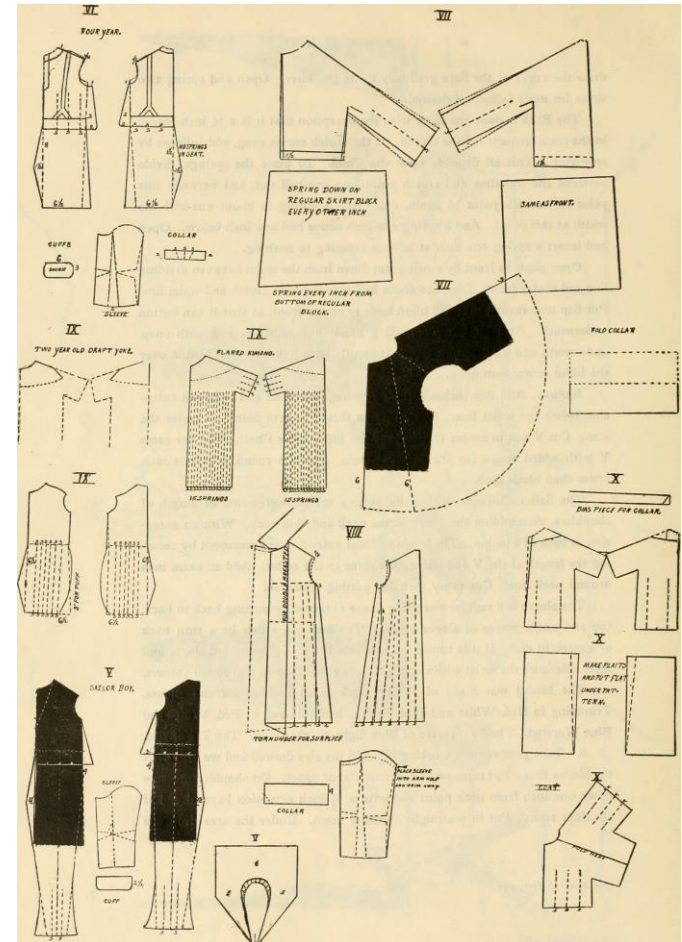
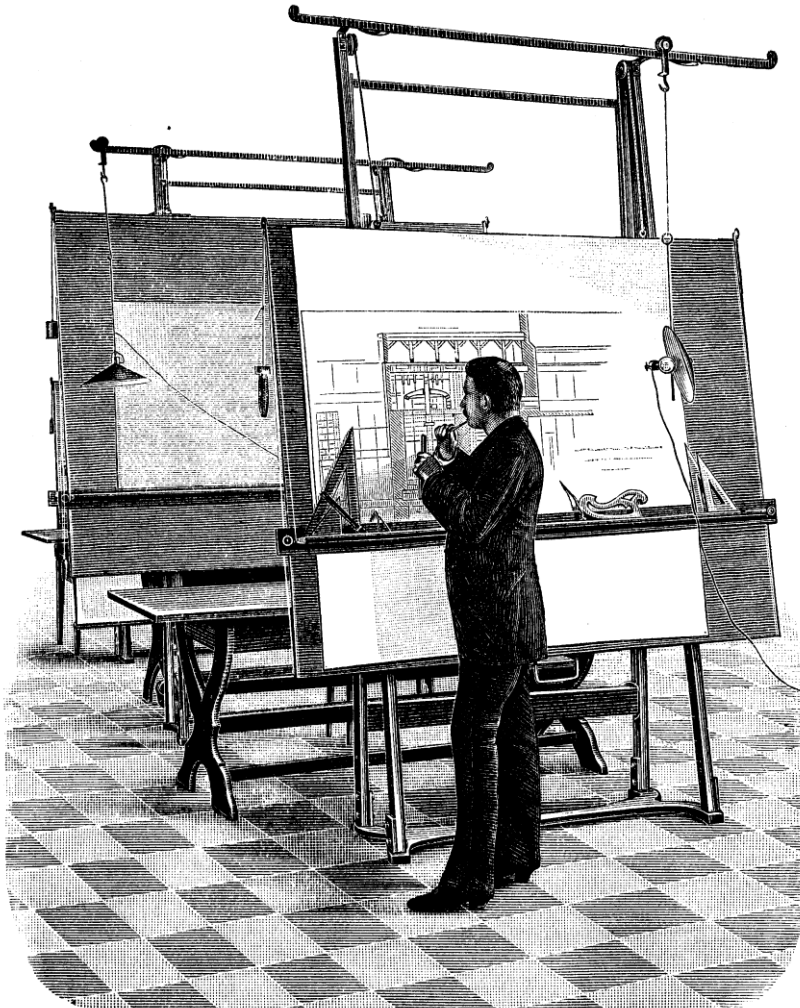


- Programming
- Algorithm
- First application **demo!**
- How hardware works
- How software works
- End.

What is Programming?



What is Programming?



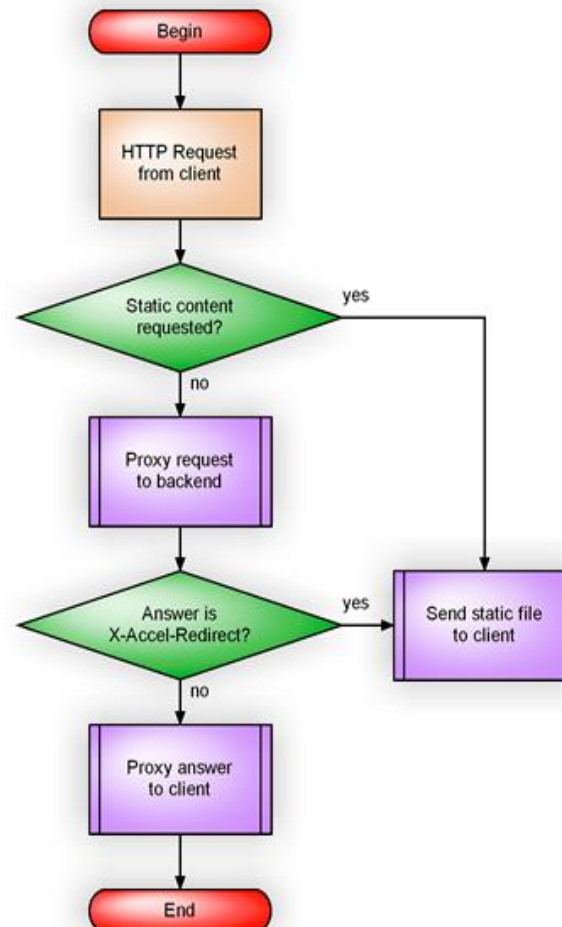
What is Programming?

Idea: describe a solution to the **problem** in a precise manner, so that computer can follow the **commands**

- Problem
- **Creative** solution

Data Inputs + **Program**(Commands) => Results

Sequence of commands (computation steps)



Examples of Algorithms

- Recipe for coffee, is an algorithm



EINSPANNER

Coffee:

- 60 ml (2 shots) espresso
- cocoa powder to top
- brown sugar as preferred

Whipped cream:

- 100 to 120 ml heavy/whipping cream (aka 35% cream)
- 1.5 tsp powdered sugar
- 1/2 tsp vanilla extract (optional)

Instructions:

Whip the heavy cream until stiff with peaks by hand or using a mixer with the whisk attachment. Add freshly brewed espresso into a cup and top with whipped cream. The ratio of cream to espresso for an Einspanner is 1:1 so not all the cream will be used up—although I certainly won't discourage you from adding all the of the whipped cream into the drink! To finish, sift on cocoa powder and add brown sugar to your liking.

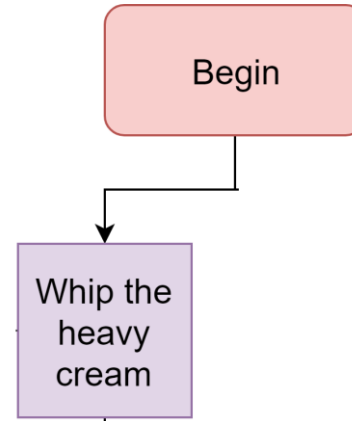


Examples of Algorithms

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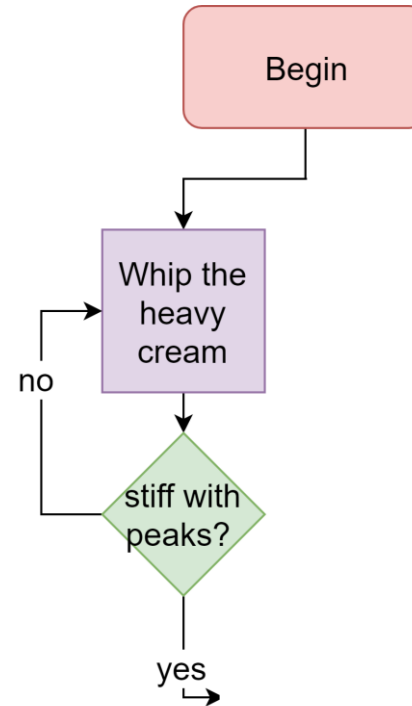


Examples of Algorithms

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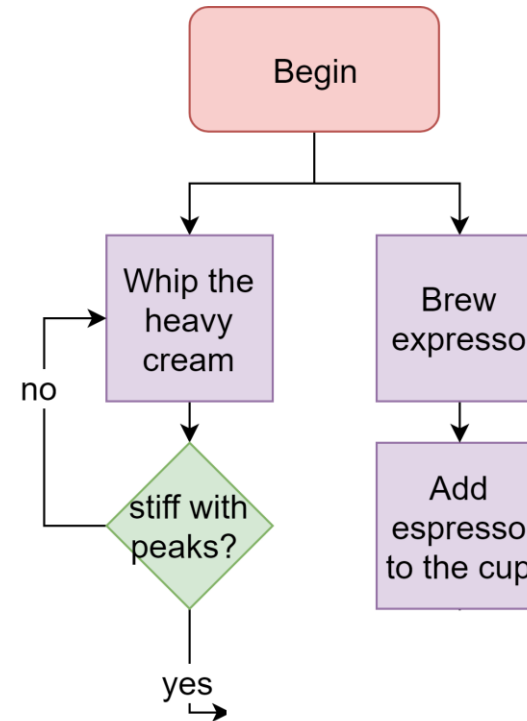


Examples of Algorithms

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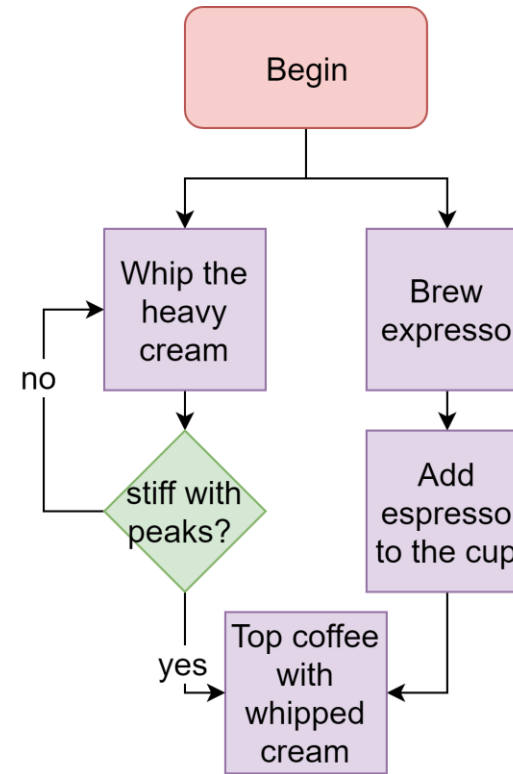


Examples of Algorithms

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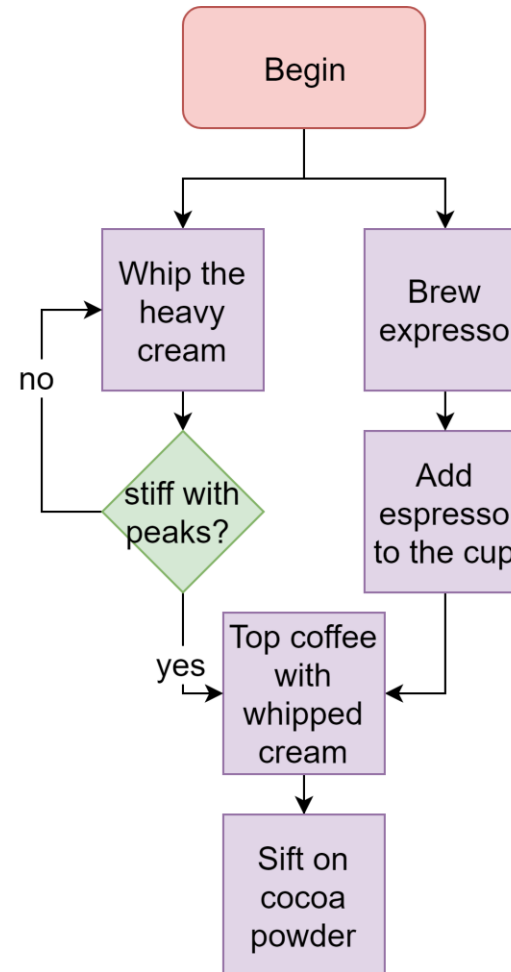


Examples of Algorithms

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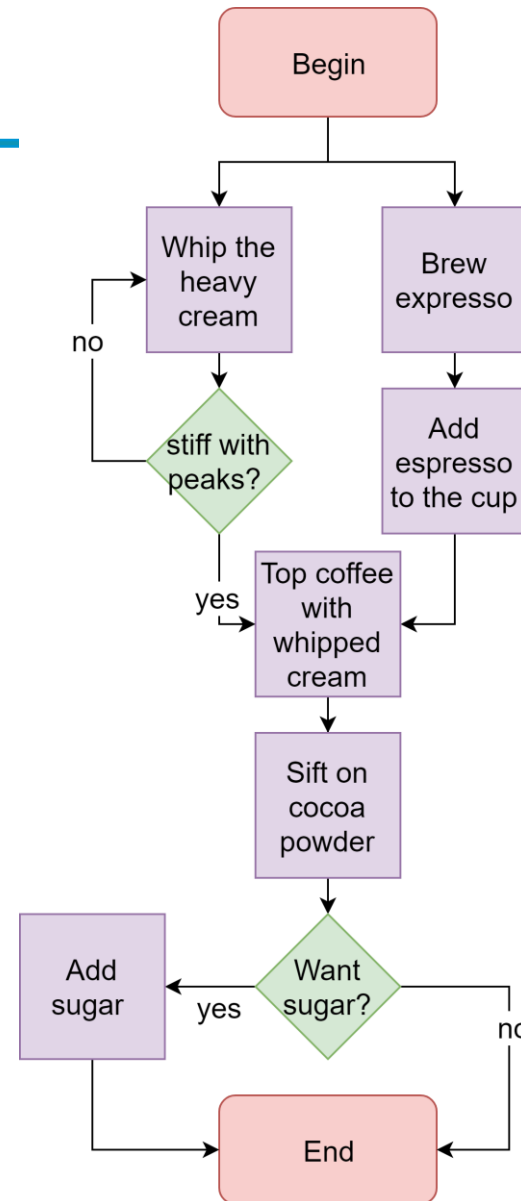


Examples of Algorithms

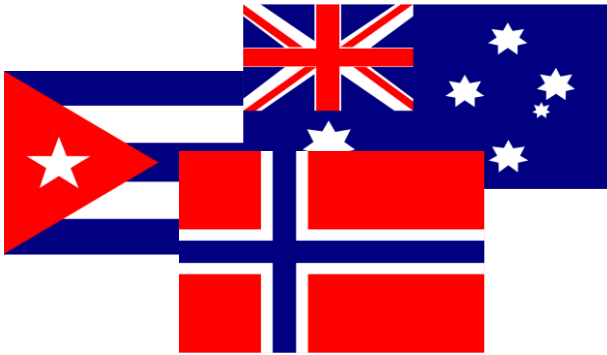
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- Natural language is complex and ambiguous



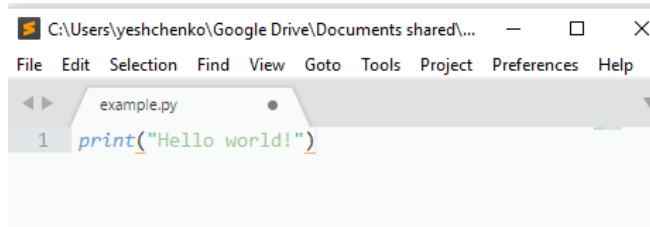
- Programming language is simple and straight-forward



First Demo!



What's under the hood? (Long story)



Program
executed (run)



MINGW32:/c/Users/yeshchenko/Google Drive/

```
yeshchenko@LE17-06 MINGW32 ~/Google Drive/  
s of programming/Lecture 1/Example 1  
$ python example.py  
Hello world!
```


What's under the hood?

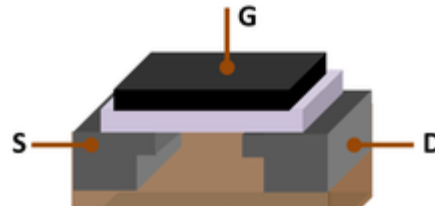
Software



Hardware

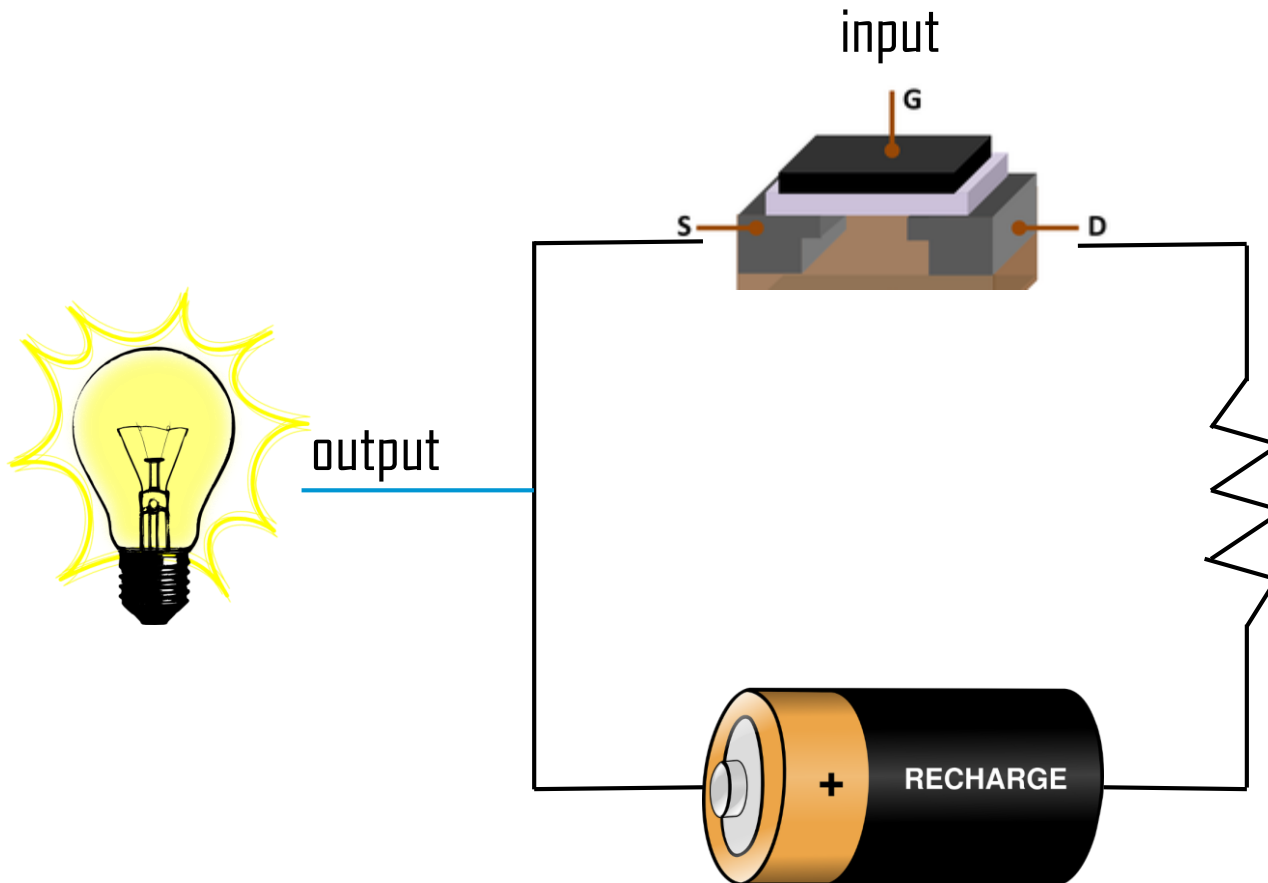
(1)The Physical Level

transistor



it's an electronic
switch, essentially

(1) Logical NOT



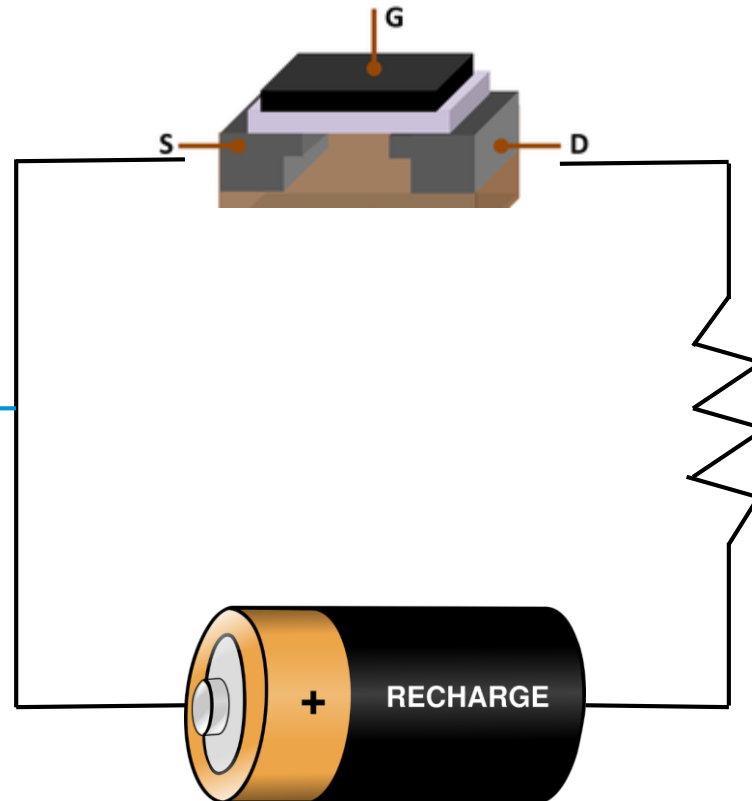
(1)Numbers

- High voltage -> Number **1**
- Low voltage -> Number **0**

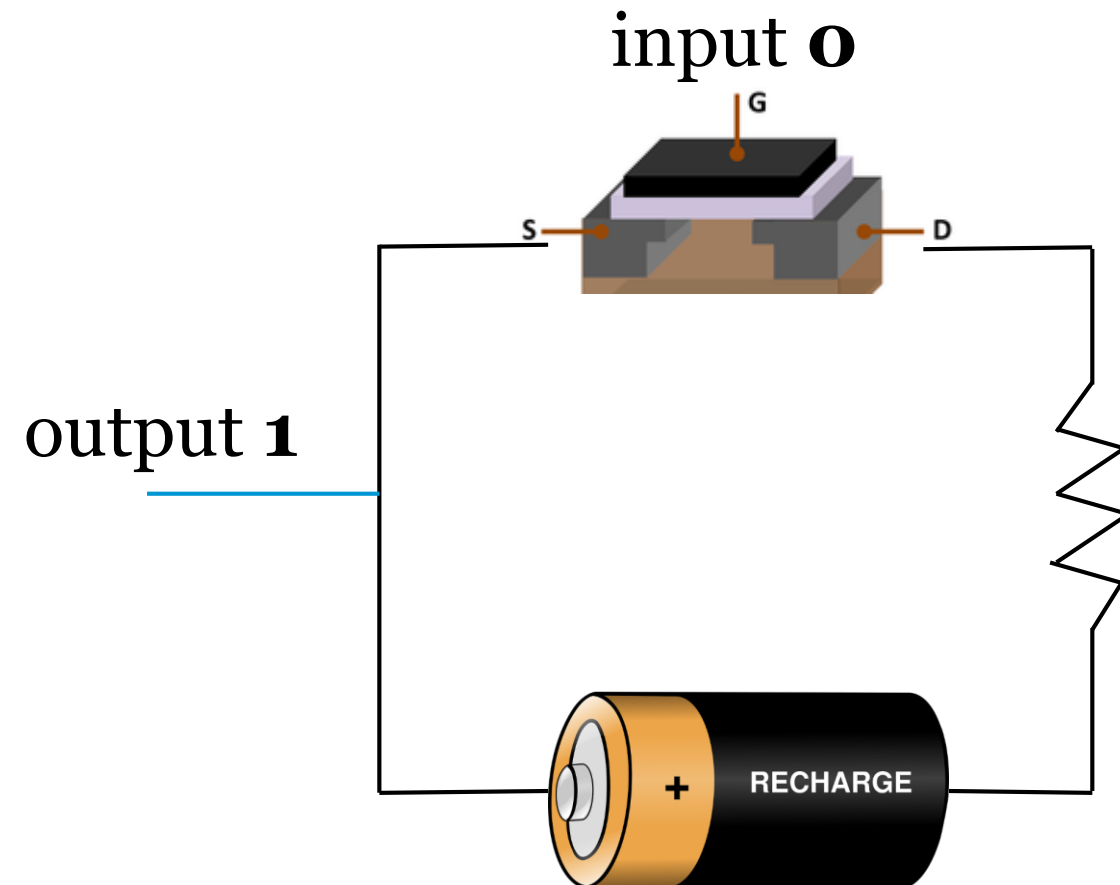
(1) Logical NOT

input 0

output 1

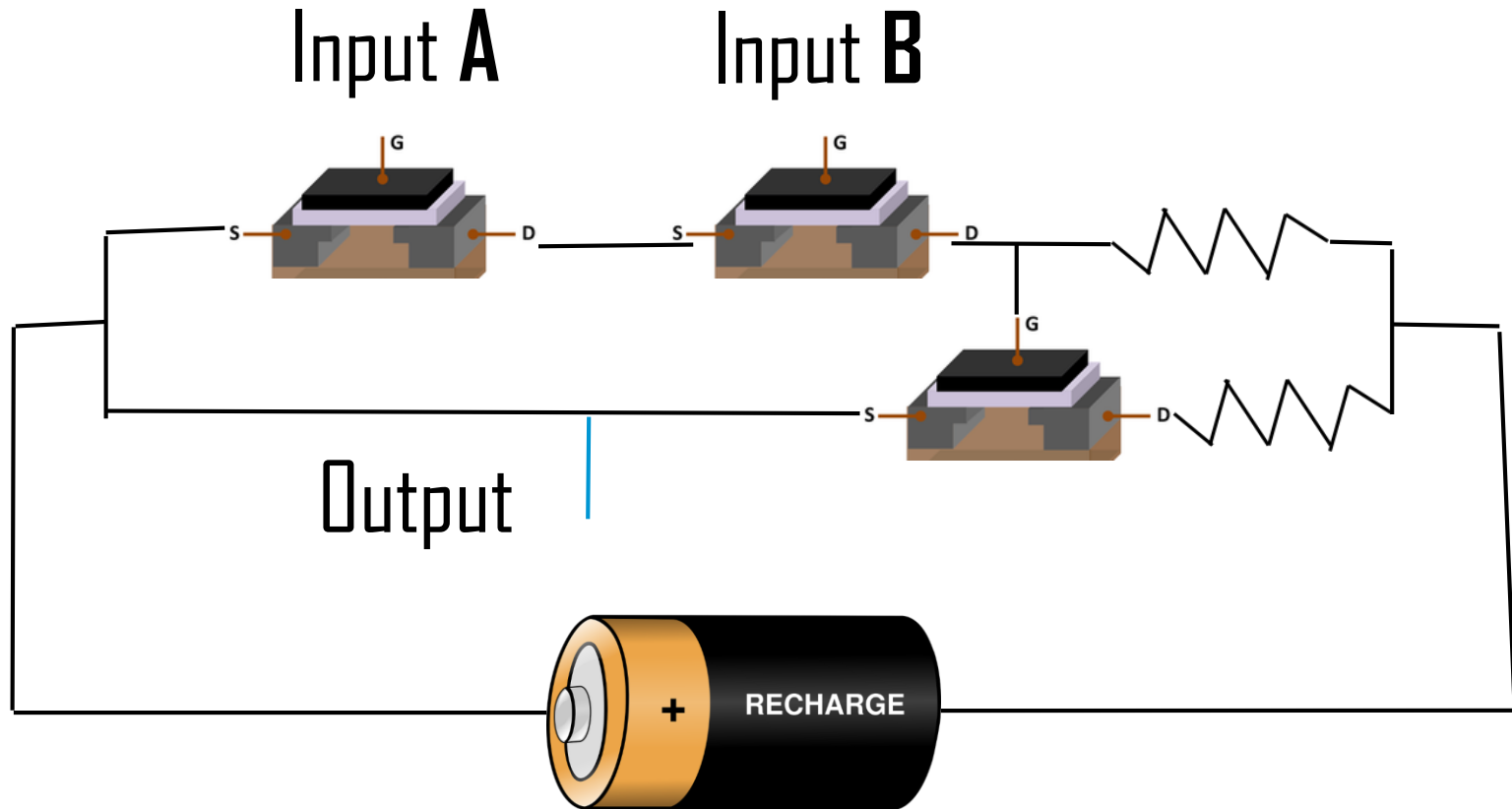


(1) Logical NOT

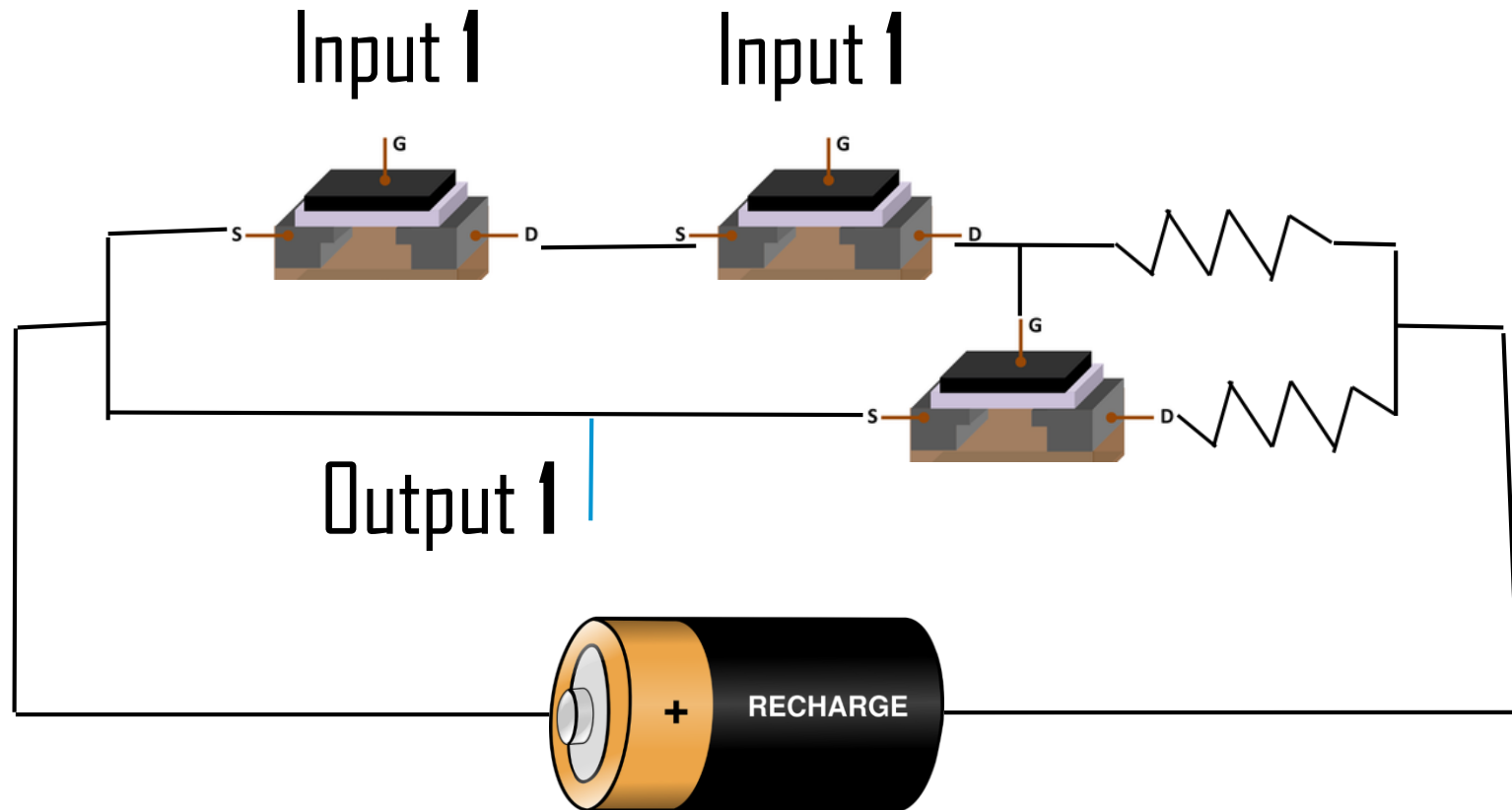


Input	Output
1	0
0	1

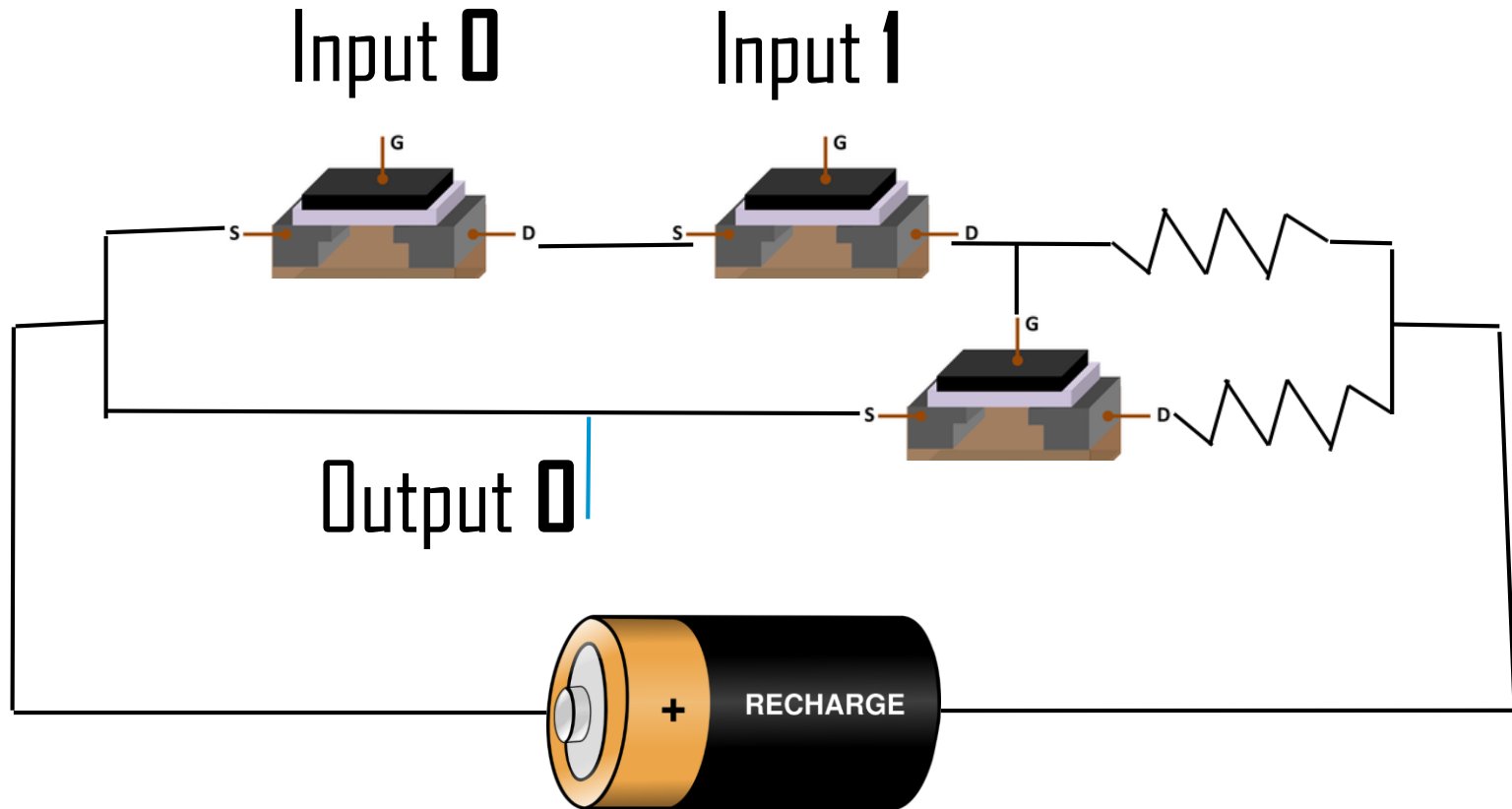
(1) Logical AND



(1) Logical AND



(1) Logical AND



(1)Logical AND

Input A	Input B	Output
1	1	1
1	0	0
0	1	0
0	0	0

(1)The Logical Level

- Logical **AND**
- Logical **NOT**
- **Logical OR**

(1) Binary number representation

Gottfried Leibniz. 1679

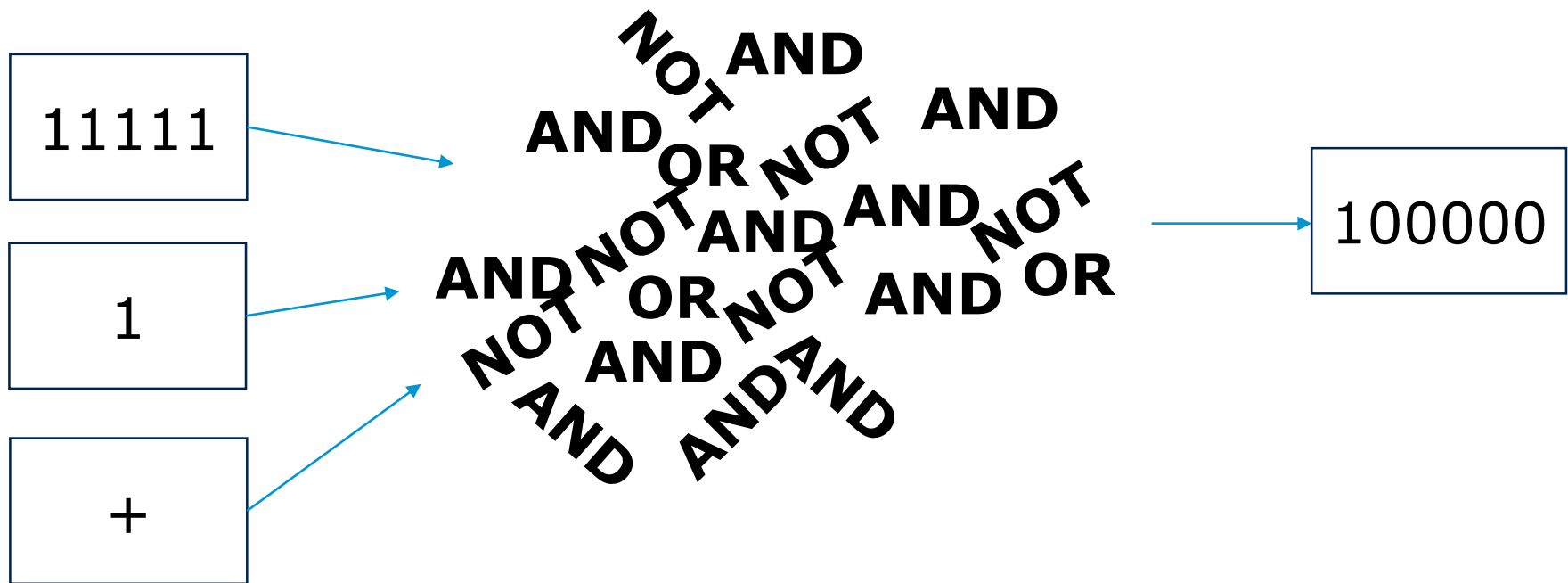
Decimal pattern	Binary number
0	0
1	1
2	10
3	11
4	100
5	101
6	110
7	111
8	1000
9	1001
10	1010
11	1011
12	1100

addition

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Binary} \\ 11111 \\ + \quad \quad 1 \\ \hline 100000 \end{array}$$



(1) Arithmetic logic unit (ALU)



(1) Arithmetic logic unit (ALU)

Binary
number

Binary
number

Subtraction,
Addition,
Multiplication,
Division

NOT AND
OR NOT
AND A
NOT A

00000

(1)The Logical Level. Boolean arithmetic

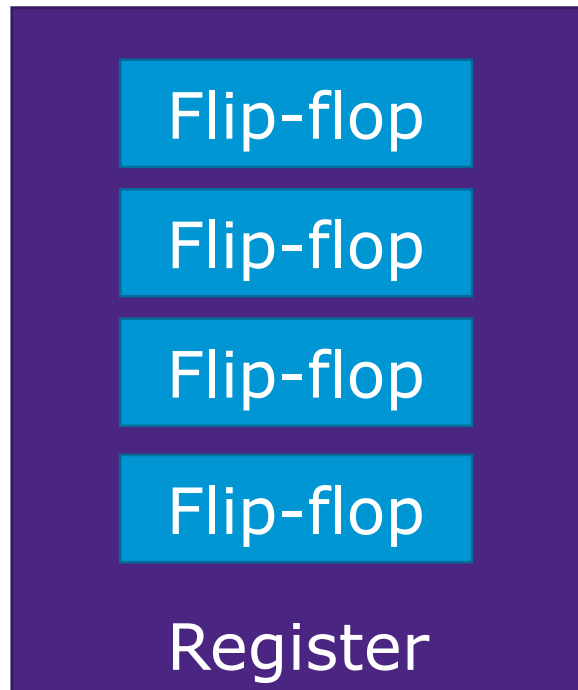


Arithmetic Logic Unit

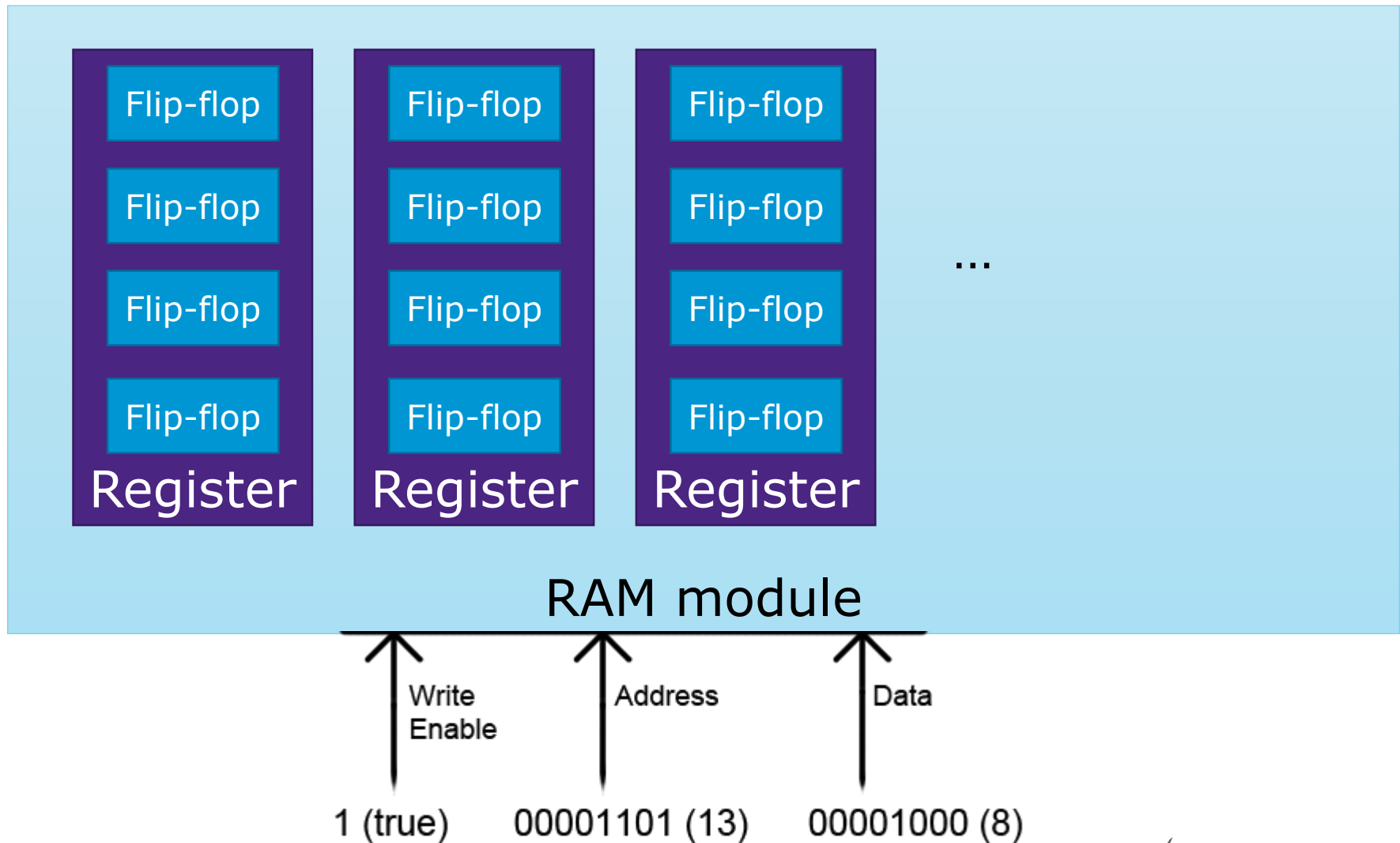
(2) Some memory

flip-flop or **latch**
is a circuit
that "remembers" its
last input (**0** or **1**)

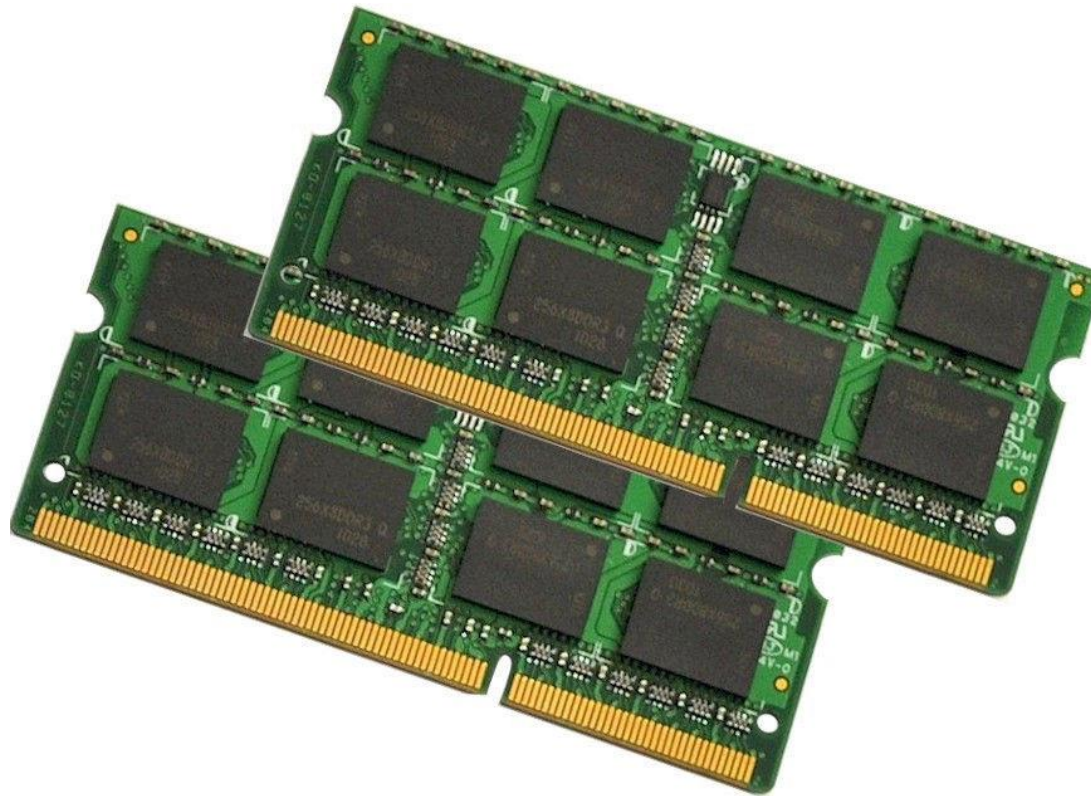
(2) More memory



(2) Even more memory

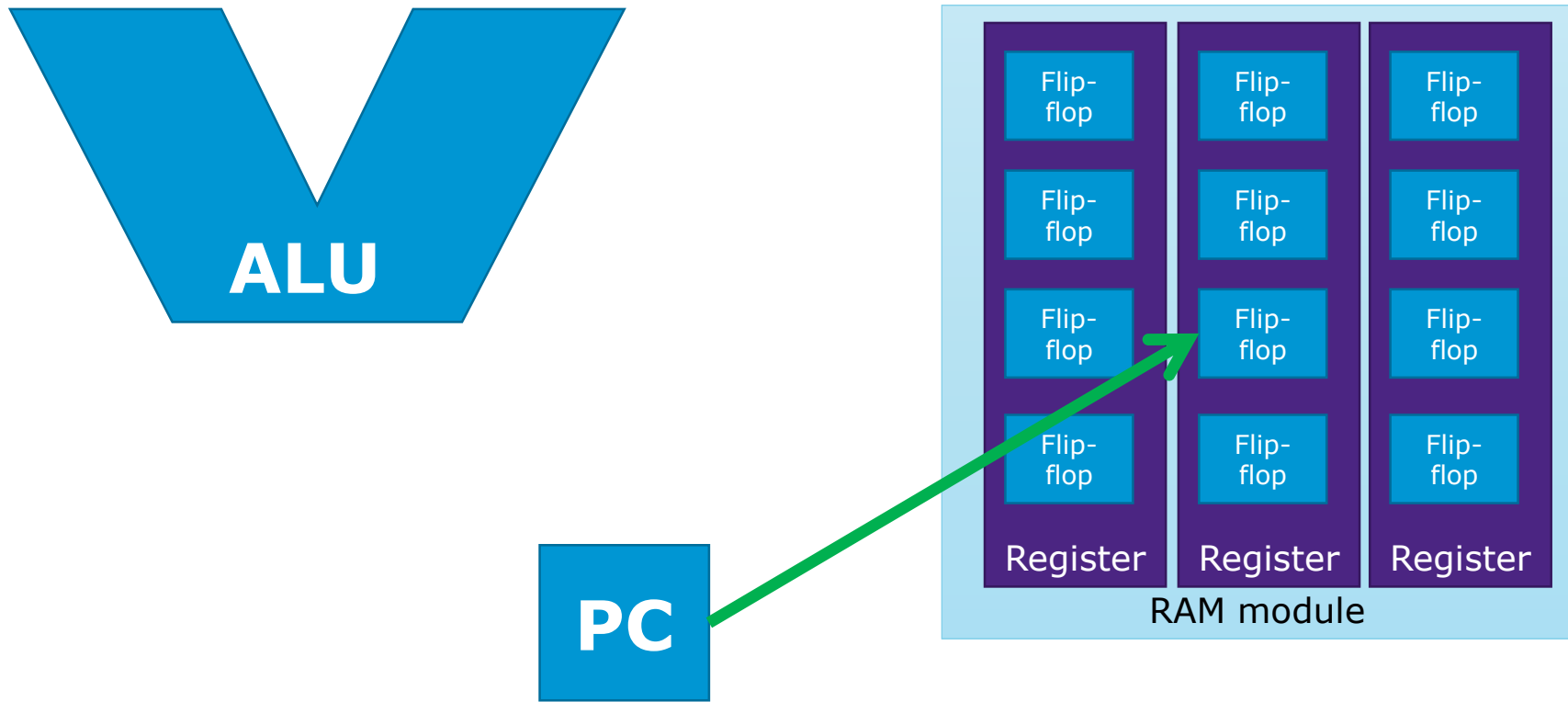


(2) RAM



(3) Program counter (PC)

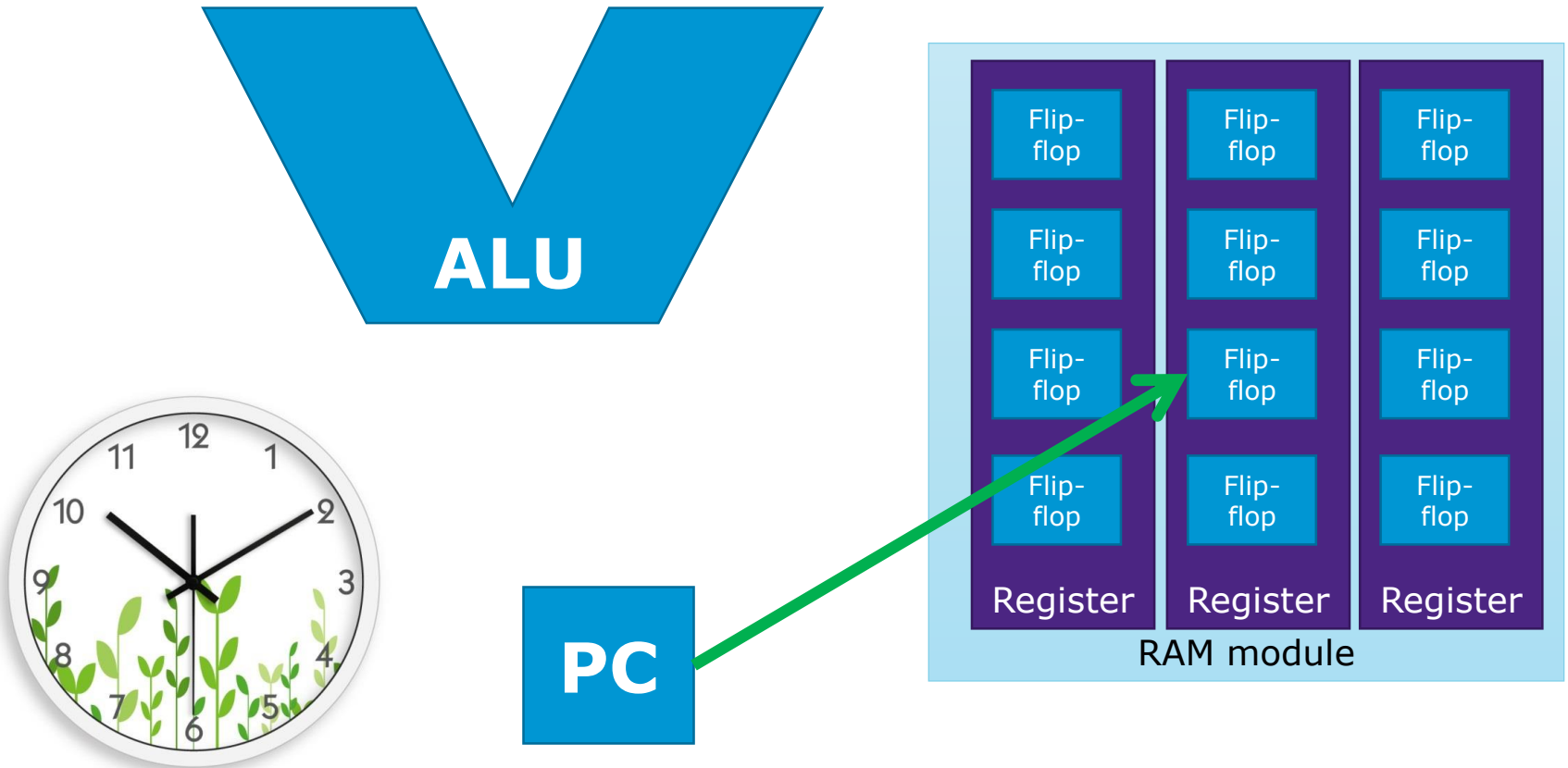
- The role of the **PC** is to store the address of the current instruction in RAM that we want to execute

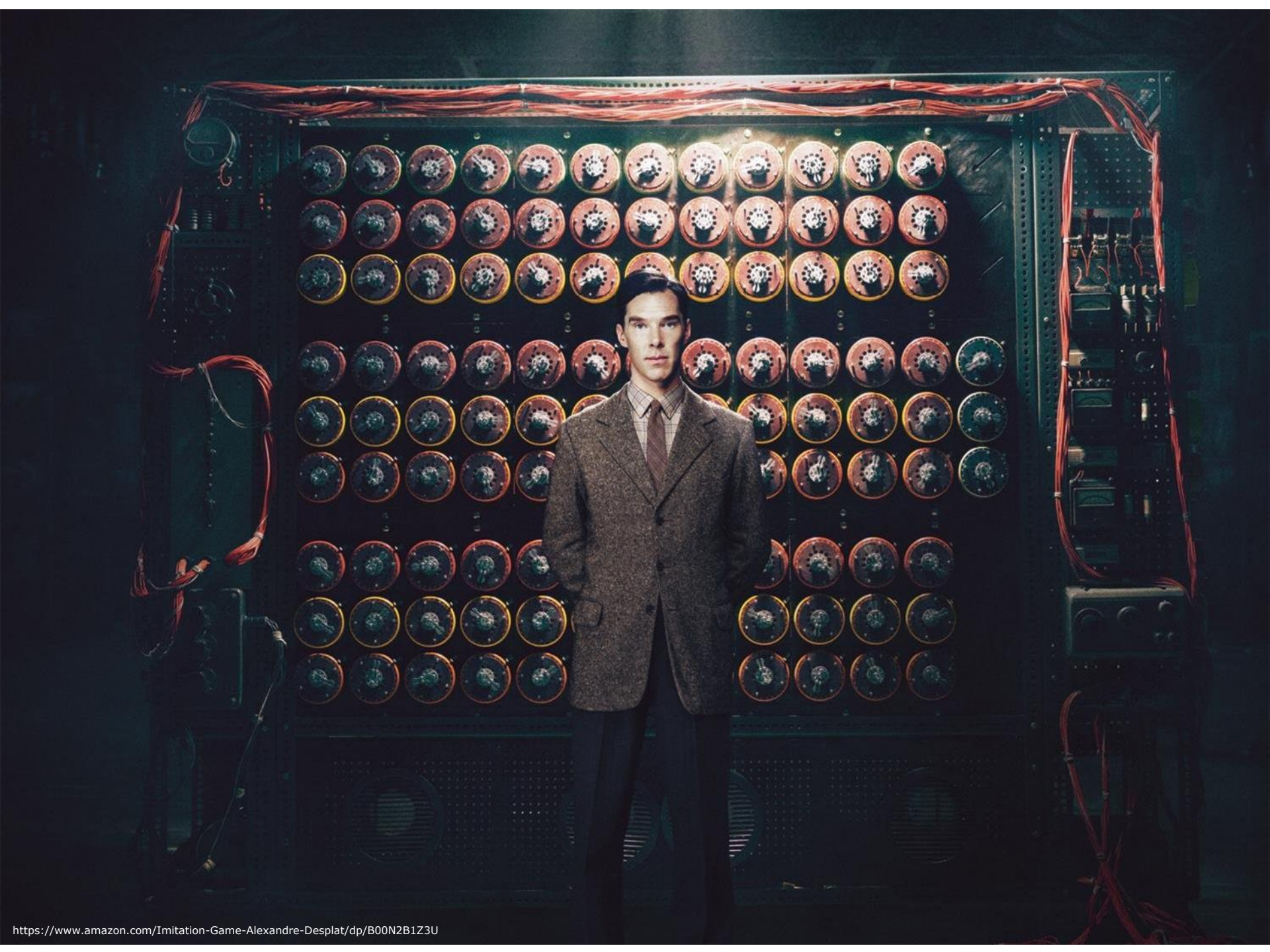


(4) Write and read from memory in sync



HARDWARE ready





A man in a brown tweed suit and tie stands in front of a large, dark green machine. The machine's front panel is covered in a grid of circular components, each with a red and gold border and a dark center. Red cables are bundled at the top and sides of the machine. The scene is dimly lit, with the machine's components glowing slightly.

Turing machine

a **device** that could be reconfigured to perform **any** number of different tasks ***without*** having to change any of the internal circuitry

Quiz 1!

Assembler!

```
1 SET Register 1's value to 100
2 SET Register 2's value to 23
3 ADD Register 1 and Register 2, and store the result in Register 3
4 MULTIPLY R1 and R2, and store the result in R4
5 STORE R3's contents in RAM address 42
6 STORE R4's contents in RAM address 9001
```

Assembler

```
1 SET R1's value to 6
2 SET R2's value to 9
3 ADD R1 and R2, and store the result in R3
4 STORE R3's contents in RAM address [some_address_goes_here]
```

Compiler

- C++
- C

```
1 int main() {
2     int x = 6;
3     int y = 9;
4     return x + y;
5 }
```

High Level languages!

- **Python**
- Ruby
- PHP
- Perl
- BASIC
- Java
- ..

Assembler

```
1 SET R1's value to 6
2 SET R2's value to 9
3 ADD R1 and R2, and store the result in R3
4 STORE R3's contents in RAM address [some_address_goes_here]
```

Compiler

Virtual machine, **Interpreter**

```
example.py
1 print("Hello world!")
```

Quiz 2!

Jupiter notebook! Let's put our hands to actually do something here

- Integrated Development Environment (**IDE**)
- **web** application
- **easy**-to-use, interactive
- show **results** in the same document with code
- **presentation**: add description, plots, images & videos

Login to your own battlefield!

[https://programming.ai.wu.ac.at/6088/notebooks/\\$STUDENTID](https://programming.ai.wu.ac.at/6088/notebooks/$STUDENTID)

The only exercise

Make a program write
“Hello, —your_name—”



Thanks for coming.

Homework:

- Describe some problem that you can possibly have/encounter that might be solved by programming.
- Examples:
 - Trading bot for bitcoin (I want to get a hell a lot of money)
 - Alternative to google maps that only shows the map and the places with Kebab
 - A program that will *automatically* like all my friends Instagram posts, because I am lazy but want them remember of my existence.

How to submit?

- **Deadline, 14 of March 10pm (*Tomorrow*)**

- Algorithm to submit the homework:
 1. Login to the course page
<https://learn.wu.ac.at/dotlrn/classes/pool/6088.18s>
 2. Find homework's page
 3. Write text
 4. Click submit button

See you next time. 15 March

- **Programming:** algorithms, syntax and semantics, programming, compiler, interpreter
- **Basics and types:** variables, operations, primitive data types, Strings, static vs dynamic typing, explicit vs implicit type casting
- **Control flow and functions:** if-else branches, loops, functions (parameters, return values)
- **Lists:** Arrays (lists), create and fill Arrays, multidimensional Arrays
- **Classes:** Class vs Instance of class, objects, create objects, instance variable, constructor, method overloading
- **Inheritance:** inherit classes, method overriding, problems and solutions for multiple inheritance
- **Information hiding:** variable access, access modifier (Java) and naming conventions, get- and set-methods
- **Object oriented programming:** why OOP, inheritance (“is-a”- and “is-part-of”-relations), information hiding/encapsulation, abstract classes, Super-constructor, polymorphism

Additional topics if you plan to take the exam as “Wahlfach” course (5 ECTS):

Wahlfach:

- **Exceptions**
- **Dynamic data structures:** Stacks, Queues, Maps (Dictionaries), Trees