

Week 1 — Thinking Like a Computer Scientist

Theme: Computational Thinking, Algorithms, Flowcharts, and Pseudocode

Learning Objectives

By the end of Week 1, students will be able to:

-  Break real-world problems into algorithmic steps (decomposition)
 -  Translate logical ideas into **flowcharts** and **pseudocode**
 -  Understand the cycle: **Think → Plan → Code → Test**
 -  Explain how computers interpret instructions
 -  Write their first simple algorithm and Python “Hello World” program
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Core Concepts Explained (Deep Theory + Plain English)

What is Computational Thinking?

Academic definition: A systematic approach to problem-solving used in computer science that involves decomposition, pattern recognition, abstraction, and algorithmic design.

Beginner explanation: Computational thinking teaches you to solve problems step-by-step like a computer, not randomly like humans often do.

Real-world analogy: Think like a chef using a recipe. Every step must be in the right order, clear, reproducible, and leave no room for guessing.

Core Thinking Components

Concept	Meaning	Real-World Example
Decomposition	Break big problem into smaller tasks	Cooking: prepare ingredients, heat pan, cook
Pattern Recognition	Notice repeated ideas	Buttons always click, login screens similar
Abstraction	Focus on important parts only	Driving: ignore trees, follow road signs
Algorithm Design	Write exact steps to solve	Recipe, ATM steps, Google Maps route



Algorithm vs Code

Term	Meaning
Algorithm	Human-readable steps to solve a problem
Code	Machine-readable instructions implementing algorithm



First learn to think. Code comes after thought.

Flowcharts & Pseudocode

Flowchart = visual plan **Pseudocode** = English-like algorithm

Flowchart example (boiling egg):

Start → Fill pot → Add eggs → Boil water → Wait 7 minutes → Stop heat
→ Serve → End

Pseudocode version:

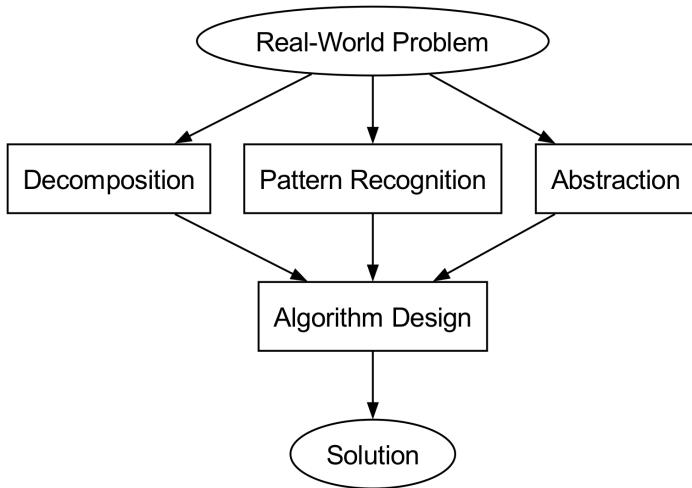
```
Start
Fill pot with water
Add eggs
Boil water
Wait 7 minutes
Turn off heat
Serve eggs
End
```

First Python Program

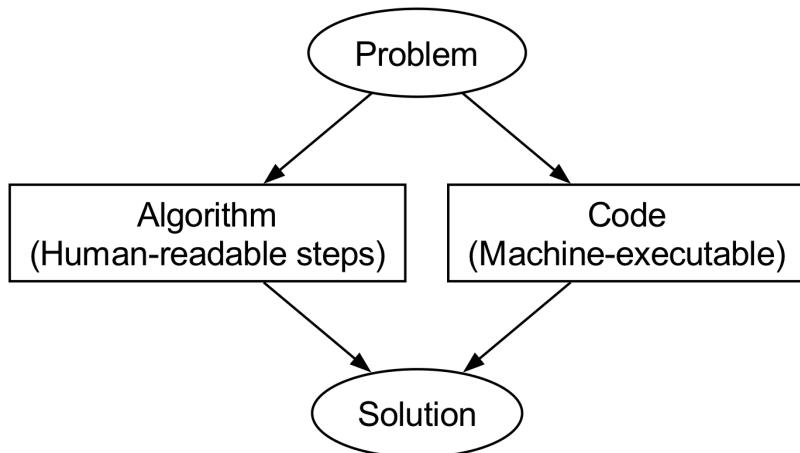
```
# My first Python program
print("Hello, world!")
```



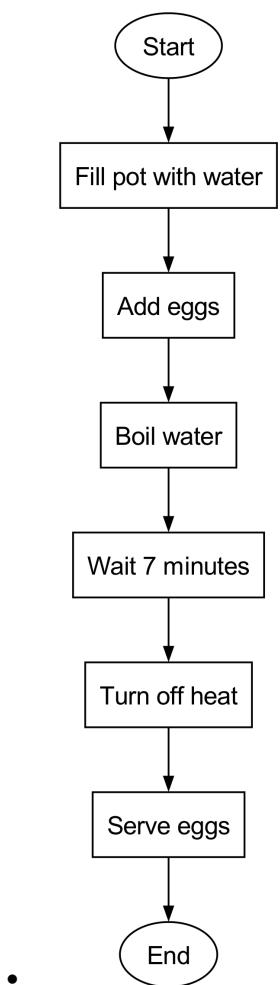
Diagrams



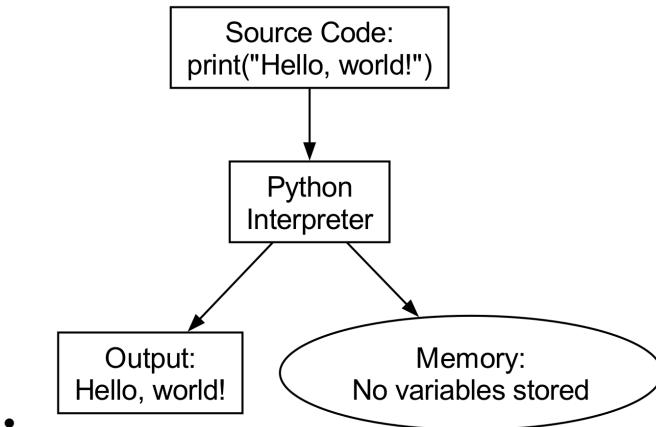
Computational Thinking Components



Algorithm vs Program Flow



Basic Flowchart for Simple Task



First Python Execution Diagram



In-Class Exercises (3)



Exercise 1: Toothbrushing Algorithm

Write a step-by-step algorithm to brush teeth.



Exercise 2: Flowchart for making tea

Draw a flowchart for: **boil water** → **add tea** → **steep** → **add sugar** → **serve**



Exercise 3: First Python Output

Write a program to print your name and reason for learning programming.

```
print("My name is ____")  
print("I want to learn programming because ____")
```

 Solutions to In-Class Exercises *Solution 1: Toothbrushing*

```
Pick toothbrush  
Apply toothpaste  
Wet toothbrush  
Brush teeth for 2 minutes  
Rinse mouth  
Rinse brush  
Store brush
```

 *Solution 2: Tea Flowchart (pseudocode)*

```
Start  
Boil water  
Add tea leaves  
Wait 3-5 minutes  
Add sugar  
Serve  
End
```

 *Solution 3: Python Output Example*

```
print("My name is Sam")  
print("I want to learn programming because I love building apps")
```

 Take-Home Assignments (3)**1** *Algorithm — Preparing for school*

Write steps a student follows to get ready for school.

2 *Flowchart — Buying a bus ticket*

Include decisions (cash or card?).

3 *Python — Personal introduction script*

Print:

- Name
 - Hometown
 - Your goal for this course
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 Weekly References**Books**

- *How to Think Like a Computer Scientist — Python Edition*
- Jeannette Wing — *Computational Thinking* (2006)

Online

- MIT OpenCourseware — Intro to CS
 - Python Official Docs — Getting Started
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⚠️ Common Mistakes & Best Practices

Mistake	Fix
Writing code without planning	Always sketch flowchart/ pseudocode first
Too many steps or too few steps	Steps must be clear, complete, logical
Using natural language, not algorithmic	Use simple short commands
Skipping debugging	Test small programs frequently

🔮 Next Week Preview

Week 2 — Variables, Data Types & Memory

- What is data?
 - Variables & assignment
 - Memory model
 - Input & output
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