

Administrivia

CMSC110: Introduction to Computing

Fall 2019

Course Website: <https://cs.brynmawr.edu/Courses/cs110/fall2019/>

Instructor:

Deepak Kumar, (dkumar@cs.brynmawr.edu)

Lectures

TuTh 12:55p to 2:15p in Park 245

TA-Support

>20 hrs/week in Park 230/231

Labs – Register and attend one of these

- Section A: Tuesdays 2:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. (led by Prof. Kumar)
- Thursdays 11:55 a.m. to 12:45 p.m. (led by Prof. Kumar)

Office Hours

Wednesdays 2:00 to 4:00p

Grading

• ~7 Assignments	30%
• Lab Attendance	10%
• Exam 1	20%
• Exam 2	20%
• Exam 3	25%
<hr/>	
Total	100%

Administrivia

Software

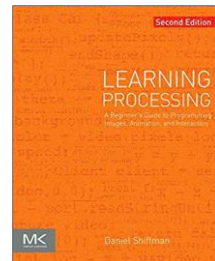
Processing 3.X

- Already installed in the CS Lab
- Also available for your own computer @ www.processing.org
- Processing == Java



Required

Learning Processing: A Beginner's Guide to Programming Images, Animations, and Interaction, 2nd Edition by Daniel Shiffman, Publisher: Morgan Kaufmann, 2015. Available at the Campus Bookstore. Also at amazon for \$34.97 (as of August 22, 2-19).



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Class Lottery

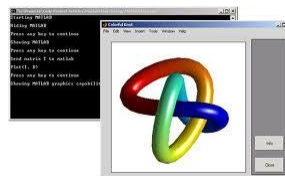
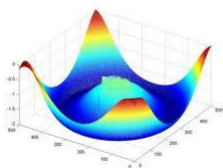
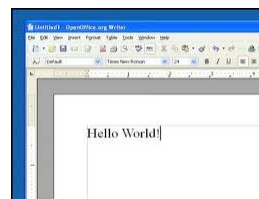
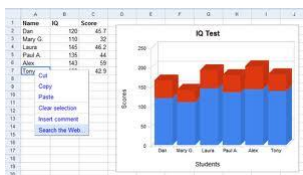
- Make sure to sign-in your name.
- If you are not on the class list, sign on the attached sheet. We will contact you by e-mail as soon as we have confirmation from other students.

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What is Computing?

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Computing: Your Parent's View



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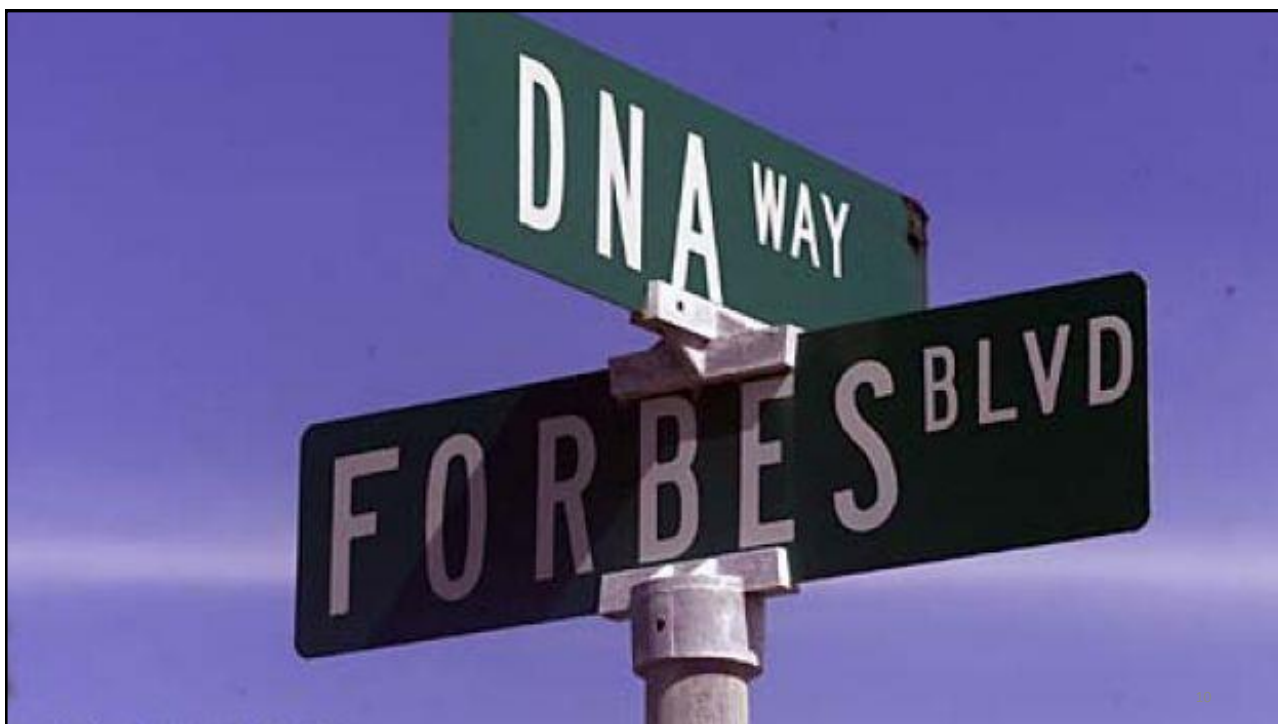
Computing: Entertainment...



Spotify®

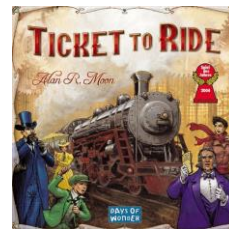
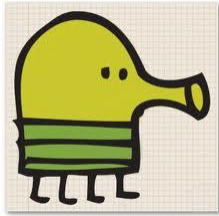


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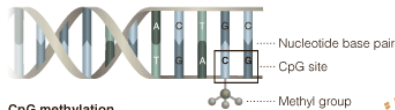
Computing: Entertainment...



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Mapping the Epigenome

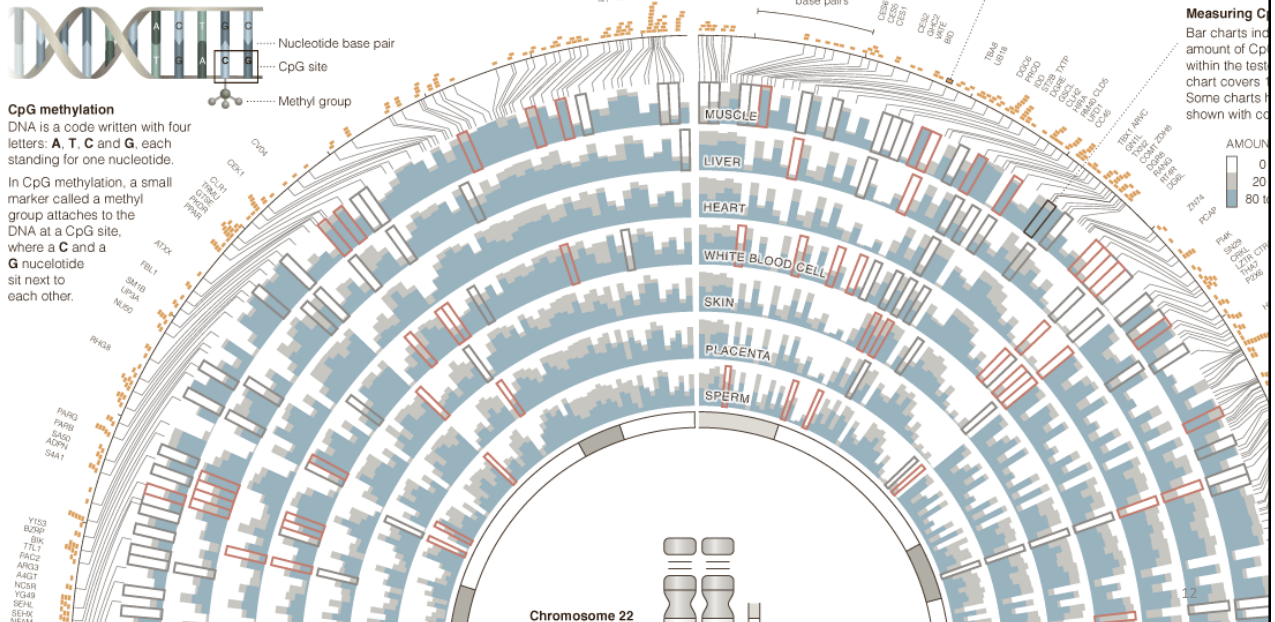
DNA contains the genetic blueprint for all human cells, but the reading and execution of the blueprint inside each cell is controlled in part by chemical markers attached to the DNA. Scientists have begun to map some of these epigenetic markers, including CpG methylation.



CpG methylation

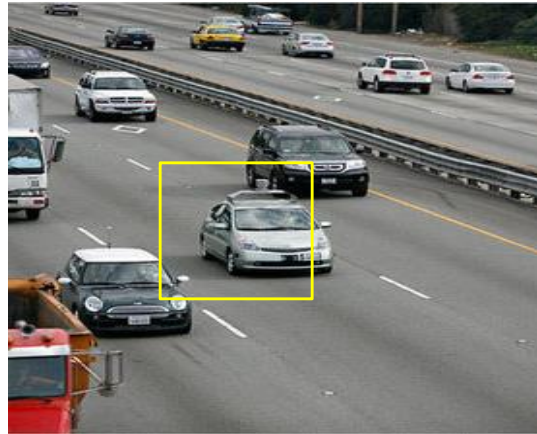
DNA is a code written with four letters: **A**, **T**, **C** and **G**, each standing for one nucleotide.

In CpG methylation, a small marker called a methyl group attaches to the DNA at a CpG site, where a **C** and a **G** nucleotide sit next to each other.



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Self-driving (Autonomous) Cars



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Some Areas in Computer Science



Artificial
Intelligence



Robotics



Human-Computer
Interaction



Computer
Graphics



Computer
Vision



Operating
Systems



Computer
Networking



Databases



Computer
Security

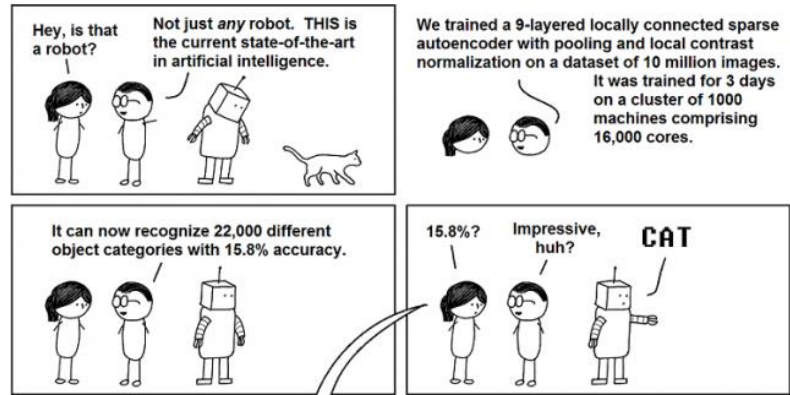


Ubiquitous
Computing

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More trendy...

- Machine Learning
(Deep Learning)
- Data Science
(Big Data)
- Cybersecurity



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ART



Protobytes
By Ira Greenberg

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What is Computer Science?

Computer science is the study of solving problems using computation

- Computers are part of it, but the emphasis is on the problem solving aspect



Computer scientists work across disciplines:

Mathematics

Biology (bioinformatics)

Chemistry

Physics

Geology

Geoscience

Archaeology

Psychology

Sociology

Cognitive Science

Medicine/Surgery

Engineering

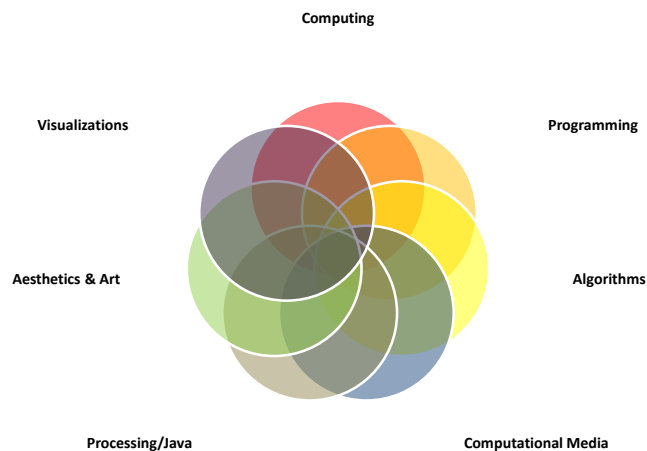
Linguistics

Art

...

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Creative Introduction to ^ Computing



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Algorithms

An **algorithm** is an effective method for solving a problem expressed as a finite sequence of instructions. For example,

Put on shoes

left sock
right sock
left shoe
right shoe



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Programming = Writing Apps

Programming is the process of designing, writing, testing, debugging / troubleshooting, and maintaining the source code of computer programs.

This source code is written in a **programming language**.

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A program

```
int areaOfCircle(int radius){
    return PI*radius*radius;
}

r = 10;
area = areaOfCircle(r);
```

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Programming Languages

Processing/Java/C/C++	Python	Lisp
<pre>int areaOfCircle(int radius){ return PI*radius*radius; } r = 10; area = areaOfCircle(r);</pre>	<pre>def areaOfCircle(radius): return PI*radius*radius; r = 10 area = areaOfCircle(r)</pre>	<pre>(defun areaOfCircle (radius) (return (* PI radius radius))) (setq r 10) (setq area (areaOfCircle r))</pre>

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Programming Languages

Processing	Python	Lisp
<pre>int areaOfCircle(int radius){ return PI*radius*radius; } r = 10; area = areaOfCircle(r);</pre>	<pre>def areaOfCircle(radius): return PI*radius*radius; r = 10 area = areaOfCircle(r)</pre>	<pre>(defun areaOfCircle (radius) (return (* PI radius radius))) (setq r 10) (setq area (areaOfCircle r))</pre>

FORTRAN, BASIC, Pascal, C, Ada, C++, C#, Java, Javascript, Perl, Ruby, Swift, R...

There are over 3000 of them!

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A more interesting program...

```
Eye e1, e2, e3, e4, e5;

void setup()
{
  size(200, 200);
  smooth();
  noStroke();
  e1 = new Eye( 50, 16, 80);
  e2 = new Eye( 64, 85, 40);
  e3 = new Eye( 90, 200, 120);
  e4 = new Eye(150, 44, 40);
  e5 = new Eye(175, 120, 80);
} // setup()

void draw()
{
  background(102);

  e1.update(mouseX, mouseY);
  e2.update(mouseX, mouseY);
  e3.update(mouseX, mouseY);
  e4.update(mouseX, mouseY);
  e5.update(mouseX, mouseY);

  e1.display();
  e2.display();
  e3.display();
  e4.display();
  e5.display();
} // draw()

class Eye
{
  int ex, ey;
  int size;
  float angle = 0.0;

  Eye(int x, int y, int s) {
    ex = x;
    ey = y;
    size = s;
  } // Eye()

  void update(int mx, int my) {
    angle = atan2(my-ey, mx-ex);
  } // update()

  void display() {
    pushMatrix();
    translate(ex, ey);
    fill(255);
    ellipse(0, 0, size, size);
    rotate(angle);
    fill(153);
    ellipse(size/4, 0, size/2, size/2);
    popMatrix();
  } // display()
} // class Eye
```

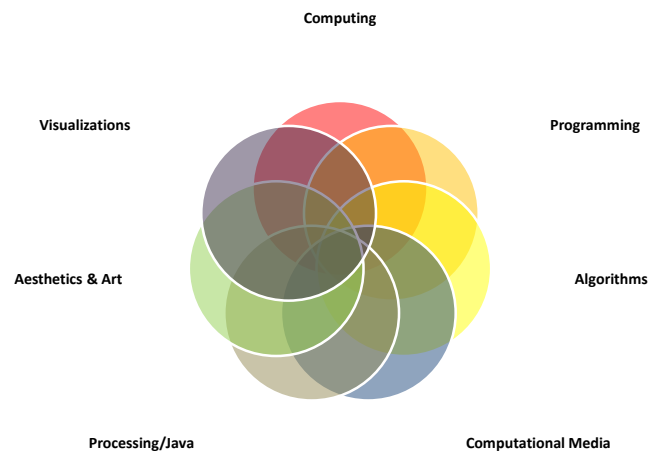
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Our Goal

- Use computing to realize works of art
- Explore new metaphors from computing: images, animation, interactivity, visualizations
- Learn the basics of computing
- Have fun doing all of the above!

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Introduction to ^{Creative} Computing



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Let's get started...

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Administrivia

Software

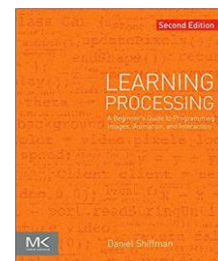
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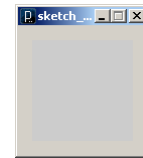
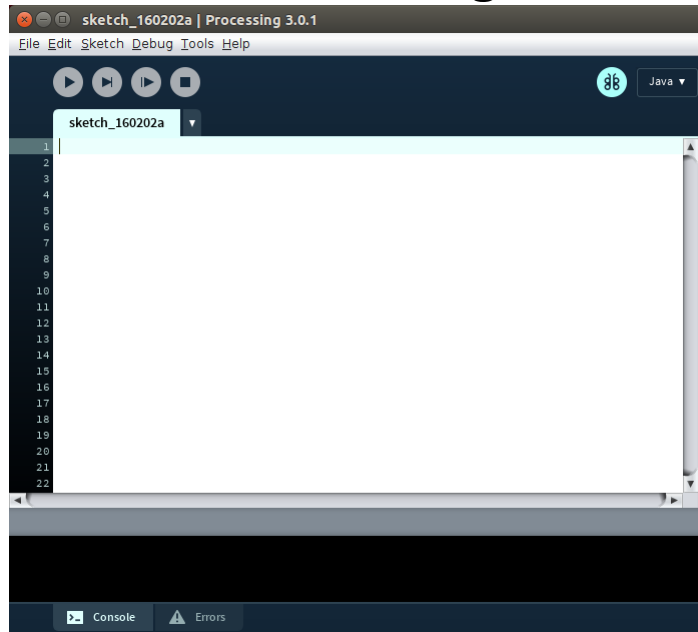
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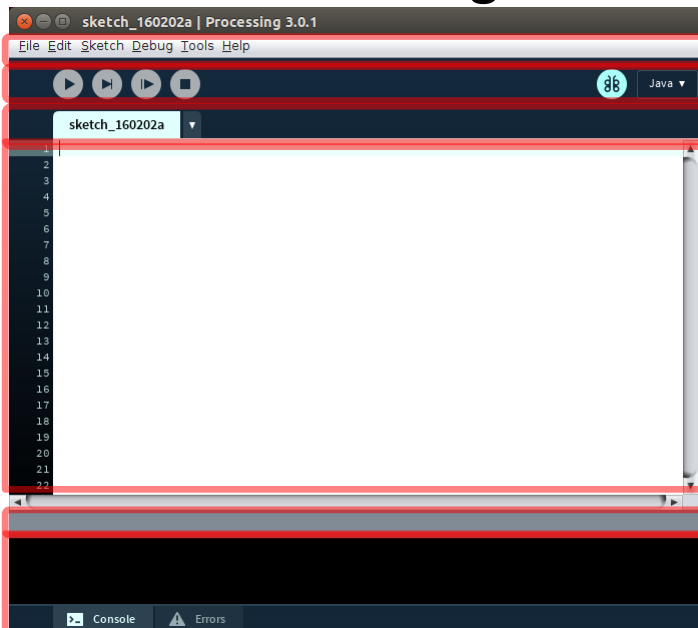
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Processing 3.0 IDE



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Processing 3.0 IDE

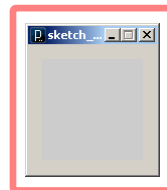


Menu bar

Tool bar

Tab strip

Text editor



Display Window

Message area

Console/Errors

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Primitive 2D Shapes

- point
- line
- triangle
- rect (rectangle)
- quad (quadrilateral, four-sided polygon)
- ellipse
- arc (section of an ellipse)
- curve (Catmull-Rom spline)
- bezier (Bezier curve)

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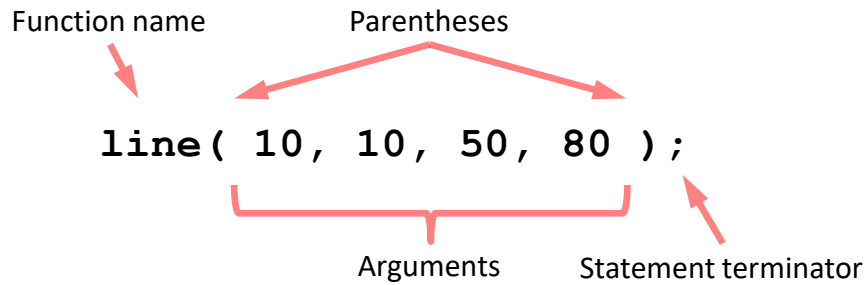
The screenshot shows the Processing website's 'Reference' page for 2D Primitives. The page has a dark blue header with the 'Processing' logo and navigation tabs for 'Processing', 'p5.js', 'Processing.py', 'Processing for Android', 'Processing for Pi', and 'Processing Foundation'. A search bar is located in the top right corner. The main content area is divided into a left sidebar with navigation links and a main content area with a table of primitive functions.

Reference. Processing was designed to be a flexible software sketchbook.

Structure	Shape	Color
<code>()</code> (parentheses)	<code>createShape()</code>	Setting
<code>,</code> (comma)	<code>loadShape()</code>	<code>background()</code>
<code>.</code> (dot)	<code>PShape</code>	<code>clear()</code>
<code>/**</code> / (multiline comment)	2D Primitives	<code>colorMode()</code>
<code>/**</code> */ (doc comment)	<code>arc()</code>	<code>fill()</code>
<code>//</code> (comment)	<code>circle()</code>	<code>noFill()</code>
<code>;</code> (semicolon)	<code>ellipse()</code>	<code>noStroke()</code>
<code>=</code> (assign)	<code>line()</code>	<code>stroke()</code>
<code>[]</code> (array access)	<code>point()</code>	Creating & Reading
<code>{}</code> (curly braces)	<code>quad()</code>	<code>alpha()</code>
<code>catch</code>	<code>rect()</code>	<code>blue()</code>
<code>class</code>	<code>square()</code>	<code>brightness()</code>
<code>draw()</code>	<code>triangle()</code>	<code>color()</code>
<code>exit()</code>	Curves	<code>green()</code>
<code>extends</code>	<code>bezier()</code>	<code>hue()</code>
<code>false</code>		<code>lerpColor()</code>
<code>final</code>		
<code>implements</code>		

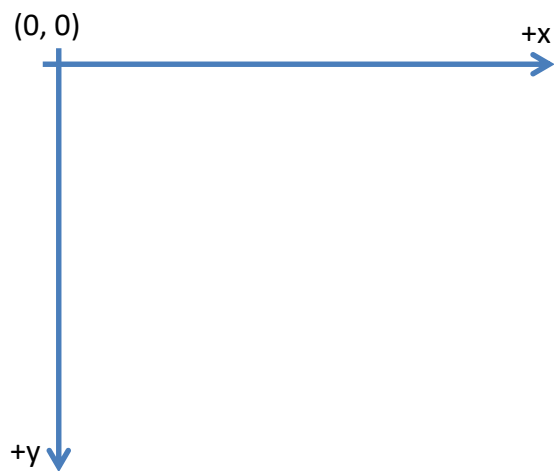
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Anatomy of a Function Call



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Coordinate System



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Pixels



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Processing Canvas

```
size( width, height );
```

Set the size of the canvas.

```
background( [0..255] );
```

Set the background grayscale color.

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Drawing Primitives

```
point( x, y );
```

```
line( x1, y1, x2, y2 );
```

```
triangle( x1, y1, x2, y2, x3, y3 );
```

```
quad( x1, y1, x2, y2, x3, y3, x4, y4 );
```

```
rect( x, y width, height );
```

```
ellipse( x, y, width, height );
```

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Colors

Composed of four elements:

1. Red

2. Green

3. Blue

4. Alpha (Transparency)

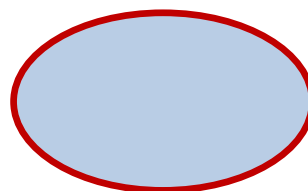
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Why 0 .. 255?

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Shape Formatting

1. Fill color
2. Line thickness
3. Line color



*These are properties of your paintbrush,
not of the object you are painting.*



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Fill Color

```
fill(gray);  
fill(gray, alpha);  
fill(red, green, blue);  
fill(red, green, blue, alpha);  
  
noFill();
```



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Stroke (Line) Color

```
stroke(gray);  
stroke(gray, alpha);  
stroke(red, green, blue);  
stroke(red, green, blue, alpha);  
  
noStroke();
```



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strokeCap()



```
smooth();
strokeWeight(12.0);
strokeCap(ROUND);
line(20, 30, 80, 30);
strokeCap(SQUARE);
line(20, 50, 80, 50);
strokeCap(PROJECT);
line(20, 70, 80, 70);
```

strokeWeight()

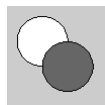


```
smooth();
strokeWeight(1); // Default
line(20, 20, 80, 20);
strokeWeight(4); // Thicker
line(20, 40, 80, 40);
strokeWeight(10); // Beastly
line(20, 70, 80, 70);
```

http://processing.org/reference/strokeCap_.html
http://processing.org/reference/strokeWeight_.html

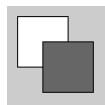
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ellipseMode



```
ellipseMode(CENTER);
ellipse(35, 35, 50, 50);
ellipseMode(CORNER);
fill(102);
ellipse(35, 35, 50, 50);
```

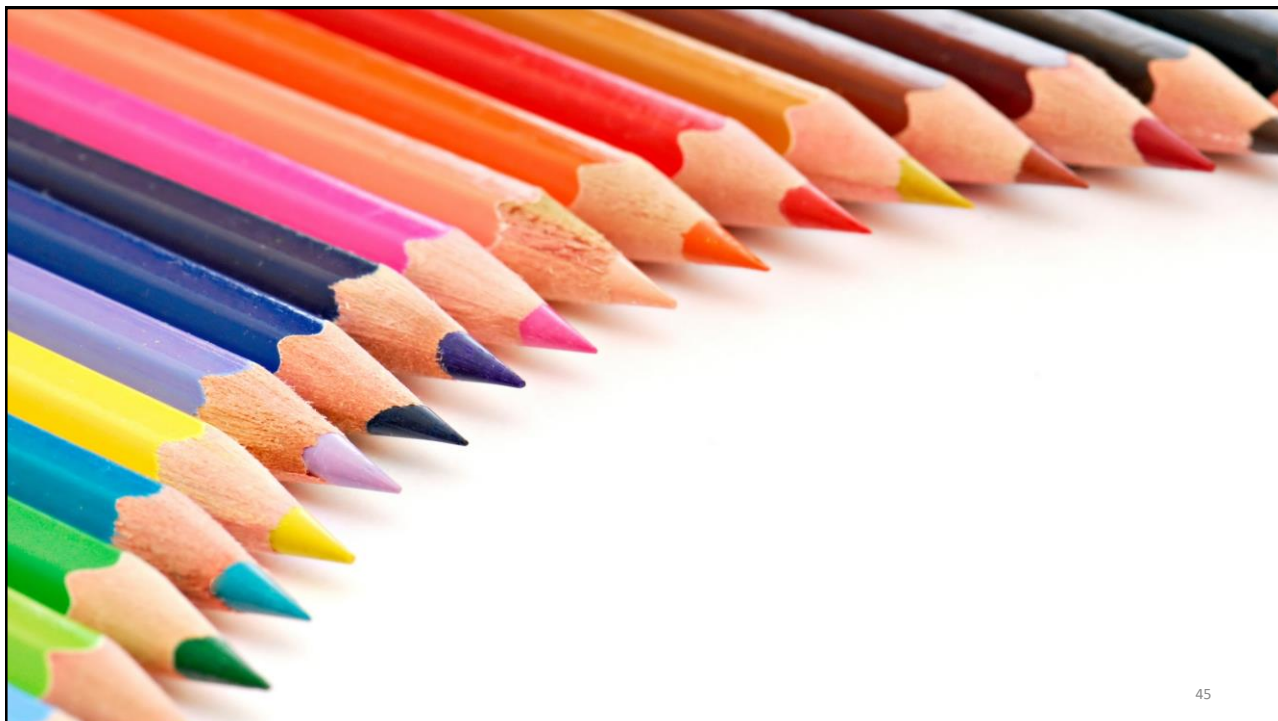
rectMode



```
rectMode(CENTER);
rect(35, 35, 50, 50);
rectMode(CORNER);
fill(102);
rect(35, 35, 50, 50);
```

http://processing.org/reference/ellipseMode_.html
http://processing.org/reference/rectMode_.html

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256 Shades of Gray

