

CMSC 110 Introduction to Computing

Section 02
David Cooper

+ Who am I?

2

David G Cooper, PhD

Office: 249 Park

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Interests: Emotions in Computing,
Computer Based Tutoring,
Artificial Intelligence,
Machine Learning

CS110 Introduction

+ CMSC 110-02: Introduction to Computing

Spring 2016

Course Website (Syllabus): <http://cs.brynmawr.edu/cs110dc>

Assignment: Read the Syllabus for Monday and ask questions

Instructor:

David G Cooper, Ph.D. (dgc@cs.brynmawr.edu)

Lectures

MW 11:40PM-1:00PM in Park 336

TA-Support

>20 hrs/week in Park 231

Labs

W 1:00pm – 3:00pm in Park 231

Grading

• 7 Assignments	45%
• Exam 1	20%
• Exam 2	35%
Total	100%

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Software

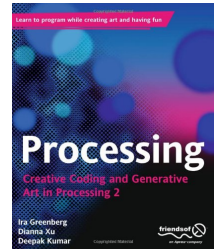
Processing 2.X

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



Book

Creative Coding & Generative Art in Processing 2 by Ira Greenberg, Dianna Xu, Deepak Kumar, friendsofEd/APress, 2013. Available at the Campus Bookstore or amazon.com or other vendors.



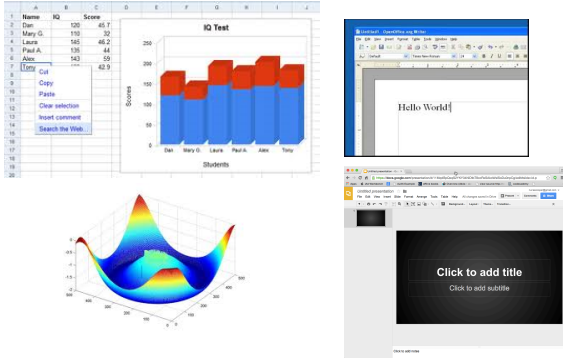
+ Class Lottery

- Make sure to sign-in your name.
- If you are not “in” the lottery, indicate that. We will contact you by e-mail as soon as we have confirmation from other students.

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What is Computing?

+ Computing: Productivity...



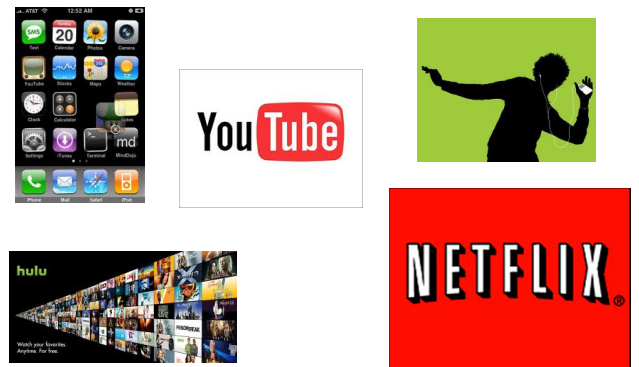
+ Computing: internet, e-mail, social network...



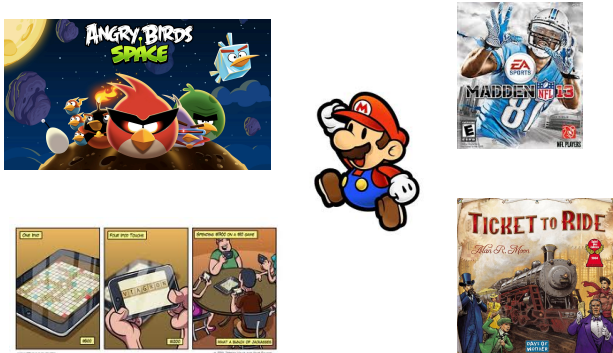
Computing: Digital Photography



+ Computing: Entertainment...

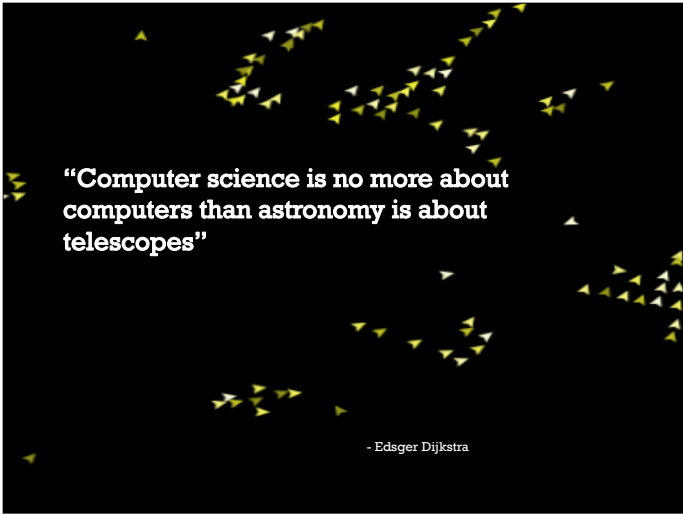


+ Computing: Games...













+ What is Computer Science?




- The study of computation
- We do this through
 - algorithms (theory/math)
 - applied algorithms (programming and hardware)
 - experimentation (running programs in different conditions)



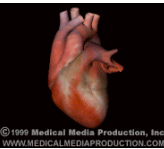

+ Areas in Computer Science

 Artificial Intelligence	 Robotics	 Human-Computer Interaction	 Computer Graphics	 Computer Vision
 Operating Systems	 Computer Networking	 Databases	 Computer Security	 Ubiquitous Computing

+ Artificial Intelligence

 Roomba	 Google Autopilot car
 Mars Rover	

+ Graphics

 © 1999 Medical Media Production, Inc. WWW.MEDICALMEDIAPRODUCTION.COM 3D Representation of the Heart	 The Incredibles from Pixar
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+ Organization of Data, and Searching

 <p>Google Web Images Groups compter science Web Did you mean: computer science</p>			
	Your Store	See All 32 Product Categories	Your Account 

+ Educational Technology



I'm tired of this topic

Accuracy
Pretest: 55%
In Tutor: 80%
Motivation: Low

+ What is Computer Science?

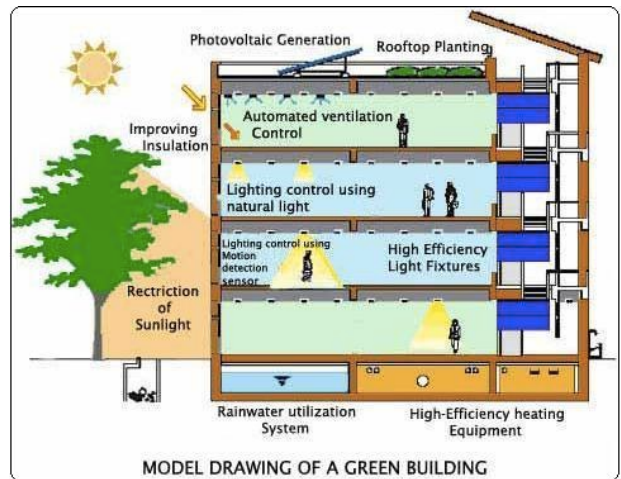
- Computer science is the study of solving problems using computation
- Computers are a part of it
- the emphasis is on problem solving



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What can be programmed?

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How do you program?



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What is a Computer Program?

A collection of **human readable statements** that can be *translated* to **machine instructions** and *executed* by a **computing device**.

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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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Computer Programs

Plain English:	Pseudo-code:	Processing Code:
Display text "Hello, World!" on the console.	print "Hello, World!"	println("Hello, World!");

- Note that processing uses a semi-colon (;) instead of a period.
- Also note that parameters to functions are always in parentheses

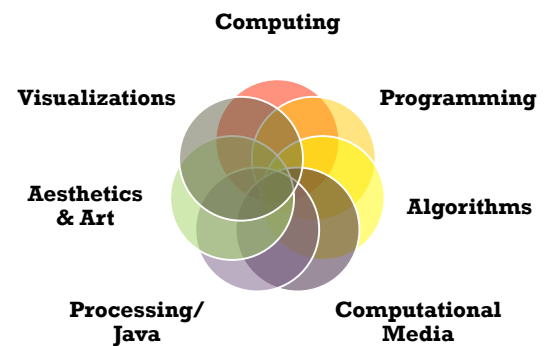
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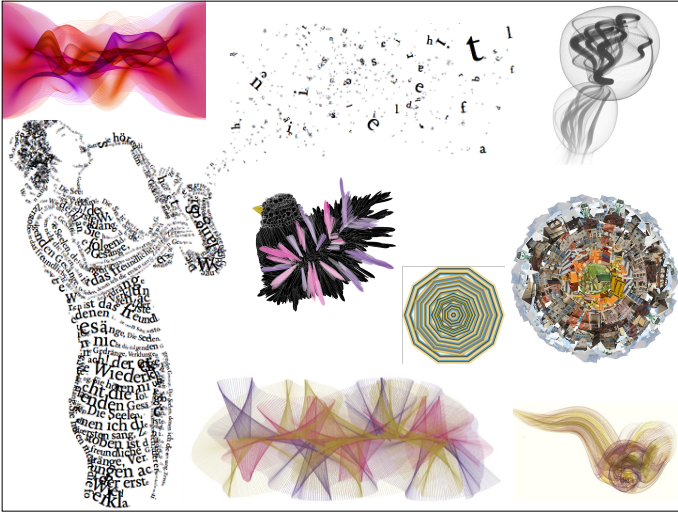
A program

```
int areaOfCircle(int radius){
  return PI*radius*radius;
}
setup(){
  r = 10;
  area = areaOfCircle(r);
}
```

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Creative Introduction to ^ Computing





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Let's get started...

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How should we use this book?

Processing 2.0 IDE

- Menu bar
- Tool bar
- Tab strip
- Text editor
- Display Window
- Message area
- Console

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Processing Preferences (no updates)

Editor and Console font: Source Code Pro

Editor font size: 24 Console font size: 12

Use smooth text in editor window

Enable complex text input (i.e. Japanese, requires restart of Processing)

Increase maximum available memory to 256 MB

Delete previous application folder on export

Hide tab/toolbar background image (requires restart)

Check for updates on startup

Run sketches on display: 1

More preferences can be edited directly in the file

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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)

Processing 2

Language
Libraries
Tools
Environment

Reference. The Processing Language was designed to facilitate the creation of sophisticated visual structures.

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)		<code>colorMode()</code>
<code>/**</code> (doc comment)	2D Primitives	<code>fill()</code>
<code>//</code> (comment)	<code>arc()</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>	
<code>{}</code> (curly braces)	<code>quad()</code>	Creating & Reading
<code>catch</code>	<code>rect()</code>	<code>alpha()</code>

<http://cs.brynmawr.edu/cs110dc/processing2.2.1Reference/>

Anatomy of a Function Call

Function name Parentheses

`line(10, 10, 50, 80);`

Arguments Statement terminator

Coordinate System

(0, 0)

+x

+y

Pixels

Processing Canvas

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

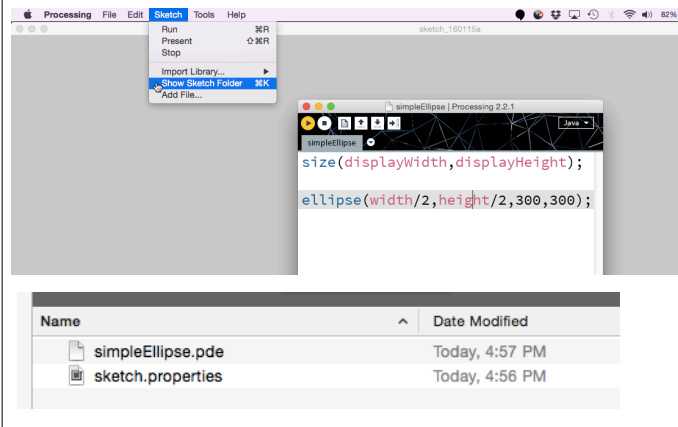
Set the size of the canvas.

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

Set the background grayscale color.

Viewing your sketch folder

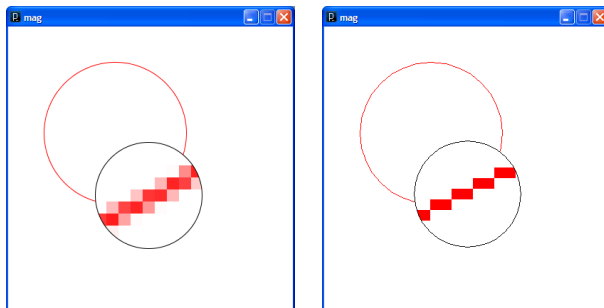
+ Viewing your sketch folder



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 );
```

+ smooth() vs. noSmooth()



+ Colors

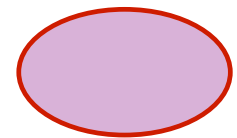
Composed of four elements:

1. Red
2. Green
3. Blue
4. Alpha (Transparency)

Why 0 .. 255?

Shape Formatting

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



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



Fill Color

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

noFill();
```



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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Assignment Submission

- <http://www.dropbox.com>