

# Programming A

## 1st Weekly Note (E11, Week 35)

### Format

The course is taught by Peter Schneider-Kamp. Lectures will usually be on Mondays 12:15–14 and on Wednesday mornings 10:15–12.

There are four sections of students: matematik (S2), matematik-økonomi (S1), and datalogi (S7, S17). These sections will meet for both discussion sections and lab exercises taught by Alessandro Madaloni, Arun Vadiveal, and Felix Palludan Hargreaves, respectively.

For a precise schedule, please see the web site of the course. As we will sometimes mix or swap discussion sections and lab exercises, please always carefully read the weekly notes such that you will end up in the right room. Note in particular that lab exercises will usually be held in IMADA's "Terminalrum" and not in the officially assigned room.

The weekly notes and other information about the course are available from the course home page:

<http://www.imada.sdu.dk/~petersk/DM502/>

You can also access the course home page through the university-wide e-learning system "Blackboard":

<http://e-learn.sdu.dk/>

### Preparation for Lectures

Only this first weekly note will be distributed in paper. From then on, you will be responsible for finding all weekly notes (either in Blackboard or on the course home page) yourself. From now on, please ensure that you have read the appropriate sections in the textbook or notes before coming to class. It is also a good idea to have textbook and notes available during the lecture, e.g., by bringing a printout or your notebook.

### Preparation for Discussion Sections and Labs

You are expected to prepare for discussion sections and labs. First year students may use their study group meetings to discuss how to approach the exercises given in the weekly notes. The study groups might also be required to prepare a short presentation at the beginning of some discussion section or lab.

### Textbook

Allen B. Downey: *Think Python: How to Think Like a Computer Scientist*. Version 1.1.24, Green Tea Press, 2009. It is available as PDF and HTML:

<http://greenteapress.com/thinkpython/thinkpython.html>

There will be supplementary notes available from the course home page.

### Personal Contact

Peter Schneider-Kamp has no fixed office hours, but his door is always open for you (if it should be closed, knock loudly and wait a few seconds before trying to enter). If you like, you can also schedule an appointment by email or phone (see the course home page for contact details).

### Evaluation

Your progress in the material of the course is evaluated by a practical project. This project will consist of two parts. The first part will be probably handed out in week 37. Both parts will require you to model a problem, implement a program that solves the problem, and test your implementation.

## Reading for Week 35

- Chapters 1–2 of “Think Python: How to Think Like a Computer Scientist”
- Note “Getting Started with DM502” (available from the course home page)

## Lecture: Wednesday, August 31, 10-12 (U20)

We start by an introduction of the course, of programming in general, and of the programming language Python in particular. We will investigate the syntax and the semantics of the basic building blocks that are necessary to write and understand simple programs in Python.

## Study group: Wednesday, August 31, 12-14

The first year students meet with their study group. The objectives of your first meeting are to get to know each other, the IMADA environment, and to discuss study techniques related to learning programming.

More concretely, begin by an introduction round and tell each other about your background with respect to computer science and programming. Then familiarize yourself with the use of the “IMADA terminalrum” using the note “Getting Started”.

After this introduction, take the concrete exercises for the lab below to discuss how to approach a programming problem in general and these problems in particular. The group’s tutor and those members who already know some programming should reflect on their experience in learning to program.

Finally, prepare a short presentation on one of the topics from the lab class (“Boolean operations”, “Binary arithmetic operations”, “Numeric types”, “`math` - Mathematical Functions”, “The `print` Statement”) for the first part of the lab session.

## Lab: see detailed schedule on course home page

First, the teaching assistants will shortly introduce themselves and the practical part of the course.

The first part of the lab will be on the learning about resources for the Python language. Just like when learning a natural language, it is important to know and understand the grammar and the vocabulary of a programming language. The grammar for the Python language is described in Python’s “Language Reference” and the dictionary in its “Library Reference”. They can be found at the following address:

<http://docs.python.org/>

After taking a quick overview of the language reference, look in more detail at “The `print` statement”, at “Binary arithmetic operations”, and at “Boolean operations”. Discuss what information is presented here. What of it is hard to understand? Why? What information are you missing?

Now look at the library reference for “Boolean operations” and “Numeric types”. What new information about boolean and arithmetic operations do you find here? What is still unclear to you?

In the second part, it is time to get your hands dirty. These (and all future) lab exercises require that you actually sit down and try to write, run, and debug a Python programs. Keep in mind that programming cannot be learned by reading a book and attending classes. **The only way to learn, is to do it!**

Find Python’s “Tutorial” from the address above. Follow the examples in Section 3.1 by actually interacting with the Python interpreter.

Then do Exercises 1.2, 1.3, and 2.1-2.4 from the textbook.

Finally, write a small program that interacts with the user by e.g. asking for the users name, then welcoming the users etc. Use your creativity to create an interesting dialogue. Lookup the functions “`raw_input()`” and “`input()`” in the library reference to handle user input.