

Course Introduction
CMSC 202 - Computer Science II

Instructor & Lecture Section

- Dr. Christopher Marron
 - Section 01: MoWe, 2:30 — 3:45 pm, LH1
 - Office: ITE 359
 - Email: cmarron@umbc.edu
- Office Hours:
 - Mo 1300 – 1400
 - Tu 1430 – 1530
 - We 1300 – 1400

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What is CMSC 202?

- An introduction to
 - **Object-oriented programming** (OOP) and **object-oriented design** (OOD)
 - Basic **software engineering** techniques
- Emphasis on *proper program design* and *maintainability*
- Tools
 - C++ programming language, GCC (Gnu Compiler)
 - Linux (GL system)

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Course Web Site and Blackboard

Links to syllabus, schedule, projects, and labs:

http://www.csee.umbc.edu/courses/undergraduate/202/fall15_marron/

All grades will be posted on Blackboard.

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Review of the Syllabus

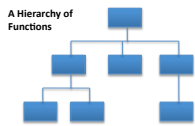
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Procedural vs. OO Programming

Procedural

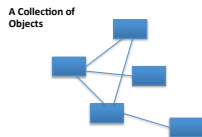
- Modular units: functions
- Program structure: hierarchical
- Data and operations are *not* bound to each other
- Examples:
 - C, Pascal, Basic, Python



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Object-Oriented (OO)

- Modular units: objects
- Program structure: a graph
- Data and operations are are bound to each other
- Examples:
 - C++, Java, Python (huh?!)



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What's an *Object*?

- Must first define a *class*
 - A *data type* containing:
 - Attributes – make up the object's *state*
 - Operations – define the object's *behaviors*

Bank Account
account number
owner's name
balance
interest rate
more?
deposit money
withdraw money
check balance
transfer money
more?

← Type →

← Attributes (state) →

← Operations (behaviors) →

String
sequence of characters
more?
compute length
concatenate
test for equality
more?

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So, an Object is...

- A particular *instance* of a class

Marron's Account
12-345-6
Chris Marron
\$1,250.86
1.5%

Kukla's Account
65-432-1
James Kukla
\$5.50
2.7%

Park's Account
43-261-5
John Park
\$825.50
2.5%

For any of these accounts, one can...

- Deposit money
- Withdraw money
- Check the balance
- Transfer money


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Why C++ for 202?

- Popular modern OO language
- Wide industry usage
- Used in many types of applications
- Desirable features
 - Object-oriented
 - Portable (not as much as Java, but fairly so)
 - Efficient
 - Retains much of its C origins

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Some C++ Background



Bjarne Stroustrup
(image from home page)

- Created in 1979 by Bjarne Stroustrup of Bell Labs (home of UNIX and C).
- Added object-oriented features to C.
- Renamed to C++ in honor of auto-increment operator.
- Later standardized with several International Organization for Standards (ISO) specifications.
- Greatly influenced Java development (1991).

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Interpreters, Compilers, and Hybrids

Interpreted Languages (e.g. JavaScript, Perl, Ruby)

source code → **translate & execute** (interpreter) → execute

Interpreter translates source into binary and executes it
Small, easy to write
Interpreter is unique to each **platform (operating system)**

Compiled Languages (e.g. C, C++)

source code → **compile** (compiler) → **binary code** → **execute** (command)

Compiler is **platform dependent**

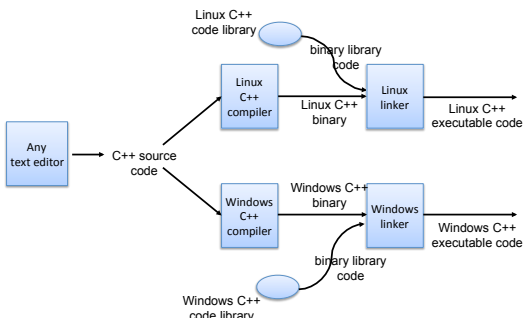
Many other models: e.g., Java (Python is stranger still):

source code → **compile** (Java compiler) → **bytecode** → **translate & execute** (Java Virtual Machine (JVM))

Bytecode is **platform independent**
JVM is an interpreter that is **platform dependent**

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C++ Compilation & Linkage



The diagram shows the flow from source code to executable code on both Linux and Windows. It starts with 'Any text editor' leading to 'C++ source code'. This code is then processed by either a 'Linux C++ compiler' or a 'Windows C++ compiler'. The Linux path involves a 'Linux C++ code library' and a 'Linux C++ linker' to produce 'Linux C++ executable code'. The Windows path involves a 'Windows C++ code library' and a 'Windows C++ linker' to produce 'Windows C++ executable code'. Both paths also show the use of 'binary library code'.

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Python vs. C++ Syntax

Python

```
print "Hello, world"
quotient = 3 / 4
if quotient == 0:
    print "3/4 == 0",
    print "in Python"
else:
    print "3/4 != 0"
```

Elements of C++...

- Procedural and OOP elements
- Must have a "main()" function
- Statements end with ";"
- Variables must be declared
- "if/else" syntax different
- Statement blocks demarcated by "{...}"
- Much that is similar

C++

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    int quotient;
    cout << "Hello, world";
    quotient = 3 / 4;
    if (quotient == 0) {
        cout << "3/4 == 0";
        cout << " in C++";
    } else {
        cout << "3/4 != 0";
    }
    return 0;
}
```

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Development Environment

- You will use the GL Linux systems and GCC (GNU Compiler Collection) suite for development.
- You will learn to be semi-literate in Linux and shell usage.
- You will learn to use a text editor — Emacs is recommended.
- You may use IDEs such as Eclipse or XCode, but support will not be provided, and...

Your programs must compile and function correctly on the GL Linux systems.

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Challenges

- Knowing and following the schedule and course policies.
- Getting used to the Linux environment (tends to hit transfer students hardest).
- Starting projects early.
- Thinking all that matters is the projects.
- Waiting to late to seek help.

<https://youtu.be/WVvKng5XT-g>

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