

# CMPUT 201

## Practical Programming Methodology

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## Lecture 1

- Course Overview
- Administrative
- UNIX, C, C++ Intro
- Linux/shell/emacs/g++ Intro

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## My Background

- Ph.D. in CS (1994):  
Machine Learning applied to Heuristic Search
- 1995-2002: NEC Research Institute, Princeton
- Since July 2002: **A.I. Group** at U. of A.
- Research Interests:
  - Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning
  - Heuristic Search
  - **A.I. for Real-time strategy games** - ORTS
- Wrote **Logistello** which defeated the reigning Othello World-champion **6-0** in 1997

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## Contact Information

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- Office: Athabasca Hall 3-37
- Office Hours: Tuesdays 3-3:30pm

**Important!**  
If nobody shows up by 3:15pm,  
I am free to go

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## Software Engineering Courses

- **201: Small scale programming**
- 301: Team work, object-oriented design
- 401: Large scale programming

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## CMPUT 201 Syllabus

- **C++ language**
  - types, variables, expressions, statements, loops, functions, recursion, exceptions
- **Programming Paradigms**
  - object oriented programming
    - classes, inheritance, interfaces
  - generic programming (templates)
- **C++ standard libraries**
  - libc++, STL (standard template library)

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- **Low-level aspects:**

- memory allocation, pointers
- stack and class layout
- bit operations
- C I/O

- **UNIX commands and programming tools**

- command line interface (shell)
- editor (emacs)
- compiler (g++)
- debugger (gdb)
- acting on file dependencies (make)
- performance profiling (gprof)

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## Course Work

- |                                       |     |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| • <b>4 Assignments</b> (5% each)      | 20% |
| • <b>5 Homework Quizzes</b> (2% each) | 10% |
| • <b>11 Labs</b> (1% each)            | 11% |
| • <b>Midterm Exam</b>                 | 20% |
| • <b>Final Exam</b>                   | 39% |

Final grades: 4-point scale,  
distribution method

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## Course Information

- Course page: <http://ugweb.cs.ualberta.ca/~c201>
  - Lab material, assignments
  - Related resources
- Course news group: [ualberta.courses.cmput.201](mailto:ualberta.courses.cmput.201)
  - You can ask general 201 questions here
- Section home page:
  - [www.cs.ualberta.ca/~mburo/courses/201](http://www.cs.ualberta.ca/~mburo/courses/201)
  - schedule, lecture notes, and additional material
- Apply for **Unix account** in CSC-143 this week!

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## Suggested Reading

- Horstmann & Budd: “Big C++”
- Jossutis: “The C++ Standard Library”
- Robbins: “UNIX in a Nutshell”

### Further Reading

Meyers: **Effective C++, More Effective C++, Effective STL**  
“eye-opening and funny: A must if you program in C++!”

Beneficial: Maintaining your own UNIX system.  
E.g. Linux, OpenBSD, Solaris ...

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## Policy on Collaboration and Cheating

- All course work is to be done individually
- Severe misconduct will be reported to the Dean

**We use various plagiarism detection tools to compare submitted assignment solutions with those of fellow students**

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## UNIX and C

- D. Ritchie developed C for writing and maintaining the UNIX OS in the 1970s
- C is a high-level language with many low-level features:
  - C can **manipulate memory** directly
  - High-level features make C programs **easier** to write and maintain **than assembly language**
- C syntax is “succinct” making it sometimes hard to read (e.g.: `c &= ~8; )`)
- C has no automatic checks: “**do-it-yourself**”
- C **lacks** object oriented and generic constructs

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## Why C?

- **Lean**, compiler easy to port to other architectures
- Close to assembly language, **fast** code easy to generate
- **Direct access** to memory, CPU registers, and I/O devices
  - well suited for implementing operating systems
  - Linux (free software UNIX clone) is mostly written in C
- Easy to **call C functions** from other languages
  - many libraries are written in C

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## C++

- Developed by B. Stroustrup at AT&T Bell Labs in the early 1980s
- Overcomes some of C's shortcomings while staying **compatible** with C, **fast code!**
- Additions:
  - **object oriented** features: classes & inheritance
  - **generic programming** (templates)
  - **exceptions** (advanced error handling)
- Standard libraries: libc++, STL
  - Large collection of useful classes
  - Containers: vector, set, list, map, ...

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