



UCT Department of Computer Science Computer Science 1015F

Introduction to Computing



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Computer Science in Context



5 Branches of Computing

- Computer Science
 - Foundations and principles
- Information Systems
 - Business processes & information
- Computer Engineering
 - Hardware and communications
- Software Engineering
 - Software development processes
- Information Technology
 - Application of computing

IT Prog. – Most specialisations

IT Prog. – Bus. computing

IT Prog. – Computer eng. EE/CE

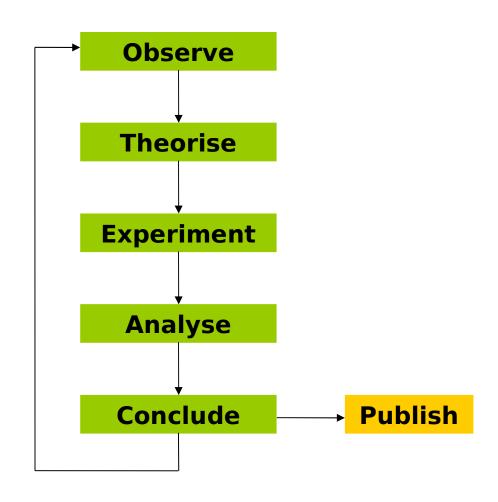
CS Postgraduate

Reference: ACM Computing Curricula: Overview



What is a Researcher / Scientist?

- A researcher generates/locates knowledge.
- A scientist generates/locates knowledge using the scientific method.



Careers in Computing 1/3



Database & Technical Manager

The Business Place is a young, dynamic organisation dedicated to helping clients start or expand small businesses. The successful candidate will have excellent database querying, project management and IT skills. They will also be a self-starter able to take their own initiative.

Key Deliverables

- Creation of standard & adhoc reports from database.
- User and technical support for database throughout TBP.
- Overseeing quality assurance of data in the database.
- Project managing renewal of TBP website.

Minimum Qualifications and Experience

- IT related qualification plus five years work experience in IT.
- Experience of relational databases, particularly querying, report writing and data management.
- · Hands on and practical approach.

This position is based at the Marshall Street office of The Business Place with some travel to other sites nationally. It is a one year fixed term contract with the possibility of renewal.

Please email all CVs to: Julie Machin, <u>juliem@tbp.co.za</u> by Monday 19 February 2007. If you have not heard from us within 30 days, please accept that your application was unsuccessful.

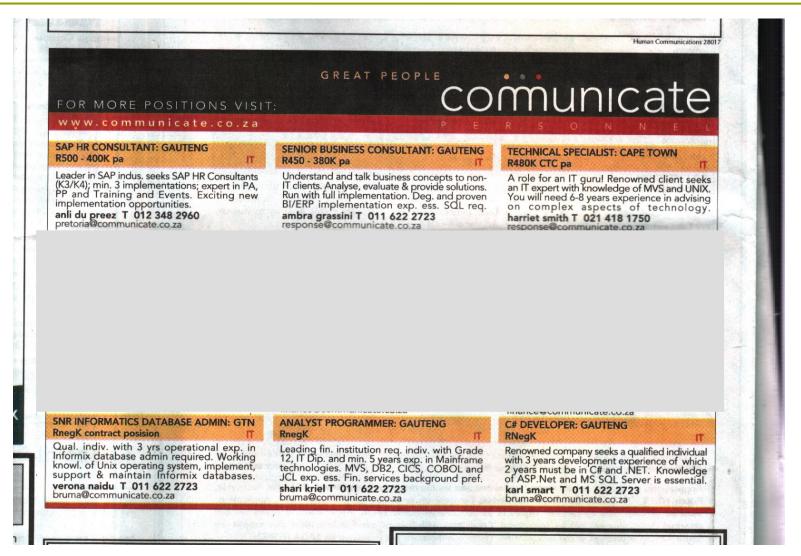




Careers in Computing 2/3



Careers in Computing 3/3







Qualifications/Degrees

- Diploma
 - Learn about core technology and application
- Bachelors
 - Learn about principles and core technology
- Bachelors (Honours)
 - Learn about advanced technology and how to interpret research
- Masters
 - Learn how to do research
- Doctorate
 - Make significant new contribution to human knowledge
- Industry Certifications : CCNA, MCSE, etc.
 - Learn about specific technology and application
- Computing College Diplomas
 - Learn about core/specific technology and application





Computing at UCT

- Department of Computer Science (Science Faculty)
 - Offers BSc degrees in Computer Science (with various specialisations)
- Department of Information Systems (Commerce Faculty)
 - Offers BCom degrees and BBusSci degrees in Information Systems
- Department of Electrical Engineering (Engineering Faculty)
 - Offers BSc (Eng) degrees in Electronic Engineering or Computer Engineering



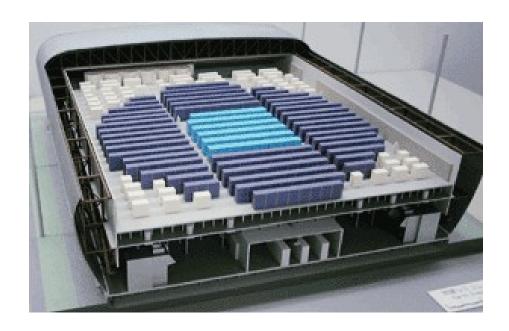


What is Computer Science



Why Computing is Important 1/5

Earth Simulator Centre in Japan provides advance notice of natural disasters to preserve human life!



Reference: http://www.es.jamstec.go.jp/esc/eng/





Why Computing is Important 2/5

Computer Aided Tomography (CAT scans) are computer-reconstructed views of the internal organs that help in diagnosing patients.



Reference: Wikipedia



Why Computing is Important 3/5

The world's information is available at our fingertips!



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Fox, Edward A., **Hussein Suleman** and Ming Luo (2002) "Building Digital Libraries Made Easy: Toward Open Digital Libraries", in E.-P. Lim, S. Foo, C. Khoo, ... www.**hussein**sspace.com/research.htm - 22k - <u>Cached</u> - <u>Similar pages</u> [More results from www.husseinsspace.com]

DBLP: Hussein Suleman

Hussein Suleman. List of publications from the DBLP Bibliography Server - FAQ ... 13, **Hussein Suleman**: Analysis and Evaluation of Service Oriented ... www.informatik.uni-trier.de/~ley/db/indices/a-tree/s/**Suleman**:**Hussein**.html - 15k - Cached - Similar pages

Hussein Suleman Curriculum Vitae

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Why Computing is Important 4/5

Games, Movies, MSN Messenger, Facebook



Reference: World of Warcraft, The Burning Crusade, Blizzard Entertinment



Why Computing is Important 5/5

R1.8 billion
 was spent
 online in 2005
 in South Africa
 just buying
 airline tickets!



Reference: Goldstuck Report, January 2006





Areas in Computing @UCT

- Advanced Information Management
 - Databases, distributed computing
- Collaborative Visual Computing
 - Graphics, usability, virtual environments
- Data Network Architectures
 - Networking, software engineering
- Digital Libraries
 - Search engines, repositories, interoperability
- High Performance Computing
 - Scientific computing, cluster/grid computing
- Telecommunications
 - Traffic engineering, bandwidth management



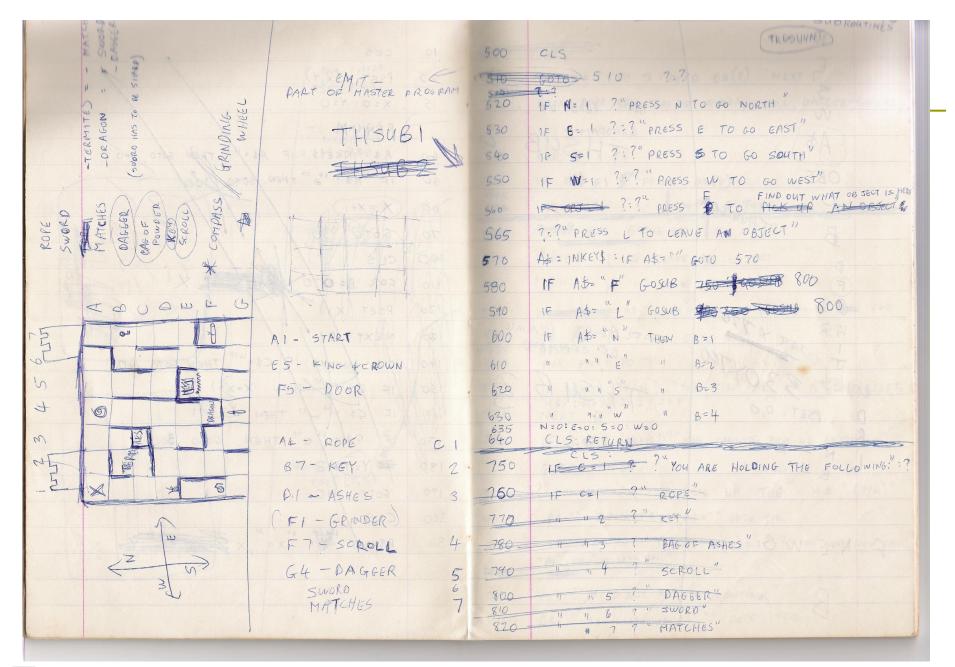


What is Computer Science?

- Computer Science (CS) is the study of:
 - Computer software
 - Algorithms, abstractions and efficiency
 - Theoretical foundation for computation
- What you learn in Computer Science:
 - Principles of computation
 - How to make machines perform complex tasks
 - How to program a computer
 - What current technology exists and how to use it
 - Problem solving







Problem Solving in CS 1/2

- 1. Understand the problem
 - 1. What are the knowns and unknowns?
- 2. Plan how to solve the problem
 - 1. What algorithm is used to solve the problem?
 - 2. What assumptions are being made?
 - 3. Is this similar to other problems?
 - 4. Can the problem be split into parts?
- 3. Carry out your plan write program
 - 1. Write program(s) to implement algorithm(s).



Problem Solving in CS 2/2

4. Assess the result

- 1. Does the program conform to the algorithm?
- 2. Does the program/algorithm solve the problem?
- 3. Is the program correct for all cases?
- 5. Describe what you have learnt
 - 1.... so you do not make the same mistakes again.
- 6. Document the solution
 - 1. Write a report for users of the program.
 - 2. Write comments within the program.

Reference: Vickers, P. 2008. How to think like a programmer. Cengage.



Algorithms

- An algorithm is a set of steps to accomplish a task.
- Everyday tasks require algorithms but we usually do not think about them.
 - E.g., putting on shoes, brushing teeth
- Algorithms must be precise so that they are
 - Repeatable
 - Have a predictable outcome
 - Can be executed by different people





Algorithm: Read a Novel

- 1. Acquire book
- 2. Fund comfortable spot to sit
- 3. Open book to set of facing pages
- 4. If there no more unread pages, go to step 8
- 5. Read facing pages
- 6. Turn page over
- 7. Go to step 4
- 8. Close book
- 9. Be happy





Elements of Algorithms

- Sequence
 - Each step is followed by another step
- Selection
 - A choice may be made among alternatives
- Iteration
 - A set of steps may be repeated

Any language with these 3 constructs can express any classical algorithm.



Classic Problems / Algorithms

- Boil water in a kettle
- Take the minibus taxi to town
- Put on a pair of shoes
- Bake a cake
- Making a telephone call
- Buying a #1 Original Chicken Burger



Algorithm to Boil Water in Kettle

- Take the lid off kettle
- 2. If there is enough water already, go to step 7
- 3. Put kettle under tap
- 4. Open tap
- 5. While kettle is not full,
 - Wait
- 6. Close tap
- 7. Replace lid on kettle
- 8. Plug kettle into power outlet
- 9. Turn kettle on
- 10. While water has not boiled,
 - Wait
- 11. Turn kettle off
- 12. Remove plug from power outlet





Algorithm: Take Minibus Taxi to Town

- 1. Make sure you have enough money
- 2. Wait at bus stop
- 3. Flag down taxi as it approaches
- 4. Get into taxi (somehow)
- Collect fare from behind you, add your money and pass it forward
- 6. Shout at driver to stop
- 7. When taxi stops, prod other passengers to make them move out
- 8. Get out of taxi
- 9. Give thanks for a safe trip!



Programs

- A program is a set of instructions given to a computer, corresponding to an algorithm to solve a problem.
 - The act of writing a program is called programming.
- Programs are written in a precise language called a programming language.

```
Sample Program (in Java):
```

```
class HelloWorld
{
   public static void main ( String [] args )
   {
      System.out.println ("Hello World");
   }
}
```



Process of Programming

- Programs work as follows:
 - Ingest information from the real world (input).
 - Process data internally.
 - Send computed data back to real world (output).

Because of different input, each time a program executes the results can be different.



Java

□ There are many different types of computer languages, and many different languages.

This course is based on Java.

Java is a general-purpose object-oriented programming language invented in the mid-90s by Sun Microsystems.



How We Program in Java

- We write classes.
- Each class is a template for the computer to create objects in memory – usually representations of some real-world concept.
- Ensure all classes know how to interact with other classes as is necessary.
- Execute the program by telling Java what the starting class is – Java then executes the **main** action/method from this class.
 - This first class/action can then create other objects and perform other actions.

