



BROWN

CRA Conference at Snowbird 2006

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Brown University
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Programming is a Mode of Thought

- It isn't Computer Science but a key component and a gateway to CS as well as Computational X
- Teaching students of all persuasions and interests how to be competent in programming is a “good thing”
- No claim that my “hard core” approach is the only approach or the best one – it works

◊ CS15: Introduction to Object Oriented Programming

- The first of a two-course introductory sequence;
 - a smaller rival course teaches Scheme, ML and Java, more likely to be taken by those with some experience
- Assumes no prior background in CS
 - Welcomes, if not caters to, newbies
- Now about 100 students enrolled yearly
 - 30% female.
 - Fewer than 50% will be CS majors; many will take additional courses
- Attempts to teach OOP and software design through intense, immersive experience
 - Students work steadily
- A strong focus on interaction via GUIs
 - Great for OOP; keeps students more interested
- Followed by Algorithms and Data Structures (in Java)

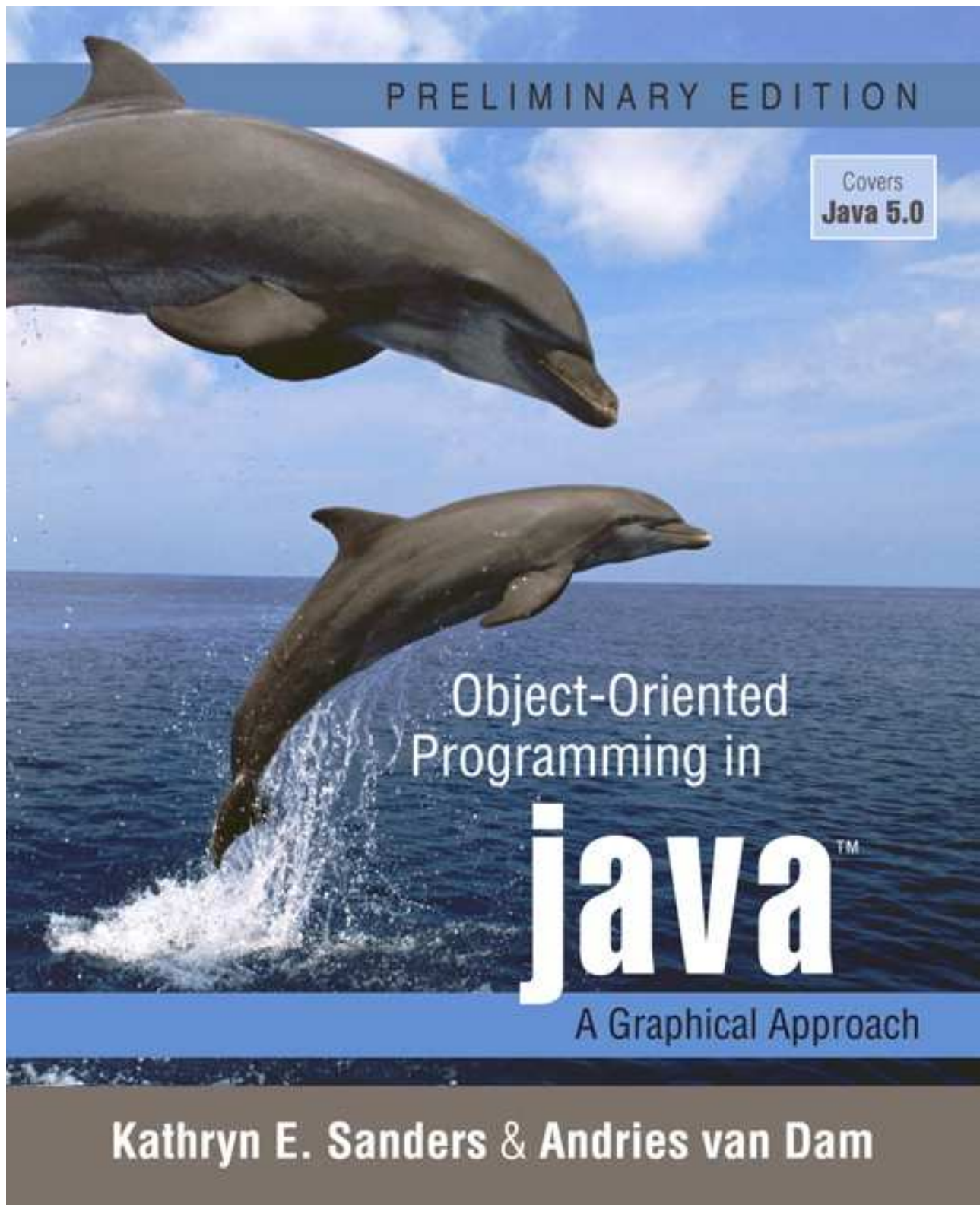
CS15's Approach to



Teaching

- Teach objects first
 - Avoid inducing a hybrid procedural/OOP style of coding
 - All of OOP before many standard programming concepts
 - e.g. polymorphism before flow-of-control
- Learn by doing – lectures nearly irrelevant
- 8 substantial programs, no exams, quizzes
 - Including Tetris and a large final project
 - Final projects reach several thousand lines
 - All programs have written design elements which must be handed in before the final program is due
- CS15 makes heavy use of pre-written libraries
 - So called “magic” is inevitable
 - Better to learn how to use them
 - Students do learn lower level concepts in the third course taken by CS concentrators at Brown

◊ CS15's textbook



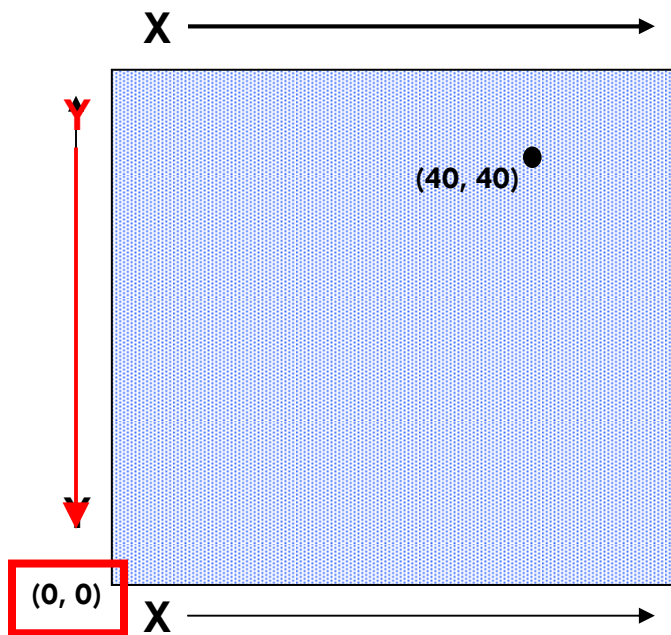
◊ Methodology

- Detailed slide sets for every lecture
 - use PowerPoint[©] animations to illustrate concepts visually
 - Posted on the course website
 - Lectures are recorded with both video of the slides and audio of the lecture to further encourage review
- Java demos to immediately demonstrate uses for concepts
- Large staff of Undergraduate Teaching Assistants (UTAs) 1UTA/8 students
 - Allow for 60+ office hours per week
 - UTAs lead help sessions for every program to go over high-level design concepts and to answer questions about support code, requirements, etc.
 - Provide detailed feedback on design decisions in both written design hand-ins and programs
- Introduce the excitement of CS with short show-and-tell by other profs, cameos by former students, typically female

Sample CS15 Slide:

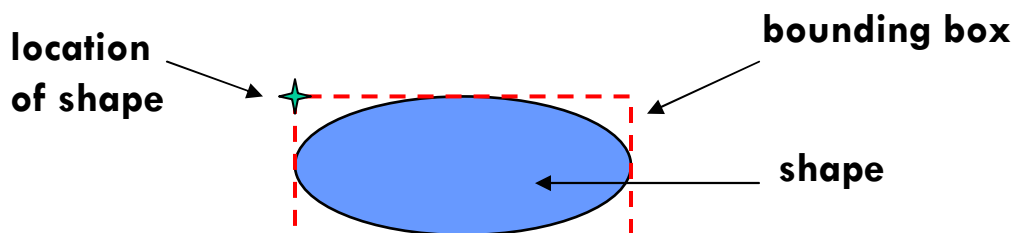
Location/Dimension

- The screen is a grid of **pixels** (tiny dots)
 - “**picture elements**”



Pixel Art

- Unlike a Cartesian plane!
 - the **origin** is in the **upper-left corner**
 - the **y-axis increases downward**
- The **location** of any shape is described by the **upper-left corner** of it's bounding box



Sample CS15 Slide:

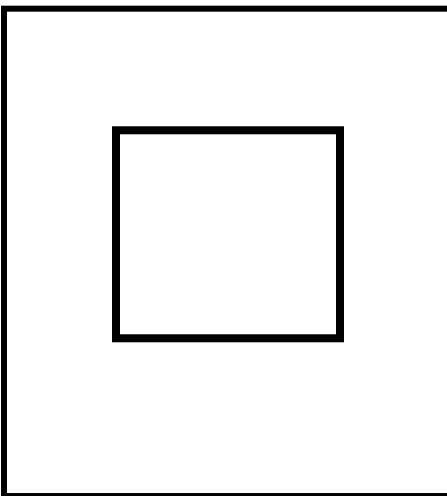
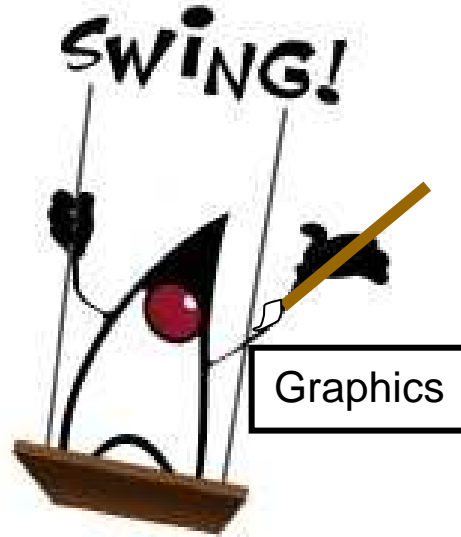
Repaint!



Someone



`repaint()`



JPanel

```
paintComponent(Graphics2D) {  
    super.paintComponent(g);  
    Graphics2D brush =  
        (Graphics2D) g;  
    _rectangle.paint(brush);  
}
```

```
paint(brush) {  
    brush.setColor(_borderColor);  
    brush.draw(_shape);  
    brush.setColor(_fillColor);  
    brush.fill(_shape);  
}
```



◊ Panel Questions (rephrased)

- Best approach?
 - Whatever prof is passionate about
- How to get more suckers into the tent?
 - Game design, Alice and other forms of much more instant gratification, Digital Visual Literacy, ...
- Does approach scale?
 - Yes. Need UTAs, vanilla machines
- Is lack of experience an inhibitor?
 - No evidence at Brown, and I prefer newbies
- Turn-off factors?
 - Pace/intensity
 - Lack of collaboration
 - Lack of real-world applicability – would be great if in an intro course you could solve a societal problem in well-defined steps, in synch with the machinery being taught