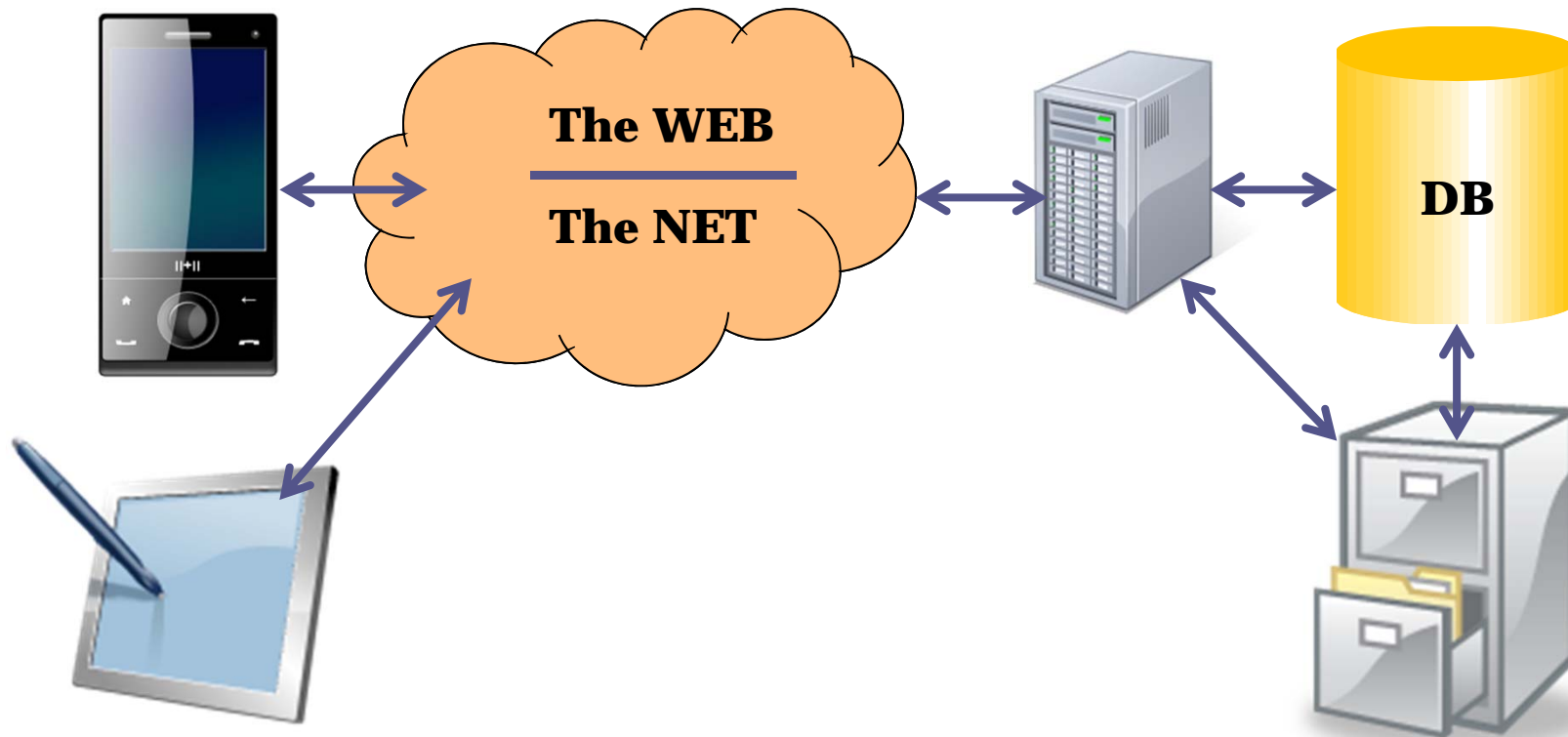


# What is Computer Science?

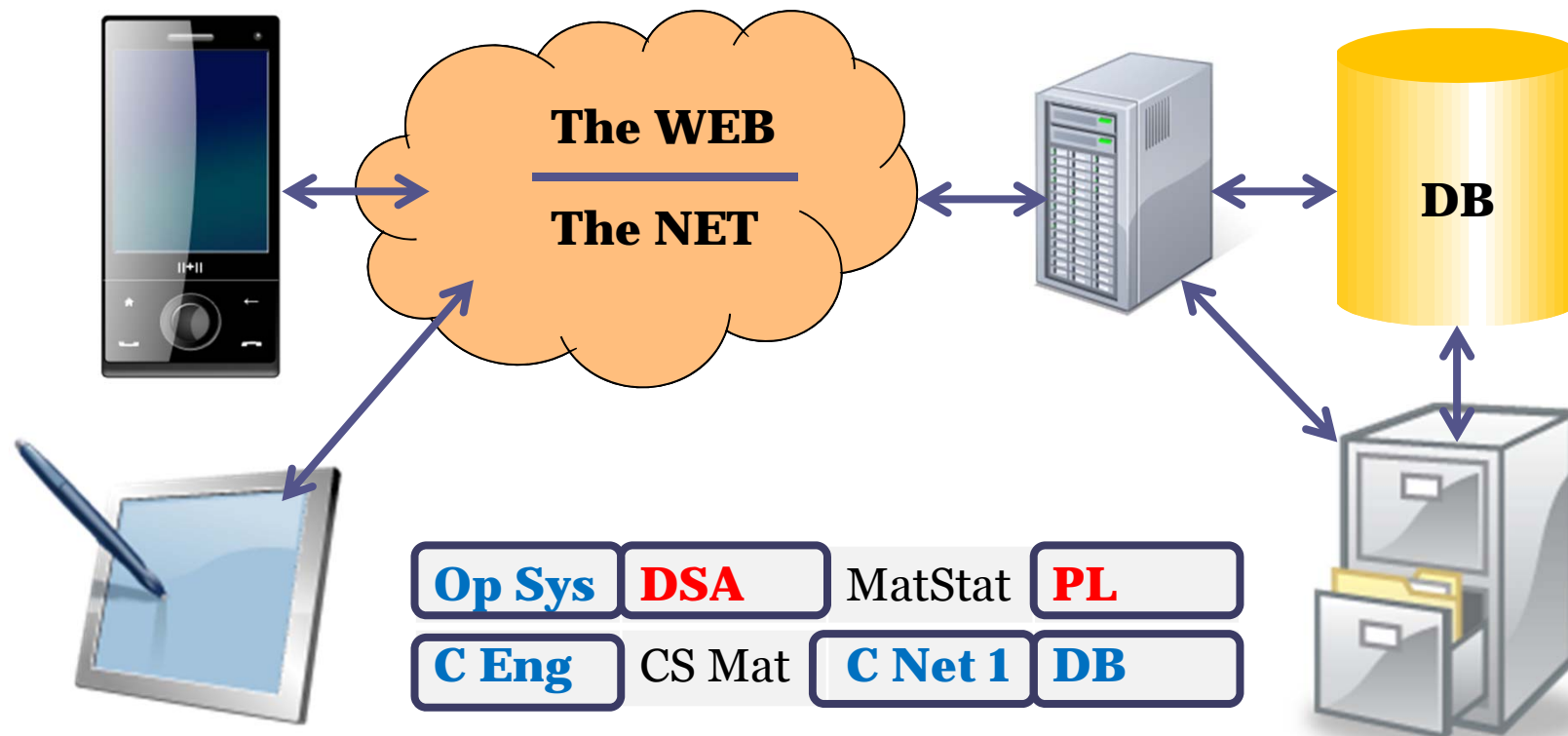
A short overview of our courses  
and existing computer systems

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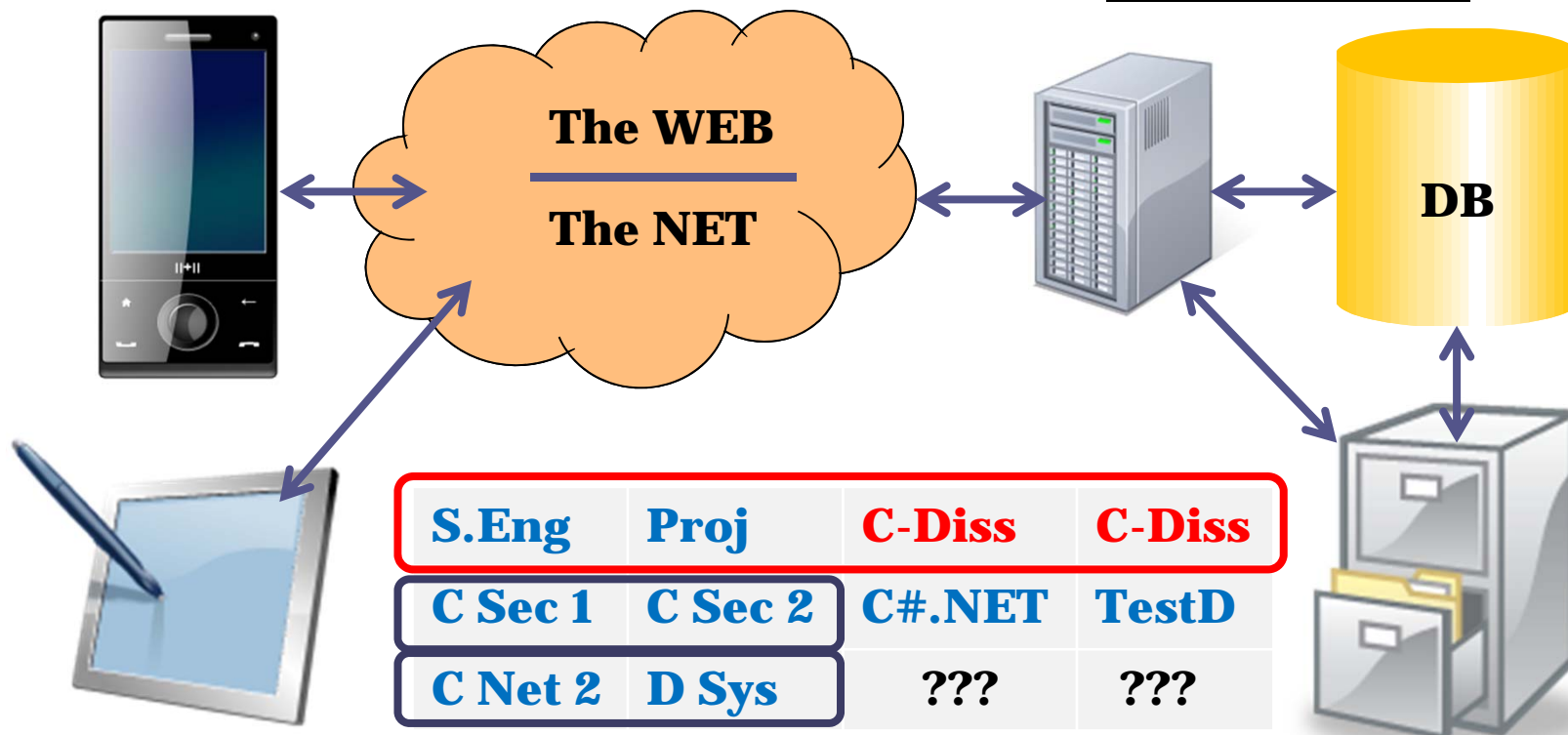
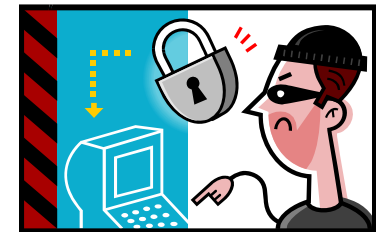
# Existing systems



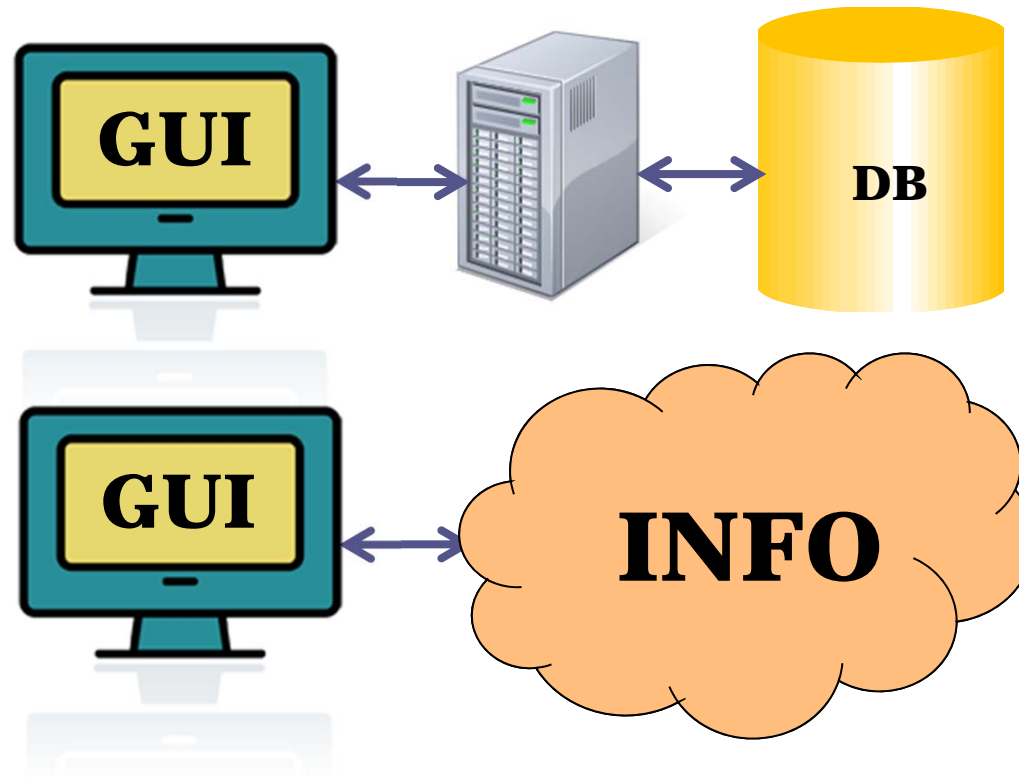
# Existing systems + year 2 courses



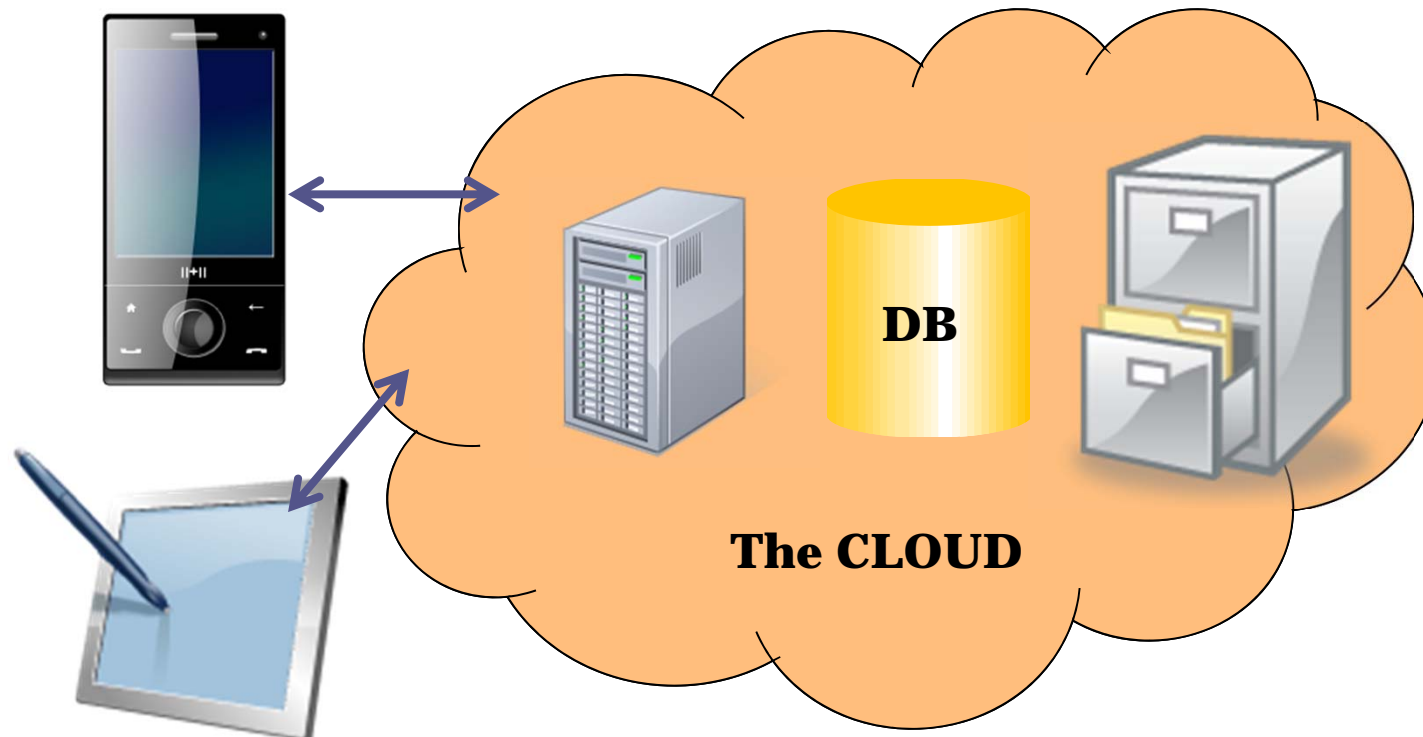
# Year 3 courses



# Existing systems: abstraction

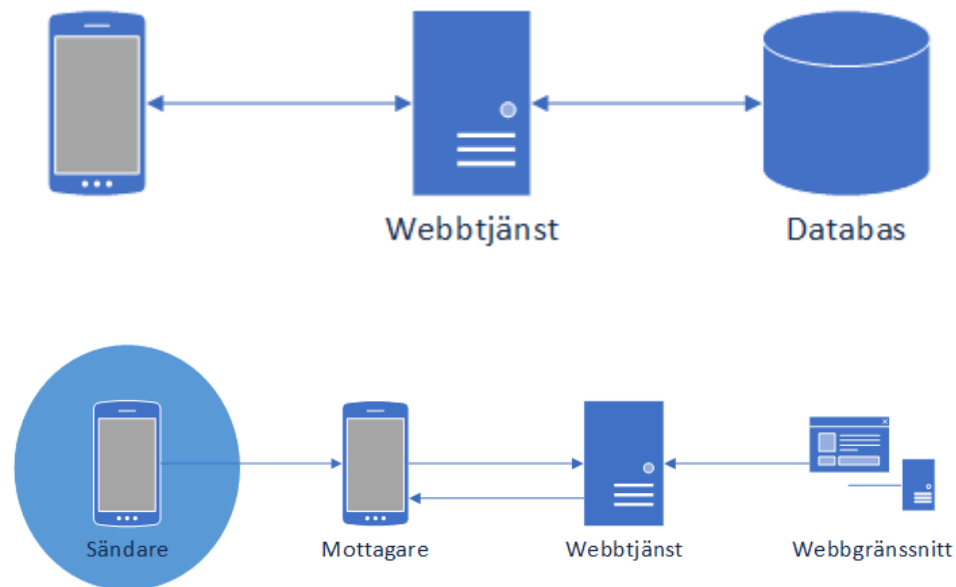


# Future systems



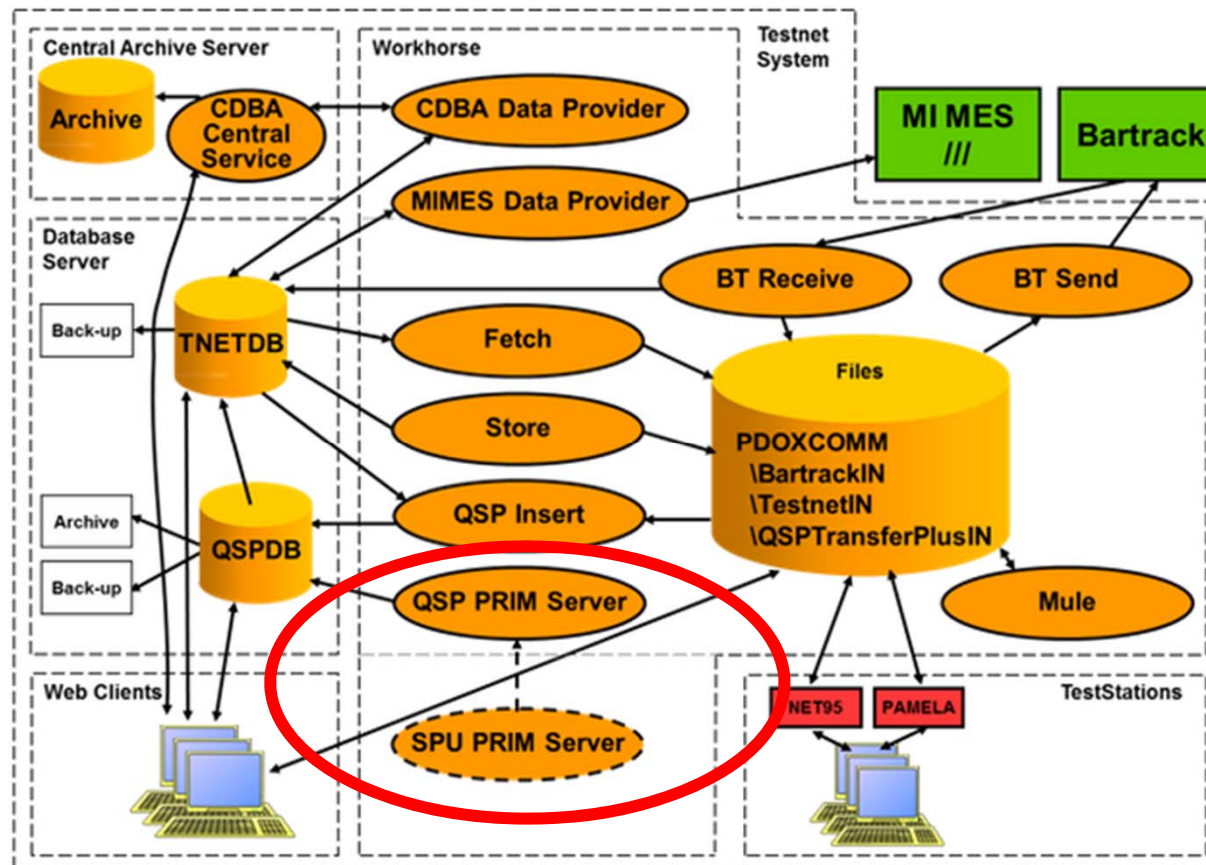
# iBeacon - context based information

C-dissertation Lönnerstrand / Älveborn Spring 2014



# TestNet System - Prevas / Eriksson

## C-Dissertation Johnsson/Ljungdahl Spring 2014





# An Aside: On learning

## A school in England - motivation & learning goals:

### 1. Grit

- or wellbeing, the ability to bounce back

### 2. Professionalism

- to know what it takes to do something well

### 3. Expertise

- to gain the knowledge and ability to think in a range of disciplines

### 4. Eloquence

- speaking and thinking in a sophisticated way

### 5. Spark

- the ability to think laterally and generate new ideas

### 6. Craftsmanship

- the techniques for redrafting and improving work until it is beautiful

# Thank you!

- Questions?
- Now on to DSA...
  - ... a comment on programming style
  - In DSA I will also prepare you for the Programming Languages course...
  - ... there we will look at different PROGRAMMING PARADIGMS – functional and logic

## Cross paradigm influences

### The conditional expression in C / functional PLs

#### “Functional C”

```
static listref be_add_val(valtype v, listref L)
{
  return is_empty(L)      ? create_e(v)
     : v < get_value(head(L)) ? cons(create_e(v), L)
     : cons(head(L), be_add_val(v, tail(L)));
}
```

#### LISP

```
(defun b_add (v L)
  (cond
    ((null L) (list v))
    (< v (first L)) (cons v L)
    (t (cons (first L) (b_add v (rest L))))
  )
)
```

;; NB: **cond**, **null**, **list**, **first**, **cons**, **rest** are built-in in LISP

## Cross paradigm influences

### The conditional expression in C / functional PLs

#### “Functional C”

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{
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     : cons(head(L), be_add_val(v, tail(L)));
}
```

#### Haskell (simpler!)

```
bAdd v [ ]           = v : [ ]
bAdd v [x:xs]
  | v < x             = v : [x:xs]
  | otherwise         = x : bAdd v xs
```

‘:’ is the cons operation