


Programming

- Why is programming fun?
 - Fourth is the joy of always learning, which springs from the non-repeating nature of the task. In one way or another the problem is ever new, and its solver learns something: sometimes practical, sometimes theoretical, and sometimes both.


Source: Frederick P. Brooks, Jr. *The Mythical Man-Month: Essays on Software Engineering.*



Quiz Review

- Review *QuickStart* chapters 3 and 4
- Topics


* Document Object Model	* Window object
* Buttons	* Opening new windows
* Text boxes and text areas	* Tables
* Radio buttons	* Arrays
* Checkboxes	



Whole Picture

*Solving large problems is tough
-- but approach them logically
and you will succeed*

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Problem Solving

Large problems share many properties:

- They are daunting -- there's so much to do!
- We don't know where to begin
- Not sure we know all of the tasks that must be done to produce a solution
- Not sure we know *how* to do all of the parts -- new knowledge may be required
- Not sure it is within our capability -- maybe an expert is needed

Assume you will succeed: not trying concedes defeat




Problem Decomposition

"Divide and conquer" is a political strategy, military strategy, & IT strategy

Top-level Plan--(Project 2A.2)


1. Describe (in any language) a series of steps that produce a solution
2. For each step, solve it or decompose further
3. For steps needing decomposition, repeat 2
4. Assemble solutions and test correctness
5. When solution fully assembled, evaluate



More Specifics

We will step through the process, using Project 2 as an example:

- Problem decomposition is mostly common sense
- Process is not algorithmic
- Problem decomposition is to help you, so apply it as needed




1. Give Steps to a Solution

Specify (in any language) a series of steps that produce a solution

- For a huge problem the steps may at first be vague, but they can be (& must be) made more precise as the whole picture emerges
- The goal is an algorithm(s), so ...
- List & describe the inputs
- List & describe the outputs
- Be guided in figuring out the steps by the need to transform the inputs into the outputs
 - Correct answers, student's choices, total score

You will be naming things



What Are Steps for Quiz?


Enter your first name:

1. What is the Seattle Football team?

2. Where do they play?


3. How many games a year do they play?

4. How many players are on the team?




Steps

- Student as Teacher—Creating an Online Quiz (150 points)
 - * 2A: Creating the GUI in HTML (25 points)
 - * 2B: Scoring the Quiz (125 points)




Project 2A

- 2A.1 Creating the GUI
 - Write questions and answers
 - Choose a subject you know well
 - Create the GUI in HTML
 - Eight fill-in-the-blank questions
 - Add mouseover effects (rollover) to an image
- 2A.2
 - Write a planning document
 - Plan your coding strategy
 - Write in narrative form what your coding will do for the entire project



Project 2B


- Part 2B: Scoring the Quiz
 - * Score eight fill-in-the-blanks from 2A
 - * Write and score two multiple-choice questions
 - One with one answer
 - One with several answers
 - * Score the quiz with JavaScript
 - * Print the total score to the page
 - * Depending on score, a new page opens (Study more! or Good work!)
 - * Write a reflection paper on the project



What Are Steps for Quiz?


Project 2A

- Build basic GUI
 - With 8 textboxes for each answer
 - Add questions to each textbox
 - Add a submit button
 - Add an image with a rollover (mouseover event)
 - Add any instructions needed by the user
 - Primp design & make cool looking
- Write planning document
 - Decompose the coding for Project 2B
 - Write a narrative explaining your coding strategy



Steps for Quiz

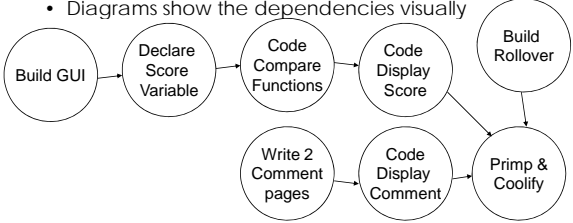
- Part 2B: Scoring the Quiz
 - * Create an array of correct answers
 - * Create a variable to hold the student's score
 - * Write a function to compare the student's answer with the correct answer.
 - * Create multiple-choice questions
 - Radio buttons for one answer
 - Checkboxes for several answers
 - * Create 2 HTML pages:
 - Study More!
 - Good Work!



PERT


PERT is Program Evaluation & Review Technique ... developed in 1950s

- Diagrams show the dependencies visually



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    graph LR
      A((Build GUI)) --> B((Declare Score Variable))
      B --> C((Code Compare Functions))
      C --> D((Code Display Score))
      D --> E((Build Rollover))
      F((Write 2 Comment pages)) --> G((Code Display Comment))
      G --> H((Prim & Coolify))
      E --> H
    
```




2&3. Solve or Decompose

For each step, solve it or decompose it further, i.e. apply same technique


- Most "top level" steps can't be brained out, and need further decomposition
- "Top level" steps often seem huge, too
- The technique allows one to concentrate on only one problem at a time
- As before, focus on inputs, outputs, process to transform inputs into outputs

Often, "last" decomposition done during solution



Inputs & Outputs

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Array of quiz answers * User input from form * Click event on submit button * Mouseover on rollover image 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Final score * Comment pages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good job! • Study More! * Change bgcolor based on score
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2&3. Solve or Decompose

"Code compare functions"

- * Build onSubmit event handler
- * Access student answers from form inputs
- * Compare correct answers in array with student answers from form

Need to learn about

- accessing elements in array
- accessing student answers from form inputs




4. Assemble Parts

Assemble Solutions & Test Correctness

- Putting solutions together can be tough because of different assumptions made while solving the parts -- it *always* happens
- When working alone it is common to combine parts along the way and to test continuously
- Because of the need to test, pick a good order to solve the problems

Getting something working quickly is best



4. Assemble Parts

Project 2 solves & assembles parts together in a 'good' order


1 1. What is the Seattle Football team?

2 2. Where do they play?

3 3. How many games a year do they play?

9. What position is a played on offense?
 A. Quarterback
 B. Wing
 C. Center
 D. Tackle


10. How can the Seahawks make it to the Super Bowl?



4. Assemble Parts

Project 2 solves & assembles parts together in a 'good' order

- Most parts of Project 2 use the developing solution for testing -- that's 'good'
- Notice adding steps to test a solution may be wise
- Parts mismatch is common problem, but not in Project 2



Summary

Large problems can be solved by the 'divide and conquer' technique

- The process is "top down" -- get a top level solution even if it is vague, imprecise
- Whenever you cannot produce a solution to a step directly, reapply the technique
- The start and first several steps will be daunting ... but the process works!
- Get part of solution working quickly if possible