

Programming for Engineers (0107200)

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER AND COMMUNICATIONS ENGINEERING



Outline

- ▶ Why is programming important for engineers?
- ▶ What is a programming?
- ▶ What is a computer program?
- ▶ Types of Programming Languages
- ▶ The Most Popular Programming Languages
- ▶ Integrated Development Environments (IDE)

Why is **programming** important for **engineers**?

- ▶ Problem Solving: Programming promotes analytical thinking and problem-solving skills
- ▶ Career Advancement and Future-Proofing
- ▶ Innovation and creativity
- ▶ Automation
- ▶ Data Analysis
- ▶ Modeling, Simulation, and Rapid Prototyping
- ▶ Control Systems

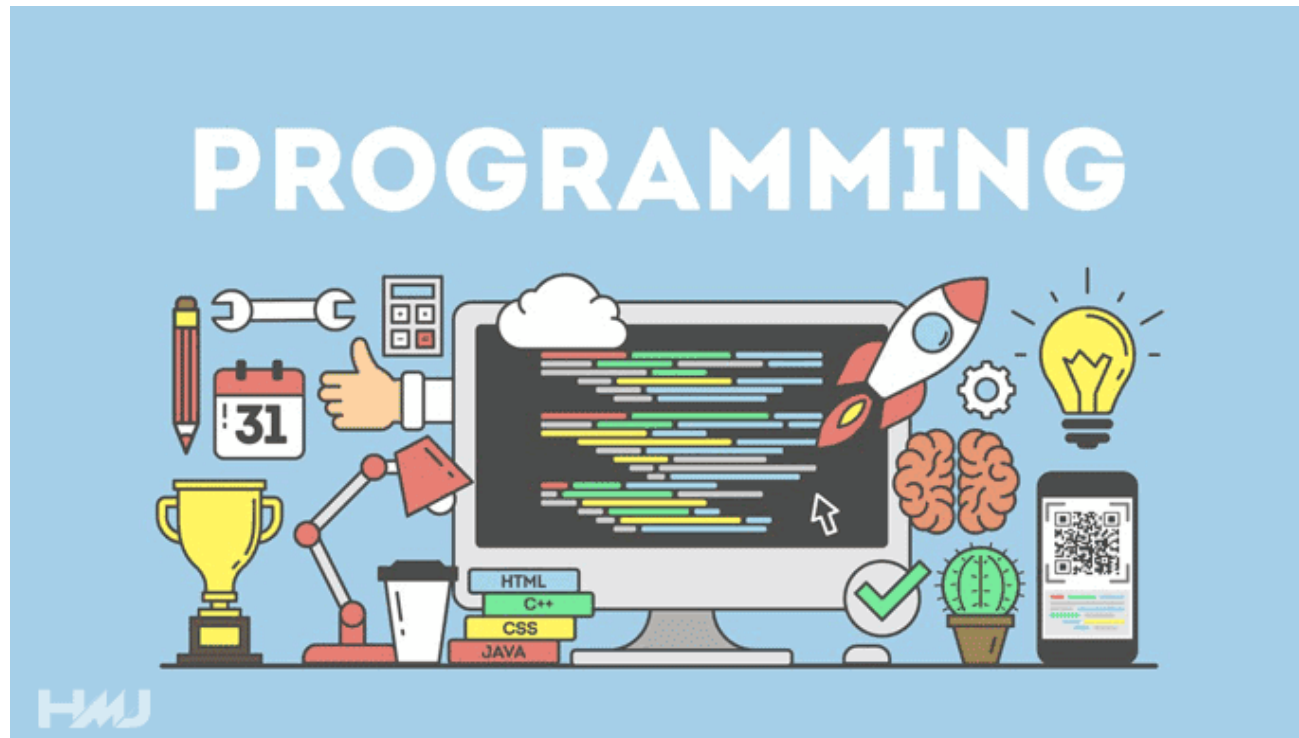
* **\$117,000** Average annual salary for software engineer in United States (<https://www.indeed.com/career/software-engineer/salaries>)

** Answer is provided by ChatGPT*



What is a **programming**?

- Programming: the process of designing and writing a computer programs.



What is a computer **program**?

- ▶ A computer **program**: a set of **instructions** or a sequence of commands (**code**) that a computer can understand and execute. These instructions are written in a **programming language** and provide a step-by-step recipe (**algorithm**) for the computer to follow to perform specific tasks or solve particular problems.
- ▶ Program: a sequence of instructions to do something.
- ▶ Software: computer programs and associated documentation, configuration data and files.

A screenshot of a code editor window with a dark theme. The window title is 'hello.c'. The code is written in C and consists of five lines: 1. #include <stdio.h>, 2. int main(void), 3. {, 4. printf("Hello world");, 5. }. The code is color-coded: #include is pink, <stdio.h> is green, int is pink, main is green, void is pink, { is yellow, printf is green, "Hello world" is pink, ; is green, and } is yellow. The editor has a tab bar at the top with 'hello.c' and a close button. There are also icons for running, finding, and other editor functions on the right side of the tab bar.

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int main(void)
3 {
4     printf("Hello world");
5 }
```


What is a computer **program**?

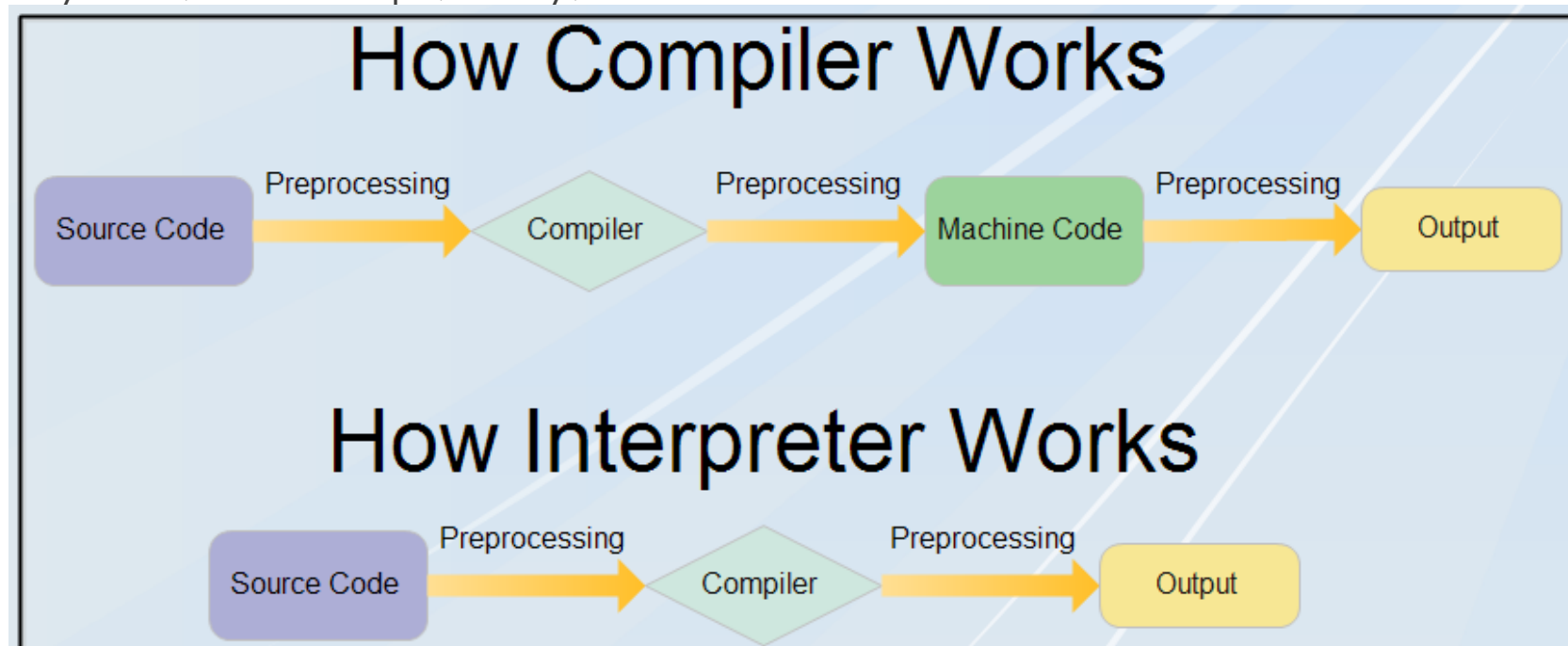
- ▶ **Programming Languages:** Programmers use programming languages (e.g., Python, Java, C++, JavaScript) to write code. Each language has its syntax and rules for defining algorithms, data structures, and logical operations.
- ▶ **Algorithms:** Algorithms are step-by-step procedures or sets of rules used to solve problems. Programmers design algorithms to achieve specific tasks efficiently.
- ▶ **Data Structures:** Data structures are used to organize and store data in a way that facilitates efficient access and manipulation. Examples include arrays, lists, stacks, queues, and trees.
- ▶ **Logic and Control Flow:** Programming involves implementing logical structures, such as conditional statements (if-else), loops (for, while), and functions, to control the flow of execution based on specific conditions.
- ▶ **Debugging:** Debugging is the process of identifying and fixing errors (bugs) in the code. Programmers use debugging tools and techniques to ensure that their programs work correctly.
- ▶ **Testing:** Programmers write tests to verify that their code behaves as expected under different conditions. Automated testing frameworks and practices are commonly used to ensure software reliability.

Types of **Programming Languages**

- ▶ High-Level Programming Languages:
 - ▶ General-Purpose Languages: used for a wide range of applications. Examples: C/C++, Python, Java, C#, Ruby, Swift
 - ▶ Scripting Languages: used for automating tasks, web development, and quick prototyping. Examples: JavaScript, Python, Ruby, Perl.
 - ▶ Domain-Specific Languages (DSLs): Tailored for specific industries or applications. Examples: SQL (for databases), HTML/CSS (for web development), MATLAB (for engineering and scientific computations).
- ▶ Low-Level Programming Languages:
 - ▶ Machine Language: The lowest-level language that consists of binary instructions directly executable by a computer's CPU (1011001101).
 - ▶ Assembly Languages: Closer to machine code and specific to a particular computer architecture (MOV AX,8h). Examples: x86 Assembly, ARM Assembly.

Types of Programming Languages

- ▶ Compiled Languages: translated into machine code or intermediate code by a **compiler** before execution. Examples: C, C++, Rust, Fortran.
- ▶ Interpreted Languages: executed line by line by an **interpreter**. Examples: Python, JavaScript, Ruby, Matlab.



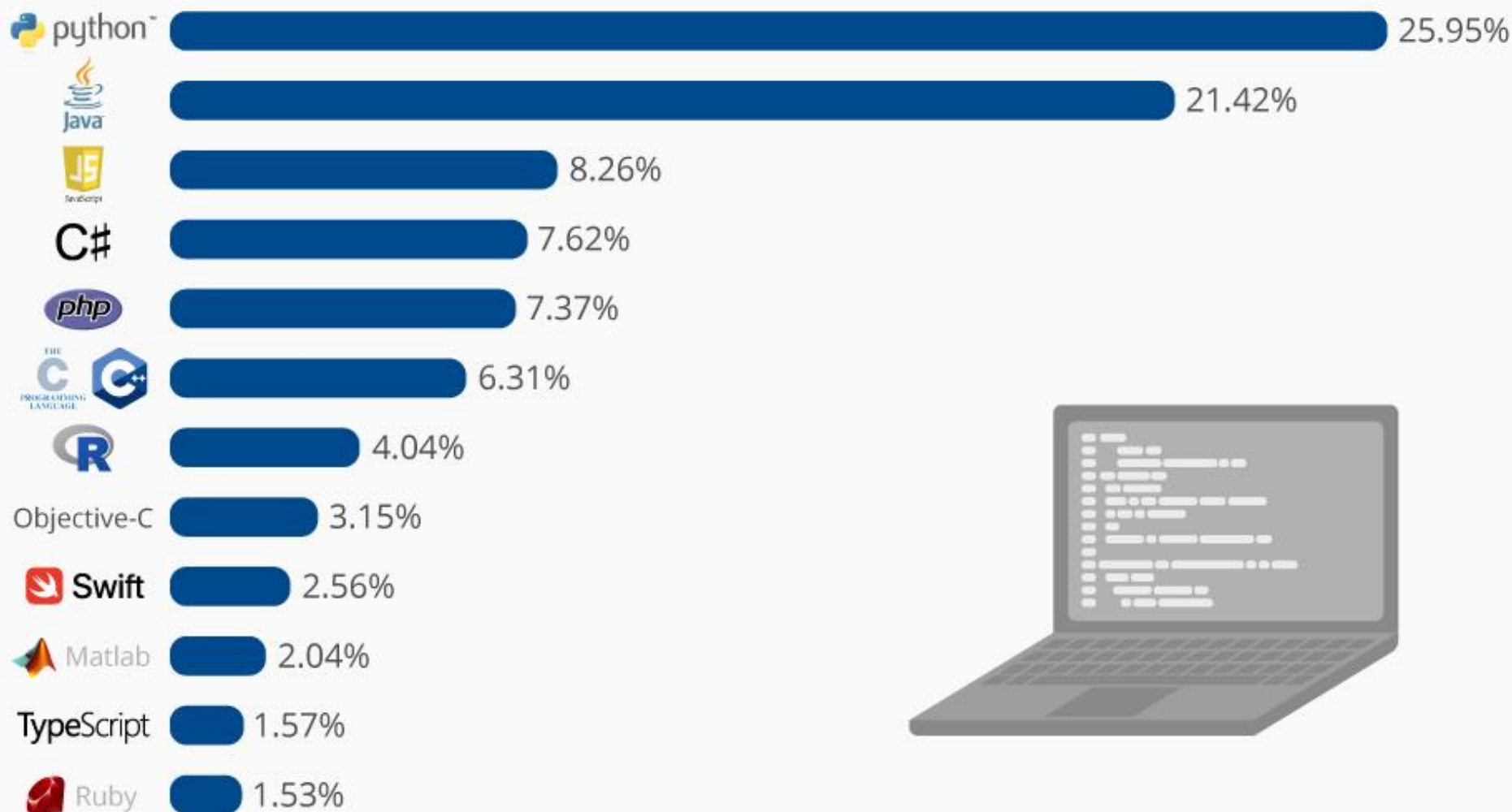
The Most Popular **Programming Languages**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iNI9QmnGiOE>



The Most Popular Programming Languages

Share of the most popular programming languages in the world*



@StatistaCharts

* Based on the PYPL-Index, an analysis of Google search trends for programming language tutorials.

Source: PYPL

The Most Popular Programming Languages

Rank	Language	Type	Score
1	Python ▼	  	100.0
2	Java ▼	  	95.3
3	C ▼	  	94.6
4	C++ ▼	  	87.0
5	JavaScript ▼		79.5
6	R ▼		78.6
7	Arduino ▼		73.2
8	Go ▼	 	73.1
9	Swift ▼	 	70.5
10	Matlab ▼		68.4

Integrated Development Environments (IDE)

- ▶ An Integrated Development Environment (IDE) is a software that provides a comprehensive set of tools and features to help programmers write, debug, run, test, and manage their code more efficiently.
- ▶ IDEs for C/C++ : Visual Studio, Code:: Blocks
- ▶ IDEs for Python: PyCharm, Jupyter Notebook
- ▶ Online IDE:
 - ▶ <https://www.onlinegdb.com/> (C/C++, Python)
 - ▶ <https://colab.research.google.com/> (Python)

