What have we been doing this semester?
use context essentials2021

"Hello, computer!"
We’re not especially interested in Pyret – or Python!

If you’re programming 20 years from now, it will be in a different language, using different tools.
What have we been *doing* in these languages?
use context essentials2021

# Assignment 1: Fun with Flags

# Example Solutions

# CMPU 101, Fall 2023

# You can scale the flags up or down by changing this width.
# Note that the flags have different width-to-height ratios, so they don't all use the 'height' defined below.

width = 300
height = width / 1.5

# The country abbreviations used below:

# Switzerland

ch-bg = square(width, "solid", "red")
ch-bar = rectangle(0.6 * width, 0.2 * width, "solid", "white")
ch-cross = overlay(ch-bar, rotate(90, ch-bar))
ch = frame(overlay(ch-cross, ch-bg))

# The Republic of the Congo

ch = rectangle(width, height, "solid")
Prediction accuracy

Since we have the actual child heights, we can see how accurate our prediction is:

```r
# Recall that `.apply` is a bit like `map`; it applies a function to every
```
get_art_info(436524)

{ 'objectID': 436524,
  'isHighlight': False,
  'accessionNumber': '49.41',
  'accessionYear': '1949',
  'isPublicDomain': True,
  'primaryImage': 'https://images.metmuseum.org/CRDImages/CRDImages/ep/original/DP229743.jpg',
  'primaryImageSmall': 'https://images.metmuseum.org/CRDImages/ep/web-large/DP229743.jpg',
  'additionalImages': [],
  'constituents': [{'constituentID': 161947,
    'role': 'Artist',
    'name': 'Vincent van Gogh',
    'constituentURL': 'http://vocab.getty.edu/page/ulan/500115588',
    'constituentWikiDataURL': 'https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q5582',
    'gender': ''},
    'department': 'European Paintings',
    'objectName': 'Painting',
    'title': 'Sunflowers',
    'culture': '',
    'period': '',
    'dynasty': '',
    'reign': '',
    'portfolio': '',
    'artistRole': 'Artist',
    'artistPrefix': '',
    'artistDisplayName': 'Vincent van Gogh',
    'artistDisplayBio': 'Dutch, Zundert 1853–1890 Auvers-sur-Oise',
    'artistSuffix': '',
    'artistAlphaSort': 'Gogh, Vincent van',
    'artistNationality': 'Dutch',
    'artistBeginDate': '1853',
    'artistEndDate': '1890',
    'artistGender': '',
    'artistWikiDataURL': 'https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q5582',
    'artistULANURL': 'http://vocab.getty.edu/page/ulan/500115588',
    'objectDate': '1887',
    'objectBeginDate': '1887',
}
We’ve been practicing *computational thinking*.
“Modern computer science is the last 1 percent of the historical timeline of computational thinking. Computer scientists inherited and then perfected computational thinking from a long line of mathematicians, natural philosophers, scientists, and engineers all interested in performing large calculations and complex inferences without error.”

Peter J. Denning & Matti Tedre, *Computational Thinking*
Origins of computational thinking
I’m a computer!
Teams of human computers engaged in computational thinking long before the invention of electronic computers.
Early computational thinking can be seen going back to the records of the Babylonians, who wrote down general procedures for solving mathematical problems around starting around 1800 BCE.
Long before this class, you learned these kind of computational methods.
27182818284590
+31415926535897
------------------
27182818284590
27182818284590
+31415926535897

7

7
27182818284590
+31415926535897
\[\underline{\text{\text{1}}}\]
\[\underline{\text{\text{8}}}\]
\[\underline{\text{\text{7}}}\]
\[\text{87}\]
271828182845
+31415926535897
\hline
487
\[
\begin{array}{c}
27182818284590 \\
+31415926535897 \\
\hline
0487
\end{array}
\]
27182818284590
+31415926535897
820487
27182818284590 + 31415926535897 = 4820487
\[
\begin{array}{c}
2718281 \\
+3141592 \\
\hline
44820487
\end{array}
\]
\[
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
& & & & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
\hline
27182 & 8 & 1 & 8 & 2 & 8 & 4 & 5 & 9 & 0 \\
+31415 & 9 & 2 & 6 & 5 & 3 & 5 & 8 & 9 & 7 \\
\hline
& & & & 7 & 4 & 4 & 8 & 2 & 0 & 4 & 8 & 7 \\
\end{array}
\]
\[
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
2718 & 2818284590 \\
+31415 & 926535897 \\
\hline
8744820487
\end{array}
\]
27182818284590
+31415926535897
\[\text{\underline{+}}\]
598744820487
27182818284590
+31415926535897
\[ \underline{8598744820487} \]
\[
\begin{array}{c}
27182818284590 \\
+31415926535897 \\
\hline
58598744820487
\end{array}
\]
Euclid’s algorithm

Around 300 BCE, the Greek mathematician Euclid gave a method to find the greatest common divisor (GCD) of two numbers, which is the largest integer that divides both numbers.
Euclid’s algorithm

Euclid noticed that the GCD of two numbers divides their difference.

So, he repeatedly replaced the larger number of the two numbers with their difference until both were the same.
Euclid’s algorithm

Euclid noticed that the GCD of two numbers divides their difference.

So, he repeatedly replaced the larger number of the two numbers with their difference until both were the same.

\[
gcd(48, 18)
\]
Euclid’s algorithm

Euclid noticed that the GCD of two numbers divides their difference.

So, he repeatedly replaced the larger number of the two numbers with their difference until both were the same.

\[
gcd(48, 18) \\
\rightarrow gcd(30, 18)
\]
Euclid’s algorithm

Euclid noticed that the GCD of two numbers divides their difference.

So, he repeatedly replaced the larger number of the two numbers with their difference until both were the same.

\[
\begin{align*}
gcd(48, 18) & \\
\rightarrow gcd(30, 18) & \\
\rightarrow gcd(12, 18) & 
\end{align*}
\]
Euclid’s algorithm

Euclid noticed that the GCD of two numbers divides their difference.

So, he repeatedly replaced the larger number of the two numbers with their difference until both were the same.

\[
gcd(48, 18) \\
\rightarrow gcd(30, 18) \\
\rightarrow gcd(12, 18) \\
\rightarrow gcd(12, 6)
\]
Euclid’s algorithm

Euclid noticed that the GCD of two numbers divides their difference.

So, he repeatedly replaced the larger number of the two numbers with their difference until both were the same.

\[
\begin{align*}
gcd(48, 18) & \rightarrow gcd(30, 18) \\
& \rightarrow gcd(12, 18) \\
& \rightarrow gcd(12, 6) \\
& \rightarrow gcd(6, 6)
\end{align*}
\]
Euclid’s algorithm

Euclid noticed that the GCD of two numbers divides their difference.

So, he repeatedly replaced the larger number of the two numbers with their difference until both were the same.

\[
gcd(48, 18) \\
\rightarrow gcd(30, 18) \\
\rightarrow gcd(12, 18) \\
\rightarrow gcd(12, 6) \\
\rightarrow gcd(6, 6) \\
\rightarrow 6
\]
Sieve of Eratosthenes

This is another famous method dating back to the ancient Greeks, used to find all the prime numbers up to some limit.
Sieve of Eratosthenes

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

We begin with a list of all the integers, from 2 to some chosen limit.
Sieve of Eratosthenes

We cross out all the multiples of 2.
Sieve of Eratosthenes

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

We cross out all the multiples of 2.

Then all the multiples of 3.
Sieve of Eratosthenes

We cross out all the multiples of 2.

Then all the multiples of 3. And 5.
Sieve of Eratosthenes

We cross out all the multiples of 2.

Then all the multiples of 3. And 5.

And so on, leaving you with only the primes between 2 and the limit you chose.
Sieve of Eratosthenes

After each round of elimination, a new prime will be revealed, and the next round crosses out all its multiples.
These are computational procedures, carried out by hand!
Programmable computers
No matter how simple and unambiguous the steps are made, human computers make mistakes – and lots of them!

So, inventors through the ages have sought to make computing *machines* to allow people to perform longer computations with fewer errors.
This was a slow process, taking us from…
Slide rule

c. 1620
Blaise Pascal’s mechanical calculator

1642
Precursors to the idea of a *programmable* computer originated well before the electronic computing age.

In the early 1700s, French textile weavers experimented with machines that could weave complex patterns using an automatic loom.
One of the more well known is the Jacquard loom, which was controlled by long chains of punched cards.
Plan for Babbage’s Analytical Engine

1840
Babbage collaborated with a gifted mathematician, Ada Lovelace, who designed algorithms for the Analytical Engine, even though there was no machine to run them on.
Lovelace saw the Analytical Engine not as a mere calculator but as a processor of *any* information that could be encoded in symbols.

This insight, that computing programs can calculate not only over numbers but over symbols that can stand for anything in the world, anticipated by a hundred years a key tenet of the modern computer age.

Lovelace saw the computer as an *information machine*.
While Babbage’s designs for a programmable computer weren’t realized at the time, the age of electronics opened new possibilities.
Harvard Mark I

1944
ENIAC

c. 1945
Early computers were very difficult to program, working in languages that were closely tied to the hardware.
Grace Hopper ’28 popularized the idea of a compiler for machine-independent programming languages and defined FLOW-MATIC, the first English-like data processing language in the early 1950s.

Those ideas were later folded into the popular COBOL language (1959).
Since the 1950s, many programming languages have been defined, experienced popularity, and then been supplanted by new designs.
Today, Python is the programming language most often used for work in data science and artificial intelligence.
Programming no longer involves plugging in wires or punching cards, but it’s still hard!
“The programmer, like the poet, works only slightly removed from pure thought-stuff. He builds castles in the air, from air, creating by exertion of the imagination…

Frederick Brooks, *The Mythical Man-Month*, 1975
“Few media of creation are so flexible, so easy to polish and rework, so readily capable of realizing grand conceptual structures. Yet the program construct, unlike the poet’s words, is real in the sense that it moves and works, producing visible outputs separate from the construct itself…

Frederick Brooks, 
The Mythical Man-Month, 1975
“One types the correct incantation on a keyboard, and a display screen *comes to life*, showing things that never were nor could be… It prints results, draws pictures, produces sounds, moves arms. The magic of myth and legend has come true in our time…

Frederick Brooks, *The Mythical Man-Month*, 1975
“The computer resembles the magic of legend in this respect, too. If one character, one pause, of the incantation is not strictly in proper form, the magic doesn’t work. Human beings are not accustomed to being perfect, and few areas of human activity demand it. Adjusting to the requirement for perfection is, I think, the most difficult part of learning to program.”

Frederick Brooks, *The Mythical Man-Month*, 1975
Computing with data
We’ve seen some cool datasets during this semester – and you got to explore data that was of interest to you for your mini-projects – but there are many, many more datasets you can explore.
Data Is Plural

... is a weekly newsletter (and seasonal podcast) of useful/curious datasets, published by Jeremy Singer-Vine. There have been 331 editions, dating from October 21, 2015 to April 26, 2023. To receive future editions, sign up here:

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2023.04.26 • Drinking water violations, childcare prices, kinship terms, art history allocations, and “the oldest experimental crop field in America.”

2023.04.19 • Municipal zoning rules, AI incidents, state bill trajectories, rare-earth mining projects, and “pirate radio” enforcement.

2023.04.12 • Jail rosters, sanctions enforcement, border surveillance, flash flooding in urban England, and Dutch textile shipments.
Public APIs

A collective list of free APIs for use in software and web development

Status
- Number of Categories: 51
- Number of APIs: 1425
- Tests of push & pull: failing
- Validate links: failing
- Tests of validate package: passing

The Project
- Contributing Guide
- API for this project
- Issues
- Pull Requests
- License

Alternative sites for the project (unofficials)
- Free APIs
- Dev Resources
- Public APIs Site
- Apishouse
- Collective APIs

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The fastest way to integrate APIs into any product

Explore, discover and consume APIs as simpler programmable building blocks all on one platform for a 10x developer experience.
Building data models
Data is situated in the environment where it was gathered.

Consider Galton’s child-height data.

He gathered the data in England c. 1886.

What would happen if you tried to use it to predict heights in Poughkeepsie today? In Guatemala? In China?
When we collect data, it’s like making a map:

We’re constructing a model, where we choose what to represent, and how to represent it.
“…most of the data and data models we have inherited deal with structures of power, like gender and race, with a crudeness that would never pass muster in a peer-reviewed humanities publication.”

### galton

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>family num</th>
<th>father height</th>
<th>mother height</th>
<th>children</th>
<th>child num</th>
<th>gender</th>
<th>child height</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>1</td>
<td>78.5</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>male</td>
<td>73.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>78.5</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>69.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>78.5</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>female</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>78.5</td>
<td>67</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>69</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>72.5</td>
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<tr>
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<td>75.5</td>
<td>66.5</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>65.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>75.5</td>
<td>66.5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>female</td>
<td>65.5</td>
</tr>
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<td>64</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>71</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>female</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

... (924 rows omitted)

### Family size

We noticed that some of these Victorian families were big, so we decided to check the distribution of the number of children. We made a histogram:
### Family size

We noticed that some of these Victorian families were big, so we decided to check the distribution of the number of children.

We made a histogram:
About four-in-ten U.S. adults say forms should offer more than two gender options

By Nikki Graf

In 2019, at least seven states have started offering a third gender option on driver’s licenses for people who don’t identify as male or female, and at least four more plan to do so in 2020. A number of states have also added a third gender option on birth certificates. These changes follow decisions by some popular social media platforms to offer their own nonbinary gender options.

Amid these changes, about four-in-ten Americans (42%)
“I want us to be more ambitious, to hold ourselves to much higher standards when we are claiming to develop data-based work that depicts people’s lives.”

Data and privacy
General Information

What is Sentiment140?

Sentiment140 allows you to discover the sentiment of a brand, product, or topic on Twitter.

How does this work?

You can read about our approach in our technical report: Twitter Sentiment Classification using Distant Supervision. There are also additional features that are not described in this paper.

How is this different?

Our approach is different from other sentiment analysis sites because:

- We use classifiers built from machine learning algorithms. Other products use a simpler keyword-based approach which may have higher precision but lower recall.
- We provide transparency for the classification results of individual tweets. Other sites only surface aggregated metrics, which makes it difficult to assess the accuracy of their classifiers.

Who created this?

Sentiment140 was created by Alec Go, Richa Bhayani, and Lei Huang, who were Computer Science graduate students at Stanford University.

What are the use cases?

1. Brand management (e.g. windows 10)
2. Polling (e.g. obama)
3. Planning a purchase (e.g. kindle)

Can you help me?

We'd love to hear from you! Feel free to contact us at contact@sentiment140.com.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>itchy</td>
<td>robloposky</td>
<td>I'm itchy and miserable!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>itchy</td>
<td>Edwin. Valencia</td>
<td>@sekeessness no. I'm not itchy for now. Maybe later, lol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>23:48:15</td>
<td>stanford</td>
<td>imusicmash</td>
<td>RT @jessverr I love the nerdy Stanford human biology videos - makes me miss school. [link]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>23:58:34</td>
<td>lyx</td>
<td>drewloewc</td>
<td>@spinuzzi: Has been a bit crazy, with steep learning curve, but LyX is really good for long docs. For anything shorter, it would be insane.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 4  | 131          | 15:05:03   | Danny Gokey  | VickyTigger                     | I'm listening to "PY.T" by Danny Gokey &lt;3 &lt;3 &lt;3 &lt;3 Aww, he's so amazing. I &lt;3 him so much :|)
| 4  | 132          | 17:27:45   | sleep        | babbybabie                      | is going to sleep then on a bike ride:] |
| 4  | 133          | 17:27:49   | sleep        | kisjaquin                       | can't sleep... my tooth is aching.    |
| 4  | 134          | 17:28:02   | sleep        | Whacktackular                   | Blah, blah, blah same old same old. No plans today, going back to sleep I guess. |
| 4  | 135          | 17:29:50   | san francisco| Adrigonzlo                      | glad i didnt do Bay to Breakers today, it's 1000 freaking degrees in San Francisco wtf |
| 4  | 136          | 17:30:19   | san francisco| sulu34                          | is in San Francisco at Bay to Breakers. |
| 4  | 137          | 17:30:23   | san francisco| schuyler                        | just landed at San Francisco          |
| 4  | 138          | 17:30:56   | san francisco| MattDragoni                     | San Francisco today. Any suggestions? |
| 4  | 139          | 17:32:00   | aig           | KennyTRoland                    | ?Obama Administration Must Stop Bonuses to AIG Ponzi Schemers ... [link] |
| 4  | 140          | 17:32:30   | aig           | aMild                           | started to think that Citi is in really deep &amp;^;'t. Are they gonna survive the turmoil or are they gonna be the next AIG? |
| 4  | 141          | 17:32:36   | aig           | Trazor1                         | ShaunWoo hate'n on AIG                 |
| 4  | 142          | 17:35:17   | star trek     | mimknits                        | @YarnThing you will not regret going to see Star Trek. It was AWESOME! |
| 4  | 143          | 17:35:28   | star trek     | GeeRen                          | On my way to see Star Trek @ The Esquire. |
| 4  | 144          | 17:35:45   | star trek     | checkyesjess                    | Going to see star trek soon with my dad. |
| 4  | 145          | 18:01:13    | Malcolm Gladwell| renano                         | annoying new trend on the internets: people picking apart michael lewis and malcolm gladwell. |
This account doesn’t exist

Try searching for another.
“The words and phrases we search for on Google, the times of day we are most active on Facebook, and the number of items we add to our Amazon carts are all tracked and stored as data – data that are then converted into corporate financial gain.”

D’Ignazio & Klein, *Data Feminism*, 2020
How Companies Learn Your Secrets

By Charles Duhigg
Feb. 16, 2012

Andrew Pole had just started working as a statistician for Target in 2002, when two colleagues from the marketing department stopped by his desk to ask an odd question: “If we wanted to figure out if a customer is pregnant, even if she didn't want us to know, can you do that?”
“As Pole’s computers crawled through the data, he was able to identify about 25 products that, when analyzed together, allowed him to assign each shopper a ‘pregnancy prediction’ score. More important, he could also estimate her due date to within a small window, so Target could send coupons timed to very specific stages of her pregnancy.

“One Target employee I spoke to provided a hypothetical example. Take a fictional Target shopper named Jenny Ward, who is 23, lives in Atlanta and in March bought cocoa-butter lotion, a purse large enough to double as a diaper bag, zinc and magnesium supplements and a bright blue rug. There’s, say, an 87 percent chance that she’s pregnant and that her delivery date is sometime in late August.”

Kashmir Hill, “How Target Figured Out a Teen Girl was Pregnant Before Her Father Did”, Forbes, 2012
Computing with data is complex, and it’s not just “technical” issues we need to concern ourselves with!
Computing with data gives us a lot of power!

We can do a lot of harm, but we can also do a lot of good!
Computer Science I
—or, where do you go from here?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data types</th>
<th>List and string slicing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Naming values</td>
<td>List comprehensions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluation</td>
<td>Numpy arrays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionals (if and cases)</td>
<td>Sanitizing real-world data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Function signatures</td>
<td>Visualization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Testing functions</td>
<td>Dataclasses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabular data</td>
<td>Side effects and mutation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher-order functions</td>
<td>Functional vs imperative languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambda expressions</td>
<td>Iteration (for)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linked lists</td>
<td>Accumulators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defining structured data</td>
<td>Debugging using print statements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structurally recursive data and functions</td>
<td>Memory and aliasing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees (binary, n-ary)</td>
<td>Dictionaries (hash tables)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactive programs</td>
<td>Web APIs and JSON</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Congratulations on making it this far!
CS courses at Vassar
Vassar Computer Science Course Map

**Major-required courses**
- CMPU 101 - Computer Science I: Problem-Solving and Abstraction
- CMPU 102 - Computer Science II: Data Structures and Algorithms
- CMPU 145 - Foundations of Computer Science
- CMPU 203 - Computer Science III: Software Design and Implementation
- CMPU 224 - Computer Organization
- CMPU 240 - Theory of Computation
- CMPU 341 - Analysis of Algorithms
- CMPU 331 - Compilers
- CMPU 334 - Operating Systems

**300-level electives (at least one for major)**
- CMPU 324 - Computer Architecture
- CMPU 353 - Bioinformatics
- CMPU 365 - Artificial Intelligence
- CMPU 368 - Computational Linguistics
- CMPU 375 - Computer Networks
- CMPU 377 - Parallel Programming
- CMPU 378 - Graphics
- CMPU 379 - Computer Animation: Art, Science and Criticism
- CMPU 395 - Advanced Special Topics

**Correlate-required courses**
- CMPU 101 - Computer Science I: Problem-Solving and Abstraction
- CMPU 102 - Computer Science II: Data Structures and Algorithms
- CMPU 145 - Foundations of Computer Science
- CMPU 240 or 241 - Theory of Computation or Analysis of Algorithms
- CMPU 2xx - Any other 200-level course
- CMPU 3xx - Any 300-level course

**200-level electives (not required for major)**
- CMPU 245 - Declarative Programming Models

**Intensives (at least one for major)**
- CMPU 310 - Topics in Virtualization
- CMPU 311 - Database Systems
- CMPU 312 - Applications of Artificial Intelligence
- CMPU 314 - Projects in Digital Media Production
- CMPU 315 - Computer Security

**Extra-departmental**
- MATH 221 - Linear Algebra

*At least two CMPU-200 level courses required for every CMPU-300 level course. *Prerequisites vary depending on topic.
**Vassar Computer Science Course Map**

**Major-required courses**
- CMPU 101 - Computer Science I: Problem-Solving and Abstraction
- CMPU 102 - Computer Science II: Data Structures and Algorithms
- CMPU 145 - Foundations of Computer Science
- CMPU 203 - Computer Science III: Software Design and Implementation
- CMPU 224 - Computer Organization
- CMPU 240 - Theory of Computation
- CMPU 341 - Analysis of Algorithms
- CMPU 331 - Compilers
- CMPU 334 - Operating Systems

**300-level electives (at least one for major)**
- CMPU 324 - Computer Architecture
- CMPU 353 - Bioinformatics
- CMPU 365 - Artificial Intelligence
- CMPU 368 - Computational Linguistics
- CMPU 375 - Computer Networks
- CMPU 377 - Parallel Programming
- CMPU 378 - Graphics
- CMPU 379 - Computer Animation: Art, Science and Criticism
- CMPU 395 - Advanced Special Topics

**Correlate-required courses**
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- CMPU 102 - Computer Science II: Data Structures and Algorithms
- CMPU 145 - Foundations of Computer Science
- CMPU 240 or 241 - Theory of Computation or Analysis of Algorithms
- CMPU 2xx - Any other 200-level course
- CMPU 3xx - Any 300-level course

**200-level electives (not required for major)**
- CMPU 245 - Declarative Programming Models

**Intensives (at least one for major)**
- CMPU 310 - Topics in Virtualization
- CMPU 311 - Database Systems
- CMPU 312 - Applications of Artificial Intelligence
- CMPU 314 - Projects in Digital Media Production
- CMPU 315 - Computer Security

**Extra-departmental**
- MATH 221 - Linear Algebra

*At least two CMPU-200 level courses required for every CMPU-300 level course. Prerequisites vary depending on topic.
Vassar Computer Science Course Map

**CMPU 102**
Data Structures and Algorithms

*At least two CMPU-200 level courses required for every CMPU-300 level course. Prerequisites vary depending on topic.*

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**Extra-departmental**
- MATH 221 - Linear Algebra
**CMPU 145**

*Foundations of Computer Science*

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Extra-departmental
MATH 221 - Linear Algebra

*At least two CMPU-200 level courses required for every CMPU-300 level course. †Prerequisites vary depending on topic.
Try them out!

If you keep going with the CS major sequence, you work your way up to some really exciting courses, including…

**CMPU 240** Theory of Computation

**CMPU 366** Computational Linguistics

And, you know, probably some cool courses I don’t teach as well!
Further reading
"This is the best book on computers I have ever read."
—Peter Thomas, New Scientist

The Pattern on the Stone
The Simple Ideas That Make Computers Work

W. Daniel Hillis
Artificial Intelligence
A Guide for Thinking Humans
Melanie Mitchell
That’s it!
We’ll meet some time during study week to review for Exam 2, working through practice problems and answering your questions.
go.vassar.edu/course/evals
Acknowledgments

This lecture incorporates material from:

Frederick P. Brooks, Jr, *The Mythical Man-Month*
Peter J. Denning & Matti Tedre, *Computational Thinking*
Miram Posner, UCLA
Marc Smith, Vassar College