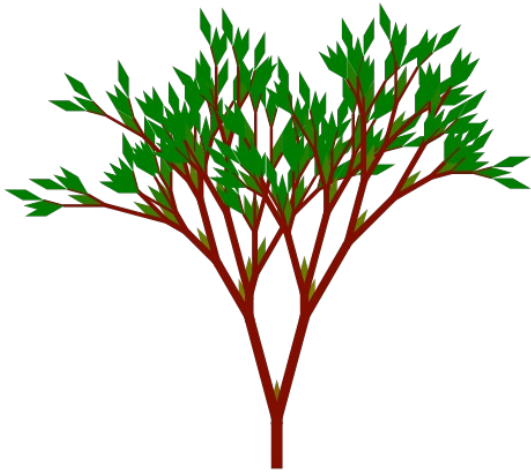
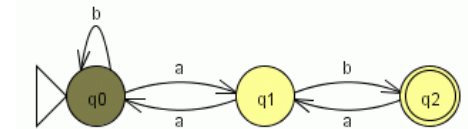


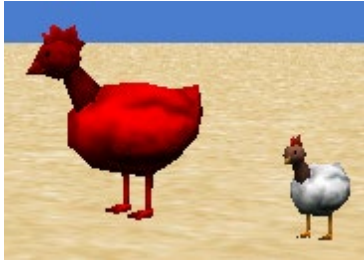
Through Visualization and Interaction, Computer Science Concepts Come Alive



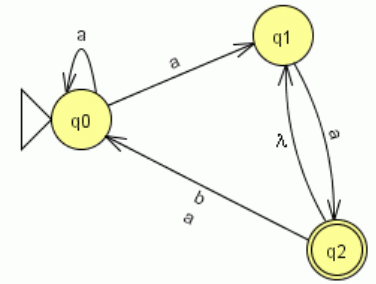
Susan H. Rodger
Duke University

March 29, 2022
Purdue University



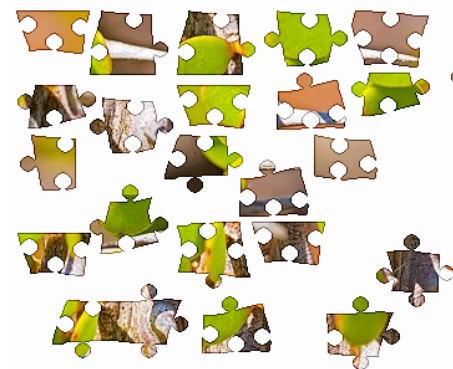


Outline



- My Path
- CS Concepts Come Alive
 - Alice Programming Language
 - Algorithm Visualization
 - Automata Theory with JFLAP
 - Solving Problems with Seven Steps
- Diversity Efforts

A long time ago, back in 1979....





Decisions? Industry? Grad School?

- Systems Programmer
 - NCSU,
University Systems Control Center
- Undergraduate Research
 - Cleanup data from buoys in the water
- Wasn't thinking about grad school
- Be sure to encourage students to think about graduate school!





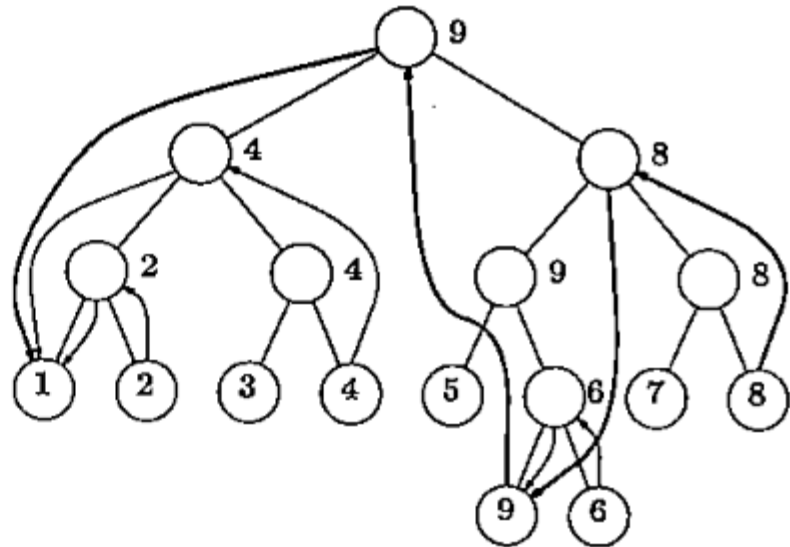
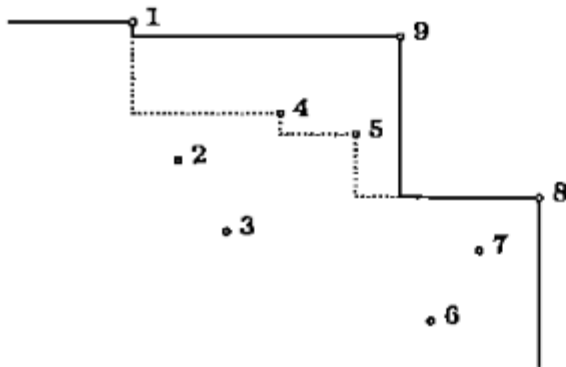
- Started in 1983
- Teaching Assistant for intro programming in Fortran
- Punch cards...
- In trouble with email...



Finished Graduate School!



- PhD Purdue University 1989
 - Computational Geometry
 - Parallel Scheduling Algorithms
- New Data Structure
 - Dynamic contour search tree



Rensselaer



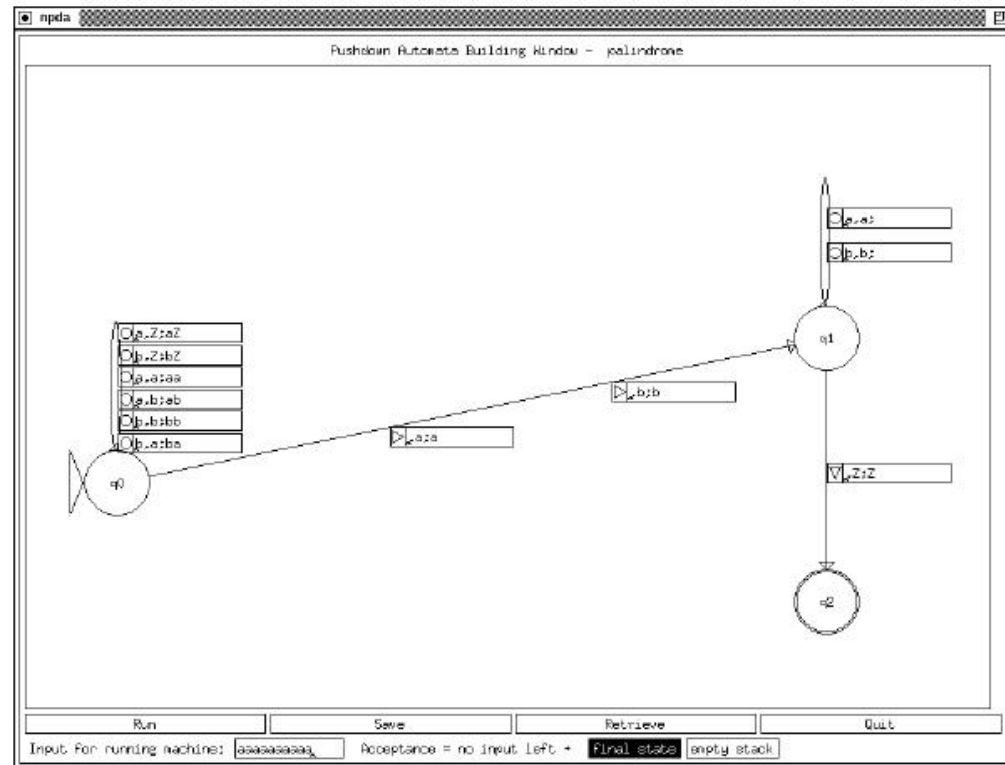
Assistant Professor

- Continued research in algorithms
- CAREER CHANGE....
- Got more interested in education

Started developing education tools

Changed area to Visualization Tools and CS Education

- Tool – NPDA
 - to experiment with pushdown automata



1994 – Moved to Duke University Professor of the Practice

- Position focuses on
Education in the
Discipline



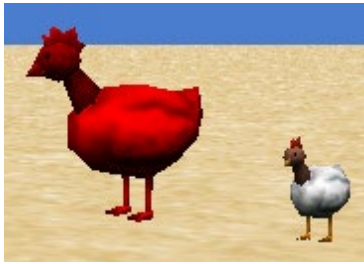
About Me - Hobby – Baking Shape cakes



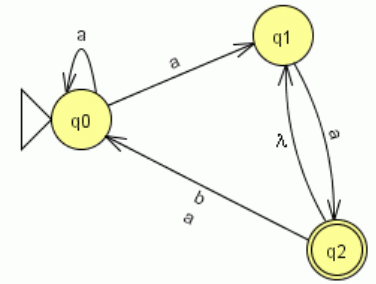
The Wiggles
magazine
Issue No. 42

How do you make those cakes?





Outline



- My Path
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 - Alice Programming Language
 - Algorithm Visualization
 - Automata Theory with JFLAP
 - Solving Problems with Seven Steps
- Diversity Efforts

CS Concepts Coming Alive

- What data structure is this?

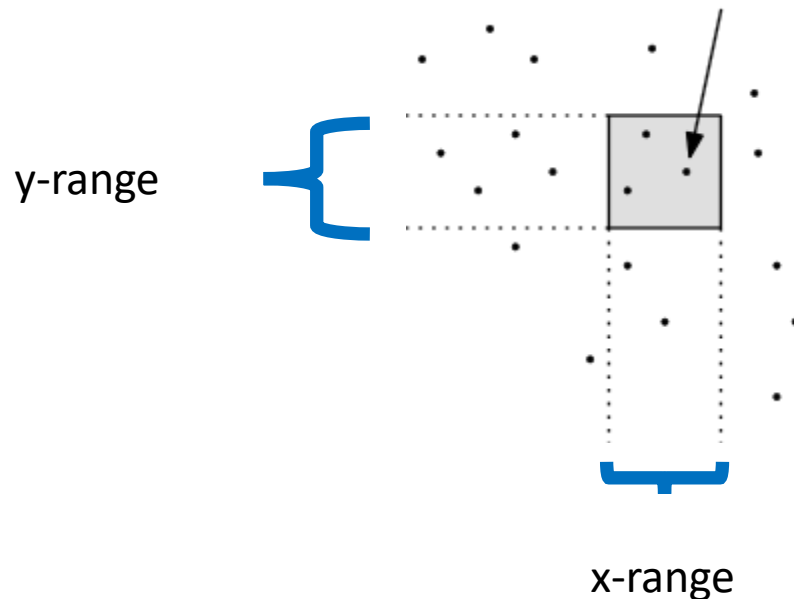


YARN,
in the
shape
binar
Subtr
ma
wit
mole
kit
What is it?

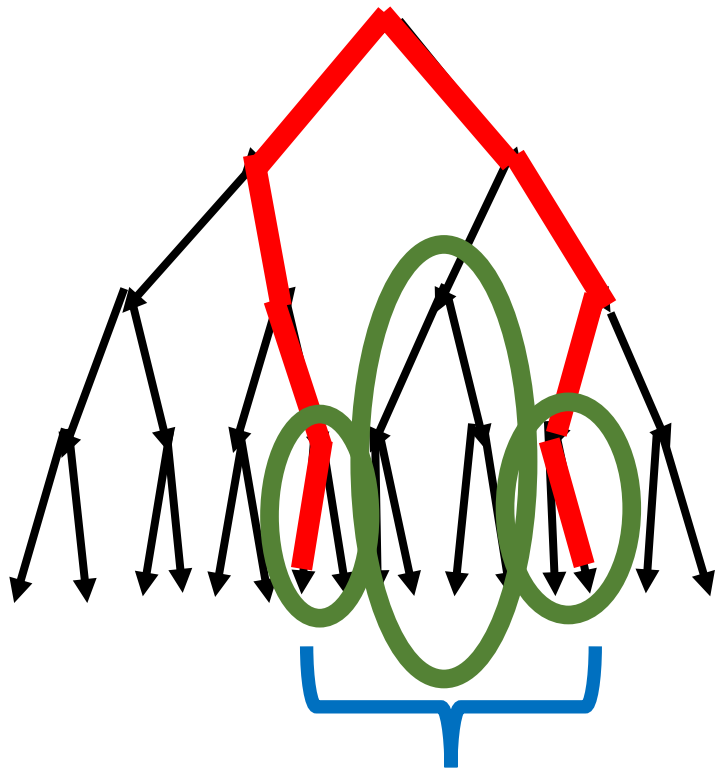


2D-range tree

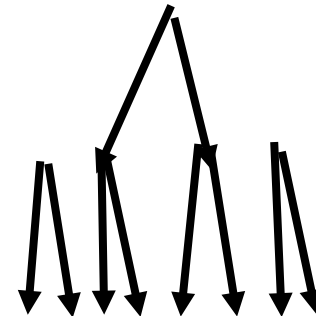
- Search in x-y plane
- Main tree organized by x-values
- Subtree organized by y values



Binary Search tree of points in the plane – sorted by X-value

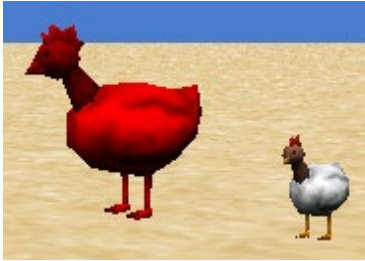


In the x-range

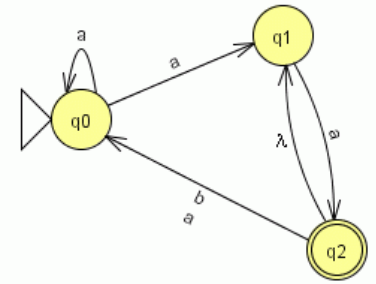


Each subtree organized by y-value

Search each subtree by y-value



Outline



- Introduction
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 - Algorithm Visualization
 - Automata Theory with JFLAP
 - Solving Problems with Seven Steps
- Diversity Efforts Sprinkled in...

Alice Programming Language

- Create interactive stories or games
- Learn programming in an easy way, drag-and-drop your code
- Problem solving with visual feedback
 - Objects are visual!
- Alice is free: www.alice.org
- Developed by Randy Pausch

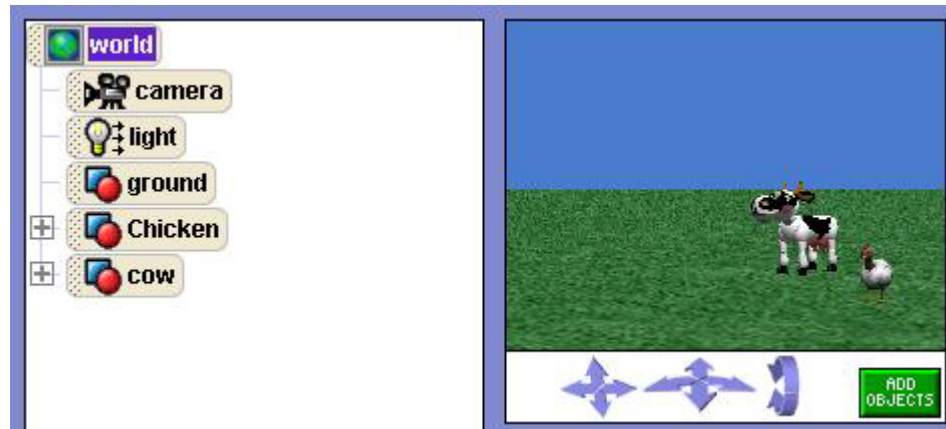


More on ... Alice Programming Language

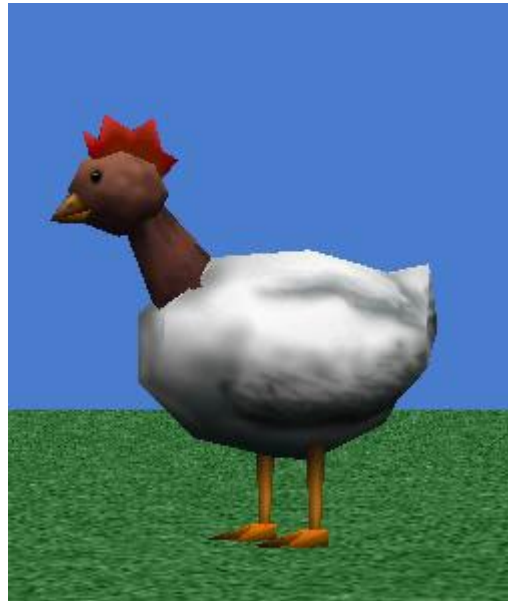
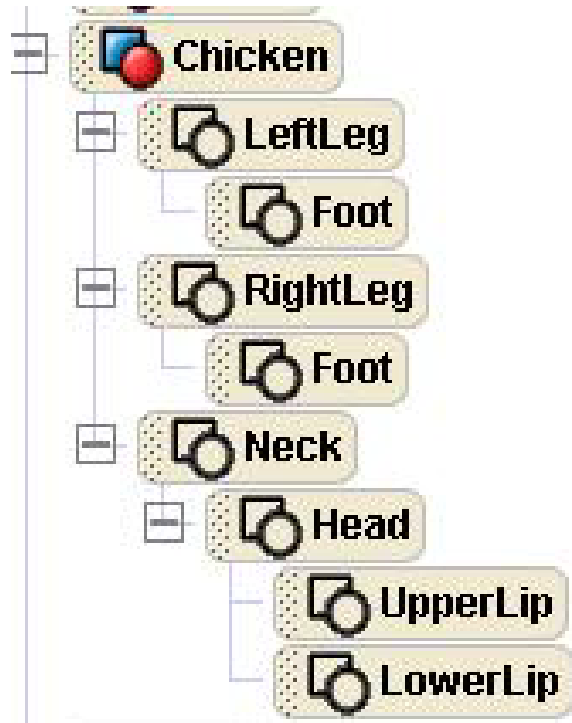
- Has libraries of 3D objects



- Keeps Track of objects you select

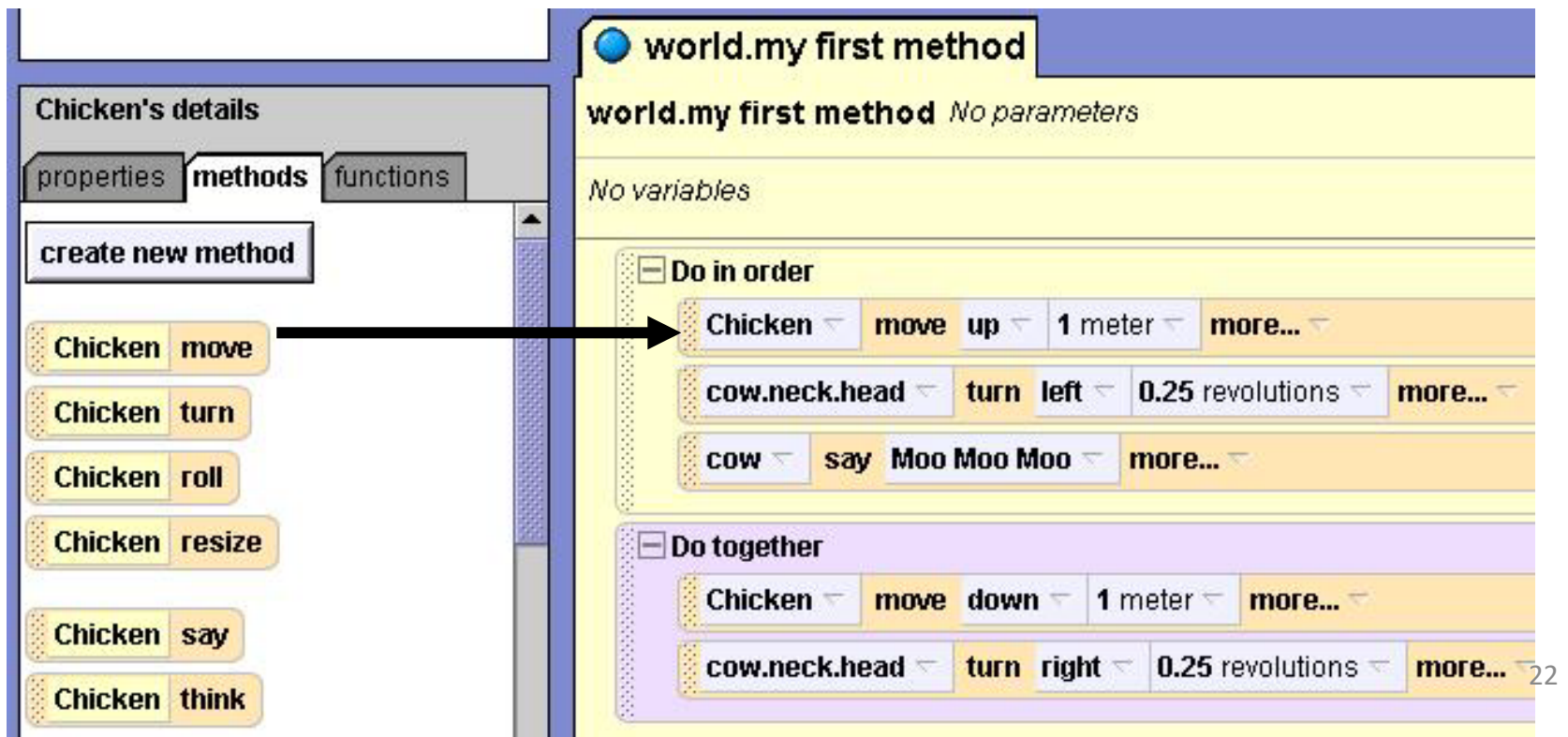


Objects Have Multiple Parts that are moveable



Alice Code is Easy to Learn

Select Code, Drag-and-Drop code in program



Play Alice Animation

- Chicken rises, cow turns head and talks



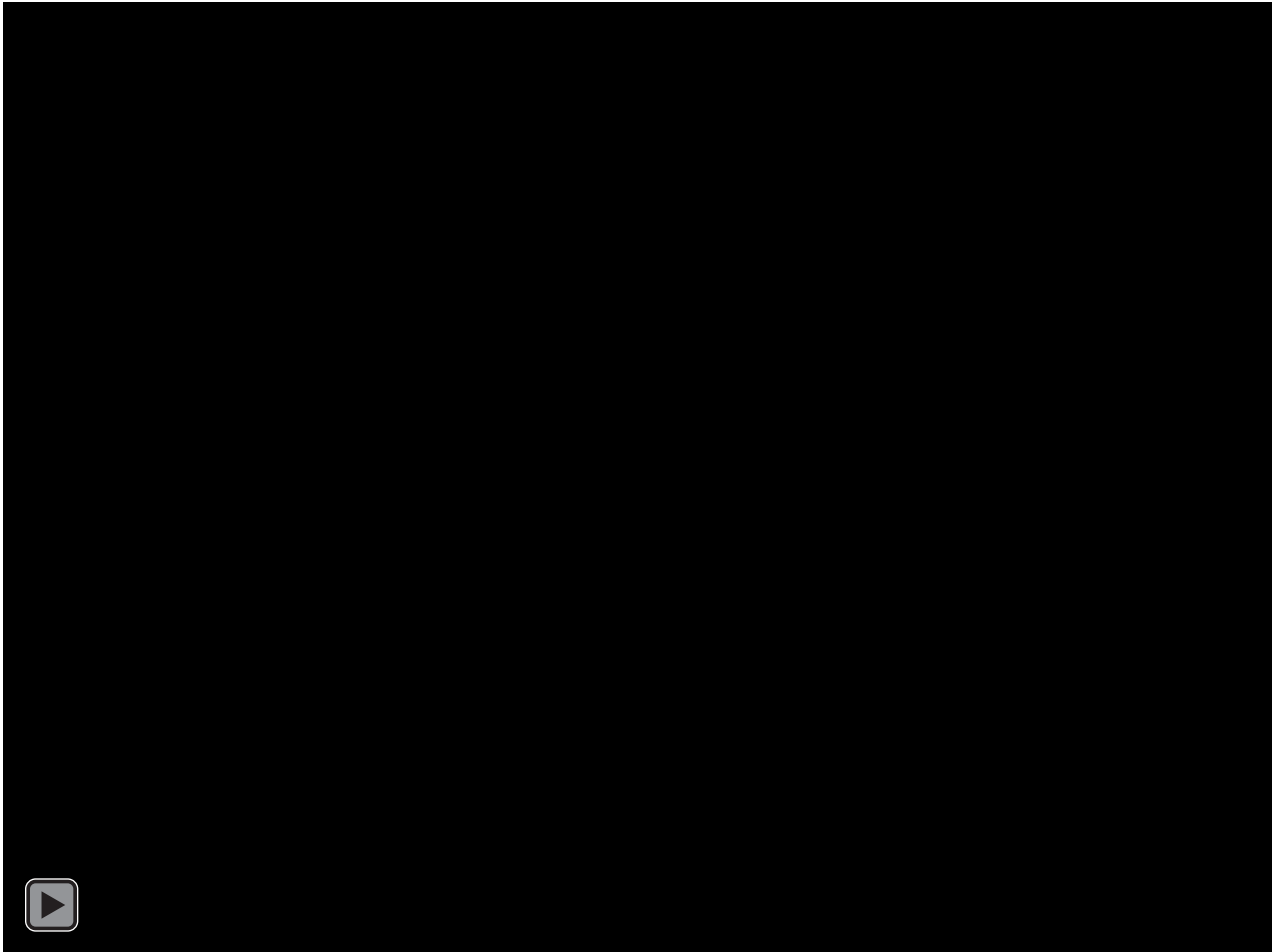
Computer Science Concepts come alive with Alice - Examples

- Objects - visible
- Variables - see how they are changing
- Inheritance - visual
- Lists/Arrays - visual

Objects are visible

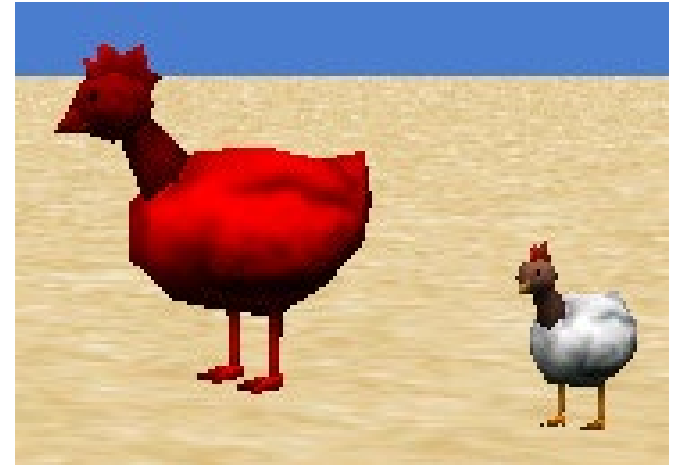


Variables – Timer and Score



Example - Inheritance

- Start with a chicken object
- Rename it to TalentedChicken
 - Change its color
 - Resize it larger
 - Add new methods (jump, fly, scurry)
 - Add events for this chicken
- Save this new class TalentedChicken that inherits from the Chicken class

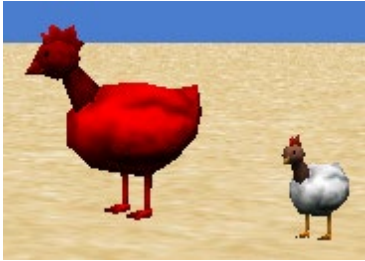


Example list

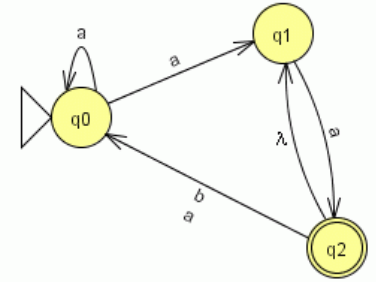


Example – Arrays Shuffle, then Selection Sort





Outline



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 - Additional Ways to Engage with CS
- Diversity Efforts

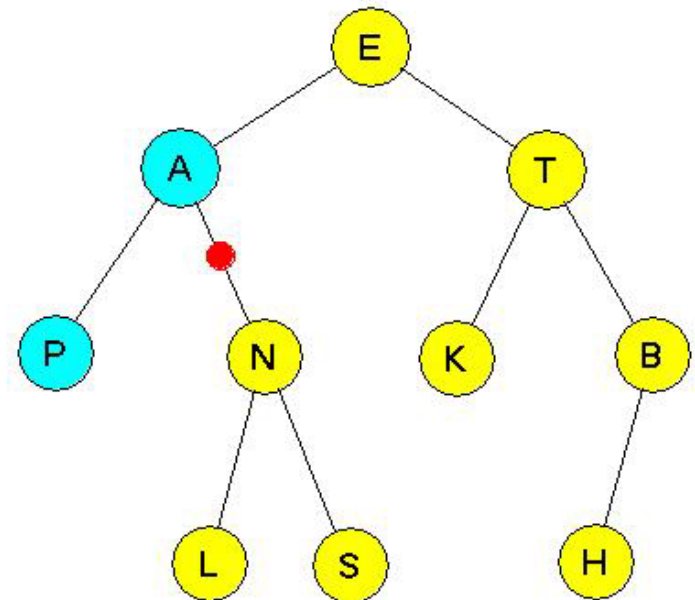
Algorithm Visualization/Animation Software/Aps/Videos



- Tango, Xtango, Samba, JSamba - Stasko (Georgia Tech)
- AnimalScript – Roessling (Darmstadt Univ of Tech, SIGCSE 2001)
- JHAVE – Naps (U. Wisc. Oshkosh, SIGCSE 2000)
- TRAKLA2 – Software Visualization Group – TKK Finland
- JAWAA – Rodger et al (Duke, SIGCSE 2003)
- Lots of animations and systems on the web!
- Lots of videos of algorithm animations on the web!

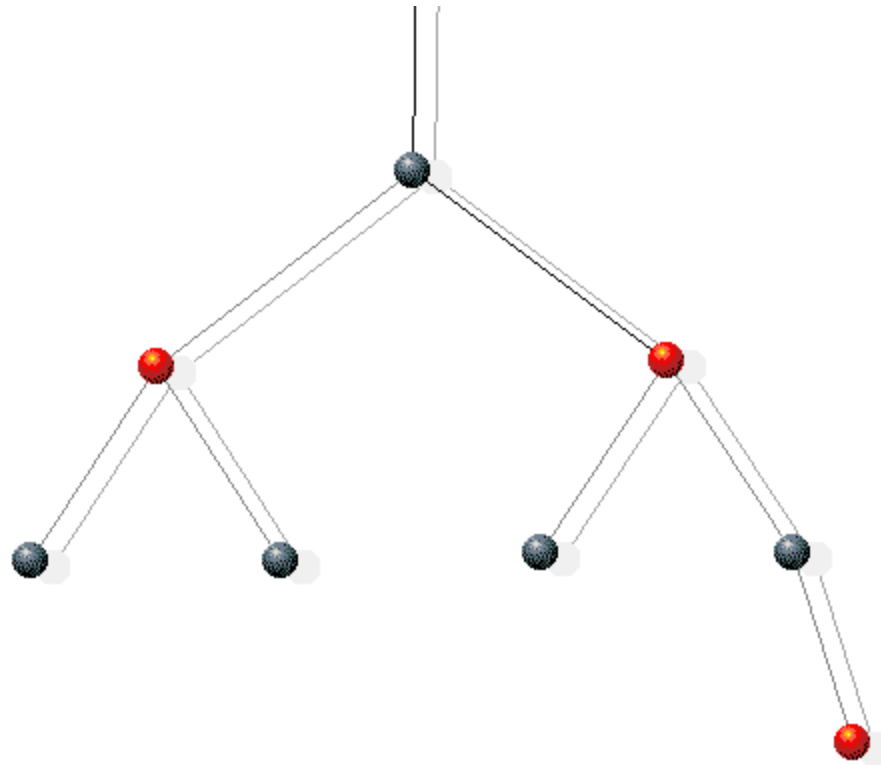
Use of Algorithm Animation in CS 1/2

- Instructor
 - Make/Use animations for lecture
 - Stop/Pause – ask what will happen next
 - must be interactive
- Student
 - Create animations
 - Replay animations from lecture with same or new inputs



Lots of other software/programs for algorithm animation

- [Red Black Tree – animation on web page](#)



Student must have graduated. Link no longer works!

Python Tutor

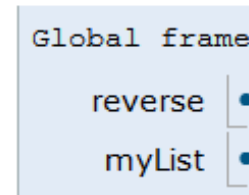
Compute reverse of a list

Python 2.7

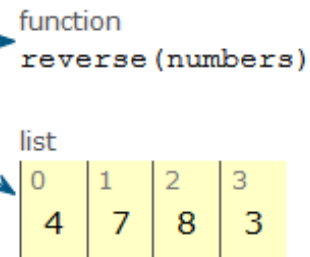
```
1 def reverse(numbers):  
2     answer = []  
3     for num in numbers:  
4         answer.insert(0, num)  
5     return answer  
6  
→ 7 myList = [4, 7, 8, 3]  
→ 8 reversed = reverse(myList)
```

[Edit code](#)

Frames



Objects



<< First

< Back

Step 3 of 16

Forward >

Last >>

Python Tutor

Compute reverse of a list

Python 2.7

```
→ 1 def reverse(numbers):  
  2     answer = []  
  3     for num in numbers:  
  4         answer.insert(0, num)  
  5     return answer  
  6  
  7 myList = [4, 7, 8, 3]  
→ 8 reversed = reverse(myList)
```

[Edit code](#)

Frames

Objects

Global frame

reverse

myList

reverse

numbers

function

reverse(numbers)

list

0	1	2	3
4	7	8	3

Python Tutor

Compute reverse of a list

Python 2.7

```
1 def reverse(numbers):  
2     answer = []  
3     for num in numbers:  
4         answer.insert(0, num)  
5     return answer  
6  
7 myList = [4, 7, 8, 3]  
8 reversed = reverse(myList)
```

[Edit code](#)

<< First

< Back

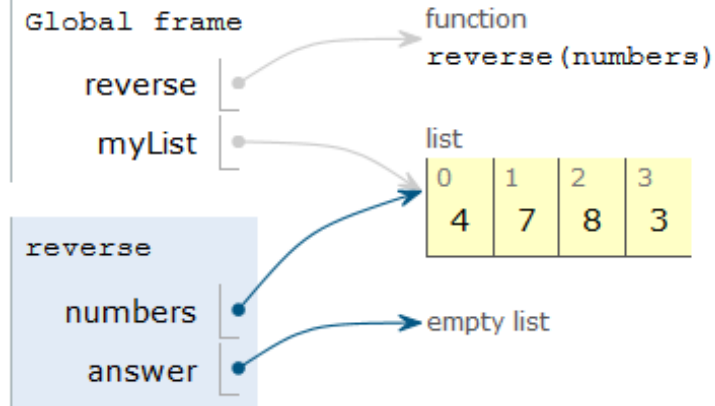
Step 6 of 16

Forward >

Last >>

Frames

Objects



Python Tutor

Compute reverse of a list

Python 2.7

```
1 def reverse(numbers):  
2     answer = []  
→ 3     for num in numbers:  
→ 4         answer.insert(0, num)  
5     return answer  
6  
7 myList = [4, 7, 8, 3]  
8 reversed = reverse(myList)
```

[Edit code](#)

<< First

< Back

Step 7 of 16

Forward >

Last >>

Frames

Objects

Global frame

reverse

myList

function
reverse(numbers)

list

0	1	2	3
4	7	8	3

reverse

numbers

answer

num

4

empty list

Python Tutor

Compute reverse of a list

Python 2.7

```
1 def reverse(numbers):  
2     answer = []  
→ 3     for num in numbers:  
→ 4         answer.insert(0, num)  
5     return answer  
6  
7 myList = [4, 7, 8, 3]  
8 reversed = reverse(myList)
```

[Edit code](#)

<< First

< Back

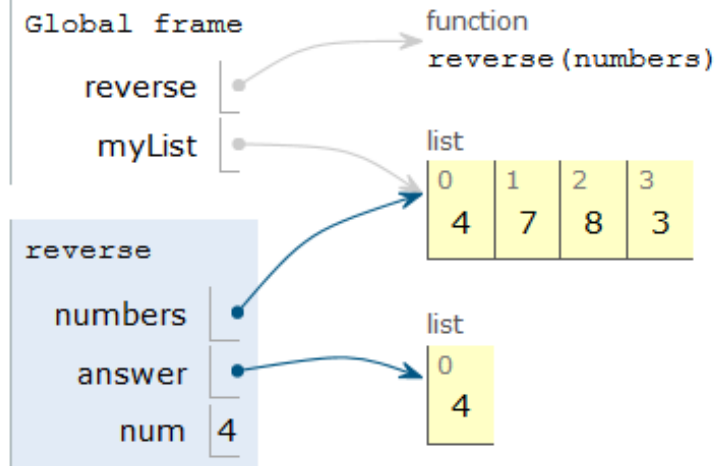
Step 8 of 16

Forward >

Last >>

Frames

Objects



Python Tutor

Compute reverse of a list

Python 2.7

```
1 def reverse(numbers):  
2     answer = []  
→ 3     for num in numbers:  
→ 4         answer.insert(0, num)  
5     return answer  
6  
7 myList = [4, 7, 8, 3]  
8 reversed = reverse(myList)
```

[Edit code](#)

<< First

< Back

Step 10 of 16

Forward >

Last >>

Frames

Objects

Global frame

reverse

myList

reverse

numbers

answer

num

function

reverse(numbers)

list

0	1	2	3
4	7	8	3

list

0	1
7	4

Python Tutor

Compute reverse of a list

Python 2.7

```
1 def reverse(numbers):  
2     answer = []  
→ 3     for num in numbers:  
→ 4         answer.insert(0, num)  
5     return answer  
6  
7 myList = [4, 7, 8, 3]  
8 reversed = reverse(myList)
```

[Edit code](#)

<< First

< Back

Step 12 of 16

Forward >

Last >>

Frames

Objects

Global frame

reverse

myList

function
reverse(numbers)

list

0	1	2	3
4	7	8	3

reverse

numbers

answer

num

8

list

0	1	2
8	7	4

Python Tutor

Compute reverse of a list

Python 2.7

```
1 def reverse(numbers):  
2     answer = []  
→ 3     for num in numbers:  
→ 4         answer.insert(0, num)  
5     return answer  
6  
7 myList = [4, 7, 8, 3]  
8 reversed = reverse(myList)
```

[Edit code](#)

<< First

< Back

Step 14 of 16

Forward >

Last >>

Frames

Objects

Global frame

reverse

myList

reverse

numbers

answer

num

3

function

reverse(numbers)

list

0	1	2	3
4	7	8	3

list

0	1	2	3
3	8	7	4

Electronic Textbooks (ebooks) engage students

- OpenDSA (Shaffer, Virginia Tech)
 - Algorithm animations built in
- runestoneinteractive.org (Brad Miller)
 - Several books (Python)
 - Python - try and run code built in
 - Quizzes
- ZyBooks – interactive textbooks
- Track student progress
- Requirements and design strategies for open source interactive computer science eBooks
 - ITiCSE 2013 Working Group (Korhonen, Naps, et al)

How to Think Like a Computer Scientist

Learning with Python: Interactive Edition 2.0



How To Think Like a Computer Scientist



Index Operator: Working with the Characters of a String

The **indexing operator** (Python uses square brackets to enclose the index) selects a single character from a string. The characters are accessed by their position or index value. For example, in the string shown below, the 14 characters are indexed left to right from position 0 to position 13.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

L	u	t	h	e	r		C	o	l	l	e	g	e
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

-14 -13 -12 -11 -10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1

It is also the case that the positions are named from right to left using negative numbers where -1 is the rightmost index and so on. Note that the character at index 6 (or -8) is the blank character.

Run

Save

Load

Show CodeLens

```
1 school = "Luther College"
2 m = school[2]
3 print(m)
4
5 lastchar = school[-1]
6 print(lastchar)
7
```

Run and edit code in the book

Run

Save

Load

Show CodeLens

```
1 school = "Luther College"
2 m = school[2]
3 print(m)
4
5 lastchar = school[-1]
6 print(lastchar)
7
```

t
e

Integrates in Python Tutor

L	u	t	h	e	r		C	o	l	l	e	g	e
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

-14 -13 -12 -11 -10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1

It is also the case that the positions are named from right to left using negative numbers where rightmost index and so on. Note that the character at index 6 (or -8) is the blank character.

RunSaveLoadHide Codelens

```
1 school = "Luther College"
2 m = school[2]
3 print(m)
4
5 lastchar = school[-1]
6 print(lastchar)
7
```

```
t
e
```

Python 2.7

```
1 school = "Luther College"
2 m = school[2]
3 print(m)
4
5 lastchar = school[-1]
→ 6 print(lastchar)
```

< Back

Program terminated

Forward >

→ line that has just executed

→ next line to execute

Visualized using [Online Python Tutor](#) by [Philip Guo](#)

Program output:

```
t
e
```

Frames

Objects

Global frame

school	"Luther College"
m	"t"
lastchar	"e"

Questions for feedback

Check your understanding

strings-4-1: What is printed by the following statements?

```
s = "python rocks"  
print(s[3])
```

- ☒ t
- ☐ h
- ☐ c
- ☐ Error, you cannot use the [] operator with a string.

Check Me

Compare me

Incorrect. Index locations do not start with 1, they start with 0.

strings-4-2: What is printed by the following statements?

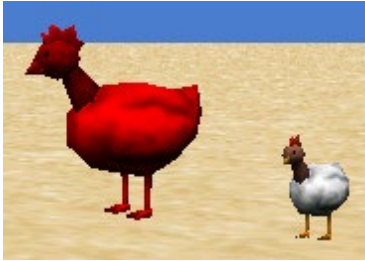
```
s = "python rocks"  
print(s[2] + s[-5])
```

- ☒ tr
- ☐ ps
- ☐ nn
- ☐ Error, you cannot use the [] operator with the + operator.

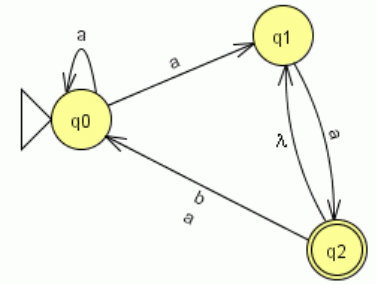
Check Me

Compare me

Correct! Yes, indexing operator has precedence over concatenation.



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How does a compiler work?

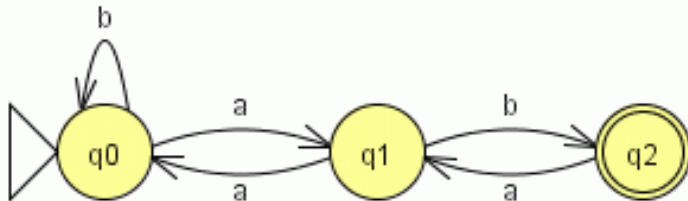
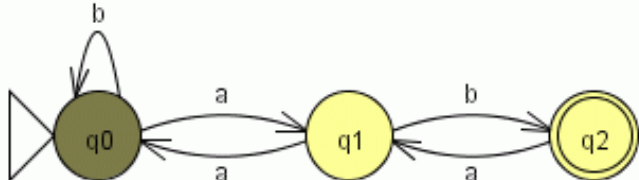
Determining if a Java program is syntactically correct

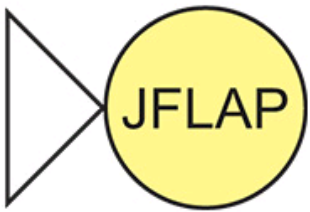
- Finite state machine (or deterministic finite automaton - DFA) – to identify the words or tokens of the program
- Context-free grammar – to write the rules of the programming language
- LR Parsing determining if the program fits the rules – trying to derive the program.
(modelled using a pushdown automaton)
- This area is known as Formal languages and Automata theory

Formal Languages and Automata Theory

- Traditionally taught
 - Pencil and paper exercises
 - No immediate Feedback!
- More mathematical than programming
- Less hands-on than most CS courses

Why Develop Tools for Automata?

Textual	$(\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}, \{a, b\}, \delta, q_0, \{q_2\})$ $\delta = \{(q_0, b, q_0), (q_0, a, q_1), (q_1, a, q_0), (q_1, b, q_2), (q_2, a, q_1)\}$												
Tabular	<table><tr><th></th><th>a</th><th>b</th></tr><tr><th>q_0</th><td>q_1</td><td>q_0</td></tr><tr><th>q_1</th><td></td><td>q_2</td></tr><tr><th>q_2</th><td></td><td></td></tr></table>		a	b	q_0	q_1	q_0	q_1		q_2	q_2		
	a	b											
q_0	q_1	q_0											
q_1		q_2											
q_2													
Visual													
Interactive													



Overview of JFLAP

- **Java Formal Languages and Automata Package**
- Instructional tool to learn concepts of Formal Languages and Automata Theory
- Topics:
 - Regular Languages
 - Context-Free Languages
 - Recursively Enumerable Languages
 - Lsystems
- **With JFLAP your creations come to life!**

Thanks to Students - Worked on JFLAP and Automata Theory Tools

- NPDA - 1990, C++, Dan Caugherty
 - FLAP - 1991, C++, Mark LoSacco, Greg Badros
 - JFLAP - 1996-1999, Java version
Eric Gramond, Ted Hung, Magda and Octavian Procopiuc
 - Pâté, JeLLRap, Lsys
Anna Bilska, Jason Salemm, Lenore Ramm, Alex Karweit, Robyn Geer
 - JFLAP 4.0 – 2003, Thomas Finley, Ryan Cavalcante
 - JFLAP 6.0 – 2005-2008 Stephen Reading, Bart Bressler, Jinghui Lim, Chris Morgan, Jason Lee
 - JFLAP 7.0 - 2009 Henry Qin, Jonathan Su
 - JFLAP 8.0Beta – 2011-14 Julian Jenkins, Ian McMahon, Peggy Li, Lawrence Lin, John Godbey
 - JFLAP in OpenDSA – 2015 Sung-Hoon Kim and Martin Tamayo
 - Yu and Pester (2016), Yeh and Fang (2017), Patel (2018)
- Over 30 years!

DFA Example

- Build a deterministic finite automaton(DFA) to recognize **even binary numbers** with an **even number of 1s**.
- Only use symbols 0 and 1
- Binary numbers: 0, 1, 10, 11, 100, 101, 110, 111, ...
- When is a binary number an even number?
 - Ends in 0
- Which strings should be accepted?
- 11010, 10010, 1111, 10100

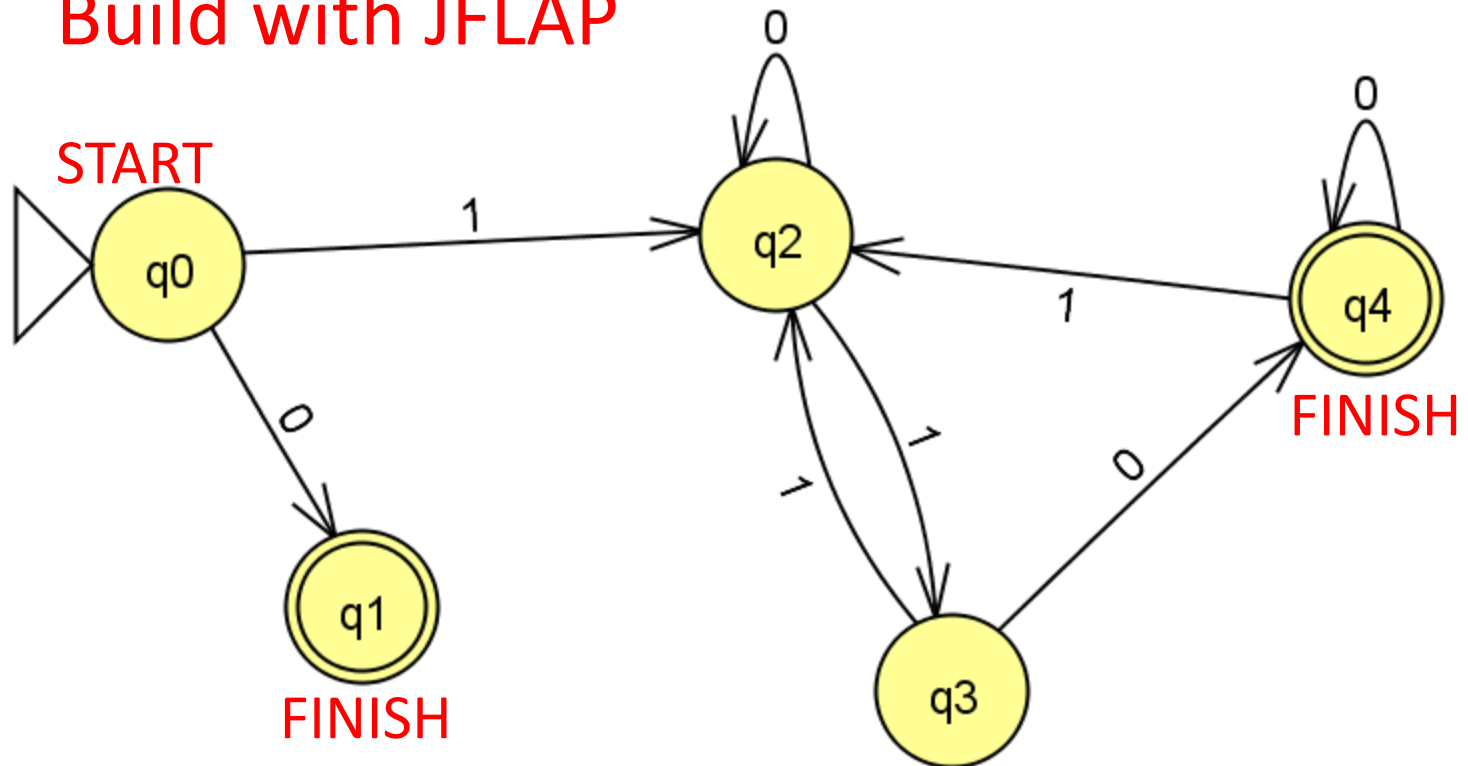
No, odd
no. of 1's

Yes

No, ends
in 1

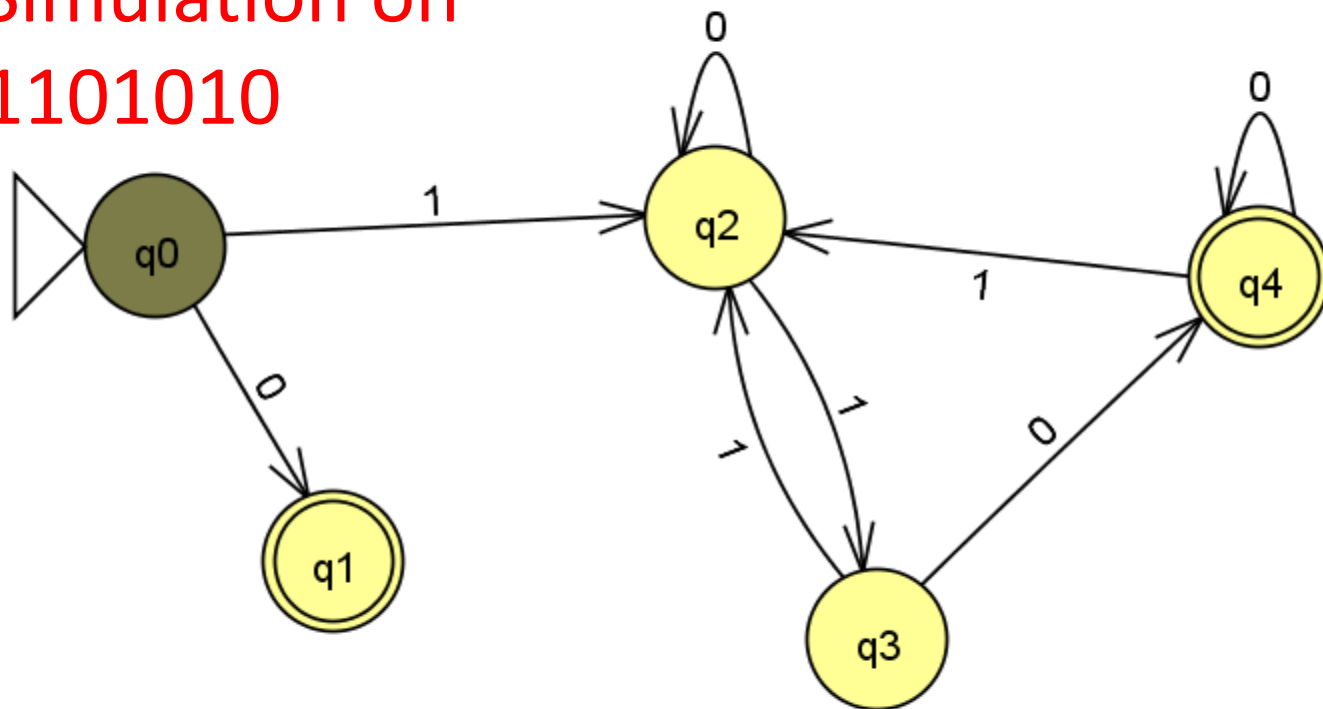
Yes

Build with JFLAP



Automaton Size

Simulation on
1101010



1101010

Step

Reset

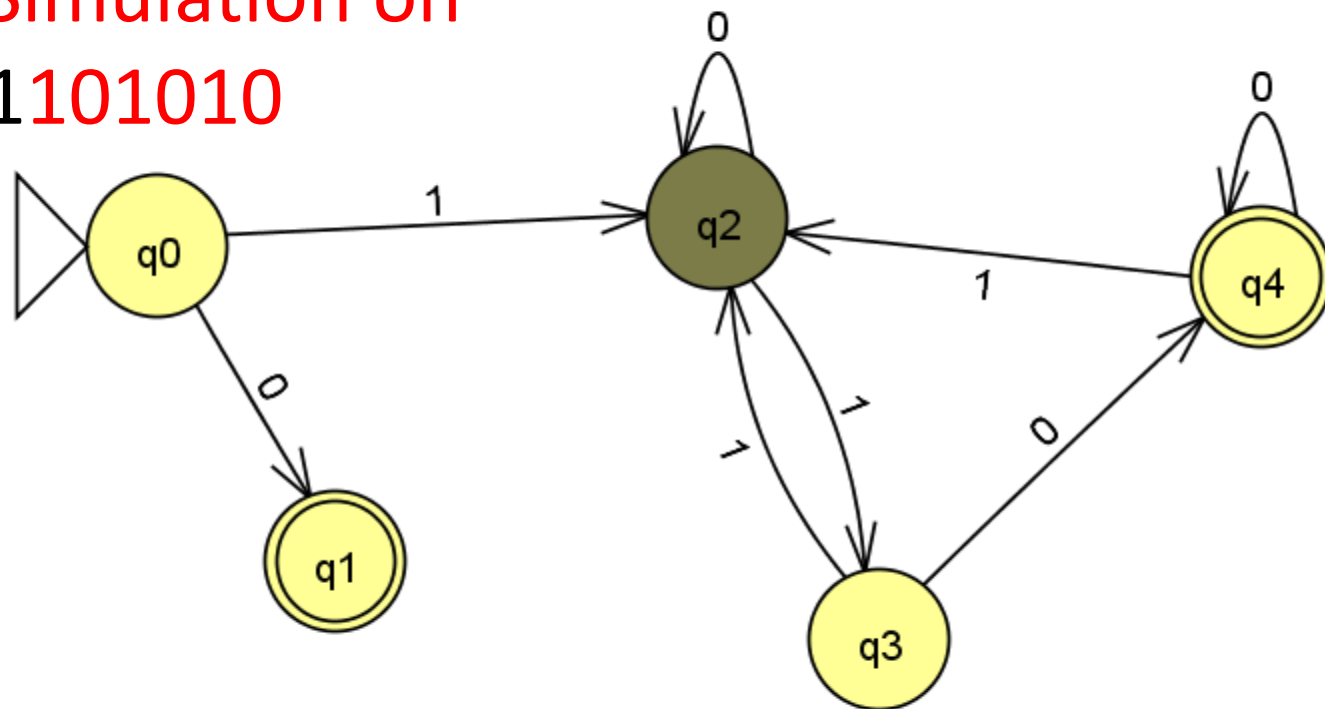
Freeze

Thaw

Trace

Remove

Simulation on
1101010



q2

1101010

Step

Reset

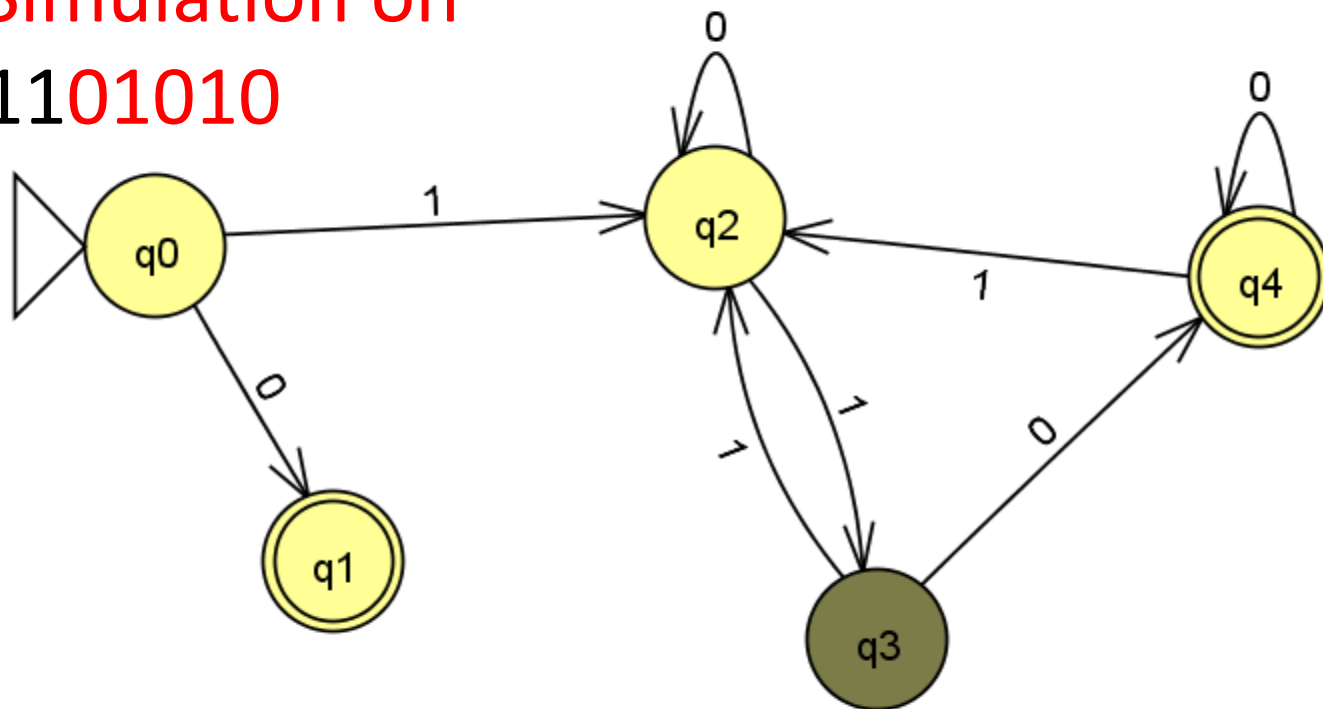
Freeze

Thaw

Trace

Remove

Simulation on
1101010



q3

1101010

Step

Reset

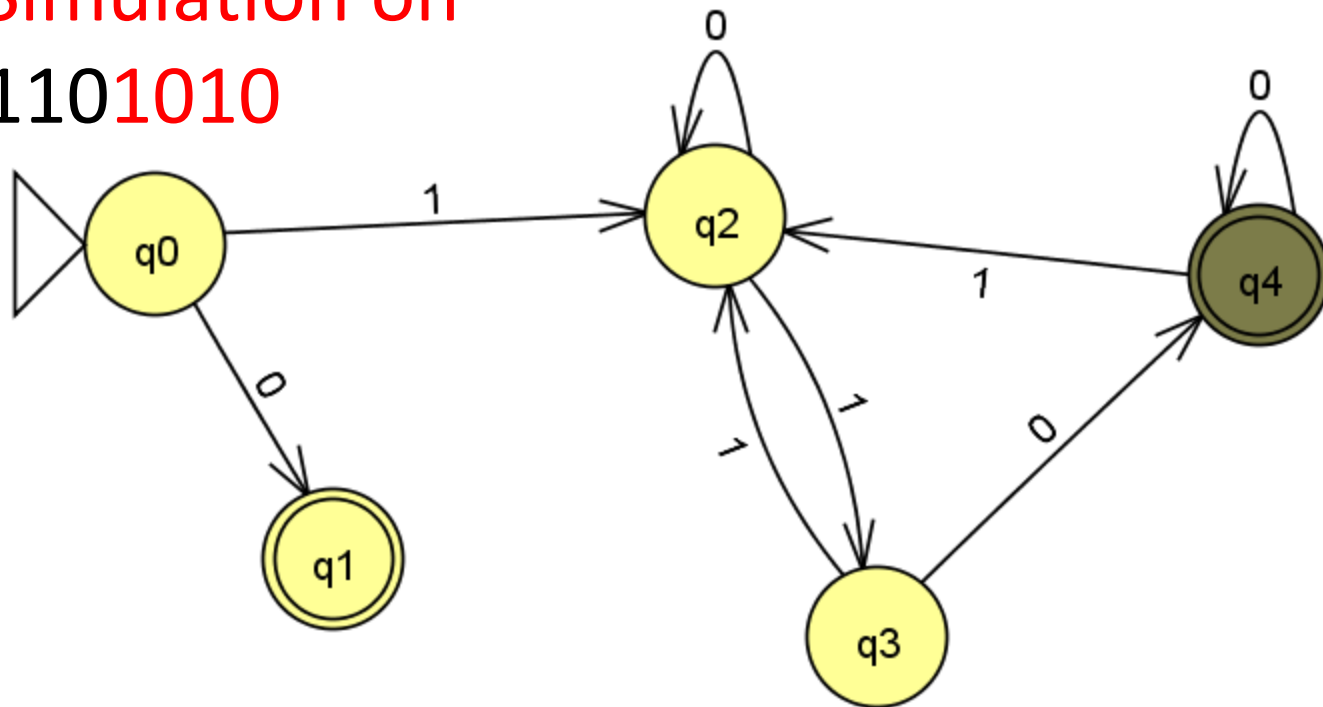
Freeze

Thaw

Trace

Remove

Simulation on
1101010



q4

1101010

Step

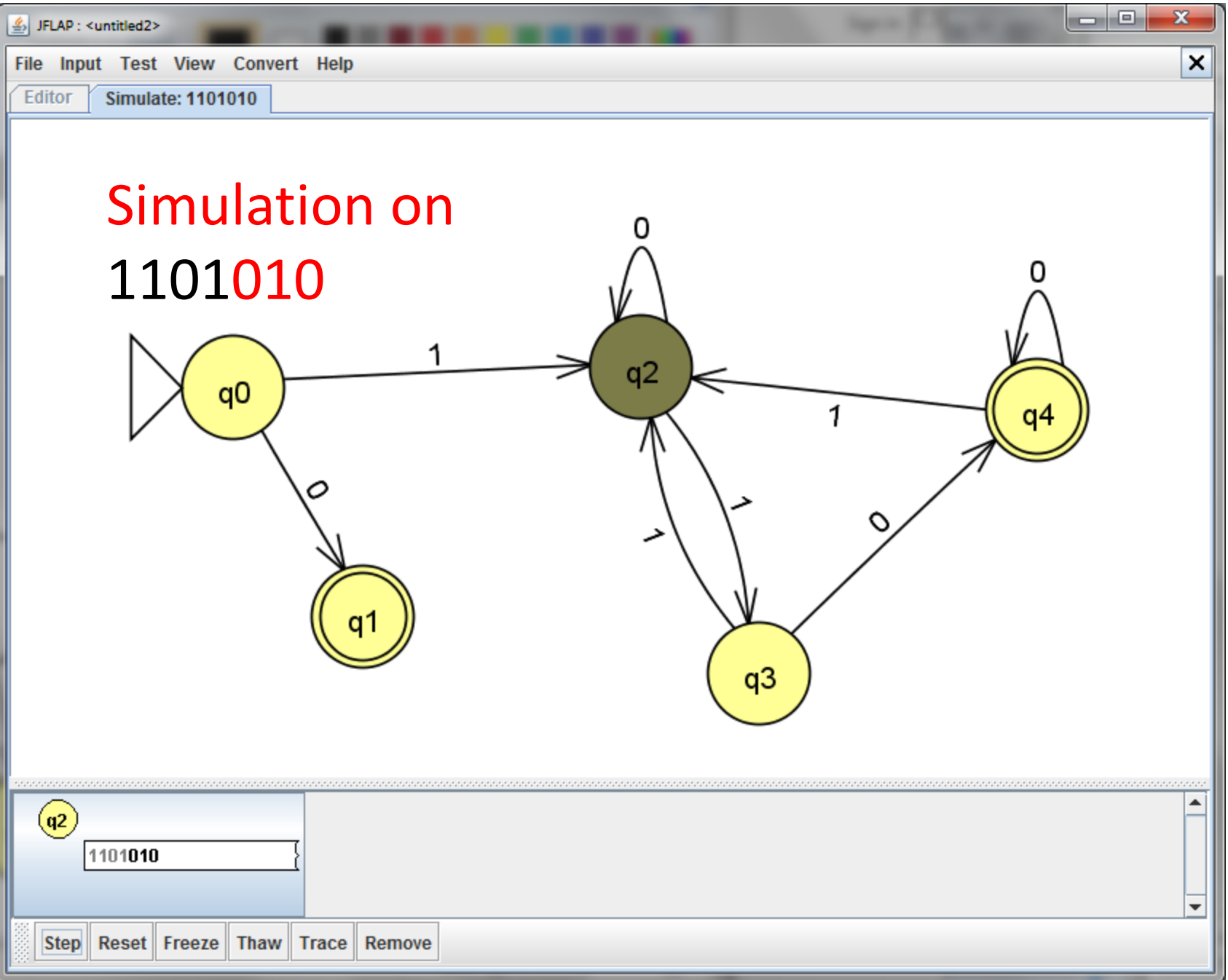
Reset

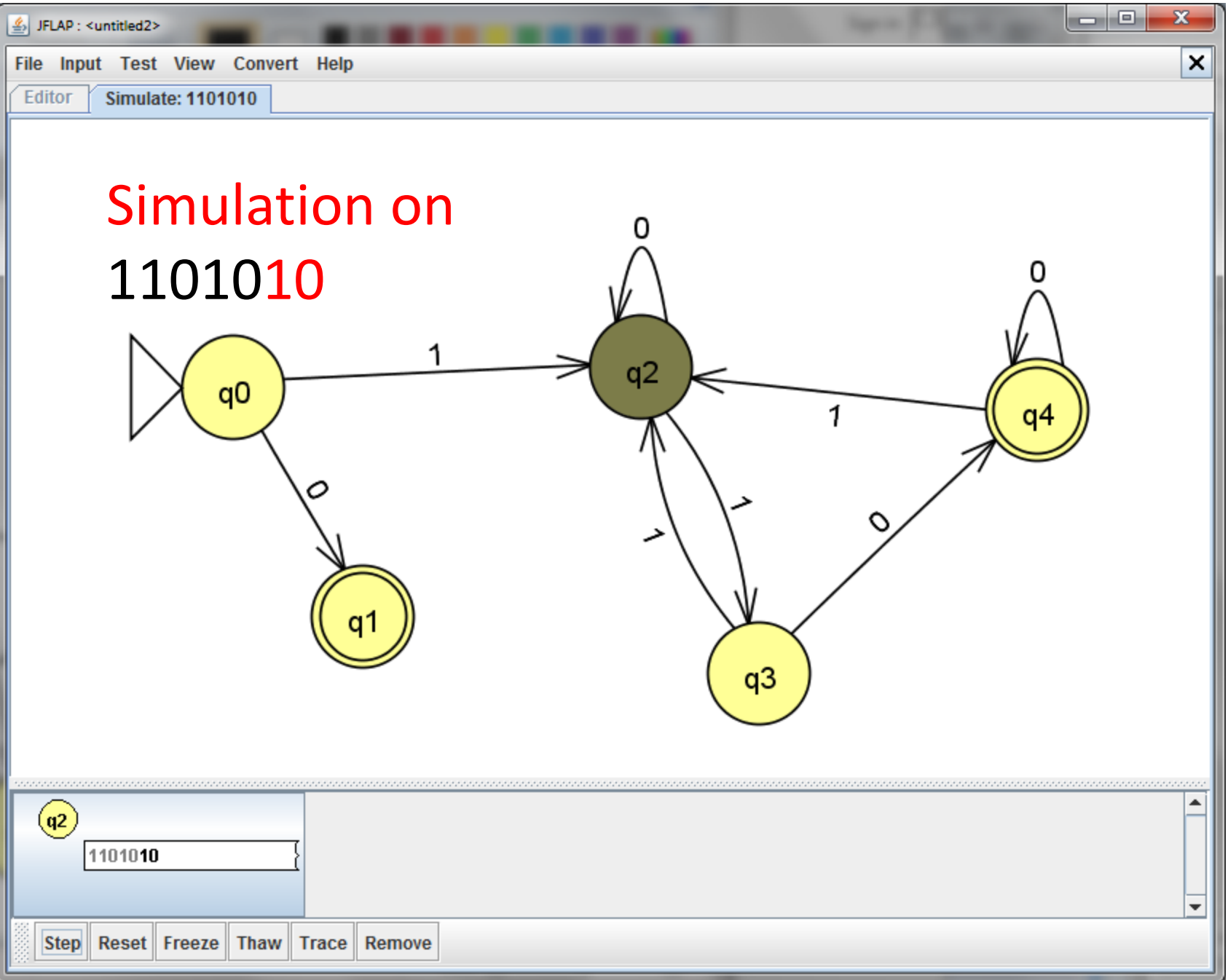
Freeze

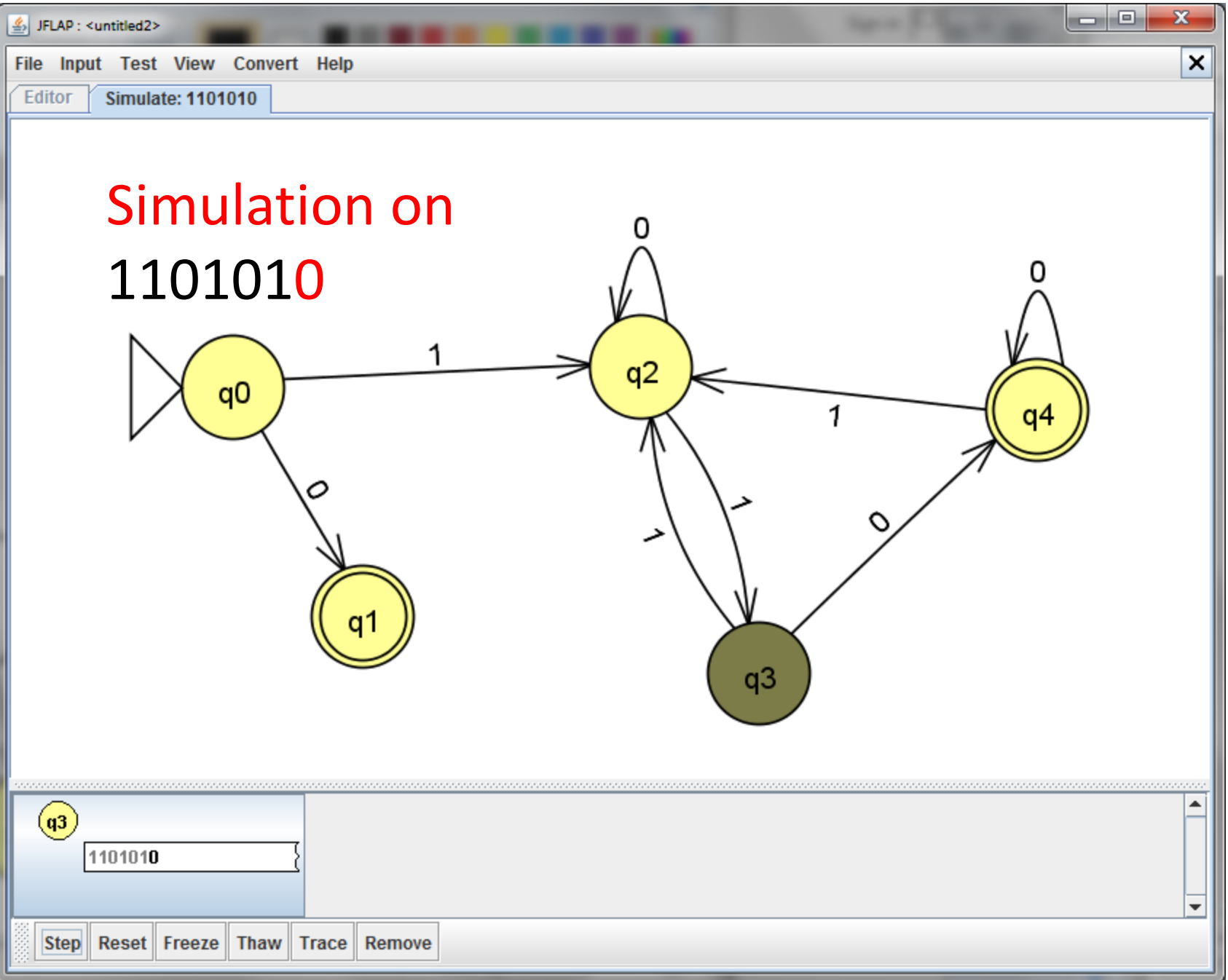
Thaw

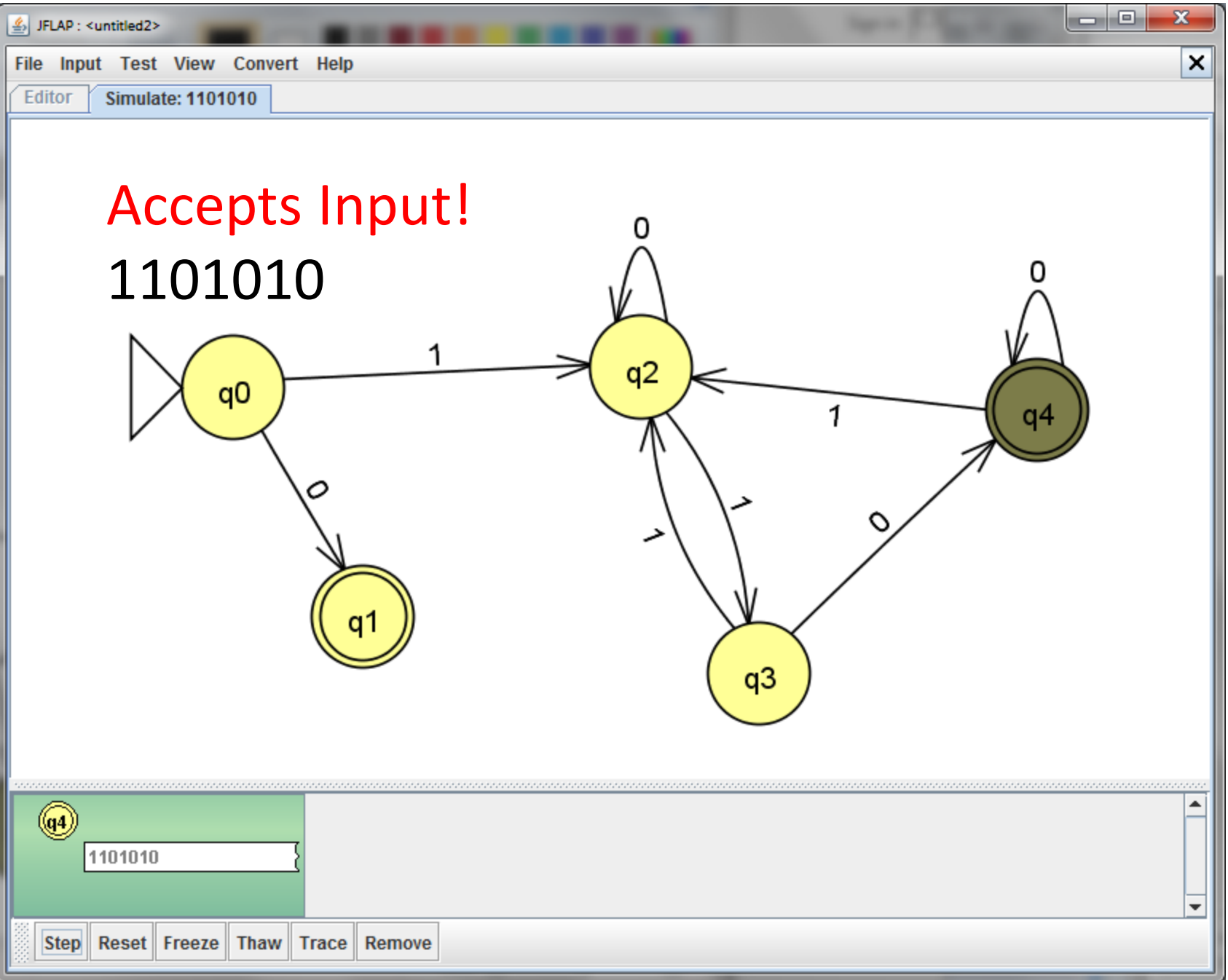
Trace

Remove

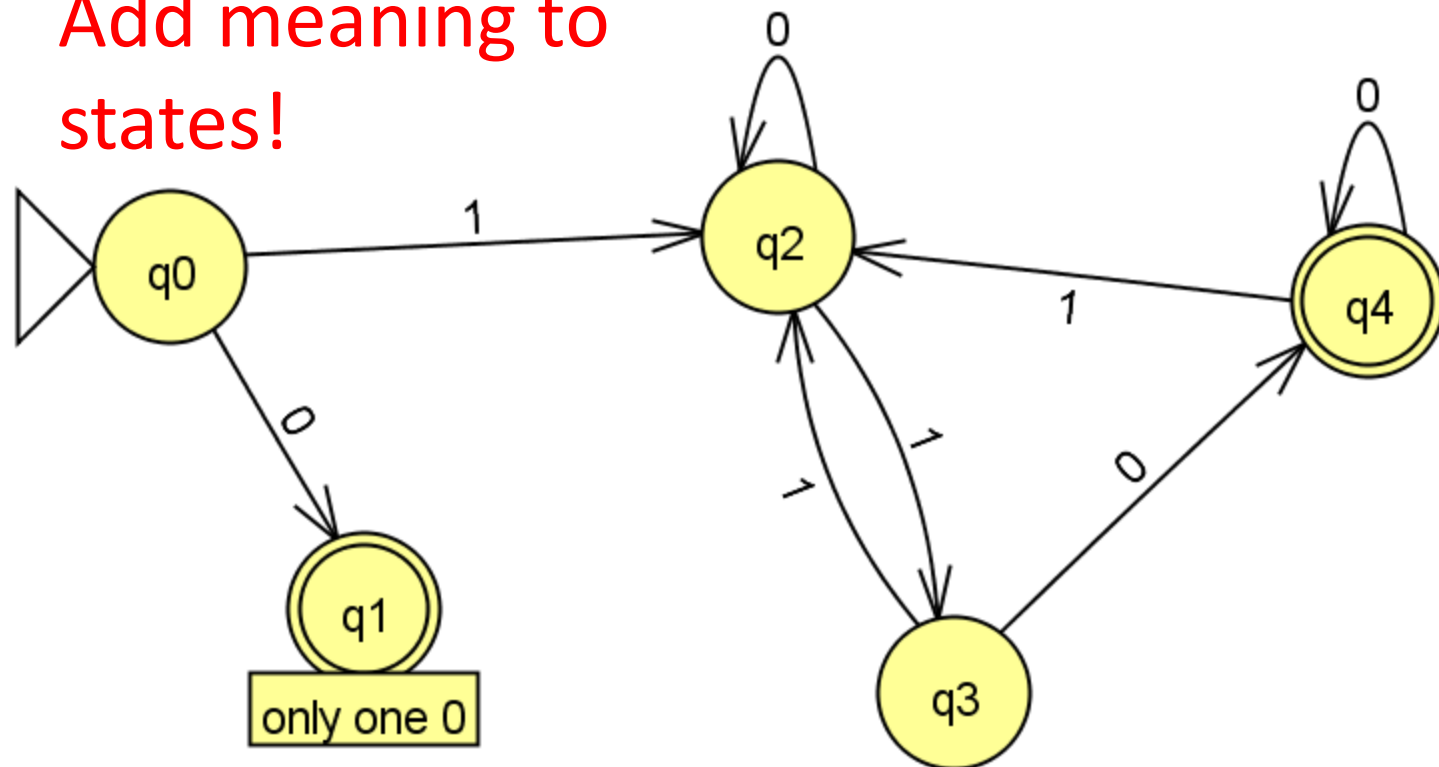




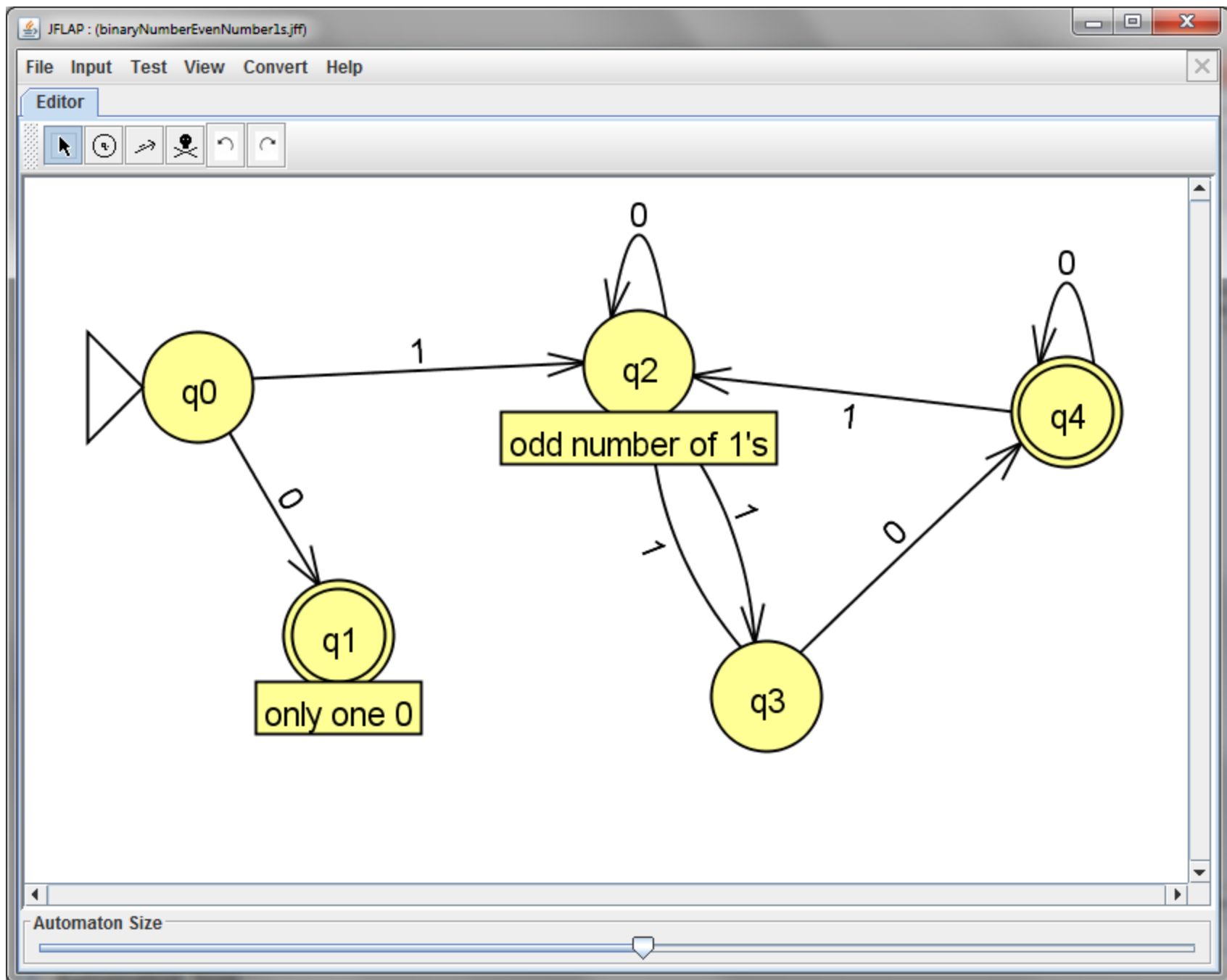


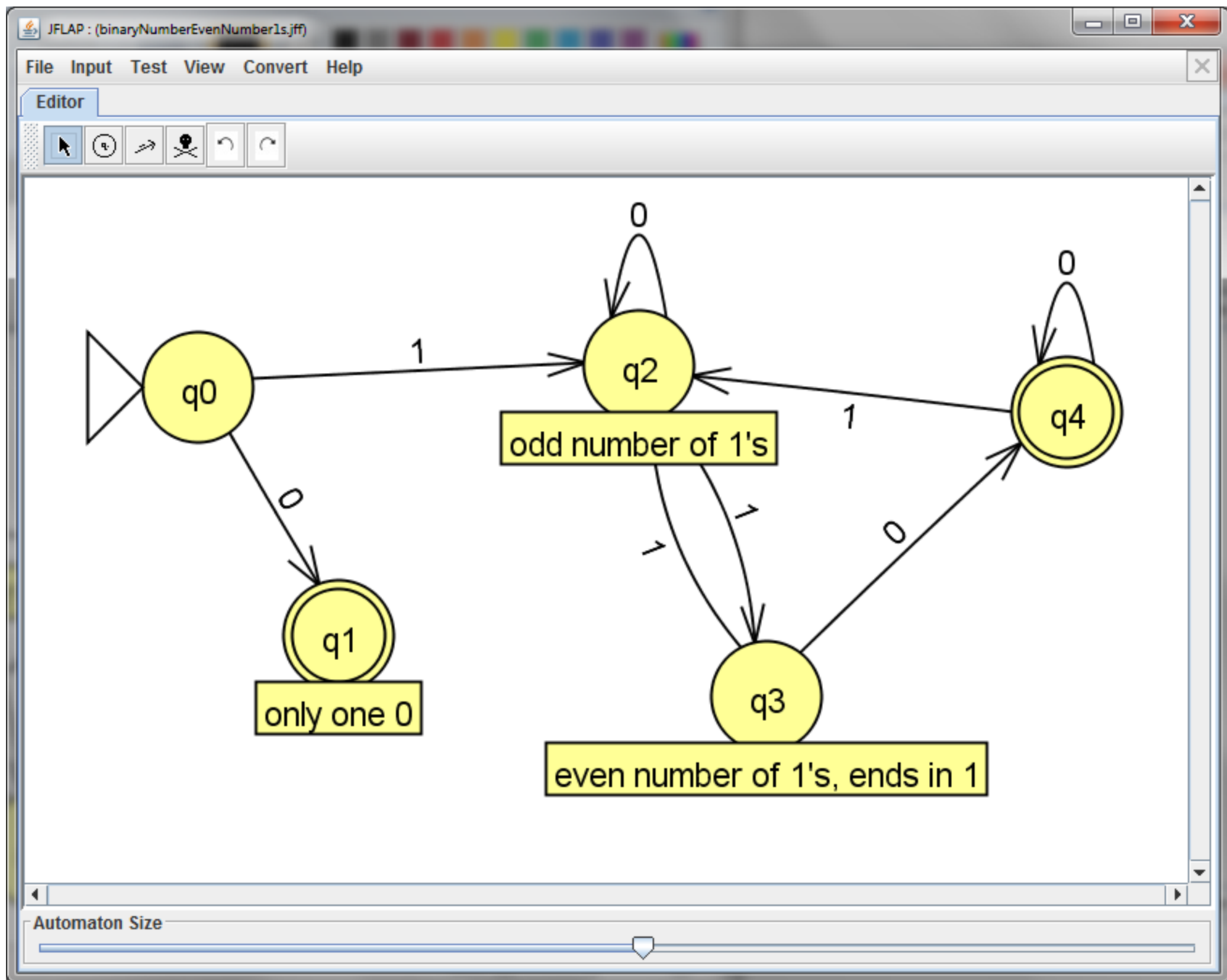


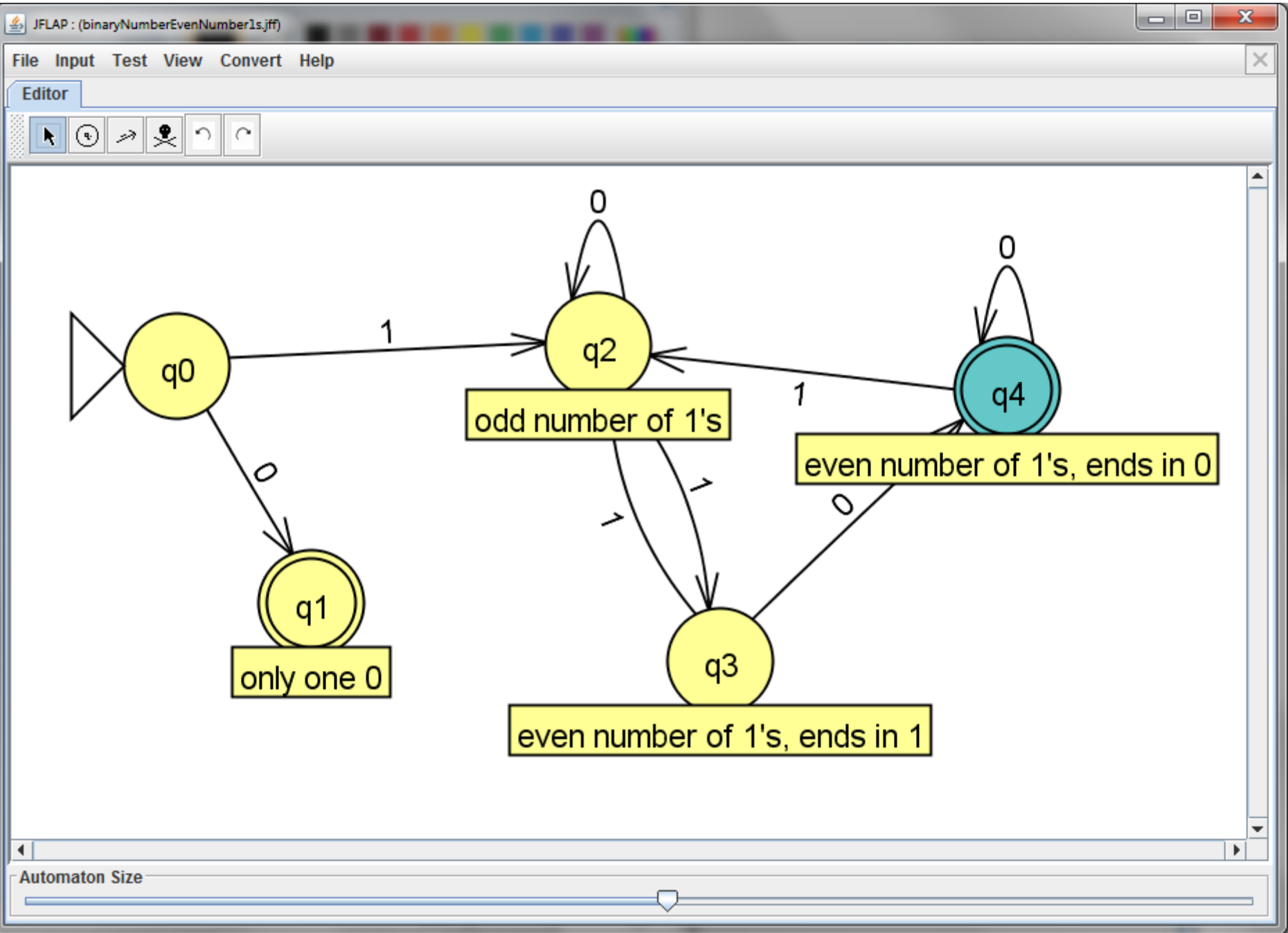
Add meaning to
states!



Automaton Size







Test Multiple Inputs

JFLAP : (binaryNumberEvenNumber1s.jff)

File Input Test View Convert Help

Editor Multiple Run

Diagram illustrating a finite state automaton (FSA) with states q0, q1, q2, q3, and q4. The transitions and labels are as follows:

- q0 (Start state) transitions to q1 on input 0 (labeled "only one 0").
- q0 transitions to q2 on input 1 (labeled "odd number of 1's").
- q1 transitions to q3 on input 1 (labeled "even number of 1's, ends in 1").
- q2 transitions to q3 on input 0 (labeled "even number of 1's, ends in 1").
- q2 transitions to q4 on input 1 (labeled "odd number of 1's").
- q3 transitions to q2 on input 0 (labeled "odd number of 1's").
- q3 transitions to q4 on input 1 (labeled "even number of 1's, ends in 0").
- q4 transitions to q2 on input 0 (labeled "odd number of 1's").
- q4 transitions to q4 on input 1 (labeled "even number of 1's, ends in 0").

Table Text Size

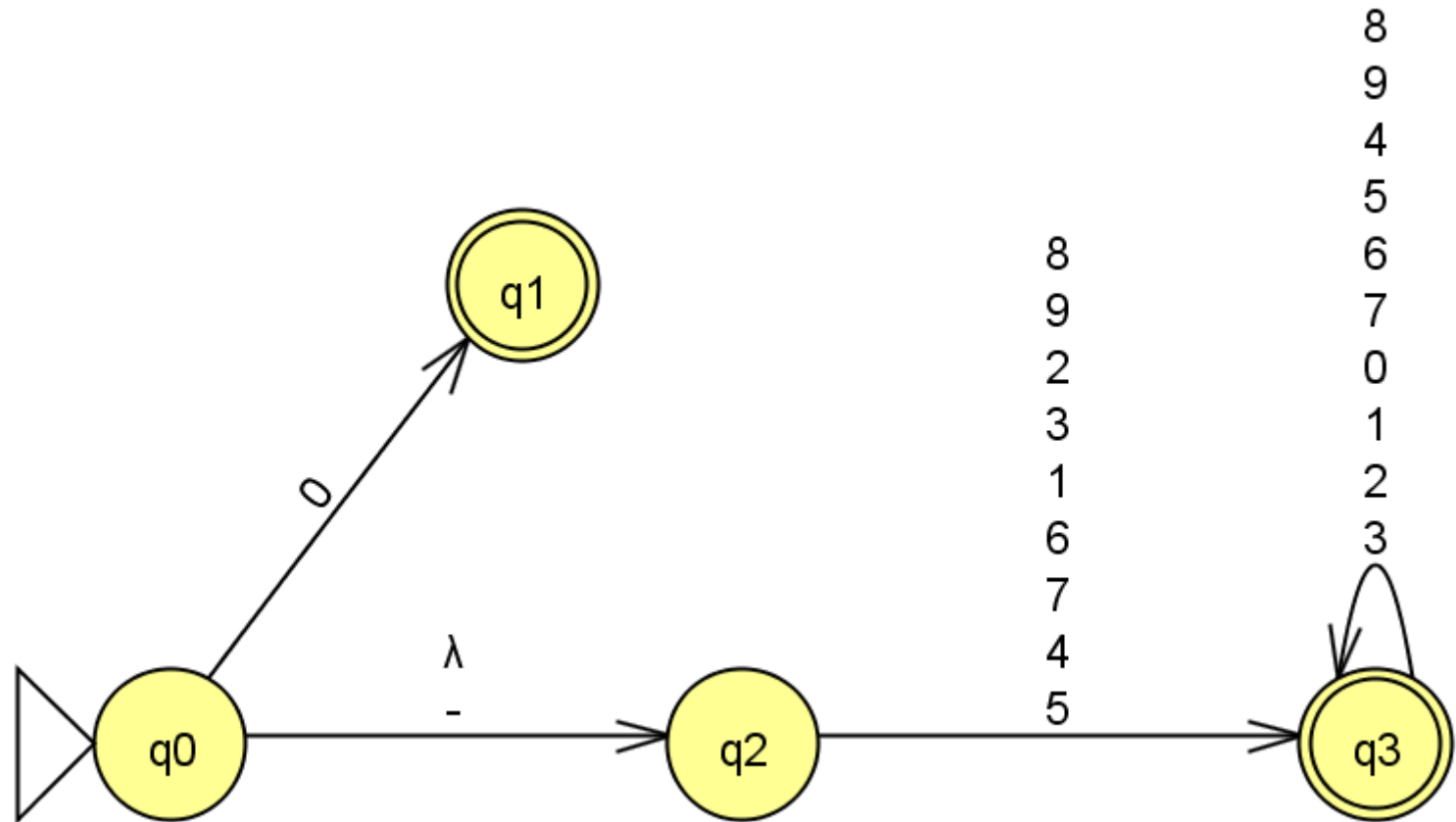
Input	Result
10	Reject
111	Reject
1010	Accept
10110	Reject
101	Reject
1100	Accept
110110	Accept

Load Inputs Run Inputs Clear Enter Lambda View Trace

Example: Build an NFA for valid integers

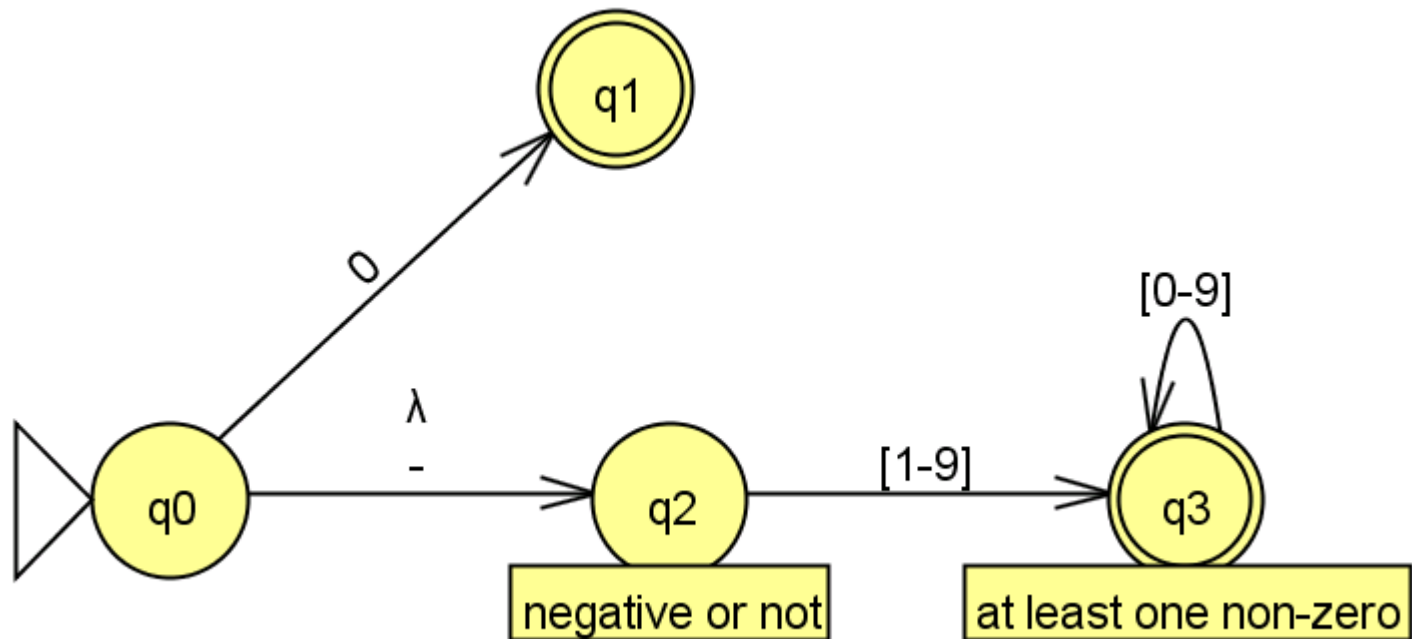
- Example:
 - Valid integers $\{-3, 8, 0, 456, 13, 500, \dots\}$
 - Not valid: $\{006, 3-6, 4.5, \dots\}$

Example: NFA for all valid integers



NFA annotated and shortcut

- Shortcut: [1-9] on labels



Another Example: Grammar

- Grammar – set of replacement rules to define a language
- Grammar for $a^n b^n c^n$
- Why look at such a grammar?
- Consider representing underlined words in a text file (to be interpreted later):
 - cookie&&&&&&_____ cookie
& = go back one

Grammar for $a^n b^n c^n$

S	→	A X
A	→	a A b c
A	→	a B b c
B X	→	λ
B b	→	b B
B c	→	D
D X	→	E X c
D b	→	b D
D c	→	c D
a E	→	a B
b E	→	E b
c E	→	E c

- Unrestricted grammar
- Generates strings with an equal number of a's, b's, c's
- a's first, then b's, then c's
- Example strings can derive:
abc
aabbcc
aaabbbccc
aaaabbbbccccc
aaaaabbbbbcccccc
...

Example Derivation for aabbcc

$S \rightarrow AX$

rule: $S \rightarrow AX$

Example Derivation for aabbcc

$S \rightarrow AX$

rule: $S \rightarrow AX$

$\rightarrow aAbcX$

rule: $A \rightarrow aAbc$

Example Derivation for aabbcc

$S \rightarrow AX$

rule: $S \rightarrow AX$

$\rightarrow aA bcX$

rule: $A \rightarrow aA bc$

$\rightarrow aaB bc bcX$

rule: $A \rightarrow aB bc$

NOTE: We have generated the correct symbols, aabcbcb, but they are in the wrong order!

Example Derivation for aabbcc

$S \rightarrow AX$

rule: $S \rightarrow AX$

$\rightarrow aAbcX$

rule: $A \rightarrow aAbc$

$\rightarrow aaBbcbcX$

rule: $A \rightarrow aBbc$

$\rightarrow aa**bB**cbcX$

rule: $Bb \rightarrow bB$

Example Derivation for aabbcc

$S \rightarrow AX$

rule: $S \rightarrow AX$

$\rightarrow aAbcX$

rule: $A \rightarrow aAbc$

$\rightarrow aaBbcbcx$

rule: $A \rightarrow aBbc$

$\rightarrow aabBcbcX$

rule: $Bb \rightarrow bB$

$\rightarrow aabDbcX$

rule: $Bc \rightarrow D$

Note: the D absorbed the c!

Example Derivation for aabbcc

$S \rightarrow AX$

rule: $S \rightarrow AX$

$\rightarrow aAbcX$

rule: $A \rightarrow aAbc$

$\rightarrow aaBbcbcx$

rule: $A \rightarrow aBbc$

$\rightarrow aabBcbcx$

rule: $Bb \rightarrow bB$

$\rightarrow aabDbcx$

rule: $Bc \rightarrow D$

$\rightarrow aab bDcx$

rule: $Db \rightarrow bD$

Example Derivation for aabbcc

$S \rightarrow AX$

rule: $S \rightarrow AX$

$\rightarrow aAbcX$

rule: $A \rightarrow aAbc$

$\rightarrow aaBbcbcx$

rule: $A \rightarrow aBbc$

$\rightarrow aabBcbcx$

rule: $Bb \rightarrow bB$

$\rightarrow aabDbcx$

rule: $Bc \rightarrow D$

$\rightarrow aabbDcX$

rule: $Db \rightarrow bD$

$\rightarrow aabbcdX$

rule: $Dc \rightarrow cD$

Example Derivation for aabbcc

$S \rightarrow AX$

rule: $S \rightarrow AX$

$\rightarrow aAbcX$

rule: $A \rightarrow aAbc$

$\rightarrow aaBbcbcx$

rule: $A \rightarrow aBbc$

$\rightarrow aabBcbcx$

rule: $Bb \rightarrow bB$

$\rightarrow aabDcbcx$

rule: $Bc \rightarrow D$

$\rightarrow aabbDcbcx$

rule: $Db \rightarrow bD$

$\rightarrow aabbcDX$

rule: $Dc \rightarrow cD$

$\rightarrow aabbcEXc$

rule: $DX \rightarrow EXc$

Note the
c spit out
on right
end!

Eventually ... $\rightarrow aabbcc$

We could have done this derivation
of **aabbcc** with JFLAP.

Now let's see how JFLAP visualizes
this derivation with a “~~parse tree~~”

Parse DAG

File Input Test Convert Help

Editor

Brute Parser

Table Text Size

Start

Pause

Step

Noninverted Tree

Input aabbcc

String accepted! 51 nodes generated.

LHS		RHS
S	→	AX
A	→	aAbc
A	→	aBbc
Bb	→	bB
Bc	→	D
Dc	→	cD
Db	→	bD
DX	→	EXc
BX	→	λ
cE	→	Ec
bE	→	Eb
aE	→	aB

S

Press step to show derivations.

File Input Test Convert Help

Editor Brute Parser

Table Text Size

Start

Pause

Step

Noninverted Tree

Input aabbcc

String accepted! 51 nodes generated.

LHS		RHS
S	→	AX
A	→	aAbc
A	→	aBbc
Bb	→	bB
Bc	→	D
Dc	→	cD
Db	→	bD
DX	→	EXc
BX	→	λ
cE	→	Ec
bE	→	Eb
aE	→	aB



Derived AX from S.

File Input Test Convert Help

Editor Brute Parser

Table Text Size

Start

Pause

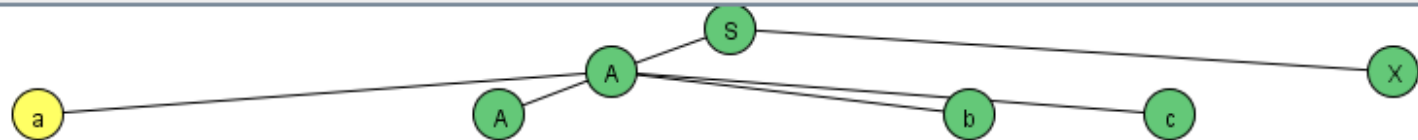
Step

Noninverted Tree

Input aabbcc

String accepted! 51 nodes generated.

LHS		RHS
S	→	AX
A	→	aAbc
A	→	aBbc
Bb	→	bB
Bc	→	D
Dc	→	cD
Db	→	bD
DX	→	EXc
BX	→	λ
cE	→	Ec
bE	→	Eb
aE	→	aB



Derived aAbc from A.

JFLAP : (unrestrictedGrm-anbncn.jff)

File Input Test Convert Help

Editor Brute Parser

Table Text Size

Start Pause Step Noninverted Tree

Input aabbcc
String accepted! 51 nodes generated.

LHS		RHS
S	→	AX
A	→	aAbc
A	→	aBbc
Bb	→	bB
Bc	→	D
Dc	→	cD
Db	→	bD
DX	→	EXc
BX	→	λ
cE	→	Ec
bE	→	Eb
aE	→	aB

Derived aBbc from A.

Note all letters there, but wrong order:
aabcbc

File Input Test Convert Help

Editor Brute Parser

Table Text Size

Start

Pause

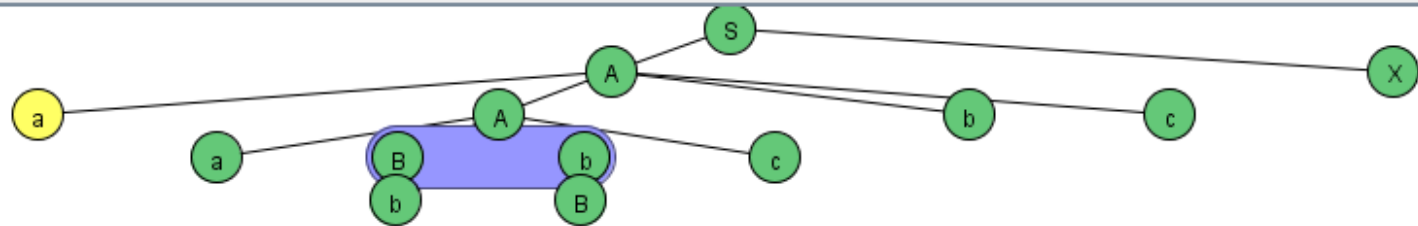
Step

Noninverted Tree

Input aabbcc

String accepted! 51 nodes generated.

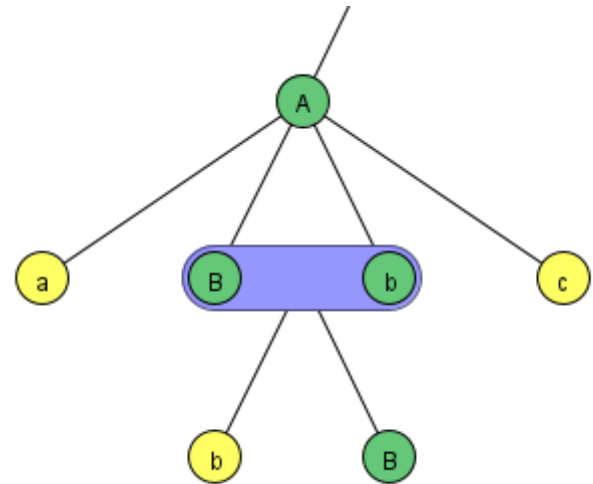
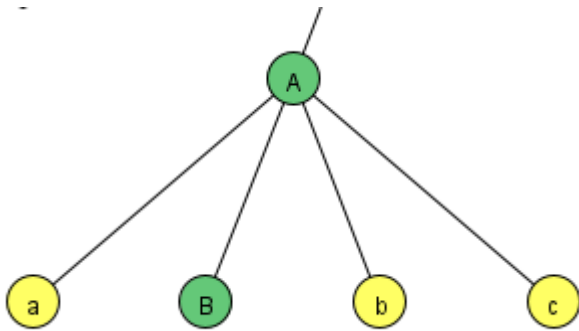
LHS		RHS
S	→	AX
A	→	aAbc
A	→	aBbc
Bb	→	bB
Bc	→	D
Dc	→	cD
Db	→	bD
DX	→	EXc
BX	→	λ
cE	→	Ec
bE	→	Eb
aE	→	aB



Derived bB from Bb.

What's happening?

$Bb \longrightarrow bB$




```
String accepted! 51 nodes generated.
```

LHS		RHS
S	\rightarrow	AX
A	\rightarrow	aAbc
A	\rightarrow	aBbc
Bb	\rightarrow	bB
Bc	\rightarrow	D
Dc	\rightarrow	cD
Db	\rightarrow	bD
DX	\rightarrow	EXc
BX	\rightarrow	λ
cE	\rightarrow	Ec
bE	\rightarrow	Eb
aE	\rightarrow	aB

Editor

Brute Parser

Table Text Size

Start

Pause

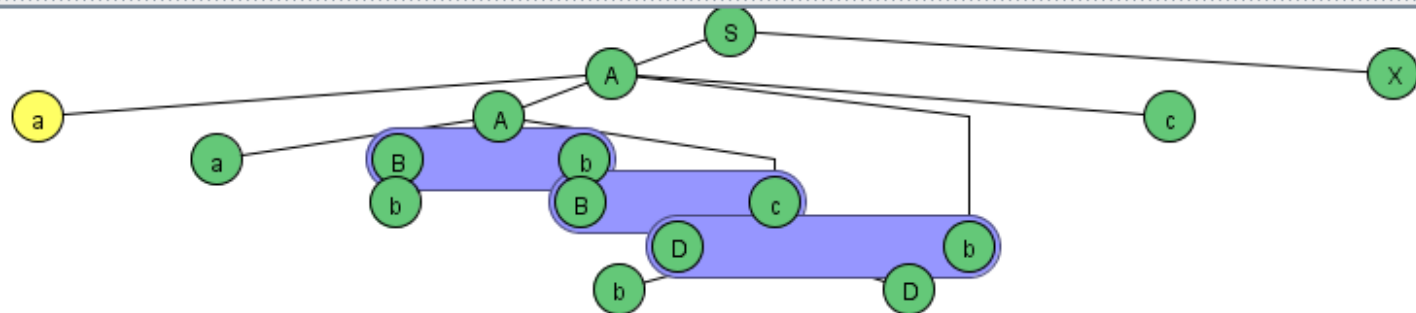
Step

Noninverted Tree

Input	aabbcc
-------	--------

String accepted! 51 nodes generated.

LHS		RHS
S	\rightarrow	AX
A	\rightarrow	aAbc
A	\rightarrow	aBbc
Bb	\rightarrow	bB
Bc	\rightarrow	D
Dc	\rightarrow	cD
Db	\rightarrow	bD
DX	\rightarrow	EXc
BX	\rightarrow	λ
cE	\rightarrow	Ec
bE	\rightarrow	Eb
aE	\rightarrow	aB

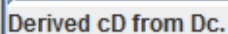


Derived bD from Db.

Brute Parser



String accepted! 51 nodes generated.

[illegible]

JFLAP : (unrestrictedGrm-anbncn.jff)

File Input Test Convert Help

EditorBrute Parser

Table Text Size

StartPauseStepNoninverted Tree

Inputaabbcc

String accepted! 51 nodes generated.

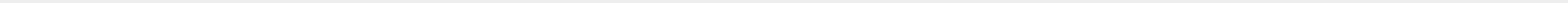
LHS		RHS
S	→	AX
A	→	aAbc
A	→	aBbc
Bb	→	bB
Bc	→	D
Dc	→	cD
Db	→	bD
<u>DX</u>	→	<u>EXc</u>
BX	→	λ
cE	→	Ec
bE	→	Eb
aE	→	aB

Spit out the “c” at the right end

Derived EXc from DX.

Editor

Table Text Size



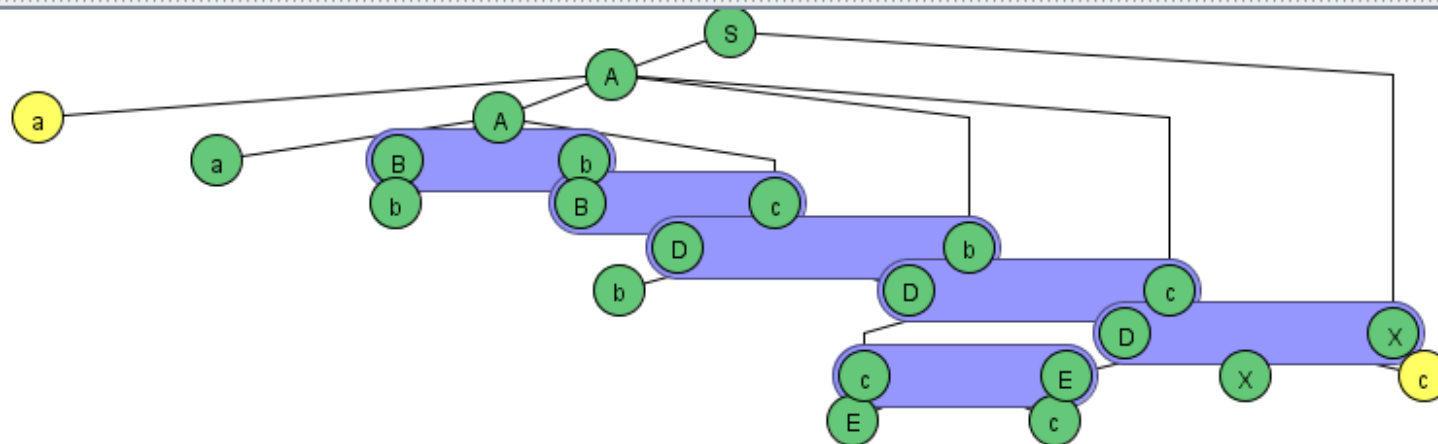
Pause

Noninverted Tree

Input aabbcc

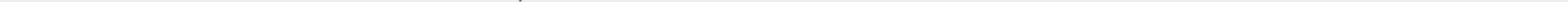
String accepted! 51 nodes generated.

LHS		RHS
S	\rightarrow	AX
A	\rightarrow	aAbc
A	\rightarrow	aBbc
Bb	\rightarrow	bB
Bc	\rightarrow	D
Dc	\rightarrow	cD
Db	\rightarrow	bD
DX	\rightarrow	EXc
BX	\rightarrow	λ
cE	\rightarrow	Ec
bE	\rightarrow	Eb
aE	\rightarrow	aB



Derived Ec from cE.

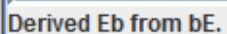
Brute Parser



Noninverted Tree

String accepted! 51 nodes generated.

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Brute Parser

Noninverted Tree

String accepted! 51 nodes generated.

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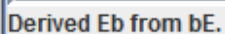
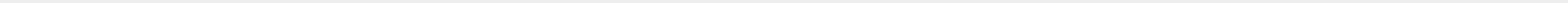


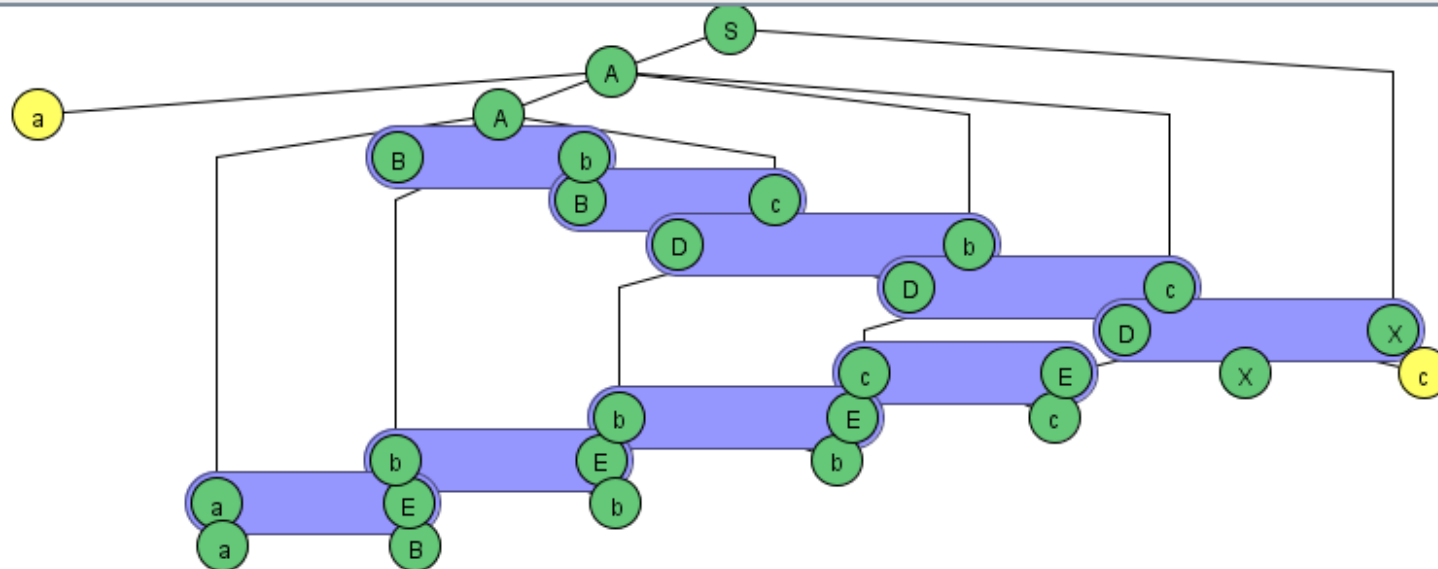
Table Text Size



Input aabbcc

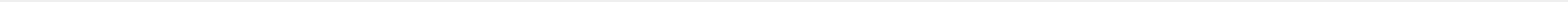
String accepted! 51 nodes generated.

LHS		RHS
S	\rightarrow	AX
A	\rightarrow	aAbc
A	\rightarrow	aBbc
Bb	\rightarrow	bB
Bc	\rightarrow	D
Dc	\rightarrow	cD
Db	\rightarrow	bD
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cE	\rightarrow	Ec
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Derived aB from aE.

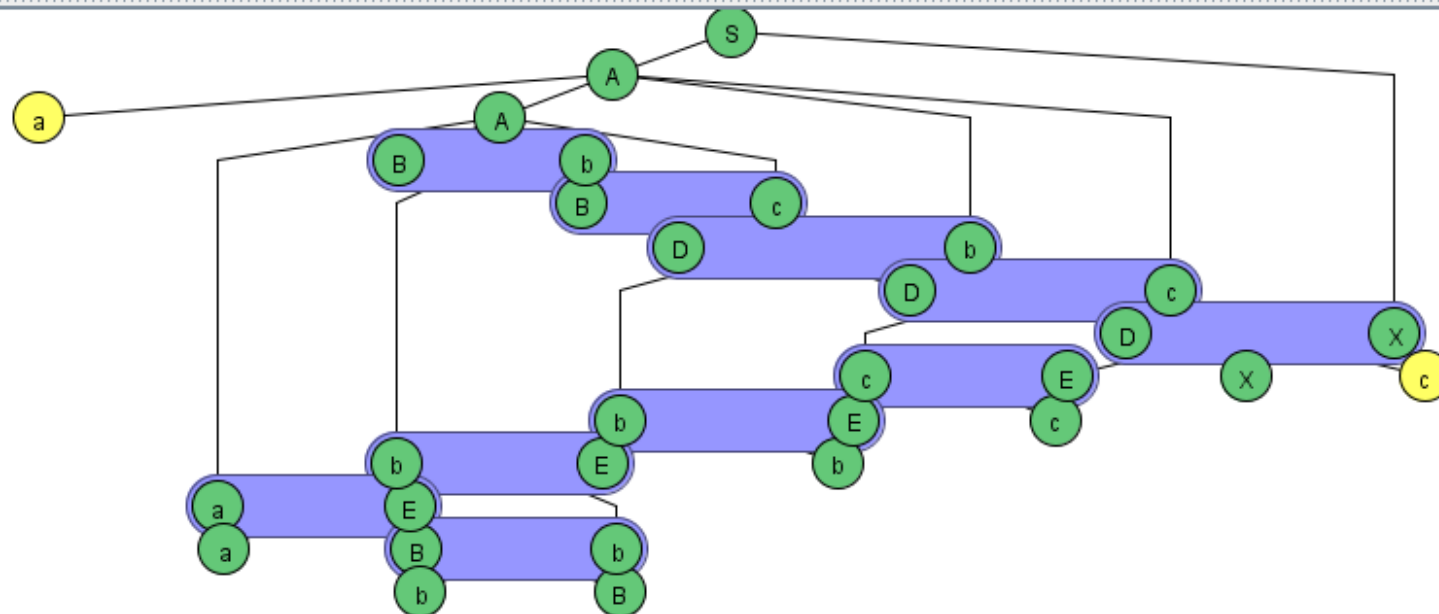
Table Text Size



Input: aabbcc

String accepted! 51 nodes generated.

LHS		RHS
S	\rightarrow	AX
A	\rightarrow	aAbc
A	\rightarrow	aBbc
Bb	\rightarrow	bB
Bc	\rightarrow	D
Dc	\rightarrow	cD
Db	\rightarrow	bD
DX	\rightarrow	EXc
BX	\rightarrow	λ
cE	\rightarrow	Ec
bE	\rightarrow	Eb
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Derived bB from Bb.

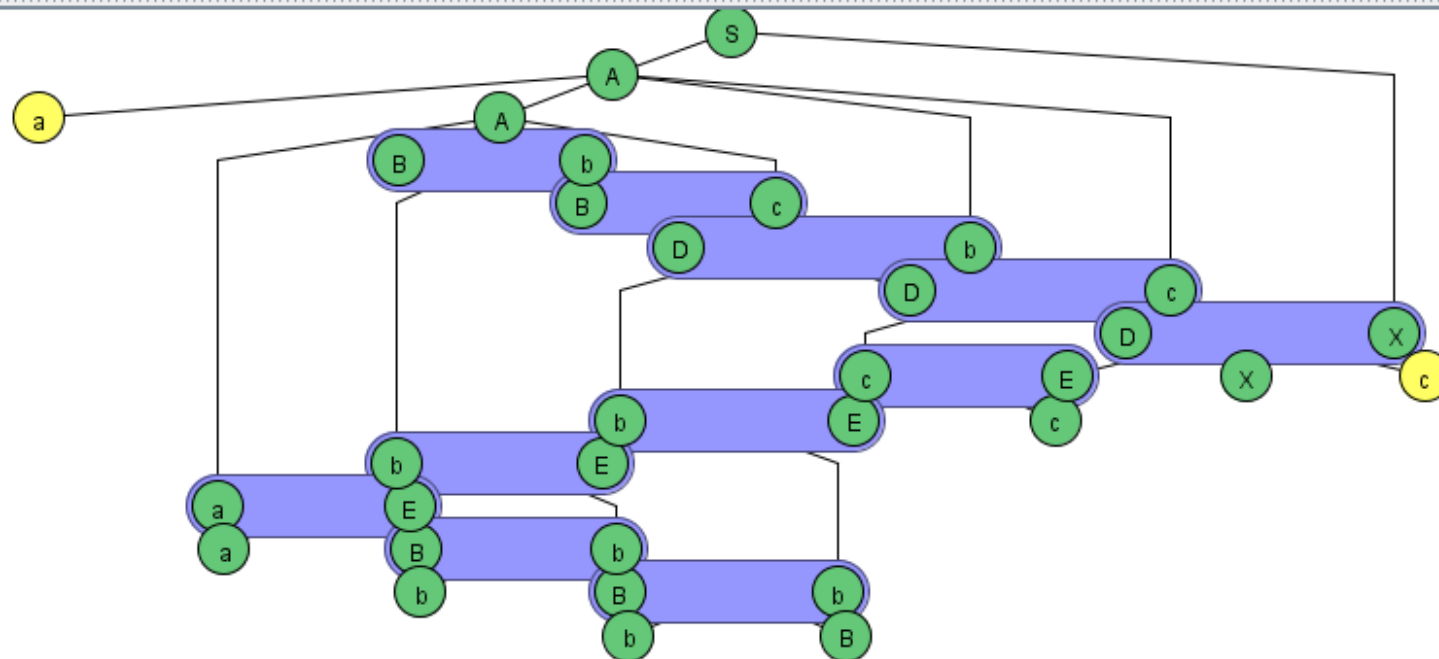
Brute Parser



Noninverted Tree

String accepted! 51 nodes generated.

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Derived bB from Bb.

File Input Test Convert Help

Editor Brute Parser

Table Text Size

Start

Pause

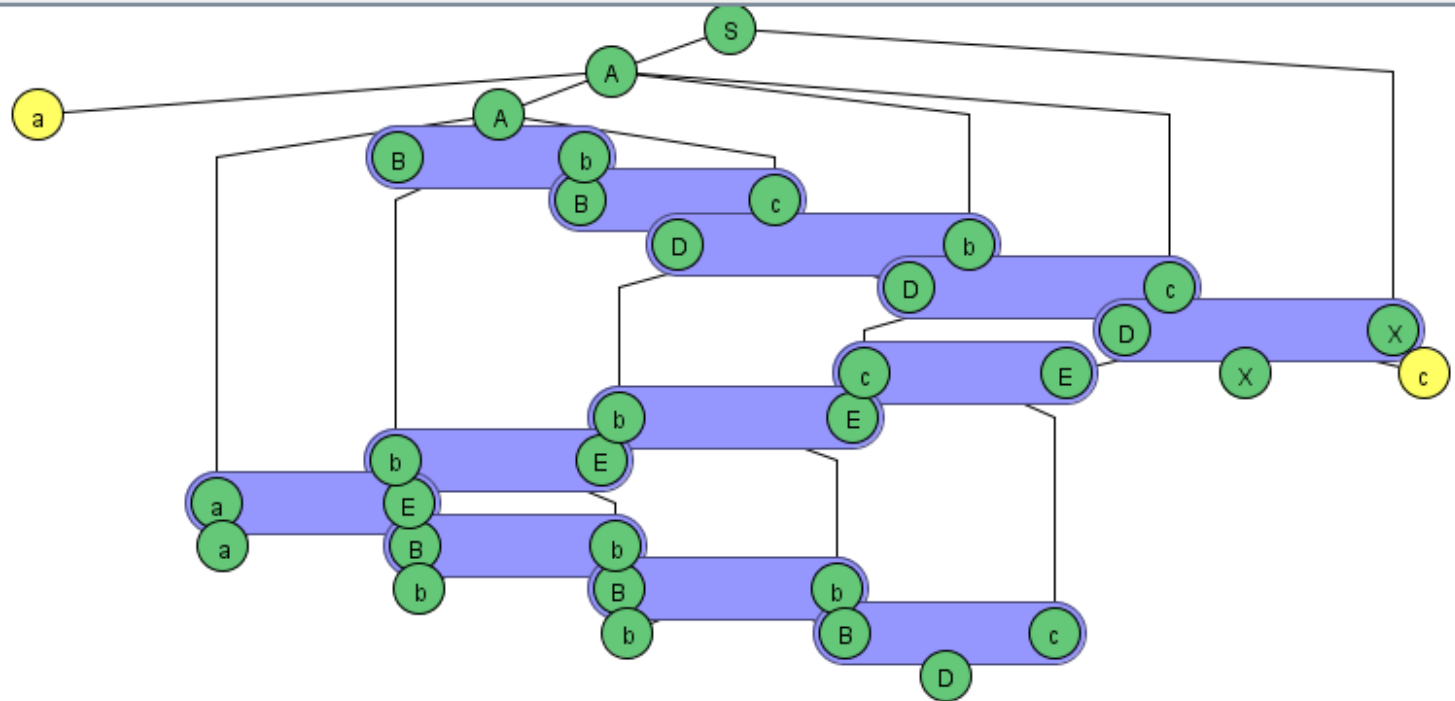
Step

Noninverted Tree

Input aabbcc

String accepted! 51 nodes generated.

LHS		RHS
S	→	AX
A	→	aAbc
A	→	aBbc
Bb	→	bB
Bc	→	D
Dc	→	cD
Db	→	bD
DX	→	EXc
BX	→	λ
cE	→	Ec
bE	→	Eb
aE	→	aB



Absorb second "c"

JFLAP : (unrestrictedGrm-anbncn.jff)

File Input Test Convert Help

Editor Brute Parser

Table Text Size

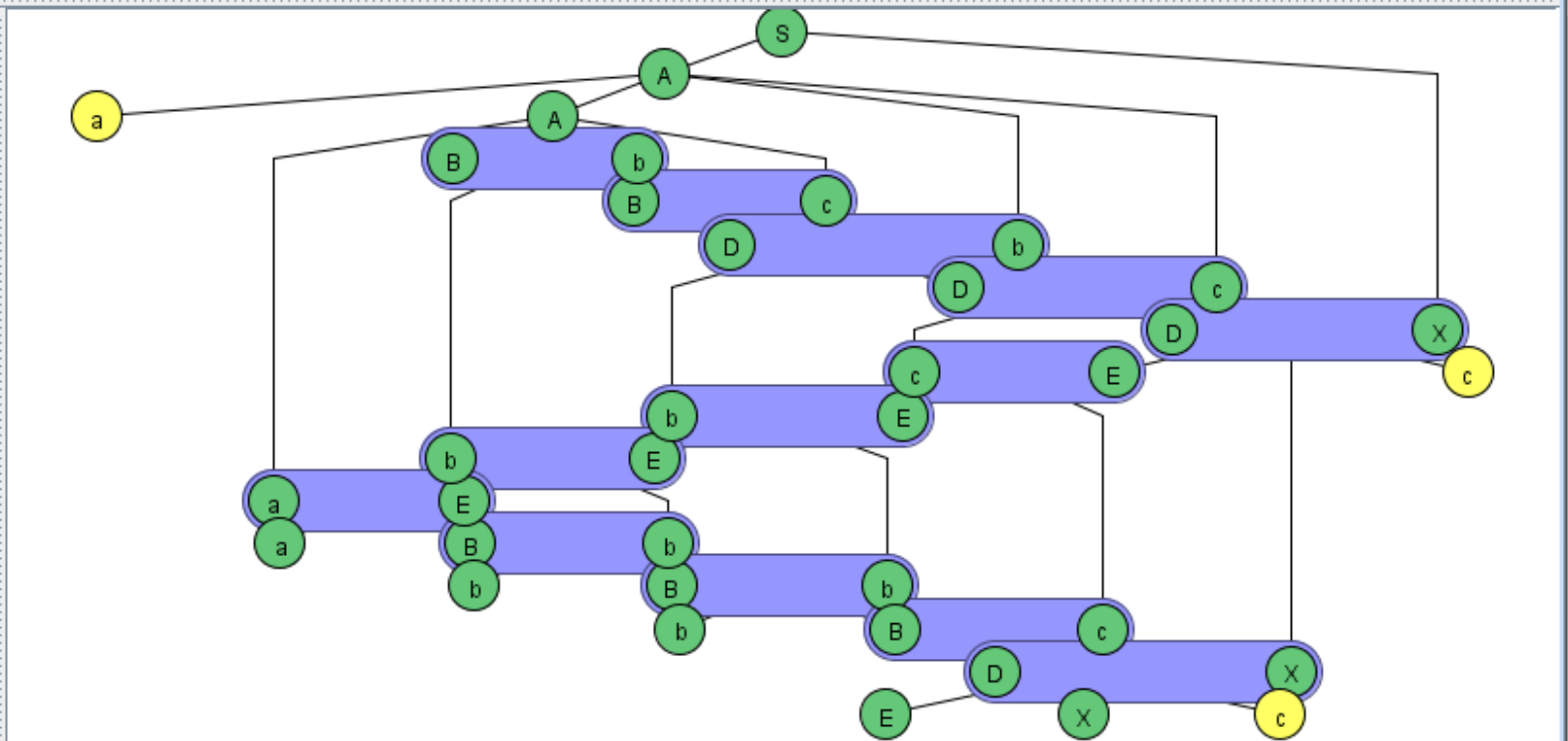
Start Pause Step Noninverted Tree

Input aabbcc

String accepted! 51 nodes generated.

LHS	RHS
S	→ AX
A	→ aAbc
A	→ aBbc
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Derived EXc from DX.

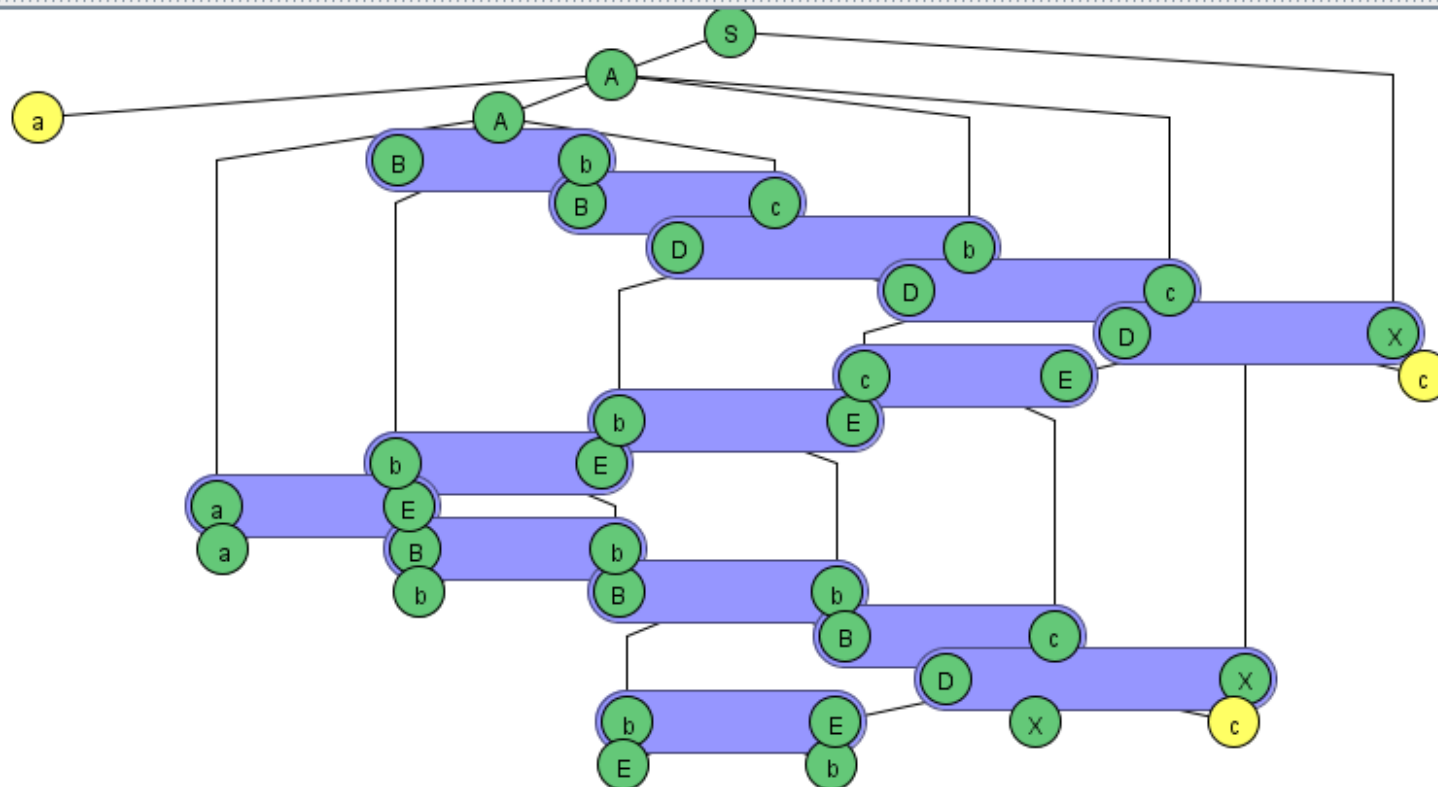


Spit the "c" out at right end



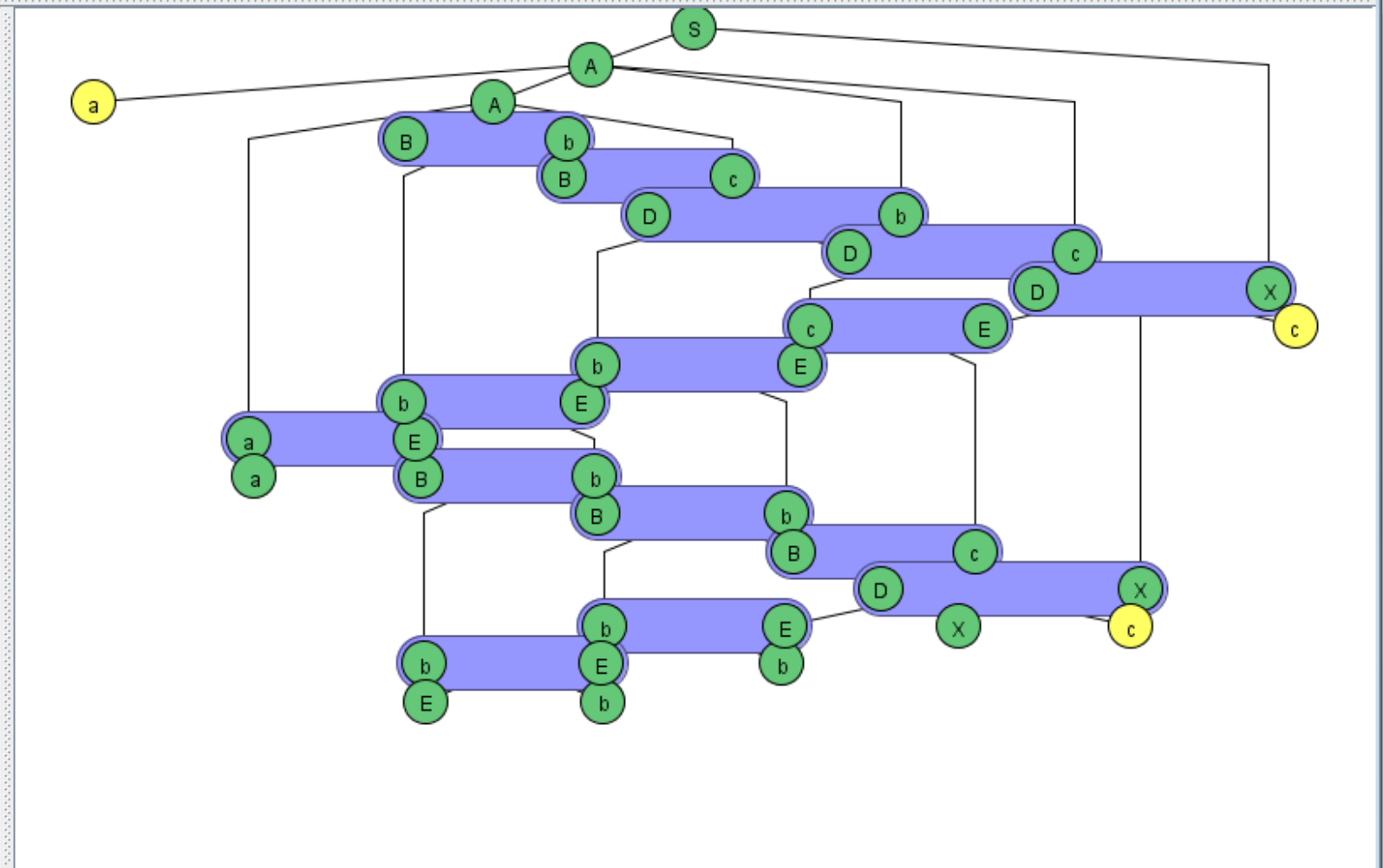
String accepted! 51 nodes generated.

LHS		RHS
S	\rightarrow	AX
A	\rightarrow	aAbc
A	\rightarrow	aBbc
Bb	\rightarrow	bB
Bc	\rightarrow	D
Dc	\rightarrow	cD
Db	\rightarrow	bD
DX	\rightarrow	EXc
BX	\rightarrow	λ
cE	\rightarrow	Ec
bE	\rightarrow	Eb
aE	\rightarrow	aB

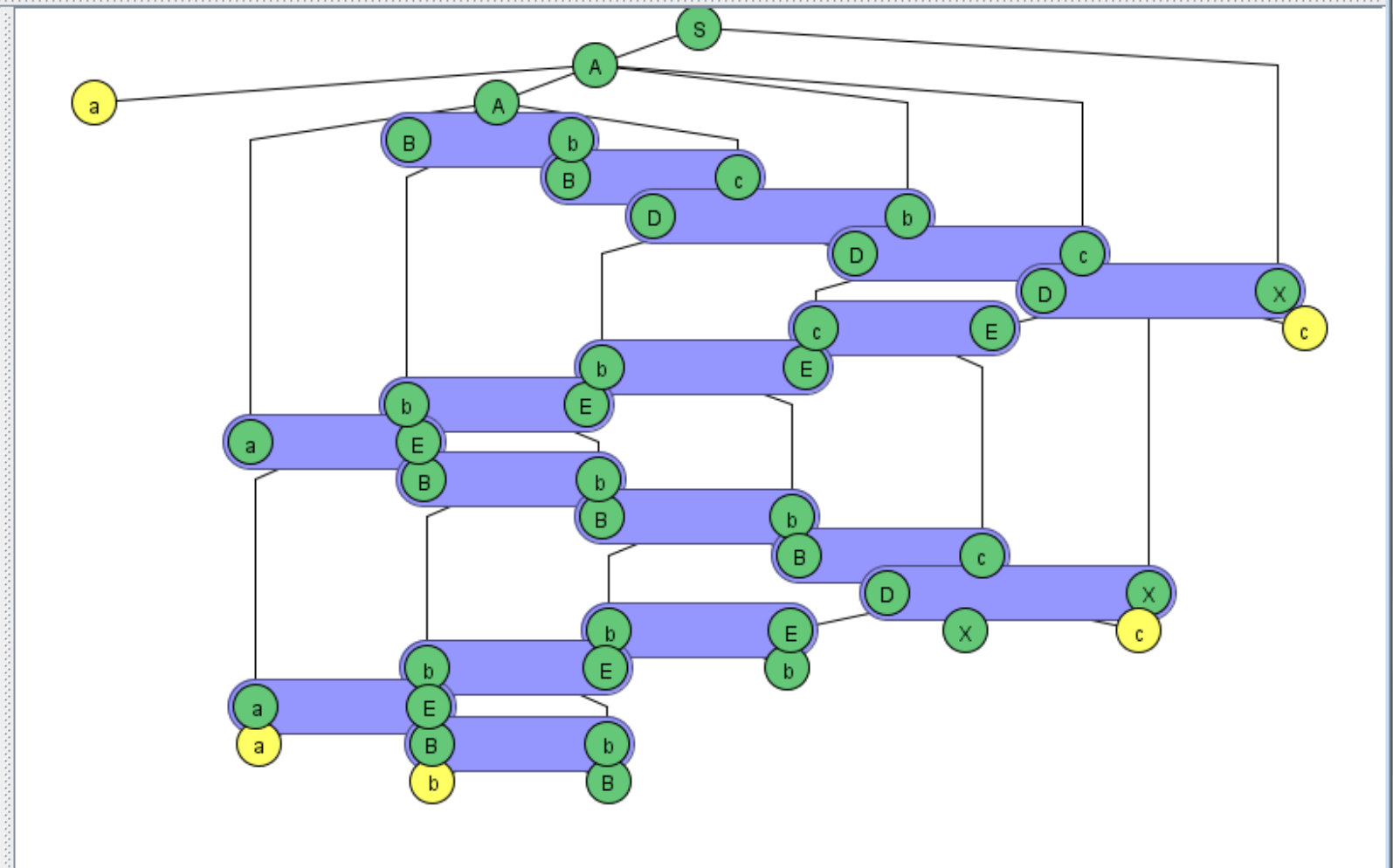


Derived Eb from bE.

LHS		RHS
S	→	AX
A	→	aAbc
A	→	aBbc
Bb	→	bB
Bc	→	D
Dc	→	cD
Db	→	bD
DX	→	EXc
BX	→	λ
cE	→	Ec
bE	→	Eb
aE	→	aB



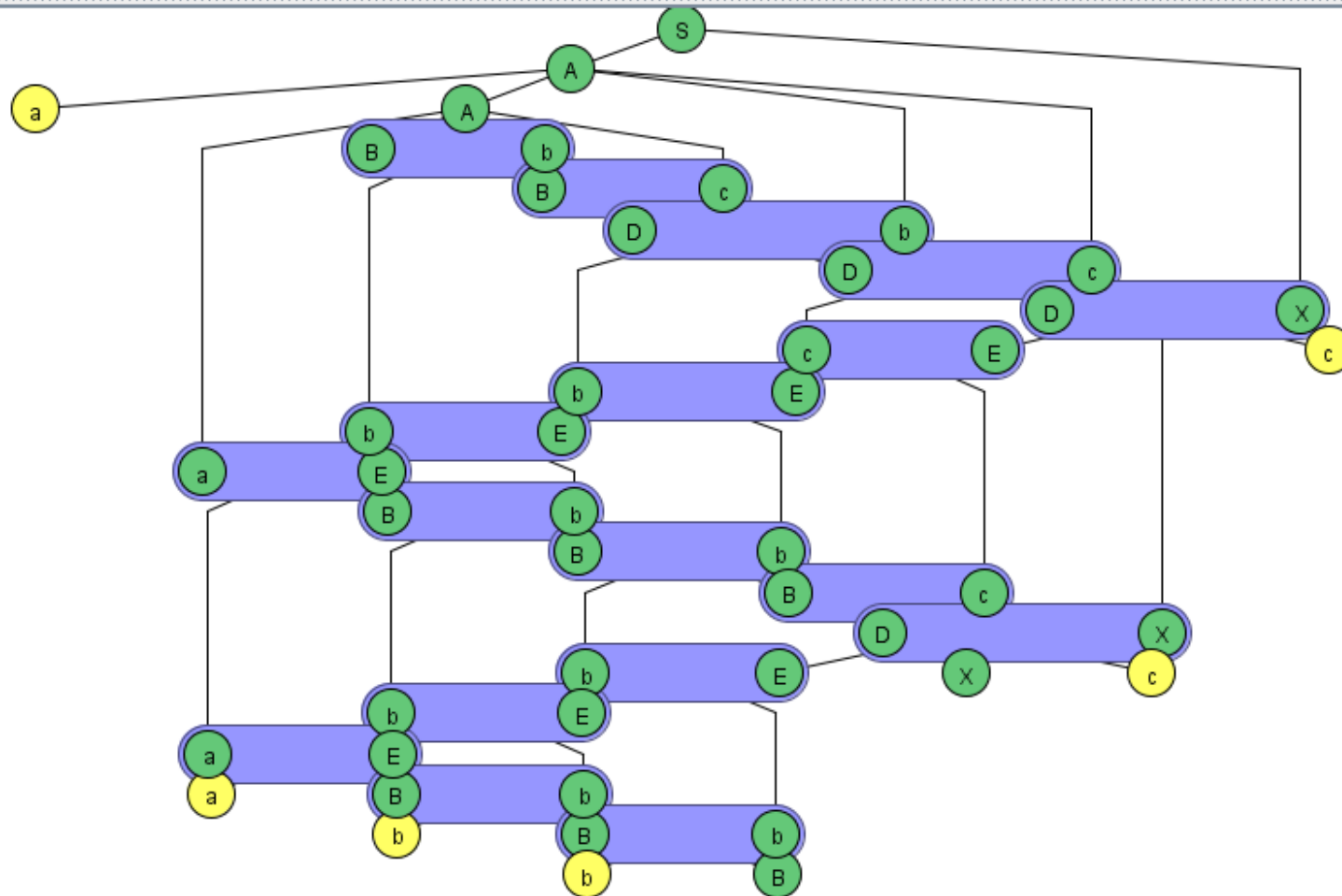
LHS		RHS
S	→	AX
A	→	aAbc
A	→	aBbc
Bb	→	bB
Bc	→	D
Dc	→	cD
Db	→	bD
DX	→	EXc
BX	→	λ
cE	→	Ec
bE	→	Eb
aE	→	aB



Step



String accepted! 51 nodes generated.

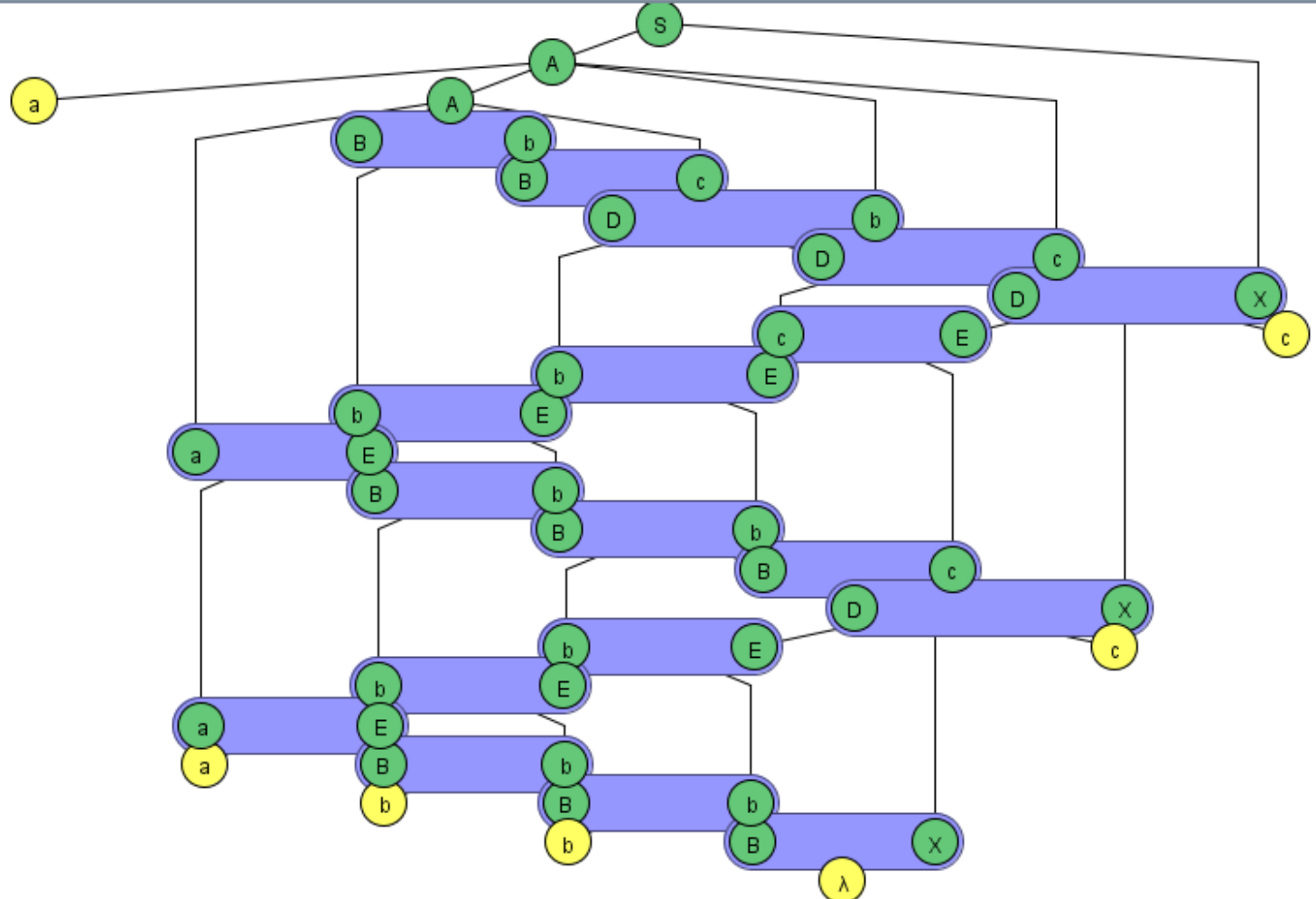
[illegible]

Derived bB from Bb.

Input aabbcc

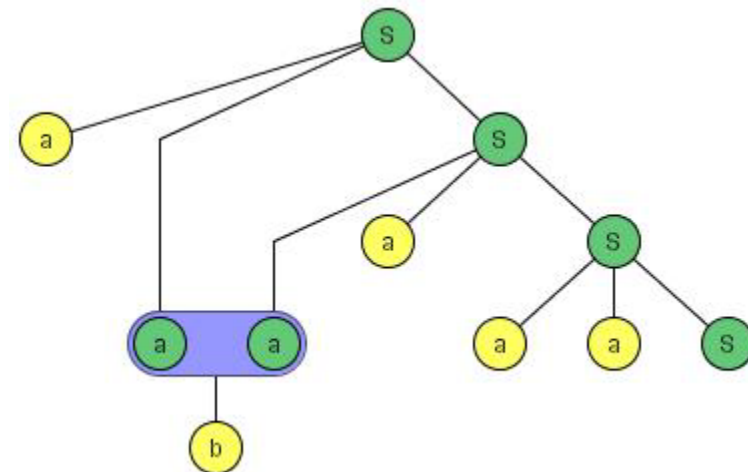
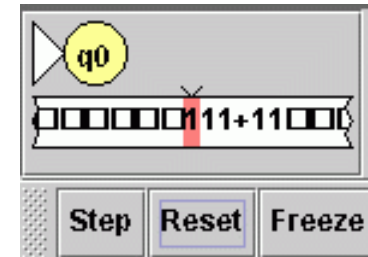
String accepted! 51 nodes generated.

LHS	RHS
S	→ AX
A	→ aAbc
A	→ aBbc
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aE	→ aB



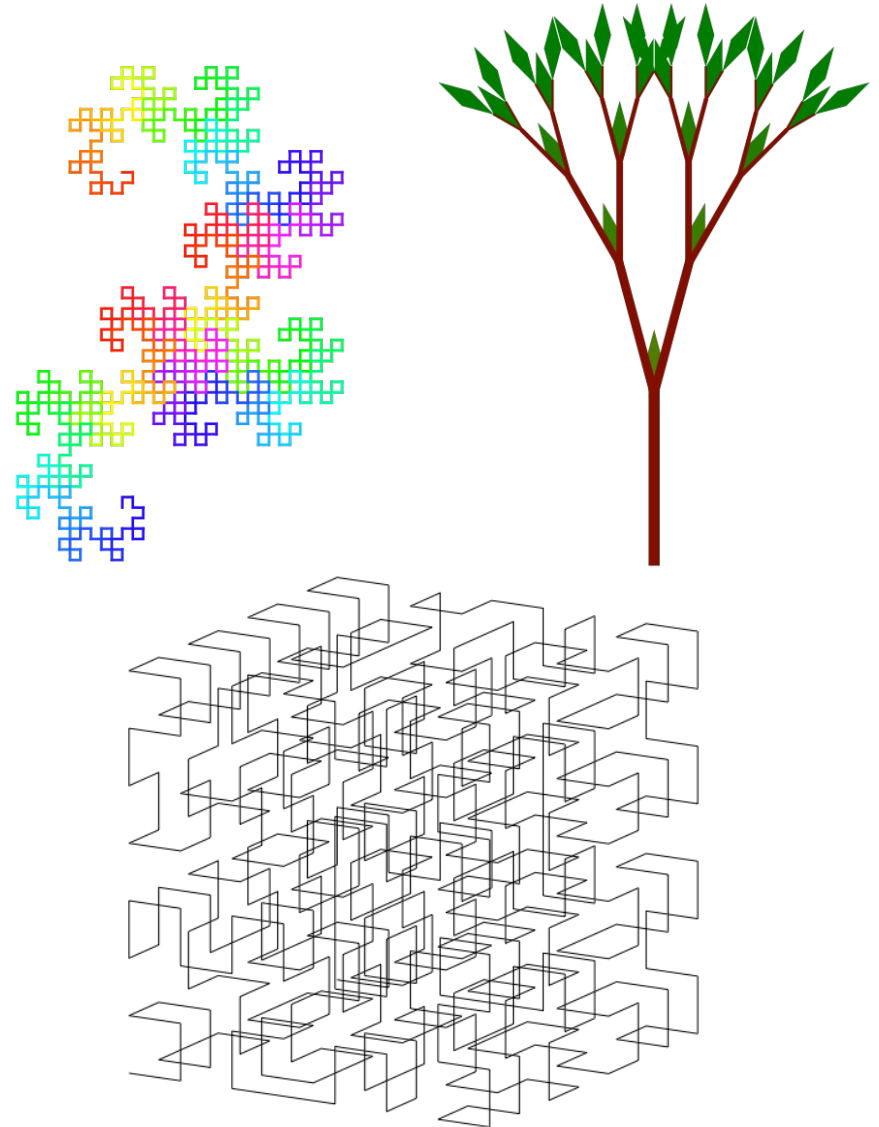
What else can JFLAP do?

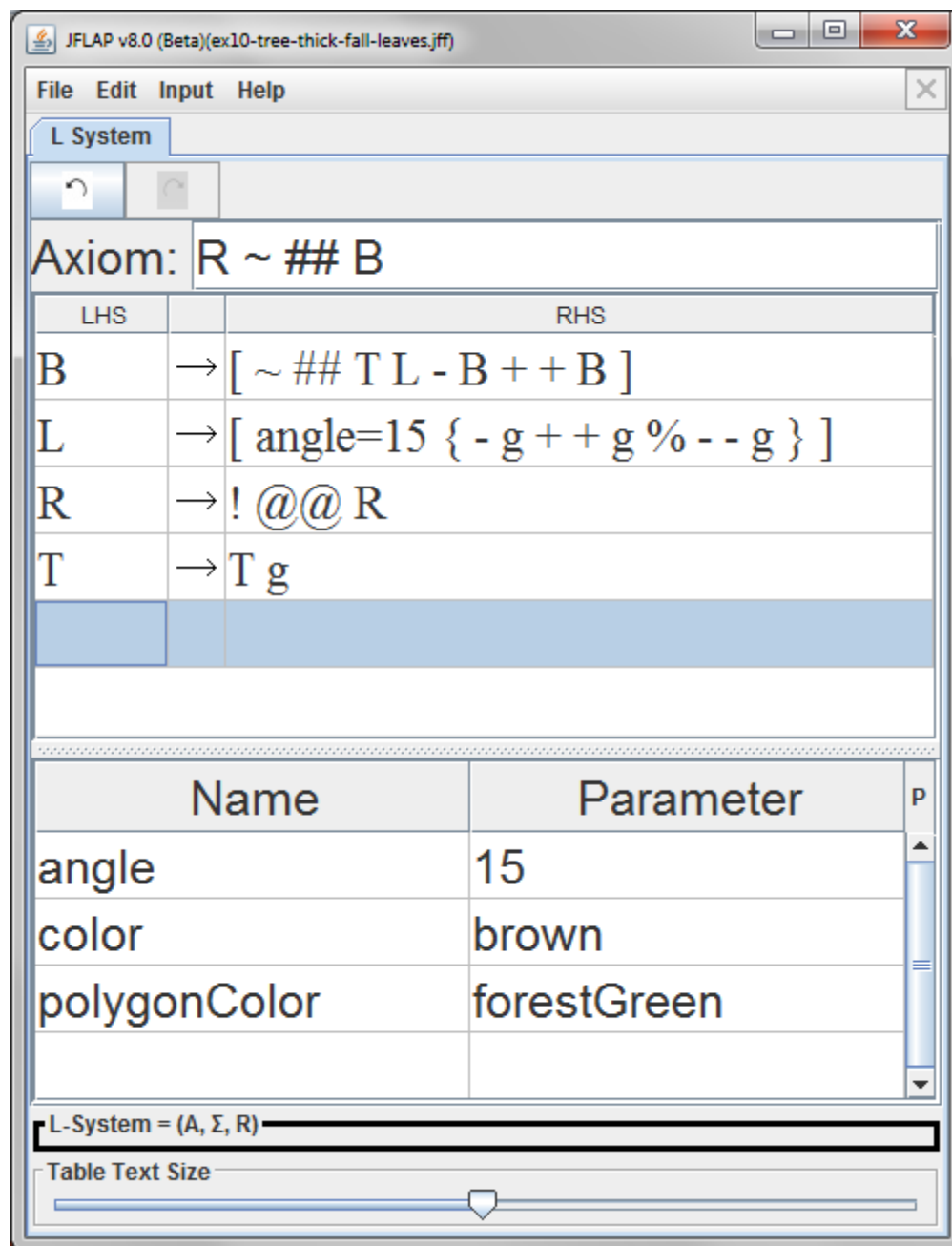
- Create other machines
 - Moore and Mealy
 - Pushdown Automaton
 - Turing machine
- Parsing of grammars
 - regular, context-free grammars
 - Unrestricted grammar
- Conversions for proofs
 - NFA to DFA to minimal DFA
 - $\text{NFA} \leftrightarrow \text{regular expression}$
 - $\text{NFA} \leftrightarrow \text{regular grammar}$
 - $\text{CFG} \leftrightarrow \text{NPDA}$

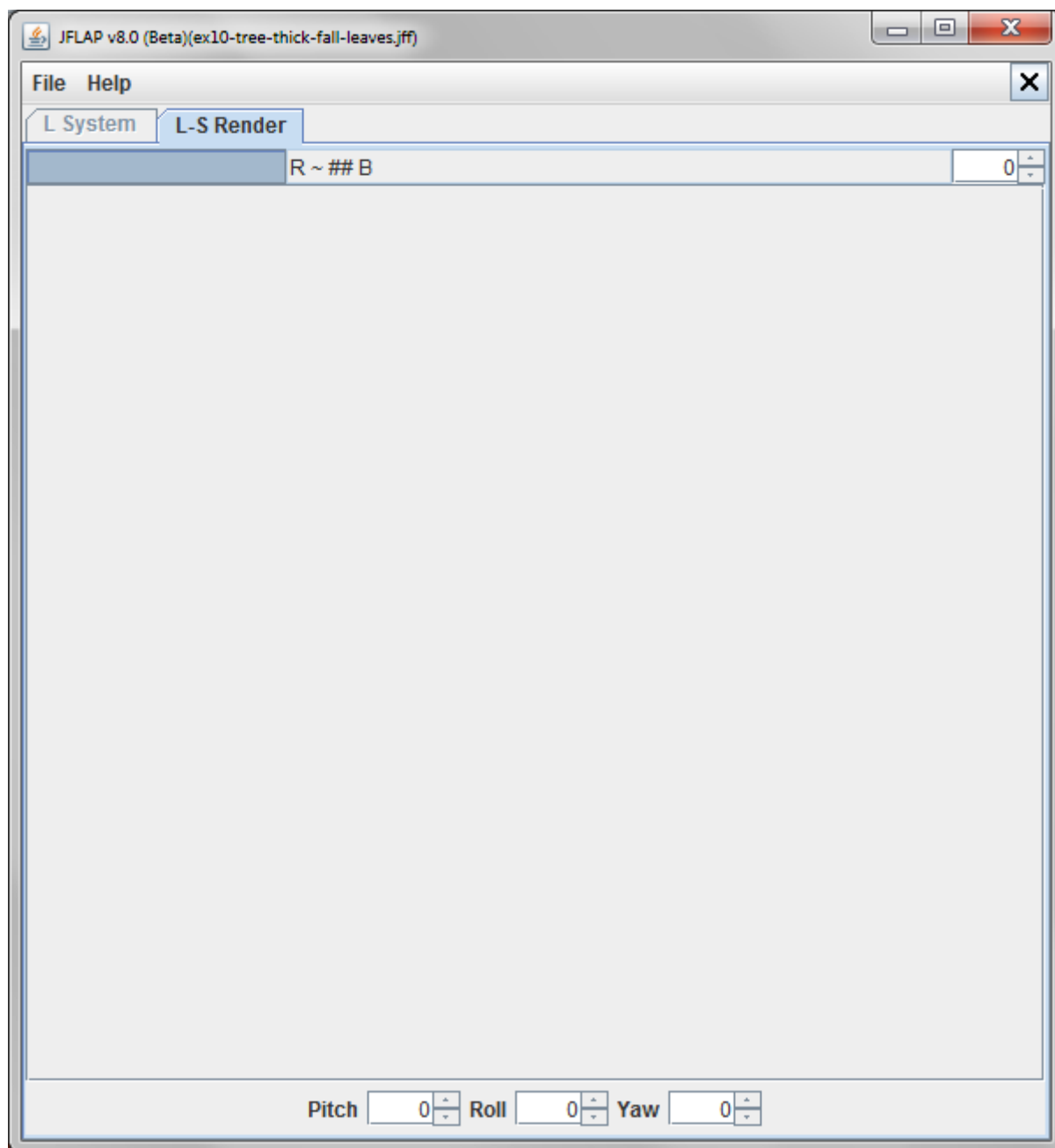


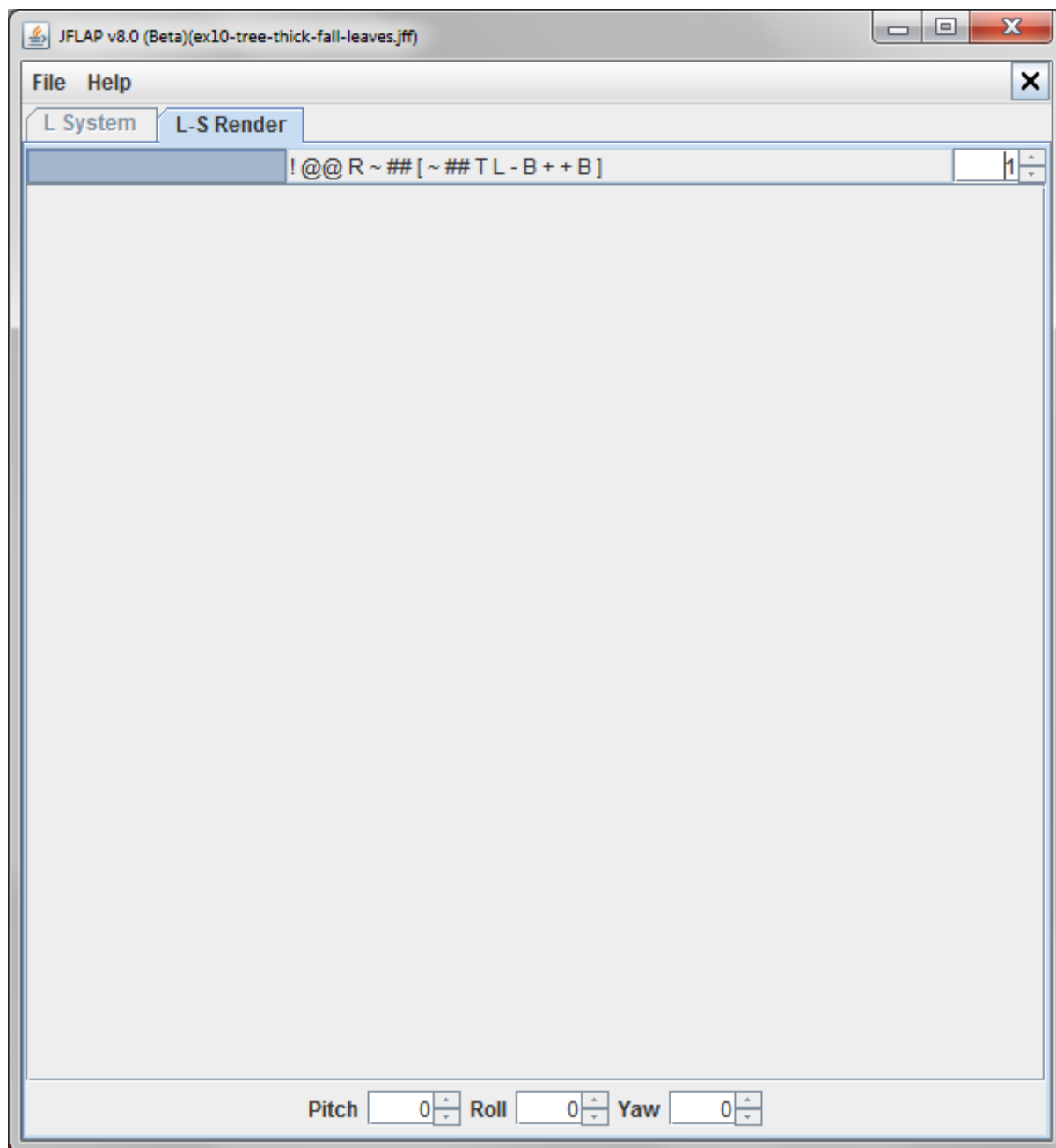
JFLAP - L-Systems

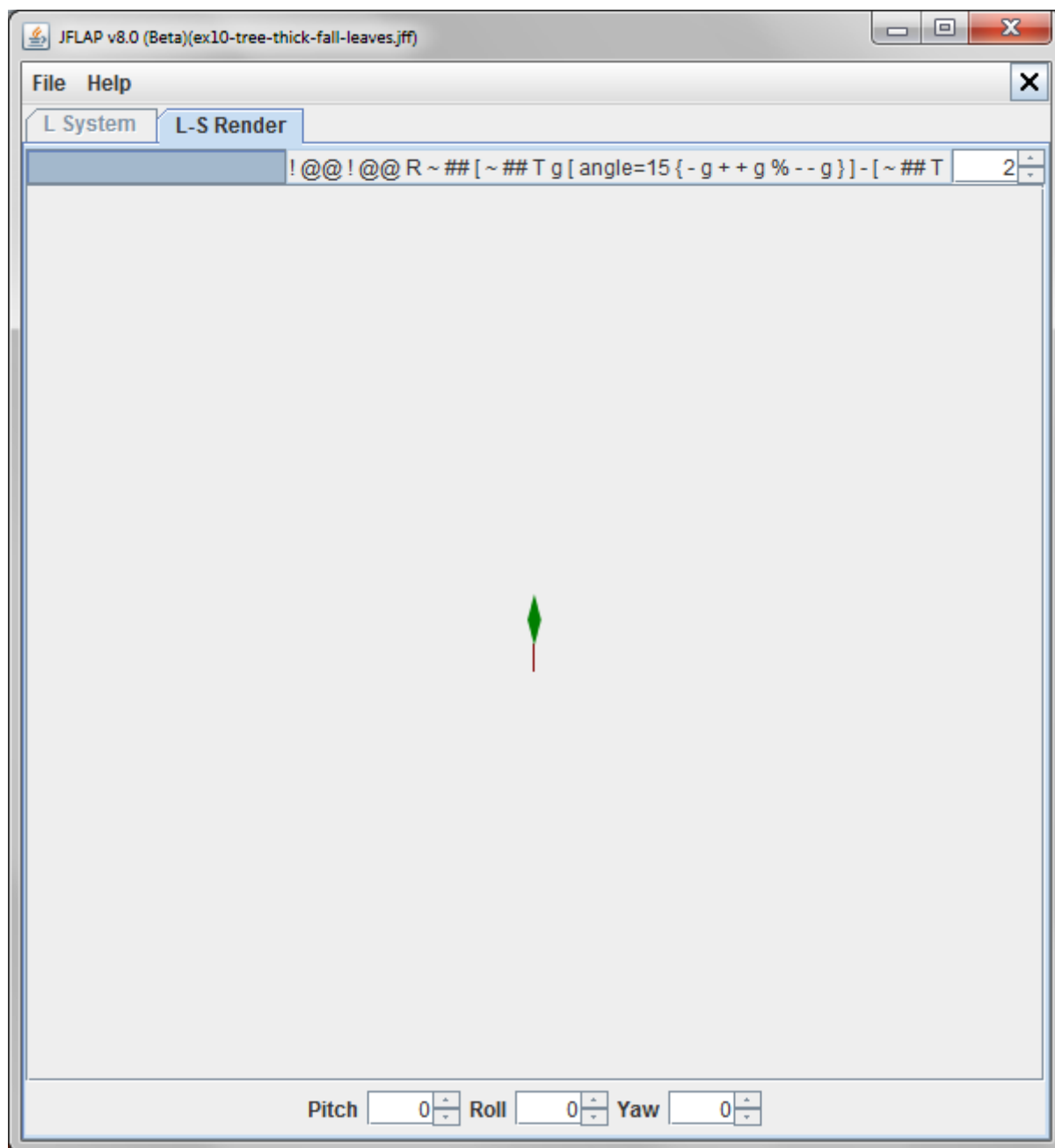
- L-Systems may be used to model biological systems and create fractals.
- Similar to Chomsky grammars, except *all* variables are replaced in each derivation step, not just one!
- Commonly, strings from successive derivations are interpreted as strings of render commands and are displayed graphically.

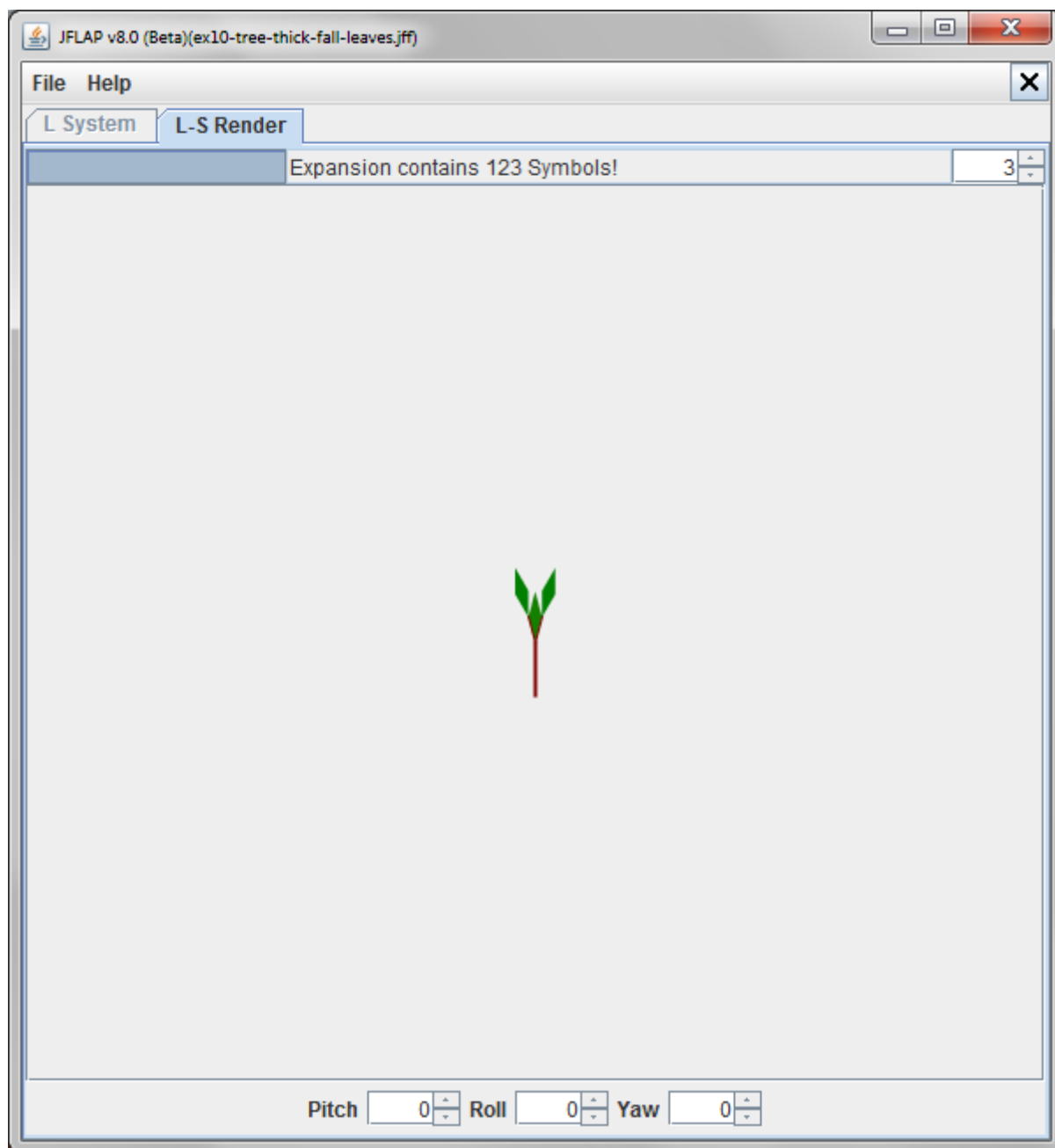


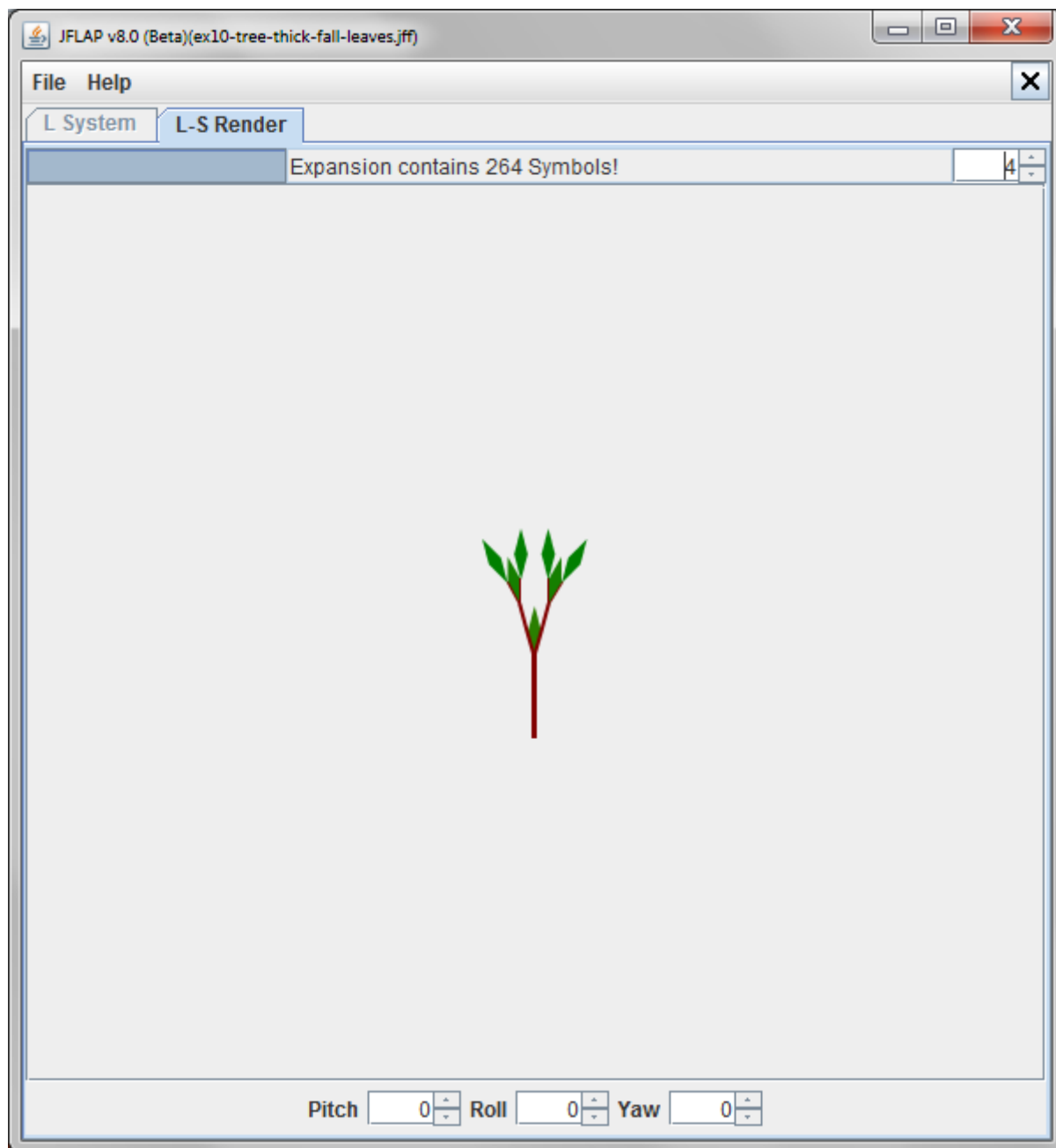


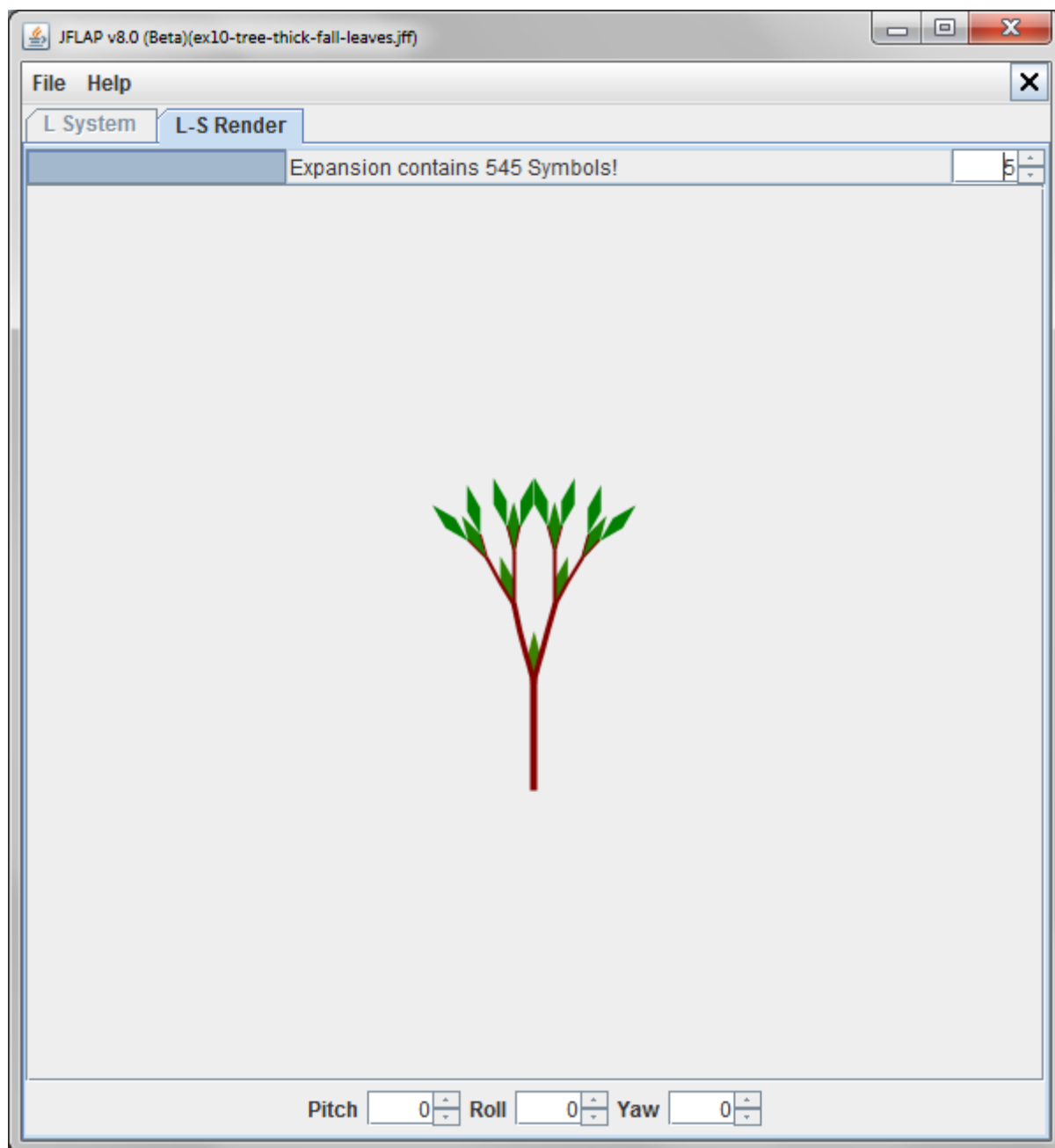


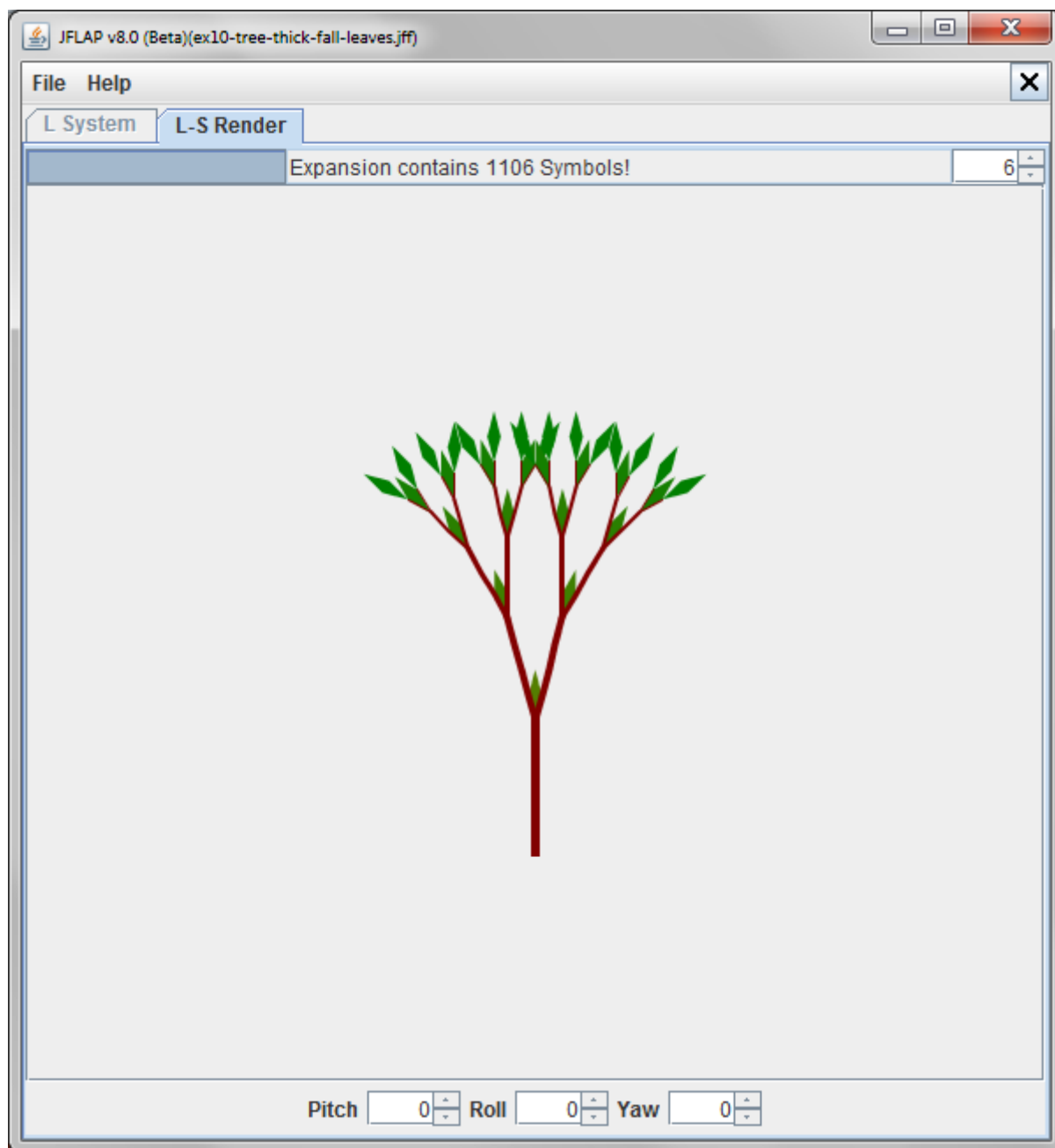


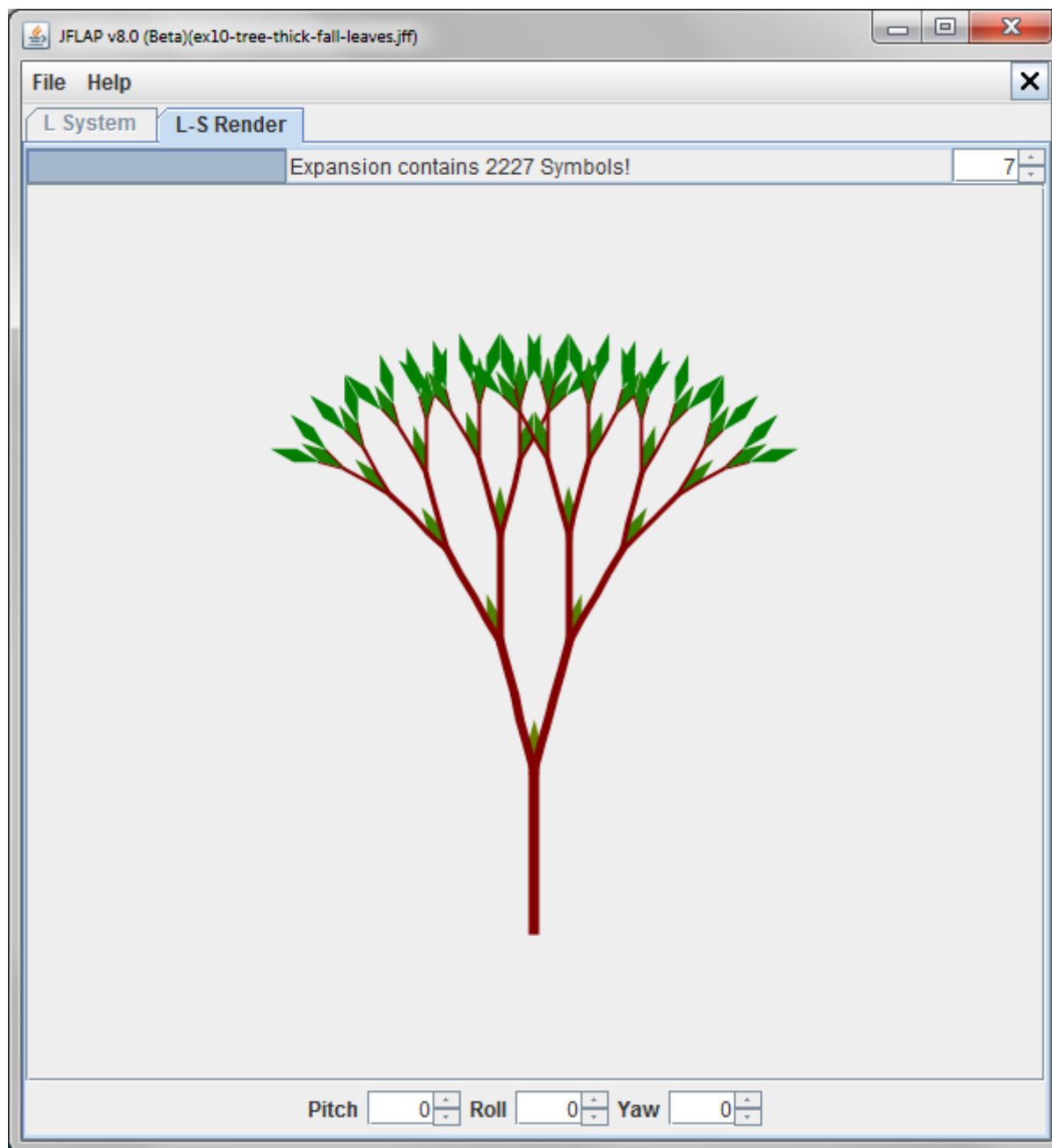












Add
second
T rule
→

JFLAP v8.0 (Beta)(ex10-tree-thick-fall-leaves.jff)

File Edit Input Help

L System

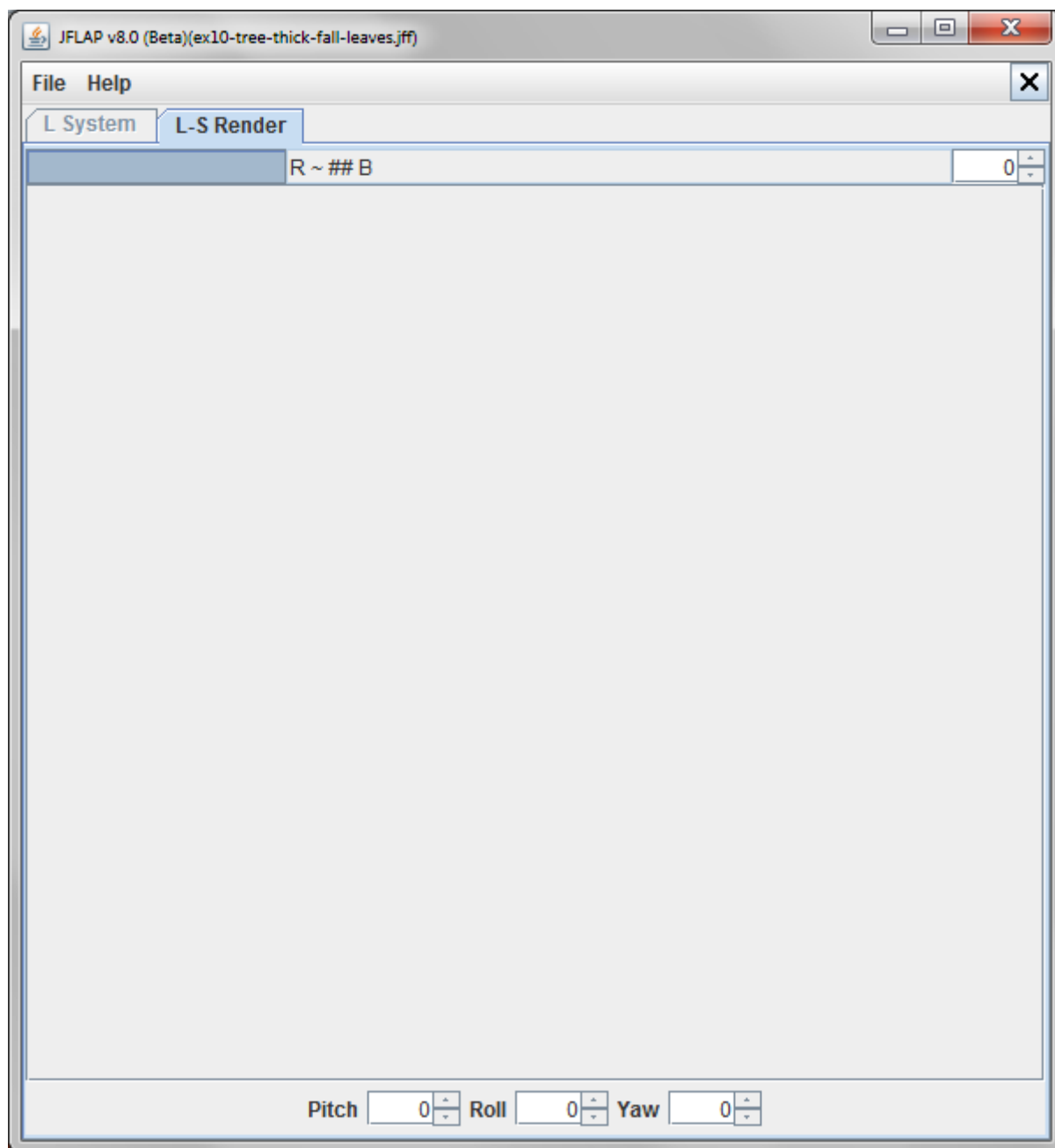
Axiom: $R \sim \#\# B$

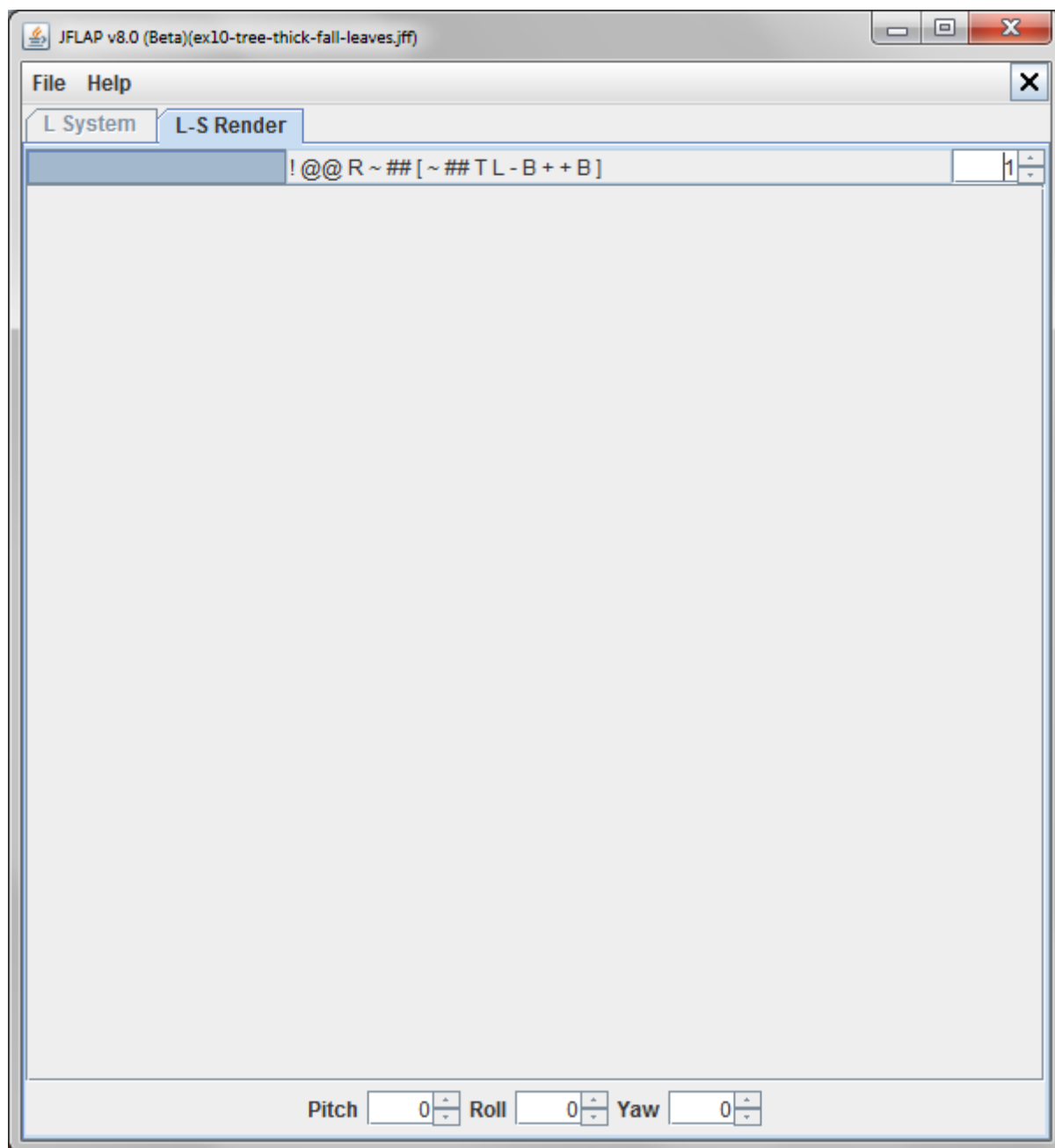
LHS		RHS
B	→	[$\sim \#\# T L - B + + B$]
L	→	[angle=15 { - g + + g % - - g }]
R	→	! @@ R
T	→	T g
T	→	T

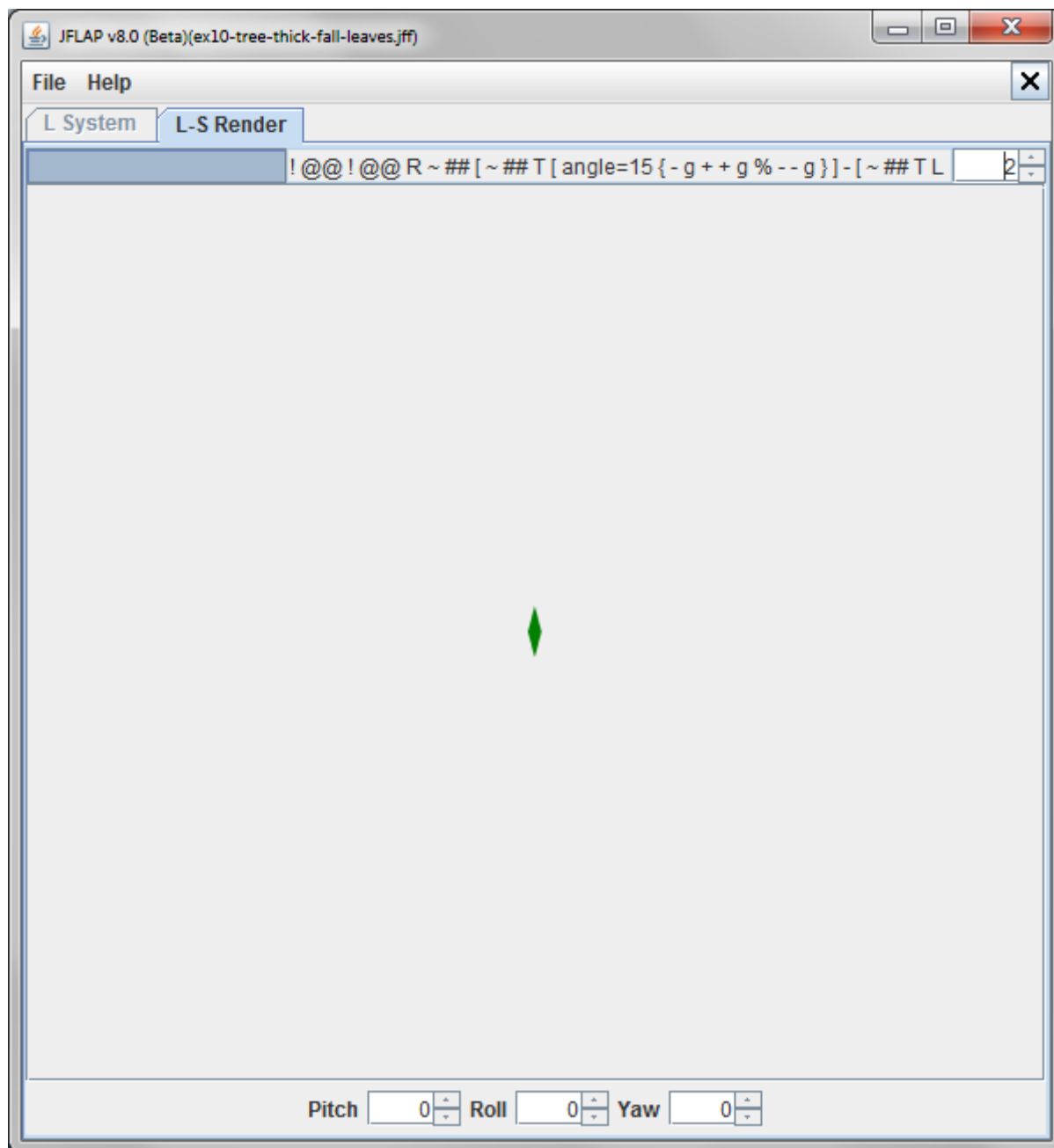
Name	Parameter	P
angle	15	▲
color	brown	≡
polygonColor	forestGreen	▼

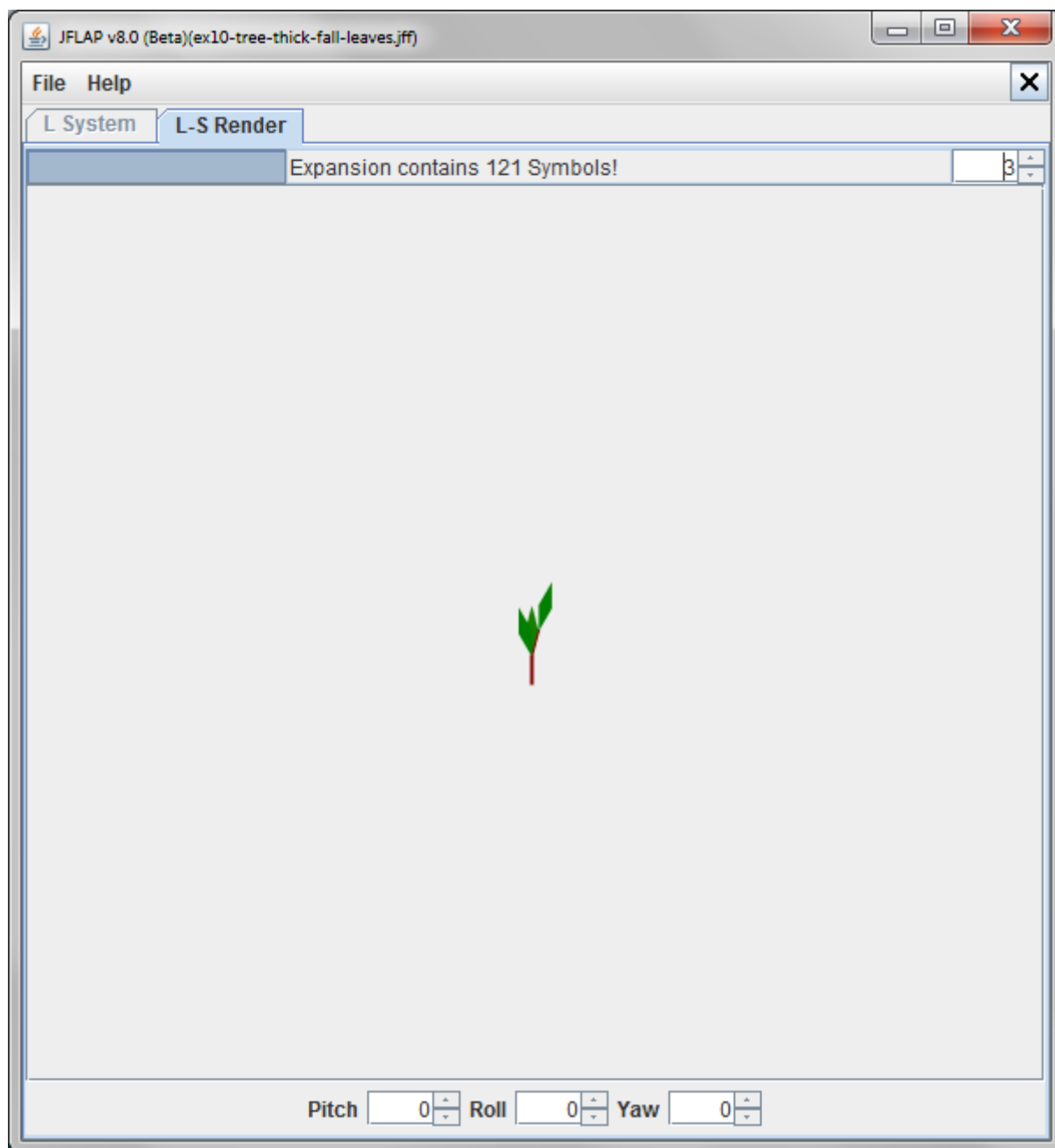
L-System = (A, Σ , R)

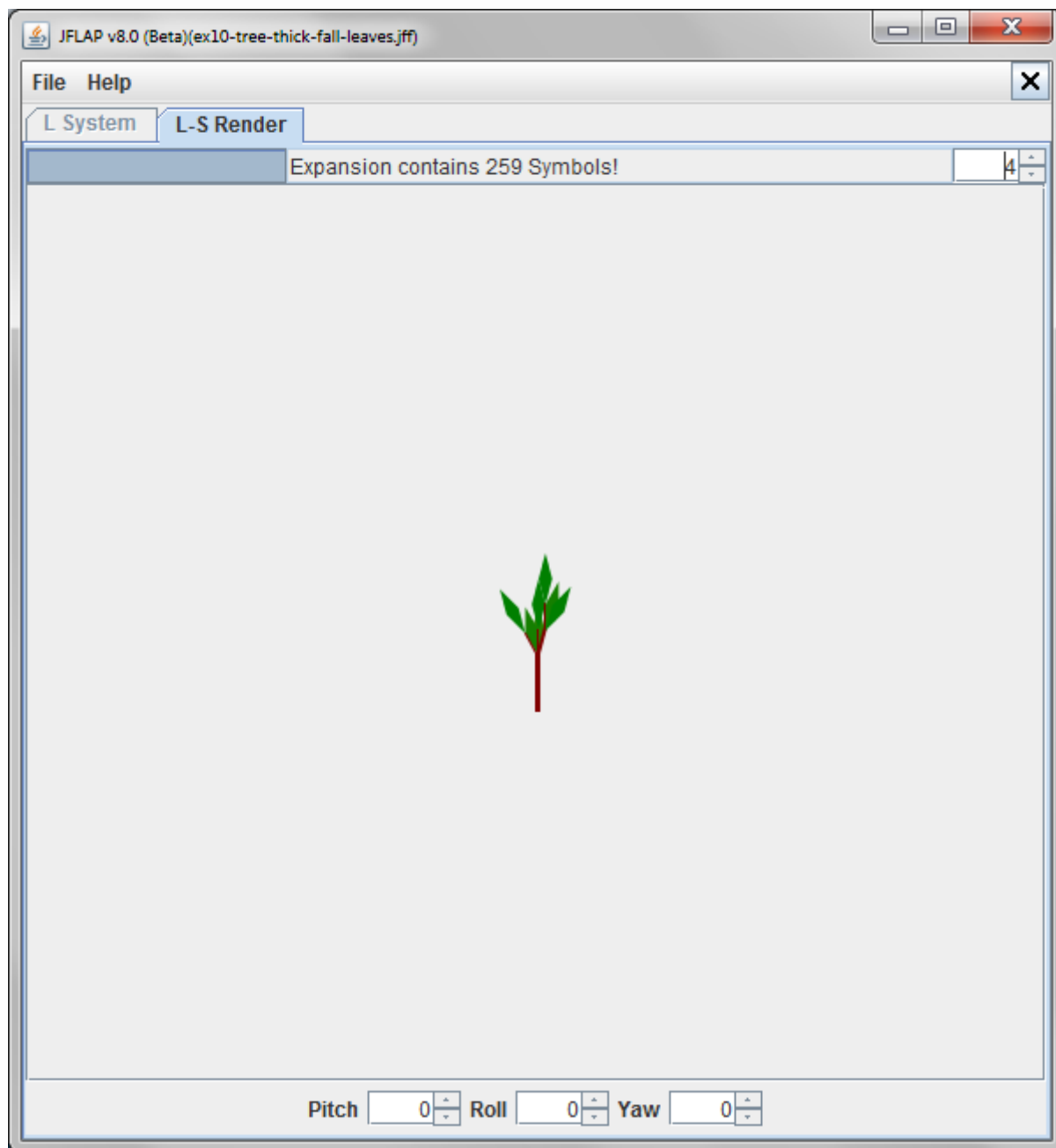
Table Text Size

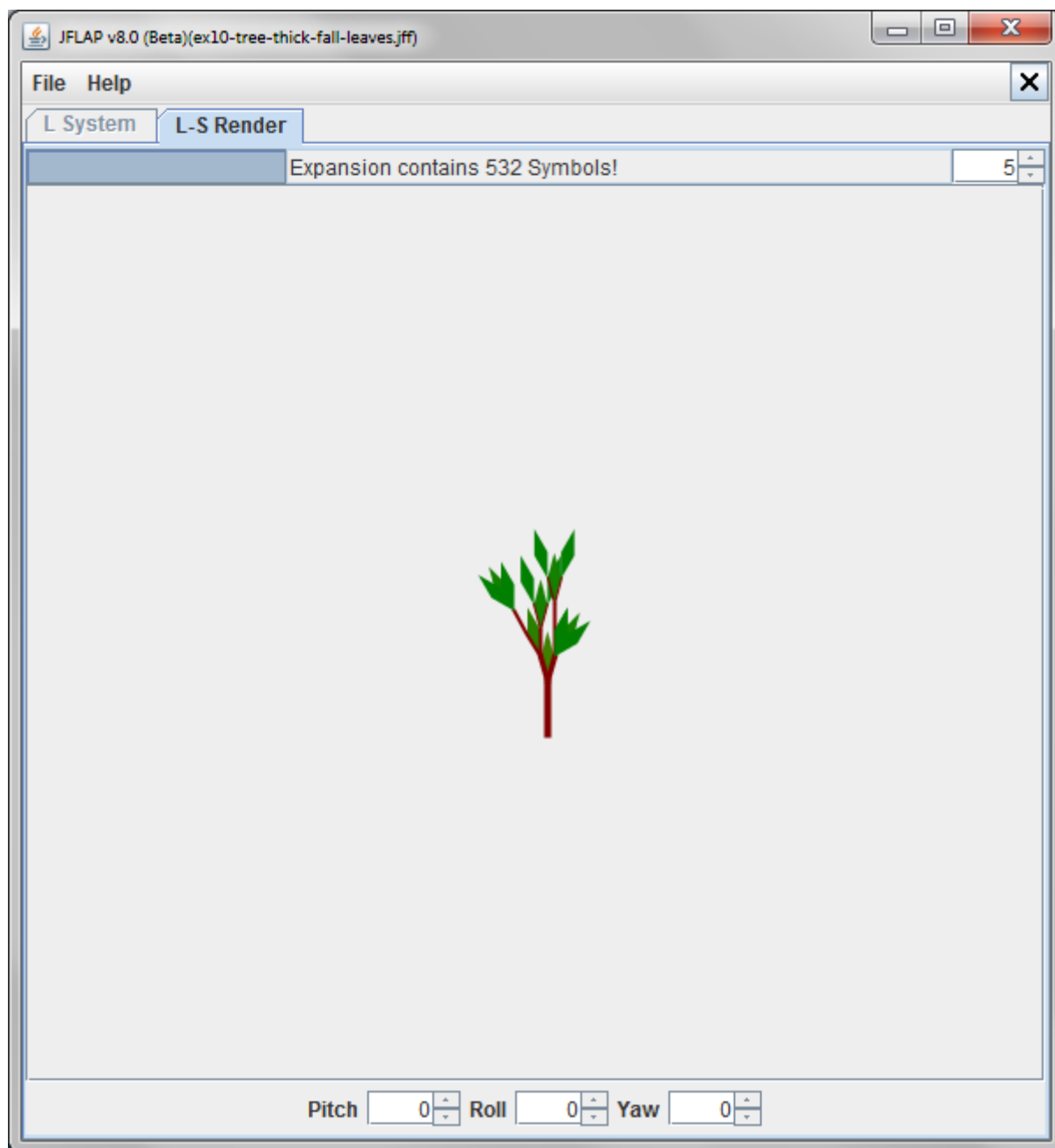


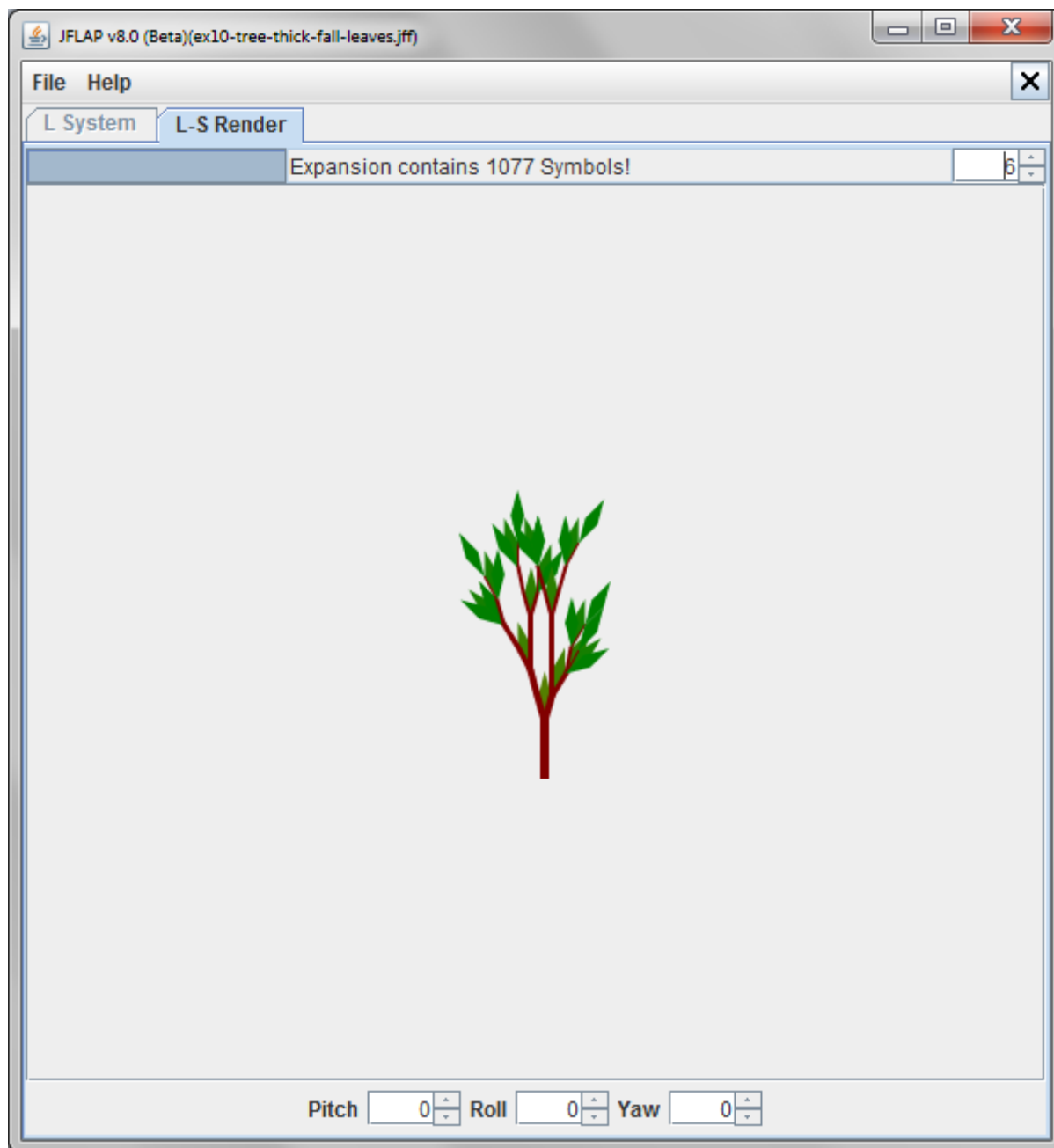


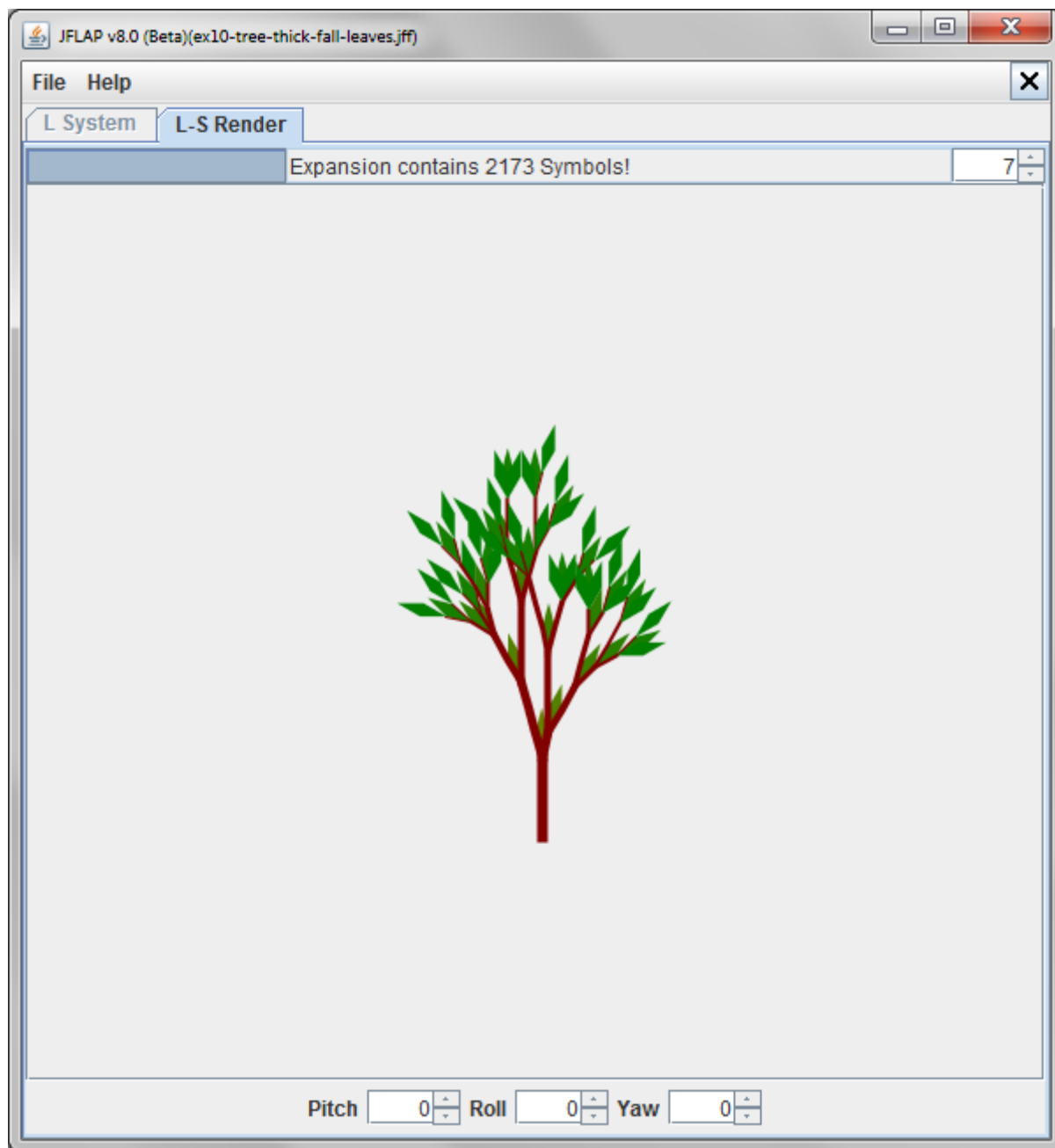


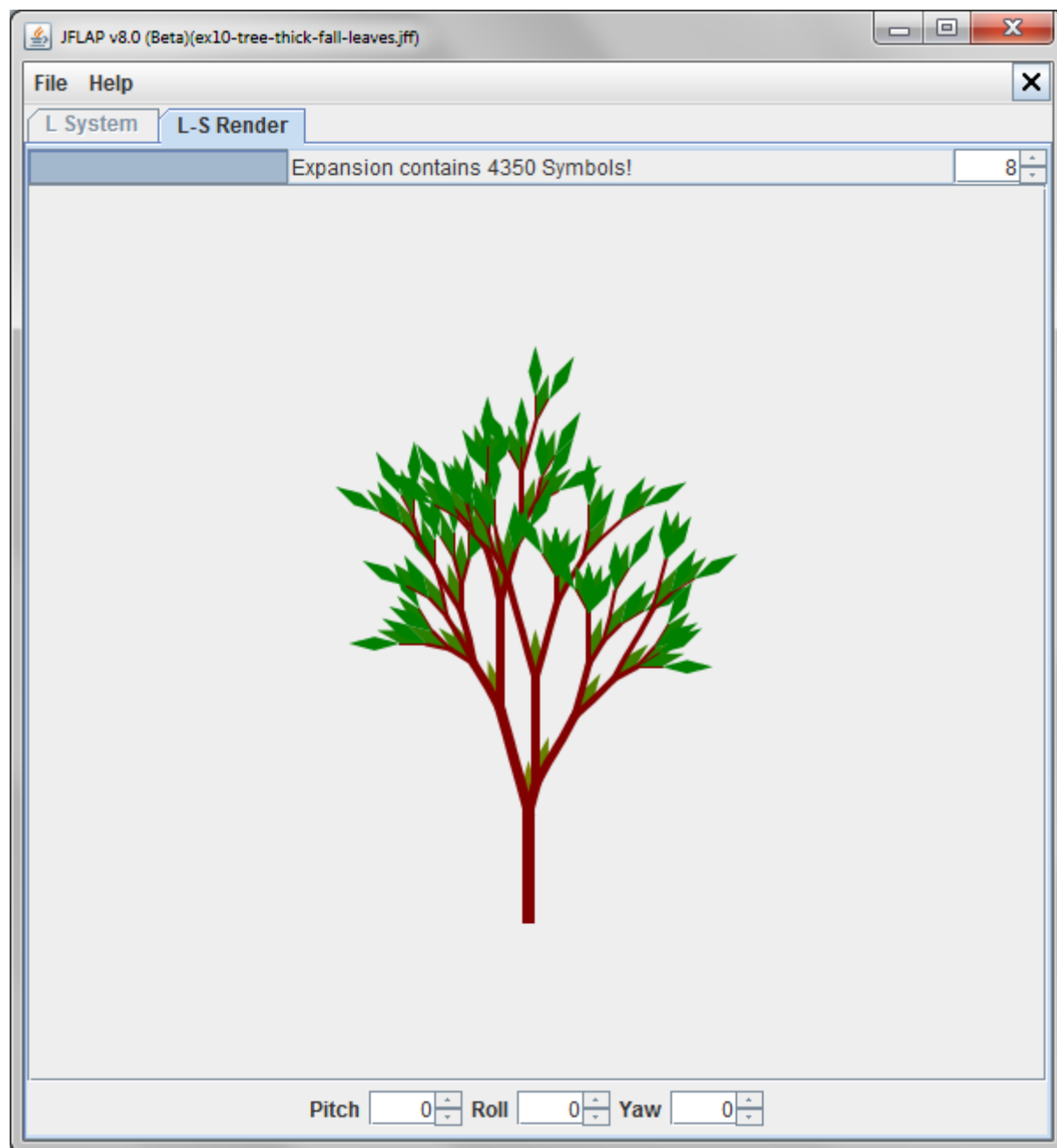


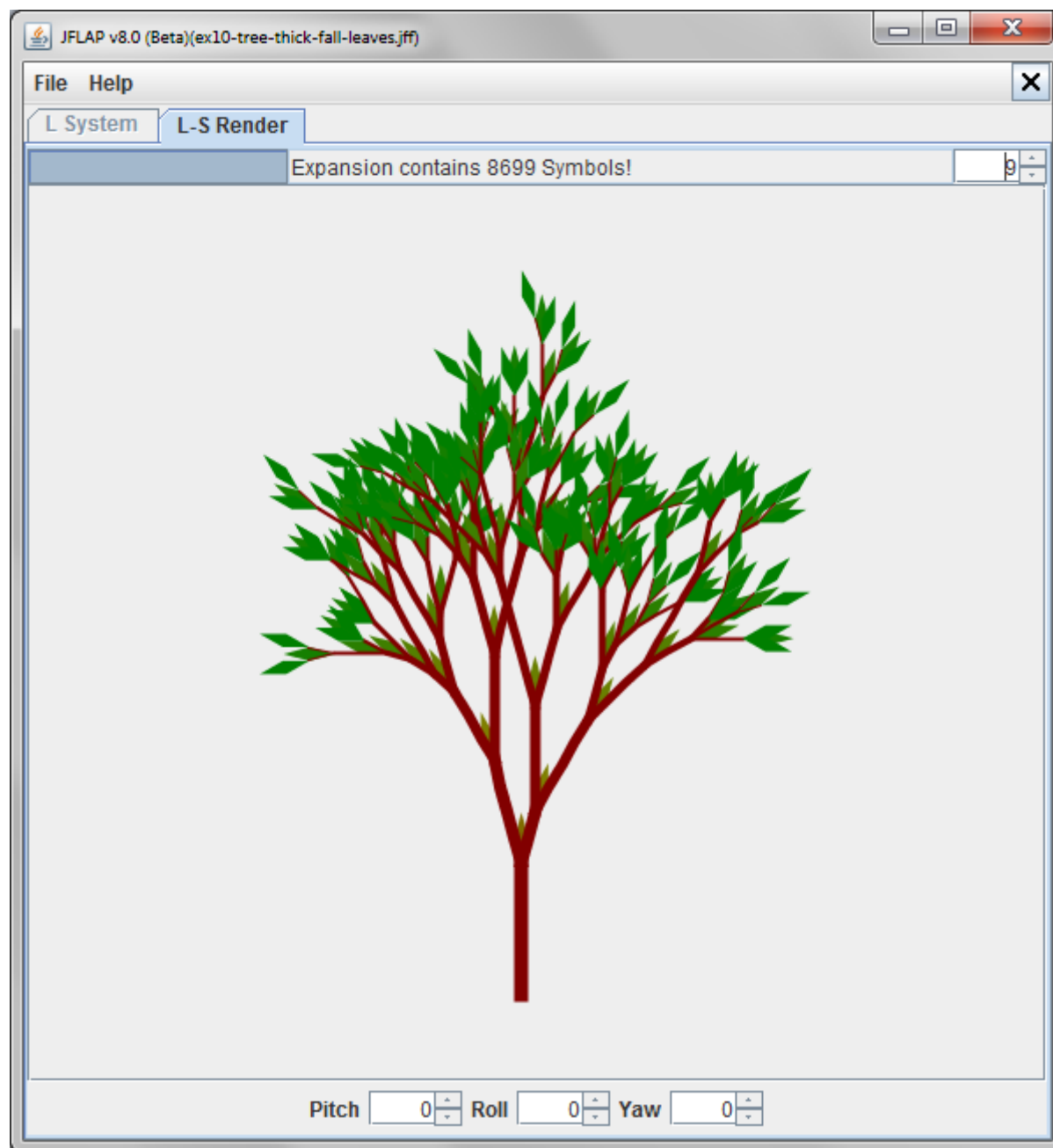


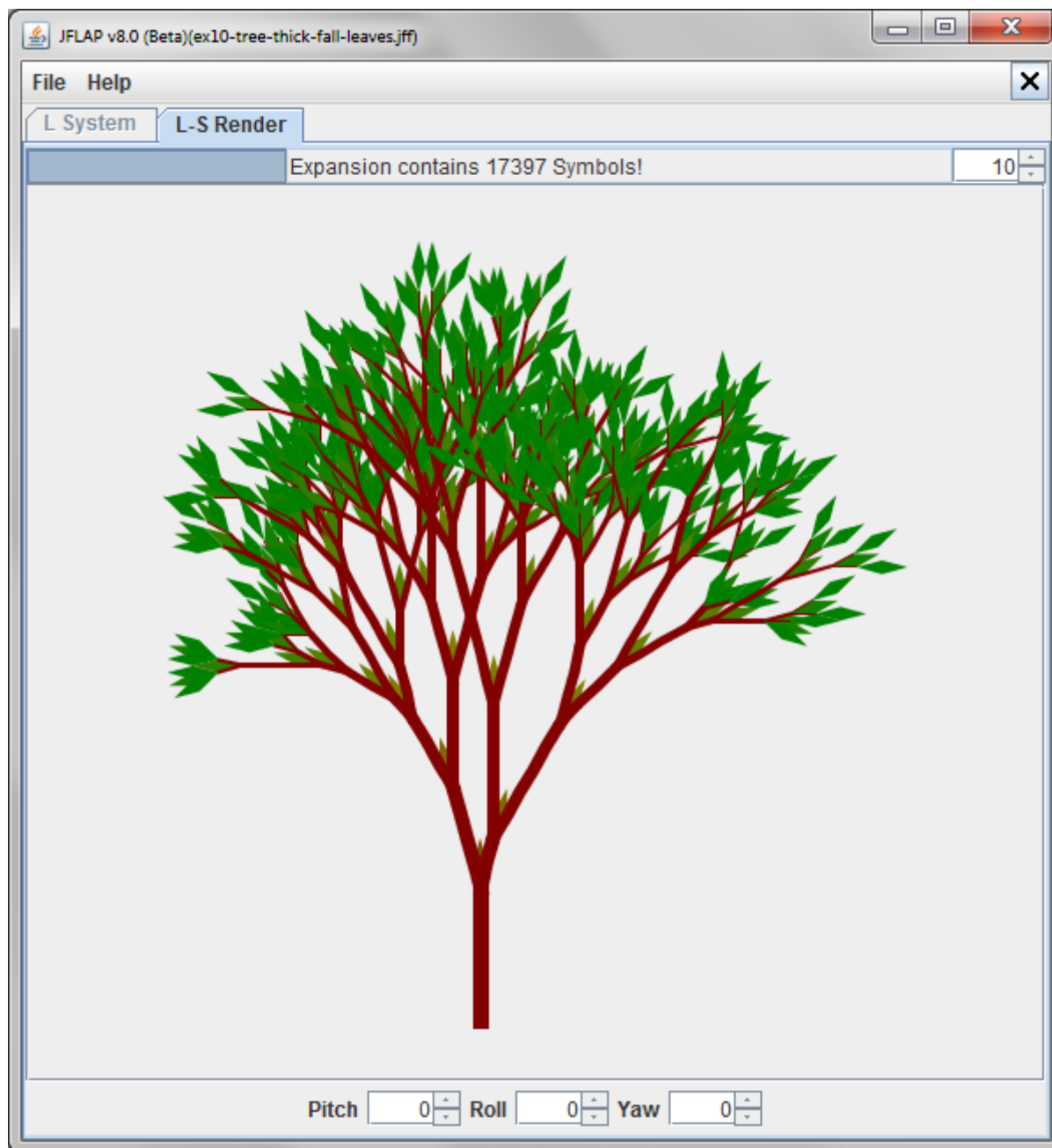






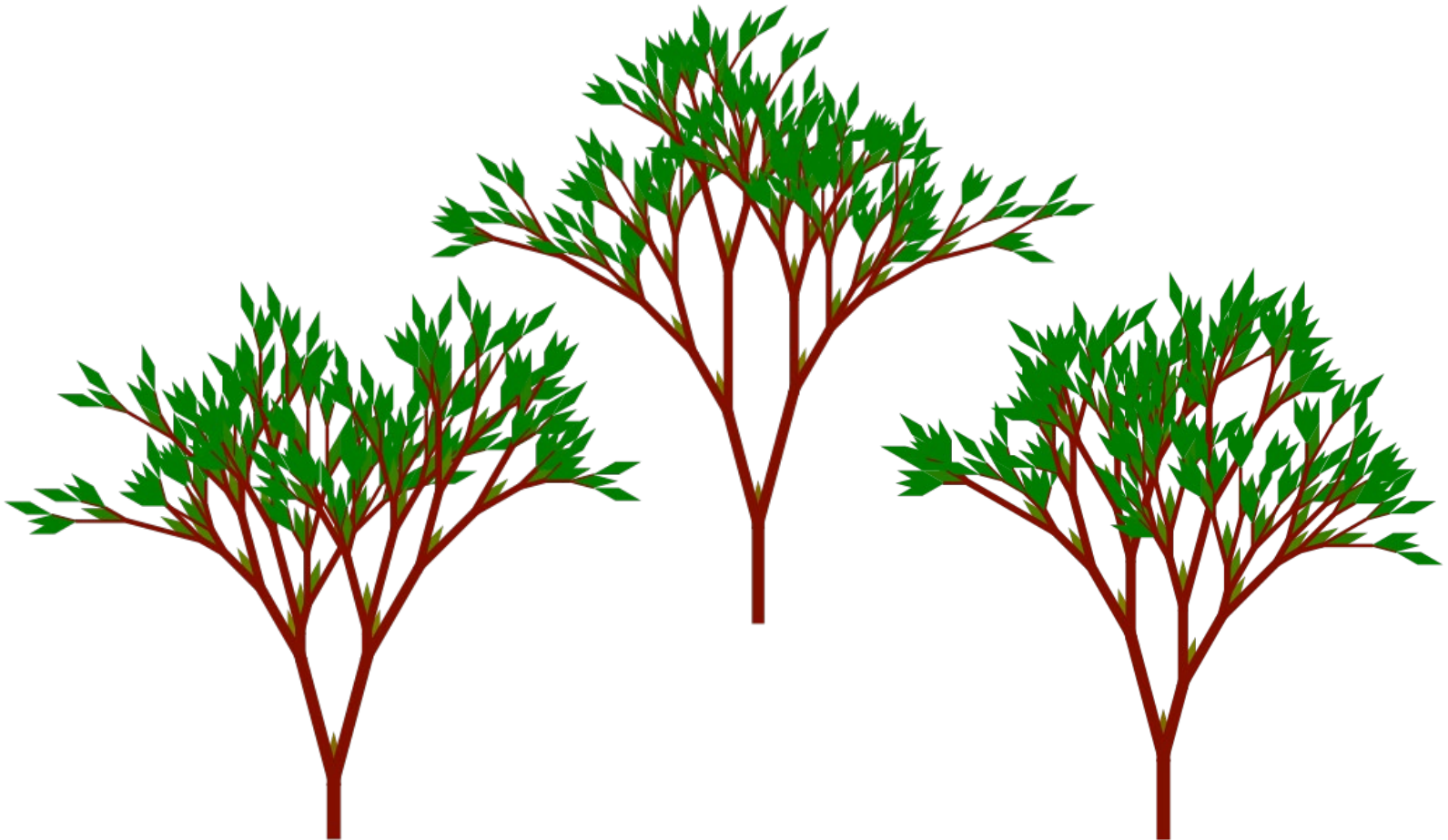




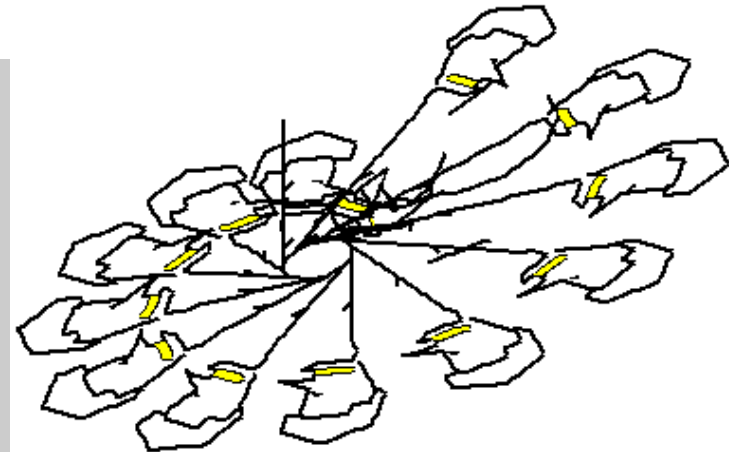
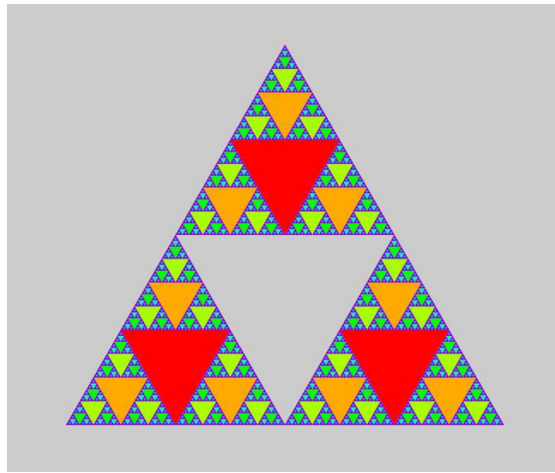
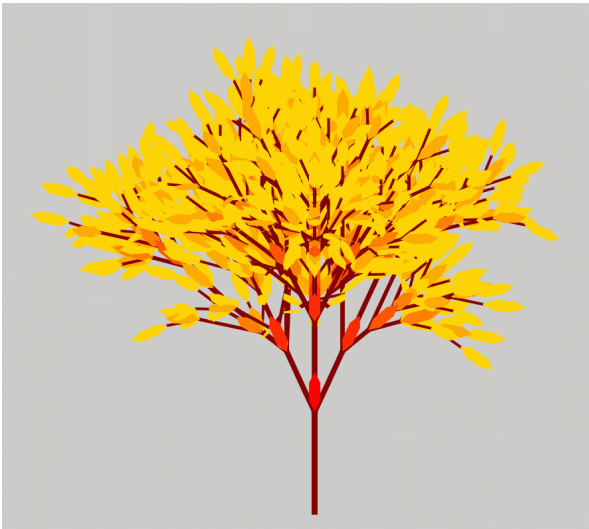
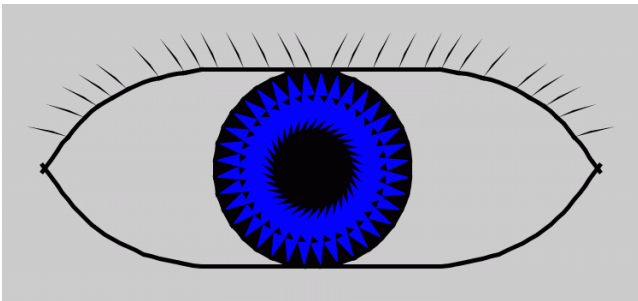
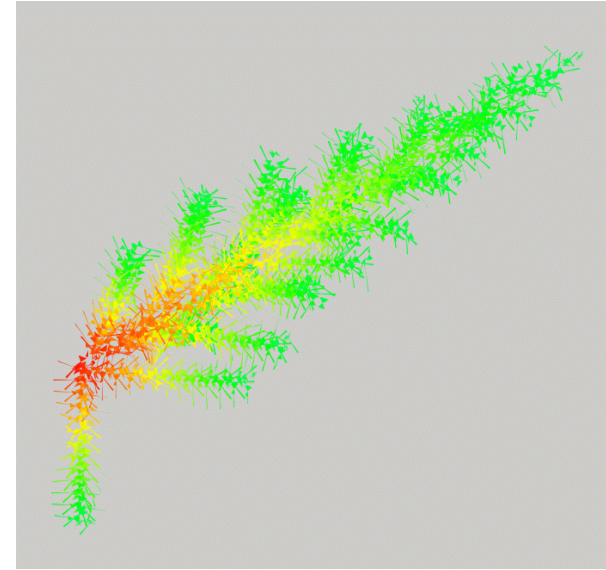
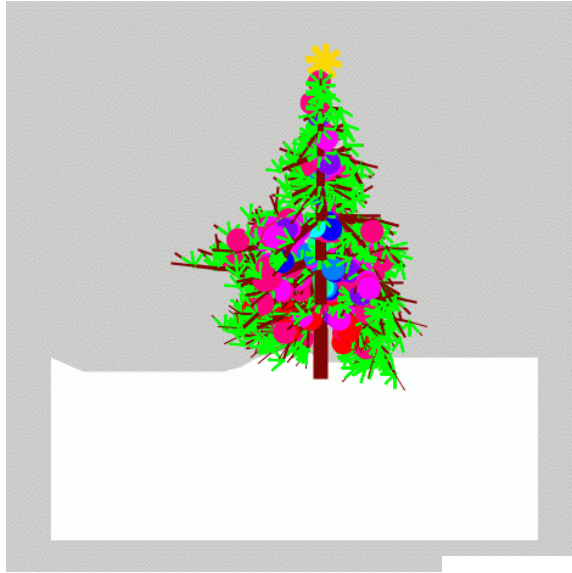
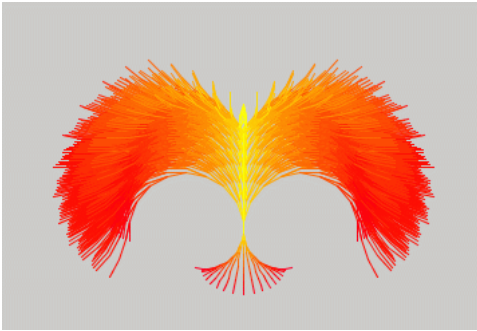


L-Systems

The same stochastic L-system, rendered 3 different times all at the 9th derivation.



Students like L-systems



Two-year JFLAP Study 2005-2007

Fourteen Faculty Adopter Participants

- small, large
- public, private
- includes minority institutions

- Duke
- UNC-Chapel Hill
- Emory
- Winston-Salem State University
- United States Naval Academy
- Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
- UC Davis
- Virginia State University
- Norfolk State University
- University of Houston
- Fayetteville State University
- University of Richmond
- San Jose State University
- Rochester Institute of Technology

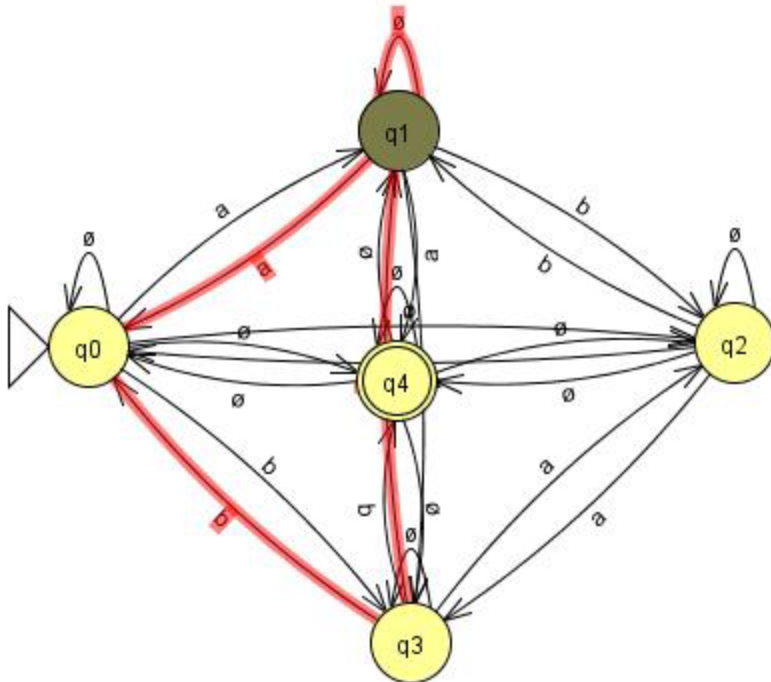
Conclusions From Study

- Results of Study showed
 - All the faculty used JFLAP in their courses, mostly for homework, some in lecture
 - Students had a high opinion of JFLAP
 - Majority of students felt access to JFLAP
 - Made learning course concepts easier
 - Made them feel more engaged
 - Made the course more enjoyable
 - Over half the students used JFLAP to study for exams
 - Over half the students thought time and effort using JFLAP helped them get a better grade.

Now a few tips if you ever write
educational software...

Make your tool as interactive as possible – but not too tedious!

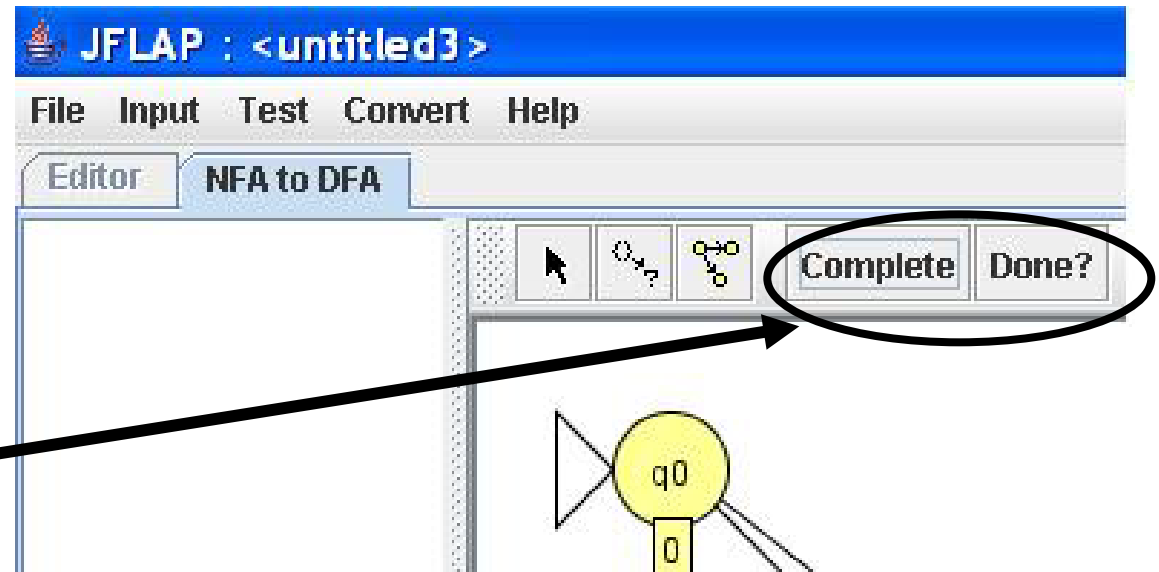
- User shouldn't type everything
- Sometimes select
- Example: DFA to regular expression in JFLAP



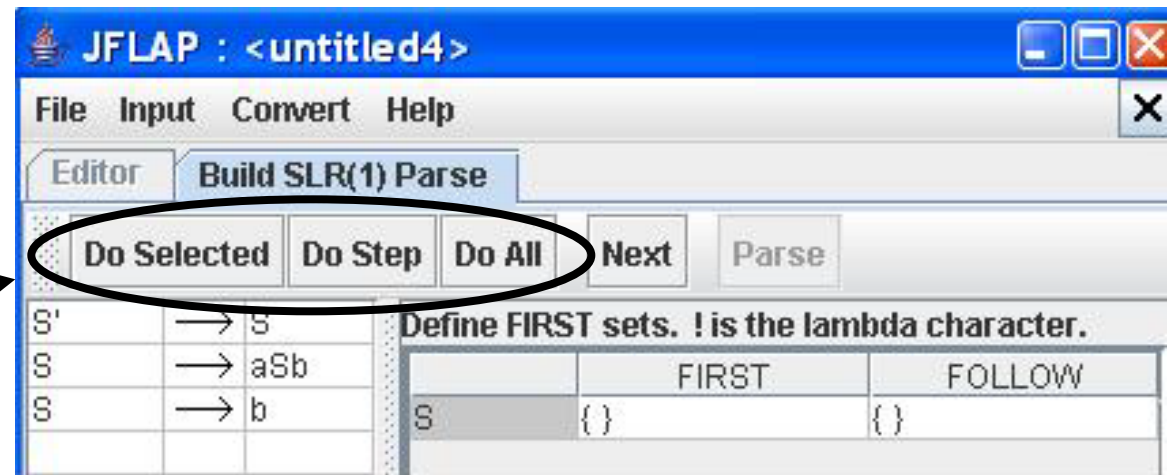
Transitions		
Select to see what transitions were com...		
From	To	Label
0	0	aa
0	2	ab
0	3	b
0	4	aa
2	0	ba
2	2	bb
2	3	a
2	4	ba
3	0	b
3	2	a
3	3	∅
3	4	b
4	0	∅
4	2	∅
4	3	∅
4	4	∅
Finalize		

Allow user to proceed on if they got it

- Complete the rest for them



- Complete parts for them



Avoid Too Many Pop up windows

- OLD JFLAP LR PARSE TOOL

The image shows a collection of overlapping windows from the OLD JFLAP LR PARSE TOOL, illustrating how multiple pop-up windows can clutter the interface.

LRparse (Grammar): A window for entering grammar rules. It contains a list of rules:

- 0 $S' \rightarrow S$
- 1 $S \rightarrow AcB$
- 2 $A \rightarrow Aa$
- 3 $A \rightarrow \lambda$
- 4 $B \rightarrow bB$
- 5 $B \rightarrow \lambda$

firstpopup (FIRST Sets): A window showing the FIRST sets for non-terminals. It contains a table:

	S	A	B
a			
λ a			
λ b			

Below the table, it says: "the darkened entries are incorrect please correct them before continuing".

lrPopup (LR Item Set for q0): A window showing the LR item set for state q0. It contains a list of items:

- $S' \rightarrow _ S$
- $S \rightarrow _ AcB$
- $A \rightarrow _ Aa$
- $A \rightarrow _ \lambda$

tablePopup (Parse Table): A window showing the parse table. It contains two tables:

	c	a	b	\$
0	r3	r3		
1				acc
2	s3	s4		
3				r5
4	r2	r2		
5				r1
6			s6	r5
7				r4

	S	A	B
0	1	2	
1			
2			
3			5
4			
5			
6			7
7			

Below the tables, it says: "there are errors in your parse table please correct them before continuing".

parserpopup (Parser): A window showing the parser's state. It contains a table:

	String to parse:	Rest of input:	Symbol Stack:	State Stack:
	aacbbb	acbbb\$	A	\$
			2	0

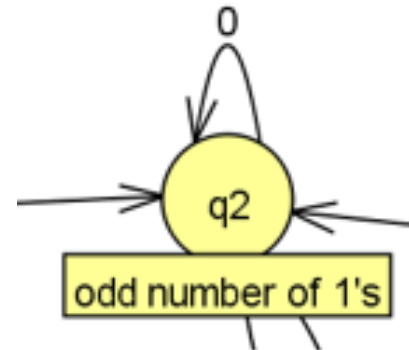
Below the table, it says: "reducing using the production $A \rightarrow Aa$ ".

dfaBox (DFA Building Window): A window showing a DFA diagram with states q0 through q7 and transitions.

Add Pause/Checkpoint questions

- Allow for pause to think about what comes next
- Undo/go back
- Pop up a quiz question to see if the user understands what he/she just did
 - JHAVE tool does this
 - Can integrate into ebooks

What can make the tool more useable?



- Annotations on states
- Multiple run window
 - Develop test data
 - Easier for grading
- General definitions
 - FA – recognize one or more symbols
 - NPDA – pop or push 0 or more symbols
- Batch processing

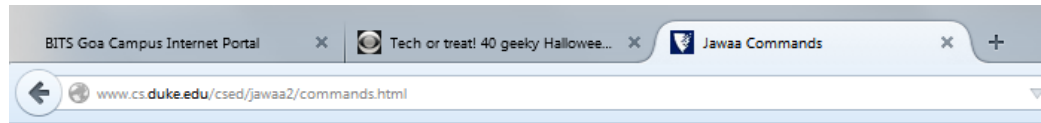
Multiple Run	
Input	Result
a	Accept
aa	Accept
aab	Accept
aabb	Accept
	Reject
acb	Reject
abcb	Accept
abbcc	Accept
abcab	Reject
bc	Reject

Naming your software

What is a “good” name for your tool?

Jawaa

- Algorithm Animation tool



Rectangle

Parameters:

name	a name uniquely identifying this rectangle
x	x-coordinate
y	y-coordinate
width	width of the rectangle
height	height of the rectangle
color	color of the rectangle outline
bkgrd	color of the rectangle's background

Example:

```
rectangle r1 10 20 100 120 black red  
rectangle r2 150 20 180 60 cyan yellow
```

The first example will create a rectangle with its upper left corner at (10,20) and rectangle will be red with a black outline, as shown in the figure below on the left. The second example will create a rectangle with its upper corner at (150,20) and rectangle will be yellow with a cyan outline. This is shown in the figure below on the right.



JAWAA name is not unique

JAWAA - Google Search - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View Go Bookmarks Tools Help

http://www.google.com/search?q=JAWAA&hl=en&client=firefox-a&rls=org.mozilla

Customize Links course.pl Free Hotmail Windows Marketplace Susan Rodger's Home ... Susan Rodger's Home ...

Sign in

Web Images Video News Maps more »

JAWAA Search Advanced Search Preferences

Web Results 241 - 250 of about 16,100 for JAWAA. (0.18 seconds)

Guild Universe - Guild Hosting and Management
The Earthwalker Tribe - General Discussions by Peakwalker on 2/13/2007 7:07:39 AM. A Huntin' Guide The Darkspear - Altar to Ik'uh by **Jawaa** on 2/13/2007 ...
lostboysguild.com/ - 62k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

ZRODILA SE JAWA KONEC VOJENSKÉ VÝROBY ZRODILA SE JAWA JAWA
ZRODILA SE JAWA. KONEC VOJENSKÉ VÝROBY · ZRODILA SE JAWA ...
www.jawa50.site.cz/**jawaa**.html - 2k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

chlorate-ref1999
JAWAA. 76(1). Gordon, G. and S. Tachiyashiki. 1991. Kinetics and mechanism of formation of chlorate ion from the hypochlorous acid/chlorite ion reaction at ...
www.engr.psu.edu/ce/enve/chlorate-ref1999.htm - 17k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

"Citius, Altius Fortius": 25/03/06 - Nazaré - [[Translate this page](#)]
At 1:38 PM, **jawaa** said... Parabéns pela fotos e pela alegria! ... TT não sei quem é o/a **jawaa**, tentei comentar no blog mas é só para bloguistas! ...
dakidali.blogspot.com/2006/03/250306-nazar.html - 47k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

AAMAAL OF 15th SHABAN
WA LAKA FEE HAA'DAL LAYLI NAFAH'AATUN WA **JAWAA**-IZU WA A'T'AAYAA WA MAWAAHIBU TAMUNNU BIHAA A'LAA MAN LAM TASBIQ LAHUL I'NAAYATU MINKA ...
www.yazehra.com/15THSHABAN.htm - 25k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

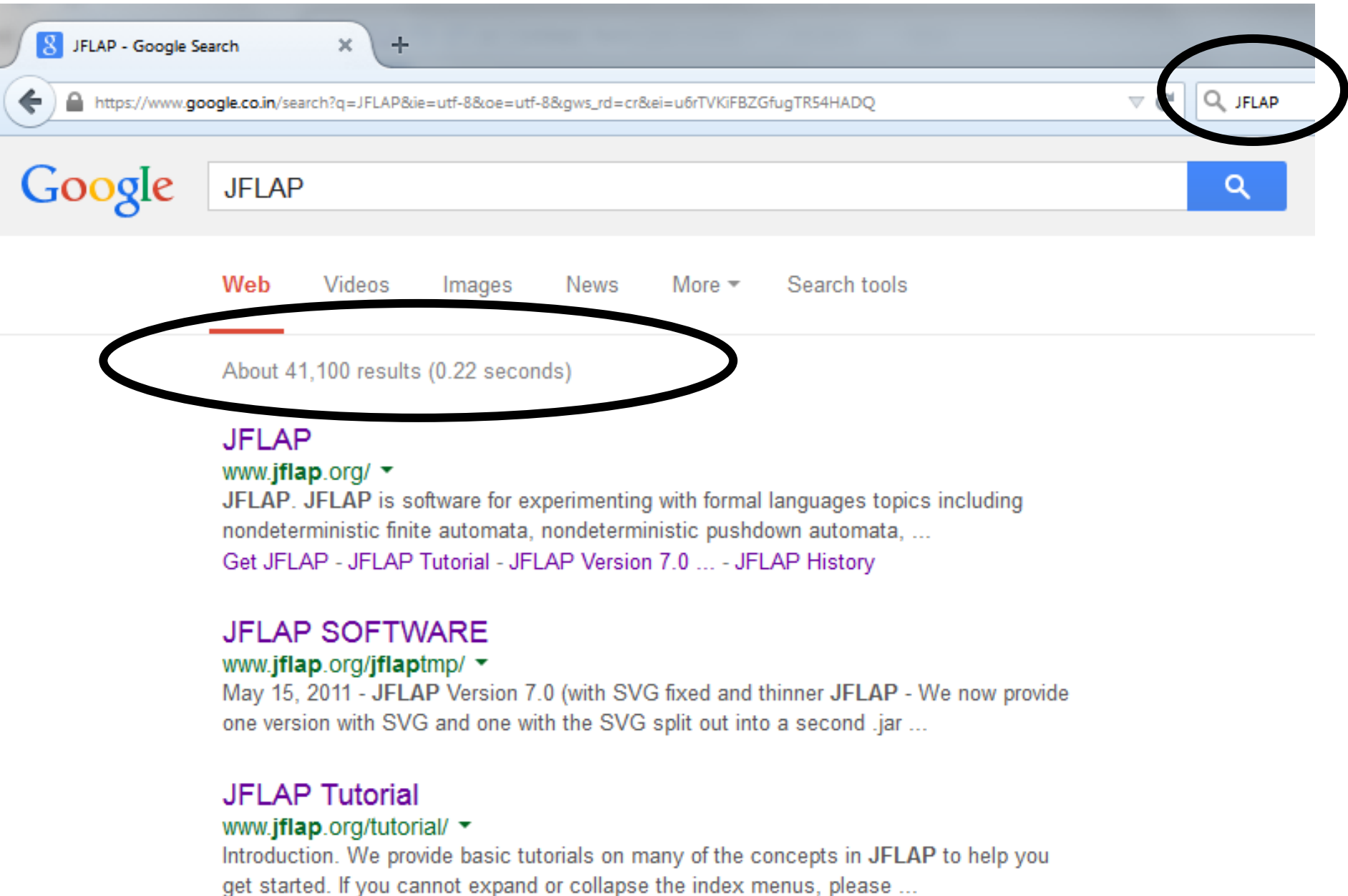
Done Disabled

How popular is
JAWAA?

FLAP

- **F**ormal **L**anguages and **A**utomata **P**ackage
- 1996 – converted to Java
- FLAP -> JFLAP

JFLAP name is unique



A screenshot of a Google search results page for the query "JFLAP". The browser's address bar shows the URL "https://www.google.co.in/search?q=JFLAP&ie=utf-8&oe=utf-8&gws_rd=cr&ei=u6rTVKiFBZGfugTR54HADQ". The search bar contains the text "JFLAP". Below the search bar, the "Web" tab is selected and highlighted with a red underline. A black oval highlights the text "About 41,100 results (0.22 seconds)". The search results list includes:

- JFLAP**
www.jflap.org/ ▾
JFLAP. JFLAP is software for experimenting with formal languages topics including nondeterministic finite automata, nondeterministic pushdown automata, ...
[Get JFLAP](#) - [JFLAP Tutorial](#) - [JFLAP Version 7.0](#) ... - [JFLAP History](#)
- JFLAP SOFTWARE**
www.jflap.org/jflaptmp/ ▾
May 15, 2011 - JFLAP Version 7.0 (with SVG fixed and thinner JFLAP - We now provide one version with SVG and one with the SVG split out into a second .jar ...
- JFLAP Tutorial**
www.jflap.org/tutorial/ ▾
Introduction. We provide basic tutorials on many of the concepts in JFLAP to help you get started. If you cannot expand or collapse the index menus, please ...

Much more than Google Analytics Forums, Blogs, Course websites

Newest 'jflap' Questions - Stack Overflow

stackoverflow.com/questions/tagged/jflap ▼

We can use small letters for terminals and caps for Non-terminals in JFLAP while entering grammar. But this restricts to only 26 options. Can we have more ...

Blog:Recent posts - JFLAP

jflap.wikia.com/wiki/Blog:Recent_posts ▼

Watchlist Random page Recent changes · Create blog post. Recent posts. Blog posts.
Retrieved from "http://jflap.wikia.com/wiki/Blog:Recent_posts?oldid=3140" ...

CS 301: Using JFLAP

www.cs.colostate.edu/~massey/Teaching/.../JFLAP/gettingstarted.html ▼

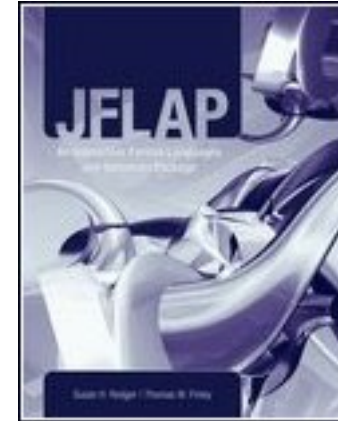
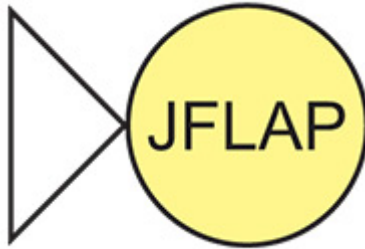
This course uses the JFLAP package. According to the JFLAP website, JFLAP is a package of graphical tools which can be used as an aid in learning the basic ...

[PDF] JFLAP Startup

www.inf.unibz.it/~calvanese/teaching/10-11-fl/.../JFLAP-manual.pdf ▼

Download JFLAP and the files referenced in this book from [www . j flap. org](http://www.jflap.org) to get started. JFLAP is written in Java to allow it to run on a range of platforms.

JFLAP is free



www.jflap.org

JFLAP tutorial

JFLAP

JFLAP Version 7.1
RELEASED July 27, 2018

JFLAP

JFLAP is software for experimenting with formal languages topics including nondeterministic finite automata, nondeterministic pushdown automata, multi-tape Turing machines, several types of grammars, parsing, and L-systems. In addition to constructing and testing examples for these, JFLAP allows one to experiment with construction proofs from one form to another, such as converting an NFA to a DFA to a minimal state DFA to a regular expression or regular grammar. [Click here](#) for more information on what one can do with JFLAP.

JFLAP News

- Aug 25, 2018 - JFLAP [Videos page added](#).
- July 27, 2018 - JFLAP 7.1 now available. We have updated JFLAP 7 to Java 8 and made some changes to Turing machines. There is now a difference between a standard Turing machine and a Turing machine in Building Block mode. When opening a standard Turing machine you can decide if you want it converted to Building Block mode so you can add building blocks to it. You cannot convert it back to standard Turing machine. With a standard

Navigation Links:

- HOME
- What is JFLAP
- Get JFLAP
- JFLAP Tutorial (partially updated for JFLAP 7.1)
- JFLAP Videos
- Instructor Use
- Modules and Exercises
- History of JFLAP
- World Usage to June 2008
- JFLAP book
- books

JFLAP Tutorial

JFLAP 6.4 Tutorial

Introduction

We provide basic tutorials on many of the concepts in JFLAP to help you get started.

If you cannot expand or collapse the index menus, please enable Java script in your Internet browser.

Please send typos in the tutorial or JFLAP bug reports to

jflap AT cs.duke.edu

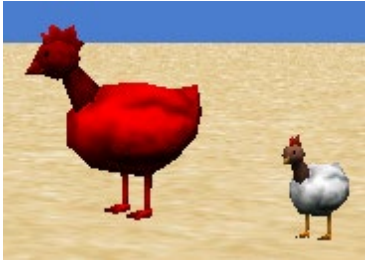
If you wish to download all files used in this tutorial at once, feel free to utilize [Tutorial JFLAP Files.zip](#).

For more information on JFLAP, please visit www.jflap.org.

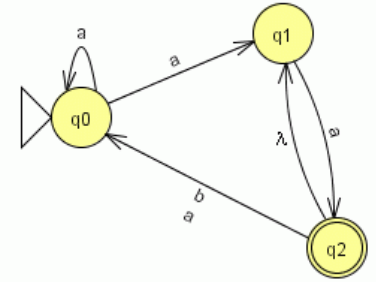
*NOTE: JFLAP can now be invoked by using *gui.Main.main* and set the option to either dispose gui window or terminate program when you close JFLAP.

Navigation Links:

- HOME
- Finite Automata
- Mealy Machine
- Moore Machine
- Pushdown Automata
- Turing Machine
- Grammar
- L-System
- Regular Expressions
- Regular Pumping Lemma
- Context-Free



Outline

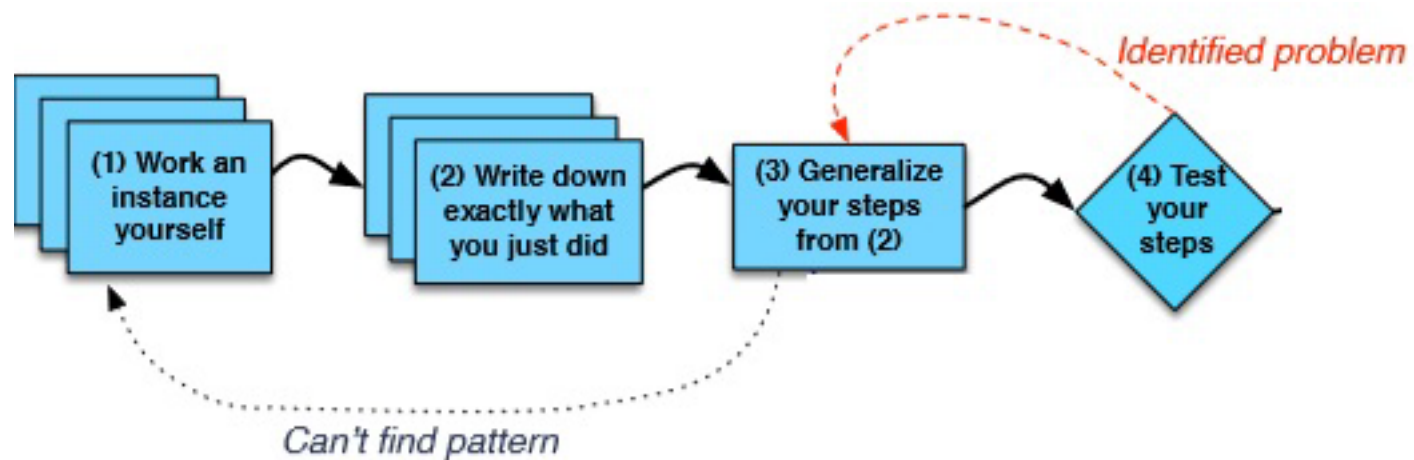


- Introduction
- CS Concepts Come Alive
 - Alice Programming Language
 - Algorithm Visualization
 - Automata Theory with JFLAP
 - Solving Problems with Seven Steps
- Diversity Efforts

Stuck on solving a problem?
Don't know where to start?

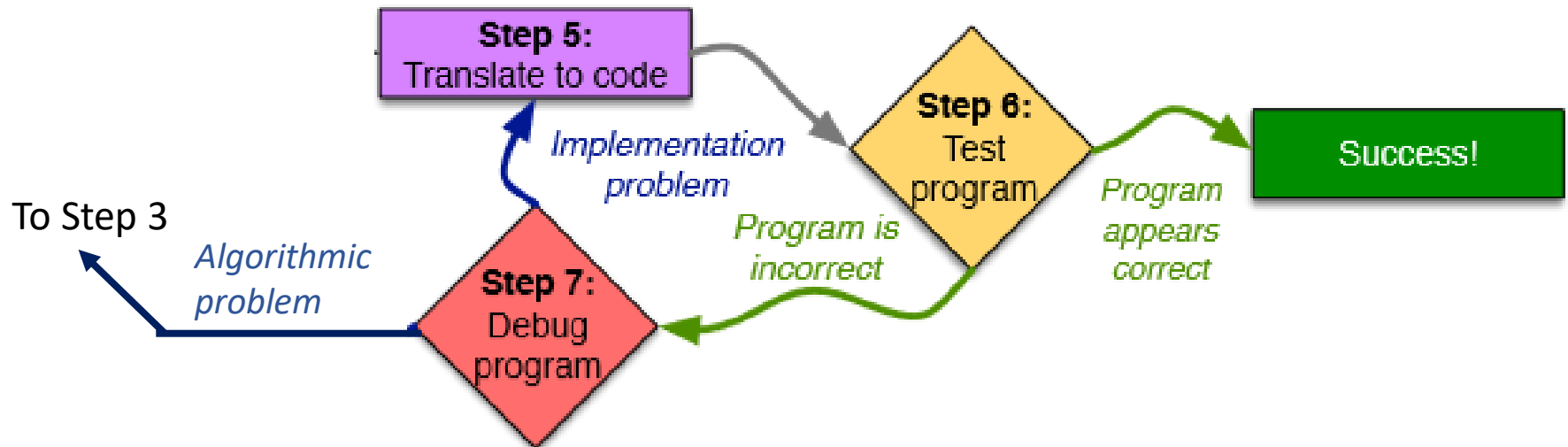
- Use the 7 step process!
- CompEd 2019, Translation from Problem to Code in Seven Steps, Hilton, Lipp and Rodger

Problem Solving to Code – Steps 1-4



1. Work small examples by hand
2. Write down what you did in words (algorithm)
3. Find Patterns (generalize algorithm)
4. Work another example by hand (algorithm work? If not, go back to 3, or 1)

Problem Solving to Code – Steps 5-7



5. Translate to code

6. Test several cases

7. Debug **failed** test cases

Problem - TxMsg

Problem Statement

Strange abbreviations are often used to write text messages on uncomfortable mobile devices. One particular strategy for encoding texts composed of alphabetic characters and spaces is the following:

- Spaces are maintained, and each word is encoded individually. A word is a consecutive string of alphabetic characters.
- If the word is composed only of vowels, it is written exactly as in the original message.
- If the word has at least one consonant, write only the consonants that do not have another consonant immediately before them. Do not write any vowels.
- The letters considered vowels in these rules are 'a', 'e', 'i', 'o' and 'u'. All other letters are considered consonants.

For instance, "ps i love u" would be abbreviated as "p i lv u" while "please please me" would be abbreviated as "ps ps m". You will be given the original message in the string parameter `original`. Return a string with the message abbreviated using the described strategy.

Specification

```
filename: TxMsg.py

def getMessage(original):
    """
    return String that is 'textized' version
    of String parameter original
    """

    # you write code here
```

Examples

Examples

1. `"text message"`

Returns `"tx msg"`

5. `"aeiou bcd fghijklmnpqrstvwxyz"`

Returns: `"aeiou b"`

Focus on transforming one word
Write helper function *transform*

- How?
- Use seven steps
- Work an example by hand

Transform word - Step 1: work small example by hand

- Word is “please”
- Letter is ‘p’, YES
- answer is “p”
- Letter is ‘l’, NO
- Letter is ‘e’, NO
- Letter is ‘a’, NO
- Letter is ‘s’, YES
- answer is “ps”
- Letter is ‘e’, NO

Step 2: Describe what you did

- Word is “please”, create an empty answer
- Letter is ‘p’, consonant, no letter before, YES
- Add ‘p’ to answer
- Letter is ‘l’, consonant, letter before “p”, NO
- Letter is ‘e’, vowel, letter before ‘l’, NO
- Letter is ‘a’, vowel, letter before ‘e’, NO
- Letter is ‘s’, consonant, letter before ‘a’, YES
- Add ‘s’ to answer
- Letter is ‘e’, vowel, letter before ‘s’, NO
- Answer is “ps”

Step 3: Find Pattern and generalize

Need to initialize letter before, pick “a”

answer is empty

for each letter in word

If it is a **consonant**, and the **letter before** is a vowel, then add the letter to the answer

This letter is now the letter before

return answer

Step 4 – Work another example

- Word is message
 - Letter is 'm', before is 'a', add 'm' to answer
 - Letter is 'e', before is 'm', NO
 - Letter is 's', before is 'e', add 's' to answer
 - Letter is 's', before is 's', NO
 - Letter is 'a', before is 's', NO
 - Letter is 'g', before is 'a', add 'g' to answer
 - Letter is 'e', before is 'g', NO
 - Answer is “msg”
- WORKS!!

Use vowel not part of word

Step 5: Translate to Code

Letter before is “a” # start with a vowel

answer is empty

for each letter in word

Step 5: Translate to Code

Letter before is “a” # start with a vowel

before = 'a'

answer is empty

answer = [] # or this could be an empty string

for each letter in word

for ch in word:

Step 5: Translate to Code (code)

#If it is a consonant, and the letter before is
a #vowel, then add the letter to the answer

#This letter is now the letter before

return answer

Step 5: Translate to Code (code)

#If it is a consonant, and the letter before is
a #vowel, then add the letter to the answer
if **!(isVowel(ch)) and isVowel(before):**

answer += ch

#This letter is now the letter before
before = ch

return answer

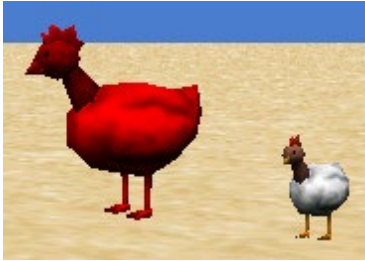
return answer

Student Anecdotes

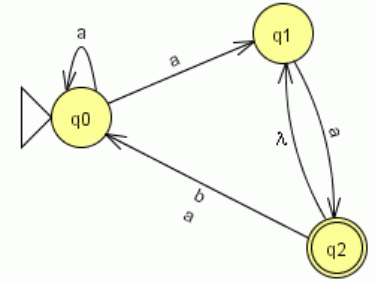
- From CompSci 101
 - “I just want to tell you that I tried the seven step method, and **I worked on all of my code** for one or two hours **before I even looked at the computer**. AND IT WORKED! I got all my code right on the first try! For the first time ever, I don’t have to go to the help lab ...”

Student Anecdotes

- From Coursera course
 - “I have been programming for a couple of years. Learned from so many resources but **none said how to write the algorithm**, they just say you should write your algorithm first. The steps illustrated here are beautiful and definitely help to understand how to decompose a problem.”



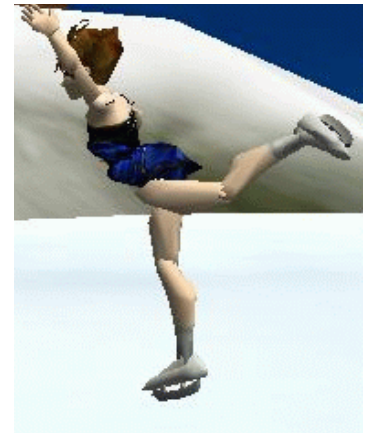
Outline



- Introduction
- CS Concepts Come Alive
 - Alice Programming Language
 - Algorithm Visualization
 - Automata Theory with JFLAP
 - Solving Problems with Seven Steps
- Diversity Efforts

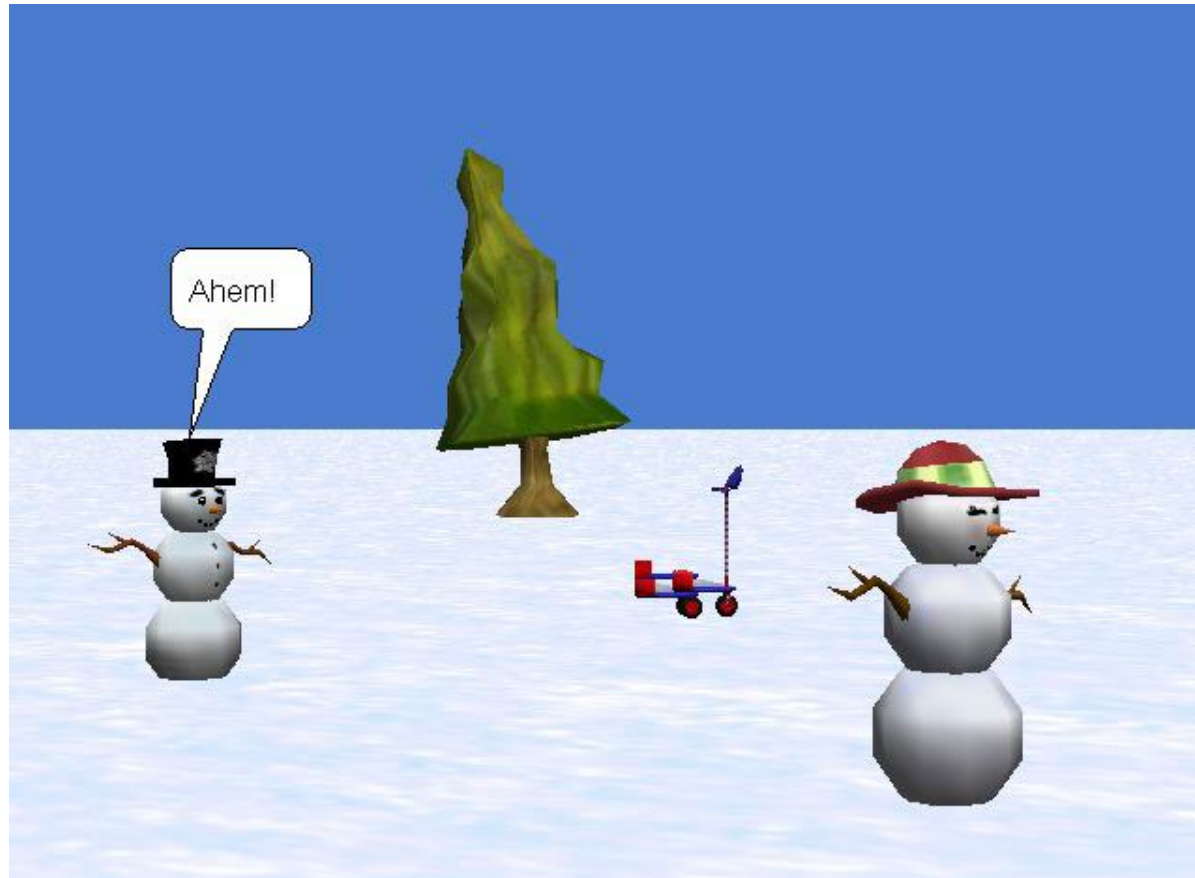
Success - Alice attracts diverse group

- At Duke
 - CompSci 4 Spring 2005
 - 22 preregister, 30 enroll (12 female + 3 African Amer.)
 - CompSci 4 Fall 2005
 - 20 preregister, 31 enroll (17 female + 1 African Amer.)
 - CompSci 4 Fall 2006 – 2 sections
 - 64 students, 33 female, 7 African Amer.
 - CompSci 4 Fall 2007 – 2 sections
 - 84 students - > 50% female
 - CompSci 4 Fall 2008 – 2 sections
 - 100 students - > 50% female
 - Same for Spring 2009, Fall 2009...
 - Advertised in school paper
 - picture of ice skater
 - Web site of animations
 - This course is now CompSci 94



Success - Alice Excites 4th-6th Grade Girls

- Duke Femmes Event, April 07
- 60 girls – 4 groups of 15
- Taught them Alice for an hour
- Handout to take home
- Event again in 2008 ,almost every year since



Adventures in Alice Programming

www.cs.duke.edu/csced/alice/aliceInSchools



- 2-week Teacher workshops
 - Over 500 teachers, middle school, high school, some elementary
 - First week Teach Alice, Practice
 - Second week - Develop Lesson Plans
 - All disciplines: math, science, history, language arts, foreign language, art, music, business
 - Summers 2008-2017
- Main Sites:
 - Duke University, Durham, NC
 - Charleston/Columbia, SC
 - San Jose, CA
 - Lincoln, Nebraska
- THANKS IBM and NSF





CRA-WP

Computing Research Association
Widening Participation

CRA-WP Board

- Organize Career Mentoring Workshops for Women and underrepresented groups
 - Early Career Workshop
 - Asst Prof, PhD students, PostDocs, Industry
 - Mid-Career Workshop
 - Assoc Prof, Industry Equiv
- Grad Cohort for Women
 - For Graduate students in first 3 years

How Visible are Notable Women in Computer Science?

- Pondered this question in early 2012
- Looked at Wikipedia
 - The internet encyclopedia
 - Who writes those pages?
 - Why did some notables have pages and others not?
- Turing Award Winners
 - Only two women at that time



Fran Allen

- School teacher – got a job at IBM
- Compilers and Optimization Technology
- IBM Fellow – First Women
- Turing Award (2006) – First Woman
- The Turing Award was announced on Feb. 21, 2007
- Her Wikipedia page was created on...
 - Feb. 6, 2007
- On Feb 21, 2007 the Turing Award was added to her Wikipedia page.

Here is that first page for Fran Allen



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Frances E. Allen

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Fran Allen has made outstanding contributions to the field of programming languages for more than forty-five years, and her work has significantly influenced the wider computer science community.

Ms. Allen is a pioneer in the field of optimizing compilers. Her achievements include seminal work in compilers, code optimization, and parallelization. In the early 1980s, she formed the Parallel TRANslation (PTRAN) group to study the issues involved in compiling for parallel machines. The group was considered one of the top research groups in the world working with parallelization issues. Her work on these projects culminated in algorithms and technologies that form the basis for the theory of program optimization and are widely used in today's commercial compilers throughout the industry.

Ms. Allen's influence on the IBM community was recognized by her appointment as an IBM fellow, the first woman to receive this recognition. She was also president of the IBM Academy of Technology. The Academy plays an important role in the corporation by providing technical leadership, advancing the understanding of key technical areas and fostering communications among technical professionals.

In 1997, Ms. Allen was inducted into the WITI Hall of Fame. Ms. Allen retired from IBM in 2002.

Three days later...



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This article **has not been added to any categories**. Please help out by [adding categories](#) to it so that it can be listed with similar articles.

Turing Award Announced and added to her page

In 1997, Ms. Allen was inducted into the [WITI Hall of Fame](#). Ms. Allen retired from IBM in 2002.

Early 2007, she became the first woman to win the the A.M. Turing Award.

V · T · E	A. M. Turing Award laureates	[hide]
	Alan Perlis (1966) · Maurice Vincent Wilkes (1967) · Richard Hamming (1968) · Marvin Minsky (1969) · James H. Wilkinson (1970) · John McCarthy (1971) · Edsger W. Dijkstra (1972) · Charles Bachman (1973) · Donald Knuth (1974) · Allen Newell / Herbert A. Simon (1975) · Michael O. Rabin / Dana Scott (1976) · John Backus (1977) · Robert W. Floyd (1978) · Kenneth E. Iverson (1979) · Tony Hoare (1980) · Edgar F. Codd (1981) · Stephen Cook (1982) · Ken Thompson / Dennis Ritchie (1983) · Niklaus Wirth (1984) · Richard Karp (1985) · John Hopcroft / Robert Tarjan (1986) · John Cocke (1987) · Ivan Sutherland (1988) · William Kahan (1989) · Fernando J. Corbató (1990) · Robin Milner (1991) · Butler Lampson (1992) · Juris Hartmanis / Richard E. Stearns (1993) · Edward Feigenbaum / Raj Reddy (1994) · Manuel Blum (1995) · Amir Pnueli (1996) · Douglas Engelbart (1997) · Jim Gray (1998) · Fred Brooks (1999) · Andrew Yao (2000) · Ole-Johan Dahl / Kristen Nygaard (2001) · Ron Rivest / Adi Shamir / Leonard Adleman (2002) · Alan Kay (2003) · Vint Cerf / Bob Kahn (2004) · Peter Naur (2005) · Frances E. Allen (2006)	

Categories: Turing Award laureates

In the next three days

- Over 30 edits, added awards, boards

Awards and honors

Allen is a member of the [National Academy of Engineering](#), a fellow of the [IEEE](#), the [Association for Computing Machinery \(ACM\)](#) and the [American Academy of Arts and Sciences](#). She is currently on the [Computer Science and Telecommunications Board](#), the [Computer Research Associates \(CRA\)](#) board and [National Science Foundation's CISE Advisory Board](#).

In 1997, Allen was inducted into the [WITI Hall of Fame](#).^[3] She retired from IBM in 2002 and won the [Augusta Ada Lovelace Award](#) that year from the [Association for Women in Computing](#). In 2007, she became the first woman to win the [A.M. Turing Award](#).^[4]



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Frances E. Allen

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For the early American nun, see [Frances Allen \(nun\)](#).

Frances Elizabeth "Fran" Allen (born August 4, 1932) is an [American computer scientist](#) and pioneer in the field of [optimizing compilers](#). Her achievements include seminal work in [compilers](#), [code optimization](#), and [parallelization](#). She also had a role in intelligence work on programming languages and security codes for the [National Security Agency](#).^{[2][3]}

Allen was the first female [IBM Fellow](#) and in 2006 became the first woman to win the [Turing Award](#).^[4]

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Career [\[edit\]](#)

Allen grew up on a farm in [Peru, New York](#) and graduated from [The New York State College for Teachers](#) (now [State University of New York at Albany](#)) with a [B.Sc.](#) degree in mathematics in 1954.^[5] She earned an [M.Sc.](#) degree in mathematics at the [University of Michigan](#) in 1957 and began teaching school in [Peru, New York](#).^[6] Deeply in debt, she joined IBM on July 15, 1957 and planned to stay only until her school loans were paid, but ended up staying for her entire 45-year career.

Fran Allen's work has had an enormous impact on compiler research and

Frances Elizabeth "Fran" Allen



Born	August 4, 1932 (age 82) <div>Peru, New York, United States^[1]</div>
Fields	computer science
Institutions	IBM
Alma mater	State University of New York at Albany, <div>University of Michigan</div>
Known for	high-performance computing, parallel computing, compiler organization, optimization
Notable awards	Turing Award (2006) <div>Computer Pioneer Award (2004)</div> <div>Computer History Museum Fellow (2000)</div>

What about other Notable Women in Computer Science?

- ACM Fellows
 - Few women
 - 1994 first year over 130 Fellows
 - 9-12 were women? Less than 10%
 - About 20-50 Fellows per year
 - 2014 – 47 fellows, 6-8 women
 - Noticed few of Women had Wikipedia pages

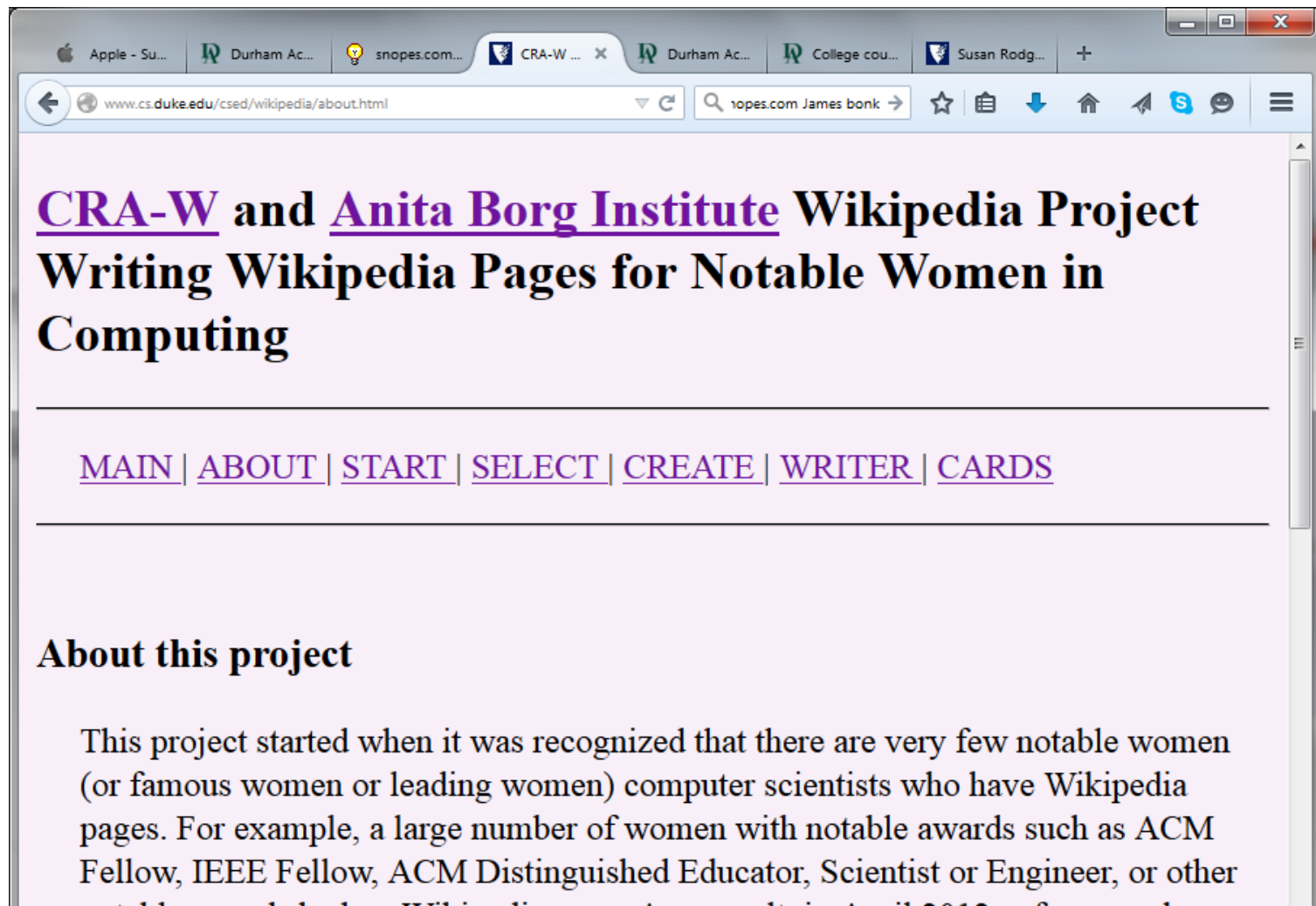
Write Wikipedia pages for Notable women in Computing

- How hard is it to write a Wikipedia page?
 - Lots of rules you have to follow
- Another area with few women
 - 2013 study – 16% of Wikipedia writers are female

Some Rules in Writing Wikipedia Biography pages

- You cannot write your own page!
- Neutral point of view
- Person must be notable
- Be careful!
 - Must write only facts and reference them
 - Must be verifiable
 - Do not plagiarize – write in your own words
- Regard for subject's privacy
 - NOT A TABLOID!

Wrote a Guide on How to Write Wikipedia Biography www.cs.duke.edu/csed/wikipedia



Our Database of Notable Women in CS

- Over 300 women
- Why notable
- Status of their Wikipedia page
- Forms for adding women and updating status

	Title/Position	Web page	Prestigious Award or why notable	Wikipedia page?
	Professor of Human-Computer Interaction, CS	http://www.daimi.au.dk/~bodke	Member, CHI Academy	no page
	Founder	http://anitaborg.org/about/history	WITI Hall of Fame, Fellow ACM, EFF Pioneer	has a page
at	Professor	http://polaris.gseis.ucla.edu/cb	ACM Fellow	has a page, needs work

To Share These Achievements....

- August 2014, with Katy Dickinson and Jessica Dickinson Goodman....
- Created Notable Women in Computing cards



Vicki Hanson

Had no Wikipedia page, now does



What happens when your hobby and
your career collide?

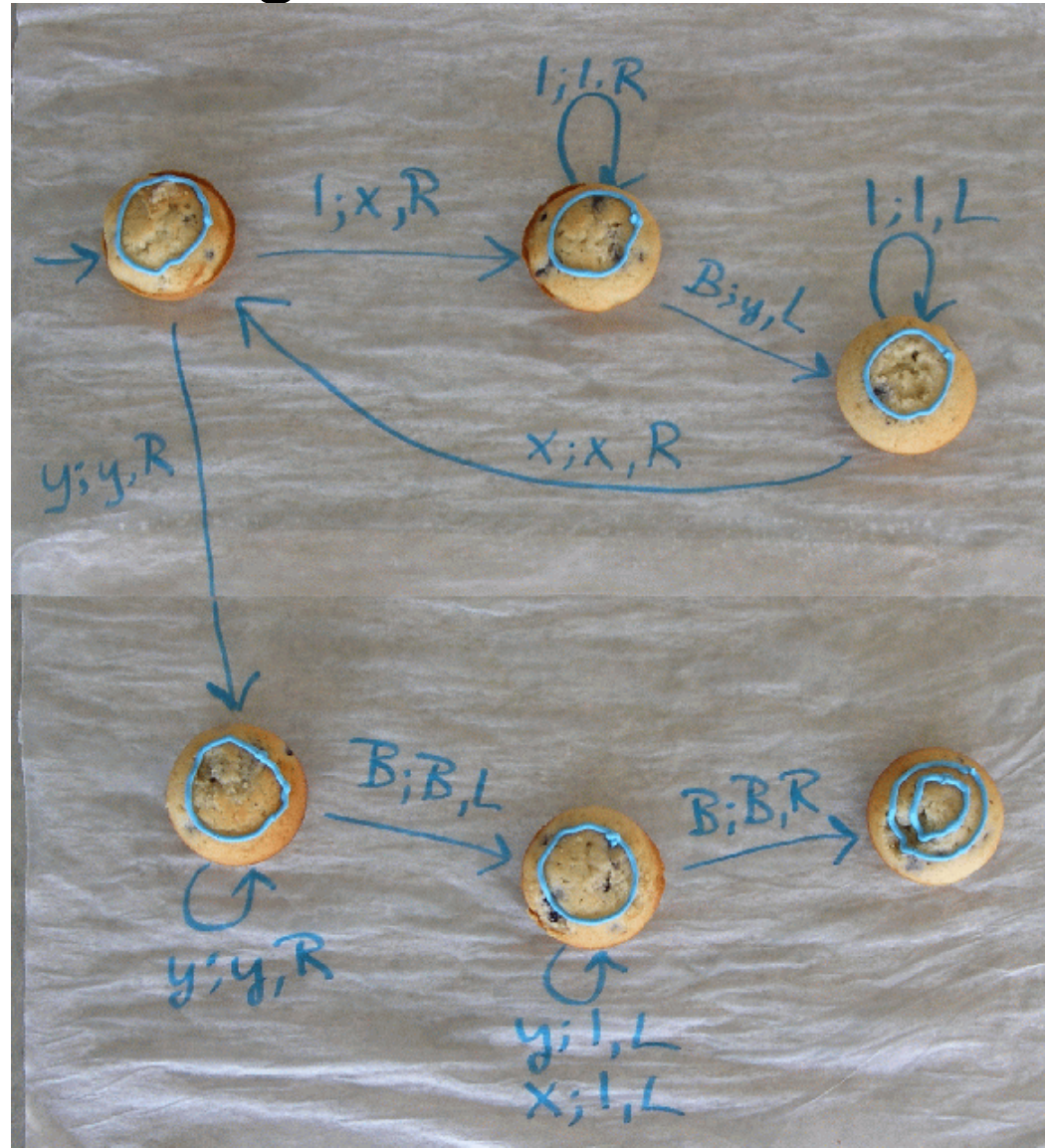
It is now time for engaging
students with edible CS

Automata Theory

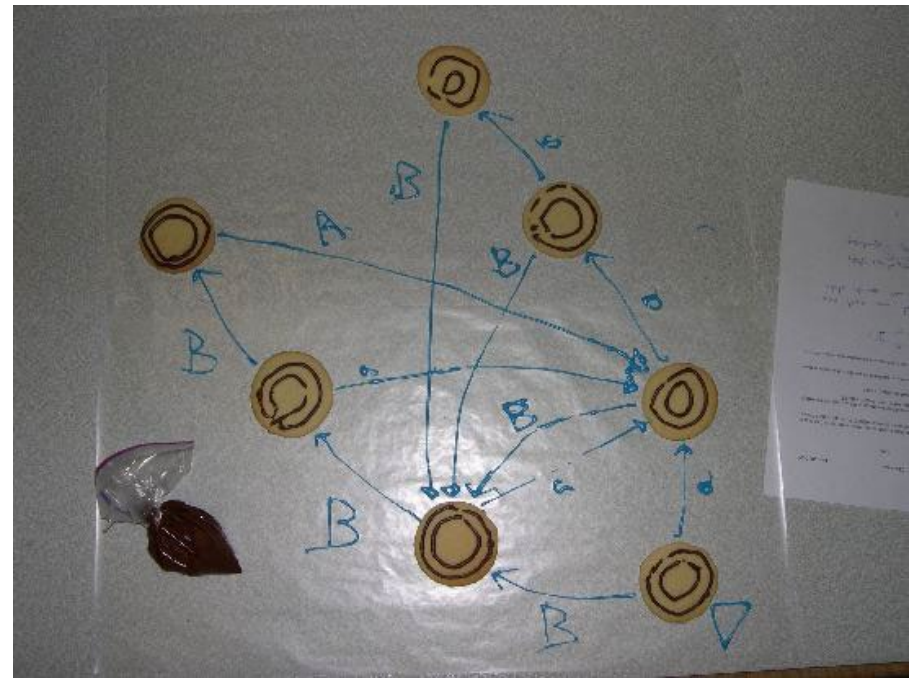
Interaction in Class – Props

Edible Turing Machine

- TM for $f(x)=2x$
where x is
unary
- TM is not
correct, can
you fix it? Then
eat it!
- States are
blueberry
muffins



Students building DFA with cookies and icing



CS 1

Sorting Cookies



Cookies for CS 1 - Python



CS 1 had around 300 students



Thank You

- Questions?

