Pseudo-code and python in a nutshell Introduction to computational physics

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- 1 How CPU work?
- 2 Pseudocode
- 3 Python





- 1 How CPU work?
- 2 Pseudocode
- 3 Pythor





How computers work?

- Transistors (semiconductors)
- Binary system







Binary system

- Uses 2⁴ hexadecimal system
- Allows us to create an input to the computer, which is the language the computer understands.

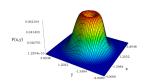
| Decimal | Binario | Hexa |
|-----------|---------|------|
| 0 | 0000 | 0 |
| 1 | 0001 | 1 |
| 2 | 0010 | 2 |
| 3 | 0011 | 3 |
| 4 | 0100 | 4 |
| 5.5 | 0101 | 5 |
| 6 | 0110 | 6 |
| 7 | 0111 | 7 |
| 8 | 1000 | 8 |
| 9 | 1001 | 9 |
| 10 | 1010 | Α |
| 11 | 1011 | В |
| 12 | 1100 | C |
| 13 | 1101 | D |
| 14 | 1110 | Е |
| Unicrom 5 | 1111 | F |
| | | |

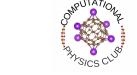




CPU

- Moore's Law
- Transistors







- 1 How CPU work?
- Pseudocode

Pseudo-code and python in a nutshell





In computer science, pseudocode is a plain language used for describing steps in an algorithm.





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- 3 Python





Why python?

- Python community
- Data science (most used language)
- Python or C++, FORTRAN?
- Interpreted language







Python

- Variables
- RAM?
- Operators
- Functions
- Boolean expressions
- functions







Thanks so much!





