



Programming Language

Learning Python

What is a Language?

- A **language** is a structured system of communication.
- Language, in a broader sense, is the method of communication that involves the use of – particularly human – languages.



Speaking Bonobo

Bonobos have an impressive vocabulary, especially when it comes to snacks



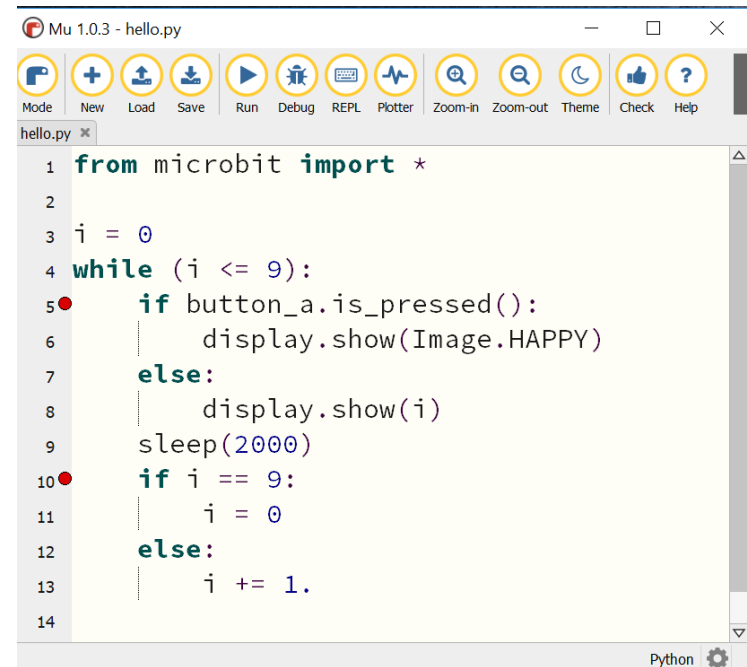
By [Paul Raffaele](#)

Ref: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Language>

<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/speaking-bonobo-134931541/>

What is a programming language?

- It is a formal language comprising a set of instructions that produce various kinds of output.
- They are used in computer programming to implement algorithms.
- Most programming languages consist of instructions for computers.
- The description of a programming language is usually split into the two components of syntax (form) and semantics (meaning).

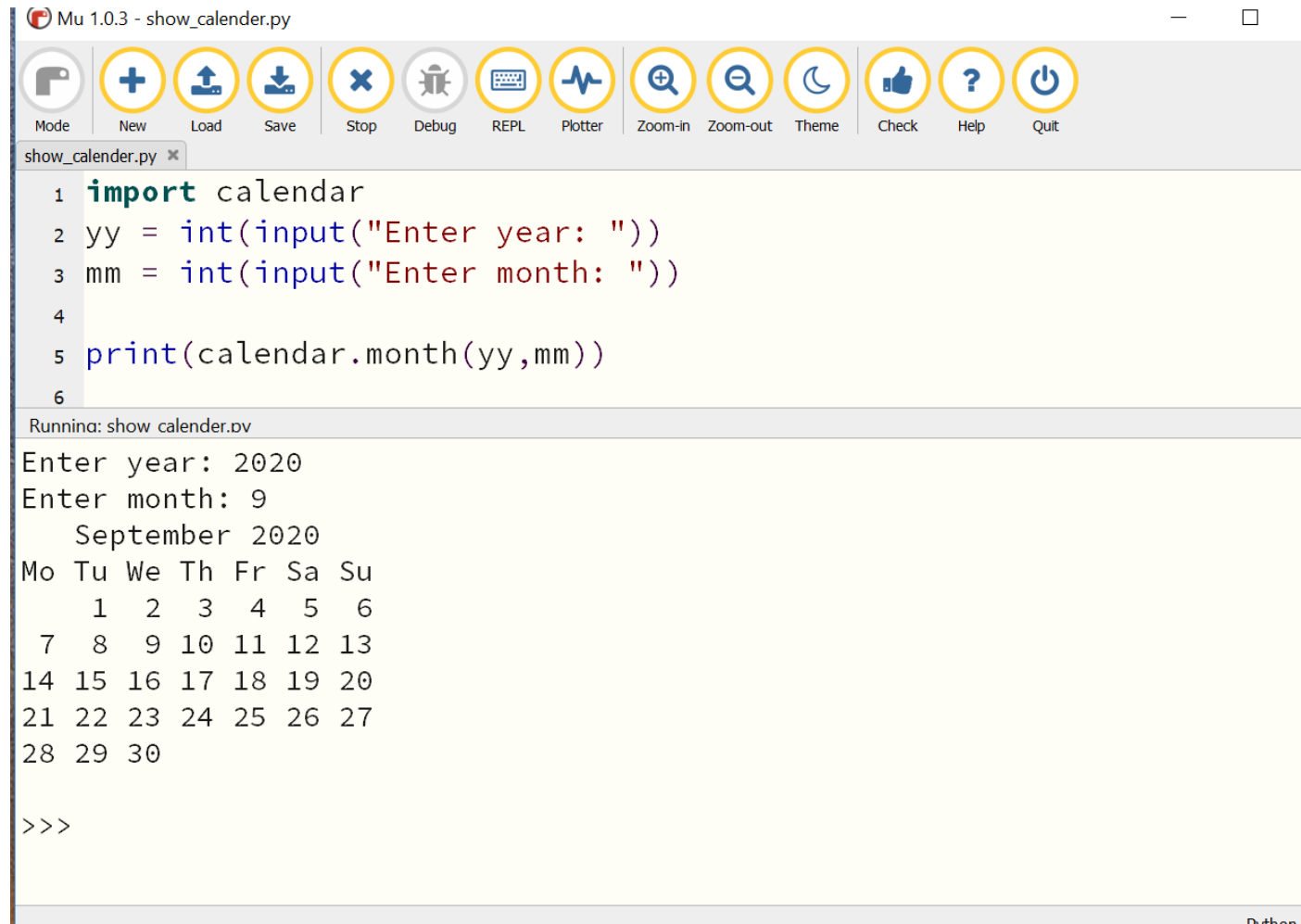


The screenshot shows the Mu Python IDE interface. The title bar reads 'Mu 1.0.3 - hello.py'. The menu bar includes 'Mode', 'New', 'Load', 'Save', 'Run', 'Debug', 'REPL', 'Plotter', 'Zoom-in', 'Zoom-out', 'Theme', 'Check', and 'Help'. The main editor area displays a Python script for a Microbit. The script is as follows:

```
1 from microbit import *
2
3 i = 0
4 while (i <= 9):
5     if button_a.is_pressed():
6         display.show(Image.HAPPY)
7     else:
8         display.show(i)
9         sleep(2000)
10    if i == 9:
11        i = 0
12    else:
13        i += 1.
14
```

The status bar at the bottom right indicates 'Python' with a gear icon.

A Python Example on Mu Python Editor



The screenshot displays the Mu Python Editor window titled "Mu 1.0.3 - show_calender.py". The interface includes a toolbar with icons for Mode, New, Load, Save, Stop, Debug, REPL, Plotter, Zoom-in, Zoom-out, Theme, Check, Help, and Quit. The code editor shows a Python script that imports the calendar module, prompts the user for a year and month, and prints the calendar for that month. The output window shows the execution results, including the user input and the formatted calendar for September 2020.

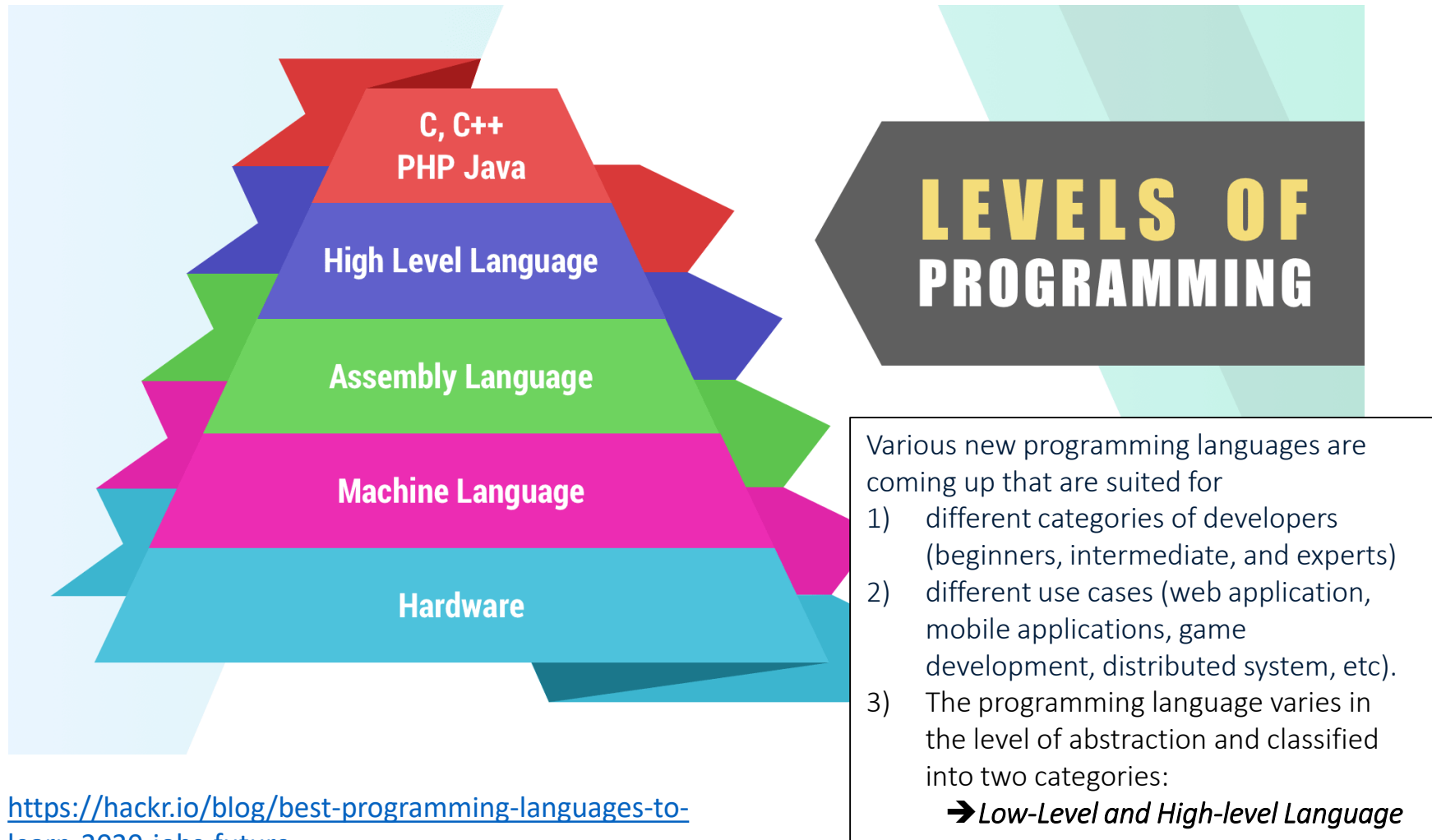
```
1 import calendar
2 yy = int(input("Enter year: "))
3 mm = int(input("Enter month: "))
4
5 print(calendar.month(yy,mm))
6
```

Running: show_calender.py

```
Enter year: 2020
Enter month: 9
    September 2020
Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su
     1  2  3  4  5  6
  7  8  9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25 26 27
28 29 30

>>>
```

What programming language should I learn?



Low-Level Language

- Low-level languages provide abstraction from the hardware and are represented in the binary form i.e. 0 or 1 which are the machine instructions.
- Low-level languages are further classified as machine-level language & assembly level language.
- Samples of machine codes and assembly codes

```
rukshani@wso2-101:~$ objdump -d hello.o
hello.o:      file format elf64-x86-64

Disassembly of section .text:

0000000000000000 <main>:
 0:  48 83 ec 08          sub    $0x8,%rsp
 4:  bf 00 00 00 00      mov    $0x0,%edi
 9:  e8 00 00 00 00      callq e <main+0xe>
 e:  b8 00 00 00 00      mov    $0x0,%eax
13:  48 83 c4 08          add    $0x8,%rsp
17:  c3                  retq

rukshani@wso2-101:~$
```

- Students of all EE majors will require to take a EE2004 Microcomputer Systems at year 2.

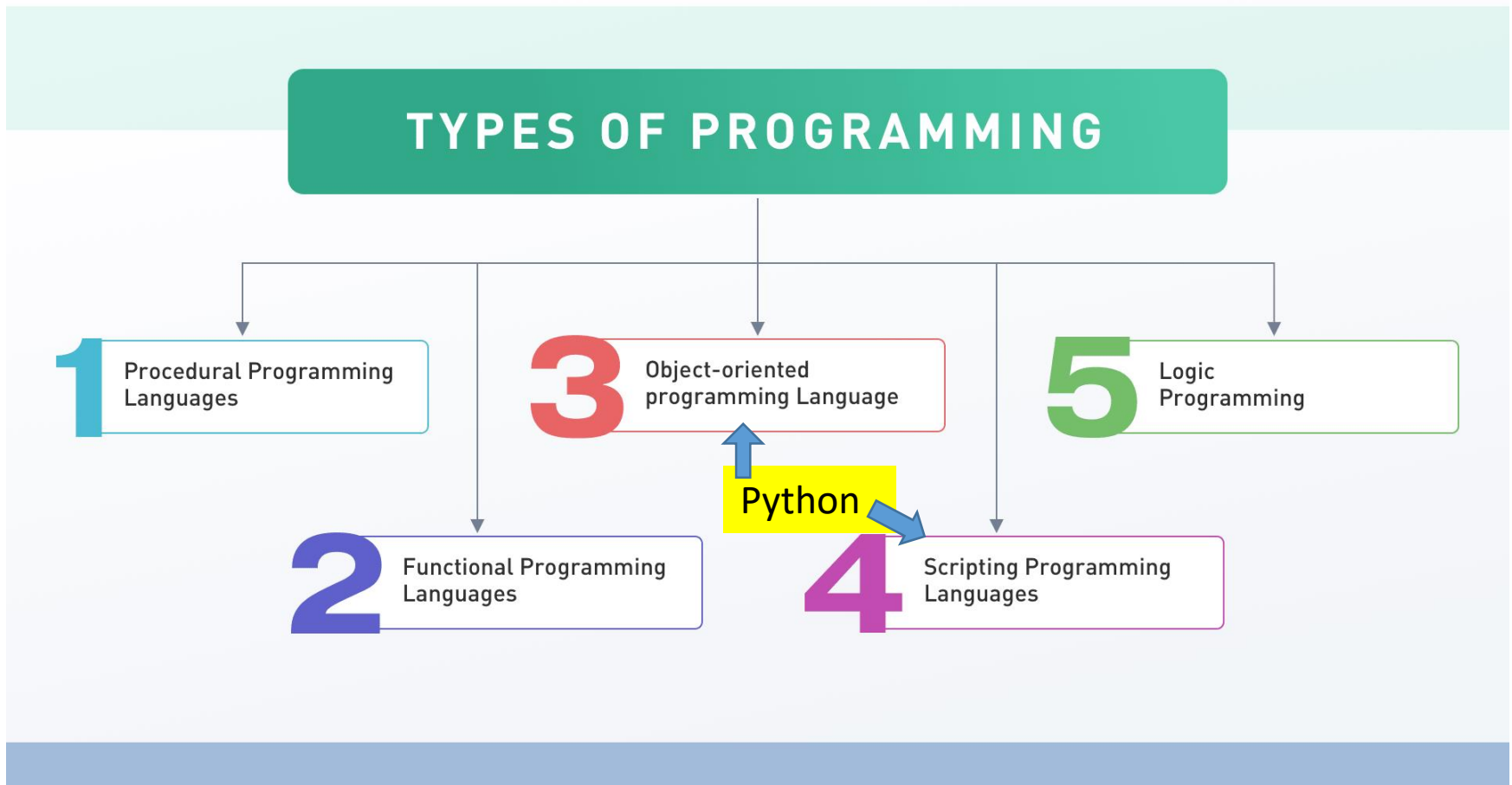
High Level Language

- High-level language allows us to write programs that are independent of the type of computer.
- The high-level languages are named as high-level because they are close to human languages and can be understood easily, however it requires attention to the logic of the problem.
- The language needs a compiler to translate a high-level language into a low-level language.
- Further, the high-level languages provide the advantages such as **easy to learn** and **machine-independent**.

Low-level Vs High-Level Language

Parameters	Low-Level Language	High-Level Language
Level of Understanding	It is machine friendly i.e. easily understood by computers.	It is user friendly, as it is written in simple English.
Time of Execution	Takes time to execute.	Executes at a faster pace.
Tool Required	It requires the assembler to convert assembly code to machine code.	It requires the compiler to convert the high-level language to machine instructions.
Portability	It is not portable.	It is portable.
Memory Efficiency	It is memory efficient.	It is less memory efficient.
Debugging and Maintenance	Not easy	Easy

Type of Programming



Top Programming Languages 2020

- According to [IEEE SPECTRUM](https://spectrum.ieee.org/at-work/tech-careers/top-programming-language-2020?referrer=%2F) posted on 22 July 2020
 - <https://spectrum.ieee.org/at-work/tech-careers/top-programming-language-2020?referrer=%2F>
 - <https://hackr.io/blog/best-programming-languages-to-learn-2020-jobs-future>
- Python ranks NO. 1
- In GE1354, python will be used as the programming language



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

Important Tips to Learn Programming

- **Pick up the right platform** for a programming language according to various applications
 - Mu python editor ➔ python and MicroBit
- **Study the basic code structures** required for a platform/language
 - What are the common instructions we need to use and why?
- **Find a good reference source** with all syntax of programming codes and its functions, libraries, tutorial examples
- **Start from simple codes**, then gradually increasing its complexity according to various requirements
 - Try understand each line which you wrote
 - Avoid direct coping from other people's code with understanding the meaning behind
- Remember the golden rule: *garbage-in and garbage-out*
- **Be patient to debug** (this is a process you can't avoid and relate on others)
 - If possible, use debugging tools to help

Start with Mu Python Editors

- Download of Mu Software
 - <https://codewith.mu/en/download>
 - ❖ Overview : <https://codewith.mu/en/tutorials/>
- For Mu, we can choose at which platform the python language is going to support
 - Standard python 3
 - ❖ <https://codewith.mu/en/tutorials/1.0/python>
 - BBC MicroBit python (with command for hardware control)
 - ❖ [Mircrohttps://codewith.mu/en/tutorials/1.0/microbit](https://codewith.mu/en/tutorials/1.0/microbit)
 - ❖ <https://microbit-micropython.readthedocs.io/en/latest/tutorials/introduction.html>
- General Python Tutorial (please do not install any python from the link here)
 - <https://www.javatpoint.com/python-tutorial>

Demonstration