(4) $Av = \frac{Vout}{Vin} = \frac{B \times RAC}{Rin}$

$Av = \frac{100 \times 3.3 \times 1000}{2 \times 1000}$

$Av = 50 \times 3.3$

$Av = 33 \times 5$

$Av = 165_V$

(5) $AP = P \times Av$

$= 16,500W$

COS 265 — Mr. Jonathan

~~Fundamentals~~ on sequencial programming.

Course content

1. understand the concept of high level language computers.

2. Explore the justification for using high level languages.

3. Evaluate aquement for and against high level language computers.

4. Gain insight into high level language computers, establish the relationship between high level languages and computer architecture

5. Examine basic machine architecture.

6. Learn about the specifications and translations of Programme language (PL) blocks

7. Discuss structure languages and Parimeter passing mechanisms.

Introduction

High level language computers, also known as high level programming language ~~have played~~ a pivoted role in the evolution of modern computing. These languages are a bridge btw the complex hardware of a computer and the human readable code that programmers use to instruct the machine. A high level language computer is a

type of computer system that allows programmers to write programmes in high level programming languages.

High level programming languages are designed to be more human readable and abstract making it easier for programmers to express their ideas in a way that is closer to natural language. These computers use compilers or interpreters to translate high level code into machine code that the computer can execute.

History

The development of high level languages can be traced back to the mid 20th century, Fortran was one of the first high level languages created in the 1950s for scientific and engineering applications

FORTRAN :- means formular translation. It allowed programmers to write mathematical equations more naturally without worrying about the intrices of the computer hardware.

Over the years many other high level languages emerged with it's own strength and purposes.

COBOL :- Common business oriented language, was designed for business application.

While languages like C, C++ and Java became versatile choices for various domains including system programming, web development and game design

KEY CHARACTERISTICS AND JUSTIFICATIONS FOR HIGH LEVEL LANGUAGE AGE COMPUTER.

Justification = Characteristics

High level languages possess several key characteristics.

① Abstraction ; They abstract away low level hardware details such as memory management and CPU instructions simplifying the programming process

② portability :- code written in high level language is generally more portable because it can be compiled or interpreted on different platform without significant modification.

③ Readability :- High level code is more human readable and easier to understand fostering collaboration among programmers

④ Productivity :- programmers can develop softwares more quickly and efficiently in high level languages, as they can focus on solving problems rather than dealing with low level technicalities.