Welcome to Transcode

Lecture 1: What is this programming thing anyway

That programming stuff

How does a computer work?

Parts:

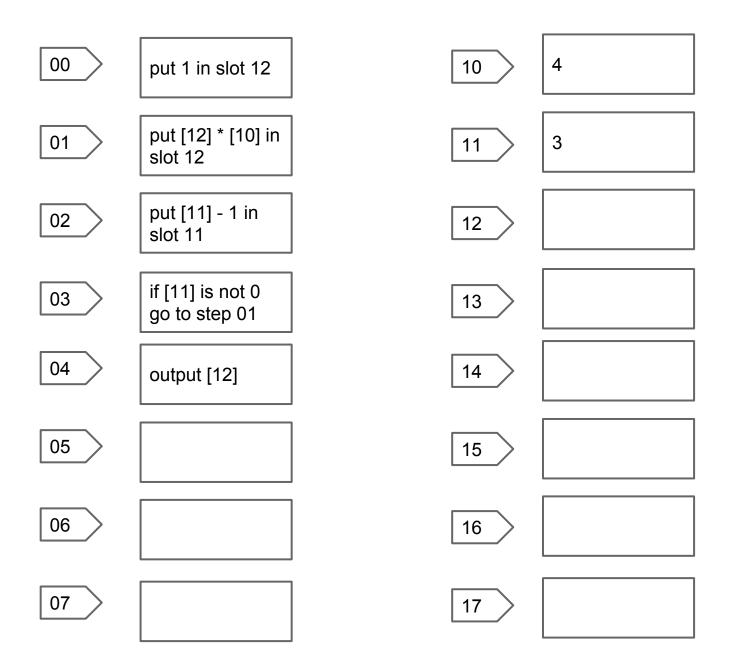
- Memory. Numbered buckets with numbers in them.
- A set of instructions which can be kept in memory.
- A program counter which keeps track of what instruction you're on.
- An arithmetic logic unit, which makes calculations

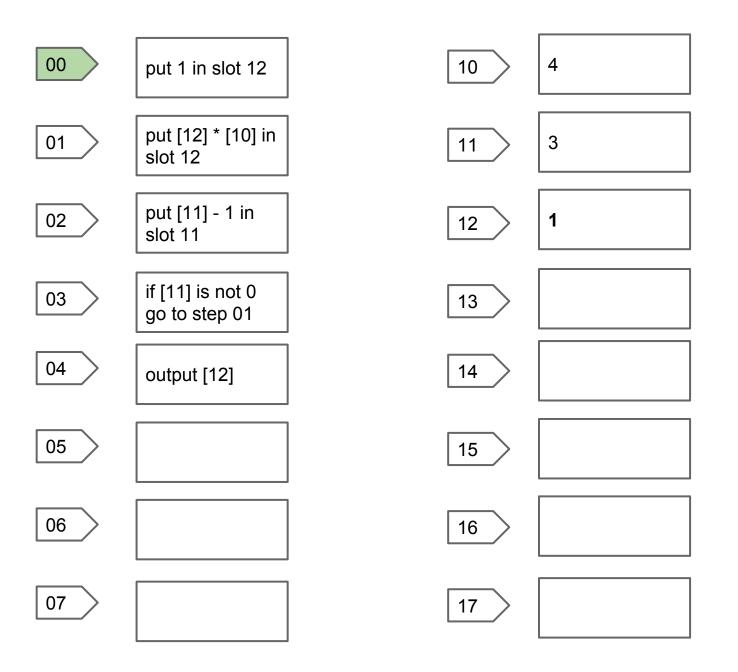
How does a computer work?

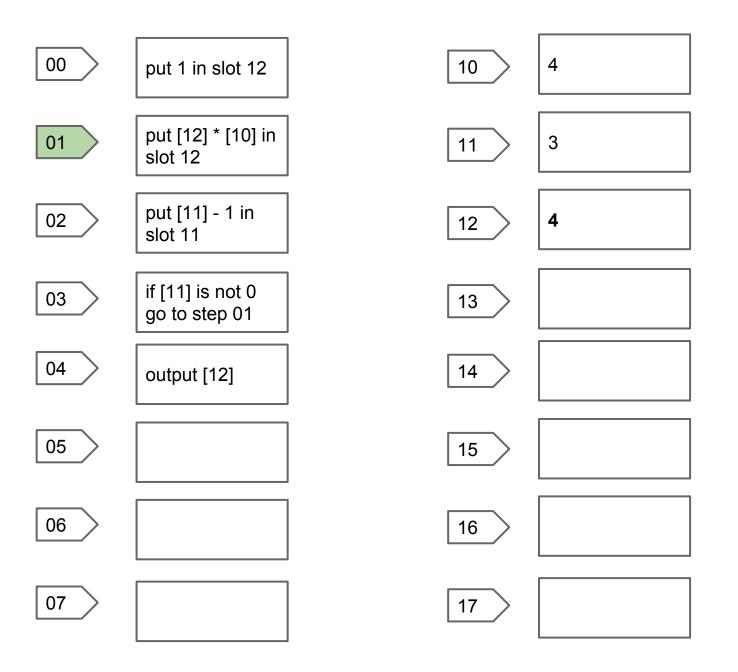
What does it do:

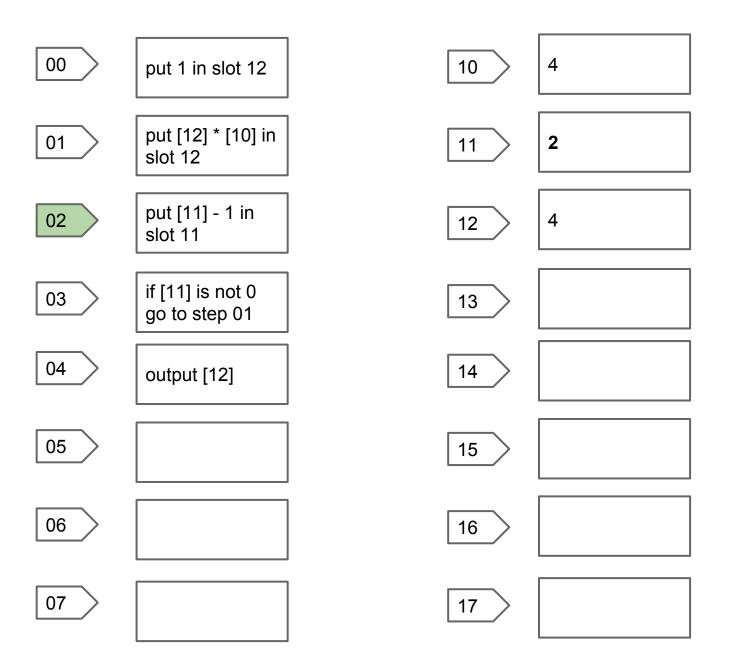
- Looks at where the program counter points
- Interprets that as an instruction with arguments
- Loads the arguments from memory into the ALU and executes the instruction
- Stores the result back to memory
- Adjusts the program counter
 - Usually just the next instruction
 - Sometimes, jumps to a different one

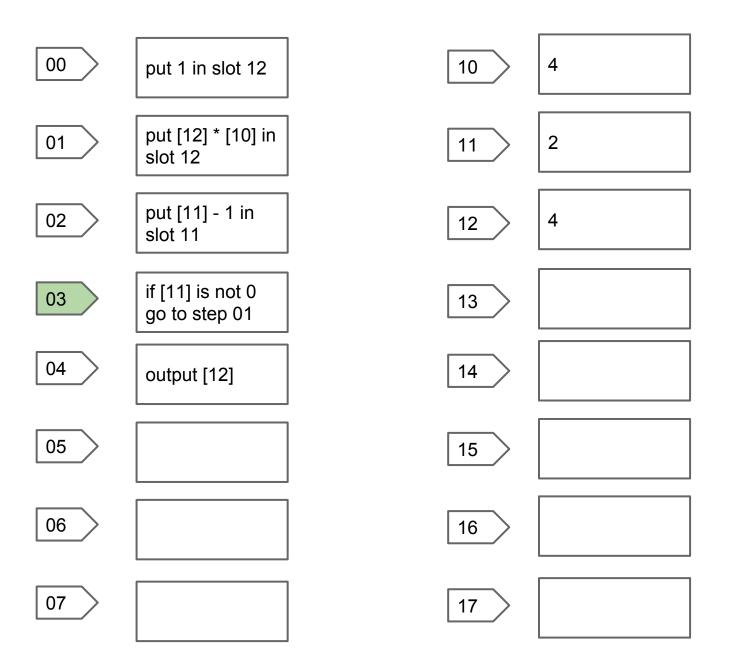
Let's do an example

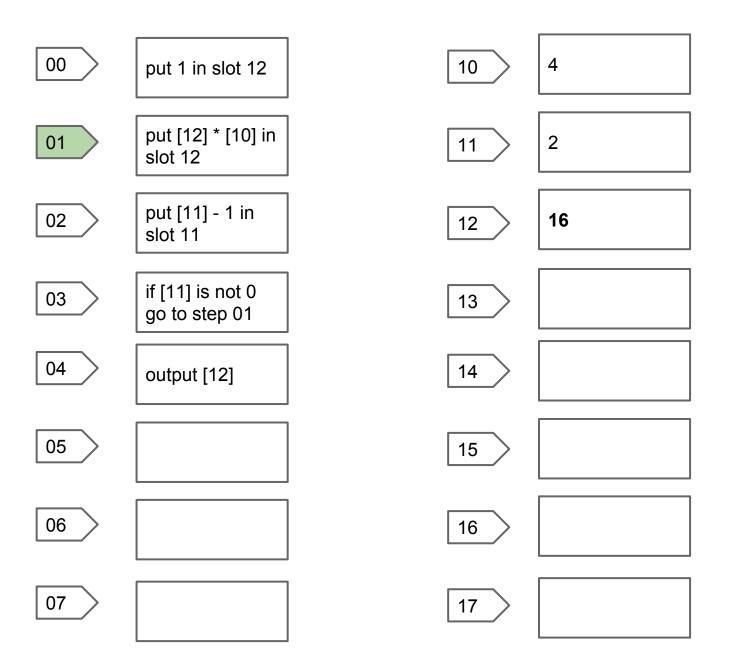


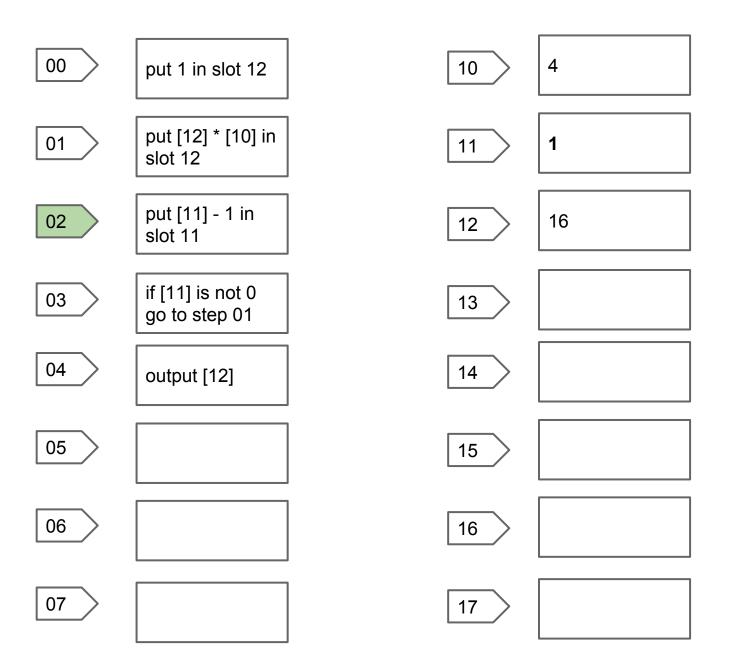


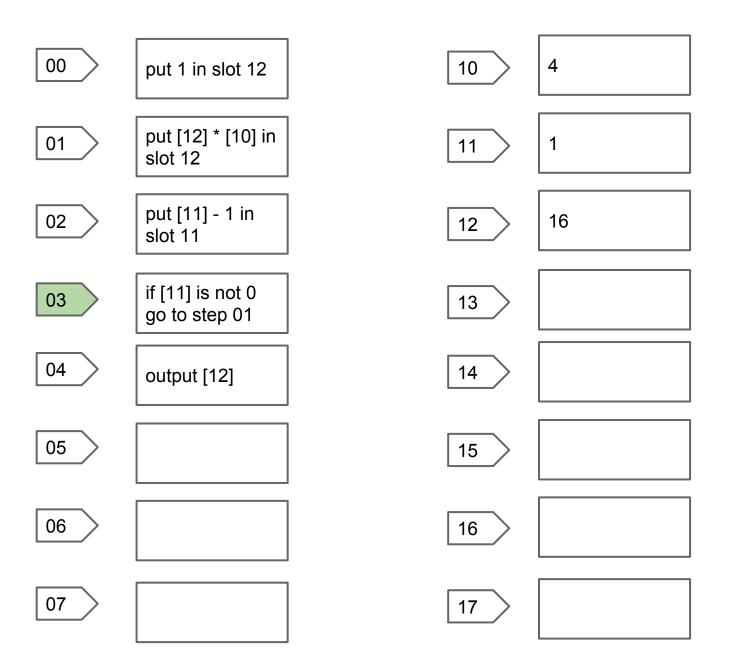


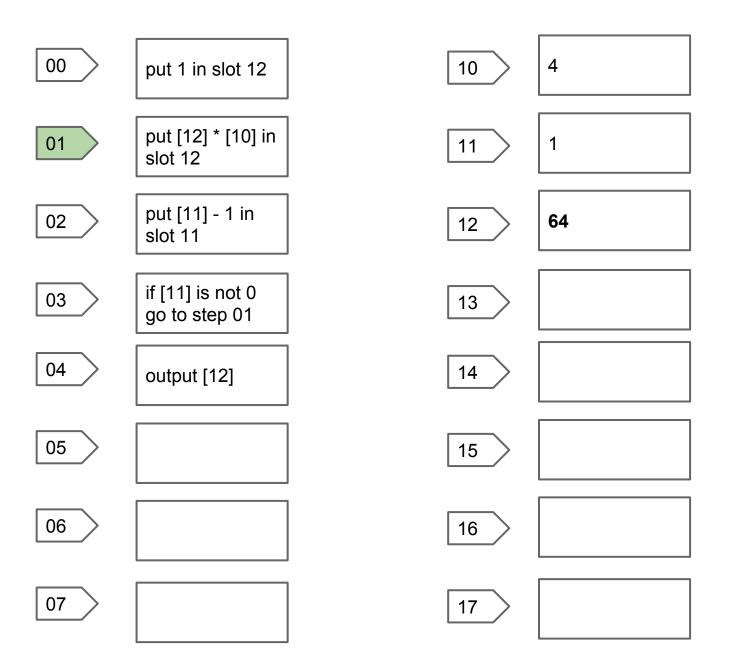


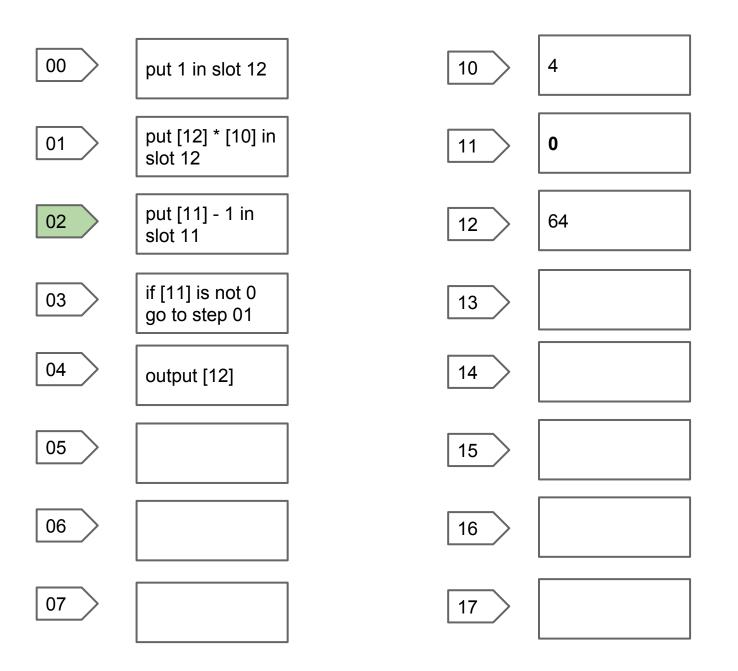


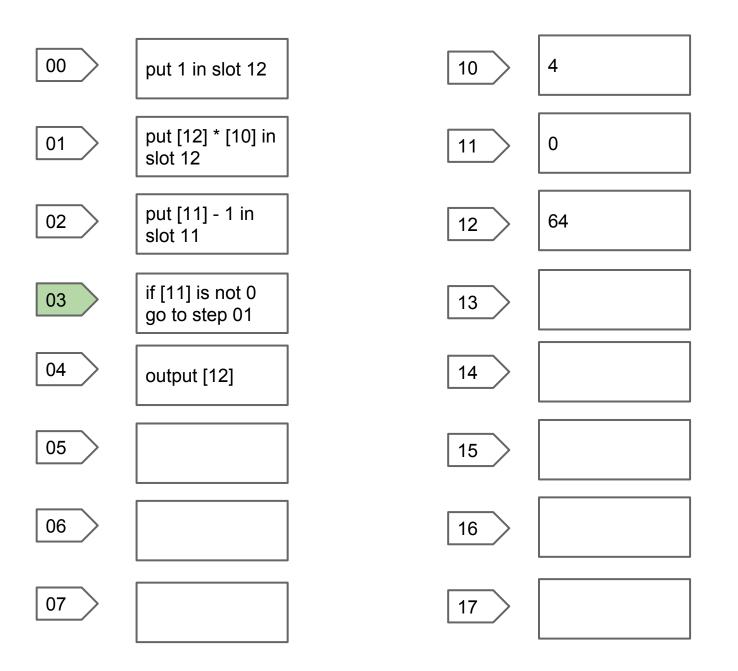


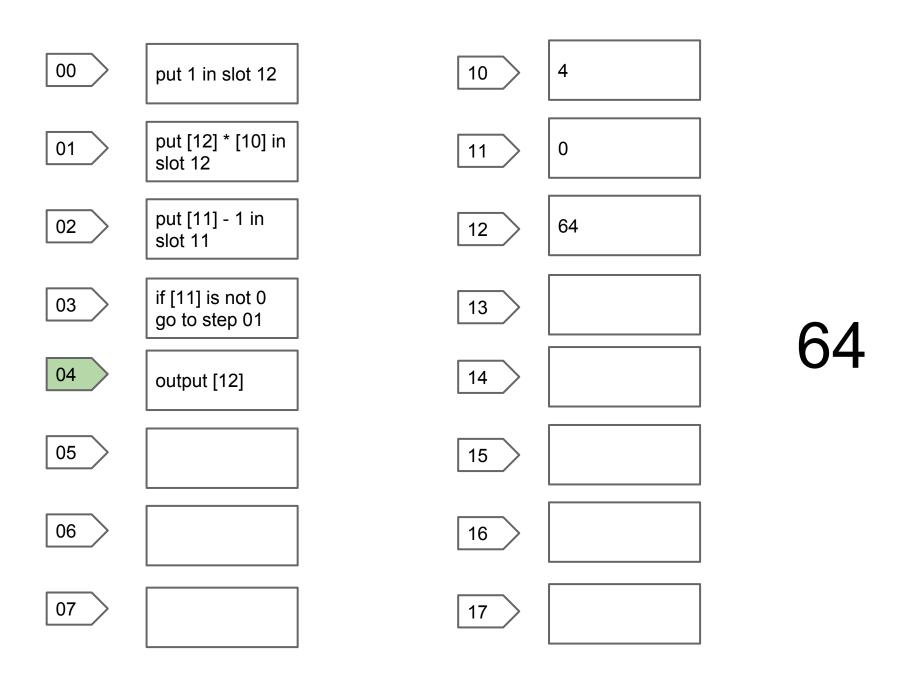












What did that do?

Very simple instructions

(we would be pretty frustrated)

Compiler

Is a program that takes complicated instructions, and **translates** them to simple instructions.

Interpreter

Is a program that takes complicated instructions and **follows** them.

Writing complicated instructions

- More complicated for the computer. Less complicated for you.
- The rules for writing them is called a programming language
- We'll be using Python
- Specifically, Python is an interpreted language