# Programming Concepts

Part 1: How to talk to your computer

With instructor Aaron Geller

Including materials created by Christina Maimone and Colby Witherup Wood

## This workshop is brought to you by:

# Northwestern IT Research Computing and Data Services

#### Need help?

- Al, Machine Learning, Data Science
- Statistics
- Visualization
- Data Collection, Cleaning, Analysis, Management ...
- Scraping, Text Analysis, Computing, Reproducibility ....
- R, Python, SQL, MATLAB, Stata, SPSS, SAS, etc.

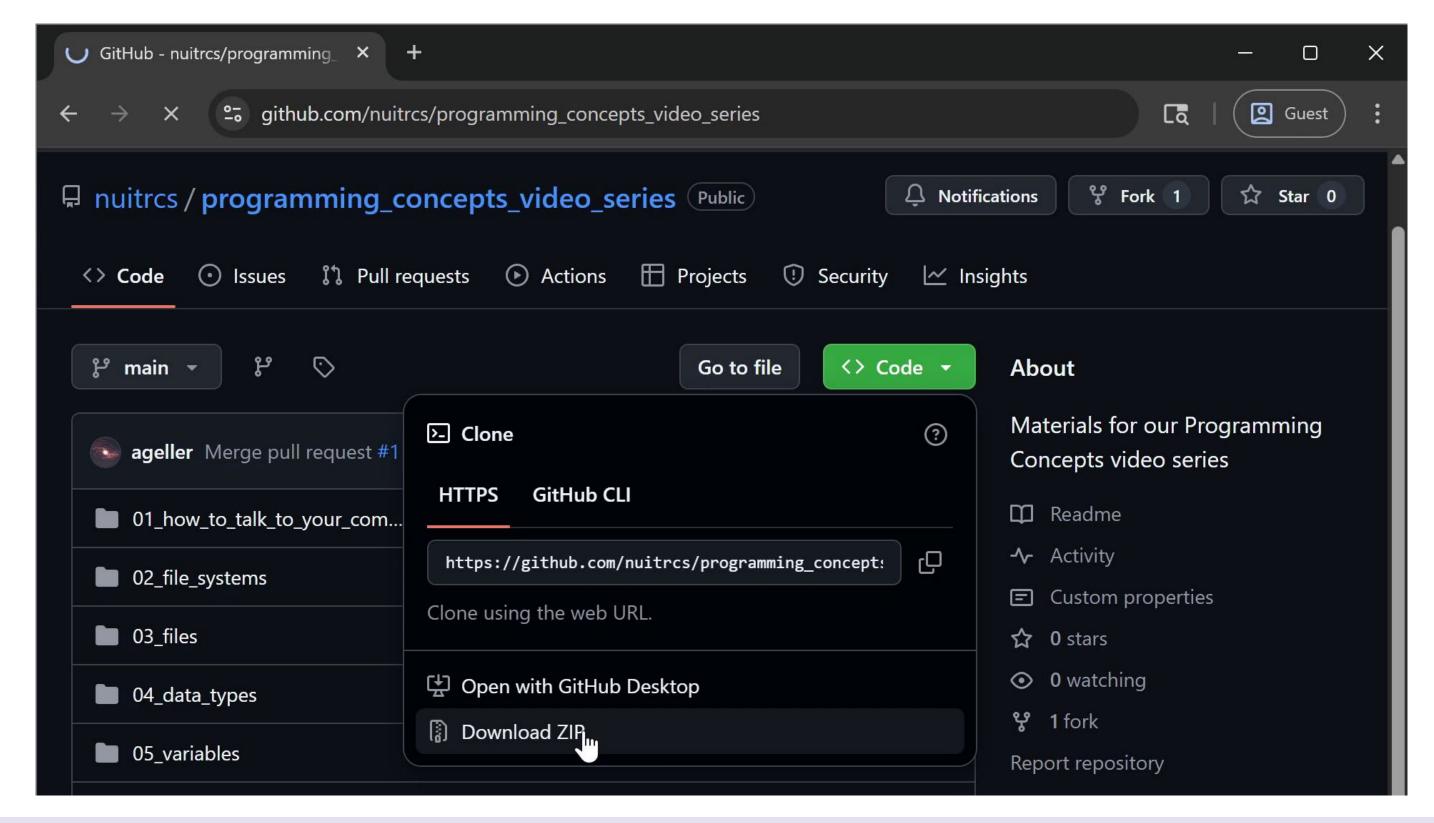
Request a FREE consultation at bit.ly/rcdsconsult.

#### How to download these materials from GitHub

- 1. Navigate in your browser to: <a href="https://github.com/nuitrcs/programming\_concepts\_video\_series">https://github.com/nuitrcs/programming\_concepts\_video\_series</a>
- 2. Click on the green Code button
- 3. Click on Download ZIP
- 4. Unpack the ZIP file on your computer to access the files.

(You should typically download all the files in a repo, as described above, instead of choosing to download only individual files.)

#### How to download these materials from GitHub

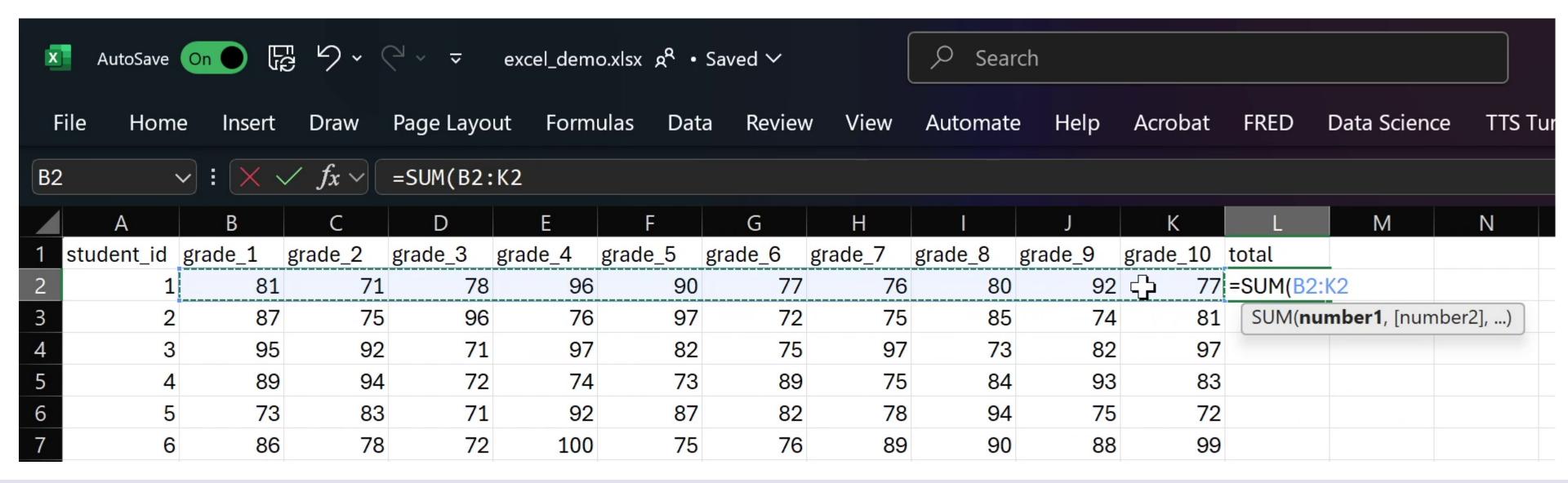


# Programming languages

- You "talk" to your computer with programming languages.
- Modern computers can interpret many different languages.
- GUIs (graphical user interfaces) allow you to talk to your computer without knowing any programming language.

## Programming languages

 Programming requires you to use specific words or characters in a specific order.



## Programming languages

- The command line is how we can talk directly to our computer without a GUI.
- Different computers have different *shells* to access the command line and different languages you use on the command line.
  - Mac: Terminal uses Unix Bash or zsh,
  - Linux: Bash shell
  - PC: Windows PowerShell, Git Bash, WSL
- These are designed for controlling your operating system and computer: installing programs, moving files, etc.

#### How do we talk to our computer in Python or R?

• Interactive programming: through a shell, one line at a time

```
user1@computer1: Documents $ python
Python 3.10.9 | packaged by conda-forge | (main, Fe
b 2 2023, 20:20:04) [GCC 11.3.0] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" fo
r more information.
>>> x = 4 + 5
>>> print(x)
```

### How do we talk to our computer in Python or R?

- Interactive programming: through a shell, one line at a time
- **Batch programming:** running a whole script (a plain text file that contains one to many lines of code)
- Integrated Development Environments (IDEs): allows both interactive and batch programming
- Coding notebooks allow you to run code in chunks and view output directly below.

#### Time to review

- The next slide has a short "quiz".
- Navigate to the contents of our GitHub repo
  - If you already downloaded the repo to your computer, navigate to that directory.
  - Otherwise, you can view the quiz online here:
     <a href="https://github.com/nuitrcs/programming\_concepts\_video\_series">https://github.com/nuitrcs/programming\_concepts\_video\_series</a>
- Open the folder "01\_how\_to\_talk\_to\_your\_computer", then open the file "01\_how\_to\_talk\_to\_your\_computer\_slides.pdf".
- The quiz is on Slide 9 (and answers on are Slide 10).

# Programming Concepts Part 1: How to talk to your computer *Quiz*

(fill in the blanks)

- 1. A \_\_\_\_\_ allows you to talk to your computer without knowing a programming language.
- 2. When working interactively in the \_\_\_\_\_\_, each input line starts with a \_\_\_\_\_\_, which may look like >, >>>, or \$ (or something else entirely) with a space after it.
- 3. You can also write a \_\_\_\_\_: a file with many lines of code in it to be executed together.

# Programming Concepts Part 1: How to talk to your computer

#### Quiz answers

(fill in the blanks)

- 1. A <u>GUI</u> allows you to talk to your computer without knowing a programming language.
- 2. When working interactively in the <u>command line (or shell)</u>, each input line starts with a <u>command prompt</u>, which may look like >, >>>, or \$ (or something else entirely) with a space after it.
- 3. You can also write a <u>script</u>: a file with many lines of code in it to be executed together.