LEARN CODING

ale66

WELCOME

• Introduction 🗳



Materials



- 1. What is Coding? Why should I learn it?
- 2. A tour of computers
- 3. A tour of [online] learning resources
- 4. A peek at topics

WHAT IS CODING?

A creative activity where computers are instructed directly to perform useful, step-by-step operations.

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In music we go from *imagined* sounds to music score to execution (press piano keys, blow air in trumpet, harp on strings) to actual, perceived sounds.

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Humans communicate on three levels: natural language, the music score and the execution.

- the music score represents the code.
- execution on a specific instrument represents executable code, e.g., file chrome.exe on your computer
- the hearing experience represents the changes that take place on your data.

Coding in some ways is like music composition

UN-METAPHORICALLY...

- an informal language will describe algorithms on paper, on whiteboard etc.
- a formal language, Python or SQL or Markdown, will describe code.
- special interpretation/compilation software will take code and execute it.
- we need to supply data and store results.

ALGORITHMS, BY EXAMPLE

the Farenheit temperature in Naples can be obtained by

- 1. taking the current temperature in Celsius degrees
- 2. rescale it by $\frac{9}{5}$
- 3. re-center it by adding 32



```
1 my_celsius = int(input('Please enter the current temperature in Naples:'))
2
3 my_farenheit = (my_celsius * 9/5) + 32
4
5 print(f'Today we have {my_farenheit} Farenheit degrees in Naples')
```

Reading this syntax requires training.

IMPLEMENTATION: COMPILATION

```
1 >python -m py_compile my_converter.py -o converter.exe
2 >converter.exe
3 >Please enter the temperature in Naples now:
```

file converter.exe is for computers, not humans.

IMPLEMENTATION: INTERPRETATION

- 1 >python my_converter.py
- 2 >Please enter the current temperature in Milan:

COMPUTERS

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COMPUTERS

→ 2

Electronics, networks

Operating system Software

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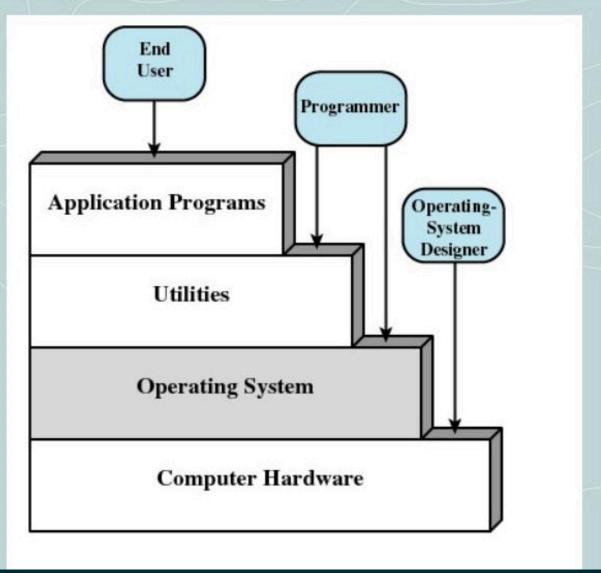
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OPERATING SYSTEMS

- computers/smartphones come with a pre-loaded set of executable files that create the operating system environment
- create an abstract view of the computer: specific hardware details are now trasparent
- special abstraction: the file system
- all of them offer basic functionalities for coding
- let's get started with the file system and the command line interface

Layers of computer system



- computer memory is best seen as a long ribbon where, at different times, we write sequences of bytes, called files
- a file is i) a unique name, ii) a memory address inside the compuhardware iii) a sequence of bits, the actual content, iv) ownership information (for later) and v) a format that guides the interpretation of the bits: are they color pixels? Characters? Numbers?

THE FILE SYSTEM

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the Os shows files are organised in a hyerachical structure 3
 of manila folders

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 hyerarchy is not about importance. It rather creates locality

THE FILE SYSTEM

- a special file, called folder, contains the names and physical addresses of the files within
- each folder contains two special (and secret) files: . and . .
- file . contains a reference to the actual positioning of the folder on the memory device
- file . . contains a reference to the containing folder

THE CLI: COMMAND-LINE INTERFACE

- iOs: Terminal
- Win: Cmd or Powershell or Windows terminal
- Linux/Android: sh or bash

Structure:

```
1 >pwd
2 >dir
3 >notepad my_converter.py
4 >cd ..
5 >dir
6 >pwd
7 >notepad my_converter.py
```

PATHS

```
File must have unique names
No repeated names in the same folder
Ok to repeated names in different folders, how?
absolute path: C:\Users\ale\git\learn-coding\00-
create platform\my converter.py
relative path: .\my converter.py
More relative paths:
```

```
1 >pwd
2 C:\Users\ale\git\learn-coding\10-first_steps
3 >python ..\00-create_platform\my_converter.py
```