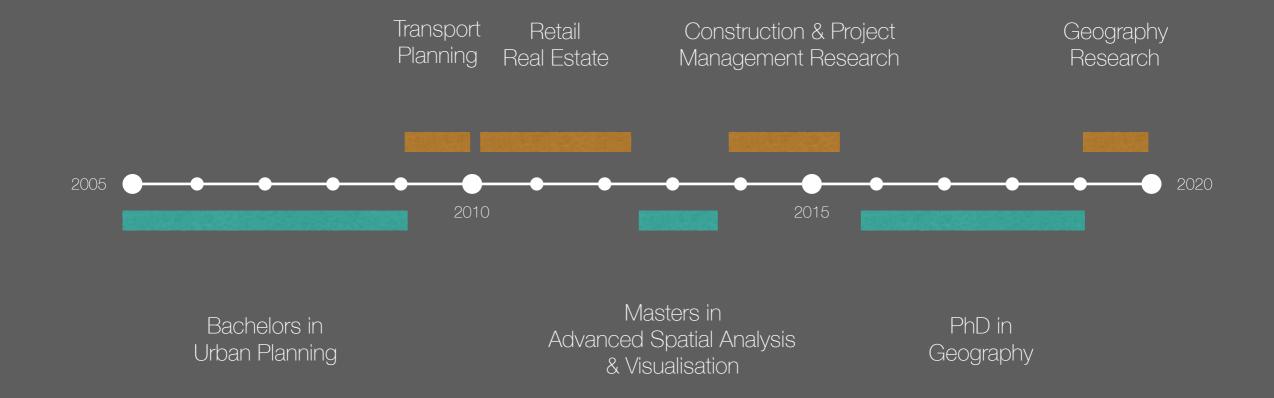
# Balamurugan Soundararaj

Research Associate, Dept. Of Geography



## Problems

Little or No Computing Background

Rediscovering the methods on their own

Work on problems that are already solved

# Technical Tuesdays

**Objectives** 

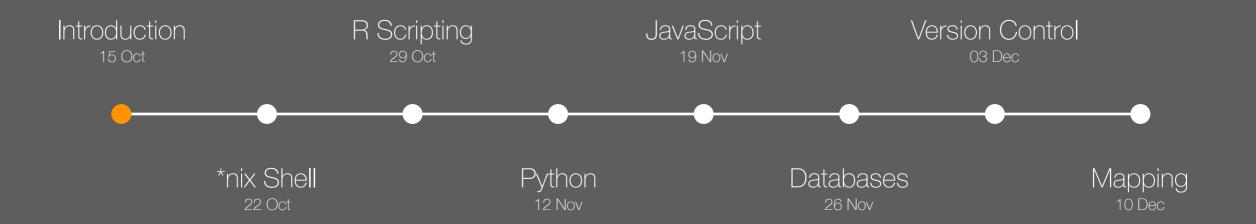
Introduction but not a tutorial

Tell people what is already there and what is possible

Give some examples for inspiration

Provide a minimum viable environment for further learning and exploration

# Technical Tuesdays



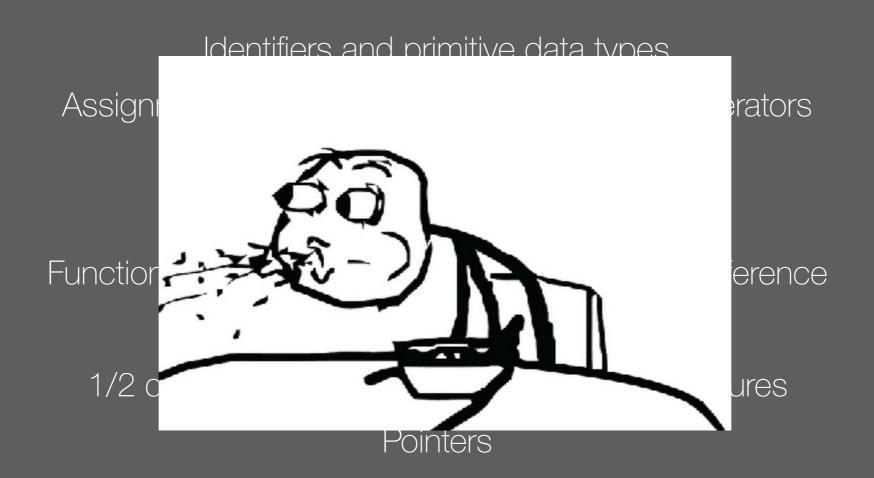
j.t.vandijk@ucl.ac.uk

# Introduction to Computer Science

Identifiers and primitive data types
Assignment, arithmetic, logical and relational operators
Expression and statements, Debugging
Flow of control: selection and repetition
Functions, parameters passing, call by value & reference
Object-oriented programming
1/2 dimensional arrays, strings and data structures

Pointers

# Introduction to Computer Science



A wow computer scientist's

Introduction to Computer Science

# A non computer's

# Introduction to Computer Science

Context - Where does all of this come from?

Utility - For what these things are used?

Relevance - How can I use these for my purposes

Resources - Where can I learn more?

# History of Computing

## Computer





Computer

# History of Computer Science

### Technological Advancements















### Layers of Abstraction











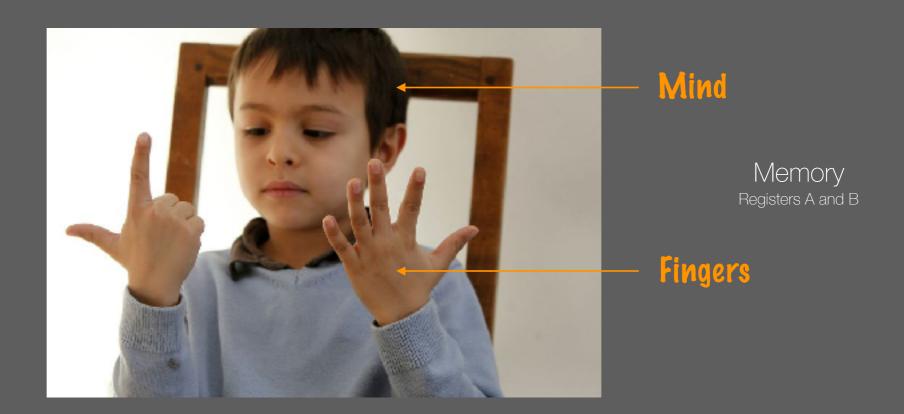




# Introduction to Computer Science

Folding or extending fingers

Processing
Add or subtract



Even the most powerful complex computers of the world are literally doing this at their core

# Numbers based computing

### Hypothetical -



Marks (m)

Process of marking (p)



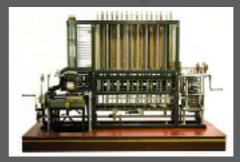
Position of Beads (m)

Moving the beads (p)



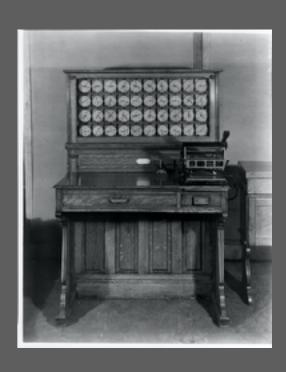








Position of wheels (m) Rotating the wheels (p)



Punched Card(m)
Electromechanical wheels (p)

All of them count from 0-9 (decimal) system
They have difference in storage and processing

Every number can be represented by true (1) and false (0)

### Binary System!

1	1
2	10
25	11001
1356	10101001100
65,535	1111111111111111

Even arithmetic can be reduced to the basic logic of

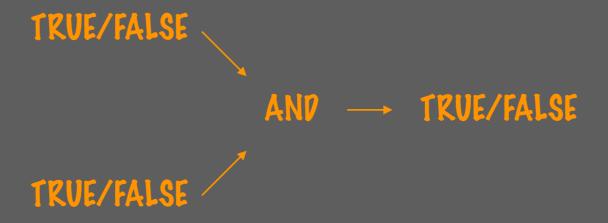
TRUE

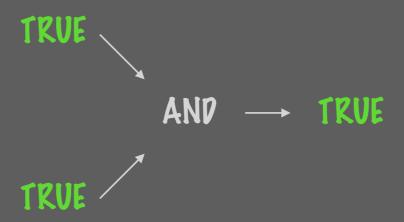
FALSE

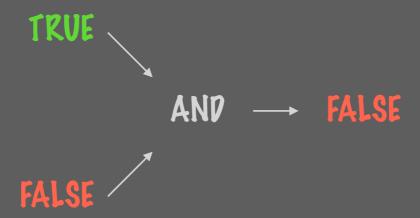
AND

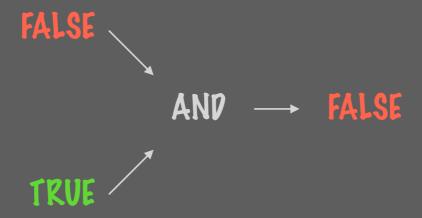


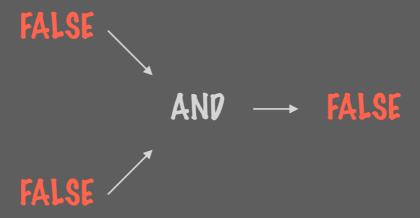
# AND operator





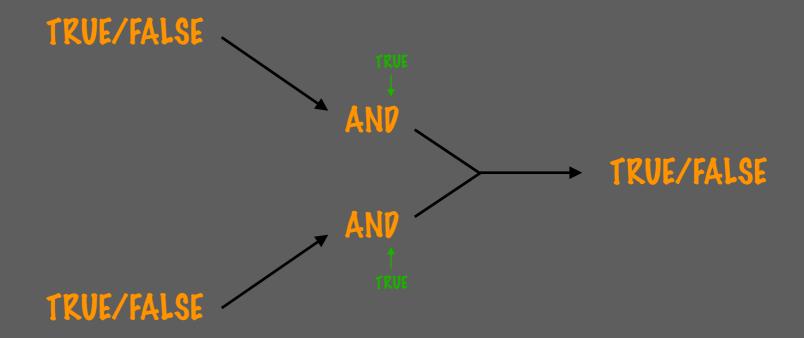






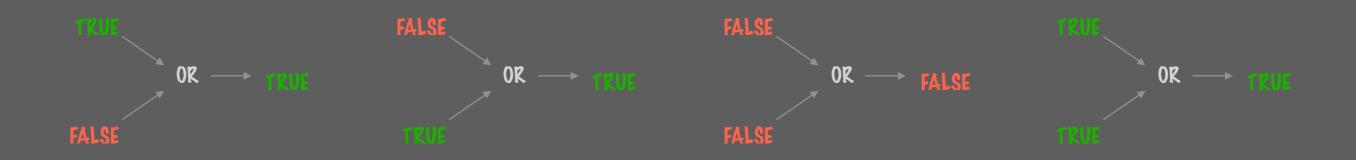
# OR operator

We can combine two AND to make an OR operator



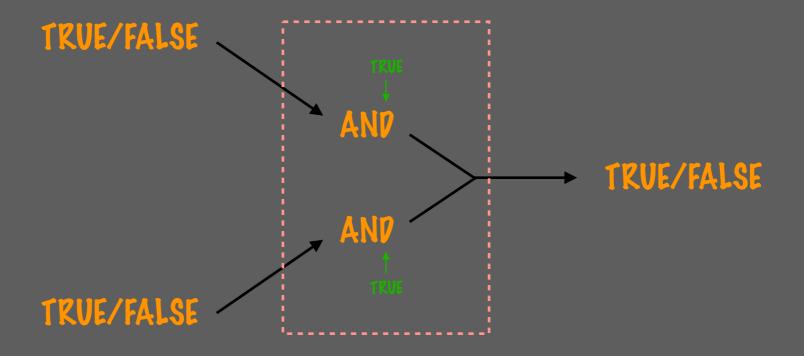
# OR operator

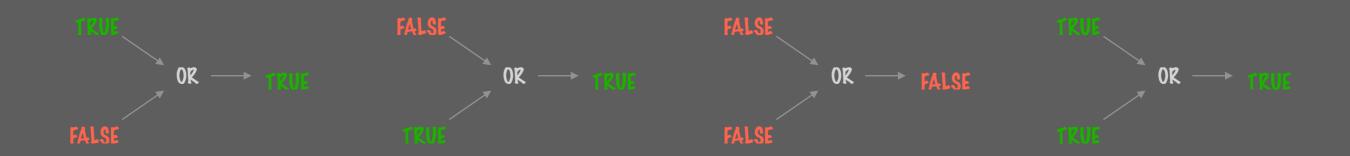
We can combine two AND to make an OR operator



# OR operator

We can combine two AND to make an OR operator



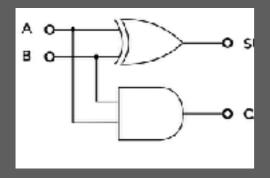


# Logic gates

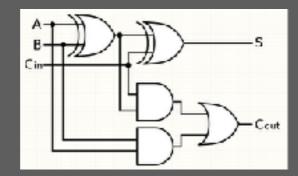
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Alg. Expr.		Ā		AB			$\overline{AB}$			A + L	3		A+L	3		$A \oplus E$	3		A⊕ }	В
Symbol		> <u>×</u>	A B	$\supset$	) <u>*</u>		$\supset$	)o—	=		<del></del>	=		>	);————————————————————————————————————		>-	_		>
Truth	A	X	В	A	X	В	A	X	В	A	X	В	A	X	В	A	X	В	A	X
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			1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
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# Arithmetic

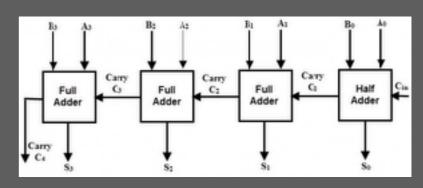
Half Adder



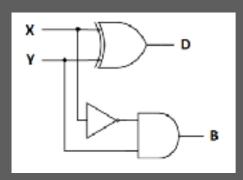
Full Adder



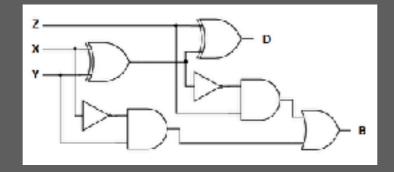
4 bit Adder



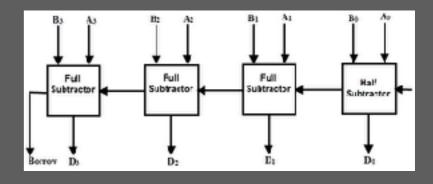
Half Subtractor

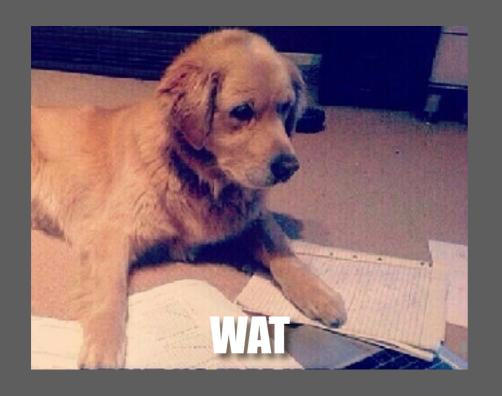


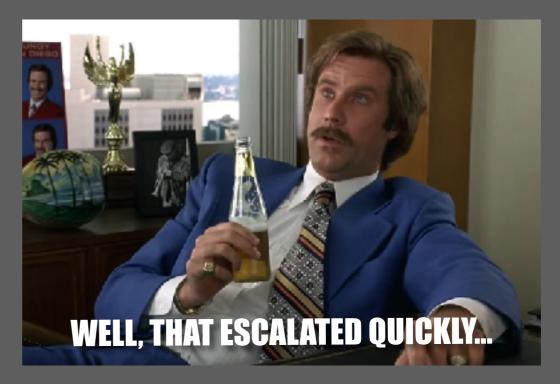
Full Subtractor



4 bit Subtractor







Don't worry. Nobody gets all the details...

Basic units are true, false and some logic

Numbers can be represented by combining true or false.

Arithmetic can be represented by combining logic.

# Implementing all the above



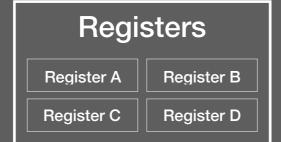
All of them are essentially AND gates

They can be combined for constructing Processing and Memory



RAM

# Anatomy of a CPU



Arithmetic Logic Unit

Control Unit Memory (RAM)

1000 0111
1100 1000
0011 1010
1000 1001
1100 1001
0011 1011
0101 0001
1101 0010
0000 0000
0000 0000





			had -	deren.			
			1		3		3
.7	-1	. 1	- 5	-1	-5	- 9	
4						2	
- 5-	- 1	- 1	- 2	-1	- 1	- 2	-
	4		2			4	
.0	-1	- 1	- 40	-5		- 3	
			7			4	
	- 1	. 1	- 2	- 1	- 5	-3	-
5				2		3	-
+4	- 1	4.1	-1	-1	-	- 4	
						- 1	
÷	-		.5	-3	-2		-
5	.;	100	3	7	2	2	,
.1	-1		.3	-1	. 3	.1	
ĵ.	1	1	. 5		.7	1	

# Computer Program!!

Every program ever written is read by the CPU in this format

MACHINE CODE!

# Layers of Abstraction

```
1000 0111

1100 1000

0011 1010

1000 1001

1100 1001

0011 1011

0101 0001

1101 0010

0000 0000

0000 0000
```

ASSEMBLER

```
global _start
    section .text
_start: mov rax, 1
    mov rdi, 1
    mov rsi, message
    mov rdx, 13
    syscall
    mov rax, 60
    xor rdi, rdi
    syscall
    section .data
message:db "Hello, World", 10
```

COMPILER

```
# include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    printf("Hello, World!");
    return 0;
}
```

Machine Code Assembly Higher-level Language

# Layers of Abstraction (Processing)

#### Machine Code

Strictly numerical, understood by the processor and is very fast

### C, cobol, fortran

Higher level language with loads of features, compiler converts this into assembly

#### Java

Object oriented language with a C like syntax.

Compiles into byte code which runs in a

Virtual machine.

### R, Javascript, SQL

Specialised scripting languages, Usually used for a specific purpose and works within a framework

### Assembly

Much more readable format, converted into machine code by the assembler

### C++, Objective C

Very similar to C language but with object oriented programming concepts.

### Python, Perl

General purpose scripting languages, Used with operating systems for general tasks

### HTML, XML, Ps

Markup languages used for displaying things in a certain way.

Which is the **best** language?

readability, efficiency, data structure, available ecosystem, base use case, paradigm



# Programming Languages

Language	Most Probable Scenario
Machine code	You are a robot
Assembly	Either you are developing embedded systems or writing a high performace software on a browser.
С	Developing an operating system or writing software for embedded systems/ IoT hardware or writing a package for python or R
C++	You are developing a desktop application
C#	You are developing a windows desktop application
Objective C	You are developing an iOS app
Java	You are developing an Android app or your company has already paid a tonne of money to Oracle
R	You are data scientist with statistics background, You deal with maps and geo data and you cannot replace ggplot.

Language	Most Probable Scenario
Python	You are a data scientist with computer science background, working fields related to machine learning and Al
SQL	You are using a relational database
Perl	You are working with NLP or a old fashioned sysadmin
Bash	You are working on a linux/unix system/ server or you are copying instructions from web
Javascript	You are developing websites and other interactive stuff.
Scala	You are dealing with a LOT of data.
Haskell	You want to do proper functional programming and you like math a lot
COBOL	You are maintaining a very old mainframe or you are a bored retiree with loads of money :D
Fortran	You are a physicist doing simulations in old software or developing packages for R/Python.

# Layers of Abstraction (Storage)

Raw data
Series of 0s and 1s on
a storage medium

### File System

The disk is partitioned and in Each partition data is written in a Certain method

#### Databases

Adds a layer of strict structure to the filesystem. Improves the efficiency of the Storage and retrieval but sacrifices flexibility

### Distributed File System

These are filesystems which reside In multiple systems but behaves as one.

Which is the **best** way to store data?

# Interesting new developments



Rust - a multi-paradigm system programming language focused on safety, especially safe concurrency. Rust is syntactically similar to C++, but is designed to provide better memory safety while maintaining high performance.

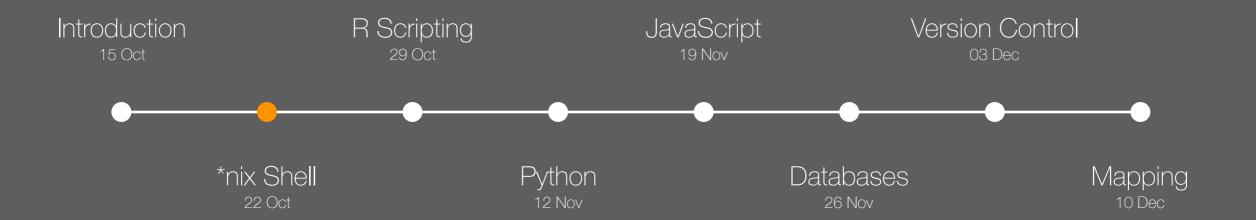


Go - a statically typed, compiled programming language designed at Google. It is syntactically similar to C, but with memory safety, garbage collection, structural typing, and CSP-style concurrency.

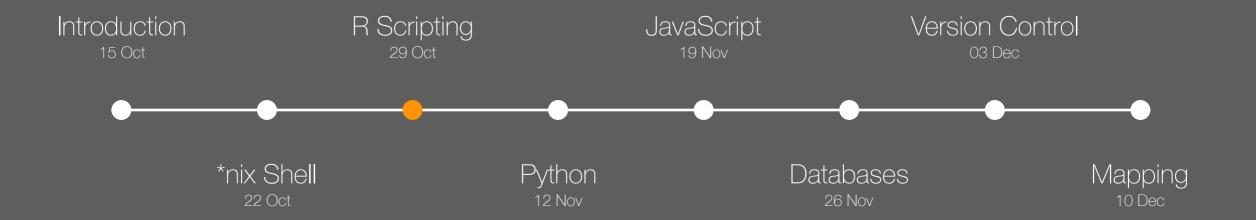


Julia - a high-level, high-performance, dynamic programming language. While it is a general purpose language and can be used to write any application, many of its features are well-suited for high-performance numerical analysis and computational science.

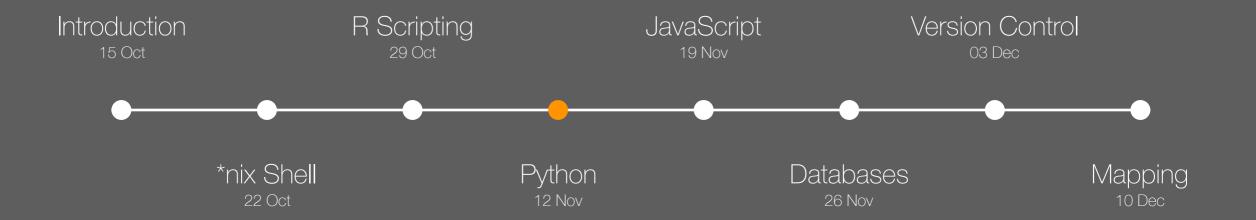
Recap



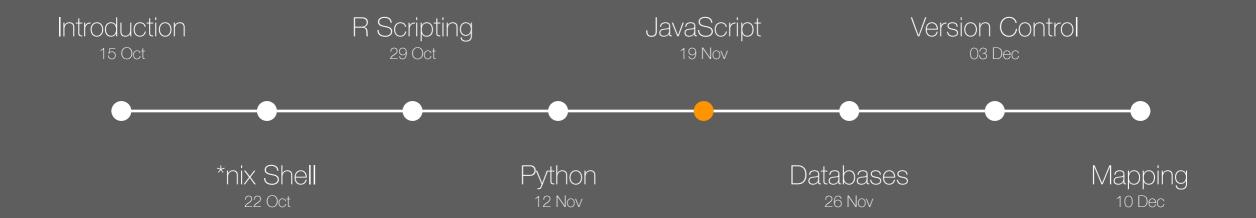
Readability	Low
Efficiency	High
Data structure	Text
Ecosystem	Linux and Unix
Base use case	SysAdmin
Main paradigm	Piping



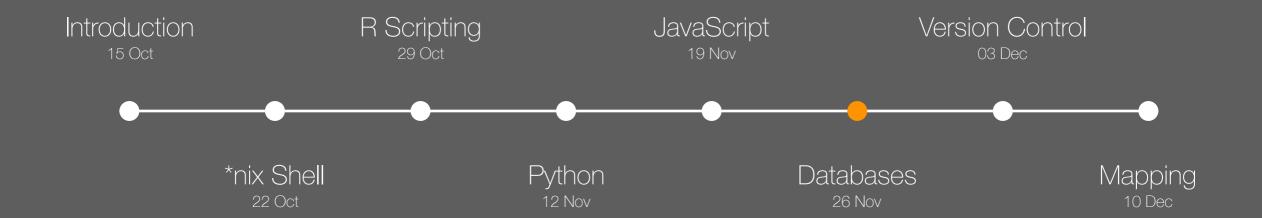
Readability	Fair
Efficiency	Fair
Data structure	Vector
Ecosystem	CRAN
Base use case	Statistics
Main paradigm	Functional

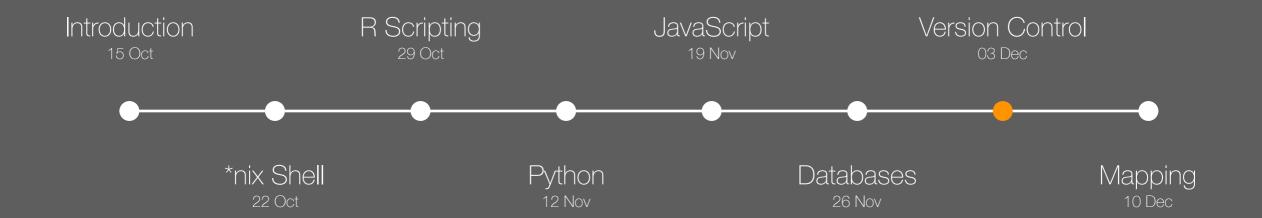


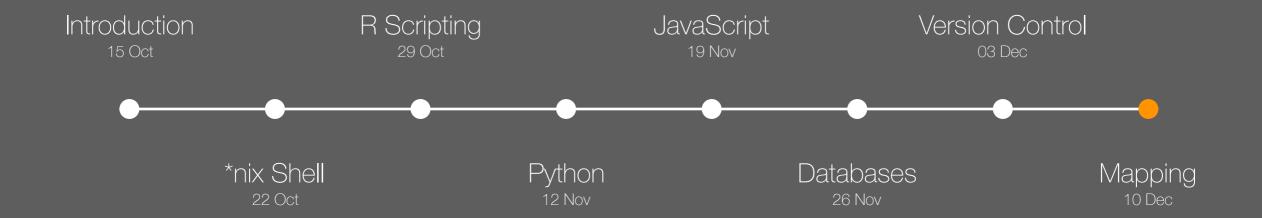
Readability	High
Efficiency	Fair
Data structure	Lists
Ecosystem	**multiple**
Base use case	Scientific Comp.
Main paradigm	Imperative



Readability	Fair
Efficiency	Low
Data structure	Object
Ecosystem	npm
Base use case	Web dev.
Main paradigm	Asynchronous







Questions