Before doing any text reading: Just simply take a moment to write/reflect about "What is literacy and what does it mean to call computer programming a literacy?" (around 250 words)

literacy is an ability to read and write. The term also refers to the basic attainment of literacy and education through the written word. In ancient civilizations, like the Sumerians and Babylonians, literacy was reserved for elite groups like scholars and priests; In Greek and Roman times, although literacy was common, it was limited to members of the upper classes; In medieval Europe, there is evidence that literacy became more widespread, as written documents that had previously been spoken of as functional documents, such as slave deeds and witness statements at trials, were gradually replaced. The popularity of literacy is very much on the side of social upheaval, especially on the side of the Reform which is on the side of the Bible for the general public, and the development of science is also helping on the side of literacy. The popularization of literacy during the Reformation and the Renaissance was due not only to the development of letterpress printing, but also to the beginning of printing in local dialects rather than exclusively Latin. As for compulsory schooling, it originated in Britain and the United States in the 19th century, resulting in high literacy rates in modern industrial societies.

Literacy refers to the ability to "read" and "write" in order to learn a particular subject or skill. In general, literacy should be a learning skill.

Coding, dubbed the "new literacy" of the 21st century, is being included in basic education in more and more countries. In China, programming is also included in the middle school and college entrance exams.

For computer reading and writing has two meanings: one is memory reading and writing, one is memory (hard disk, disk, U disk, etc.) reading and writing. Either way, read means to read data that already exists in the memory, etc., and write means to store data in the memory.

By referring to computer programming as literacy, we may be implying that computers possess the learning skills of "reading" and "writing." Humans use computer literacy by controlling and developing computer programming. With the development of science and technology, computer programming has gradually become a basic skill. In the last century, the traditional "literacy" was regarded as an essential skill for participating in society. So in an increasingly digital world, programming proficiency is becoming increasingly important. By understanding programming, humans can better engage with technology, gain a deeper understanding of how computers work, and use computer programming to create new technologies and tools.

After reading the assigned text: What are the new thoughts that come to you and help problematising the notion of coding literacy? Which quotes or sentences inspire you to think more? (around 350 words, or more if you like)

After reading about it, I offer a few comments on the concept of coding literacy:

1 I believe that not all people have an equal opportunity to learn how to code due to socioeconomic status, geographical location or cultural barriers. Thus, defining coding as a necessary "new literacy" may exacerbate existing social inequalities.

2 While learning how to code may be useful for some careers or for some tasks, it may not be equally important or relevant for all individuals. Therefore, I think it seems inappropriate to treat coding literacy as a universal basic skill.

3 There is an ongoing debate as to whether coding is truly a form of literacy or merely a technical skill, and how this distinction affects education and vocational training. The idea of fostering coding literacy may be too narrowly focused on a particular technology or programming language, when in fact individuals may need to develop many different types of digital skills and literacy to fully participate in modern society.

4 The emphasis on coding literacy may also overlook the importance of other forms of literacy, such as media literacy, information literacy or critical thinking skills, which are also essential to navigating the complexity of the digital world.

"Programming is writing because it is symbols inscribed on a surface and designed to be read. But programming is also not writing, or rather, it is something more than writing. "It is well written. I think this statement implies that programming has some similarities to writing in that it involves using symbols to convey meaning. My interpretation of this passage is that programming involves a unique combination of skills and practices that go beyond writing itself. While writing may primarily involve language and stylistic skills, programming requires a broader range of skills, such as logical thinking, problem solving, and attention to detail.

Or it could mean that programming is not only about the act of writing code, but also the process of designing and building complex systems and applications. This process involves not only writing the code, but also using various tools and frameworks, collaborating with other developers, and testing and debugging the code. I think this statement recognizes the similarities between programming and writing, but also that programming is a unique and complex skill set that goes beyond mere writing to encompass a range of specialized skills and practices.

"Like writing, programming has become a fundamental tool and method to organize information... computer code is infrastructural: layered over and under the technology of writing. "I also have my own thoughts on this paragraph. This passage highlights the growing importance of computer programming in modern society. The juxtaposing of programming and writing shows that they are both tools for organizing information. The passage also shows that computer code is a form of infrastructure, showing that it is an important part of the operation of the digital world and many modern systems and technologies. Furthermore, I think this passage demonstrates that programming is not only a new tool for organizing information, but also a fundamental layer on which to build other technologies and tools. This concept of programming as infrastructure underscores its importance in enabling many of the modern digital technologies and systems we rely on every day. This passage may imply that programming has become as fundamental a skill and an important part of the digital world as writing is essential to communicating and organizing ideas in the non-digital world.

"The ubiquity of computation means that programming is emerging from the exclusive domain of computer science and technology penetrating professions such as journalism, biology, design-and,

through library databases and the digital humanities, even the study of literature and history. "I believe this passage to be true. The increasing popularity of computing in almost all aspects of modern life means that programming skills are becoming increasingly important and valuable, even outside the traditional field of computer science. In journalism, for example, programming skills can be used to analyze data, build interactive graphics, and create data-driven stories. In biology, programming can be used for data analysis, modeling, and simulation. In design, programming can be used to create interactive interfaces and prototypes. In literary and historical studies, programming can be used for text analysis and data mining. In addition, the growth of the digital humanities has created new opportunities for the study and analysis of programming. Libraries and archives are increasingly digitizing their collections and providing access to digital databases, which require programming skills to navigate and utilize effectively. It is therefore increasingly necessary for professionals in all fields to have at least a basic understanding of programming and computational thinking in order to succeed in their careers.