

Chapter 1: Introduction to Computers and Programming

Topics

- **Introduction**
- **Hardware and Software**
- **How Computers Store Data**
- **How a Program Works**
- **Using Python**

Introduction

- **Computers can be programmed**
 - Designed to do any job that a program tells them to
- **Program: set of instructions that a computer follows to perform a task**
 - Commonly referred to as *Software*
- **Programmer: person who can design, create, and test computer programs**
 - Also known as software developer

Hardware and Software

- **Hardware**: The physical devices that make up a computer
 - Computer is a system composed of several components that all work together
- **Typical major components:**
 - Central processing unit
 - Main memory
 - Secondary storage devices
 - Input and output devices

The CPU

- **Central processing unit (CPU)**: the part of the computer that actually runs programs
 - Most important component
 - Without it, cannot run software
 - Used to be a huge device
- **Microprocessors**: CPUs located on small chips

Main Memory

- **Main memory**: where computer stores a program while program is running, and data used by the program
- Known as *Random Access Memory* or **RAM**
 - CPU is able to quickly access data in RAM
 - Volatile memory used for temporary storage while program is running
 - Contents are erased when computer is off

Secondary Storage Devices

- **Secondary storage: can hold data for long periods of time**
 - Programs normally stored here and loaded to main memory when needed
- **Types of secondary memory**
 - Disk drive: magnetically encodes data onto a circular disk
 - Flash memory: portable, no physical disk
 - Optical devices: data encoded optically

Input Devices

- **Input**: data the computer collects from people and other devices
- **Input device**: component that collects the data
 - Examples: keyboard, mouse, scanner, camera
 - Disk drives can be considered input devices because they load programs into the main memory

Output Devices

- **Output: data produced by the computer for other people or devices**
 - Can be text, image, audio, or bit stream
- **Output device: formats and presents output**
 - Examples: video display, printer
 - Disk drives and CD recorders can be considered output devices because data is sent to them to be saved

Software

- **Everything the computer does is controlled by software**
 - General categories:
 - Application software
 - System software
- **Application software: programs that make computer useful for every day tasks**
 - Examples: word processing, email, games, and Web browsers

Software (cont'd.)

- **System software**: programs that control and manage basic operations of a computer
 - Operating system: controls operations of hardware components
 - Utility Program: performs specific task to enhance computer operation or safeguard data
 - Software development tools: used to create, modify, and test software programs

How Computers Store Data

- All data in a computer is stored in sequences of 0s and 1s
- Byte: just enough memory to store letter or small number
 - Divided into eight bits
 - Bit: electrical component that can hold positive or negative charge, like on/off switch
 - The on/off pattern of bits in a byte represents data stored in the byte

Storing Numbers

- **Bit represents two values, 0 and 1**
- **Computers use binary numbering system**
 - Position of digit j is assigned the value 2^{j-1}
 - To determine value of binary number sum position values of the 1s
- **Byte size limits are 0 and 255**
 - 0 = all bits off; 255 = all bits on
 - To store larger number, use several bytes

Storing Characters

- **Data stored in computer must be stored as binary number**
- **Characters are converted to numeric code, numeric code stored in memory**
 - Most important coding scheme is ASCII
 - ASCII is limited: defines codes for only 128 characters
 - Unicode coding scheme becoming standard
 - Compatible with ASCII ([See chart](#))
 - Can represent characters for other languages

Advanced Number Storage

- **To store negative numbers and real numbers, computers use binary numbering and encoding schemes**
 - Negative numbers encoded using two's complement
 - Real numbers encoded using floating-point notation

Other Types of Data

- **Digital: describes any device that stores data as binary numbers**
- **Digital images are composed of pixels**
 - To store images, each pixel is converted to a binary number representing the pixel's color
- **Digital music is composed of sections called samples**
 - To store music, each sample is converted to a binary number

How a Program Works

- **CPU designed to perform simple operations on pieces of data**
 - Examples: reading data, adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing numbers
 - Understands instructions written in machine language and included in its instruction set
 - Each brand of CPU has its own instruction set
- **To carry out meaningful calculation, CPU must perform many operations**

How a Program Works (cont'd.)

- **Program must be copied from secondary memory to RAM each time CPU executes it**
- **CPU executes program in cycle:**
 - Fetch: read the next instruction from memory into CPU
 - Decode: CPU decodes fetched instruction to determine which operation to perform
 - Execute: perform the operation

How a Program Works (cont'd.)

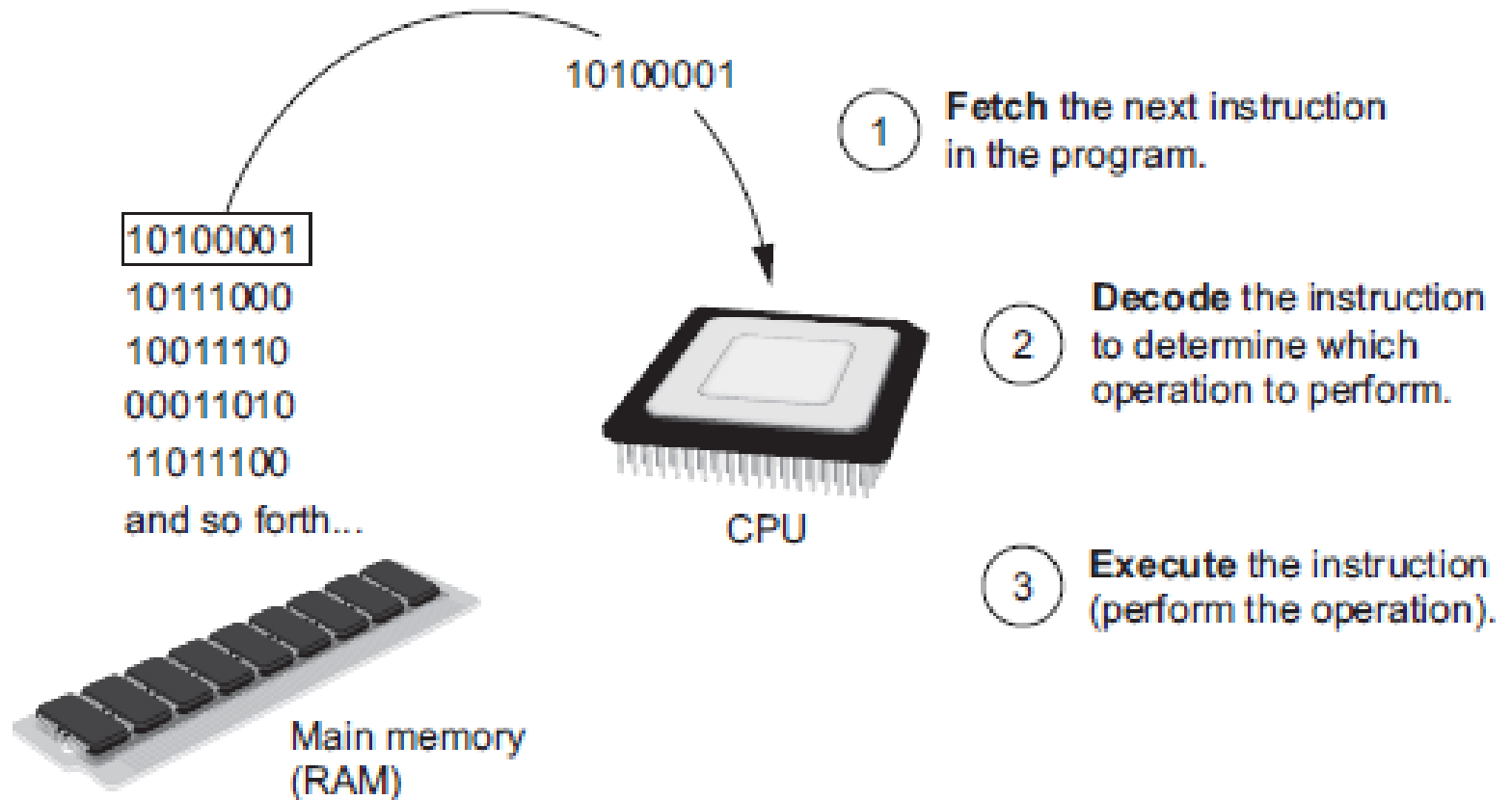


Figure 1-17 The fetch-decode-execute cycle

From Machine Language to Assembly Language

- Impractical for people to write in machine language
- Assembly language: uses short words (mnemonics) for instructions instead of binary numbers
 - Easier for programmers to work with
- Assembler: translates assembly language to machine language for execution by CPU

High-Level Languages

- **Low-level language**: close in nature to machine language
 - Example: assembly language
- **High-Level language**: allows simple creation of powerful and complex programs
 - No need to know how CPU works or write large number of instructions
 - More intuitive to understand

Key Words, Operators, and Syntax: an Overview

- **Key words**: predefined words used to write program in high-level language
 - Each key word has specific meaning
- **Operators**: perform operations on data
 - Example: math operators to perform arithmetic
- **Syntax**: set of rules to be followed when writing program
- **Statement**: individual instruction used in high-level language

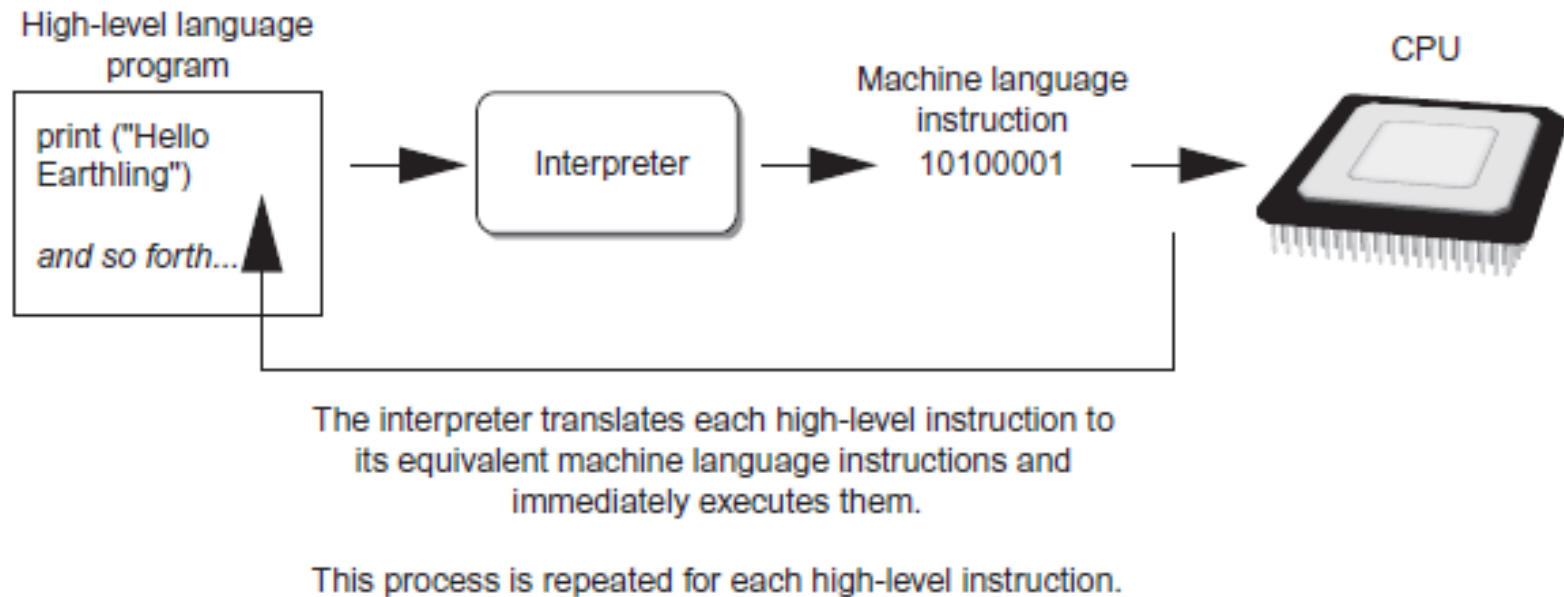
Compilers and Interpreters

- Programs written in high-level languages must be translated into machine language to be executed
- Compiler: translates high-level language program into separate machine language program
 - Machine language program can be executed at any time

Compilers and Interpreters (cont'd.)

- **Interpreter**: translates and executes instructions in high-level language program
 - Used by Python language
 - Interprets one instruction at a time
 - No separate machine language program
- **Source code**: statements written by programmer
 - Syntax error: prevents code from being translated

Compilers and Interpreters (cont'd.)



Executing a high-level program with an interpreter

Using Python

- **Python must be installed and configured prior to use**
 - One of the items installed is the Python interpreter
- **Python interpreter can be used in two modes:**
 - Interactive mode: enter statements on keyboard
 - Script mode: save statements in Python script

Interactive Mode

- **When you start Python in interactive mode, you will see a prompt**
 - Indicates the interpreter is waiting for a Python statement to be typed
 - Prompt reappears after previous statement is executed
 - Error message displayed If you incorrectly type a statement
- **Good way to learn new parts of Python**

Writing Python Programs and Running Them in Script Mode

- **Statements entered in interactive mode are not saved as a program**
- **To have a program use script mode**
 - Save a set of Python statements in a file
 - The filename should have the .py extension
 - To run the file, or script, type
`python filename`
at the operating system command line

The IDLE Programming Environment

- **IDLE (Integrated Development Program):** single program that provides tools to write, execute and test a program
 - Automatically installed when Python language is installed
 - Runs in interactive mode
 - Has built-in text editor with features designed to help write Python programs

Summary

- **This chapter covered:**
 - Main hardware components of the computer
 - Types of software
 - How data is stored in a computer
 - Basic CPU operations and machine language
 - Fetch-decode-execute cycle
 - Complex languages and their translation to machine code
 - Installing Python and the Python interpreter modes