Machine Language:

1. Humans write “source code”
2. Computers only read binary, aka “machine code”
3. In the past, we used to use punch cards with holes inserted at different points to feed data to a computer.
4. If our input is the source code, and the output is machine code, then the algorithm which performs the conversion is the compiler

Hello World:

1. code filename.c – Creates a file with the name filename
2. make filename – This command will make the C source code into machine code
3. ./filename – This command lets you run your code
4. So the steps would be to create the file, then perform the conversion using the make command, and finally running the code itself.
5. By convention, always name your files in lowercase. Never use spaces while naming files.
6. The f in printf stands for formatted.
7. \n is the new line character. It is known as an escape sequence

CS50 Library:

1. When we say #include, essentially we are telling the compiler “Hey, there’s a file on the local hard drive that you need to go find, once you do, paste it here”.
2. Stdio.h is called a header file. It is a library. A library is code someone else wrote, that you can use.
3. manual.cs50.io – this website gives documentation of C.