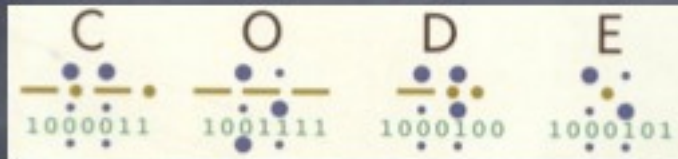


How many times is the word "CODE" shown on this slide?



The Hidden Language of Computer Hardware and Software

- Who am I?
- What do I do?
- Why do I like computers?
- Why read this book?

What is a Computer Systems Engineer?  
AutoCAD and rendering  
Skim the preface to Code

"Code is a book about how computers work."

As I feared, the reactions weren't favorable. "Oh, I have a book like that," some people would say, to which my immediate response was, "No, no, no, you don't have a book like this one." I still think that's true. Code is not like other how computers work books. It

First a little history...

Two types of computers (A/D)  
The very first computers (A)  
Why did people build the first computers?



The first known computer

Made about 100 to 87 B.C.

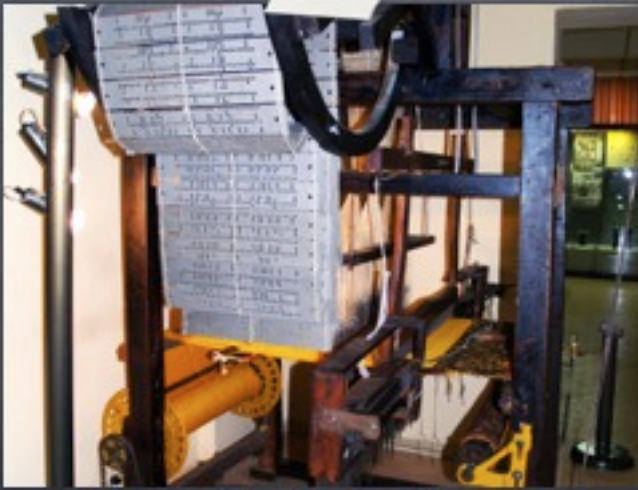
The Antikythera (anti-kit-er-a) mechanism  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antikythera\\_mechanism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antikythera_mechanism)

Virtual Reconstruction of the Antikythera Mechanism (by M. Wright & M. Vicentini)  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MqhuAnySPZ0>

Lego Antikythera Mechanism  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RLPVCJjTNgk>

Behind the Scenes: Lego Antikythera Mechanism  
<http://blog.smallmammal.com/post/2156532687/behind-the-scenes-lego-antikythera-mechanism>

Building Complex Machines Using LEGO® - A working hand-



First digital storage

1801

The Jacquard loom is a mechanical loom, invented by Joseph Marie Jacquard, first demonstrated in 1801, that simplifies the process of manufacturing textiles with complex patterns such as brocade, damask and matelasse. [4][5] The loom was controlled by a "chain of cards", a number of punched cards, laced together into a continuous sequence. [6] Multiple rows of holes were punched on each card, with one complete card corresponding to one row of the design.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_computing\\_hardware](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_computing_hardware)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jacquard\\_loom](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jacquard_loom)

<http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/works-of-art/31.124>



Babbage Engines

1837

Babbage engines

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Analytical\\_engine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Analytical_engine)

If the Analytical Engine had been built, it would have been digital, programmable and Turing-complete. However, it would have been very slow. Ada Lovelace reported in her notes on the Analytical Engine: "Mr. Babbage believes he can, by his engine, form the product of two numbers, each containing twenty figures, in three minutes". By comparison the Harvard Mark I could perform the same task in just six seconds. A modern PC can do the same thing in well under a millionth of a second.

There was to be a store (that is, a memory) capable of holding 1,000 numbers of 40 decimal digits each (ca. 16.7 kB).

Building Complex Machines Using LEGO® - A working hand-cranked Difference Engine made using LEGO® pieces





The first computer programmer

1842

Ada Lovelace

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ada\\_Lovelace](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ada_Lovelace)

Augusta Ada King, Countess of Lovelace (10 December 1815 – 27 November 1852), born Augusta Ada Byron and now commonly known as Ada Lovelace, was an English mathematician and writer chiefly known for her work on Charles Babbage's early mechanical general-purpose computer, the Analytical Engine. Her notes on the engine include what is recognised as the first algorithm intended to be carried out by a machine. Because of this, she is often described as the world's first computer programmer.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

[File:Representation of computer program for analytical engine.png](#)



Hollerith machines

1890

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tabulating\\_machine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tabulating_machine)

The 1880 census had taken five years to tabulate, and by the time the figures were available, they were clearly obsolete. Due to rapid growth of the U.S. population from 1880 to 1890, primarily because of immigration, it was estimated that the 1890 census would take approximately 12 years to complete.



**National Archives**

4.3 billion characters of data in this storage facility. (4GB)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:IBM\\_card\\_storage.NARA.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:IBM_card_storage.NARA.jpg)

"Storage of IBM record cards at the Federal records center in Alexandria, Virginia, November 1959. Between 1950 and 1966 the records centers received millions of cubic feet of records, saving the federal government more than the total spent for the entire operation of the



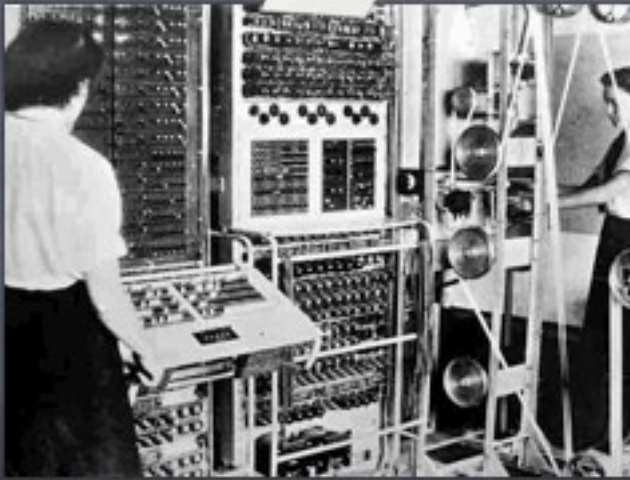
**Battleship computers**

Analog mechanical computers used from ~1912 to the 1980s for laying the main guns and later the secondary guns of battleships.

6 inch gun transmitting station on HMS Belfast. The main object is the "computer" for calculating elevation & bearing.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:HMS\\_Belfast\\_-\\_](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:HMS_Belfast_-_6inch_transmitting_station_1.jpg)

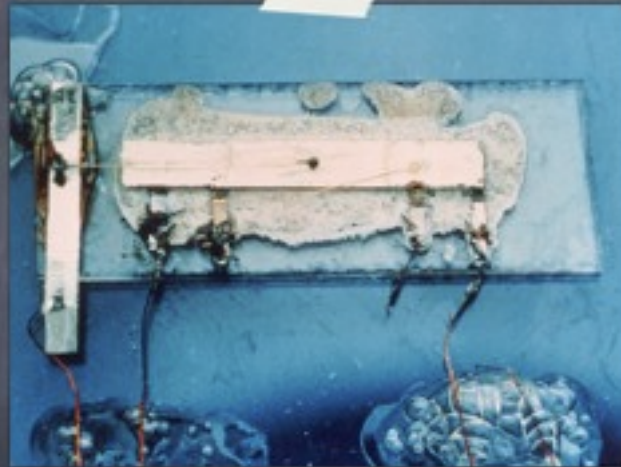
[6inch transmitting station 1.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:HMS_Belfast_-_6inch_transmitting_station_1.jpg)



**First digital computers**

Mk 1: December 1943;  
Mk 2: 1 June 1944  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colossus\\_computer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colossus_computer)

Colossus was the world's first electronic digital computer that was at all programmable. The Colossus computers were developed for British codebreakers during World War II to help in the cryptanalysis of the Lorenz cipher.  
Without them, the Allies would have

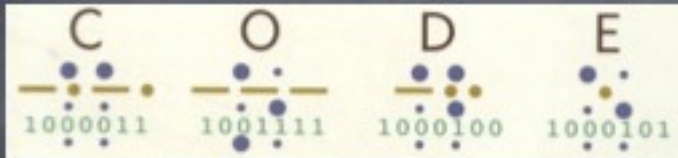


**First ICs (microchips)**

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Kilby\\_solid\\_circuit.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Kilby_solid_circuit.jpg)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Integrated\\_circuit](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Integrated_circuit)





## Chapter 1

## Chapter 2

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