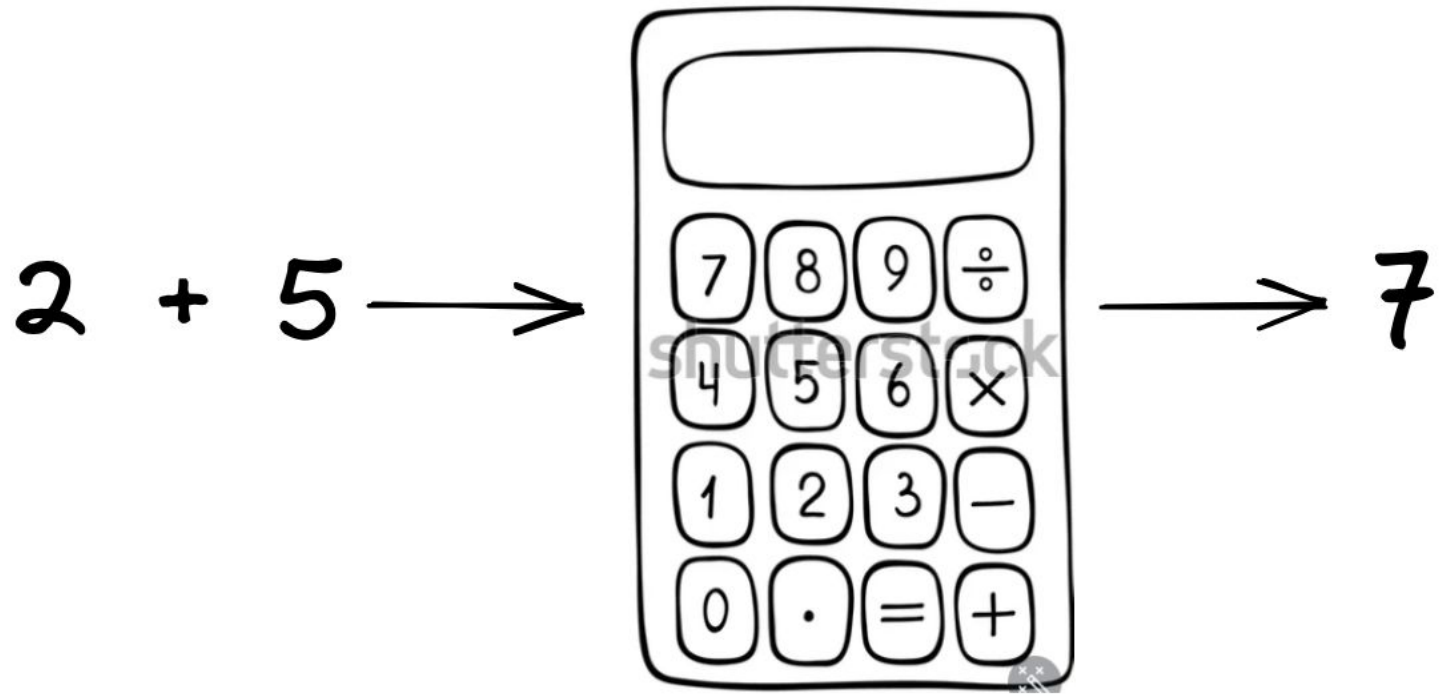


PROGRAM COMPILATION & EXECUTION

College of Science & Technology, Royal University of Bhutan



PROGRAM



PROGRAM



PROGRAM

Instructions to computers telling them what to do. (It is very very specific)

- With the input and what the output should be

You write a program using a computer programming language



```
// Carbon:
package Geometry api;
import Math;

class Circle {
    var r: f32;
};

fn PrintTotalArea(circles: Slice(Circle)) {
    var area: f32 = 0;
    for (c: Circle in circles) {
        area += Math.Pi * c.r * c.r;
    }
    Print("Total area: {0}", area);
}

fn Main() -> i32 {
    // A dynamically sized array, like 'std::vector'.
    var circles: Array(Circle) = ({.r = 1.0},
                                   {.r = 2.0});
    // Implicitly converts 'Array' to 'Slice'.
    PrintTotalArea(circles);
    return 0;
}
```

Always has been

wait it's all a
computer
program?



PROGRAM → MACHINE CODE

```
// Carbon:
package Geometry api;
import Math;

class Circle {
    var r: f32;
};

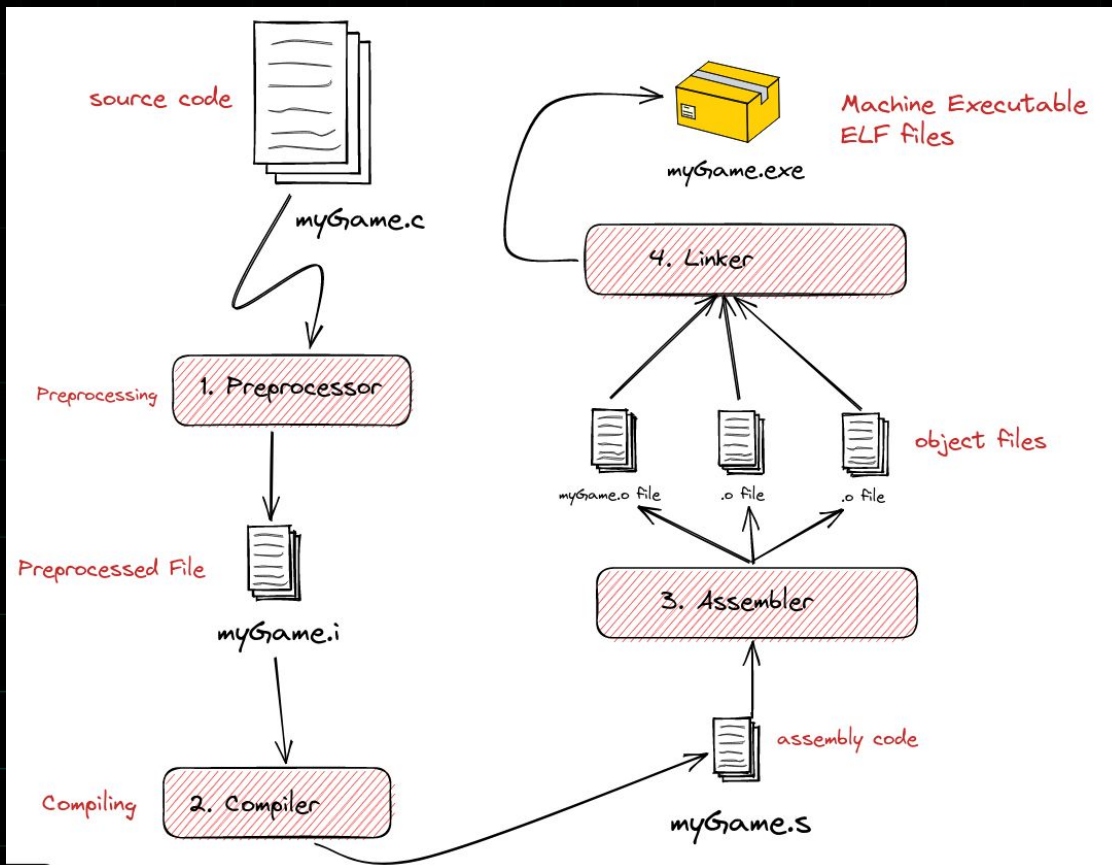
fn PrintTotalArea(circles: Slice(Circle)) {
    var area: f32 = 0;
    for (c: Circle in circles) {
        area += Math.Pi * c.r * c.r;
    }
    Print("Total area: {0}", area);
}

fn Main() -> i32 {
    // A dynamically sized array, like `std::vector`.
    var circles: Array(Circle) = ({.r = 1.0},
                                   {.r = 2.0});
    // Implicitly converts `Array` to `Slice`.
    PrintTotalArea(circles);
    return 0;
}
```

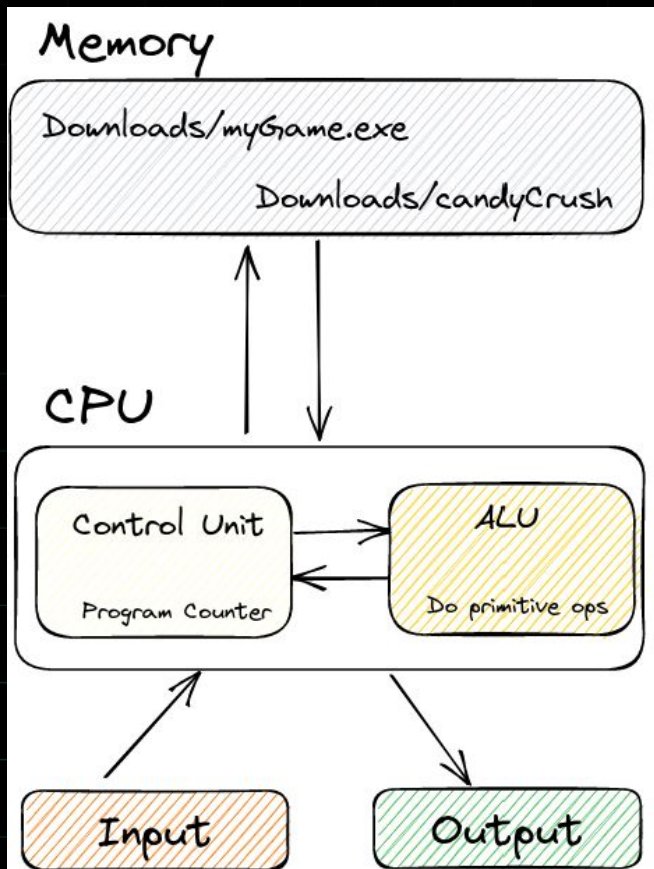
?

```
011010100110101000101101100100101011001010101001010101
01111000101011110001101110111000101010010101001101010100
01010100010010010110101000101001011100011001010100100110
00110101010111101011011110100100100010110101010100000101
00110101001101010001011011001001010110010101010100101010
10111100010101111000110111011100010101001010100110101010
00101010001001001011010100010100101110001100101010010011
00011010101011110101101111010010010001011010101010000010
00110101001101010001011011001001010110010101010100101010
10111100010101111000110111011100010101001010100110101010
00101010001001001011010100010100101110001100101010010011
00011010101011110101101111010010010001011010101010000010
00110101001101010001011011001001010110010101010100101010
10111100010101111000110111011100010101001010100110101010
00101010001001001011010100010100101110001100101010010011
00011010101011110101101111010010010001011010101010000010
00110101001101010001011011001001010110010101010100101010
10111100010101111000110111011100010101001010100110101010
00101010001001001011010100010100101110001100101010010011
00011010101011110101101111010010010001011010101010000010
00110101001101010001011011001001010110010101010100101010
101111000101011110001101110111000101010010100110101010
```


COMPILATION



EXECUTION



EXAMPLE

Source Code

```
game.c x
1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main() {
4     printf("Hello, World!\n");
5     return 0;
6 }
```

game.c

Output

```
(base) → c_test ./game
Hello, World!
(base) → c_test
```

game

EXAMPLE

game.i

```
688 extern void perror (const char *__s);
689
690 extern int fileno (FILE *__stream) __attribute__ ((__nothrow__ , __leaf__));
691
692 extern int fileno_unlocked (FILE *__stream) __attribute__ ((__nothrow__ , __leaf__));
693
694 # 823 "/usr/include/stdio.h" 3 4
695 extern int pclose (FILE *__stream);
696
697 extern FILE *popen (const char *__command, const char *__modes)
698     __attribute__ ((__malloc__)) __attribute__ ((__malloc__ (pclose, 1))) ;
699
700 extern char *ctermid (char *__s) __attribute__ ((__nothrow__ , __leaf__))
701     __attribute__ ((__access__ (__write_only__, 1)));
702 # 867 "/usr/include/stdio.h" 3 4
703 extern void flockfile (FILE *__stream) __attribute__ ((__nothrow__ , __leaf__));
704
705 extern int ftrylockfile (FILE *__stream) __attribute__ ((__nothrow__ , __leaf__));
706
707 extern void funlockfile (FILE *__stream) __attribute__ ((__nothrow__ , __leaf__));
708 # 885 "/usr/include/stdio.h" 3 4
709 extern int __uflow (FILE *);
710 extern int __overflow (FILE *, int);
711 # 909 "/usr/include/stdio.h" 3 4
712
713 # 2 "game.c" 2
714
715 # 3 "game.c"
716 int main() {
717     printf("Hello, World!\n");
718     return 0;
719 }
```

EXAMPLE

game.s

Assembly Code

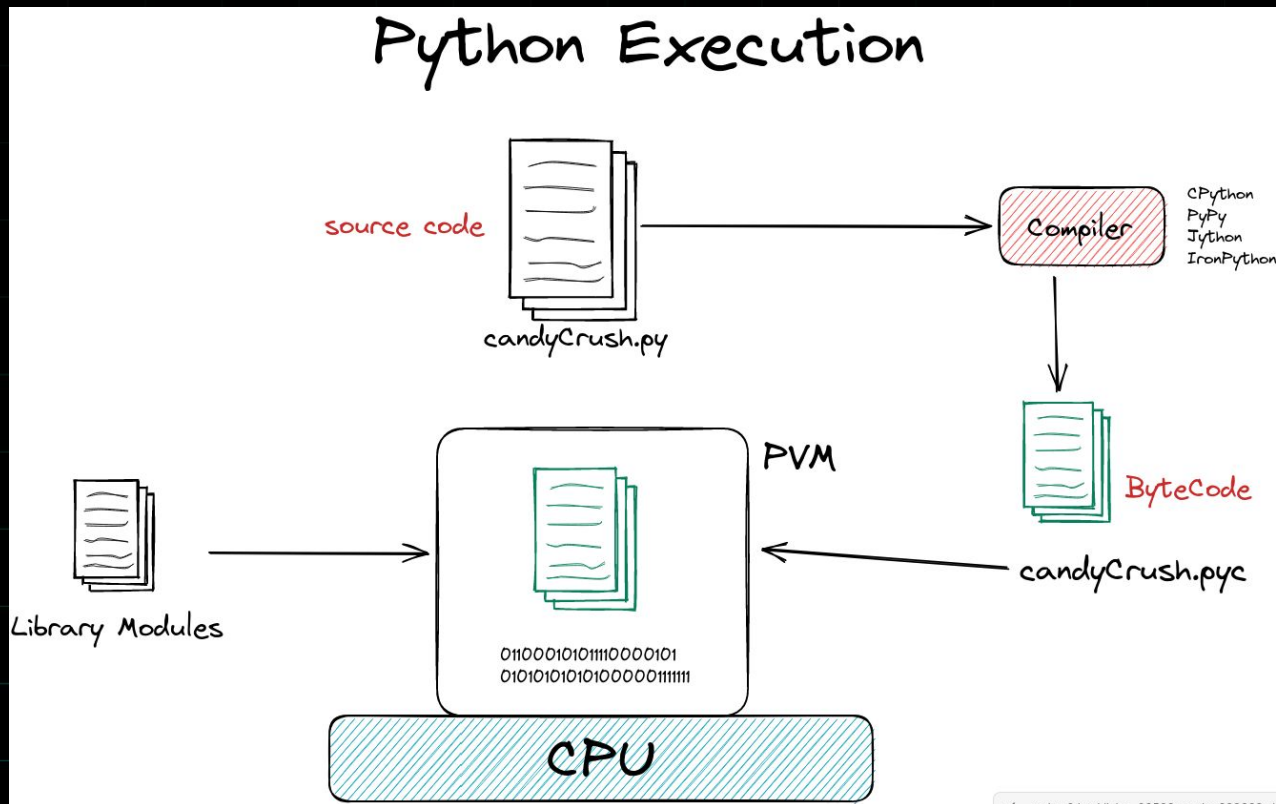
```
game.s x
1  .file "game.c"
2  .text
3  .section .rodata
4  .LC0:
5  .string "Hello, World!"
6  .text
7  .globl main
8  .type main, @function
9  main:
10 .LFB0:
11 .cfi_startproc
12 pushq %rbp
13 .cfi_def_cfa_offset 16
14 .cfi_offset 6, -16
15 movq %rsp, %rbp
16 .cfi_def_cfa_register 6
17 movl $.LC0, %edi
18 call puts
19 movl $0, %eax
20 popq %rbp
21 .cfi_def_cfa 7, 8
22 ret
23 .cfi_endproc
24 .LFE0:
25 .size main, .-main
26 .ident "GCC: (GNU) 13.1.1 20230511 (Red Hat 13.1.1-2)"
27 .section .note.GNU-stack,"",@progbits
```

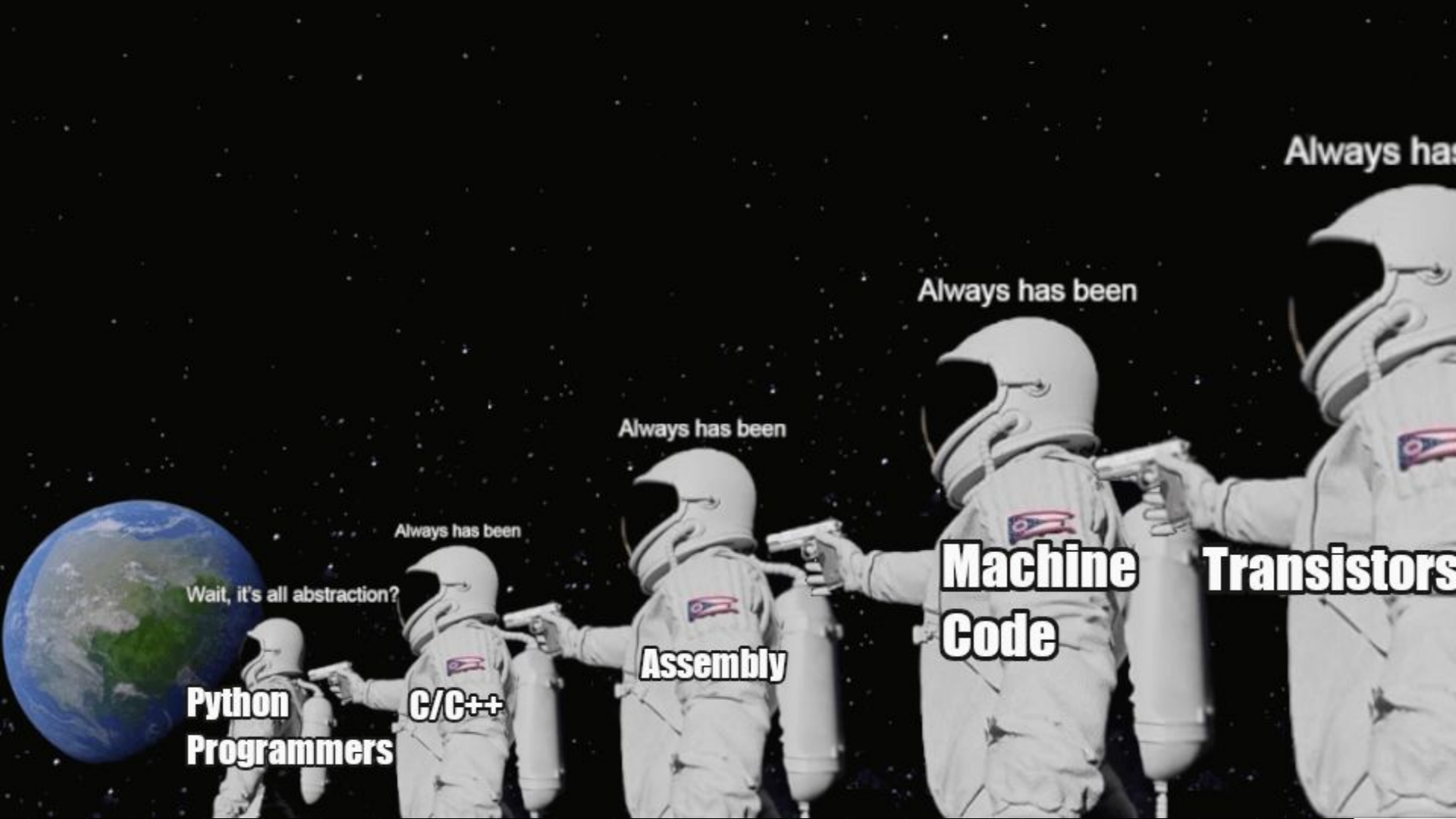
EXAMPLE

game.o

Machine Instructions

PYTHON EXECUTION





Always has

Always has been

Always has been

Always has been

Wait, it's all abstraction?

**Python
Programmers**

C/C++

Assembly

**Machine
Code**

Transistors

NEXT WEEK

1. Data Types
2. Strings
3. Arrays, Lists & Dictionaries
4. I/O (Input/Output)

[Learn Python in 1 hour - YouTube](#)

<https://learn-python.adamemery.dev/basics>

Thank you!

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