

STMC HKOI Training

Lesson 0: Fundamental ideas about programming

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What is a computer program?

- A **computer program** is a collection of instructions that can be executed by a computer to perform a specific task [2].
- Similar to recipe for cooking
- Teaches computer what to do and how to response to input and produce outputs
- Basically, doing anything on a computer involves a program of some sort



Examples of computer programs

- Web browser
- Computer games
- Mobile applications
- Operation system (e.g. Windows, Linux, Unix, etc.)
- Productivity software (e.g. Word, PowerPoint, Excel, etc.)



What is programming?

- **Programming** is process of designing and building an executable computer program to accomplish a specific computing result or to perform a specific task [3].
- By doing programming, you "teaches" the computer to do some specific tasks



Why learning programming?

- Programming is *everywhere*!
- Science:
 - Computer simulations
 - Automatic data collection for experiments
 - Analysis of huge amount of data (Fig. 1)
 - Develop more efficient algorithms
 - Develop state-of-the-art AI



Figure 1: The first image of black hole is obtained by analysing over 4.5 petabyte of data [1]. An impossible task without programming (Source: NASA).



Why learn programming?

- Engineering
 - Run code to calculate forces and stresses when designing building or aircrafts
 - Engineering fluid simulation
 - Game development
 - Mobile app development

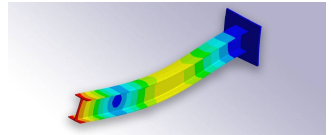


Figure 2: Simulation of beam oscillating freely in one end (Source: FEATool)



Cool, but what is INSIDE a computer program?

- Computer programs consist of **machine code** that are made up of 0s and 1s
- It's groups of 0s and 1s that represent instructions directly executable by computer
- Machine code is the language computer "speaks"
- Difficult to code in machine code

```
00000000 0000 0001 0001 1010 0010 0001 0004 0128
00000010 0000 0016 0000 0028 0000 0010 0000 0020
00000020 0000 0001 0004 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
00000030 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 0000 0000 0204
00000040 0004 8384 0084 c7c8 00c8 4748 0048 e8e9
00000050 00e9 6a69 0069 a8a9 00a9 2828 0028 fdfc
00000060 00fc 1819 0019 9898 0098 d9d8 00d8 5857
00000070 0057 7b7a 007a bab9 00b9 3a3c 003c 8888
00000080 8888 8888 8888 8888 288a be88 8888 8888
00000090 3b83 5788 8888 8888 7657 778e 8828 8888
000000a0 dc1f 7abd 8818 8888 467c 565f 8814 e188
000000b0 8b06 e8f7 88aa 8888 8b3b 88f3 88bd e988
000000c0 8a18 880c e841 c988 b328 6871 688e 958b
000000d0 a948 5862 5884 7e81 3788 1ab4 5a84 3eec
000000e0 3d86 dc58 5cbb 8888 8888 8888 8888 8888
000000f0 8888 8888 8888 8888 8888 8888 8888 0000
0000100 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
*
0000130 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
000013e
```

Figure 3: Machine code (Source: <https://bit.ly/3sQendj>)



Yikes! Does it mean we need to code THAT?

- Short answers: No
- Programmers have invented **high level language** that are closer to human language but still do the job
- Examples: C/C++, Java, Python, Ruby, R, PHP, etc.
- Code written in high level language are usually called **source code**

```
92 ~ class Deck:
93 ~
94 ~     def __init__(self,deck=[],color_first=Card.RED):
95 ~         self.deck = deck
96 ~         self.set_color_first(color_first)
97 ~
98 ~     def sort_cards(self):
99 ~         color = lambda x: (x.get_color() + self.color_offset) % len(Card.COLORS)
100 ~         number = lambda x: x.get_number()
101 ~         self.deck.sort(key=lambda x: 10*color(x)+number(x)) # first by color then by number
102 ~
103 ~     def add_card(self,card):
104 ~         self.deck.append(card)
105 ~
106 ~     def remove_card(self,color,number):
107 ~         rm_idc = -1
108 ~         for idc, card in enumerate(self.deck):
109 ~             if card.get_color() == color and card.get_number() == number:
110 ~                 rm_idc = idc
111 ~                 break
112 ~         if rm_idc != -1:
113 ~             return self.deck.pop(rm_idc)
114 ~         return None
```

Figure 4: Source code in python
(Source: me)



Compiler: Translate source code to machine code

- Since source code are no more than a text file, computer cannot understand them
- We need a device that converts source code to machine comprehensible machine code
- That device is called a **compiler**
- The compiled result is called an **executable**, which has the file extension of .exe in Windows

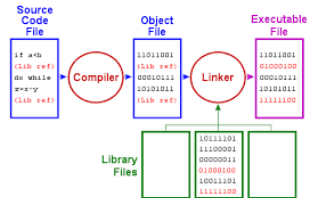


Figure 5: Compiling source code to executables (Source: <https://bit.ly/3sQendj>)



Interpreter: Line-by-line translation

- For some programming language (like Python), the high level instructions are compiled line-by-line during runtime
- The software that do that is called an **interpreter** instead of a compiler



Let's move on to write our first program ...



Reference I

- [1] *A peek behind the black Hole IMAGE'S petabytes of data — Data Makes Possible.* [Online; accessed 27-August-2021]. Dec. 2019. URL: <https://bit.ly/3jnBTvg>.
- [2] Wikipedia contributors. *Computer program — Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia.* [Online; accessed 27-August-2021]. 2021. URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Computer_program&oldid=1040444998.
- [3] Wikipedia contributors. *Computer programming — Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia.* [Online; accessed 27-August-2021]. 2021. URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Computer_programming&oldid=1040498552.

