



Module 1

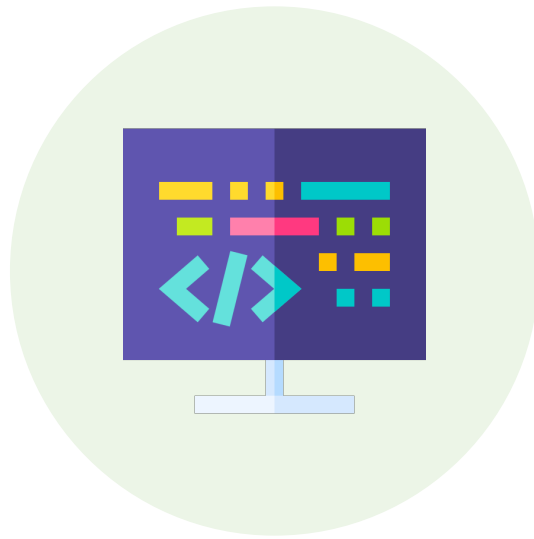
Introduction to Programming and Python

Instructor: Jonny C.H. Yu

How a program works?



Machine language

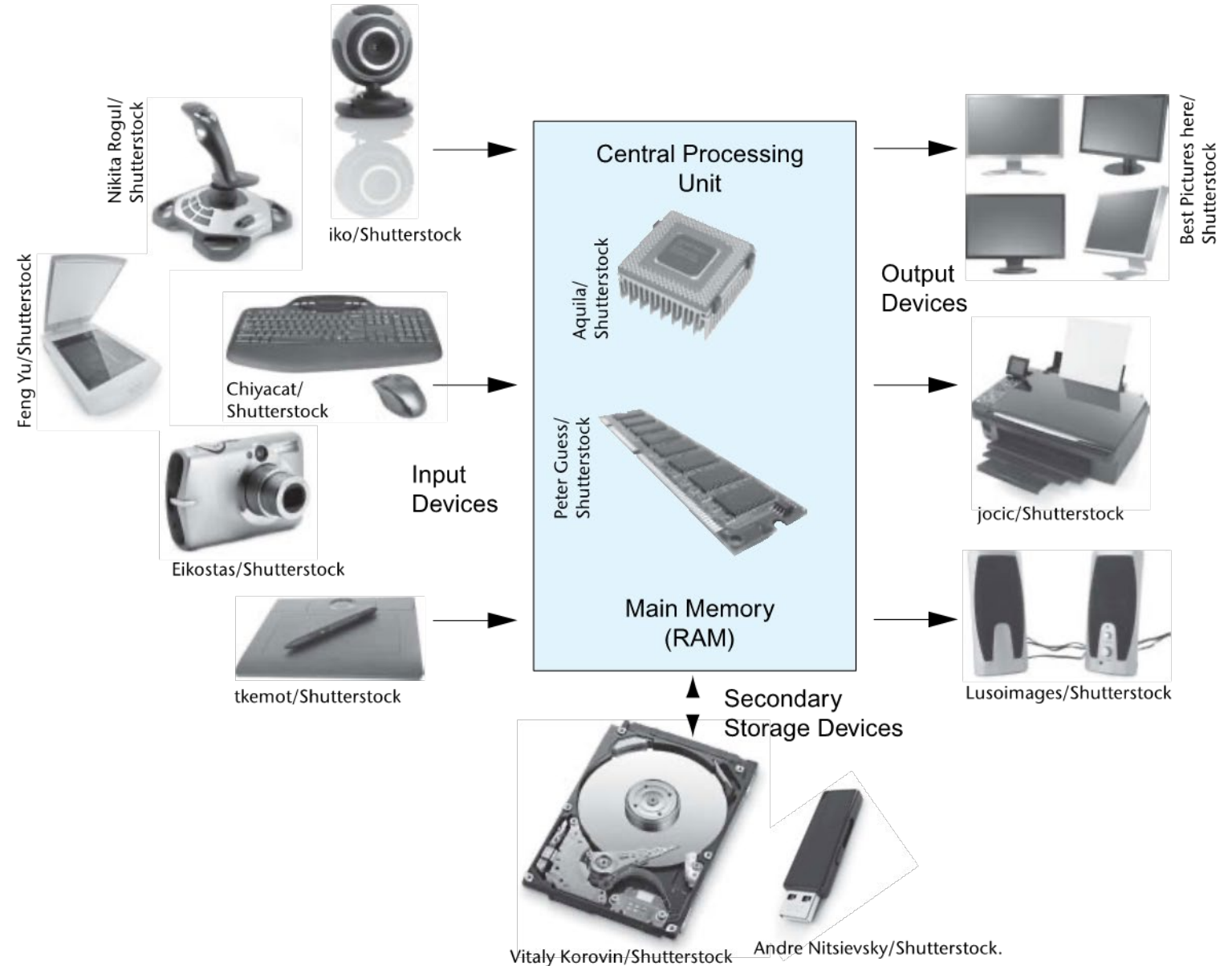


Assembly language

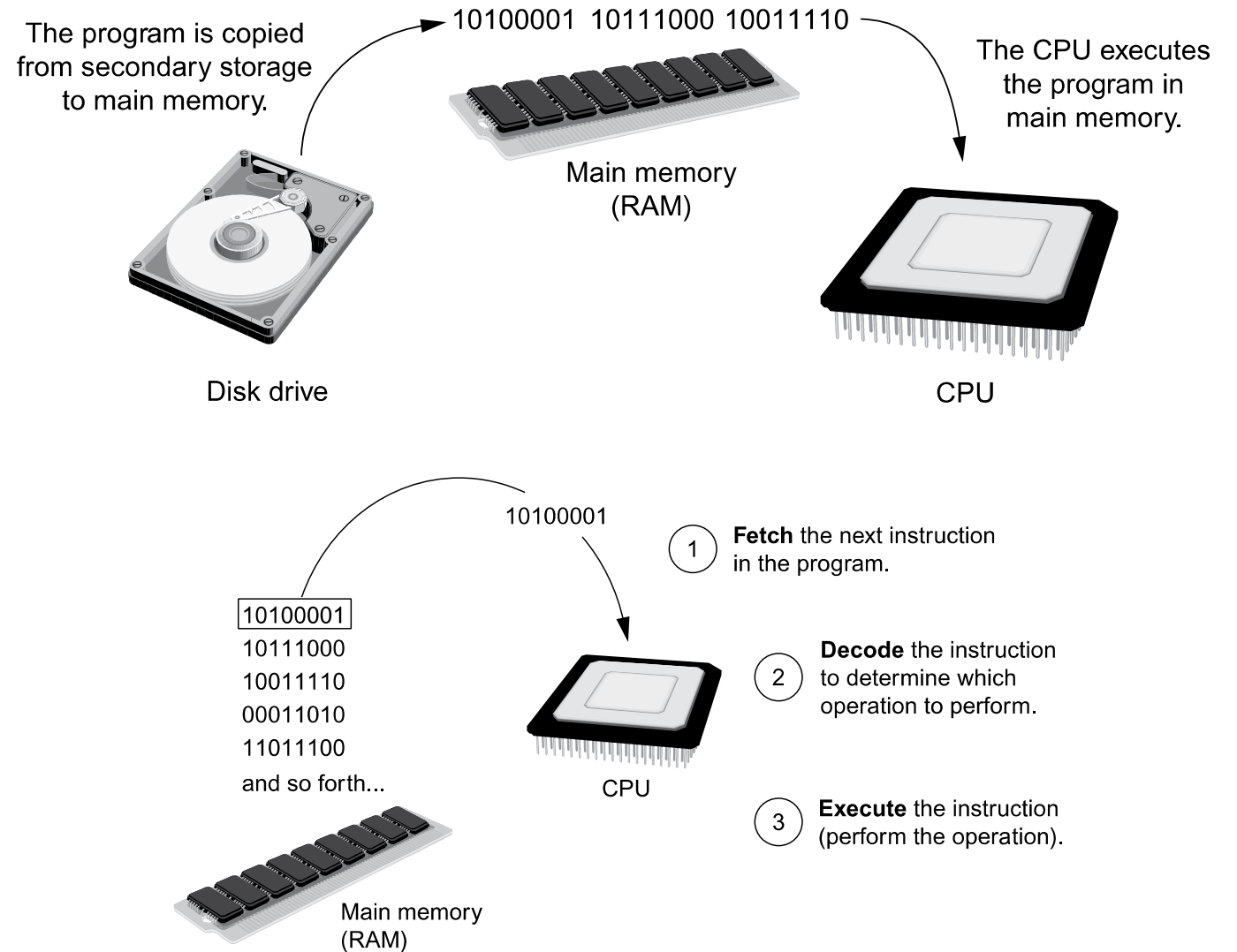


High-level language

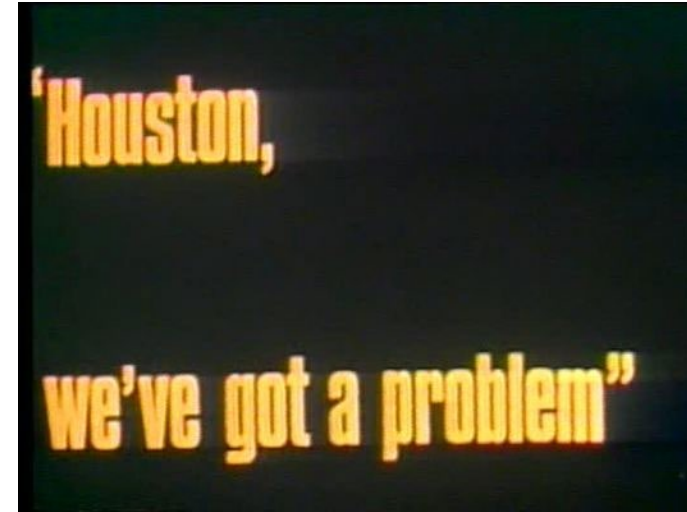
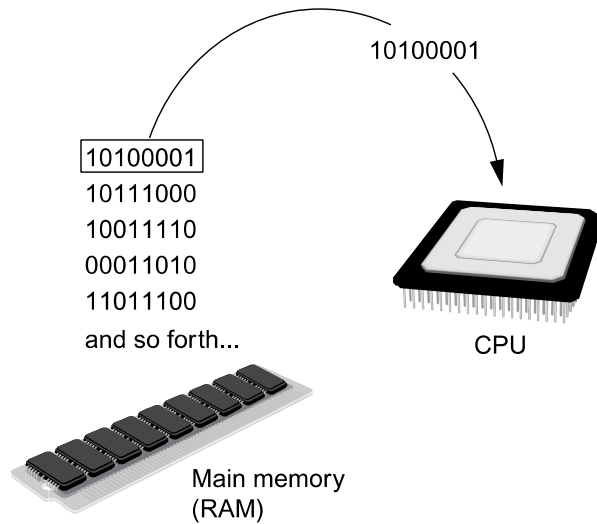
Typical components of a computer system



A program is copied into main memory and then executed



Machine language: the fetch-decode-execute cycle.



➤ From Machine Language to Assembly Language

Assembly language
program

```
mov eax, Z  
add eax, 2  
mov Y, eax  
  
and so forth...
```

Assembler

Machine language
program

```
10100001  
10111000  
10011110  
  
and so forth...
```

Assembly language
program

```
mov eax, Z
add eax, 2
mov Y, eax

and so forth...
```



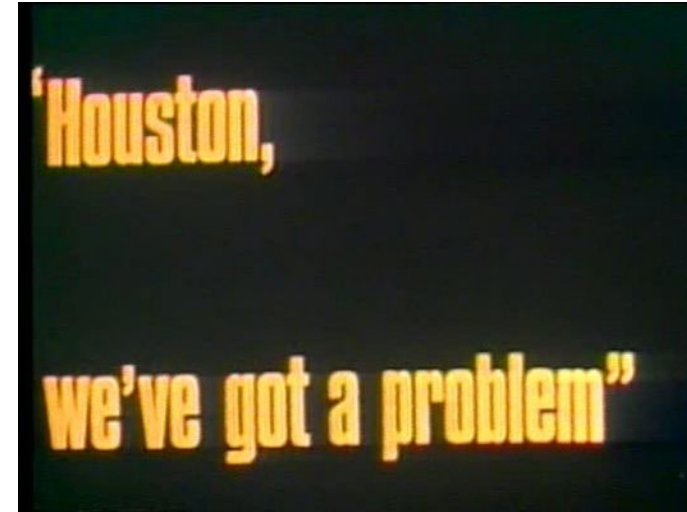
Assembler



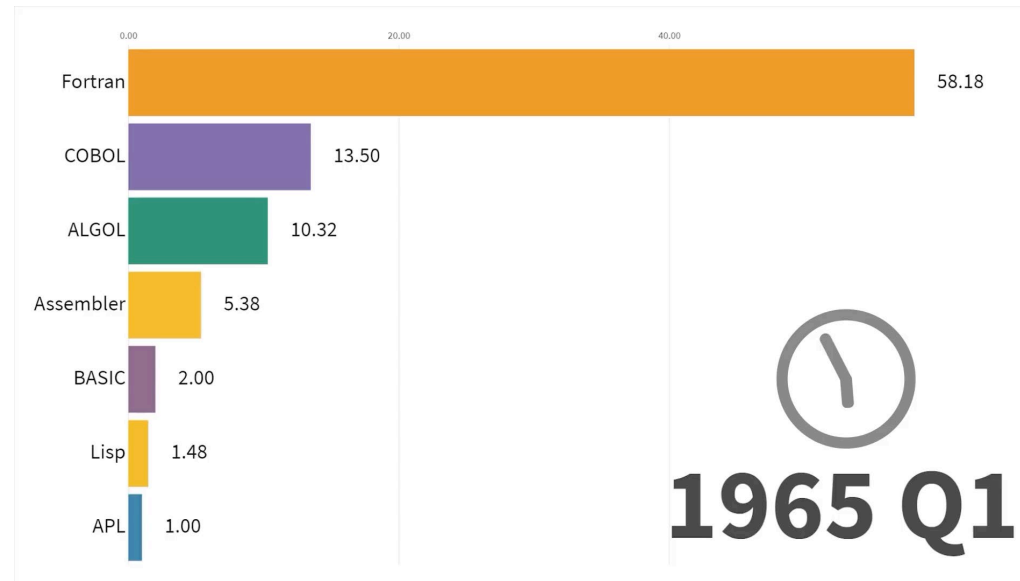
Machine language
program

```
10100001
10111000
10011110

and so forth...
```



➤ From Assembly Language to High Level Language

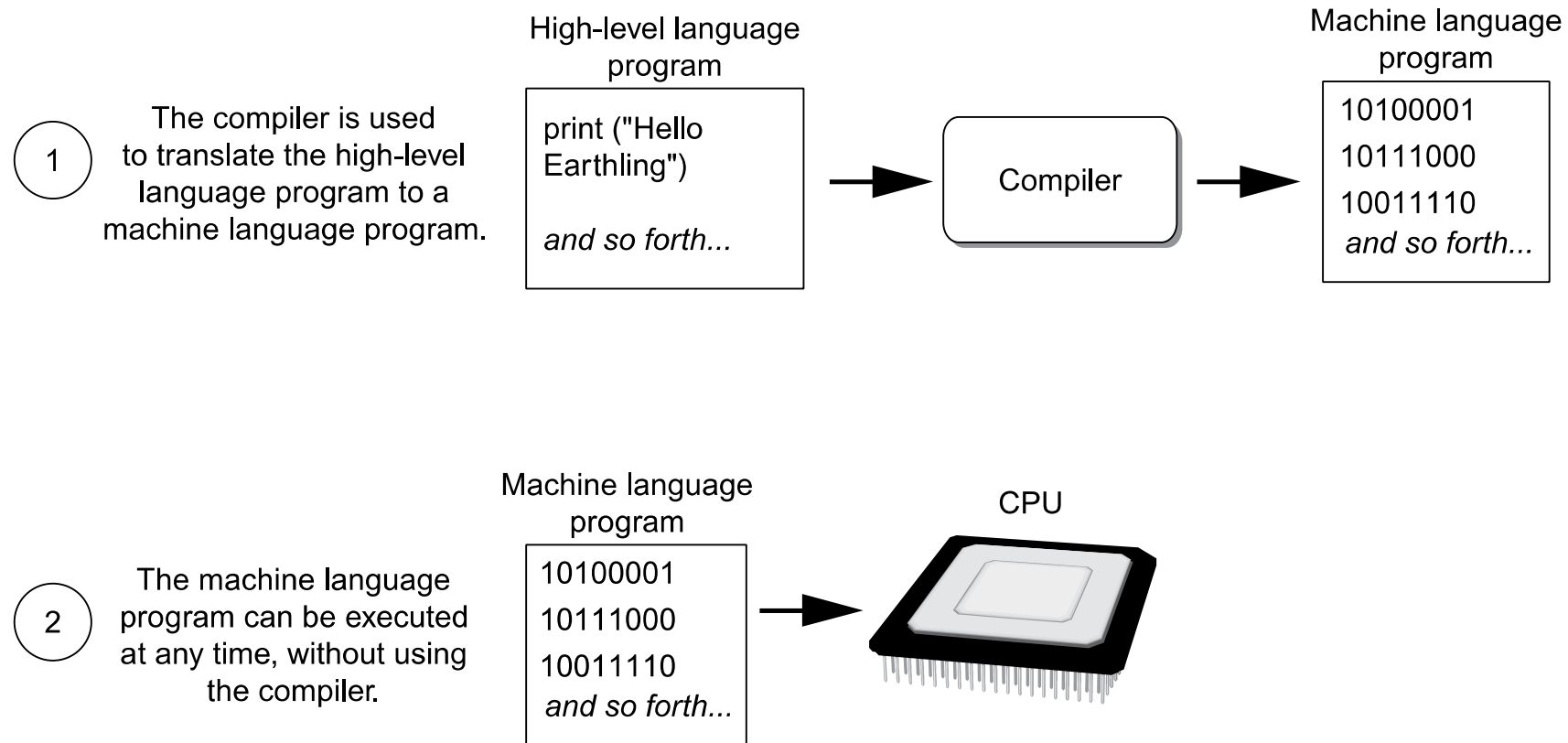


High-Level Languages

- **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.

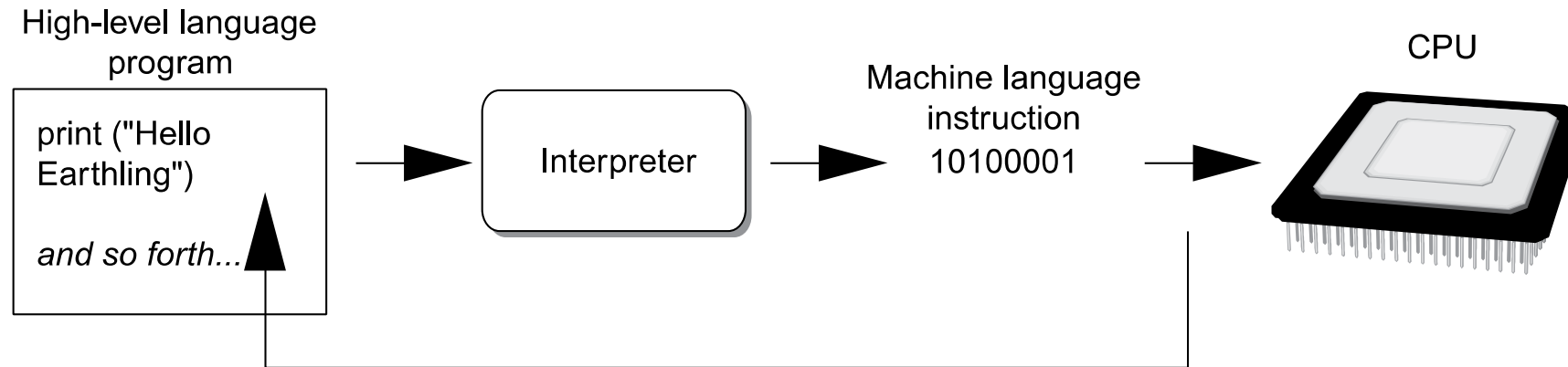
High Level Languages (1/2)

First : Compiler (Strong Type, Static)



High Level Languages (2/2)

Second : Interpreter (Weak Type, Dynamic)



The interpreter translates each high-level instruction to its equivalent machine language instructions then immediately executes them.

This process is repeated for each high-level instruction.

Using Python

Using Python



Version 3.x



See Accompanying Note: Python Installation and Programming Environment

Summary

- This module covered:
 - Machine language and fetch-decode-execute cycle between RAM and CPU.
 - Two kinds of high-level languages and their behavior.
 - Installing Python 3.x and programming Python using JupyterLab or PyCharm.

To be continued...