Computer Hardware: 2500 BC - wood

Abacus invented Sumeria c. 2500 BC,
Antikythera mechanism
Analog computer used to predict astronomical positions and eclipses
Computer Hardware: 1835 - brass & steam

Analytical Engine designed by Charles Babbage 1835 - never built. General purpose programmable computer using punch cards and steam power
The first Coder: 1835

Ada Lovelace - mathematician who wrote the first programs.
Computer Hardware: 1890 - electromechanical

Hollerith tabulating machine used for calculations in the US census, company eventually becomes IBM
Computer Hardware: 1944 - vacuum tubes

Colossus: arguably first first programmable, electronic, digital computer.
Designed by Tommy Flowers for WWII codebreaking.
PDP-1 first computer in Digital Equipment Corporation’s successful line.
Successors were first machines C and Unix used on.
PDP-11 computer using large-scale integrated circuits containing thousands of transistors.
Intel 4004 4-bit microprocessor - computer on single chip - 2300 transistors.
Intel "Pentium" 32-bit microprocessor - computer on single chip - 1000000+ transistors.
What makes up a working computer?

- hardware (motherboard, CPU, RAM, HDD, etc.)
- bootstrapping code (BIOS)
- device drivers
- operating system (Linux, Windows, etc.)
- software (games, utilities, etc.)
Operating system (OS) is a piece of complex software layer that manages a computer’s hardware. Allows you to program without knowing (independant) of hardware details.

- GNU/Linux, Mac OS X, FreeBSD, and Solaris
- long history; many innovations come from Unix systems
- Unix is multi-user and multi-tasking
- reliable server and workstation operating system
Linux

Linux is a multi-user operating system, you will have your own account on the CSE machines, with a unique username and password. Logging in to your CSE account, either from a lab machine or from home, will give your access to your files and settings. These are not to be shared with anyone else.

- logging into a Unix system gives you access to a terminal window
- a terminal window is for text commands which the OS executes
- common commands: `ls`, `cd`, `mkdir`, `more`, etc.
- many tasks can be performed through the graphical user interface (GUI)
Why don’t we program in English?

• it is too informal
• it is too big

What does ”Time flies like an arrow” mean?
So we invent a programming language that:

• is small
• is formal (syntax and grammar)
• is still reasonably intuitive for humans

Because programming language instructions are usually too complex to execute directly, they must be translated into an even simpler machine language.
Historical notes:

• created by Dennis Ritchie in the early 70’s at AT&T Bell Labs
• named so because it succeeded the B programming language
• designed as a high(er)-level language to replace assembler
• powerful enough to implement the Unix kernel
• in 1978 Dennis Ritchie and Brian Kernighan published “The C Programming Language”
• now considered low-level, widely used for system and application programming
Why C?

- classic example of an imperative language
- many libraries and learning resources
- widely used for writing operating systems and compilers as well as industrial and scientific applications
- provides low level access to machine
- language you must know if you want to work with hardware
Like most programming languages, C supports features such as:

- program **comments**
- declaring **variables** (data storage)
- assigning values to variables
- performing **arithmetic** operations
- performing **comparison** operations
- **control structures**, such as branching or looping
- performing **input and output**
Hello World

A Doing Thing

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// Author: Kernighan and Ritchie
// Date created: 1978
// A very simple C program.

#include <stdio.h>

int main(void) {
    printf("Hello world!\n");
    return 0;
}

Hello World

The program is complete, it compiles and performs a task. Even in a few lines of code there are a lot of elements:

- a comment
- a `#include` directive
- the `main` function
- a call to a library function, `printf`
- a `return` statement
- semicolons, braces and string literals
What does it all mean?

- `//`, a single line comment, use `/* */` for block comments
A Closer Look

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- //, a single line comment, use /* */ for block comments
- #include <stdio.h>, import the standard I/O library
- return 0, a code returned to the operating system, 0 means the program executed without error
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• ("Hello world!\n"), argument supplied to printf, a string literal, i.e., a string constant
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A C program must be translated into machine code to be run. This process is known as compilation. It is performed by a compiler. We will use a compiler named dcc for COMP1511. dcc is actually a custom wrapper around a compiler named clang. Another widely used compiler is called (gcc).
Compiling A Program

- To create a C program in the file hello.c from the terminal:
  gedit hello.c &
- Once the code is written and saved, compile it:
  dcc hello.c
- Run the program:
  ./a.out
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- Convert the basic steps into instructions in the programming language
- Use an editor to create a file that contains the program
- Use the compiler to check the syntax of the program
- Test the program on a range of data
• Lists files in current directory (folder)
• Several useful switches can be applied to `ls`
  ▶ `ls -l` (provide a long listing)
  ▶ `ls -a` (list all file, i.e., show hidden files)
  ▶ `ls -t` (list files by modification time)
  ▶ Can combine options. For example, `ls -la`
mkdir

- `mkdir directoryName`
- Create (make) new directory called `directoryName` in the current working directory
- A directory is like a folder in Windows
- To verify creation, type `ls`
• cd *directoryName*

• Change directory
  ▶ Change current directory to *directoryName*
  ▶ *directoryName* must be in the current working directory
  ▶ We will see how to use more complex names(paths) later

• Special directory names
  ▶ cd ..
    ▶ move up one directory (to parent directory)
  ▶ cd ~
    ▶ move to your home directory