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Introduction to computation and programming using python (mit press) pdf

Python is a programming language even novices can learn easily because it uses a syntax similar to English. And it has a wide variety of applications. By Chris Pollette HTML5 isn't just another HTML revision, but a comprehensive standard for how Web pages work. What sets it apart from previous versions? By Stephanie Crawford When you use programming to tell a computer what to do, you also get to choose how it's going to do it. That's where computer algorithms come in. The algorithm is the basic technique used to get the job done. The relational database was born in 1970 when E.F. Codd, a researcher at IBM, wrote a paper outlining the process. At the time, databases were "flat," and stored as one long text file. Learn how the relational database changed the way we work. What is this MIME thing that I sometimes see in my e-mail messages? Learn what MIME stands for and how it works. Boolean logic is the key to many of a computer's most mysterious and human-like functions, from playing chess to balancing a checkbook. How do "AND," "NOT," and "OR" make such amazing things possible? By Marshall Brain Bytes and bits are the starting point of the computer world. Find out about the Base-2 system, 8-bit bytes, the ASCII character set, byte prefixes and binary math. By Marshall Brain CGI, or common gateway interface, allows Web servers to store dynamic Web pages that can change and update rather than remain a fixed page. This article explains the process, plus shows you how to write your own scripts. By Marshall Brain Perl is easy to use once you know the basics. It can be used to create DOS batch files, C shell scripts, CGI scripts for Web pages and more. Get a great introduction to this versatile programming language. By Marshall Brain Whether you're a seasoned computer user or are just beginning to experiment, this step-by-step guide will get you started with Java. Begin with this basic tutorial, and then move on to more advanced skills. By Marshall Brain This course starts from the beginning, covering the basics of how a computer interprets lines of code; how to write programs, evaluate their output, and revise the code itself; how to work with variables and their changing values; and how to use mathematical, boolean, and relational operators. By the end of this course, you'll be able to write small programs in Python that use variables, mathematical operators, and logical operators. For example, you could write programs that carry out complex mathematical operations, like calculating the interest rate necessary to reach a savings goal, recommending apparel options based on weather patterns, or calculating a grade based on multiple percentages. Structurally, the course is comprised of several parts. Instruction is delivered via a series of short (2-3 minute) videos. In between those videos, you'll complete both multiple choice questions and coding problems to demonstrate your knowledge of the material that was just covered. How a computer processes programming code The write-run-debug cycle of writing code, running it, and revising it based on its output. Procedural programming, or how to write sequential lines of code. Variables, their types, and their role in complex programs. Mathematical operators for arithmetic operations, exponents, and more. Relational operators for evaluating relative values or set membership. Boolean operators for resolving complex logical statements. Chapter 1: Computing. The fundamentals of how computers work, what program code is, and how to get setup for the rest of the course. Chapter 2: Programming. The basic principles of computer programming: writing and running code, evaluating results, and compiling vs. executing. Chapter 3: Debugging. The common results of running program code, and how to use those results to inform revision of your code. Chapter 4: Procedural Programming. The fundamental approach to program code: writing sequences of lines of code that run in order to accomplish an objective. Chapter 5: Variables. Creating and modifying variables, tracing how their values may change as a program runs, and understanding the role of data types. Chapter 6: Logical Operators. Working with relational (greater than, less than, equal to) and logical (and, or, not) operators to make decisions in code. Chapter 7: Mathematical Operators. Adding addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, modulus, and exponents to your code, and seeing how they work with unexpected data types. Receive an instructor-signed certificate with the institution's logo to verify your achievement and increase your job prospects. Add the certificate to your CV or resume, or post it directly on LinkedIn. Give yourself an additional incentive to complete the course. See X, a non-profit, relies on verified certificates to help fund free education for everyone globally. Looking to get started with computer science while learning to program in Python? This computer science course provides an introduction to computer science that's both challenging and fun. It takes a broad look at the field of computer science through a variety of demonstrations and projects. We'll cover both low- and high-level concepts, from how the circuits inside a computer represent data to how to design algorithms, as well as how all of this information affects the technology we use today. Additionally, we'll teach the basics of Python programming, giving us a way to put our new CS knowledge into practice. No need to know any programming before starting the course; we'll teach everything you need to know along the way. All you need to start is a good grasp of algebra, and you can fall in love with both the concepts and the practice of computer science. Basic Python Programming Design, implementation, documentation, and testing skills. Strategies for solving computational problems. Applications of CS in society and real world context. Receive an instructor-signed certificate with the institution's logo to verify your achievement and increase your job prospects. Add the certificate to your CV or resume, or post it directly on LinkedIn. Give yourself an additional incentive to complete the course. See X, a non-profit, relies on verified certificates to help fund free education for everyone globally. Programming is a creative process that instructs a computer on how to do a task. Hollywood has helped instill an image of programmers as uber techies who can sit down at a computer and break any password in seconds. The reality is far less interesting. Computers do what they are told, and their instructions come in the form of programs written by humans. Many knowledgeable computer programmers write source code that can be read by humans but not by computers. In many cases, that source code is compiled to translate the source code into machine code, which can be read by computers but not by humans. These compiled computer programming languages include: Visual Basic Delphi C C++ C# Cobol Fortran Objective-C Swift Pascal Python. Some programming does not need to be compiled separately. Rather, it is composed of a just-in-time process on the computer for which it is running. These programs are called interpreted programs. Popular interpreted computer programming languages include: Javascript Perl PHP Postscript Python Ruby. Programming languages each require knowledge of their rules and vocabulary. Learning a new programming language is similar to learning a new spoken language. Fundamentally programs manipulate numbers and text. These are the building blocks of all programs. Programming languages let you use them in different ways by using numbers and text and storing data on disk for later retrieval. These numbers and text are called variables, and they can be handled singly or in structured collections. In C++, a variable can be used to count numbers. A struct variable in code can hold payroll details for an employee such as: Name Salary Company Id Number Total Tax Paid SSN A database can hold millions of these records and fetch them rapidly. Each computer has an operating system, which is itself a program. The programs that run on that computer must be compatible with its operating system. Popular operating systems include: Windows Linux MacOS Unix Android. Before Java, programs had to be customized for each operating system. A program that ran on a Linux computer could not run on a Windows computer or a Mac. With Java, it is possible to write a program once and then run it everywhere as it is compiled to a common code called bytecode, which is then interpreted. Each operating system has a Java interpreter written for it and knows how to interpret bytecode. Much computer programming occurs to update existing applications and operating systems. Programs use features provided by the operating system and when those change, the programs must change. Many programmers write software as a creative outlet. The web is full of websites with source code developed by amateur programmers who do it for fun and are happy to share their code. Linux started this way when Linus Torvalds shared code he had written. The intellectual effort in writing a medium-sized program is comparable to writing a book, except you never need to debug a book. Computer programmers find joy in discovering new ways to make something happen or in solving a particularly thorny problem.

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