1. Take notes



Tips for effective learning

Actively taking notes during class can help you **focus** and better **understand** main concepts.

Good note-taking will improve your **active listening**, comprehension of material, and retention.

https://learningcenter.unc.edu/tips-and-tools/effective-note-taking-in-class/

Required Reading/Video Materials

- How to Build a Computer (17 mins)
- Overheating CPUs (2 mins)
- How to Build a Gaming PC (15 mins)
- Lots of Cores or a Faster CPU Clock Speed (5 min read)

CS 101 Computer Basics

Introduction to **Computer** Science

"Problem Solving using Computational Techniques"

Not Computer Science

- Building computers and designing computer hardware is *not* computer science!
- The physical computer is a *tool* of a computer scientist, so it is important to understand how it works

What is a computer?



Part 1. Answer the questions on your ICAs

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Types of Computers

- Discuss in your groups . . .
 - Come up with at least 5 different kinds of devices that are, at their core, computers
 - What makes a "computer" a "computer" ?





Discuss in your groups

Computer has hardware and software



HARDWARE

PARTS OF A COMPUTER



List parts of a computer for input and output

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Central Processing Unit (CPU)

- a processor (the CPU)
 - the "brains" of the computer
 - does arithmetic
 - moves data around
 - controls the other components
- the CPU has a very limited set of instructions it can perform, *but* it's very, very fast



Central Processing Unit (CPU)

- Used to be one CPU
- Now, most have 2, 4, 6, 8, or even more!
- The word "core" has become a synonym for "processor"
- CoreTM i3 is a marketing term



Central Processing Unit (CPU)

- A CPU uses an internal clock (like a heartbeat) to step through instructions
- We measure the speed in terms of the number instructions it can do in a second (the number of "beats" or "ticks" in a second)
- 1 beat (or tick) is one hertz (Hz)



Computers have two types of memory

Volatile and Non-Volatile

- Volatile Memory (VM) is storage that only persists while power is on. Once shut down, all stored info is gone.
- **Non-Volatile Memory (NVM)** (persistent storage) is storage that remains regardless of the power state.

(Random Access) Memory (RAM)

Random-access memory (RAM)

- o random
 - can access any location in memory in the same amount of time
- \circ volatile
 - contents of RAM are lost when power is turned off



Solid State Drive (SSD)

A *solid-state drive* is a non-volatile, solid-state storage device that uses integrated circuit assemblies as memory to store data persistently. SSD technology primarily uses electronic interfaces compatible with traditional block input/output (I/O) hard disk drives (HDDs), which permit simple replacements in common applications. (wp)



SOFTWARE

How does a program run?

Application Programs

Operating Systems

Hardware

What is an operating system?

 A short definition of an operating system: An operating system is a collection of system programs that manage the resources of a computer and control the running of user programs.

Write examples of Operating Systems

What are the operating systems of your laptops?

What are the operating systems of your cellphones?

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Operative System has System Programs

- File Management
- Command Line Interface(CLI's)
- Many others...
 - Read more

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/system-programs-in-operating-s ystem/

File Management

Programs for File Management:

Finder and Explorer

What is the file management Program installed in your computer?

Write your answer on paper and open the program on your computer

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File system tree



Reading:

https://faculty.washington.edu/otoomet/info201-book/file-system-tree.ht



Graphical view



Textual view



C:\Source\project\docs\file.txt

Working "Directory" Path

Filename

A **path** for files and folders is the list of parent directories that the computer must go through to find that particular item.

Read more:

https://education.launchcode.org/intro-to-professional-web-dev/chapters/terminal/filesystem-and-pa ths.html#:~:text=A%20path%20for%20files%20and.file%20from%20the%20root%20directory.



The Path answer to Where the file is located.



The Name answer to What is the file about.



The Extension answer to What Type of file it is.



Types of file extensions

- Text and word processing files. doc, docx, odt, pages, rtf, txt, wpd, wps.
- **Spreadsheet files.** csv, numbers, ods, xls, xlsx.
- Web-related files. asp, aspx, css, htm, html, jsp, php, xml.
- **Image files.** bmp, gif, ico, jpeg, jpg, png, raw, tif, tiff.
- Audio and video files. aif, mov, mp3, mp4, mpg, wav, wma, wmv.
- Programming files. c, cpp, cs, java, js, json, py, sql, swift, vb.
- **Compression and archive files.** 7z, rar, tar, tar.gz, zip.
- **Executable program files.** app, bat, bin, cmd, com, exe, vbs, x86.

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Follow the guide on File Management

- For Windows:

https://bettercomputertech.com/2024-01-24-file-management/

- For MacOS

https://www.apple.com/voiceover/info/guide/ 1122.html

On your Laptop

- 1. Create a folder under Documents named "CSC101"
- 2. Create the following subfolders:
 - Lecture Slides
 - Programming Assignments
 - Notes

On paper

- Write the complete path to the folders you just created:

- Lecture Slides
- Programming Assignments
- Notes

In this class





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On paper

- Draw the file tree of the folder that contains the Processing program.

Use a textual syntax (example on slide 30)