How to say computer programming in chinese

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 PolletteHTML5 isn't just another HTML revision, but a comprehensive standard for how Web pages work. What sets it apart from previous versions?By Stephanie CrawfordWhen 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 BrainBytes 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 BrainCGI, 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 BrainPerl 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 BrainWhether 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 is a self-paced course that provides an Introduction to Computing and Programming. The course will address the following topics, using the Python programming language: Positional number systems Hello World Numerical data types and arithmetic expressions Branching statements Iterative statements [Loops] Strings Functions Lists [Array-based sequences] By the end of this course students should be able to: understand binary number systems and conversion to other number systems understand hexadecimal number systems and conversion to other number systems apply numeric and string data types to represent information apply variables in program development analyze assignment and apply its components in program development apply basic I/O operations with different data types design expressions using arithmetic operations (including understanding their limitations, such as integer truncation, round-off error, division by zero, narrowing and widening conversions, casting, precedence, and standard math library functions) design expressions using relational operators (including understanding floating point equality) design expressions using logical operators (including short-circuit) design selection statements (including nested selection) design repetition statements (including count-controlled versus event-controlled, sentinel-controlled) design simple data structures using lists (including using loops with lists and multi-dimensional lists Course Outline: Week 1 - Positional number systems Week 2 - Hello World Week 3 - Numerical data types and arithmetic expressions Week 4 - Branching statements Week 5 - Iterative statements [Loops] Week 6 - Strings Week 7 - Functions Week 8 - Lists [Array-based sequences] Week 9 - Exam Receive an instructor-signed certificate with the institution's logo to verify your achievement and increase your job prospectsAdd the certificate to your CV or resume, or post it directly on LinkedInGive yourself an additional incentive to complete the courseedX, a non-profit, relies on verified certificates to help fund free education for everyone globally For many digital products, poor user interface design and UX can sink an app’s fortunes even if the underlying engineering is powerful and innovative. (Remember Color?) But what about the interfaces behind the interface, the ones that developers spend hundreds or thousands of hours interacting with while they build software for the rest of us?Yes, I’m talking about programming languages. Unless you’ve had specialized training, looking at lines of code is like reading hieroglyphs, only less intuitive. According to findings by researchers from Southern Illinois University, this reaction isn’t just because you’re a n00b: they found that Perl, a major programming language used by untold zillions of developers, is no more intuitive to novices than a language with a randomly generated syntax. Why shouldn’t those “interfaces” be humanely designed? Let that sink in. Programming languages are tools, designed by people for a specific purpose. What this study showed is that the design of this particular tool, Perl, is so ridiculously opaque that, from the perspective of a novice programmer, a string of characters bashed out by a monkey at a keyboard would literally make an equal amount of sense. Ouch. Of course, the researchers didn’t set out to take down Perl. They were running experiments to determine the usability of Quorum, a so-called “evidence-based programming language” whose design was informed by surveys, usability studies, and field tests. “We have observed that novices learning to program at the university or younger levels can have significant difficulty learning the syntax of general purpose programming languages, which may initially seem arbitrary,” the authors write.They created a “placebo language” called Randomo, whose syntax was randomly generated, to use in trials alongside Quorum and Perl. Novice programmers were able to write sample programs more accurately in Quorum versus Perl–an interesting, but not terribly surprising, result. More surprising was how Perl compared to Randomo. To quote the paper: “Perl users were unable to write programs more accurately than those using a language designed by chance.”I asked Andreas Stefik, the paper’s lead author, what design attributes an “evidence-based programming language” like Quorum had that made it easier for novices to use accurately. He said that their usability testing showed that simply finding natural-language replacements for some of the more abstruse syntax went a long way. For example: integer i = 0 repeat 10 times i = i + 1 end That still looks mostly like Greek to me, but Stefik compares it to this equivalent statement in Java (“which is similar to Perl is some ways,” he says): for(int i = 0; i < 10; i++) { } That’s not Greek, it’s Klingon. The Perl version uses fewer characters, which many geeks would no doubt see as more efficient or precise; but Stefik says that the Quorum version accomplishes exactly the same commands. “I think that whenever you make a product design simpler there’s a potential danger of removing features that experts need,” he tells Co.Design. “We are trying very hard not to do that.”So why aren’t all programming languages designed this way? “I doubt that most language designers meant for their languages to be hard to understand or use,” Stefik says. “The problem is that programming languages are created either by committee or by extreme technical wizards with magical math powers. The broad computer science academic community has not paid a tremendous amount of attention to programming language usability. I think that our discipline mostly uses anecdotes to argue about programming languages. As such, it is no wonder that the arguments get heated.”Startups like Codecademy, which aim to teach non-coders how to program, are white hot. Would they be necessary if the programming languages themselves were better-designed? Probably–Python may be considered “easier” to use than Perl, but it still takes some hand-holding to get started with. But evidence-based programming languages are a fascinating variation on the traditional practice of UI design. Every piece of software we use was written by other people, slaving away over thousands of lines of code. Why shouldn’t those “interfaces” be as humanely designed as the ones we tap and swipe? 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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