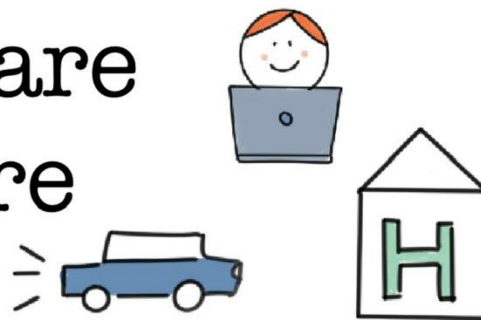


Understanding AI can be child's play...



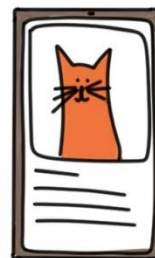
Computers are everywhere



But how do they work EXACTLY

How do we get from 1s and 0s to cat videos?

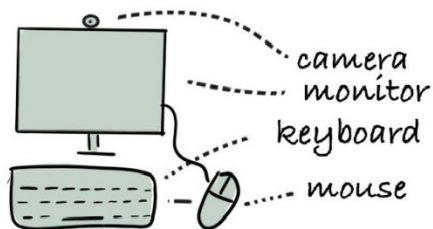
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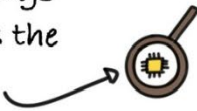
Computers are made up of two parts :

Hardware

Hardware is everything you can touch.



but also small but important things inside such as the microchip.



Hardware

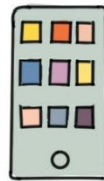
↳ It's like musical instruments in an orchestra



Software

Software tells hardware what to do to execute tasks.

On phones you see it as applications.



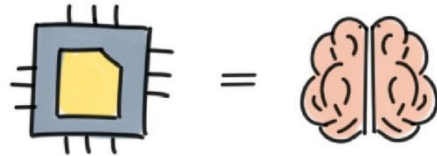
Programmes like Windows and scrips are also software.

Software

You can imagine it as the musical notes to play

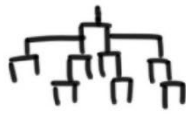


The most important hardware is the Central Processing Units, the **brain of the computer**



CPU pays attention to the **input**

Instructions you give with the mouse or keyboard

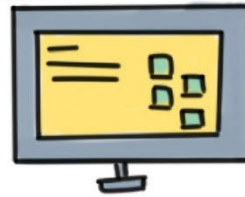


Looks up the **rules** in softwares and processes stored data



CLICK!

It then tells the monitor what to show



CPU runs a billions of cycles (instruction) in per second

It's measured as

- Clock speed - gigahertz
- 1.6 GHz OK for browsing
- 2-3 GHz standard
- Over 3 GHz gigahertz even gamers are happy

CPU

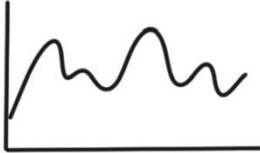
It's like the conductor in our orchestra



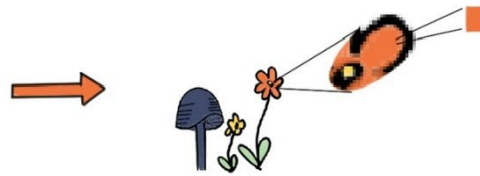
Computers can only work with numbers, so they translate everything.

'A' is → 65

This colour is → #678cb4 (6786228)

Sounds are captured as waves and digitalised →  → 01001...

A picture is made up of 1000s dots (pixels) and the computer remembers the colour of each one.



Fortunately when we look, we only see the Big Picture

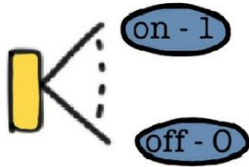
These numbers are stored on transistors.

Transistors are TINY

You can fit 400 across a single hair

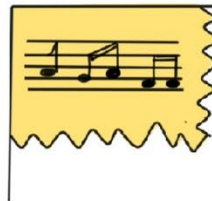


Because they are so small, you cannot write many things on them...



Transistors can only store 0 and 1.

They are on microchips and act as small switches



If you think of musical notes, transistors are like ink and microchips are paper.

But how do you store A or 65 just with 1s and 0s?

In our everyday life...

We use 10 digits to count in a decimal system

1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.0

$$\begin{array}{c} \underbrace{6}_{10} \underbrace{5}_1 = 6 * 10 + 5 * 1 \end{array}$$

Computers...

only use 2 digits, we use binary systems

0 and 1

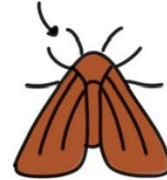
$$\begin{array}{c} \underbrace{1}_{64} \underbrace{0}_{32} \underbrace{0}_{16} \underbrace{0}_{8} \underbrace{0}_{4} \underbrace{0}_{2} \underbrace{1}_1 = 1 * 64 + 1 * 1 = 65 \end{array}$$

And this is how "A" looks on the transistor- now we know why transistors need to be small and why we need so many of them!

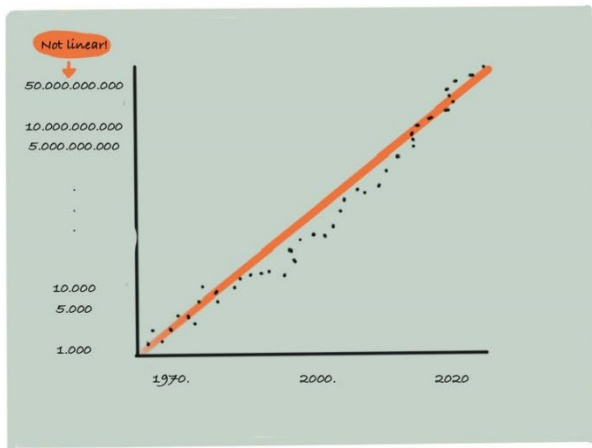


The **first computer** was built in 1945. It was as big as a room, would cost over \$400,000 and know less than the phone in your pocket.

The first computer **bug** was actually a moth trapped inside the machine

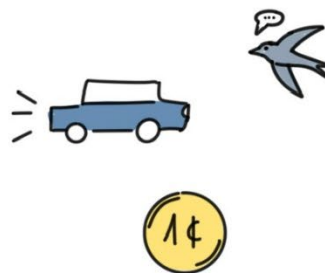


Since then, transistors and their homes, microchips got **MUCH** faster and cheaper.

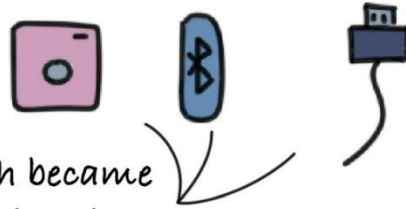


Moore's Law: the number of transistors in an integrated circuit doubles every two years. It's true since the 1970s!

if cars developed so quickly, they would go faster than light and cost less than a cent.



As our use of computer changes, so do the parts

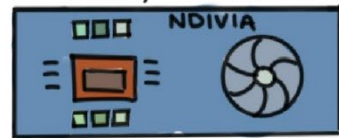


Cameras, USB ports and Bluetooth became available and popular in the last decades

But there is also a hidden star of hardware, the **GPU (Graphic Processing Unit)**

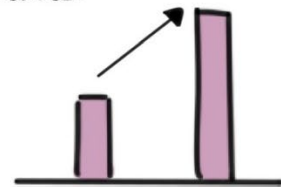


Originally, GPUs are used to process and display pictures and animations on the screen.



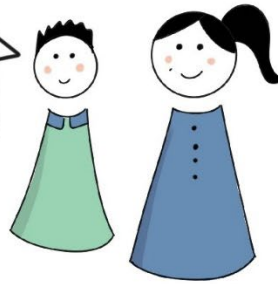
But it turned out that **GPUs are great at AI** deep learning systems as they can create and **handle parallel processes.**

Now it shouldn't surprise you that the average price of GPUs doubled between 2020 and 2023



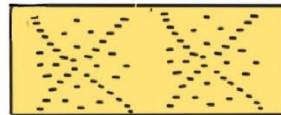
Many people think that working with computers are for boys because you need numbers and maths.

This is not true though! Did you know that the **first computer programmer was a girl, Ada Lovelace?**



Ada lived in the 19th century. Working with Charles Babbage, she described the first algorithm for a computer but never saw it working. She also thought about how computers could be used by society.

Coding was also inspired by punch cards, originally used for weaving complicated patterns.



Computers are shaping our world -
we need everyone on board!