



Computer Systems II

National Workshop 3, Session 3

Overview of the Session

Part 1
14:30 – 15:15

Hitomezashi Stitching and ASCII (warm-up activity)

Movement Break

Part 2
15:20 - 16:00

Computer systems part picker activity

Movement Break

Part 3
16:00 - 16:30

Presentation and discussion on activity

Number systems

Hexadecimal, ASCII and Hitomezashi
Stitching

Everything is 1s and 0s

All information that passes through a computer is formed from the controlled flow of electricity through its various components.

The information contained in this electricity flow is interpreted as: **On = 1** and **Off = 0**.

We can, therefore consider information flow through a computer in terms of 1s and 0s.

But how is this flow of 1s and 0s turned into something useful (and how do we turn something useful into 1s and 0s so that it may be worked on by a computer)?

Hexadecimal

Base 16 number system (i.e. it has 16 digits, decimal has 10, binary has 2)

0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,A,B,C,D,E,F

Human-friendly gateway between decimal and binary

Used most notably for encoding colour information:

Hex colouring system each of Red, Green and Blue can be a value from 00 to FF (0 – 255)

# is black # is white # is greenish

<https://www.color-hex.com/>

ASCII, Unicode, UTF8

Character encoding standards are used to ensure smooth and consistent information exchange

ASCII uses 7 bits to encode 128 different characters (2^7 !)

These include the Arabic numerals and the English alphabet.

Unicode is an extension of this and allows for other alphabetic symbols to be encoded and transmitted.

UTF (Unicode Transformation Format) 8 is the most common format

U+1F601		beaming face with smiling eyes	beaming face with smiling eyes eye face grin smile
U+1F606		grinning squinting face	face grinning squinting face laugh mouth satisfied smile
U+1F605		grinning face with sweat	cold face grinning face with sweat open smile sweat
U+1F923		rolling on the floor laughing	face floor laugh roll rolling rolling on the floor laughing ro
U+1F602		face with tears of joy	face face with tears of joy joy laugh tear
U+1F642		slightly smiling face	face slightly smiling face smile
U+1F643		upside down face	face upside down

ASCII Characters in Hexadecimal

Hex	Value	Description	Hex	Value	Description	Hex	Value	Description	Hex	Value	Description
40	@	"at" symbol	50	P	Capital P	60	`	Grave / accent	70	p	Small p
41	A	Capital A	51	Q	Capital Q	61	a	Small a	71	q	Small q
42	B	Capital B	52	R	Capital R	62	b	Small b	72	r	Small r
43	C	Capital C	53	S	Capital S	63	c	Small c	73	s	Small s
44	D	Capital D	54	T	Capital T	64	d	Small d	74	t	Small t
45	E	Capital E	55	U	Capital U	65	e	Small e	75	u	Small u
46	F	Capital F	56	V	Capital V	66	f	Small f	76	v	Small v
47	G	Capital G	57	W	Capital W	67	g	Small g	77	w	Small w
48	H	Capital H	58	X	Capital X	68	h	Small h	78	x	Small x
49	I	Capital I	59	Y	Capital Y	69	i	Small i	79	y	Small y
4A	J	Capital J	5A	Z	Capital Z	6A	j	Small j	7A	z	Small z
4B	K	Capital K	5B	[left/opening bracket	6B	k	Small k	7B	{	left/opening brace
4C	L	Capital L	5C	\	back slash	6C	l	Small l	7C		vertical bar
4D	M	Capital M	5D]	right/closing bracket	6D	m	Small m	7D	}	right/closing brace
4E	N	Capital N	5E	^	caret/circumflex	6E	n	Small n	7E	~	tilde
4F	O	Capital O	5F	_	underscore	6F	o	Small o	7F	DEL	delete

Hitomezashi Stitching



Computer systems

Computer components

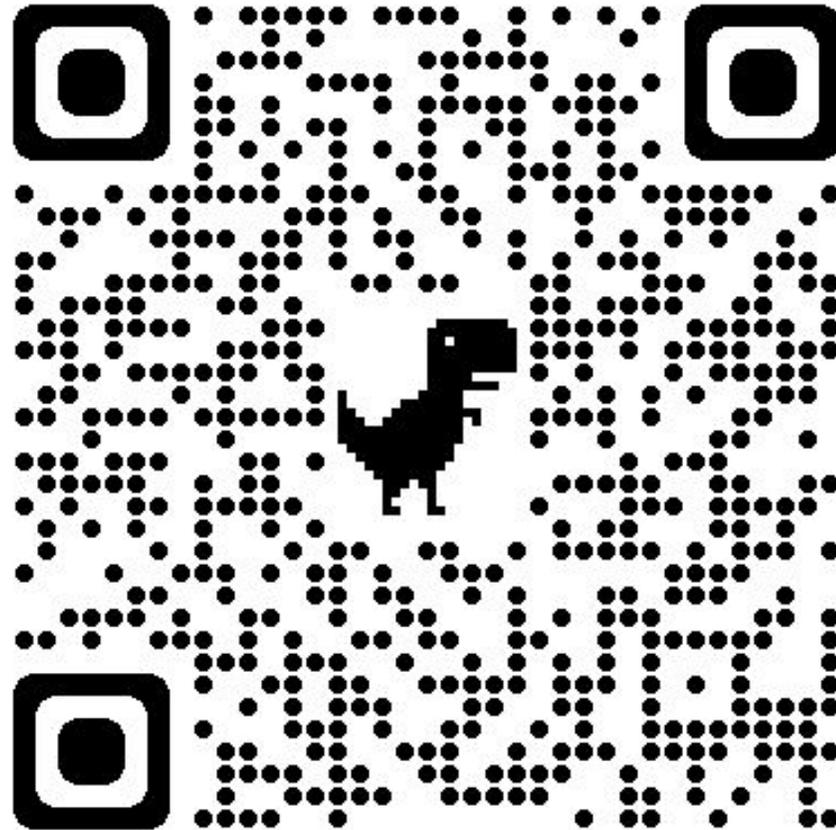
Reflection: Computer components

How well do you understand what the following computer components do?



Go to menti.com and enter the code:
2737 4021

Quizlet Activity - The Main Components of a Computer



<https://quizlet.com/758765435/match>

The Main Components of a Computer

The **Motherboard** is a Printed Circuit Board (PCB) that acts as the central hub of the computer. All devices and components are connected to it and all communication between devices is done through it.

Storage, either on Hard Disk Drives (HDD) or Solid State Drives (SSD) is where the Operating System, software, and files are stored and accessed by other components, as required. HDDs are cheap and can hold large amounts of data. SSDs are faster but currently more expensive for larger sizes.

Memory. Random Access Memory (RAM) is where the computer will temporarily store information required to complete tasks or keep software running. RAM is accessed/written faster than a disk drive. More RAM means that more and larger files can be stored and accessed at any one time, leading to more efficient and quicker performance. Anything stored in RAM will erase when the power is turned off.

The Main Components of a Computer

The **Central Processing Unit (CPU)** can be likened to being the engine or brain of the computer. The CPU performs the vast majority of the computational tasks in a computer. The speed of a CPU depends on a number of factors including clock speed and the number of cores.

The **Graphics Processing Unit (GPU)** is a type of CPU designed specifically for performing computational tasks relating to the creation/manipulation of images. One way in which GPUs accomplish this is by being highly parallel in nature – they can perform many small computations simultaneously, rather than fewer, larger ones as on a CPU.

I/O Devices are any components/peripherals which enable interaction between the computer and the user, e.g. disk drives, monitors, keyboard, etc.

Group Activity



Breakout task – Build a desktop computer

Each group will be asked to research, design and price a computer so a particular set of criteria.

Various websites are available to help you in this, including:

<https://pcpartpicker.com/>

<https://www.reddit.com/r/buildapc/>

<https://www.komplett.ie/build-your-own-desktop/90002034/product>

<https://www.tomshardware.com/topics/pc-builds>

Please feel free to find and share your own sources of help!

When you have created your computer, please take a screenshot of the build or the machine and put it in the relevant page of the google doc for sharing/discussion later.

Breakout task – Build a desktop computer

	Specification	Budget
Groups 1 & 5	General purpose home office computer	€500
Groups 2 & 6	Budget gaming computer	€800
Groups 3 & 7	Content creator's machine for video editing	€1000
Groups 4 & 8	A no compromises, simply ludicrous machine	€8000

Things to think about

What are the unique requirements of each computer's intended function?

What will the users of these machines require in order to work most effectively?

Compromises will have to be made. There may be no one best compromise to make.



Discussion and presentation





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