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Welcome to the course website for Computer Systems and Programming Tools in Spring 2023 with Professor Brown.

This class meets TTh 12:30-1:45 in Morris Hall 323.

This website will contain the syllabus, class notes, and other reference material for the class.

[course calendar](#)

Tip

[subscribe to that calendar](#) in your favorite calendar application

Navigating the Sections

The Syllabus section has logistical operations for the course broken down into sections. You can also read straight through by starting in the first one and navigating to the next section using the arrow navigation at the end of the page.

This site is a resource for the course. We do not follow a text book for this course, but all notes from class are posted in the notes section, accessible on the left hand side menu, visible on large screens and in the menu on mobile.

The resources section has links and short posts that provide more context and explanation. Content in this section is for the most part not strictly the material that you'll be graded on, but it is often material that will help you understand and grow as a programmer and data scientist.

Reading each page

All class notes can be downloaded in multiple formats, including as a notebook. Some pages of the syllabus and resources are also notebooks, if you want to see behind the curtain of how I manage the course information.

Try it Yourself

Notes will have exercises marked like this

Question from Class

Questions that are asked in class, but unanswered at that time will be answered in the notes and marked with a box like this. Long answers will be in the main notes

Further reading

Notes that are mostly links to background and context will be highlighted like this. These are optional, but will mostly help you understand code excerpts they relate to.

Hint

Both notes and assignment pages will have hints from time to time. Pay attention to these on the notes, they'll typically relate to things that will appear in the assignment.

Click here!

Special tips will be formatted like this

Check your Comprehension

Questions to use to check your comprehension will looklike this

Contribute

Chances to earn community badges will sometimes be marked like this

Question from class

Questions that are asked in class, but unanswered at that time will be answered in the notes and marked with a box like this. Short questions will be in the margin note

Computer Systems and Programming Tools

About this course

In this course we will study the tools that we use as programmers and use them as a lens to study the computer system itself. We will begin with two fundamental tools: version control and the shell. We will focus on git and bash as popular examples of each. Sometimes understanding the tools requires understanding an aspect of the system, for example git uses cryptographic hashing which requires understanding number systems. Other times the tools helps us see how parts work: the shell is our interface to the operating system.

About this syllabus

This syllabus is a *living* document. You can get notification of changes from GitHub by “watching” the [repository](#). You can view the date of changes and exactly what changes were made on the Github [commit history](#) page.

Creating an [issue](#) is also a good way to ask questions about anything in the course it will prompt additions and expand the FAQ section.

Should you download the syllabus and rely on your offline copy?

No, because the syllabus changes

About your instructor

Name: Dr. Sarah M Brown Office hours: listed on communication page

Dr. Sarah M Brown is a third year Assistant Professor of Computer Science, who does research on how social context changes machine learning. Dr. Brown earned a PhD in Electrical Engineering from Northeastern University, completed a postdoctoral fellowship at University of California Berkeley, and worked as a postdoctoral research associate at Brown University before joining URI. At Brown University, Dr. Brown taught the Data and Society course for the Master's in Data Science Program. You can learn more about me at my [website](#) or my research on my [lab site](#).

You can call me Professor Brown or Dr. Brown, I use she/her pronouns.

The best way to contact me is e-mail or an issue on an assignment repo. For more details, see the [Communication Section](#)

Tools and Resources

We will use a variety of tools to conduct class and to facilitate your programming. You will need a computer with Linux, MacOS, or Windows. It is unlikely that a tablet will be able to do all of the things required in this course. A Chromebook may work, especially with developer tools turned on. Ask Dr. Brown if you need help getting access to an adequate computer.

All of the tools and resources below are either:

- paid for by URI **OR**
- freely available online.

BrightSpace

On BrightSpace, you will find links to other resource, this site and others. Any links that are for private discussion among those enrolled in the course will be available only from our course [Brightspace site](#).

Prismia chat

Our class link for [Prismia chat](#) is available on Brightspace. Once you've joined once, you can use the link above or type the url: prismia.chat. We will use this for chatting and in-class understanding checks.

On Prismia, all students see the instructor's messages, but only the Instructor and TA see student responses.

Important

Prismia is **only** for use during class, we do not read messages there outside of class time

Note

Seeing the BrightSpace site requires logging in with your URI SSO and being enrolled in the course

You can get a transcript from class from Prismia.chat using the menu in the top right.

Course Website

The course website will have content including the class policies, scheduling, class notes, assignment information, and additional resources.

Links to the course reference text and code documentation will also be included here in the assignments and class notes.

GitHub

You will need a [GitHub](#) Account. If you do not already have one, please [create one](#) by the first day of class. If you have one, but have not used it recently, you may need to update your password and login credentials as the [Authentication rules](#) changed in Summer 2021.

You will also need the [gh CLI](#). It will help with authentication and allow you to work with other parts of github besides the core git operations.

Important

You need to install this on Mac

Programming Environment

In this course, we will use several programming environments. In order to participate in class and complete assignments you need the items listed in the requirements list. The easiest way to meet these requirements is to follow the recommendations below. I will provide instruction assuming that you have followed the recommendations. We will add tools throughout the semester, but the following will be enough to get started.

Warning

This is not technically a *programming* class, so you will not need to know how to write code from scratch in specific languages, but we will rely on programming environments to apply concepts.

Requirements:

- Python with scientific computing packages (numpy, scipy, jupyter, pandas, seaborn, sklearn)
- a C compiler
- [Git](#)
- A bash shell
- A web browser compatible with [Jupyter Notebooks](#)
- nano text editor (comes with GitBash and default on MacOS)
- one IDE with git support (default or via extension)
- [the GitHub CLI](#) on all OSs

Recommendation

- Install python via [Anaconda video install](#)
- Git and Bash with [GitBash \(video instructions\)](#).

Zoom

(backup only & office hours only)

This is where we will meet if for any reason we cannot be in person. You will find the link to class zoom sessions on Brightspace.

URI provides all faculty, staff, and students with a paid Zoom account. It *can* run in your browser or on a mobile device, but you will be able to participate in office hours and any online class sessions if needed best if you download the [Zoom client](#) on your computer. Please [log in](#) and [configure your account](#). Please add a photo (can be yourself or something you like) to your account so that we can still see your likeness in some form when your camera is off. You may also wish to use a virtual background and you are welcome to do so.

For help, you can access the [instructions provided by IT](#).

Grading

This section of the syllabus describes the principles and mechanics of the grading for the course. The course is designed around your learning so the grading is based on you demonstrating how much you have learned.

Additionally, since we will be studying programming tools, we will use them to administer the course. To give you a chance to get used to the tools there will be a grade free zone for the first few weeks.

Learning Outcomes

The goal is for you to learn and the grading is designed to as close as possible actually align to how much you have learned. So, the first thing to keep in mind, always is the course learning outcomes:

By the end of the semester, students will be able to:

1. Apply common design patterns and abstractions to understand new code bases, tools, and components of systems.
2. Differentiate the different classes of tools used in computer science in terms of their features, roles, and how they interact and justify positions and preferences among popular tools
3. Identify the computational pipeline from hardware to high level programming language
4. Discuss implications of choices across levels of abstraction
5. Describe the context under which essential components of computing systems were developed and explain the impact of that context on the systems.

These are what I will be looking for evidence of to say that you met those or not.

Principles of Grading

Learning happens through practice and feedback. My goal as a teacher is for you to learn. The grading in this course is designed to reflect how deeply you learn the material, even if it takes you multiple attempts to truly understand a topic. The topics in this course are all topics that will come back in later courses, so it is important that you understand each of them correctly so that it helps in the next course.

This course is designed to encourage you to work steadily at learning the material and demonstrating your new knowledge. There are no single points of failure, where you lose points that cannot be recovered. Also, you cannot cram anything one time and then forget it. The material will build and you have to demonstrate that you retained material. You will be required to demonstrate understanding of the connections between ideas from different parts of the course.

- Earning a C in this class means you have a general understanding; you will know what all the terms mean; you could follow along in a meeting where others were discussing systems concepts and use core tools for common tasks. You know where to start when looking things up.
- Earning a B means that you can apply the course concepts in other programming environments; you can solve basic common errors without looking much up.
- Earning an A means that you can use knowledge from this course to debug tricky scenarios; you can know where to start and can form good hypotheses about why uncommon errors have occurred; you can confidently figure out new complex systems.

The course is designed for you to *succeed* at a level of your choice. As you accumulate knowledge, the grading in this course is designed to be cumulative instead of based on deducting points and averaging. No matter what level of work you choose to engage in, you will be expected to revise work until it is correct. The material in this course will all come back in other 300 and 400 level CSC courses, so it is essential that you do not leave this course with misconceptions, as they will make it harder for you to learn related material later.

If you made an error in an assignment what do you need to do?

Read the suggestions and revise the work until it is correct.

Penalty-free Zone

Since learning developer tools is a core learning outcome of the course, we will also use them for all aspects of administering the course. This will help you learn these tools really well and create accountability for getting enough practice with core operations, but it also creates a high stakes situation: even submitting your work requires you understanding the tools. This would not be very fair at the beginning of the semester.

For the first three weeks we will have a low stakes penalty-free zone where we will provide extra help and reminders for how to get feedback on your work. In this period, deadlines are more flexible as well. If work is submitted incorrectly, we will still see it because we will manually go look for all activities. After this zone, we will assume you *chose* to skip something if we do not see it.

What happens if you merged a PR without feedback?

During the Penalty-Free zone, it will still be graded and logged. After that, we will not see it.

Important

If there are terms in the rest of this section that do not make sense while we are in the penalty-free zone, do not panic. This zone exists to help you get familiar with the terms needed.

During the third week, you will create a course plan where you establish your goals for the course and I make sure that you all understand the requirements to complete your goals.

What happens if you're confused by the grading scheme right now?

Nothing to worry about, we will review it again in week three after you get a chance to build the right habits and learn vocabulary. We will also give you an activity that helps us to be sure that you understand it at that time.

Learning Badges

Your grade will be based on you choosing to work with the material at different levels and participating in the class community in different ways. Each of these represents different types of badges that you can earn as you accumulate evidence of your learning and engagement.

- experience: guided in class activities
- review: just the basics
- practice: a little bit more independent
- explore: posing your own directions of inquiry
- build: in depth- application

To earn a D you must complete:

- 24 experience badges

To earn a C you must complete:

- 24 experience badges
- 18 review badges

To earn a B you must complete:

- 24 experience badges
- your choice:
 - 18 practice badges
 - 12 review + 12 practice

For an A you must complete:

- 24 experience badges
- your choice:
 - 18 practice badges + 9 explore badges
 - 18 review badges + 3 build badges
 - 6 review badges + 12 practice badges + 6 explore badges + 1 build badges
 - 12 review badges + 6 practice badges + 3 explore badges + 2 build badges

You can also mix and match to get +/- . For example (all examples assume 24 experience badges)

- A-: 18 practice + 6 explore
- A-: 6 review + 12 practice + 9 explore
- B-: 6 review + 12 practice
- B+: 24 practice
- C+: 12 review + 6 practice

Warning

These counts assume that the semester goes as planned and that there are 26 available badges of each base type (experience, review, practice). If the number of available badges decreases by more than 2 for any reason (eg snowdays, instructor illness, etc) the threshold for experience badges will be decreased.

Important

There will be 20 review and practice badges available after the penalty free zone. This means that missing the review and practice badges in the penalty free zone cannot hurt you. However, it does not mean it is a good idea to not attempt them, not attempting them at all will make future badges harder, because reviewing early ideas are important for later ideas.

Visualize this

This is important information and it is also new in spring 2023. I would like a more visual representation of this information in particular (and any on this page). It's a chance to earn a community badge

You cannot earn both practice and review badges for the same class session, but most practice badge requirements will include the review requirements plus some extra steps. At the end of the semester, there will be special *integrative* badge opportunities that have multipliers attached to them. These badges will count for more than one. For example an integrative 2x review badge counts as two review badges. These badges will be more complex than regular badges and therefore count more.

Can you do any combination of badges?



No, you cannot earn practice and review for the same date.

Experience Badges

You earn an experience badge in class by:

- preparing for class
- following along with the activity (creating files, using git, etc)
- responding to 80% of inclass questions (even incorrect or :idk:)
- reflecting on what you learned
- asking a question at the end of class

You can make up an experience badge by:

- preparing for class
- reading the posted notes
- completing the activity from the notes
- producing an “experience report” OR attending office hours

An experience report is evidence you have completed the activity and reflection questions. The exact form will vary per class, if you are unsure, reach out ASAP to get instructions. These are evaluated only for completeness/ good faith effort. Revisions will generally not be required, but clarification and additional activity steps may be advised if your evidence suggests you may have missed a step.

Do you earn badges for prepare for class?



No, prepare for class tasks are folded into your experience badges.

What do you do when you miss class?



Read the notes, follow along, and produce an experience report or attend office hours.

What if I have no questions?



Learning to ask questions is important. Your questions can be clarifying (eg because you misunderstood something) or show that you understand what we covered well enough to think of hypothetical scenarios or options or what might come next. Basically, focused curiosity.

Review and Practice Badges

The tasks for these badges will be defined at the bottom of the notes for each class session *and* aggregated to badge-type specific pages on the left hand side.

You can earn review and practice badges by:

- creating an issue for the badge you plan to work on
- completing the tasks
- submitting files to your KWL on a new branch
- creating a PR, linking the issue, and requesting a review
- revising the PR until it is approved

- merging the PR after it is approved

Where do you find assignments?

At the end of notes and on the separate pages in the activities section on the left hand side

You should create one PR per badge

The key difference between review and practice is the depth of the activity. Work submitted for review and practice badges will be assessed for correctness and completeness. Revisions will be common for these activities, because understanding correctly, without misconceptions, is important.

Important

Revisions are to help you improve your work **and** to get used to the process of making revisions. Even excellent work can be improved. The **process** of making revisions and taking good work to excellent or excellent to exceptional is a useful learning outcome. It will help you later to be really good at working through PR revisions; we will use the same process as code reviews in industry, even though most of it will not be code alone.

Explore Badges

Explore badges require you to pose a question of your own that extends the topic. For inspiration, see the practice tasks and the questions after class.

Details and more ideas are on the [explore](#) page.

You can earn an explore badge by:

- creating an issue proposing your idea (consider this ~15 min of work or less)
- adjusting your idea until given the proceed label
- completing your exploration
- submitting it as a PR
- making any requested changes
- merging the PR after approval

For these, ideas will almost always be approved, the proposal is to make sure you have the right scope (not too big or too small). Work submitted for explore badges will be assessed for depth beyond practice badges and correctness. Revisions will be more common on the first few as you get used to them, but typically decrease as you learn what to expect.

Important

Revisions are to help you improve your work **and** to get used to the process of making revisions. Even excellent work can be improved. The **process** of making revisions and taking good work to excellent or excellent to exceptional is a useful learning outcome. It will help you later to be really good at working through PR revisions; we will use the same process as code reviews in industry, even though most of it will not be code alone.

You should create one PR per badge

Build Badges

Build badges are for when you have an idea of something you want to do. There are also some ideas on the [build](#) page.

You can earn a build badge by:

- creating an issue proposing your idea and iterating until it is given the "proceed" label
- providing updates on your progress

- completing the build
- submitting a summary report as a PR linked to your proposal issue
- making any requested changes
- merging the PR after approval

You should create one PR per badge

For builds, since they're bigger, you will propose intermediate milestones. Advice for improving your work will be provided at the milestones and revisions of the complete build are uncommon. If you do not submit work for intermediate review, you may need to revise the complete build. The build proposal will be assessed for relevance to the course and depth. The work will be assessed for completeness in comparison to the proposal and correctness. The summary report will be assessed only for completeness, revisions will only be requested for skipped or incomplete sections.

Community Badges

Community badges are awarded for extra community participation. Both programming and learning are most effective in good healthy collaboration. Since being a good member of our class community helps you learn (and helps others learn better), some collaboration is required in other badges. Some dimensions of community participation can only be done once, for example fixing a typo on the course website, so while it's valuable, all students cannot contribute to the course community in the same way. To reward these unique contributions, you can earn a community badge.

Community badges can replace missed experience, review, and practice badges, upgrade a review to a practice badge, or they can be used as an alternate way to earn a + modifier on a D,C, or B (URI doesn't award A+s, sorry). Community badges are smaller, so they are not 1:1 replacements for other badges. You can earn a maximum of 14 community badges, generally one per week. Extra helpful contributions may be awarded 2 community badges, but that does not increase your limit. When you earn them, you can plan how you will use it, but they will only be officially applied to your grade at the end of the semester. They will automatically be applied in the way that gives you the maximum benefit.

Community Badge values:

- 3 community = 1 experience badge
- 5 community = 1 review
- 7 community = 1 practice.
- 5 community badges + 1 review = 1 practice.
- 10 community = + step to a D,C, or B, **note that this is more efficient.**

You can earn community badges by:

- fixing small issues on the course website (during only)
- contributing extra terms or reviews to your team repo
- sharing articles and discussing them in the course discussions
- contributing annotated resources to the course website

Note

Some participation in your group repo and a small number of discussions will be required for experience, review, and practice badges. This means that not every single contribution or peer review to your team repo will earn a community badge.

Example(nonexhaustive) uses:

- 22 experience + 17 review + 11 community = C (replace 2 experience, 1 review)
- 24 experience + 17 review + 5 community = C (replace 1 review)
- 24 experience + 18 review + 10 community = C+ (modifier)
- 24 experience + 18 practice + 10 community = B+ (modifier)
- 23 experience + 18 practice + 13 community = B+ (modifier, replace 1 experience)

- 24 experience + 16 practice + 2 review + 10 community = B (upgrade 2 review)
- 24 experience + 10 review + 10 community + 6 practice + 3 explore + 2 build = A (replace 2 review)
- 24 experience + 14 review + 10 community + 4 practice + 3 explore + 2 build = A (upgrade 2 review to practice)
- 24 experience + 12 review + 14 community + 4 practice + 3 build = A (replace 2 practice)

These show that community badges can save you work at the end of the semester by reducing the number of practice badges or simplifying badges

📁 Free corrections

All work must be correct and complete to earn credit. In general, this means that when your work is not correct, we will give you guiding questions and advice so that you can revise the work to be correct. Most of the time asking you questions is the best way to help you learn, but sometimes, especially for small things, showing you a correct example is the best way to help you learn.

Additionally, on rare occasions, a student can submit work that is incorrect or will have down-the-line consequences but does not demonstrate a misunderstanding. For example, in an experience badge, putting text below the # line instead of replacing the hint within the < >. Later, we will do things within the kwl repo that will rely on the title line being filled in, but it's not a big revision where the student needs to rethink about what they submitted.

In these special occasions, good effort that is not technically correct may be rewarded with a 📁. In this case, the instructor or TA will give a suggestion, with the 📁 emoji in the comment and leave a review as "comment" instead of "changes requested" or "approved". If the student commits the suggestion to acknowledge that they read it, the instructor will then leave an approving review. Free corrections are only available when revisions are otherwise eligible. This means that they cannot extend a deadline and they are not available on the final grading that occurs after our scheduled "exam time".

📌 Important

These free corrections are used at the instructional team's discretion and are not guaranteed.

This means that, for example, the same mistake the first time, might get a 📁 and a third or fourth time might be a regular revision where we ask you to go review prior assignments to figure out what you need to fix with a broad hint instead of the specific suggestion

🔗 IDEA

If the course response rate on the IDEA survey is about 75%, 📁 will be applicable to final grading. **this includes the requirement of the student to reply**

📌 Note

We do not have a final exam, but URI assigns an exam time for every class. The date of that assigned exam will be the final due date for all work

Deadlines

There will be fixed feedback hours each week, if your work is submitted by the start of that time it will get feedback. If not, it will go to the next feedback hours.

We do not have a final exam, but URI assigns an exam time for every class. The date of that assigned exam will be the final due date for all work including all revisions.

Experience badges

Prepare for class tasks must be done before class so that you are prepared. Missing a prepare task could require you to do an experience report to make up what you were not able to do in class.

If you miss class, the experience report should be at least attempted/drafted (though you may not get feedback/confirmation) before the next class that you attend. This is strict, not as punishment, but to ensure that you are able to participate in the next class that you attend. Skipping the experience report

for a missed class, may result in needing to do an experience report for the next class you attend to make up what you were not able to complete due to the missing class activities.

If you miss multiple classes, create a catch-up plan to get back on track by contacting Dr. Brown.

Review and Practice Badges

These badges have 5 stages:

- posted: tasks are on the course website
- planned: an issue is created
- started: one task is attempted and a draft PR is open
- completed: all tasks are attempted PR is ready for review, and a review is requested
- earned: PR is approved (by instructor or a TA) and work is merged

Tip

these badges *should* be reviewed and started before the next class. This will set you up to make the most out of each class session. However, only prepare for class tasks have to be done immediately.

These badges must be *started* within one week of when they are posted and *completed* within two weeks. A task is attempted when you have answered the questions or submitted evidence of doing an activity or asked a sincere clarifying question.

If a badge is planned, but not started within one week it will become expired and ineligible to be earned. You may request extensions to complete a badge by updating the PR message, these will typically be granted. Extensions for starting badges will only be granted in exceptional circumstances.

Once you have a good-faith attempt at a complete badge, you have until the end of the semester to finish the revisions in order to *earn* the badge.

Tip

Try to complete revisions quickly, it will be easier for you

Explore Badges

Explore badges have stages:

- proposed: issue created
- in progress: issue is labeled "proceed" by the instructor
- complete: work is complete, PR created, review requested
- revision: "request changes" review was given
- earned: PR approved

Explore badges are feedback-limited. You will not get feedback on subsequent explore badge proposals until you earn the first one. Once you have one earned, then you can have up to two in progress and two in revision at any given time.

Build Badges

You may earn at most one build badge per month, with final grading in May. To earn three build badges, you must earn the first one by the end of March.

Schedule

Overview

The following is a tentative outline of topics in an order, these things will be filled into the concrete schedule above as we go. These are, in most cases bigger questions than we can tackle in one class, but will give the general idea of how the class will go.

How does this class work?

one week

We'll spend the first two classes introducing some basics of GitHub and setting expectations for how the course will work. This will include how you are expected to learn in this class which requires a bit about how knowledge production in computer science works and getting started with the programming tools.

What tools do Computer Scientists use?

Next we'll focus in on tools we use as computer scientists to do our work. We will use this as a way to motivate how different aspects of a computer work in greater detail. While studying the tools and how they work, we will get to see how some common abstractions are re-used throughout the fields and it gives a window and good motivation to begin considering how the computer actually works.

Topics:

- bash
- linux
- git
- i/o
- ssh and ssh keys
- number systems
- file systems

What Happens When I run code?

Finally, we'll go in really deep on the compilation and running of code. In this part, we will work from the compilation through to assembly down to hardware and then into machine representation of data.

Topics:

- software system and Abstraction
- programming languages
- cache and memory
- compilation
- linking
- basic hardware components

Tentative Schedule

Content from above will be expanded and slotted into specific classes as we go. This will always be a place you can get reminders of what you need to do next and/or what you missed if you miss a class as an overview. More Details will be in other parts of the site, linked to here.

Support

Academic Enhancement Center

Academic Enhancement Center (for undergraduate courses): Located in Roosevelt Hall, the AEC offers free face-to-face and web-based services to undergraduate students seeking academic support. Peer tutoring is available for STEM-related courses by appointment online and in-person. The Writing Center offers peer tutoring focused on supporting undergraduate writers at any stage of a writing assignment. The UCS160 course and academic skills consultations offer students strategies and

activities aimed at improving their studying and test-taking skills. Complete details about each of these programs, up-to-date schedules, contact information and self-service study resources are all available on the [AEC website](#).

- **STEM Tutoring** helps students navigate 100 and 200 level math, chemistry, physics, biology, and other select STEM courses. The STEM Tutoring program offers free online and limited in-person peer-tutoring this fall. Undergraduates in introductory STEM courses have a variety of small group times to choose from and can select occasional or weekly appointments. Appointments and locations will be visible in the TutorTrac system on September 14th, FIXME. The TutorTrac application is available through [URI Microsoft 365 single sign-on](#) and by visiting [aec.uri.edu](#). More detailed information and instructions can be found on the [AEC tutoring page](#).
- **Academic Skills Development** resources helps students plan work, manage time, and study more effectively. In Fall FIXME, all Academic Skills and Strategies programming are offered both online and in-person. UCS160: Success in Higher Education is a one-credit course on developing a more effective approach to studying. Academic Consultations are 30-minute, 1 to 1 appointments that students can schedule on Starfish with Dr. David Hayes to address individual academic issues. Study Your Way to Success is a self-guided web portal connecting students to tips and strategies on studying and time management related topics. For more information on these programs, visit the [Academic Skills Page](#) or contact Dr. Hayes directly at davidhayes@uri.edu.
- The **Undergraduate Writing Center** provides free writing support to students in any class, at any stage of the writing process: from understanding an assignment and brainstorming ideas, to developing, organizing, and revising a draft. Fall 2020 services are offered through two online options: 1) real-time synchronous appointments with a peer consultant (25- and 50-minute slots, available Sunday - Friday), and 2) written asynchronous consultations with a 24-hour turn-around response time (available Monday - Friday). Synchronous appointments are video-based, with audio, chat, document-sharing, and live captioning capabilities, to meet a range of accessibility needs. View the synchronous and asynchronous schedules and book online, visit uri.mywconline.com.

General URI Policies

Anti-Bias Statement:

We respect the rights and dignity of each individual and group. We reject prejudice and intolerance, and we work to understand differences. We believe that equity and inclusion are critical components for campus community members to thrive. If you are a target or a witness of a bias incident, you are encouraged to submit a report to the URI Bias Response Team at www.uri.edu/brt. There you will also find people and resources to help.

Disability Services for Students Statement:

Your access in this course is important. Please send me your Disability Services for Students (DSS) accommodation letter early in the semester so that we have adequate time to discuss and arrange your approved academic accommodations. If you have not yet established services through DSS, please contact them to engage in a confidential conversation about the process for requesting reasonable accommodations in the classroom. DSS can be reached by calling: 401-874-2098, visiting: web.uri.edu/disability, or emailing: dss@etal.uri.edu. We are available to meet with students enrolled in Kingston as well as Providence courses.

Academic Honesty

Students are expected to be honest in all academic work. A student's name on any written work, quiz or exam shall be regarded as assurance that the work is the result of the student's own independent thought and study. Work should be stated in the student's own words, properly attributed to its source. Students have an obligation to know how to quote, paraphrase, summarize, cite and reference the work of others with integrity. The following are examples of academic dishonesty.

- Using material, directly or paraphrasing, from published sources (print or electronic) without appropriate citation
- Claiming disproportionate credit for work not done independently
- Unauthorized possession or access to exams
- Unauthorized communication during exams
- Unauthorized use of another's work or preparing work for another student
- Taking an exam for another student
- Altering or attempting to alter grades
- The use of notes or electronic devices to gain an unauthorized advantage during exams
- Fabricating or falsifying facts, data or references
- Facilitating or aiding another's academic dishonesty
- Submitting the same paper for more than one course without prior approval from the instructors

URI COVID-19 Statement

The University is committed to delivering its educational mission while protecting the health and safety of our community. While the university has worked to create a healthy learning environment for all, it is up to all of us to ensure our campus stays that way.

As members of the URI community, students are required to comply with standards of conduct and take precautions to keep themselves and others safe. Visit web.uri.edu/coronavirus/ for the latest information about the URI COVID-19 response.

- [Universal indoor masking](#) is required by all community members, on all campuses, regardless of vaccination status. If the universal mask mandate is discontinued during the semester, students who have an approved exemption and are not fully vaccinated will need to continue to wear a mask indoors and maintain physical distance.
- Students who are experiencing symptoms of illness should not come to class. Please stay in your home/room and notify URI Health Services via phone at 401-874-2246.
- If you are already on campus and start to feel ill, go home/back to your room and self-isolate. Notify URI Health Services via phone immediately at 401-874-2246.

If you are unable to attend class, please notify me at brownsarahm@uri.edu. We will work together to ensure that you are able to successfully complete the course.

Office Hours & Communication

Announcements

Announcements will be made via GitHub Release. You can view them [online in the releases page](#) or you can get notifications by watching the repository, choosing "Releases" under custom [see GitHub docs for instructions with screenshots](#). You can choose GitHub only or e-mail notification [from the notification settings page](#)

Warning

For the first few classes they will be made by BrightSpace too, but that will stop

Sign up to watch

Watch the repo and then create a file called `community.md` in your kwl repo and add a link to this section, like:

```
- [watched the repo as per announcements]
  (https://introcompsys.github.io/spring2023/syllabus/communication.html#announcements)
```

put this on a branch called `watch_community_badge` and title your PR "Community-Watch"

Help Hours

```
/tmp/ipykernel_1898/2146052215.py:1: FutureWarning: this method is deprecated in
favour of `Styler.hide(axis="index")`
help_df.style.hide_index()
```

day	time	location	host
TBA	TBA	TBA	Dr. Brown
Monday/Wednesday	10:00-12:00	Zoom	Mark
Tuesday/Thursday	5:00-7:00	Zoom	Marcin

Online office hours locations are linked on the [GitHub Organization Page](#)

Important


You can only see them if you are a “member” to join, use the “Whole Class Discussion” link in prismia.

Tips

For assignment help

- **send in advance, leave time for a response** I check e-mail/github a small number of times per day, during work hours, almost exclusively. You might see me post to this site, post to BrightSpace, or comment on your assignments outside of my normal working hours, but I will not reliably see emails that arrive during those hours. This means that it is important to start assignments early.

Using issues

- use issues for content directly related to assignments. If you push your code to the repository and then open an issue, I can see your code and your question at the same time and download it to run it if I need to debug it
- use issues for questions about this syllabus or class notes. At the top right there's a GitHub logo  that allows you to open a issue (for a question) or suggest an edit (eg if you think there's a typo or you find an additional helpful resource related to something)

...

You can submit a pull request for the typo above, but be sure to check the pull request tab of the repo before submitting to see if it has already been submitted.

For E-mail

- use e-mail for general inquiries or notifications
- Please include `[CSC392]` in the subject line of your email along with the topic of your message. This is important, because your messages are important, but I also get a lot of e-mail. Consider these a cheat code to my inbox: I have setup a filter that will flag your e-mail if you include that in subject to ensure that I see it.

Should you e-mail your work?

No, request a pull request review or make an issue if you are stuck

1. Welcome and Introduction

1.1. Introductions

You can see more about me in the about section of the syllabus.

I look forward to getting to know you all better.

1.2. Prismia

- instead of slides
- you can message us
- we can see all of your responses
- emoji!

Are emoji fun or do they make me Old? *no penalty, this is for fun & to practice*

- ☐ fun
- ☐ not cool

questions can also be “graded”

- this is instant feedback
- participation will be checked, not impact your final grade
- this helps both me and you know how you are doing

What is the topic of this course?

- ☐ hardware
- ☐ programming
- ☒ computer systems and programming tools

or open ended

What is one thing you want the TAs and I to know about you?

1.2.1. Some Background

- What programming environments do you have?
- What programming environments are you most comfortable with?

what programming tools are you familiar with? **send exactly one tool name per message, but you can send multiple messages**

This information will help me prepare

1.2.2. My focus is for you to learn

- that means, practice, feedback, and reflection
- you should know that you have learned
- you should be able to apply this material in other courses

1.3. Getting started with KWL charts

Your [KWL](#) chart is where you will start by tracking what you know now/before we start and what you want to learn about each topic. Then you will update it throughout the semester.

Today we did the following:

1. Accept the assignment to create your repo: [KWL Chart](#)
2. Edit the README (only file there) to add your name by clicking the pencil icon ([editing a file](#) step 2)
3. adding a descriptive commit message ([editing a file](#) step 5)
4. created a new branch (named `priorknowledge`) ([editing a file](#) step 7-8)
5. added a message to the Pull Request ([pull request](#) step 5)
6. Creating a pull request ([pull request](#) step 6)
7. Clicking Merge Pull Request

Further Reading

GitHub Docs are really helpful and have screenshots

- [editing a file](#)
- [pull request](#)

1.4. Git and GitHub terminology

We also discussed some of the terminology for git. We will also come back to these ideas in greater detail later.

1.5. What is this course about?

In your KWL chart, there are a lot of different topics that are not obviously related, so what is this course really about?

- practical exposure to important tools
- design features of those tool categories
- basic knowledge of many parts of the CS core
- focus on the connections

We will use learning the tools to understand how computer scientists think and work.

Then we will use the tools to examine the field of Computer Science top to bottom (possibly out of order).

1.5.1. How it fits into your CS degree

In CSC110, you learn to program in python and see algorithms from a variety of domain areas where computer science is applied.

Then in CSC 340 and 440 you study the algorithms more mathematically, their complexity, etc.

In CSC211, 212, you learn the foundations of computer science: general programming and data structures.

Then in 301, 305, 411, 412 you study different aspects of software design and how computers work.

In this class, we're going to connect different ideas. We are going to learn the tools used by computer scientists, deeply. You will understand why the tools are the way they are and how to use them even when things go wrong.

Tip

knowing where you've been and where we're going will help you understand and remember

1.6. Course Admin

1.6.1. Programming is Collaborative

There are two very common types of collaboration

- code review (workign independently and then reviewing)
- pair programming (sitting together and discussing while writing)

We are going to build your skill in the *code review* model. This means you need to collaborate, but collaboration in school tends to be more stressful than it needs to. If students have different goals or motivation levels it can create conflict. So **you will have no group graded work** but you will get the chance to work on something together in a low stakes way.

You will have a “home team” that you work with throughout the semester to build a glossary and a “cookbook” of systems recipes.

Your contributions and your **peer reviews** will be assessed individually for your grade, but you need a team to be able to practice these collaborative aspects.

[team formation survey](#).

Important

Remember to fill out the [team formation survey](#).

1.6.2. Class forum

This [community repository "assignment"](#) will add you to a "team" with the whole class. It allows us to share things on GitHub, for the whole class, but not the whole internet.

Important

When you click that link join the existing team, do not make a new one

1.6.3. Get Credit for Today's class

1. Run your Experience Reflection (incalss) action on your kwl repo
2. today's evidence is your KWL repo existing and having the commits as above

1.7. Review today's class

1. Review the notes after I post them.
2. Fill in the first two columns of your KWL chart.
3. [review git and github vocabulary](#) (include link in your badge PR)

1.8. Prepare for Next Class

1. Find the glossary page for the course website. Preview the terms for the next class: shell, terminal, bash, git, GitHub
2. Check your kwl repo before class and see if you have recieved feedback,reply or merge accordingly.
3. Make sure you have a working environment, see the [list in the syllabus](#). Use the discussions to ask for help

1.9. More Practice

1. Review the notes after I post them.
2. Fill in the first two columns of your KWL chart.
3. [review git and github vocabulary](#) (include link in your badge PR)
4. Read more about [version control in general](#) and add a "version control" row to your KWL chart with all 3 columns filled in.

1.10. Questions After Today's Class

Note

I will add the rest later, today I had a one time conflict.

1.10.1. How to directly merge all suggestions without clicking commit suggestion?

Unfortunately, that is not an option on a PR review, but in general, you will not make a lot of changes in a review. We will learn other ways to do this

1.10.2. What is the importance of github in the real world? Is it so people can collaborate on code together, or maybe its somewhere to share your code and help others/inspire other code writers or a combination of both?

GitHub facilitates both collaboration and social access of code. It can also host websites (like this one) (and my [lab site](#)). It is deisgned to faciliate things that developers need.

1.10.3. I couldn't find the button to turn a comment into a suggestion. My screen looked almost identical to the instructor's, but the suggestion button wasn't there.

You may have clicked the blue + icon on a deleted line instead of an added line.

1.10.4. Easy way to remember everything we learned about pull requests?

Keep coming to class and practicing. We will do them very many times and I will re-explain and explain in more detail over time.

1.10.5. How do I add collaborators to my repository?

In the kwl repo you don't have the permissions. But otherwise, on the GitHub Settings tab.

1.10.6. How does the grading work in this class?

You earn badges by completing assigned activities.

1.10.7. Is attendance mandatory

Mostly, yes. You can make up a missed class, but it will always be easier to participate in class.

1.10.8. How do these git commands work in the terminal?

So far we used the terms, but have not seen the command directly yet. We will see them on Tuesday 1/31.

1.10.9. What are checks used for in the pull request tab?

Checks can run tests or other quality checks on the code. For example, they can check that the code follows good style or that contributions do not change the test coverage.

1.10.10. Will we go more in depth in creating forks and features that git has?

Yes we will go in depth on git features. We may not spend a lot of time on forks though (which are a GitHub feature). We will cover git in a way that does not cover every possible command, but focuses on *How* the most important ones work so that you have the foundation to understand the other parts (and new features that are introduced) quickly.

1.10.11. How are these systems used in work outside college?

We will learn more about this later when we discuss the Stack overflow developer survey.

1.10.12. why does the branch have more commits then the main. I think i understand, but it could be clarified

This is a good question. The branch had more commits than main because we told GitHub to make the new commit on a *new* branch. New branches have all of the history of the branch used to create them, plus any commits made to that branch.

2. Course Logistics and Learning

2.1. Syllabus Review

- Read the navigation on the left carefully

2.1.1. Scavenger Hunt

Note

The goal here is to make sure you know where to find basic things, not that you have memorized every bit of information about the course

Where can you find when office hours are?



Where can you find the detailed list of what to prepare for today's class? ▾

Where is the regrading policy? ▾

Something went wrong in an assignment repo on GitHub, what should you check before asking for help? ▾

2.2. How does this work?

2.2.1. In class:

1. Memory/ understanding check
2. Review/ clarification as needed
3. New topic demo with follow along, tiny practice
4. Review, submit questions

2.2.2. Outside of class:

1. Build your cookbook with your team
2. Review Notes
3. Practice material that has been taught
4. Activate your memory of related things to what we will cover
5. Read/ watch videos to either fill in gaps or learn more details
6. Bring questions to class

(practice extending will vary depending on what grade you are working toward)

2.2.3. Grade Tracking

We will use a GitHub project to track your grade. Create a project on the course organization that is named `<username> grade tacking` where `<username>` is your GitHub username. We will help you populate it.

🔔 Important

If you missed class, create a [project](#) and link it

In your repository, edit the: `/.github/workflows/getassignment.yml` file to remove either the two lines about practice or the two lines about review since you can only earn one or the other of these two types of badge per date.

⚠ Warning

This is different from in class

delete the `/.github/workflows/track.yml` file, we will add items to the project a different way.

2.3. What does it mean to study Computer Systems?

“Systems” in computing often refers to all the parts that help make the “more exciting” algorithmic parts work. Systems is like the magic that helps you get things done in practice, so that you can shift your attention elsewhere. In intro courses, we typically give you an environment to hide all the problems that could occur at the systems level.

Important

In this course, we will take the time to understand all of this stuff. This means that we will use a different set of strategies to study it than we normally see in computer science.

Systems programming is how to look at the file system, the operating system, etc.

From ACM Transactions on Computer Systems

ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS) presents research and development results on the design, specification, realization, behavior, and use of computer systems. The term “computer systems” is interpreted broadly and includes systems architectures, operating systems, distributed systems, and computer networks. Articles that appear in TOCS will tend either to present new techniques and concepts or to report on experiences and experiments with actual systems. Insights useful to system designers, builders, and users will be emphasized.

We are going to be studying aspects of computer systems, but to really understand them, we also have to think about how and why they are the way they are. We will therefore study in a broad way.

We will look at blogs, surveys of developers, and actually examine the systems themselves.

2.4. Mental Models and Learning

2.4.1. What is it like to know something really well?

When we know something well, it is easier to do, we can do it multiple ways, it is easy to explain to others and we can explain it multiple ways. we can do the task almost automatically and combine and create things in new ways. This is true for all sorts of things.

a mental model is how you think about a concept and your way of relating it.

Novices have sparse mental models, experts have connected mental models.

2.5. Why do we need this for computer systems?

2.5.1. Systems are designed by programmers

Computer Science is not a natural science like biology or physics where we try to understand some aspect of the world that we live in. Computer Science as a discipline, like algorithms, mostly derives from Math.

So, when we study computer science, while parts of it are limited by physics^[1], most of it is essentially an imaginary world that is made by people. Understanding how people think, both generally, and common patterns within the community of programmers^[2] understand how things work and why they are the way they are. The why can also make it easier to remember, or, it can help you know what things you can find alternatives for, or even where you might invent a whole new thing that is better in some way.

Important

Some of this was not discussed in class

Historically, Computer Science Departments were often initially formed by professors in math creating a new department or, sometimes, making a new degree programs without even creating a new department at first. In some places, CS degree programs also grew within or out of Electrical Engineering. At URI, CS grew out of math.

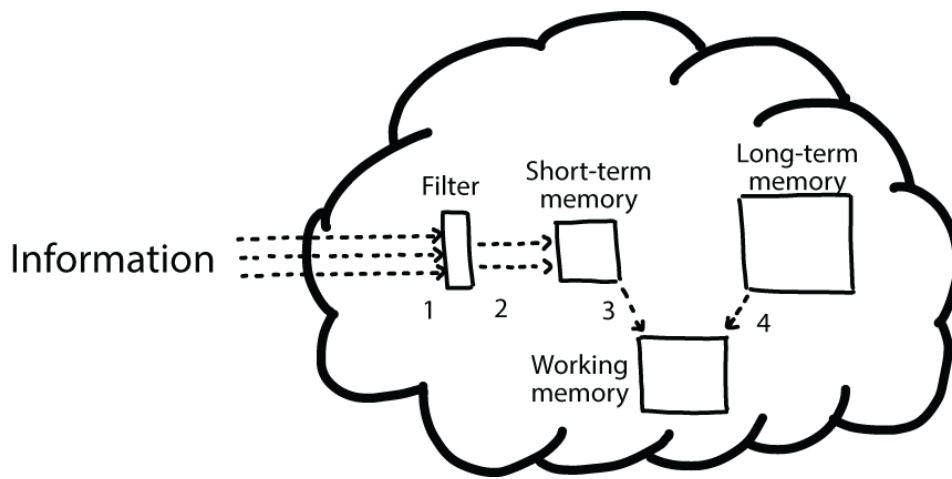


Fig. 2.1 An overview of the three cognitive processes that [this book](#) covers: STM, LTM, and working memory. The arrows labeled 1 represent information coming into your brain. The arrows labeled 2 indicate the information that proceeds into your STM. Arrow 3 represents information traveling from the STM into the working memory, where it's combined with information from the LTM (arrow 4).

Working memory is where the information is processed while you think about it.

2.5.2. Context Matters

This context of how things were developed can influence how we understand it. We will also talk about the history of computing as we go through different topics in class so that we can build that context up.

2.5.3. Optimal is relative

The “best” way to do something is always relative to the context. “Best” is a vague term. It could be most computationally efficient theoretically, fastest to run on a particular type of hardware, or easiest for another programmer to read.

We will see how the best choice varies a lot as we investigate things at different levels of abstraction.

2.6. Admin

⚠ Warning

I created your issues for you, but GitHub’s server is in a different time zone so the issue titles have the wrong date. You can change it, or not, your choice

Remember you can create branches to work on each badge [from the issue](#)

2.7. Review today’s class

1. review notes after they are posted, both rendered and the raw markdown include links to each in your badge PR
2. map out your computing knowledge and add it to your kwl chart repo. this can be an image that you upload or a text-based outline in a file called prior-knowledge-map. (optional) try mapping out using [mermaid](#) syntax, we’ll be using other tools that will facilitate rendering later
3. fill in the first two columns of your KWL chart
4. [complete the syllabus quiz](#). If you get less than 100%, submit an FAQ for the course website in your KWL repo in a file named syllabus-faq.md about something that confused you with your best guess at the correct answer. If you get 100%, make a note in your badge PR.

2.8. Prepare for Next Class

1. Find the glossary page for the course website. Preview the terms for the next class: shell, terminal, bash, git, GitHub
2. Check your kwl repo before class and see if you have recieved feedback,reply or merge accordingly.
3. Make sure you have a working environment, see the [list in the syllabus](#). Use the discussions to ask for help

2.9. More Practice

1. review notes after they are posted, both rendered and the raw markdown include links to each in your badge PR
2. read Chapter 1, "Decoding your confusion while coding" in [The Programmer's Brain](#) add a file called brain.md to your kwl repo that summarizes your thoughts on the chapter and how, if at all, it changes how you think about debugging and learning to program.
3. map out your computing knowledge and add it to your kwl chart repo in a file called `prior-knowledge-map`. Use [mermaid](#) syntax, to draw your map. GitHub can render it for you including while you work using the preview button.
4. [complete the syllabus quiz](#). If you get less than 100%, submit an FAQ for the course website in your KWL repo in a file named syllabus-faq.md about something that confused you with your best guess at the correct answer. If you get 100%, make a note in your badge PR.

2.10. Experience Report Evidence

If you missed class today, there is no separate evidence beyond updates to your repo.

2.11. Questions After Today's Class

Important

Comming soon!

This list is content related and timely questions only, many of the syllabus questions were added to the syllabus faq page so they're in a more logical place to find them when you might need them later.

2.11.1. Can you use other files besides .yml files as scripts?

In other places, yes, but no on GitHub Actions.

2.11.2. why did we delete the bottom half of the track.yml file?

I had put two copies of it in there thinking it had to work in two different ways, but we do not need the second one.

2.11.3. Can we go over the badge creation and submission process again

Yes, we will

2.11.4. Which shell is best for windows?

This is a really big question that I cannot answer authoritatively, but I can say that bash is the most common on unix, which a lot of servers use, so we will use that. To use bash on Windows, I recommend Git for Windows (GitBash) or Windows subsystem for linux

2.11.5. Also, if pre-class work needs to be attached to experience badges, is the experience (in class) action supposed to be selected before each class to attach the requested work, or will it all be attached at the end of class?

Attach at the end. We will learn more ways to manage things so this gets easier as we go. You can do the work in advance on its own branch and then make a PR from that prepare branch to the experience branch. This PR you can merge without approval.

2.11.6. Will you notify us when a badge is able to be completed or will we have to know ourselves.

You will get announcement

2.12. What should I do if I fall behind in class?

Raise your hand, go talk to Marcin (or waive for him to come to you) or send a message on prismia. It can even be as short as "help". Also, check prismia because mostly, I will be posting the steps there too

2.12.1. Where do I see what I need to submit?

At the bottom of the notes, the pages in the activity section of this website and the issues that will be created on your kwl repo will all have the same information.

2.12.2. When can there be office hours so that I can make sure I am doing things correctly?

TA office hours are now posted! Also, as we go through and give feedback, we will be able to tell you if you did it right or not and help you. That's a good thing about what we have done so far: All of it is fully visible to us and we can help fix it.

2.12.3. Do students like how this class is graded?

This is the first semester with these badges. The other system students liked some parts and found some parts made it too easy to fall behind and hard to know if work was all done. The badges were designed to make it easier to keep track of your work, while still offering choices.

I use a similar system in CSC/DSP310, students who pay attention to how flexible it is, tend to like it. Students who stay confused and do not ask for help tend to think that my other course is more strict than it actually is and do not like it.

2.12.4. Do we have to do all the prepare class tasks to get the experience badge or just some of them.

You need to do all of them, but my goal is that prepare for class tasks should take about 30 minutes per class session. Sometimes they may be longer (especially setup/install ones, for reasons beyond my control). When I can anticipate that one may be a longer one, I will post it early with a marker that it advanced notice, like "start thinking about x" or similar. I will then post it again on the class before like, "Make sure that x is done".

2.12.5. Is it possible to implement github actions to automate some components of version control from your local machine?

Sort of! we will use the [GitHub CLI](#) to authenticate next class and it can also help you write scripts to do git actions and to interact with parts of GitHub. You can also use it within GitHub actions.

2.12.6. Questions we will address later

- Does github has a compiler to run code?
- How do we setup a workflow?

👤 Make an issue or PR

Add your question directly to the course website as an issue or a PR.

To make a PR, use the “suggest edit” button behind the ✏ icon at the top. It will have you make a fork which is a copy of the repo that lives on your own account instead of the organization and then you can submit a PR>

Doing this will not always be worth a community badge, but I hit a challenge in the way I had planned to, so I’m giving you an extra opportunity.

- [1] when we are *really* close to the hardware
- [2] Of course, not *all* programmers think the same way, but when people spend time together and communicate, they start to share patterns in how they think. So, while you do **not** have to think the same way as these patterns, knowing what they are will help you reading code, and understanding things.

3. Bash intro & git offline

3.1. Open a Terminal

Windows

Use Git for Windows aka GitBash. This program emulates bash for you.

My terminal reminds me that using bash is not Apple's preference

```
Last login: Sun Jan 29 11:50:33 on ttys017

The default interactive shell is now zsh.
To update your account to use zsh, please run `chsh -s /bin/zsh`.
For more details, please visit https://support.apple.com/kb/HT208050.
```

3.2. Getting Organized.

To view where we are, we **print working directory** using **pwd**.

```
pwd
```

As output we see:

```
/Users/brownsarahm
```

It prints out the *absolute* path, that begins with a **/** above, we used a relative path, from the home directory.

Next I can **change directory** with **cd**. To do this, I could use an absolute path of where I want to go or I can use the *relative* path which is the directions from one location to another.

```
cd Documents/inclass/
```

Here I can **list** the files.

```
ls
```

```
fa22          prog4dssp23
```

Next we'll make a folder for this course

```
mkdir systems
```

Note that making the new folder does not move us into it.

```
pwd
```

```
/Users/brownsarahm/Documents/inclass
```

For that, we use `cd` again.

```
cd systems/
```

This is an empty folder, we can confirm with:

```
ls
```

To go back one step in the path, (one level up in the tree) we use `cd ..`

```
cd ..
```

`..` is a special file that points to a specific relative path.

```
cds systems/
```

```
bash: cds: command not found
```

notice that command not found is the error when there is a typo

```
cd systems/  
pwd
```

```
/Users/brownsarahm/Documents/inclass/systems
```

```
cd ..  
pwd
```

```
/Users/brownsarahm/Documents/inclass
```

If we give no path to `cd` it brings us to home.

```
cd  
pwd
```

```
/Users/brownsarahm
```

Then we can go back.

```
cd Documents/inclass/systems/  
pwd
```

```
/Users/brownsarahm/Documents/inclass/systems
```

We can use two levels up at once like this:

```
cd ../../../  
pwd
```

```
/Users/brownsarahm/Documents
```

```
cd inclass/systems/
```

3.3. Authenticating with GitHub

We have two choices to Download a repository:

1. clone to maintain a link using git
2. download zip to not have to use git, but have no link

For a public repo, it won't matter, you can use any way to download it that you would like, but for a private repo, we need to be authenticated.

3.3.1. Authenticating with GitHub

There are many ways to authenticate securely with GitHub and other git clients. We're going to use *easier* ones for today, but we'll come back to the third, which is a bit more secure and is a more general type of authentication.

1. ssh keys
2. GitBash built in authentication

Windows (GitBash)

Windows (WSL)

MacOS X

If nothing else works

Skip straight to clone, then follow the prompts, choosing to authenticate in Browser.

3.3.2. Cloning a repository

We will create a local copy by cloning

```
git clone https://github.com/introcompsys/github-in-class-brownsarahm-1.git
```

```
Cloning into 'github-in-class-brownsarahm-1'...  
remote: Enumerating objects: 8, done.  
remote: Counting objects: 100% (8/8), done.  
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (4/4), done.  
remote: Total 8 (delta 0), reused 4 (delta 0), pack-reused 0  
Receiving objects: 100% (8/8), done.
```

Confirm it worked with:

```
ls
```

```
github-in-class-brownsarahm-1
```

We see the new folder that matches our repo name

3.4. What is in a repo?

We can enter that folder

```
cd github-in-class-brownsarahm-1/
```

When we compare the local directory to GitHub

```
ls
```

```
README.md
```

Notice that the `.github/workflows` that we see on GitHub is missing, that is because it is hidden. All file names that start with `.` are hidden.

We can actually see the rest with the `-a` for **all** option or *flag*. Options are how we can pass non required parameters to command line programs.

```
ls -a
```

```

.      .git      README.md
..     .github
```

We also see some special “files”, `.` the current location and `..` up one directory

3.5. Review today’s class

1. read the notes. If you have any questions, post an issue on the course website repo.
2. Using your terminal, download your KWL repo . Include the command used in your badge PR.
3. Try using setting up git using your favorite IDE or GitHub Desktop. Make a file `gitoffline.md` and include some notes of how it went. Was it hard? easy? what did you figure out or get stuck on.
4. Reorganize a folder on your computer (good candidate may be desktop or downloads folder), using only a terminal to make new directories, move files, check what’s inside them, etc. Answer reflection questions (will be in notes) in a new file, `terminal.md` in your kwl repo. Start with a file explorer open, but then try to close it and use only command line tools to explore and make your choices. If you get stuck, make notes.

Terminal File moving reflection

1. Did this get easier toward the end?
1. What if anything did you get stuck on
1. When do you think that using the terminal will be better than using your GUI file explorer?

3.6. Prepare for Next Class

1. Make a list of questions you have about using the terminal
2. Be prepared to compare and contrast bash, shell, terminal, and git.
3. (optional) If you like to read about things before you do them, [read about merge conflicts](#). If you prefer to see them first, come to class on Thursday and read this after.

3.7. More Practice

1. Read the notes. If you have any questions, post an issue on the course website repo.
2. Using your terminal, download your KWL repo . Include the command used in your badge PR.
3. Try using setting up git using your favorite IDE or GitHub Desktop. Make a file `gitoffline.md` and include some notes of how it went. Was it hard? easy? what did you figure out or get stuck on.
4. Reorganize a folder on your computer (good candidate may be desktop or downloads folder), using only a terminal to make new directories, move files, check what’s inside them, etc. Answer reflection questions (will be in notes) in a new file, `terminal.md` in your kwl repo. Start with a file explorer open, but then try to close it and use only command line tools to explore and make your choices. If you get stuck, look up additional commands to do accomplish your goals.

Terminal File moving reflection

1. Did this get easier toward the end?
1. Use the `history` to see which commands you used and how many times each, make a table below.
1. Did you have to look up how to do anything we had not done in class?
1. When do you think that using the terminal will be better than using your GUI file explorer?
1. What questions/challenges/ reflections do you have after this?
1. What kinds of things might you want to write a bash script for given what you know in bash so far? come up with 1-2 scenarios

3.8. Experience Report Evidence

To show you completed this activity, show the output of the following commands in `evidence-2023-01-31.md` in the `experiences` folder:

```
cd path/you/chose/systems
```

where you replace the `path/you/chose` accordingly

```
ls
cd github-inclass-<yourghusername>
```

with your gh username

```
ls -a
```

3.9. Questions After Today's Class

3.9.1. Questions we will answer next class

- How do changes that I do to the repo offline update on the github website?
- Does github connect to a file automatically or do i have to connect it manual
- What other command options/flag examples like `ls -a`?
- When we make changes to our cloned repository, do we need to make commits/pull requests within gitbash, or the equivalent, in order for the changes to showup on the browser github?

3.9.2. Questions I need clarification from you to be able to answer

probably go to office hours

- I would like more clarification on how to navigate the experience reflection badge.
- Why is nothing working lol. I tried downloading the github thing from the command line and nothing worked
- After downloading homebrew, the "gh auth login" still doesn't work.

3.9.3. Why is SSH less secure than the HTTPS standard?

SSH keys are secure, but other shell things are not. Using SSH keys is acutally preferred, but you cannot do other types of command line password operations with GitHub. git alone, does support HTTPS connection with passwords, but GitHub no longer does. It only allows you to use PAT (a temporary password), SSH keys, or using the GitHub CLI tool to use your browser. We will use SSH keys later.

3.9.4. Why would we want to create files from Git Bash terminal as opposed to File Explorer or CMD Prompt

bash is not operating specific, so using bash commands can work on more systems including most servers, while CMD commands can only work on Windows (and basically no servers). File explorer is fine one file at a time, but you cannot automate it.

3.9.5. How do you move folders into other folders in terminal once you've created them?

The `mv` command does this. [see its documentation](#)

3.9.6. Is there an easy way to remember shortcuts for terminal?

Lots of practice.

3.9.7. is GitHub desktop used less often than git via command line?

I would say yes for a few reasons:

- I think only novices and nonprogrammers use GitHub desktop extensively.
- It has fewer features.
- It's not typically available on a server.
- It only works with GitHub, not other servers

The GitHub specific CLI, I do not have a good sense of how often it is used.

KWL Chart

Working with your KWL Repo

Important

The `main` branch should only contain material that has been reviewed and approved by the instructors.

1. Work on a specific branch for each activity you work on
2. when it is ready for review, create a PR from the item-specific branch to `main`.
3. when it is approved, merge into main.

Minimum Rows

Tip

You could apply branch protections on your feedback branch if you like

```
# KWL Chart
```

```
<!-- replace the _ in the table or add new rows as needed -->
```

```
| Topic | Know | Want to Know | Learned |
| -----| ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Git | _ | _ | _ |
| GitHub | _ | _ | _ |
| Terminal | _ | _ | _ |
| IDE | _ | _ | _ |
| text editors | _ | _ | _ |
| file system | _ | _ | _ |
| bash | _ | _ | _ |
| abstraction | _ | _ | _ |
| programming languages | _ | _ | _ |
| git workflows | _ | _ | _ |
| git branches | _ | _ | _ |
| bash redirects | _ | _ | _ |
| number systems | _ | _ | _ |
| merge conflicts | _ | _ | _ |
| documentation | _ | _ | _ |
| templating | _ | _ | _ |
| bash scripting | _ | _ | _ |
| developer tools | _ | _ | _ |
| networking | _ | _ | _ |
| ssh | _ | _ | _ |
| ssh keys | _ | _ | _ |
| compiling | _ | _ | _ |
| linking | _ | _ | _ |
| building | _ | _ | _ |
| machine representation | _ | _ | _ |
| integers | _ | _ | _ |
| floating point | _ | _ | _ |
| logic gates | _ | _ | _ |
| ALU | _ | _ | _ |
| binary operations | _ | _ | _ |
| memory | _ | _ | _ |
| cache | _ | _ | _ |
| register | _ | _ | _ |
| clock | _ | _ | _ |
| Concurrency | _ | _ | _ |
```

Required Files

This lists the files for reference, but mostly you can keep track by badge issue checklists.

date	file	type	zone
2023-01-26	syllabus-faq.md	review	penalty-free
2023-01-26	brain.md	practice	penalty-free
2023-01-26	syllabus-faq.md	practice	penalty-free
2023-01-31	gitoffline.md	review	full-requirements
2023-01-31	gitoffline.md	practice	full-requirements
2023-02-02	terminalwork.md	practice	full-requirements

Team Repo

Contributions

Your team repo is a place to build up a glossary of key terms and a “cookbook” of “recipes” of common things you might want to do on the shell, bash commands, git commands and others.

For the glossary, follow the [jupyterbook](#) syntax.

For the cookbook, use standard markdown.

to denote code inline use `single backticks`

```
to denote code inline `use single backticks`
```


to make a code block use 3 back ticks

```
```  
to make a code block use 3 back ticks
```
```

To nest blocks use increasing numbers of back ticks.

To make a link, `[show the text in squarebrackets](url/in/parenthesis)`

Collaboration

You will be in a “team” that is your built in collaboration group to practice using Git Collaboratively. There will be assignments that are to be completed in that repo as well. These activities will be marked accordingly. You will take turns and each of you is required to do the initialization step on a recurring basis.

This is also where you can ask questions and draft definitions to things.

Peer Review

If there are minor errors/typos, suggest corrections inline.

In your summary comments answer the following:

- Is the contribution clear and concise? Identify any aspect of the writing that tripped you up as a reader.
- Are the statements in the contribution verifiable (either testable or cited source)? If so, how do you know they are correct?
- Does the contribution offer complete information? That is, does it rely on specific outside knowledge or could another CS student not taking our class understand it?
- Identify one strength in the contribution, and identify one aspect that could be strengthened further.

Choose an action:

- If the suggestions necessary before merging, select **request changes**.
- If it is good enough to merge, mark it **approved** and open a new issue for the broader suggestions.
- If you are unsure, post as a **comment** and invite other group members to join the discussion.

Review Badges

Review After Class

After each class, you will need to review the day's material. This includes reviewing prismia chat to see any questions you got wrong and reading the notes. Most days there will be specific additional activities and questions to answer. These should be in your KWL repo. Review activities will help you to reinforce what we do in class and guide you to practice with the most essential skills of this class.

2023-01-24

[related notes](#)

Activities:

1. Review the notes after I post them.
2. Fill in the first two columns of your KWL chart.
3. [review git and github vocabulary](#) (include link in your badge PR)

2023-01-26

[related notes](#)

Activities:

1. review notes after they are posted, both rendered and the raw markdown include links to each in your badge PR
2. map out your computing knowledge and add it to your kwl chart repo. this can be an image that you upload or a text-based outline in a file called prior-knowledge-map. (optional) try mapping out using [mermaid](#) syntax, we'll be using other tools that will facilitate rendering later
3. fill in the first two columns of your KWL chart
4. [complete the syllabus quiz](#). If you get less than 100%, submit an FAQ for the course website in your KWL repo in a file named syllabus-faq.md about something that confused you with your best guess at the correct answer. If you get 100%, make a note in your badge PR.

2023-01-31

[related notes](#)

Activities:

1. read the notes. If you have any questions, post an issue on the course website repo.
2. Using your terminal, download your KWL repo . Include the command used in your badge PR.
3. Try using setting up git using your favorite IDE or GitHub Desktop. Make a file gitoffline.md and include some notes of how it went. Was it hard? easy? what did you figure out or get stuck on.
4. Reorganize a folder on your computer (good candidate may be desktop or downloads folder), using only a terminal to make new directories, move files, check what's inside them, etc. Answer reflection questions (will be in notes) in a new file, `terminal.md` in your kwl repo. Start with a file explorer open, but then try to close it and use only command line tools to explore and make your choices. If you get stuck, make notes.

Terminal File moving reflection

1. Did this get easier toward the end?
1. What if anything did you get stuck on
1. When do you think that using the terminal will be better than using your GUI file explorer?

2023-02-02

[related notes](#)

Activities:

1. Review the notes
2. Find your team's page on GitHub. It is named like `Spring2023-group-#` join the discussion that I started on your page.
3. Complete the classmate issue in your inclass repo from today. Find a partner from within your assigned team by posting on your team's page. Link to your commits on your badge issue.
4. Try using git using your favorite IDE **or** GitHub Desktop. You can either do the other tasks for this badge, work on a different badge, or add & commit some random files in your inclass repo.
Answer the questions below in `gitcompare.md`.

Questions:

Reflection

1. What tool's git integration did you use?
1. Compare and contrast using git on the terminal and through the tool you used. When would each be better/worse?
1. Did using a more visual representation help you understand better?
1. Describe the staging area (what happens after git add) in your own words.
2. what step is the hardest for you to remember? what do you think might help you?

Prepare for the next class

These tasks are not always based on things that we have already done. Sometimes they are to have you start thinking about the topic that we are *about* to cover. Getting whatever you know about the topic fresh in your mind in advance of class will help what we do in class stick for you when we start.

The correct answer is not as important for these activities as it is to do them before class. We will build on these in class.

2023-01-24

[related notes](#)

Activities:

1. Read the syllabus section of the course website carefully and explore the whole course [website](#)
2. Bring questions about the course to class
3. Think about one thing you've learned really well (computing or not). Be prepared to discuss the following: How do you know that you know it? What was it like to first learn it?
4. Post an introduction to your classmates [on our discussion forum](#)

2023-01-26

[related notes](#)

Activities:

1. Find the glossary page for the course website. Preview the terms for the next class: shell, terminal, bash, git, GitHub
2. Check your kwl repo before class and see if you have received feedback, reply or merge accordingly.
3. Make sure you have a working environment, see the [list in the syllabus](#). Use the discussions to ask for help

2023-01-31

[related notes](#)

Activities:

1. Make a list of questions you have about using the terminal
2. Be prepared to compare and contrast bash, shell, terminal, and git.
3. (optional) If you like to read about things before you do them, [read about merge conflicts](#). If you prefer to see them first, come to class on Thursday and read this after.

2023-02-02

[related notes](#)

Activities:

1. Examine a large project you have done or by finding an open source project on GitHub. Answer the reflection questions in [software.md](#) in your kwl repo. (will be in notes)
2. map out how you think about data moving through a small program and bring it with you to class (no need to submit)

Software Reflection

1. link to public repo if applicable or title of your project
1. What types of files are there that are not code?
1. What different types of code files are in the project? Do they serve different goals?
1. Is it all in one language or are there multiple?
1. Try to figure out (remember) how the project works. What types of things, without running the code can you look at at a high level?

More Practice Badges

Note

these are listed by the date they were *posted*

More practice exercises are a chance to try new dimensions of the concepts that we cover in class.

Note

Activities will appear here once the semester begins

2023-01-24

[related notes](#)

Activities:

1. Review the notes after I post them.
2. Fill in the first two columns of your KWL chart.
3. [review git and github vocabulary](#) (include link in your badge PR)
4. Read more about [version control in general](#) and add a "version control" row to your KWL chart with all 3 columns filled in.

2023-01-26

[related notes](#)

Activities:

1. review notes after they are posted, both rendered and the raw markdown include links to each in your badge PR
2. read Chapter 1, "Decoding your confusion while coding" in [The Programmer's Brain](#) add a file called brain.md to your kwl repo that summarizes your thoughts on the chapter and how, if at all, it changes how you think about debugging and learning to program.
3. map out your computing knowledge and add it to your kwl chart repo in a file called `prior-knowledge-map`. Use [mermaid](#) syntax, to draw your map. GitHub can render it for you including while you work using the preview button.
4. [complete the syllabus quiz](#). If you get less than 100%, submit an FAQ for the course website in your KWL repo in a file named syllabus-faq.md about something that confused you with your best guess at the correct answer. If you get 100%, make a note in your badge PR.

2023-01-31

[related notes](#)

Activities:

1. Read the notes. If you have any questions, post an issue on the course website repo.
2. Using your terminal, download your KWL repo . Include the command used in your badge PR.

3. Try using setting up git using your favorite IDE or GitHub Desktop. Make a file gitoffline.md and include some notes of how it went. Was it hard? easy? what did you figure out or get stuck on.
4. Reorganize a folder on your computer (good candidate may be desktop or downloads folder), using only a terminal to make new directories, move files, check what's inside them, etc. Answer reflection questions (will be in notes) in a new file, `terminal.md` in your kwl repo. Start with a file explorer open, but then try to close it and use only command line tools to explore and make your choices. If you get stuck, look up additional commands to do accomplish your goals.

Terminal File moving reflection

1. Did this get easier toward the end?
1. Use the `history` to see which commands you used and how many times each, make a table below.
1. Did you have to look up how to do anything we had not done in class?
1. When do you think that using the terminal will be better than using your GUI file explorer?
1. What questions/challenges/ reflections do you have after this?
1. What kinds of things might you want to write a bash script for given what you know in bash so far? come up with 1-2 scenarios

2023-02-02

[related notes](#)

Activities:

1. Review the notes
2. Find your team's page on GitHub. It is named like `Spring2023-group-#` join the discussion that I started on your page.
3. Download the course website repo via terminal. Append the commands used to a `terminalwork.md`
4. Explore the difference between git add and git commit: try committing and pushing without adding, then add and push without committing. Describe what happens in each case in your `gitcommit.md`. Compare what happens based on what you can see on GitHub and what you can see with git status.
5. Complete the classmate issue in your inclass repo from today. Find a partner from within your assigned team by posting on your team's page. Link to your commits on your badge issue.
6. Try using git using your favorite IDE **and** GitHub Desktop. You can either do the other tasks for this badge, work on a different badge, or add & commit some random files in your inclass repo. Answer the questions below in `gitcompare3ways.md`.

Questions:

Reflection

1. What IDE did you use?
1. Was the IDE or GitHub better for you? Why?
1. Compare and contrast using git on the terminal and through your IDE. When would each be better/worse?
1. Did using a more visual representation help you understand better?
1. Describe the staging area (what happens after git add) in your own words. Provide an analogy for it using a hobby or interest of yours.
2. What programming concepts is the staging area similar to?
2. what step is the hardest for you to remember? what do you think might help you?

KWL File Information

Explore Badges

⚠ Warning

Explore Badges are not required, but an option for higher grades. The logistics of this could be streamlined or the instructions may become more detailed during the penalty free zone.

Explore Badges can take different forms so the sections below outline some options. This page is not a cumulative list of requirements or an exhaustive list of options.

Tip

You might get a lot of suggestions for improvement on your first one, but if you apply that advice to future ones, they will get approved faster.

How do I propose?

If you propose something too big, you might be advised to consider a build badge instead. If you propose something too small, you will get ideas as options for how to expand it and you pick which ones.

Where to put the work?

- If you extend a more practice exercise, you can add to the markdown file that the exercise instructs you to create.
- If its a question of your own, add a new file to your KWL repo.

Important

Either way, there must be a separate issue for this work that is also linked to your PR

What should the work look like?

It should look like a blog post, written tutorial, graphic novel, or visual aid with caption. It will likely contain some code excerpts the way the class notes do. Style-wise it can be casual, like how you may talk through a concept with a friend or a more formal, academic tone. What is important is that it clearly demonstrates that you understand the material.

The exact length can vary, but these must go beyond what we do in class in scope

Explore Badge Ideas:

- Extend a more practice:
 - for a more practice that asks you to describe potential uses for a tool, try it out, find or write code excerpts and examine them
 - for a more practice that asks you to try something, try some other options and compare and contrast them. eg “try git in your favorite IDE” -> “try git in three different IDEs, compare and contrast, and make recommendations for novice developers”
- For a topic that left you still a little confused or there was one part that you wanted to know more about. Details your journey from confusion or shallow understanding to a full understanding. This file would include the sources that you used to gather a deeper understanding. eg:
 - Describe how cryptography evolved and what caused it to evolve (i.e. SHA-1 being decrypted)
 - Learn a lot more about a specific number system
 - compare another git host
 - try a different type of version control
- Create a visual aid/memory aid to help remember a topic. Draw inspiration from Wizard Zines or
- Review a reference or resource for a topic

Examples from past students:

- Scripts/story boards for tiktoks that break down course topics
- Visual aid drawings to help remember key facts

For special formatting, use [jupyter book's documentation](#).

Build Badges

Warning

This page is subject to change until the end of the penalty free zone

Note

These students technically submitted these under different grading structures, but were approximately the same as the explore badges

Proposal Template

If you have selected to do a project, please use the following template to propose a build

```
## < Project Title >

<!-- insert a 1 sentence summary -->

### Objectives

<!-- in this section describe the overall goals in terms of what you will learn and
the problem you will solve. this should be 2-5 sentences, it can be bullet
points/numbered or a paragraph -->

### Method

<!-- describe what you will do , will it be research, write & present? will there
be something you build? will you do experiments?-->

### Deliverables

<!-- list what your project will produce with target deadlines for each-->

### Milestones
```

The deliverables will depend on what your method is, which depend on your goals. It must be approved and the final submitted will have to meet what is approved. Some guidance:

- any code or text should be managed with git (can be GitHub or elsewhere)
- if you write any code it should have documentation
- if you do experiments the results should be summarized
- if you are researching something, a report should be 2-4 pages, plus unlimited references in the 2 column [ACM format](#).

This guidance is generative, not limiting, it is to give ideas, but not restrict what you *can* do.

Updates and work in Progress

These can be whatever form is appropriate to your specific project. Your proposal should indicate what form those will take.

Summary Report

This summary report will be added to the grading contract repo as a new file `build_report_title.md` where `title` is the (title or a shortened version) from the proposal.

This summary report have the following sections.

1. **Abstract** a one paragraph “abstract” type overview of what your project consists of. This should be written for a general audience, something that anyone who has taken up to 211 could understand. It should follow guidance of a scientific abstract.
2. **Reflection** a one paragraph reflection that summarizes challenges faced and what you learned doing your project
3. **Artifacts** links to other materials required for assessing the project. This can be a public facing web resource, a private repository, or a shared file on URI google Drive.

Build Ideas

- make a [vs code extension](#) for this class or another URI CS course

- port the courseutils to rust. [crate clap](#) is like the python click package I used to develop the course utils
- build a polished documentation website for your CSC212 project with [sphinx](#) or another static site generator
-

Syllabus and Grading FAQ

How much does activity x weigh in my grade?

There is no specific weight for any activities, because your grade is based on earning the badges. Everything at a level must be complete and correct.

How do I keep track of my earned badges?

You will have several options. You will have a project board that you can track assigned work, in progress work and earned badges with in one place. This is quite different than checking your grade in BrightSpace, but using tools like this represents the real tools used by developers.

Additionally, when we log them in our private gradebook, we will give you a "receipt" that is 128 characters long. You will be able to use provided command line tools and github actions to produce a report of your status at any time from those receipts. Additionally, at particular points in the course, an in class or class preparation activity will be for you to review a "progress report" that we give you and update your success plan for the course.

Also, when are each badge due, time wise?

Review and practice must start within a week, but I recommend starting before the next class. Must be a good faith completion within 2 weeks, but again recommend finishing sooner.

Experience reports for missing class is on a case by case basis depending on why you missed class. You must have a plan by the next class.

Explore and build, we'll agree to a deadline when you propose.

Will everything done in the penalty free zone be approved even if there are mistakes?

No. In the penalty-free zone I still want you to learn things, but we will do extra work to make sure that you get credit for all of your effort even if you make mistakes in how to use GitHub. We will ask you to fix things that we have taught you to fix, but not things that we will not cover until later.

The goal is to make things more fair while you get used to GitHub. It's a nontrivial thing to learn, but getting used to it is worth it.

I want this class to be a safe place for you to try things, make mistakes and learn from them without penalty. A job is a much higher stakes place to learn a tool as hard as GitHub, so I want this to be lower stakes, even though I cannot promise it will be easy.

Once we make revisions on a pull request, how do we notify you that we have done them?

You do not have to do anything, GitHub will automatically notify which ever one of us who reviewed it initially when you make changes.

What should work for an explore badge look like and where do I put it?

It should be a tutorial or blog style piece of writing, likely with code excerpts or screenshots embedded in it.

[an example that uses mostly screenshots](#)

[an example of heavily annotated code](#)

They should be markdown files in your KWL repo. I recommend myst markdown.

Git and GitHub

I can't push to my repository, I get an error that updates were rejected

If your error looks like this...

```
! [rejected] main -> main (fetch first)
error: failed to push some refs to <repository name>
hint: Updates were rejected because the remote contains work that you do
hint: not have locally. This is usually caused by another repository pushing
hint: to the same ref. You may want to first integrate the remote changes
hint: (e.g., 'git pull ...') before pushing again.
hint: See the 'Note about fast-forwards' in 'git push --help' for details.
```

Your local version and github version are out of sync, you need to pull the changes from github to your local computer before you can push new changes there.

After you run

```
git pull
```

You'll probably have to [resolve a merge conflict](#)

My command line says I cannot use a password

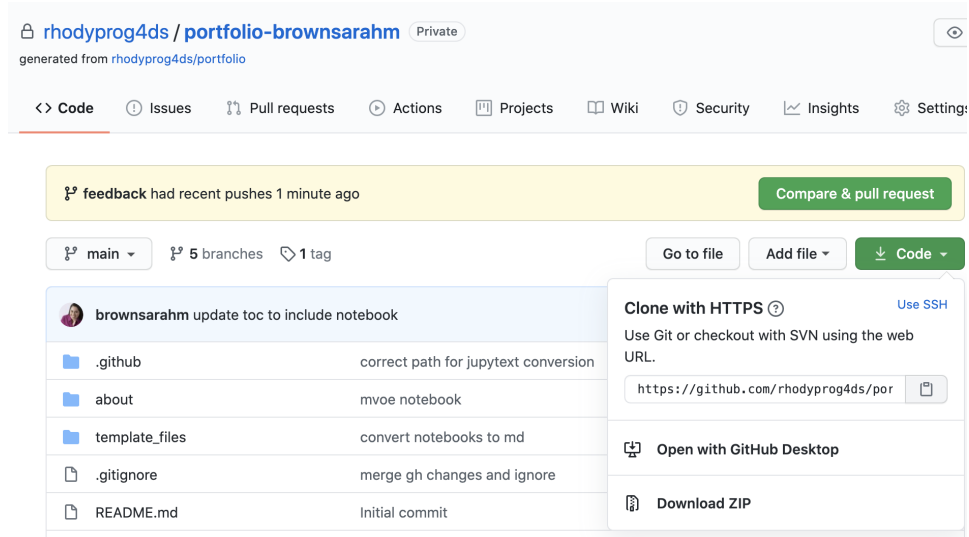
GitHub has [strong rules](#) about authentication You need to use SSH with a public/private key; HTTPS with a [Personal Access Token](#) or use the [GitHub CLI auth](#)

Help! I accidentally merged the Feedback Pull Request before my assignment was graded

That's ok. You can fix it.

You'll have to work offline and use GitHub in your browser together for this fix. The following instructions will work in terminal on Mac or Linux or in GitBash for Windows. (see [Programming Environment section on the tools page](#)).

First get the url to clone your repository (unless you already have it cloned then skip ahead): on the main page for your repository, click the green “Code” button, then copy the url that’s show



rhodyprog4ds / portfolio-brownsarahm (Private)

generated from rhodyprog4ds/portfolio

<> Code Issues Pull requests Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights Settings

feedback had recent pushes 1 minute ago [Compare & pull request](#)

main 5 branches 1 tag [Go to file](#) [Add file](#) [Code](#)

brownsarahm update toc to include notebook

.github	correct path for jupyter conversion
about	mvoe notebook
template_files	convert notebooks to md
.gitignore	merge gh changes and ignore
README.md	Initial commit

Clone with HTTPS Use Git or checkout with SVN using the web URL.
<https://github.com/rhodyprog4ds/por>

Open with GitHub Desktop

Download ZIP

Next open a terminal or GitBash and type the following.

```
git clone
```

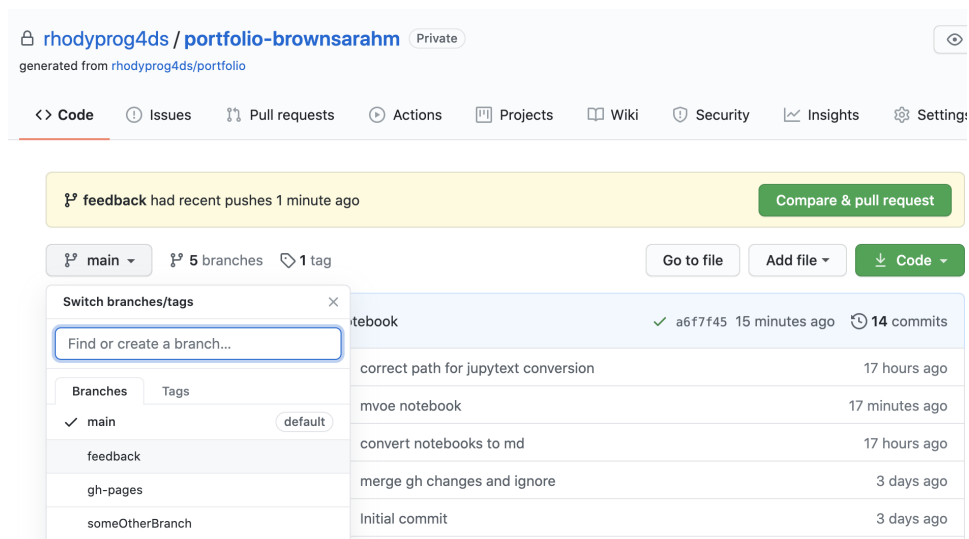
then past your url that you copied. It will look something like this, but the last part will be the current assignment repo and your username.

```
git clone https://github.com/rhodyprog4ds/portfolio-brownsarahm.git
```

When you merged the Feedback pull request you advanced the **feedback** branch, so we need to hard reset it back to before you did any work. To do this, first check it out, by navigating into the folder for your repository (created when you cloned above) and then checking it out, and making sure it's up to date with the **remote** (the copy on GitHub)

```
cd portfolio-brownsarahm
git checkout feedback
git pull
```

Now, you have to figure out what commit to revert to, so go back to GitHub in your browser, and swithc to the feedback branch there. Click on where it says **main** on the top right next to the branch icon and choose feedback from the list.



rhodyprog4ds / portfolio-brownsarahm (Private)

generated from rhodyprog4ds/portfolio

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feedback had recent pushes 1 minute ago [Compare & pull request](#)

main 5 branches 1 tag [Go to file](#) [Add file](#) [Code](#)

Switch branches/tags

Find or create a branch...

Branches Tags

main default

feedback

gh-pages

someOtherBranch

tebook ✓ a6f7f45 15 minutes ago 14 commits

correct path for jupyter conversion	17 hours ago
mvoe notebook	17 minutes ago
convert notebooks to md	17 hours ago
merge gh changes and ignore	3 days ago
Initial commit	3 days ago

Now view the list of all of the commits to this branch, by clicking on the clock icon with a number of commits

rhodyprog4ds / portfolio-brownsarahm Private

generated from rhodyprog4ds/portfolio

<> Code Issues Pull requests Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights Settings

🔔 feedback had recent pushes 15 minutes ago [Compare & pull request](#)

🔔 feedback 5 branches 1 tag [Go to file](#) [Add file](#) [Code](#)

This branch is 1 commit ahead of main. [Pull request](#) [Compare](#)

brownsarahm Merge pull request #1 from rhodyprog4ds/main f301d90 16 minutes ago 15 commits

📁 .github	correct path for jupyter conversion	17 hours ago
📁 about	mvoe notebook	20 minutes ago
📁 template_files	convert notebooks to md	17 hours ago

On the commits page scroll down and find the commit titled “Setting up GitHub Classroom Feedback” and copy its hash, by clicking on the clipboard icon next to the short version.

more examples [9427c13](#)

brownsarahm committed 3 days ago

convert notebooks to md [e2f5b79](#)

brownsarahm committed 3 days ago

Update jupyter_ipynb_md.yml [7bd76c6](#) Verified

brownsarahm committed 3 days ago ✓

solution [fbc6613](#)

brownsarahm committed 3 days ago ✓

Setting up GitHub Classroom Feedback [822cfe5](#)

brownsarahm committed 3 days ago ✗

GitHub Classroom Feedback [f3e0297](#)

brownsarahm committed 3 days ago ✗

Initial commit [66c21c3](#)

brownsarahm committed 3 days ago ✓

[Newer](#) [Older](#)

Now, back on your terminal, type the following

```
git reset --hard
```

then paste the commit hash you copied, it will look something like the following, but your hash will be different.

```
git reset --hard 822cfe51a70d356d448bcaede5b15282838a5028
```

If it works, your terminal will say something like

```
HEAD is now at 822cfe5 Setting up GitHub Classroom Feedback
```

but the number on yours will be different.

Now your local copy of the **feedback** branch is reverted back as if you had not merged the pull request and what's left to do is to push those changes to GitHub. By default, GitHub won't let you push changes unless you have all of the changes that have been made on their side, so we have to tell Git to force GitHub to do this.

Since we're about to do something with forcing, we should first check that we're doing the right thing.

```
git status
```

and it should show something like

```
On branch feedback
Your branch is behind 'origin/feedback' by 12 commits, and can be fast-forwarded.
(use "git pull" to update your local branch)
```

Your number of commits will probably be different but the important things to see here is that it says **On branch feedback** so that you know you're not deleting the **main** copy of your work and **Your branch is behind origin/feedback** to know that reverting worked.

Now to make GitHub match your reverted local copy.

```
git push origin -f
```

and you'll get something like this to know that it worked

```
Total 0 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
To https://github.com/rhodyprog4ds/portfolio-brownsarahm.git
+ f301d90...822cfe5 feedback -> feedback (forced update)
```

Again, the numbers will be different and it will be your url, not mine.

Now back on GitHub, in your browser, click on the code tab. It should look something like this now. Notice that it says, "This branch is 11 commits behind main" your number will be different but it should be 1 less than the number you had when you checked **git status**. This is because we reverted the changes you made to main (11 for me) and the 1 commit for merging main into feedback. Also the last commit (at the top, should say "Setting up GitHub Classroom Feedback").

The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for the repository 'rhodyprog4ds / portfolio-brownsarahm'. The repository is private and was generated from 'rhodyprog4ds/portfolio'. The 'Code' tab is selected, showing the 'feedback' branch. A message indicates 'This branch is 11 commits behind main.' Below this, a commit history table is displayed:

Commit Hash	Commit Message	Time
822cfe5	Setting up GitHub Classroom Feedback	3 days ago
	.github	GitHub Classroom Feedback
	about	Initial commit
	template_files	Initial commit
	.gitignore	Initial commit
	README.md	Initial commit

Now, you need to recreate your Pull Request, click where it says pull request.

rhodyprog4ds / portfolio-brownsarahm Private Unwatch

generated from rhodyprog4ds/portfolio

<> Code Issues Pull requests Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights Settings

feedback 5 branches 1 tag Go to file Add file Code

This branch is 11 commits behind main. Pull request Compare

brownsarahm Setting up GitHub Classroom Feedback 822cfe5 3 days ago 3 commits

.github	GitHub Classroom Feedback	3 days ago
about	Initial commit	3 days ago
template_files	Initial commit	3 days ago
.gitignore	Initial commit	3 days ago
README.md	Initial commit	3 days ago

It will say there isn't anything to compare, but this is because it's trying to use `feedback` to update `main`. We want to use `main` to update `feedback` for this PR. So we have to swap them. Change base from `main` to `feedback` by clicking on it and choosing `feedback` from the list.

rhodyprog4ds / portfolio-brownsarahm Private Unwatch

generated from rhodyprog4ds/portfolio

<> Code Issues Pull requests Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights Settings

Comparing changes

Choose two branches to see what's changed or to start a new pull request. If you need to, you can also [compare across forks](#).

base: main ← compare: feedback

Choose a base ref

Find a branch

Branches Tags

✓ main default

feedback

gh-pages

Show other branches

There isn't anything to compare.

Up to date with all commits from `feedback`. Try [switching the base](#) for your comparison.

deletions.

Then the change the compare `feedback` on the right to `main`. Once you do that the page will change to the "Open a Pull Request" interface.

Open a pull request

Create a new pull request by comparing changes across two branches. If you need to, you can also [compare across forks](#).

base: feedback ← compare: main ✓ Able to merge. These branches can be automatically merged.

Feedback

Write Preview

Leave a comment

Attach files by dragging & dropping, selecting or pasting them.

Make the title "Feedback" put a note in the body and then click the green "Create Pull Request" button.

Now you're done!

If you have trouble, create an issue and tag [@rhodyprog4ds/fall20instructors](#) for help.

For an Assignment, should we make a new branch for every assignment or do everything in one branch?

Doing each new assignment **in** its own branch **is** best practice. In a typical software development flow once the codebase **is** stable a new branch would be created **for** each new feature **or** patch. This analogy should help you build intuition **for** this GitHub flow **and** using branches. Also, pull requests are the best way **for** us to give you feedback. Also, **if** you create a branch when you do **not** need it, you can easily merge them after you are done, but it **is** hard to isolate things onto a branch **if** it's on **main** already.

General Tips and Resources

This section is for materials that are not specific to this course, but are likely useful. They are not generally required readings or installs, but are options or advice I provide frequently.

on email

- [how to e-mail professors](#)

How to Study in this class

In this page, I break down how I expect learning to work for this class.

Begin a great programmer does not require memorizing all of the specific commands, but instead knowing the common patterns and how to use them to interpret others' code and write your own. Being efficient requires knowing how to use tools and how to let the computer do tedious tasks for you. This is how this course is designed to help you, but you have to get practice with these things.

Using reference materials frequently is a built in part of programming, most languages have built in help as a part of the language for this reason. These tools can help you when you are writing code and forget a specific bit of syntax, but these tools will not help you *read* code or debug environment issues. You also have to know how to effectively use these tools.

Knowing the common abstractions we use in computing and recognizing them when they look a little bit differently will help you with these more complex tasks. Understanding what is common when you move from one environment to another or to This course is designed to have you not only learn the material, but also to build skill in learning to program. Following these guidelines will help you build habits to not only be successful in this class, but also in future programming.

Why this way?

Learning requires iterative practice. In this class, you will first get ready to learn by preparing for class. Then, in class, you will get a first experience with the material. The goal is that each class is a chance to learn by engaging with the ideas, it is to be a guided inquiry. Some classes will have a bit more lecture and others will be all hands on with explanation, but the goal is that you *experience* the topics in a way that helps you remember, because being immersed in an activity helps brains remember more than passively watching something. Then you have to practice with the material

Preparing for class will be activities that help you bring your prior knowledge to class in the most helpful way, help me see

You will be making a lot of documentation of bits, in your own words. You will be directed to try things and make notes. This based on a recommended practices from working devs to [keep a notebook]] (<https://blog.nelhage.com/2010/05/software-and-lab-notebooks/>) or [keep a blog and notebook](#).

A new book that might be of interest if you find programming classes hard is [the Programmers Brain](#) As of 2021-09-07, it is available for free by clicking on chapters at that linked table of contents section.

Learning in class

! Important

My goal is to use class time so that you can be successful with *minimal frustration* while working outside of class time.

Programming requires both practical skills and abstract concepts. During class time, we will cover the practical aspects and introduce the basic concepts. You will get to see the basic practical details and real examples of debugging during class sessions. Learning to debug something you've never encountered before and setting up your programming environment, for example, are *high frustration* activities, when you're learning, because you don't know what you don't know. On the other hand, diving deeper into options and more complex applications of what you have already seen in class, while challenging, is something I'm confident that you can all be successful at with minimal frustration once you've seen basic ideas in class. My goal is that you can repeat the patterns and processes we use in class outside of class to complete assignments, while acknowledging that you will definitely have to look things up and read documentation outside of class.

Each class will open with some time to review what was covered in the last session before adding new material.

To get the most out of class sessions, you should have a laptop with you. During class you should be following along with Dr. Brown. You'll answer questions on Prismia chat, and when appropriate you should try running necessary code to answer those questions. If you encounter errors, share them via Prismia chat so that we can see and help you.

After class

After class, you should practice with the concepts introduced.

This means reviewing the notes: both yours from class and the annotated notes posted to the course website.

When you review the notes, you should be adding comments on tricky aspects of the code and narrative text between code blocks in markdown cells. While you review your notes and the annotated course notes, you should also read the documentation for new modules, libraries, or functions introduced in that class.

If you find anything hard to understand or unclear, write it down to bring to class the next day or post an issue on the course website.

GitHub Interface reference

This is an overview of the parts of GitHubt from the view on a repository page. It has links to the relevant GitHub documentation for more detail.

[Top of page](#)

The very top menu with the logo in it has GitHub level menus that are not related to the current repository.

Repository specific page

[Code](#)
[Issues](#)
[Pull Requests](#)
[Actions](#)
[Projects](#)
[Security](#)
[Insights](#)

Settings

This is the main view of the project

Branch menu & info, file action buttons, download options (green code button)

File panel

the header in this area lists who made the last commit, the message of that commit, the short hash, date of that commit and the total number of commits to the project.

If there are actions on the repo, there will be a red x or a green check to indicate that if it failed or succeeded on that commit.

the header in this area lists who made the last commit, the message of that commit, the short hash, date of that commit and the total number of commits to the project.

If there are actions on the repo, there will be a red x or a green check to indicate that if it failed or succeeded on that commit. ^^ file list: a table where the first column is the name, the second column is the message of the last commit to change that file (or folder) and the third column is when is how long ago/when that commit was made

README file

About has basic facts about the repo, often including a link to a documentation page

Releases, Packages, and Environments are optional sections that the repo owner can toggle on and off.

[Releases](#) mark certain commits as important and give easy access to that version. They are related to [git tags](#)

[Packages](#) are out of scope for this course. GitHub helps you manage distributing your code to make it easier for users.

[Environments](#) are a

tool for dependency management. We will cover things that help you know how to use this feature indirectly, but probably will not use it directly in class. This would be eligible for a build badge.

The bottom of the right panel has information about the languages in the project

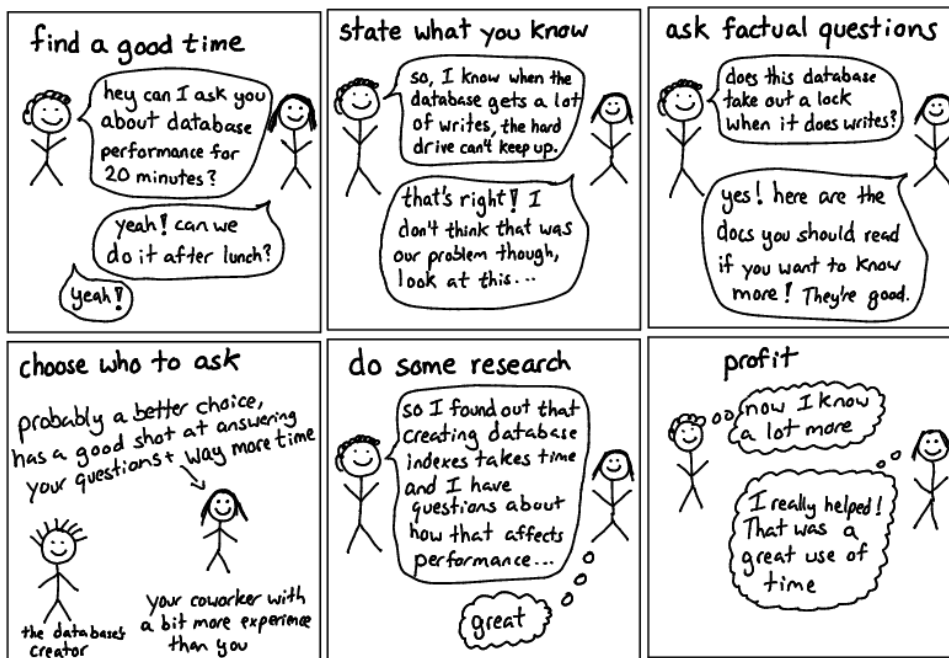
Getting Help with Programming

This class will help you get better at reading errors and understanding what they might be trying to tell you. In addition here are some more general resources.

Asking Questions

JULIA EVANS
@b0rk

asking good questions



One of my favorite resources that describes how to ask good questions is [this blog post](#) by Julia Evans, a developer who writes comics about the things she learns in the course of her work and publisher of [wizard zines](#).

Describing what you have so far

Stackoverflow is a common place for programmers to post and answer questions.

As such, they have written a good [guide on creating a minimal, reproducible example](#).

Creating a minimal reproducible example may even help you debug your own code, but if it does not, it will definitely make it easier for another person to understand what you have, what your goal is, and what's working.

Note

A fun version of this is [rubber duck debugging](#)

Getting Organized for class

The only **required** things are in the Tools section of the syllabus, but this organizational structure will help keep you on top of what is going on.

Your username will be appended to the end of the repository name for each of your assignments in class.

File structure

I recommend the following organization structure for the course:

```
CSC310
|- notes
|- portfolio-username
|- 02-accessing-data-username
|- ...
```

This is one top level folder will all materials in it. A folder inside that for in class notes, and one folder per repository.

Please **do not** include all of your notes or your other assignments all inside your portfolio, it will make it harder to grade.

Finding repositories on github

Each assignment repository will be created on GitHub with the [rhodyprog4ds](#) organization as the owner, not your personal account. Since your account is not the owner, they do not show on your profile.

Your assignment repositories are all private during the semester. At the end, you may take ownership of your portfolio[^pttrans] if you would like.

If you go to the main page of the [organization](#) you can search by your username (or the first few characters of it) and see only your repositories.

Warning

Don't try to work on a repository that does not end in your username; those are the template repositories for the course and you don't have edit permission on them.

More info on cpus

Resource	Level	Type	Summary
What is a CPU, and What Does It Do?	1	Article	Easy to read article that explains CPUs and their use. Also touches on "buses" and GPUs.
Processors Explained for Beginners	1	Video	Video that explains what CPUs are and how they work and are assembled.
The Central Processing Unit	1	Video	Video by Crash Course that explains what the Central Processing Unit (CPU) is and how it works.