Intro to Programming for Information and Data Science

INFX 598i/j

Hi, I'm Joel!

About Joel Senior Lecturer



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Who are you?

Ask the person across from you...

- Who are you?
- Where did you grow up?
- 8:30am: too early, or <u>way</u> too early?
- What is one thing you're hoping to learn from this class (what is your "learning objective")?

What are we doing here?

Today's Objectives

By the end of the class you should be able to

- Understand the purpose and structure of computer programming
- Navigate the course materials
- Control a computer using the command-line
- Reflect on how to **solve problems** (if time)



WE MAKE INFORMATION WORK

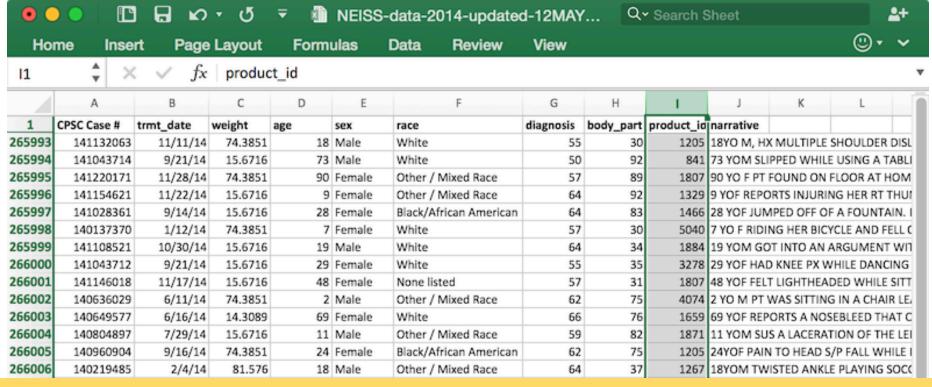
We need to convert

data + raw numbers

into

information

interpreted data



What information might we covert this data into?





Slow Tedious

Error-prone

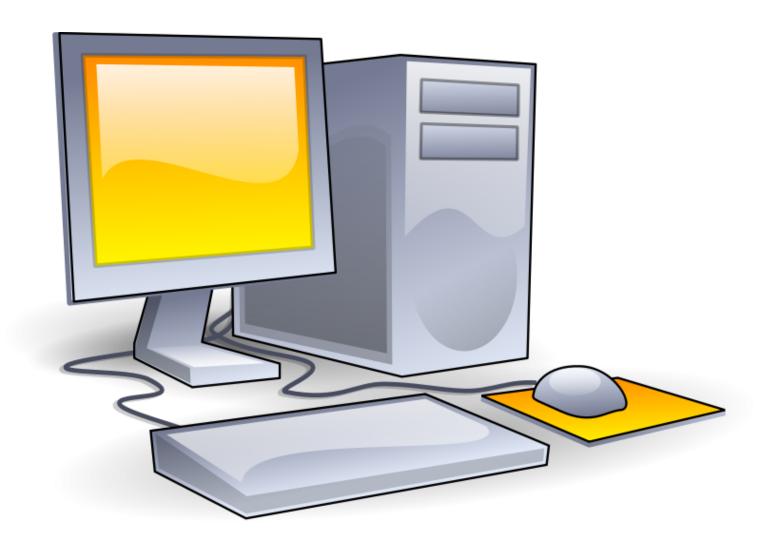
How to scale?

How to reproduce?

Solution: get someone else to do the boring work for us!



Our new assistant



We need to tell the computer what to do!



Problem Computers don't speak English!

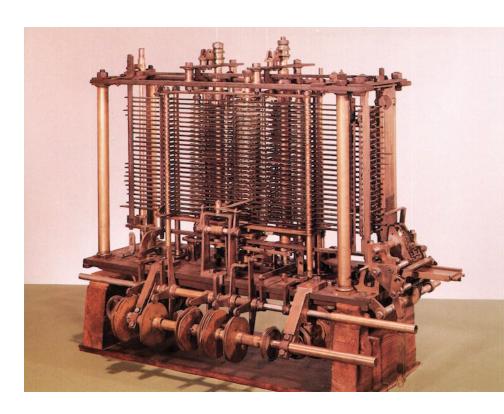


Programming

Writing instructions for a computer in a language it understands

First Programmer: Ada Lovelace (1815-1852)





Charles Babbage's **Analytical Engine** (designed 1837; never built)

Binary

Interpreter

```
# Write this instead #
LOAD A
LOAD B
LOAD C
MULTIPLY C and 4 and STORE in TMP
SUBTRACT TMP from B and STORE in TMP
ADD A to TEMP and STORE in TEMP
STORE TEMP in D
```

Have a computer program do a find-and-replace to change LOAD to 010101, etc.

Abstraction

$$D = A + (B - 4*C)$$

Abstraction

The process of *generalization*; of working with higher-level representations rather than specific details

Programming Language

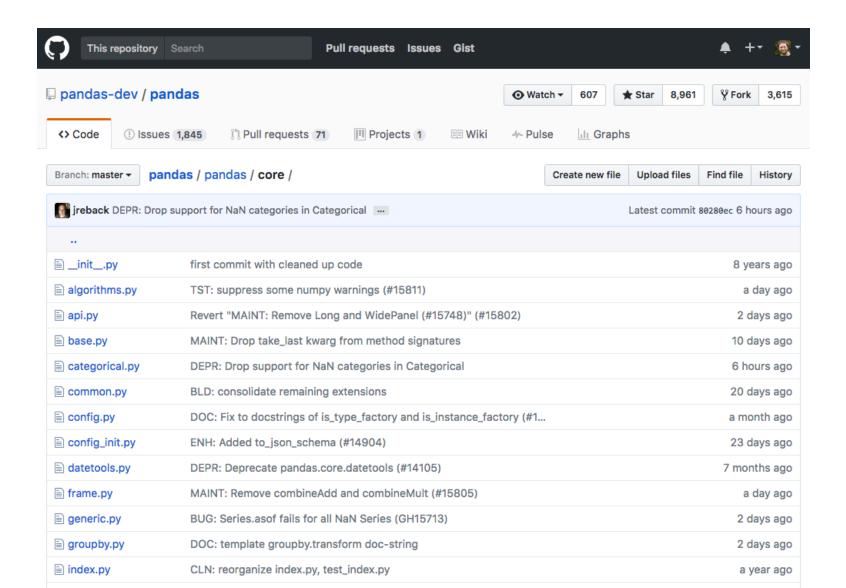
A <u>language</u> that a human can write, and which can be interpreted by a computer

Writing Code

```
# This is the programming language Python
# It means something reasonable, I swear!
import math
def hypot(a, b, c):
    det = math.sqrt(b*b - 4*a*c)
    x1 = (-b + det)/(2*a)
    x2 = (-b - det)/(2*a)
    return (x1,x2)
x = hypot(1, 5, -14)
print(x)
# Any idea what this program does?
```

Different languages have the same basic structure (but different grammar)

Managing Code



Course Objective

Learn to give instructions to computers so they do the boring stuff!

Algorithm

A set of step-by-step instructions for solving a problem.

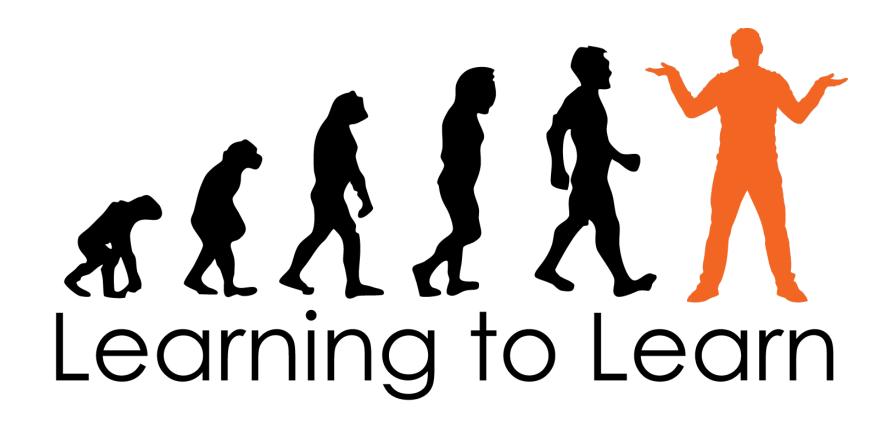
Needs to be *unambiguous, executable,* and *terminating*



Programming involves <u>a lot</u> of failure and frustration

Course Resources

Canvas has the syllabus and assignment details.



Learning Modules

Course Resources

Canvas has the syllabus and assignment details.

GitHub has all the code (including assignments and learning modules)

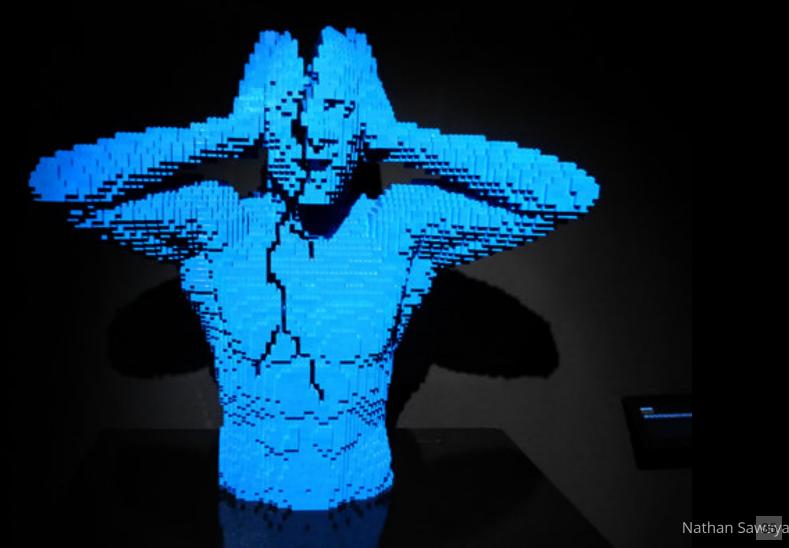
Slack is how you will ask questions, collaborate, and see announcements.

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Any questions so far?

BREAK



Command Line

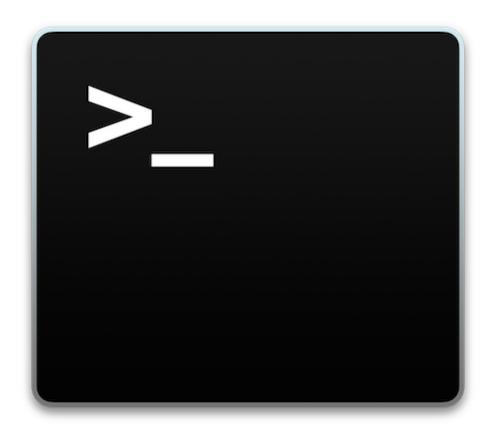
Graphical User Interface (GUI)

- Windows, Icons, Menus, Pointers (e.g., WIMP)
- Easy to learn
- Not much more efficient for experts

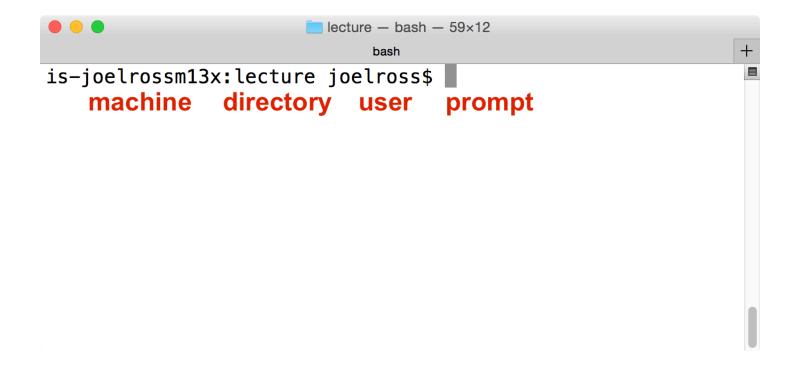
Command Line Interface

- Text-based interface
- Hard to learn
- Very efficient for experts
- Like programming!

Command Shell



(command + space, search for "Terminal")

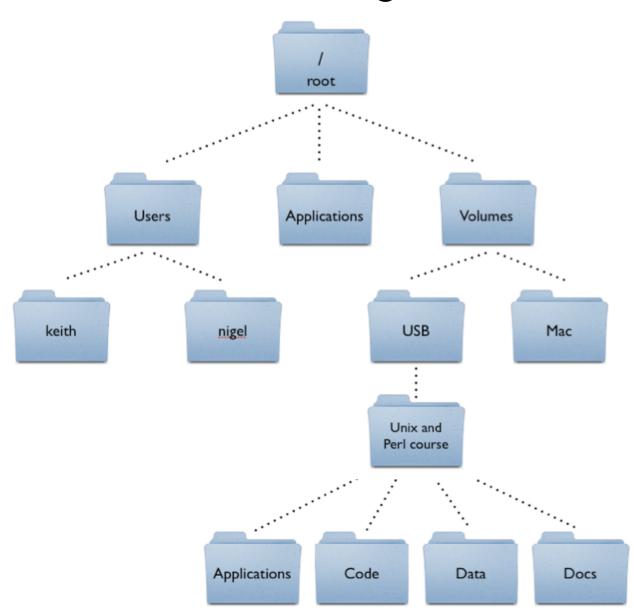


Where are we?

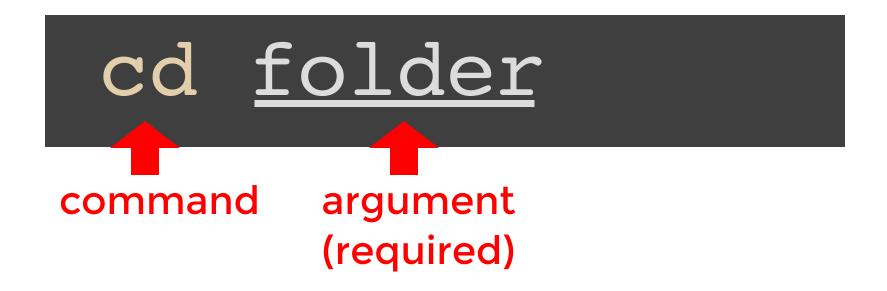
pwd

(<u>print working directory</u>)

Directory Tree



Change Location



(change directory)

What's here?

```
ls [folder]
```

optional argument (don't type the brackets)

(<u>list</u> contents)

Paths

/absolute/path/to/file



How to get there *starting from* the root

relative/path/to/file

How to get there *starting from* here

Path Symbols

(a period): the *current* directory

(two periods): the *parent* directory

Path Practice

```
# if I start here:
$ pwd
/Users/iguest/Desktop
# and then do this:
$ cd /../Desktop
#where do I end up?
```

ALWAYS USE RELATIVE PATHS IN CODE!

More File Commands

mkdir

(make directory)

rm

(<u>rem</u>ove file or folder)

ср

(copy file or folder)

open start (Mac: open a file or folder)
(Windows: open a file or folder)

Check the Manual

man command

(manual)

~ — less ◄ man mkdir

MKDIR(1)

BSD General Commands Manual

MKDIR(1)

options (flags) NAME

mkdir -- ake directories

SYNOPSIS

mkdir [-pv] [-m mode] directory name ... usage summary



DESCRIPTION

The mkdir utility creates the directories named as operands, in the order specified, using mode rwxrwxrwx (0777) as modified by the current umask(2).

The options are as follows: option details

-m mode

Set the file permission bits of the final created directory to the specified mode. The mode argument can be in any of the formats specified to the chmod(1) command. If a symbolic mode is specified, the operation characters "'+'' and "'-'' are interpreted relative to an initial mode of "a=rwx''.

- Create intermediate directories as required. If this option is not speci--p fied, the full path prefix of each operand must already exist. On the other hand, with this option specified, no error will be reported if a directory given as an operand already exists. Intermediate directories are created with permission bits of rwxrwxrwx (0777) as modified by the current umask, plus write and search permission for the owner.
- Be verbose when creating directories, listing them as they are created. -v

The user must have write permission in the parent directory.



Display Text

echo "message"

(echo text back)

When in doubt:

ctrl-c (control and c)

to cancel!

Redirects

> Put output in file instead of display echo "Hello World" > hello.txt

Append to end of file

echo "Goodbye :)" >> hello.txt

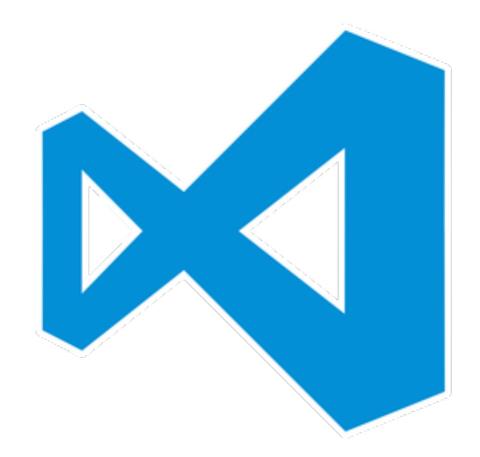
Take input from file (less common)

cat < hello.txt

Take output and "pipe" (send) to next command

cat hello.txt

Visual Studio Code



(command + space, search for "Visual Studio")

Module 2 exercise-1

less FILE

cat FILE

history

Command Reference	
Action	Syntax
Copy a file	cp OLD_FILE NEW_FILE
Move a file	mv OLD_FILE NEW_FILE
Delete a file (careful!)	rm FILE

Open a file

View file contents on command-line

Output file contents

Action

Watch Star Wars

See previous commands executed

Syntax Make your computer speak [Mac] say "Text to say" Do the same thing again

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telnet towel.blinkenlights.nl (use ctrl-] then quit to exit)

open FILE [Mac]; start FILE [Windows]

56

Efficient CLI Usage

 Use tab to automatically fill in the names of files and folders

 Use up/down arrows to access previously entered commands



Shell Script

A list of commands (in order) that we want to run as a bunch; the "script" that our program should follow.

Make a Shell Script

What we did...

- Introduced programming as a concept
- Learned some common command-line utilities
- Wrote a simple shell script!

Action Items!

- Be comfortable with **modules 0-3** by Thurs
 - Install software per module 1
- Recommendation: don't start until Assignment 1 until Thursday!

Thursday: git and GitHub