

Lecture 15: Simulation and program design

Instructor: Michael Szell

Oct 25, 2023



Welcome back! Today we start "Program Design"

Lecture	Instructor	Time	Date	Day	Place	Topic
1	A	10:00-12:00	Aug 30	Wed	Aud 2	Introduction
2	A	10:00-12:00	Sep 1	Fri	Aud 2	Python Crash Course
3	A	10:00-12:00	Sep 6	Wed	Aud 2	
4	A	10:00-12:00	Sep 8	Fri	Aud 2	
5	A	10:00-12:00	Sep 13	Wed	Aud 2	
6	A	10:00-12:00	Sep 15	Fri	Aud 2	
7	A	10:00-12:00	Sep 20	Wed	Aud 2	
8	A	10:00-12:00	Sep 22	Fri	Aud 2	
9	A	10:00-12:00	Sep 27	Wed	Aud 2	
10	A	10:00-12:00	Sep 29	Fri	Aud 2	
11	M	10:00-12:00	Oct 4	Wed	Aud 2	Exploratory Data Analysis
12	M	10:00-12:00	Oct 6	Fri	Aud 2	
13	M	10:00-12:00	Oct 11	Wed	Aud 2	
14	M	10:00-12:00	Oct 13	Fri	Aud 2	
Holiday week		Holiday week				
15	M	10:00-12:00	Oct 25	Wed	Aud 2	Program Design
16	M	10:00-12:00	Oct 27	Fri	Aud 2	
17	M	10:00-12:00	Nov 1	Wed	Aud 2	
18	M	10:00-12:00	Nov 3	Fri	Aud 2	
19	M	10:00-12:00	Nov 8	Wed	Aud 2	Networks & Skewed Data
20	M	10:00-12:00	Nov 10	Fri	Aud 2	
21	M	10:00-12:00	Nov 15	Wed	Aud 2	
22	M	10:00-12:00	Nov 17	Fri	Aud 2	
23	M	10:00-12:00	Nov 22	Wed	Aud 2	Data Science in Practice
24	M	10:00-12:00	Nov 24	Fri	Aud 2	
25	M	10:00-12:00	Nov 29	Wed	Aud 2	
26	M	10:00-12:00	Dec 1	Fri	Aud 2	
27	M	No lecture	Dec 6	Wed	-	Mock Exam
28	M	10:00-12:00	Dec 8	Fri	Aud 2	
		09:00-13:00	Jan 3	Wed	TBD	Final Exam

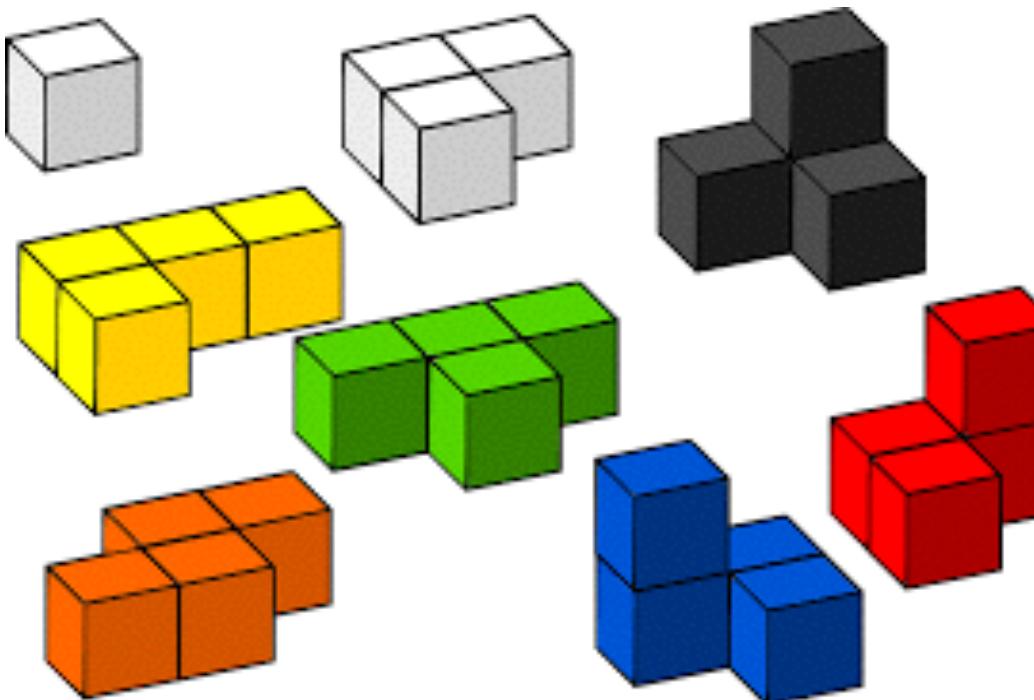
We are here

Today you will learn about good program design

How to use
random numbers



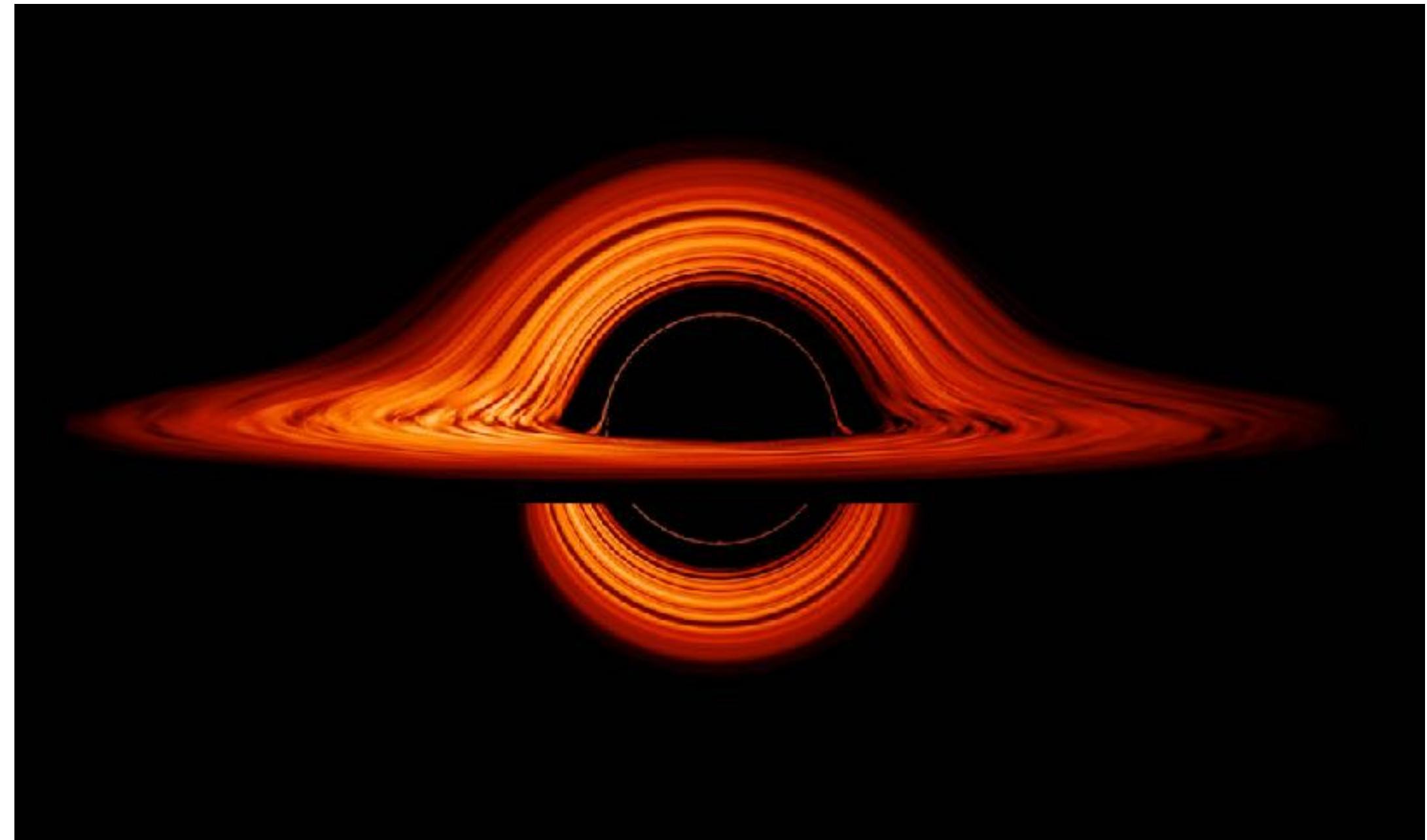
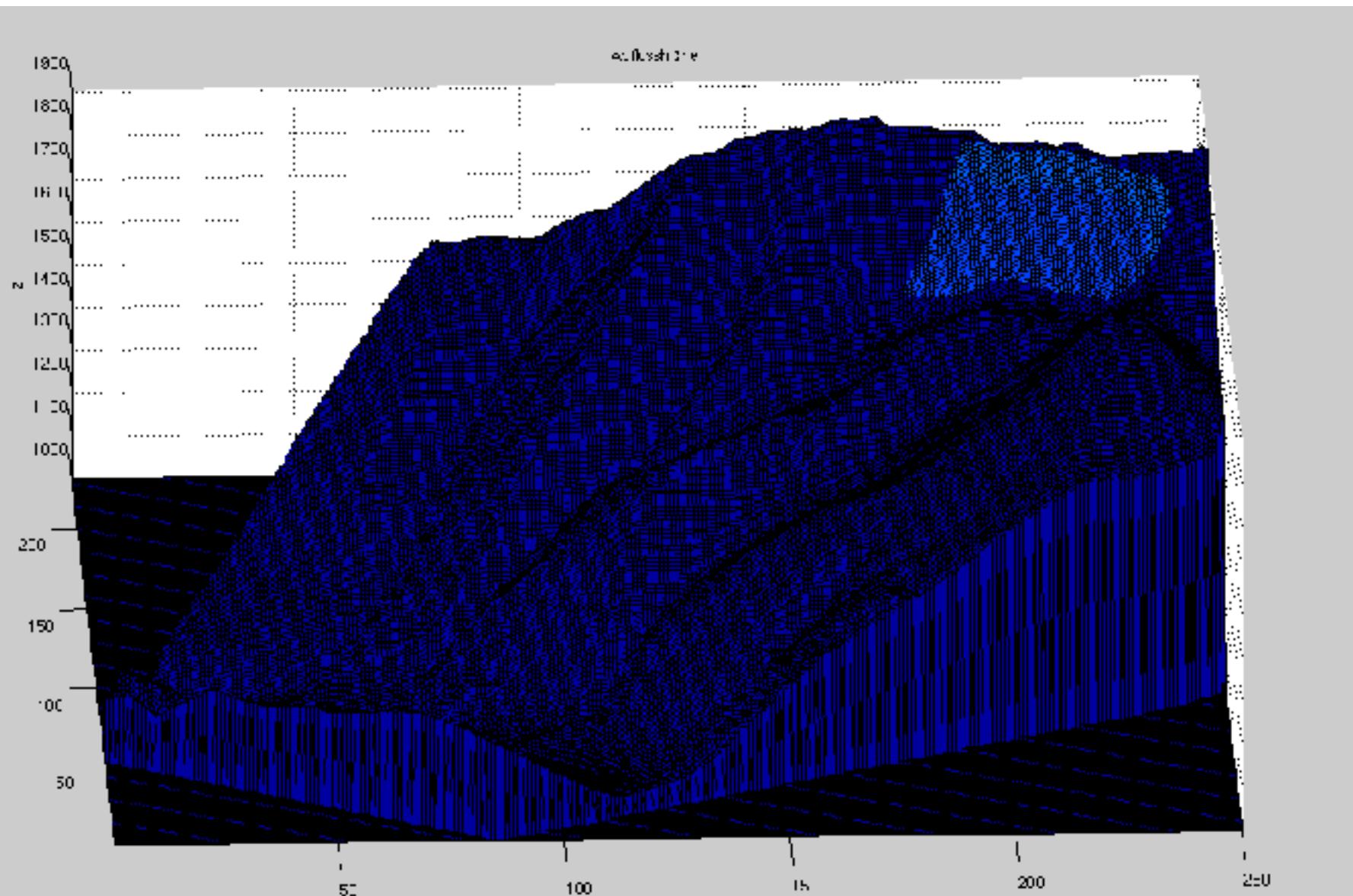
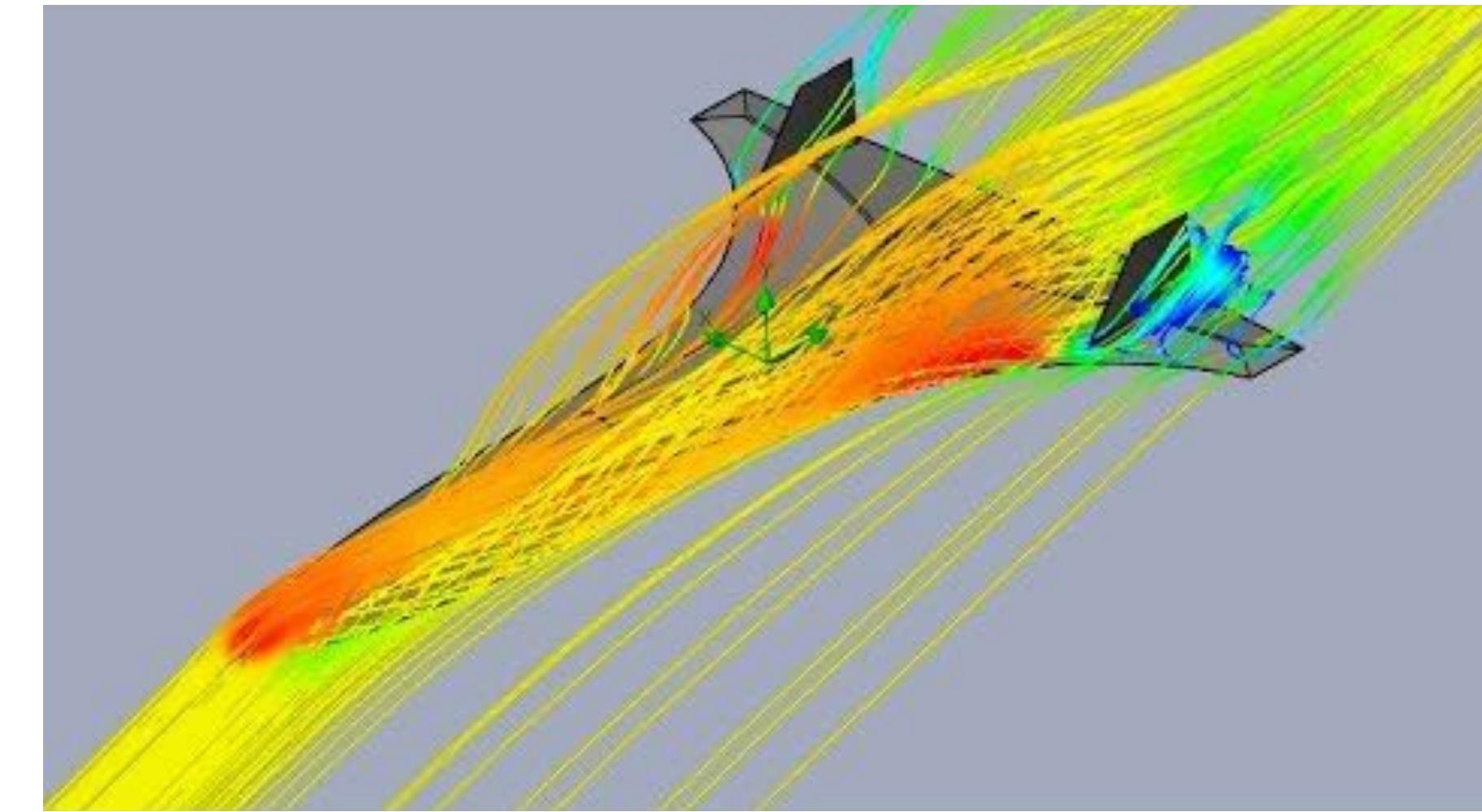
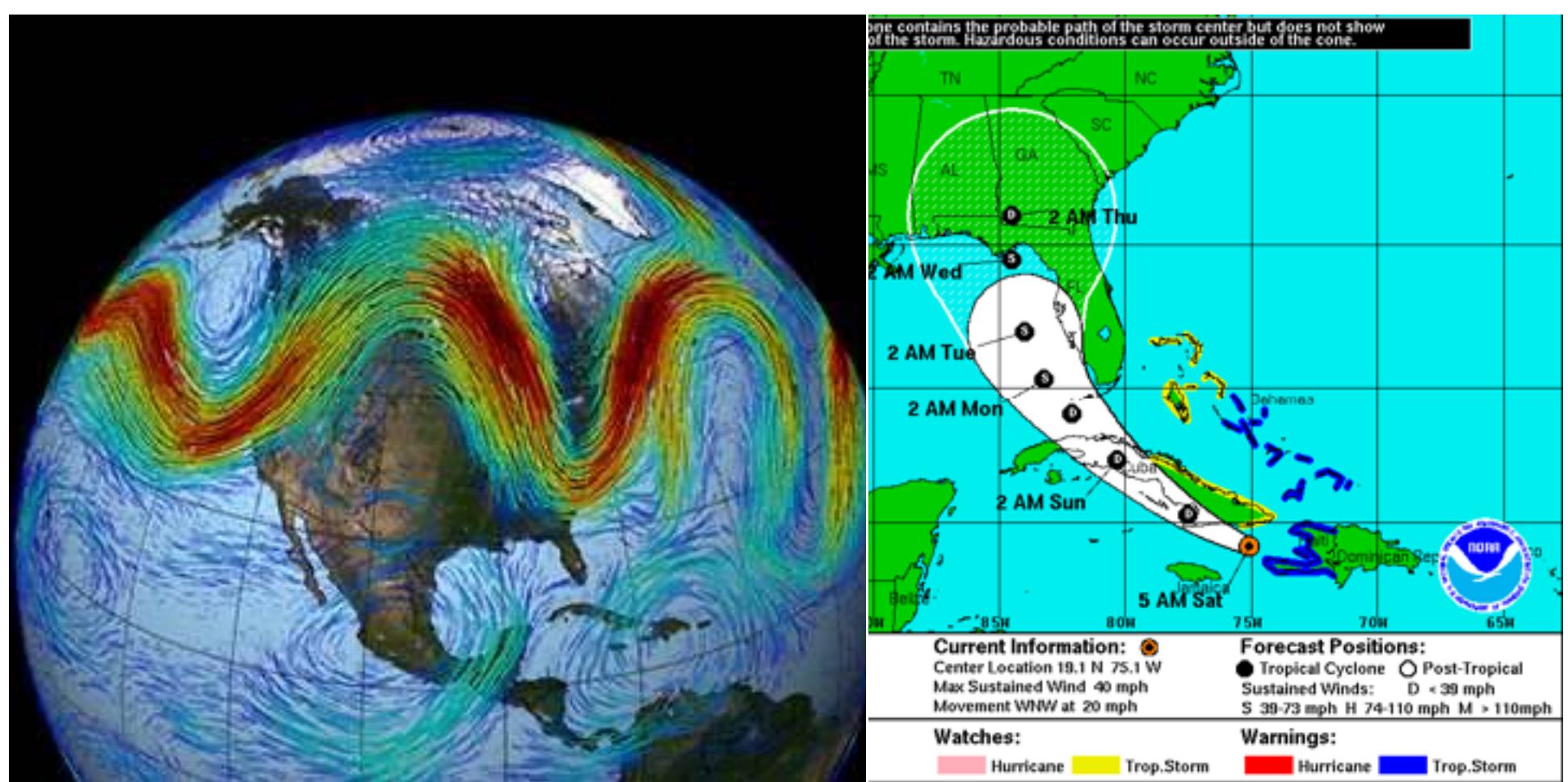
Unit testing

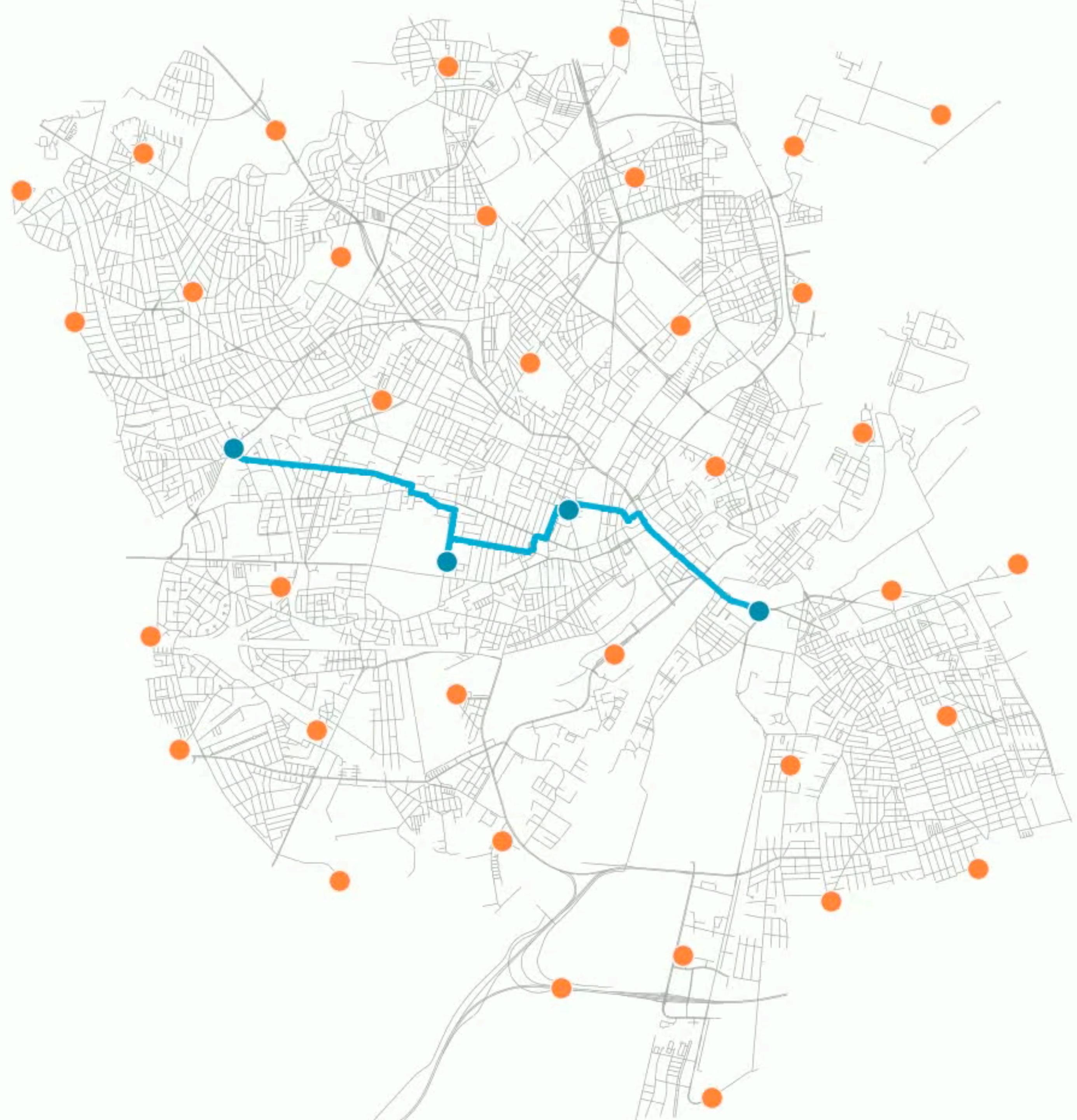


Top down design of
raquetball simulation

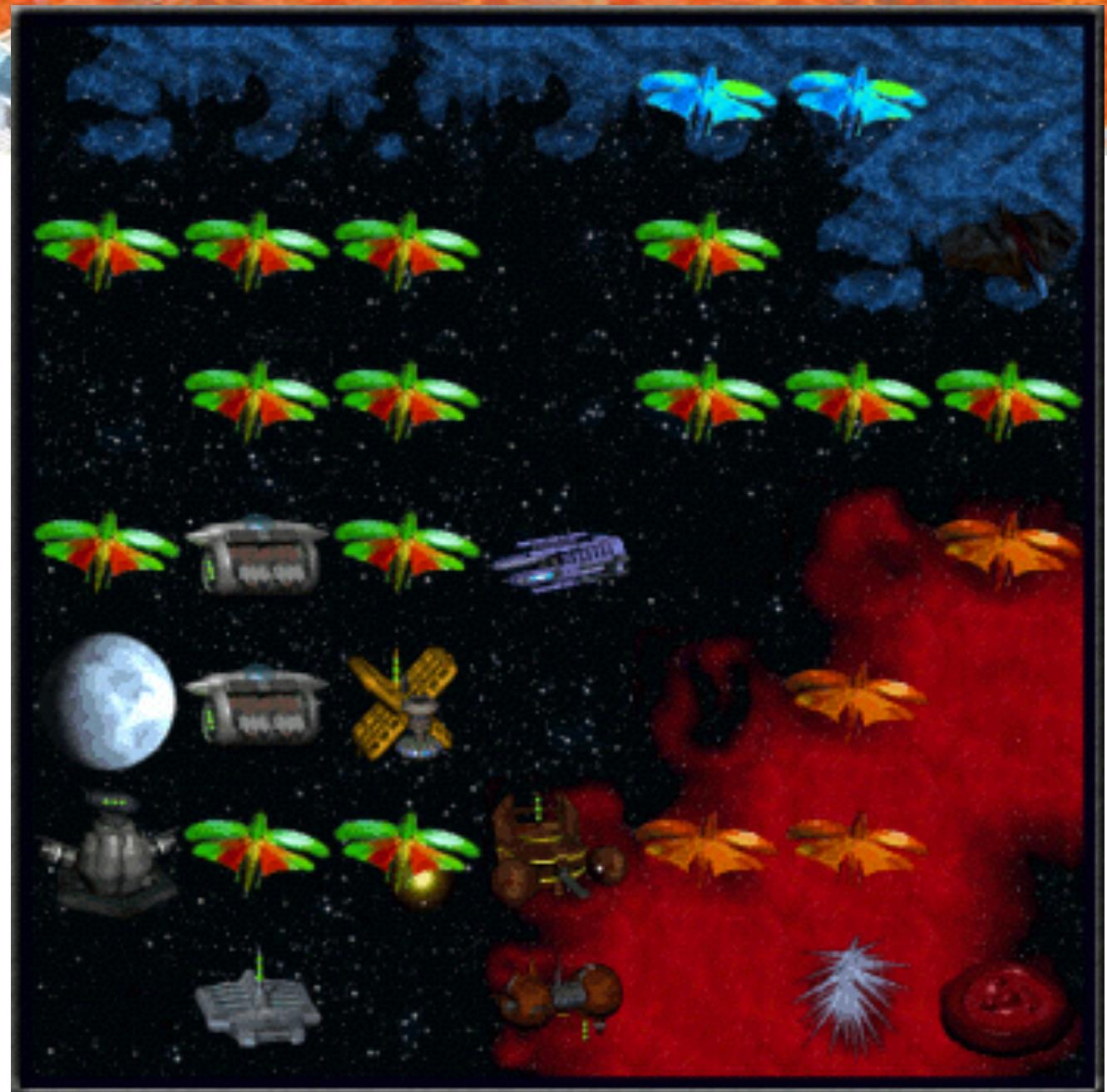


Simulation can give you an otherwise unobtainable understanding of real-world problems





Simulation can create virtual worlds for entertainment or marketing





RENOVART



geep



contelax plus



Rumba



TostRicos



OLYMPIC
CHANNEL

LONG 4
MART 0

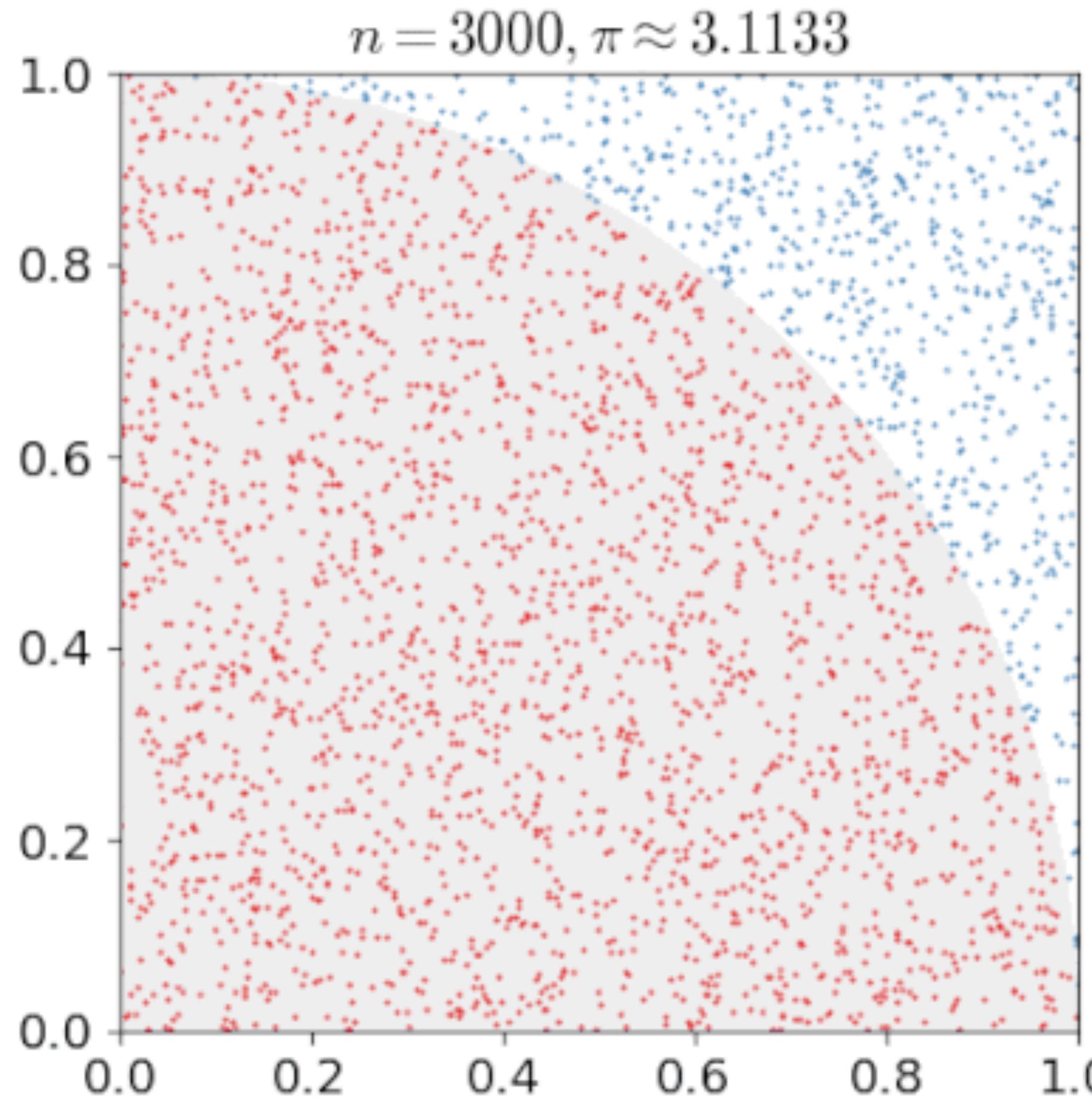


To simulate uncertain events, we generate random numbers



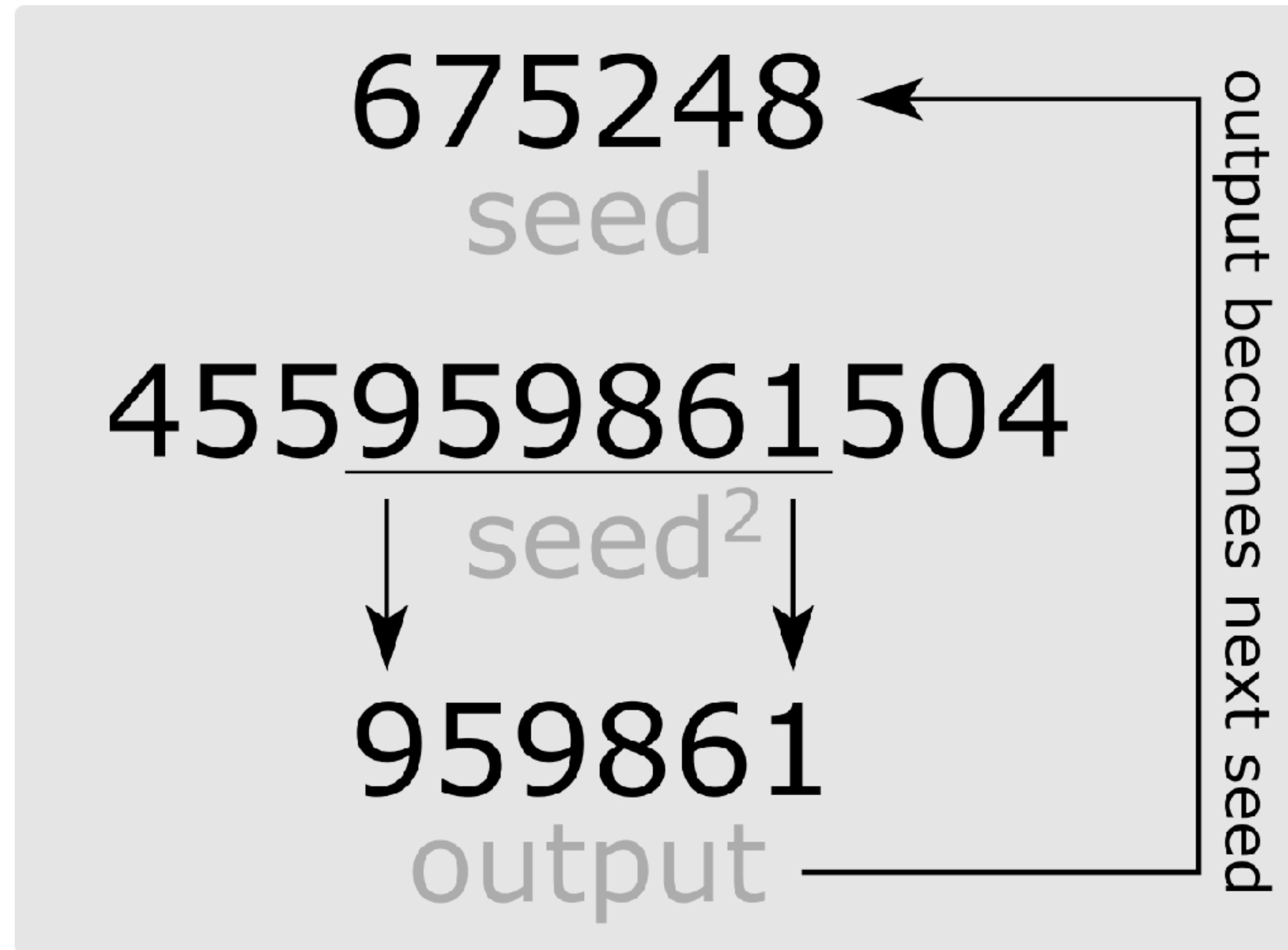
Monte Carlo methods are computational algorithms that rely on repeated random sampling to obtain numerical results.

To simulate uncertain events, we generate random numbers



Monte Carlo methods are computational algorithms that rely on repeated random sampling to obtain numerical results.

Pseudorandom numbers are often good enough



If you need better randomness, measure nature

Lava lamps



<https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/ssl/lava-lamp-encryption/>

Atmospheric noise



random.org

Dice-O-Matic

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7n8LNxGbZbs>

Use random to generate random numbers in Python

```
>>> from random import randrange  
>>> randrange(1,6)  
A number from [1,2,3,4,5]
```

random.randrange for integers

Use random to generate random numbers in Python

```
>>> from random import random  
>>> random()  
A number from [0,1)
```

random.random for floats

Use random() to decide with a given probability

```
prob = 0.7

if random() < prob:
    # 70% this happens
else:
    # 30% this happens
```

Use choice() to select a random element

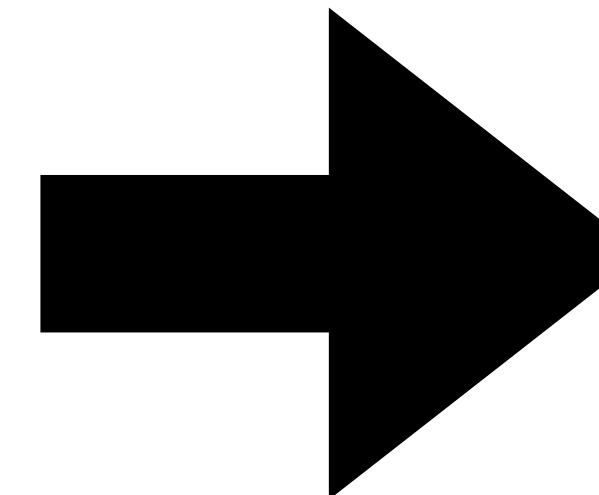
```
>>> from random import choice  
>>> list = [100,200,300,400,500,600]
```

```
>>> random_item = choice(list)  
A random item from the list
```

The seed makes your simulation reproducible

```
from random import *
seed(10)
```

```
print(random())
print(random())
print(random())
```



```
0.5714025946899135
0.4288890546751146
0.5780913011344704
```

```
seed(10)
print(random())
print(random())
print(random())
```

```
0.5714025946899135
0.4288890546751146
0.5780913011344704
```

Many more: shuffle, sample, etc.

<https://pynative.com/python-random-module/>



RENOVART



geep



contelax plus



Rumba



TostRicos



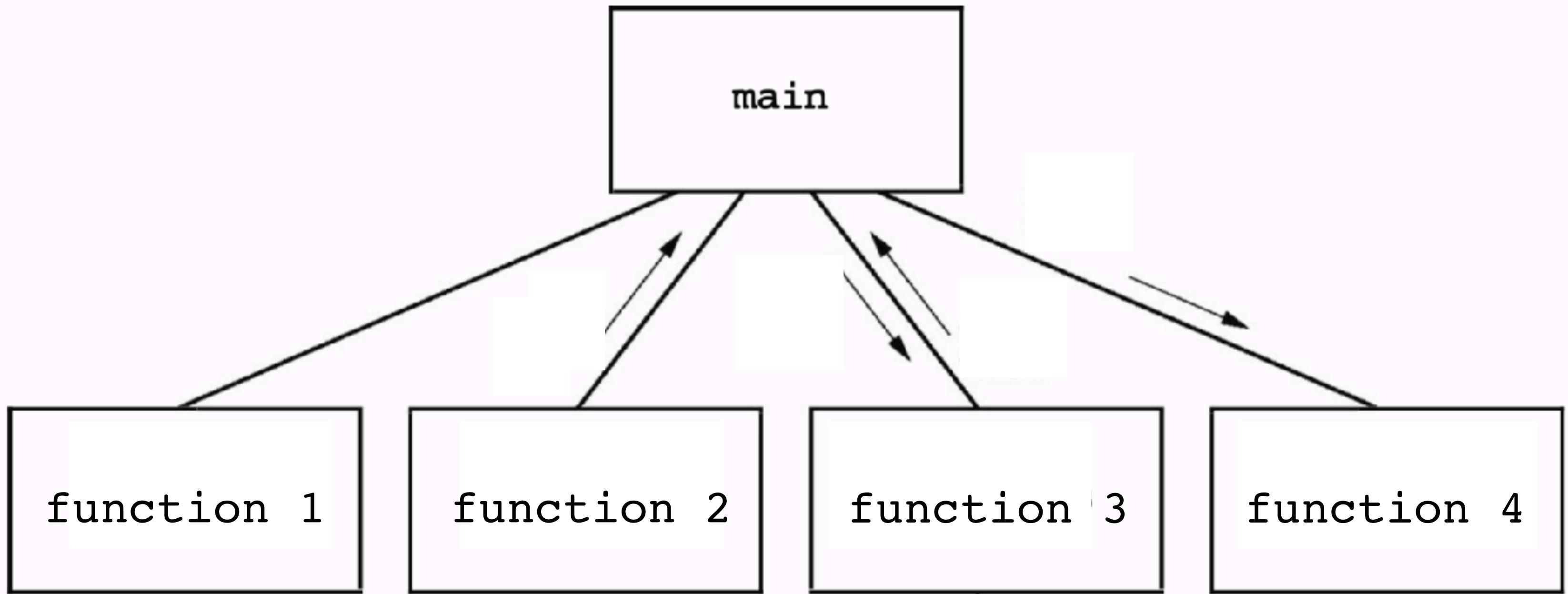
OLYMPIC
CHANNEL

LONG 4
MART 0

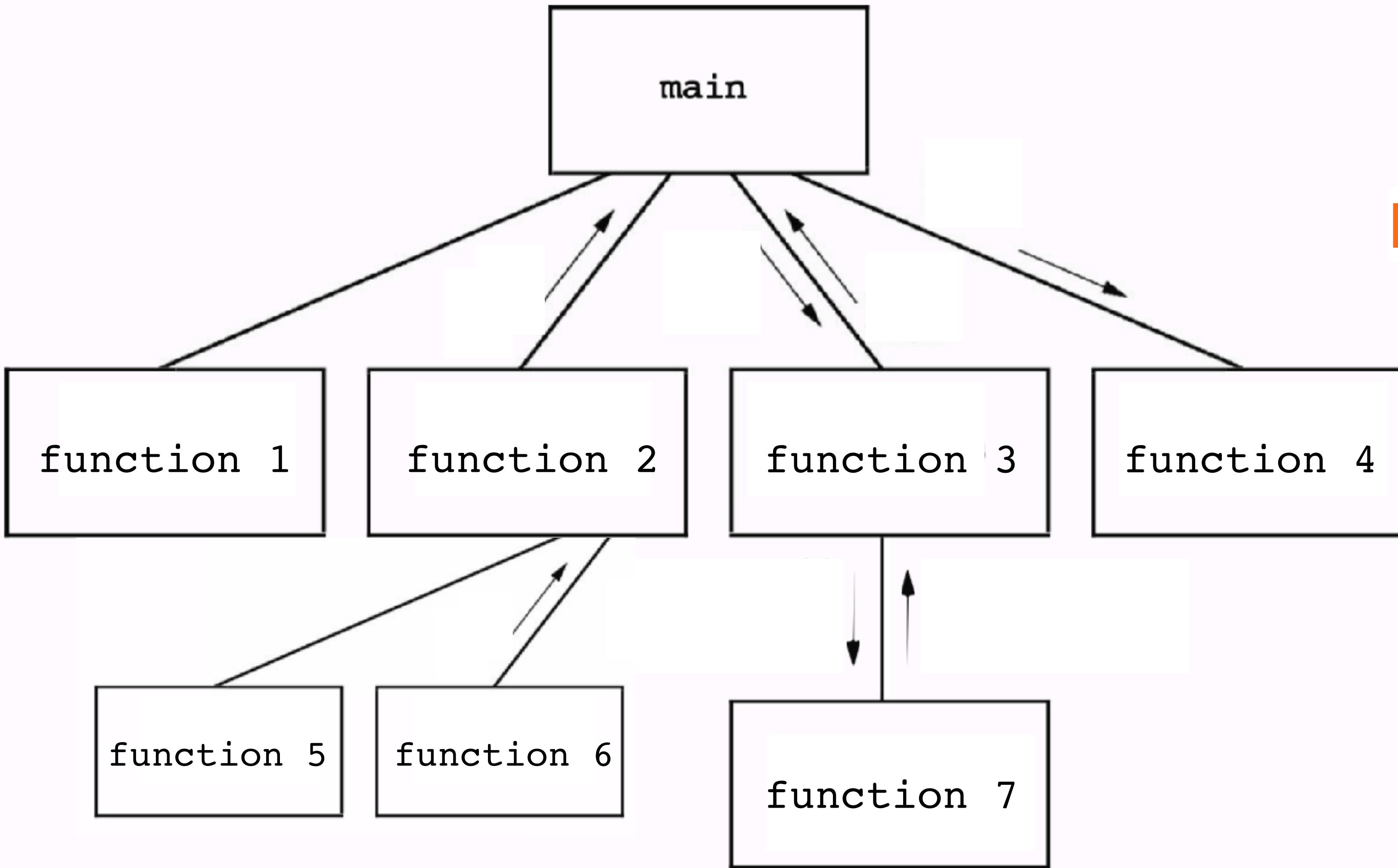


Top-down development

Top-down is a programming style that starts with the big picture



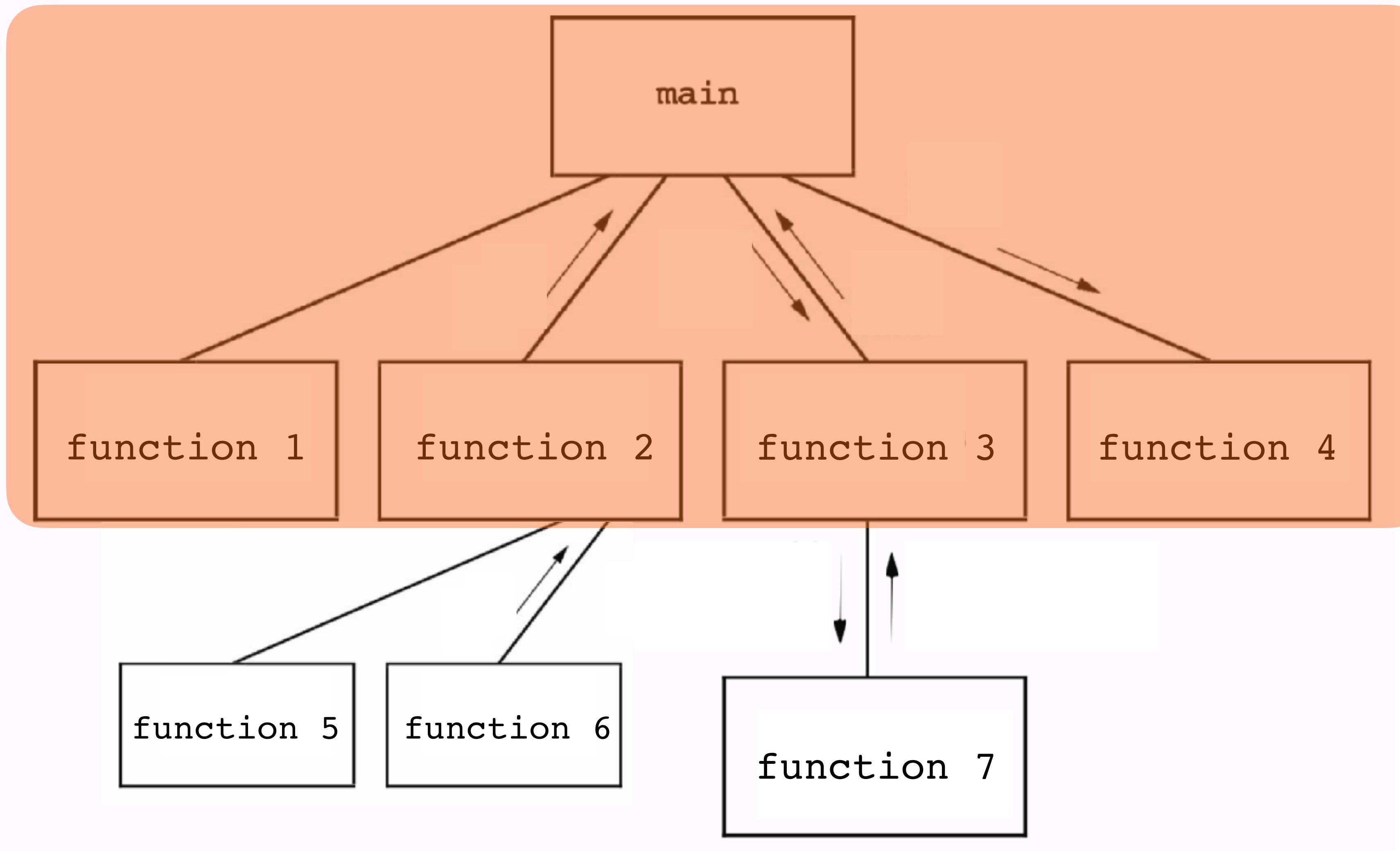
Top-down is a programming style that starts with the big picture, then divides the system into smaller pieces



Structure chart

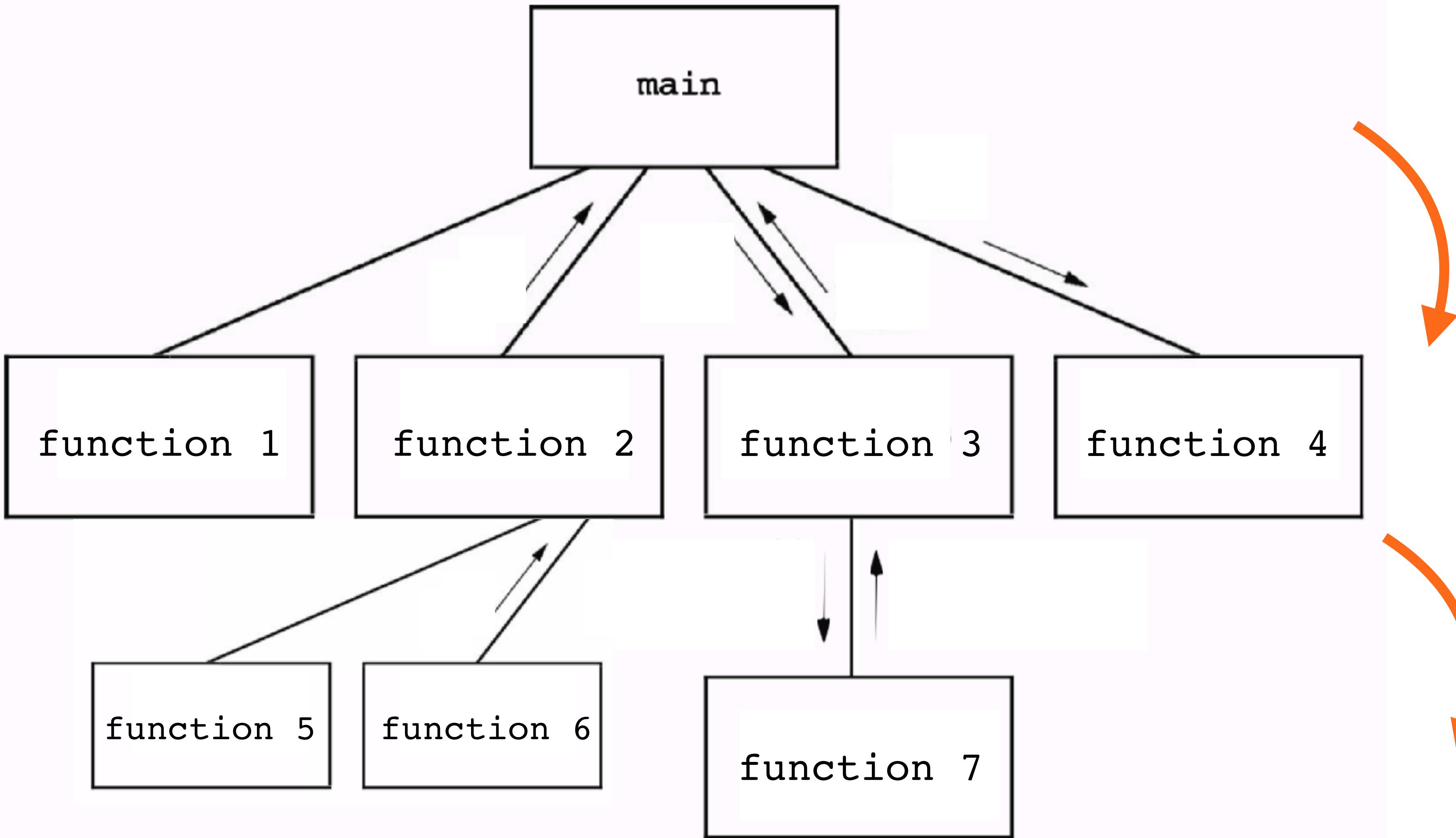
Module hierarchy chart

Top-down is a programming style that starts with the big picture, then divides the system into smaller pieces



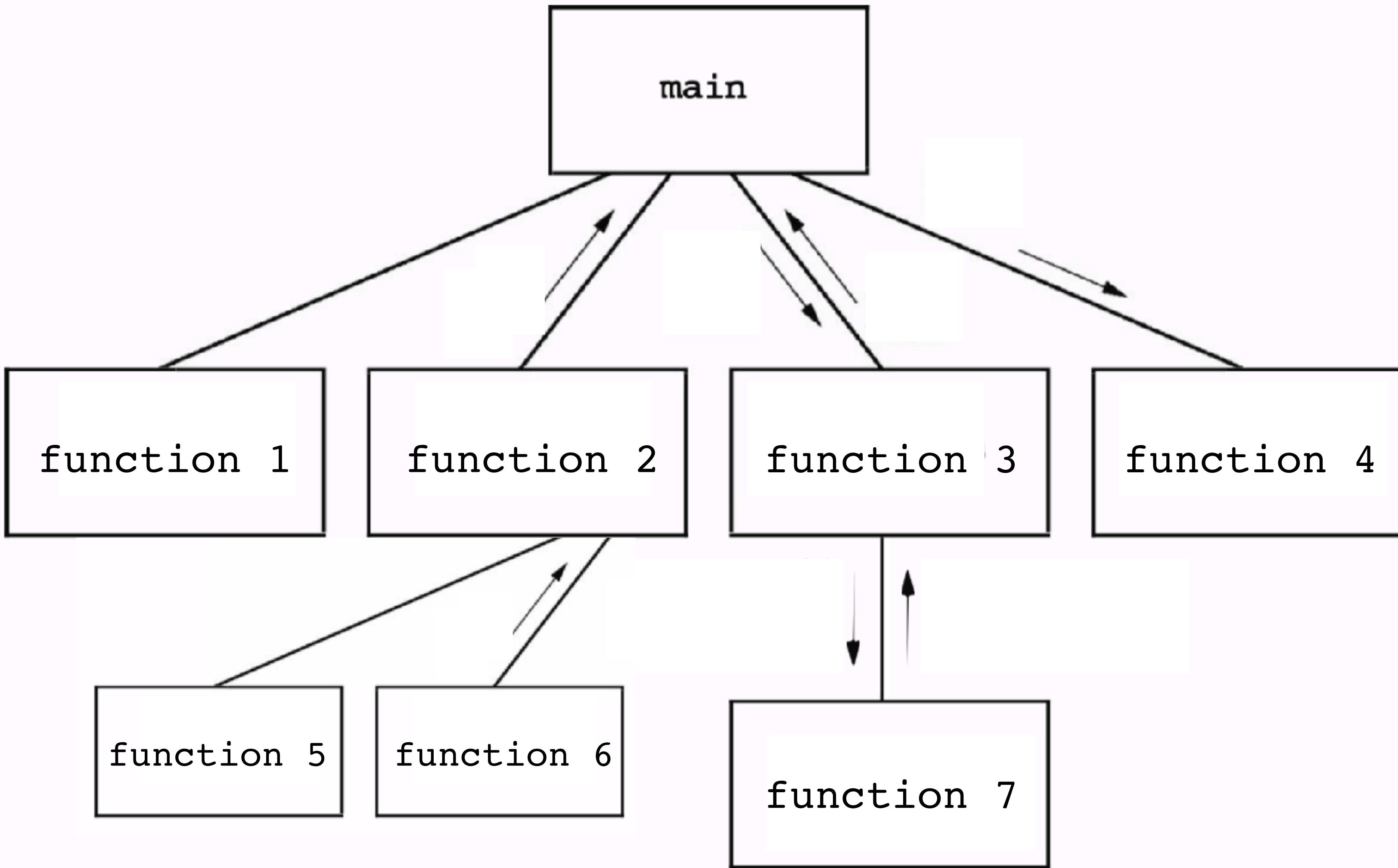
**Problem
decomposition**

Top-down is a programming style that starts with the big picture, then divides the system into smaller pieces

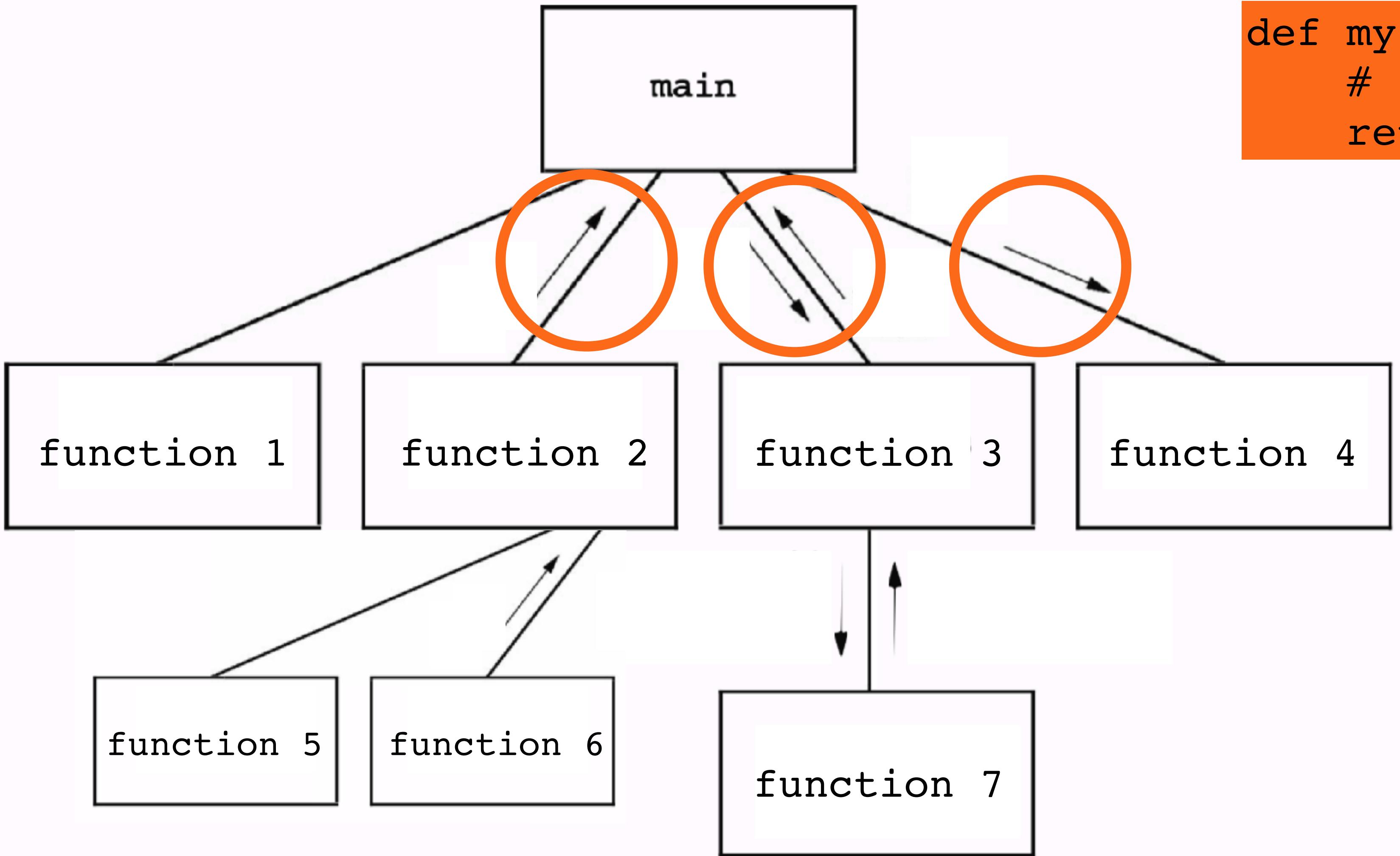


**Stepwise
refinement**

Identifying the main characteristics of modules while ignoring other details is called **abstraction**

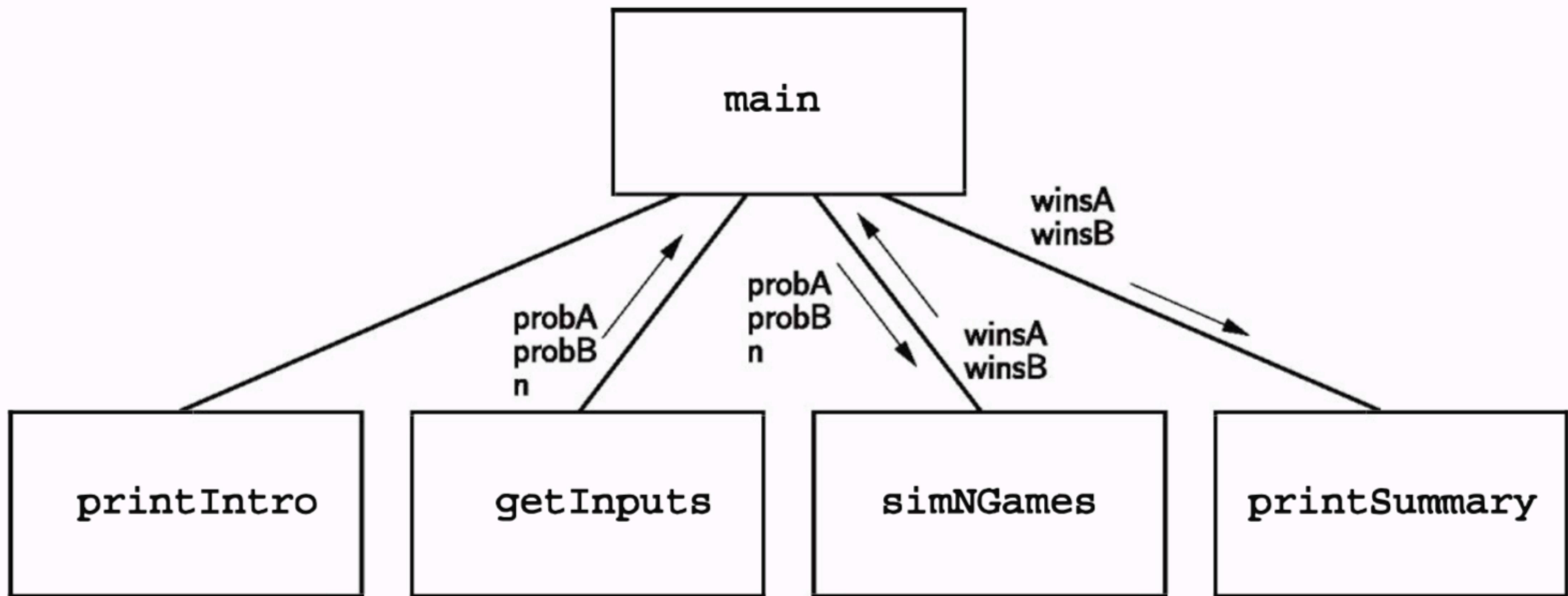


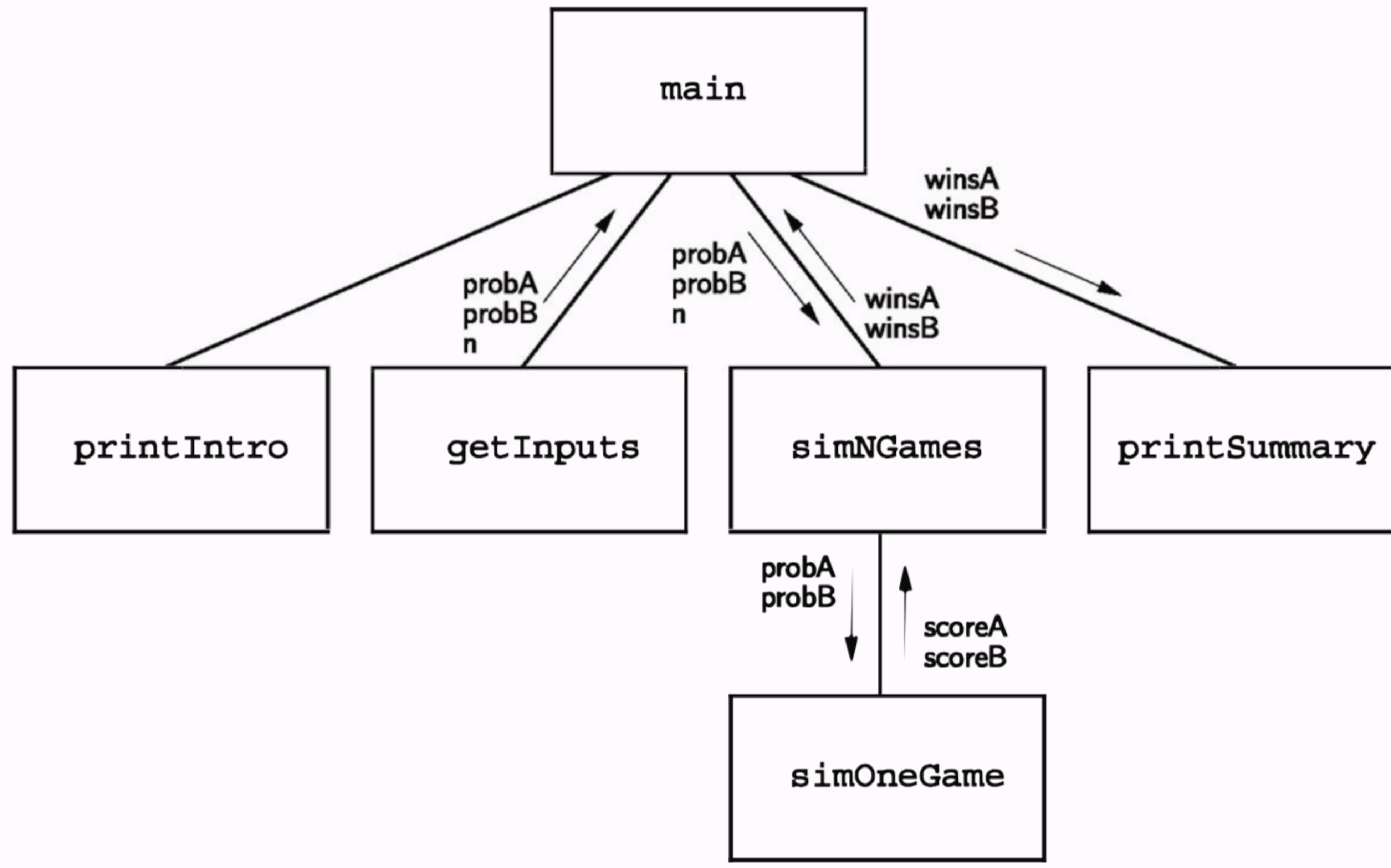
Top-down is a programming style that starts with the big picture, then divides the system into smaller pieces

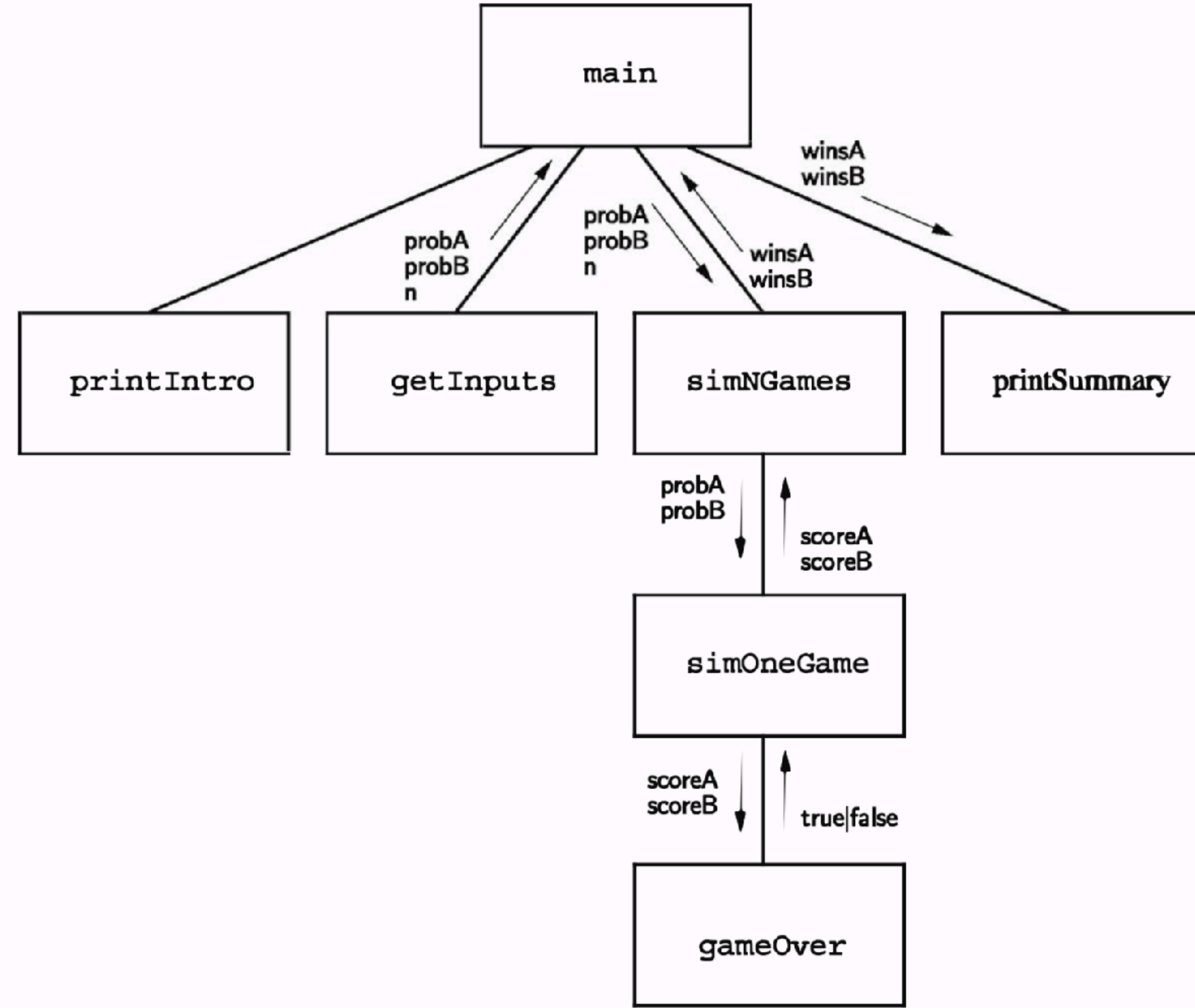


```
def myfunc(input1, input2):  
    # stuff happening  
    return output1, output2
```

Interface









Top-down development encourages planning
and understanding of the whole system



Top-down development encourages planning and understanding of the whole system



Top-down development delays testing of the functional units of a system until significant design is complete

Top-down

Thesis Title

Introduction

Research question

Motivation

Literature research

Method

Tools

Data

Results

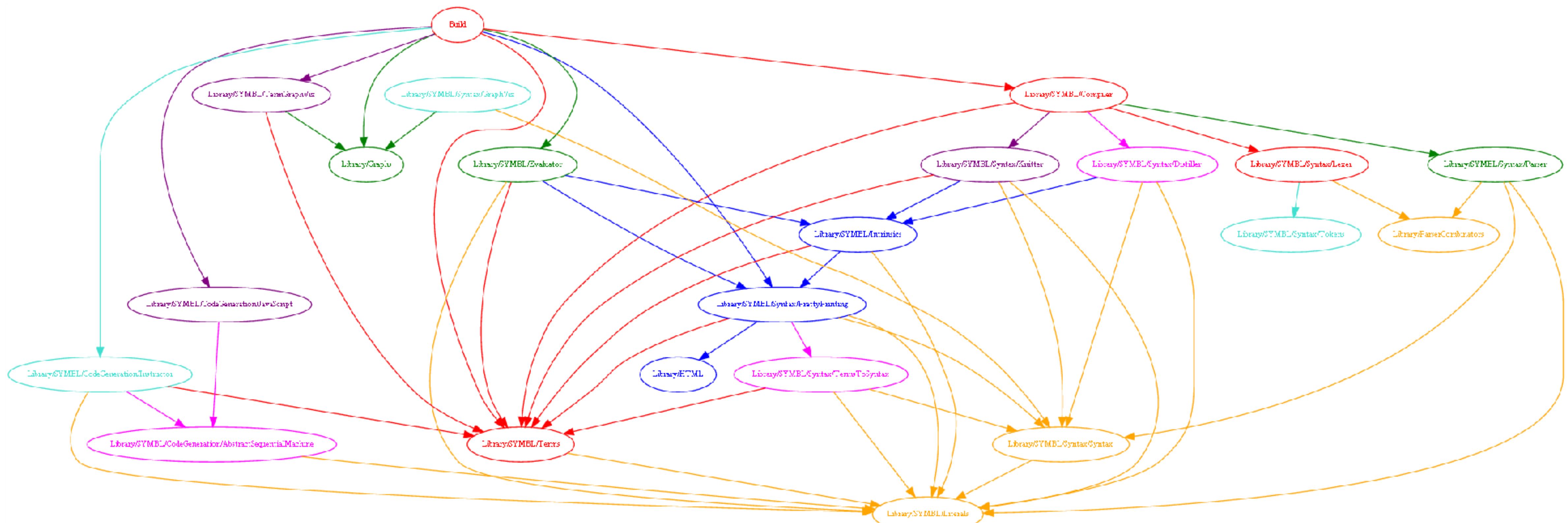
Discussion

Limitations

Future work

Conclusion

Overzealous separation into modules can make navigation through the code more difficult

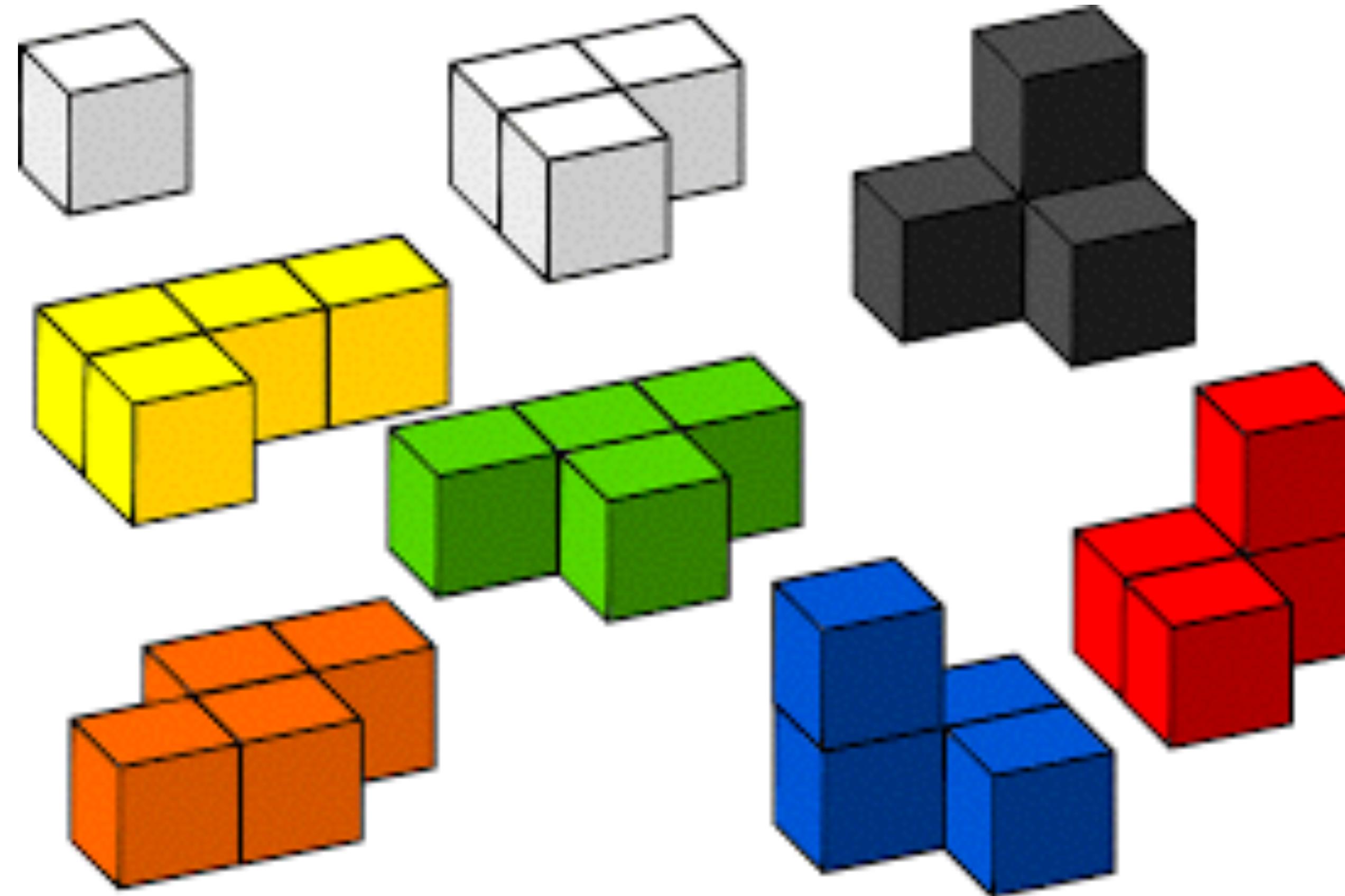


Overzealous separation into modules can make navigation through the code more difficult



Bottom-up development

Bottom-up emphasizes early coding and unit testing

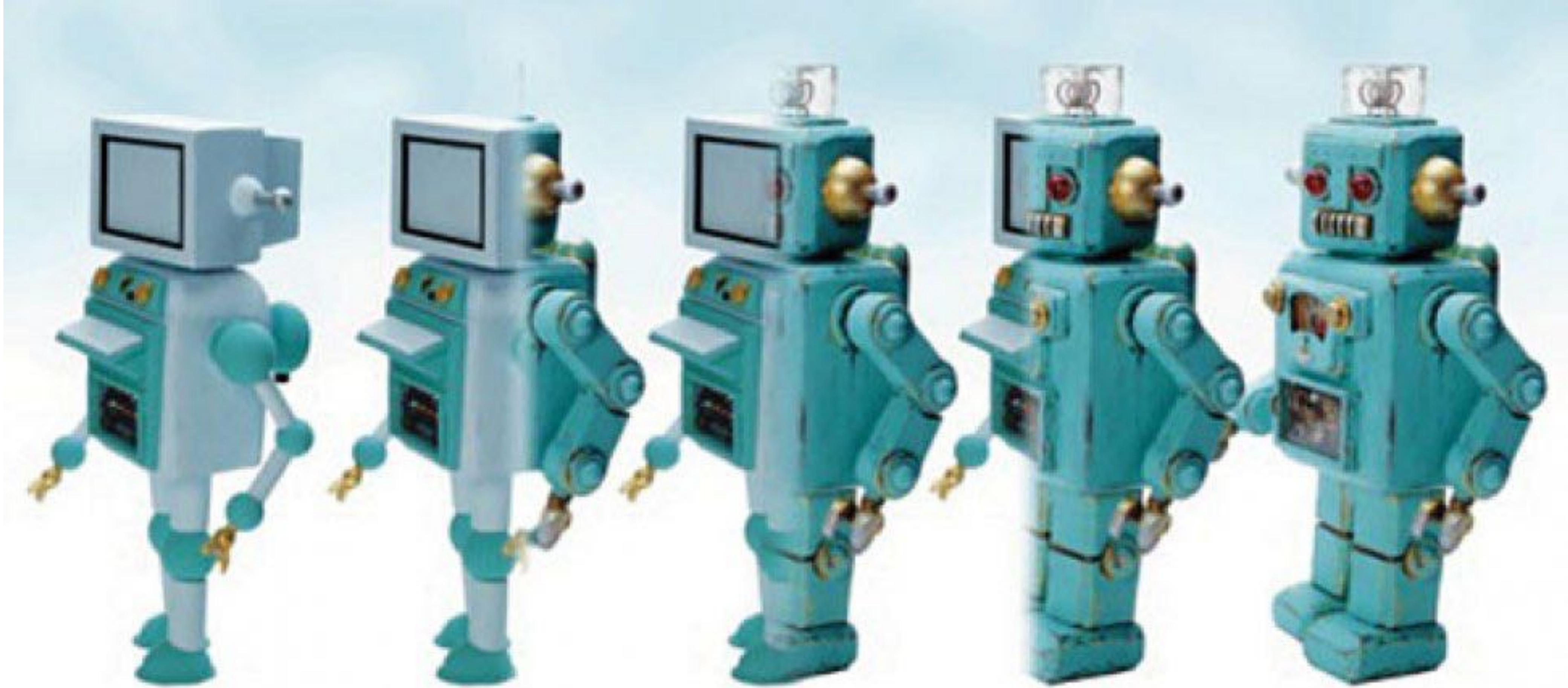


Unit testing is a level of software testing where individual units of a software are tested.

Bottom-up can lead easier to Spaghetti code

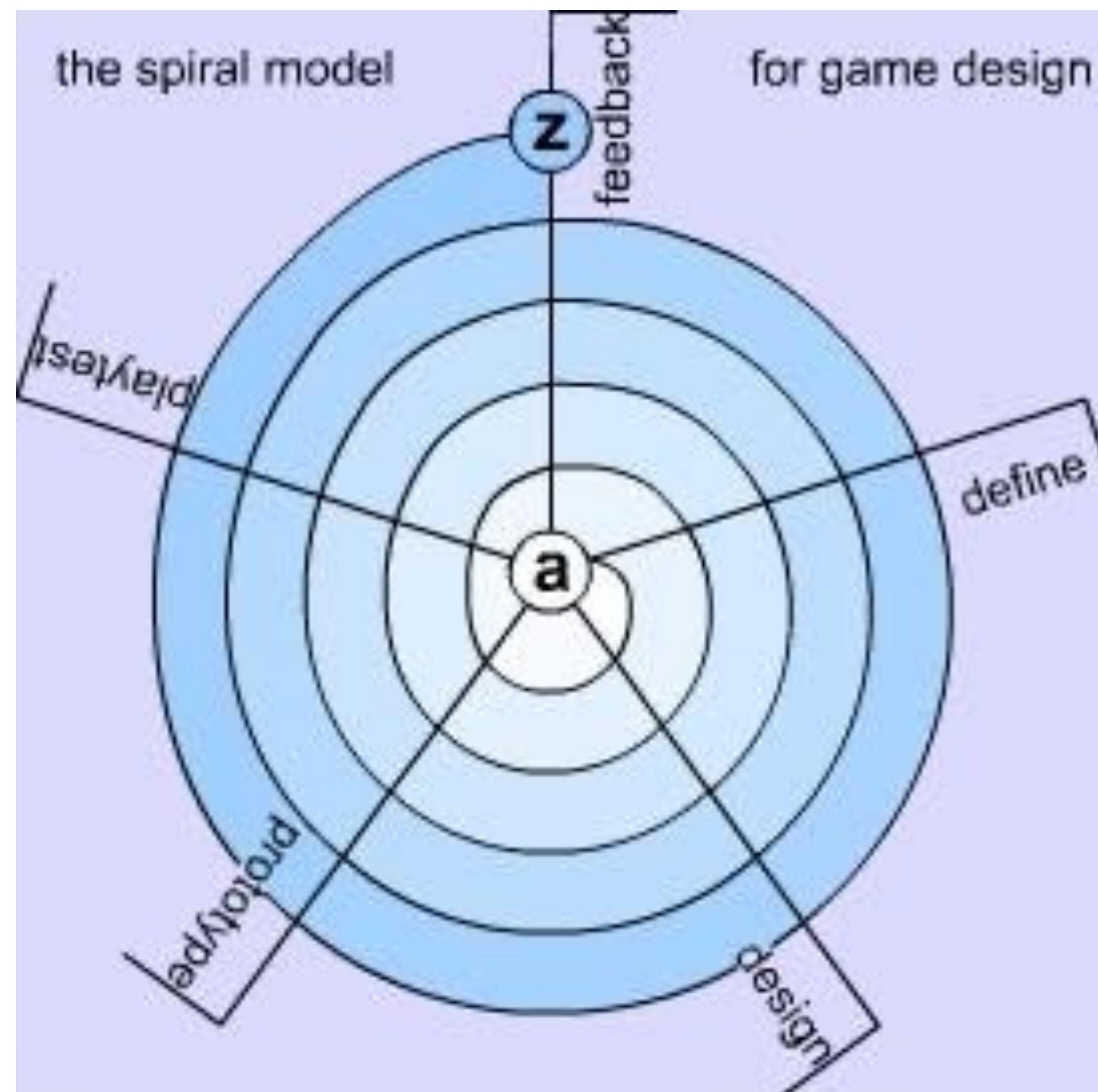


Prototyping starts with a simple version, then adds features



Useful if you get stuck, if you need early feedback, or if the specification is too complicated or unclear

Prototyping often follows a spiral development



Bottom-up

Consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamcorper sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ac feugiat sed lectus vestibulum mattis. Elementum curabitur vitae nunc sed velit dignissim sodales. Morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada. Magna eget est lorem ipsum dolor. Duis at consectetur lorem donec massa. Viverra nibh cras pulvinar mattis nunc. Ullamcorper sit amet risus nullam eget felis eget nunc. Metus aliquam eleifend mi in nulla posuere sollicitudin aliquam. Rhoncus urna neque viverra justo nec ultrices dui sapien eget. Turpis egestas integer eget aliquet nibh praesent tristique. Vitae aliquet nec ullamcorper sit amet risus nullam. Amet consectetur adipiscing elit pellentesque habitant. Purus gravida quis blandit turpis cursus in hac. Id diam vel quam elementum pulvinar etiam non quam. Aenean mauris commodo quis imperdiet massa tincidunt nunc pulvinar. Pharetra pharetra massa massa ultricies mi quis hendrerit dolor magna. In massa tempor nec feugiat nisl pretium. Purus viverra accumsan in nisi nisi scelerisque. Morbi quis commodo odio aenean sed adipiscing diam. Vitae turpis massa sed elementum tempus egestas sed sed risus. At ultrices mi tempus imperdiet nulla malesuada pellentesque elit. Augue ut lectus arcu bibendum at varius vel. Lectus magna fringilla urna porttitor rhoncus dolor.

Top-down

Thesis Title

Introduction

Research question

Motivation

Literature research

Method

Tools

Data

Results

Discussion

Limitations

Future work

Conclusion

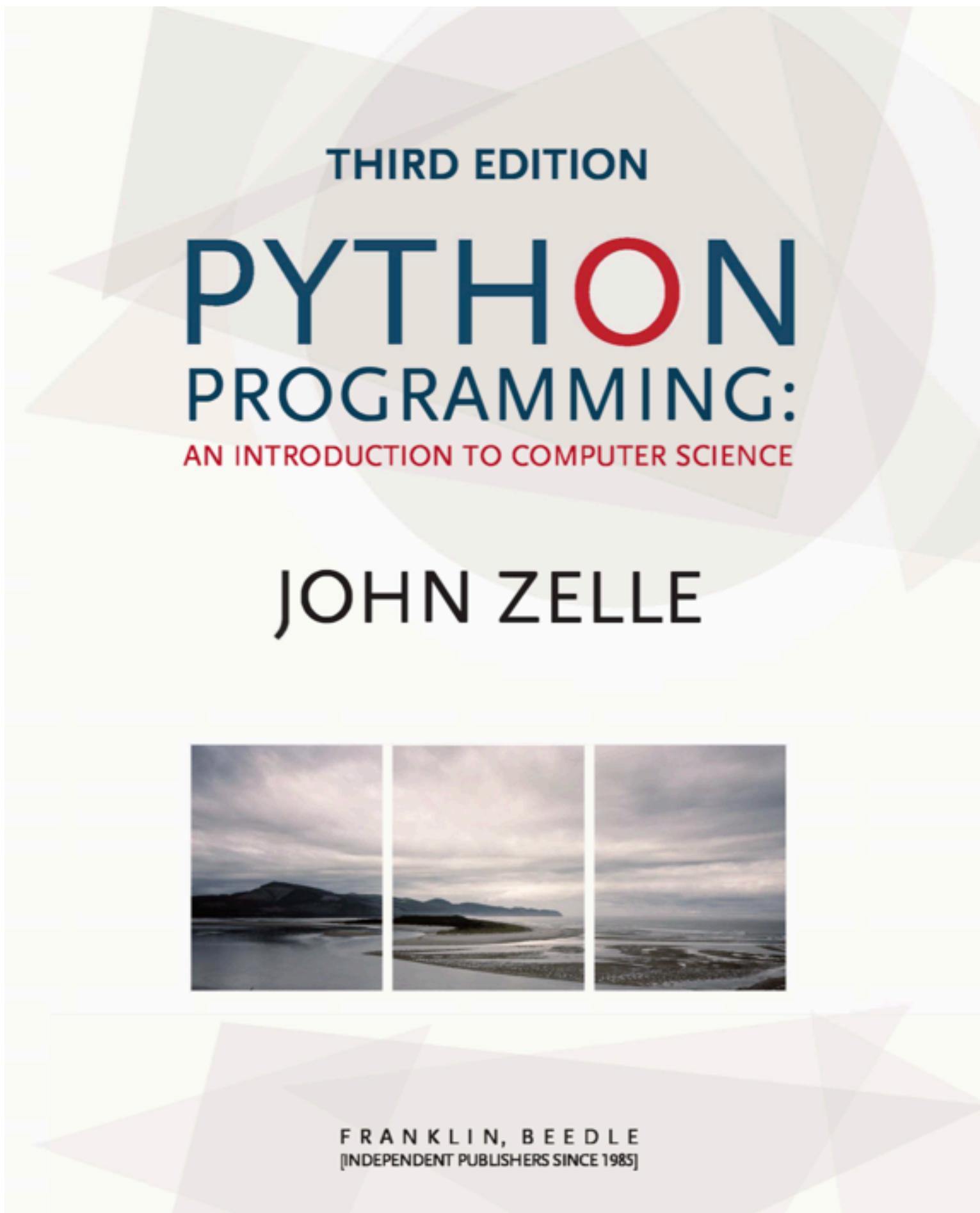
Jupyter

Unit testing in Python

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1LfV5tUGsn8>

Validating the output against a known response is called **assertion**.

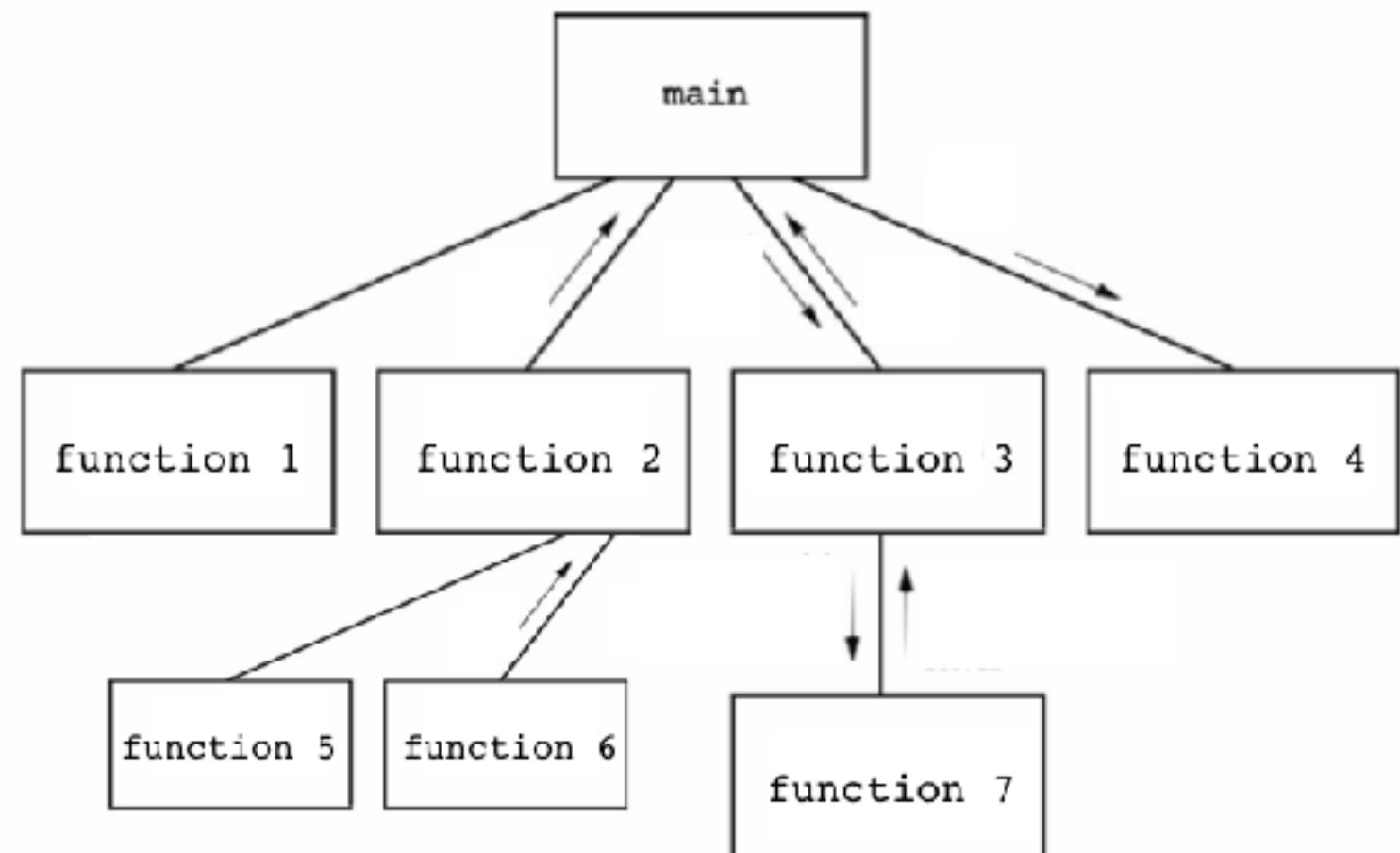
Sources and further materials for today's class



Chapter 9

What you learned today

Top-down programming



Using random numbers for simulation and program flow



Unit testing

