

# [320] Welcome + First Lecture (reproducibility)

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# Welcome to Data Programming II!

TODO

# Today's Topics

## Introductions

### Course overview

- **Topics**
- Lecture
- Lab
- Readings
- Class communication
- Grades
- Projects
- Exams

### Computer hardware basics

### Website

# Today's Lecture:

# **Reproducibility**

Reproducibility



 All

 News

 Images

 Books

 Videos

 More

Settings

Tools

About 44,700,000 results (0.64 seconds)

## Dictionary

Search for a word



re·pro·duc·i·bil·i·ty

/ˌrēprəˌd(y)ŋoʊsəˈbɪlədē/

*noun*

noun: **reproducibility**

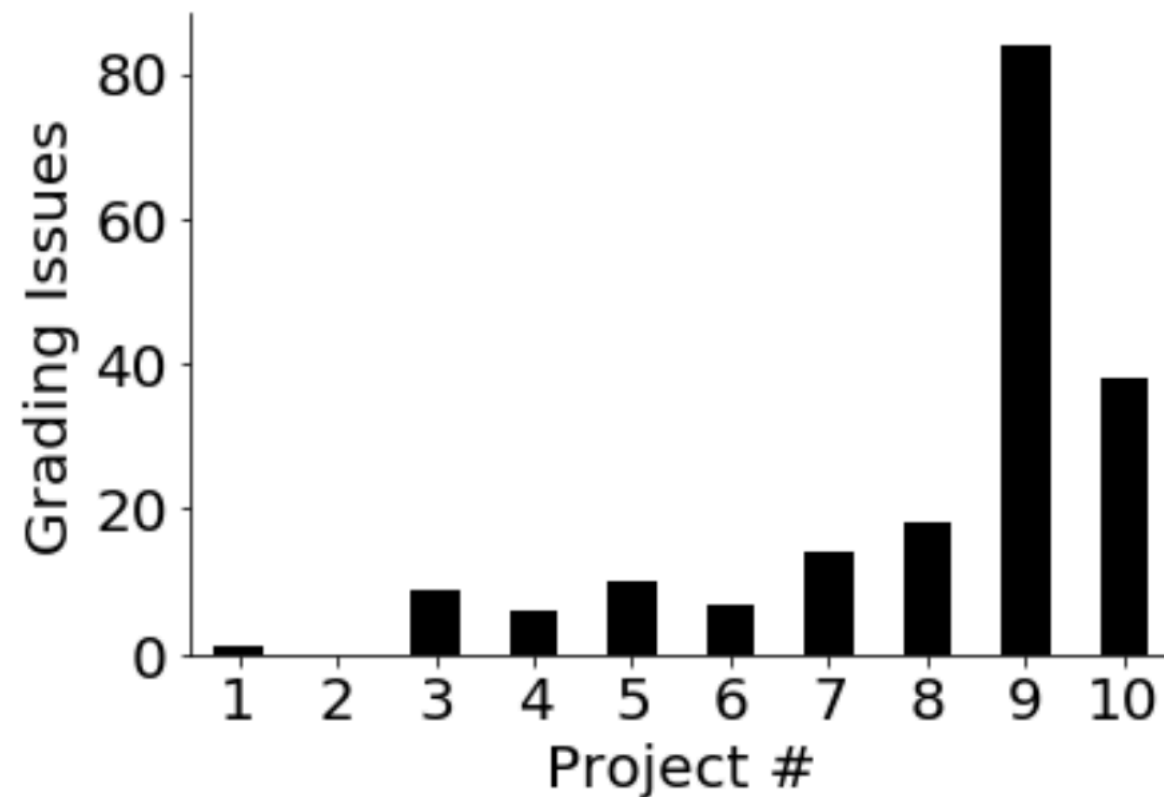
the ability to be reproduced or copied.

"the reproducibility of reconstructive surgery techniques"

- the extent to which consistent results are obtained when an experiment is repeated.  
"the experiments were conducted numerous times to test the reproducibility of the results"

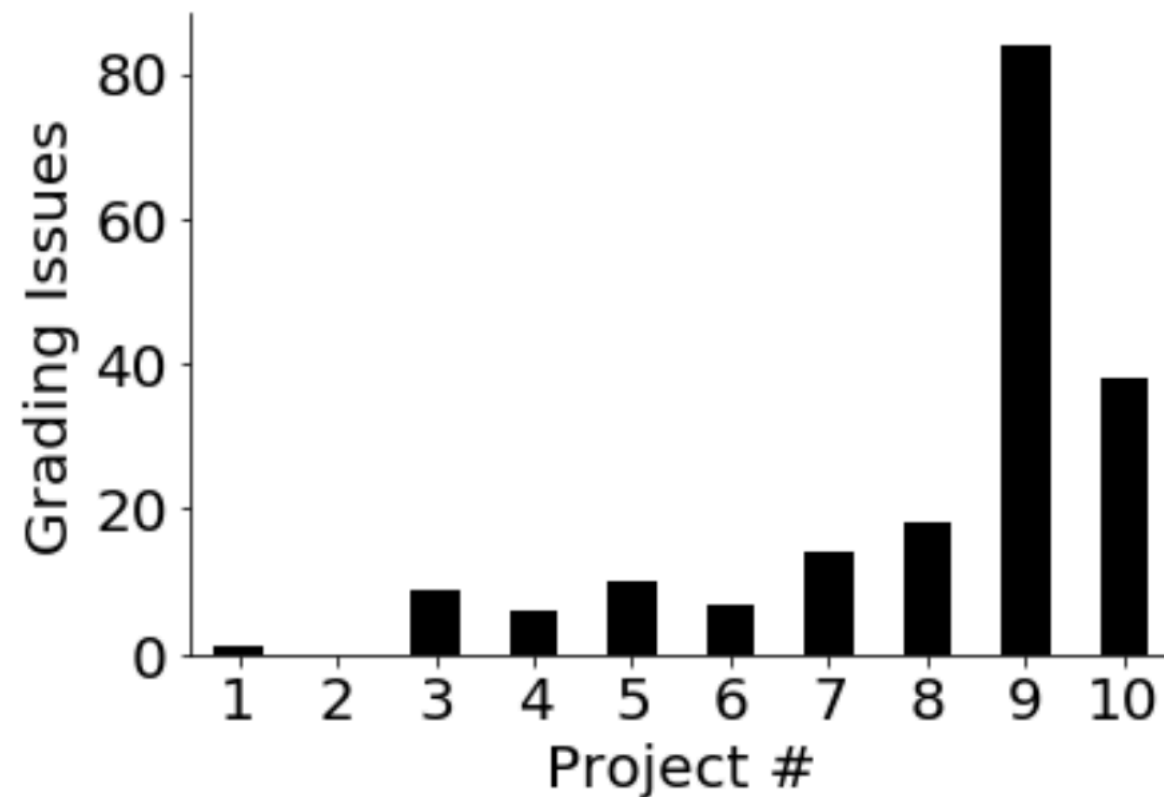
**Discuss:** *how might we define "reproducibility" for a data scientist?*

# Reproducibility (Fall 19 Grading for CS 301)



why was project 9 so problematic?

# Reproducibility (Fall 19 Grading for CS 301)



why was project 9 so problematic?

Windows+UNIX:

- / vs \
- os.listdir order

**Big question:** *will my program (not necessarily written in Python) run on someone else's computer?*

Things to match:

1

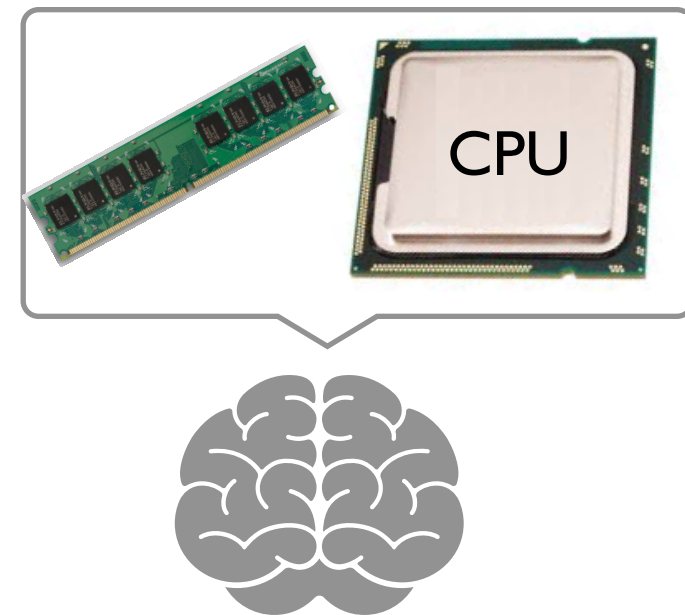
Hardware

2

Operating System

3

Dependencies ← next lecture

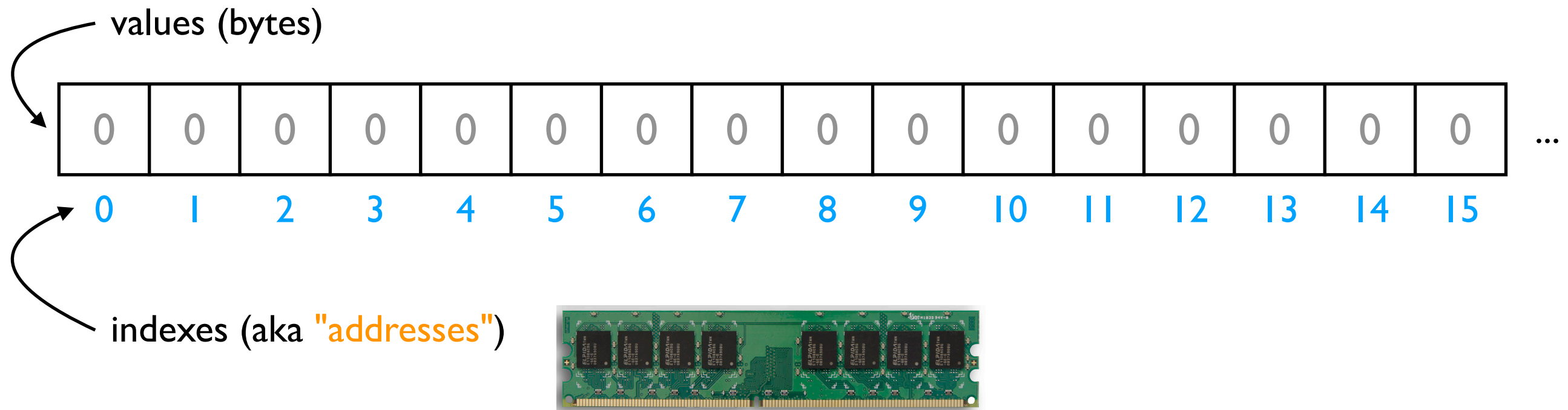




# Hardware: Mental Model of Memory

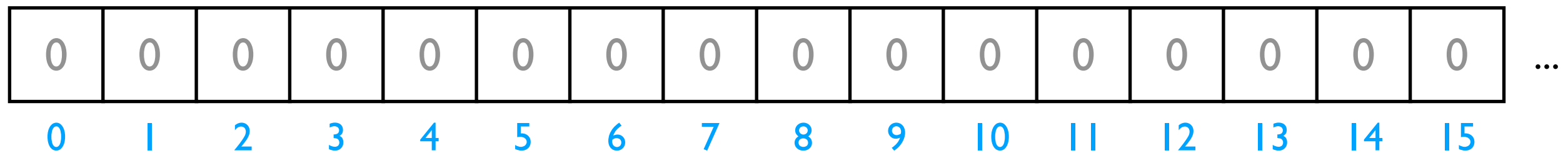
*Imagine...*

- one huge list, per ~~running program~~ **process**
- every entry in the list is an integer between 0 and 255 (aka a **"byte"**)



How can we use one giant list to handle the following?

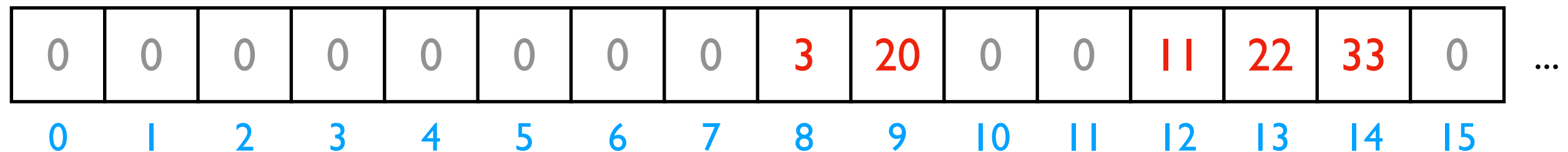
- multiple lists
  - variables and other references
  - strings
  - code
- data



*Is this really all we have for state?*

# How can we use one giant list to handle the following?

- multiple lists
- variables and other references
- strings
- code



the [3,20] list starts at index address 8 in the giant list

the [11,22,33] list starts at address 12 in the giant list

# How can we use one giant list to handle the following?

- multiple lists
- variables and other references
- strings
- code

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	20	0	0	11	22	33	0	...
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	

*implications for performance...*

```
# fast  
L2.append(44)
```

# How can we use one giant list to handle the following?

- multiple lists
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- strings
- code

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	20	0	0	11	22	33	44	...
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	

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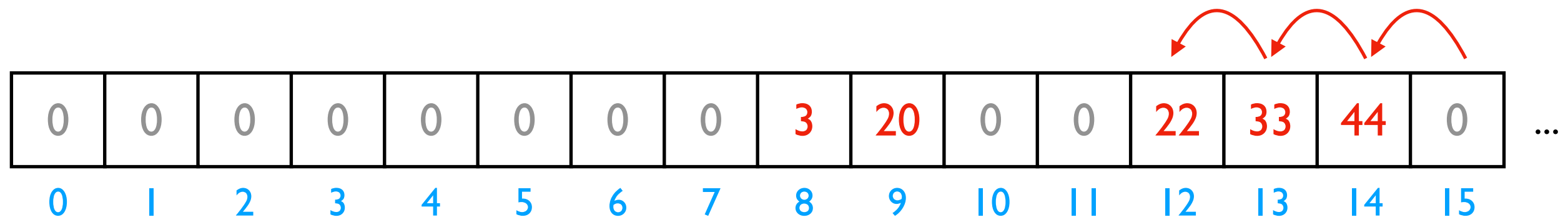
*implications for performance...*

```
# fast  
L2.append(44)
```

```
# slow  
L2.pop(0)
```

# How can we use one giant list to handle the following?

- multiple lists
- variables and other references
- strings
- code



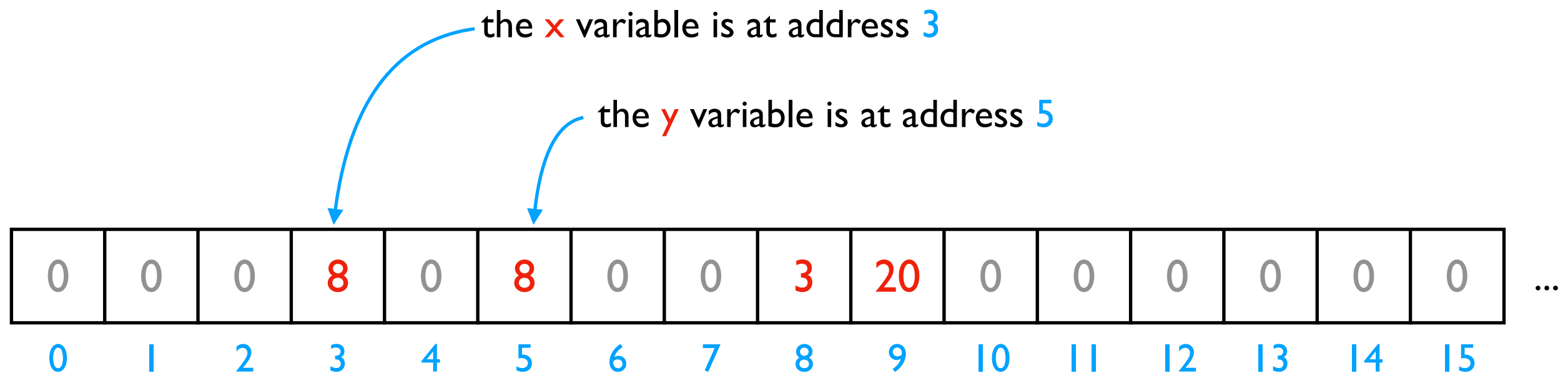
*implications for performance...*

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# fast  
L2.append(44)
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```
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L2.pop(0)
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# How can we use one giant list to handle the following?

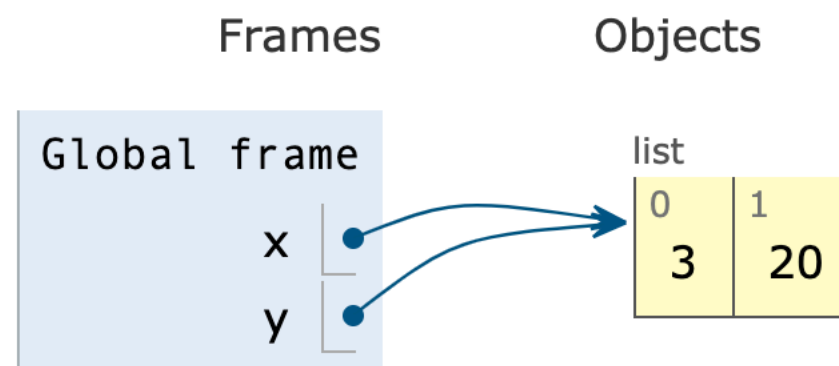
- multiple lists
- **variables and other references**
- strings
- code



Python 3.6

```
1 x = [3, 20]
2 y = x
```

[Edit this code](#)

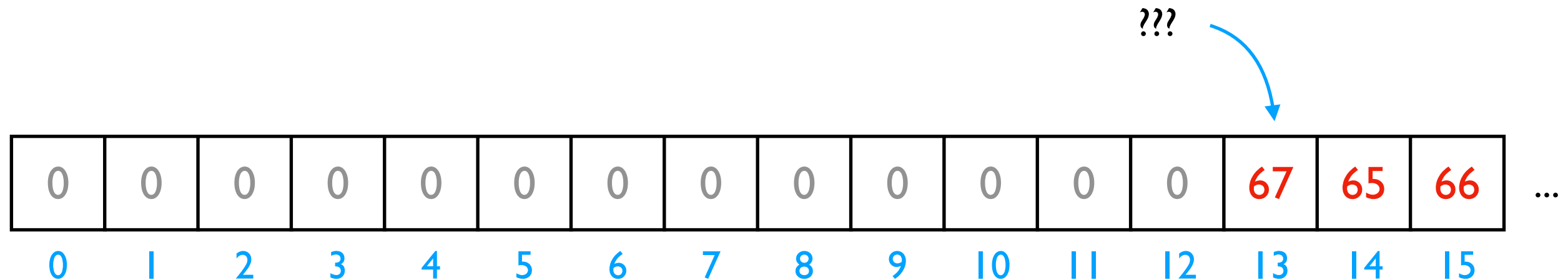


PythonTutor's visualization



# How can we use one giant list to handle the following?

- multiple lists
- variables and other references
- **strings**
- code



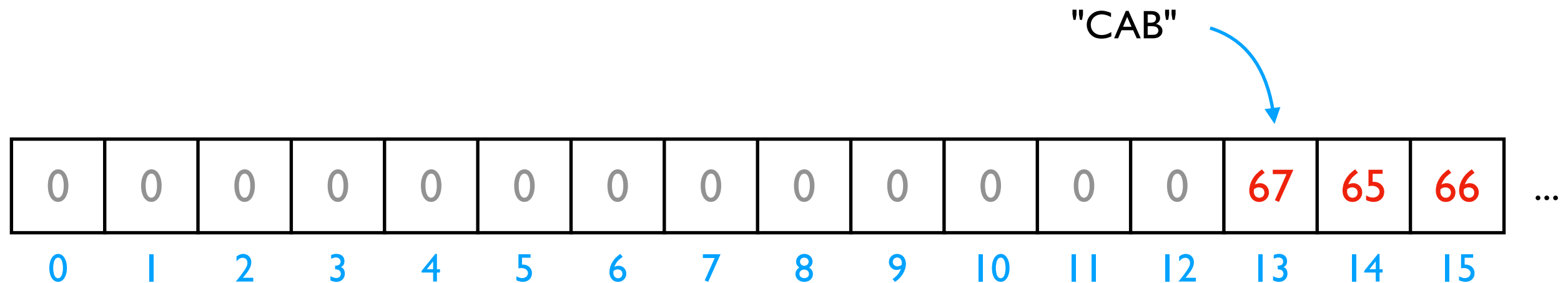
encoding:

code	letter
65	A
66	B
67	C
68	D
...	...

```
f = open("file.txt", encoding="utf-8")
```

# How can we use one giant list to handle the following?

- multiple lists
- variables and other references
- **strings**
- code



encoding:

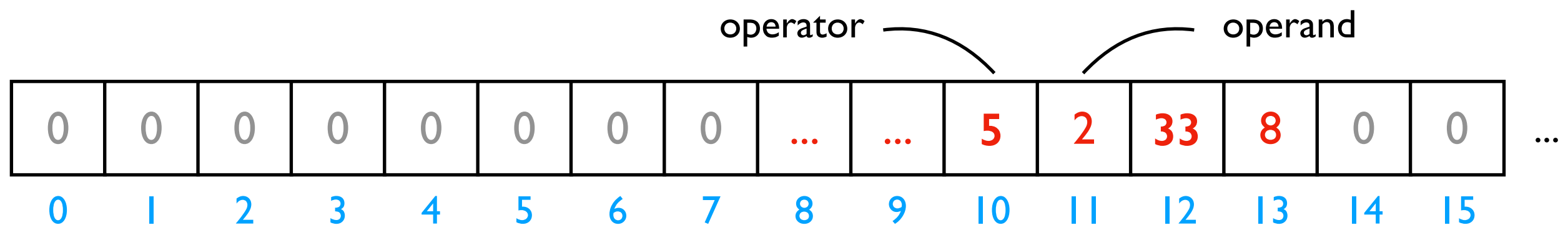
code	letter
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```
f = open("file.txt", encoding="utf-8")
```

# How can we use one giant list to handle the following?

- multiple lists
- variables and other references
- strings
- **code**

```
while ????:  
    i += 2  
    # what line next?
```

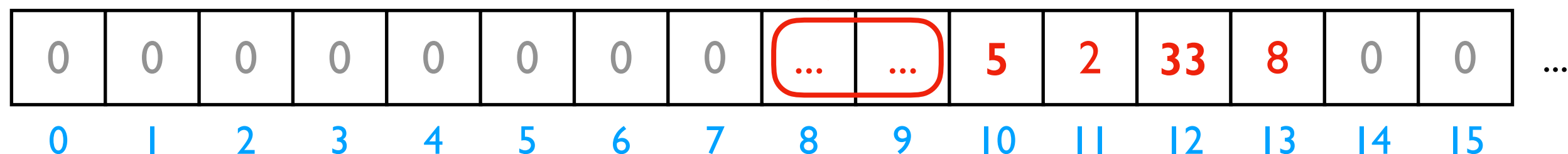
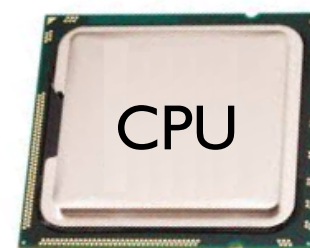


Instruction Set	code	operation
	5	ADD
	8	SUB
	33	JUMP
	...	...

# Hardware: Mental Model of CPU

CPUs interact with memory:

- keep track of what instruction we're on
- understand instruction codes
- much more



Write code in Python 3.6

(drag lower right corner to resize code editor)

```
→ 1 XXXXXXXXXX
  2 XXXXXXXXXX
  3 XXXXXXXXXX
```

→ line that just executed

→ next line to execute

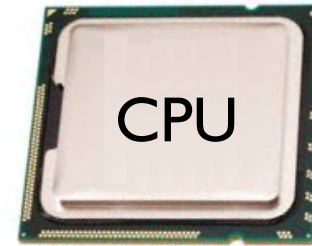
Instruction Set

code	operation
5	ADD
8	SUB
33	JUMP
...	...

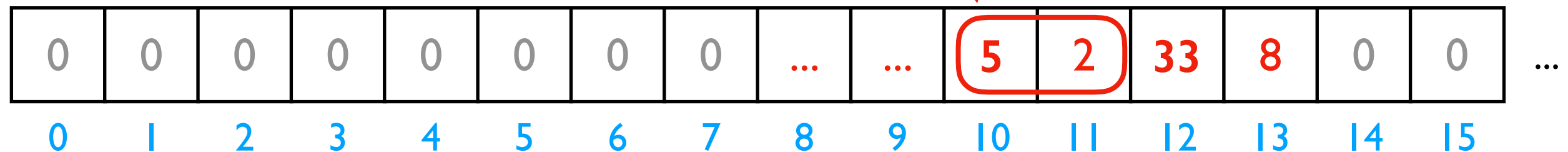
# Hardware: Mental Model of CPU

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add 2 to variable

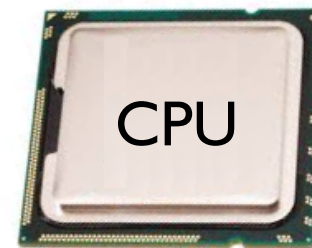


Instruction Set	code	operation
	5	ADD
	8	SUB
	33	JUMP
	...	...

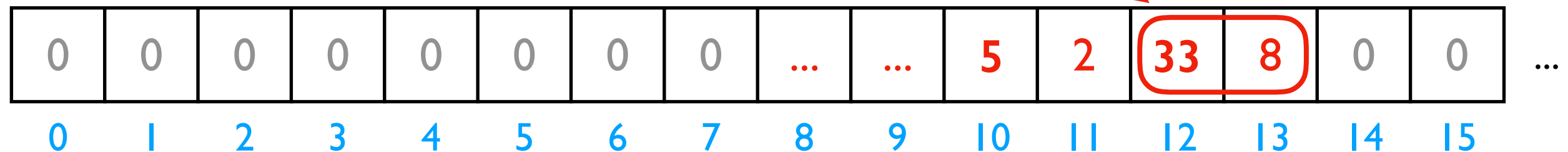
# Hardware: Mental Model of CPU

CPU's interact with memory:

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- much more



go back to top of loop

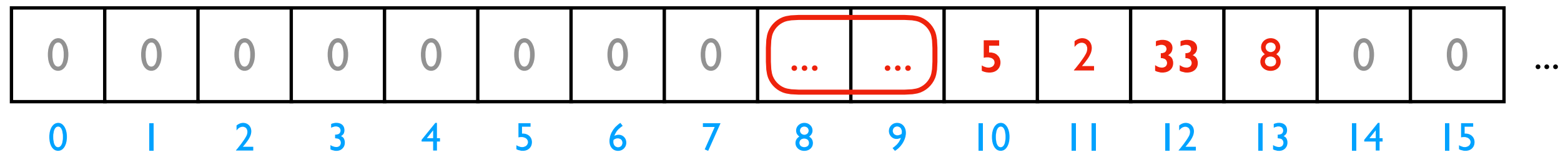
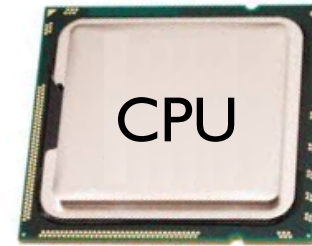


Instruction Set	code	operation
	5	ADD
	8	SUB
	33	JUMP
	...	...

# Hardware: Mental Model of CPU

CPU's interact with memory:

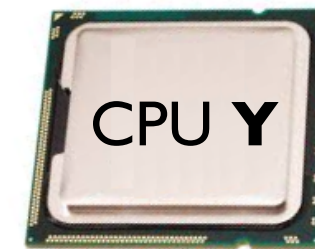
- keep track of what instruction we're on
- understand instruction codes
- much more



Instruction Set	code	operation
	5	ADD
	8	SUB
	33	JUMP
	...	...

# Hardware: Mental Model of CPU

a CPU can only run programs that use instructions it understands!



0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	5	2	33	8	0	0	...
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	

Instruction Set  
for CPU X

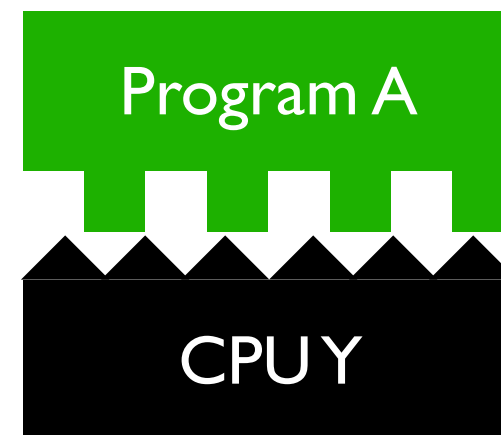
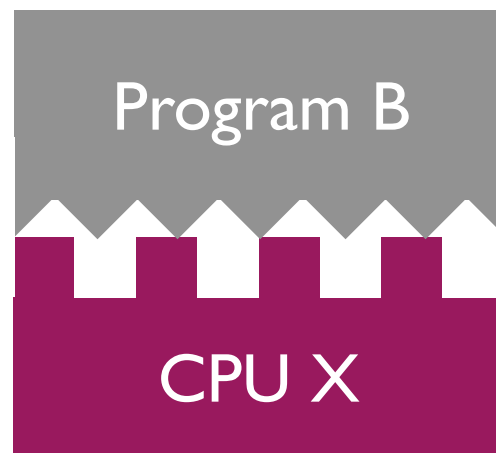
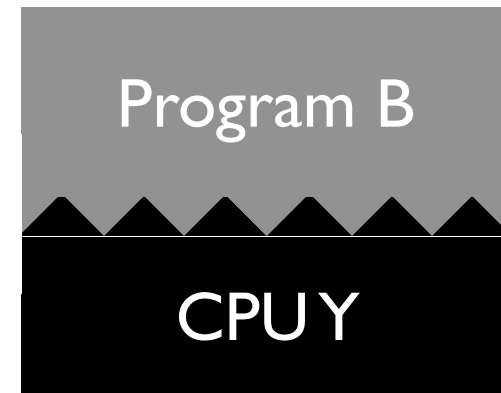
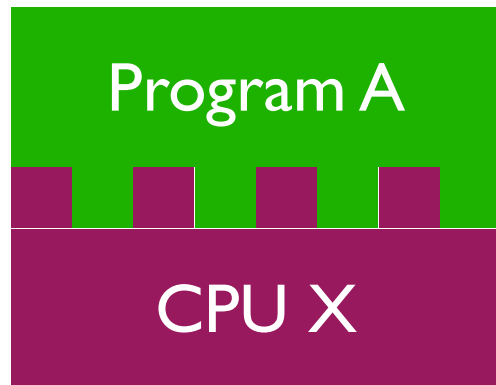
code	operation
5	ADD
8	SUB
33	JUMP
...	...

Instruction Set  
for CPU Y

code	operation
5	SUB
8	ADD
33	undefined
...	...



# A Program and CPU need to "fit"

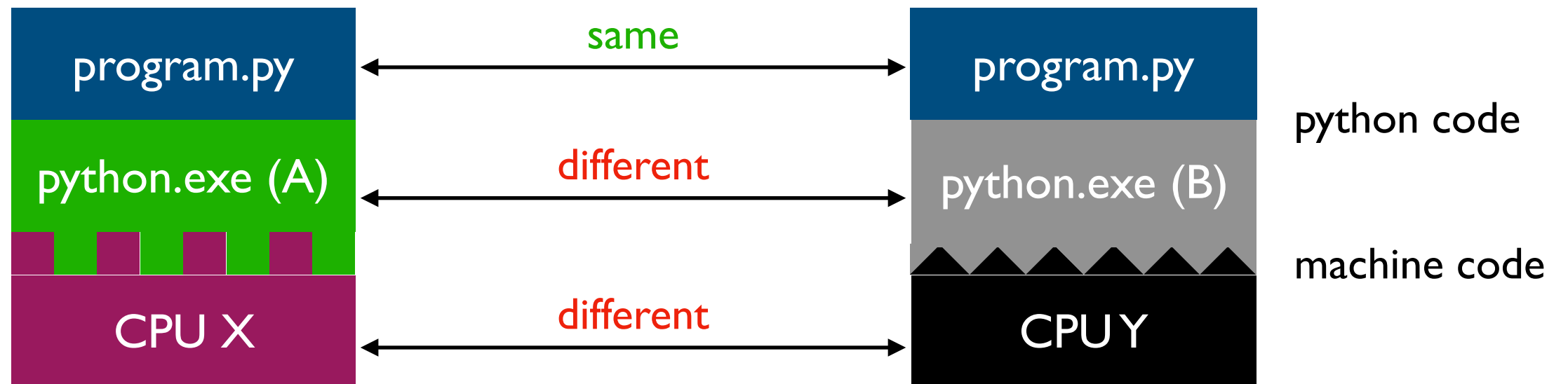


# A Program and CPU need to "fit"



*why haven't we noticed this yet  
for our Python programs?*

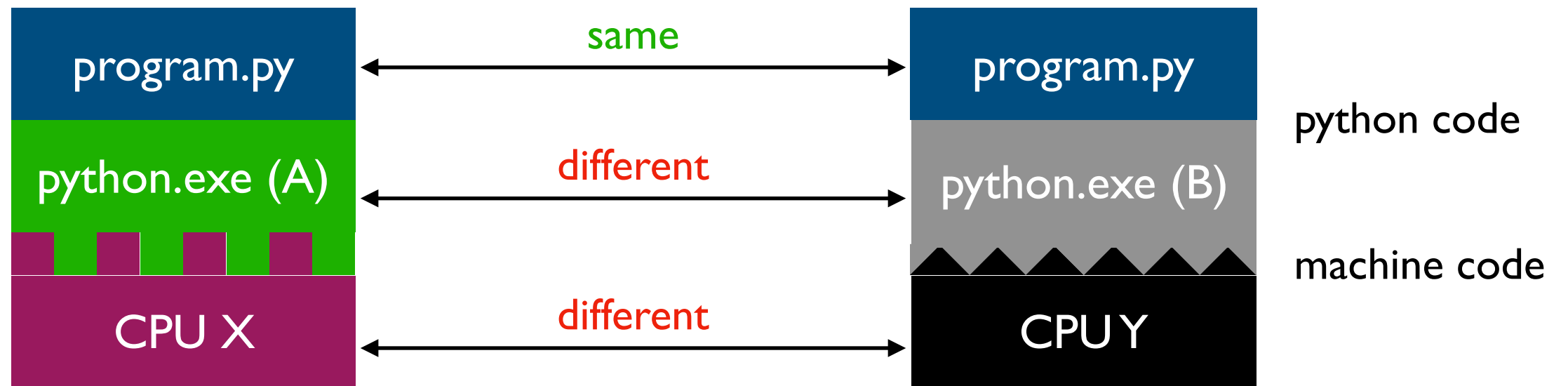
# Interpreters



Interpreters (such as python.exe) make it easier to run the same code on different machines

A **compiler** is another tool for running the same code on different CPUs

# Interpreters



Interpreters (such as `python.exe`) make it easier to run the same code on different machines

**Discuss:** *if all CPUs had the instruction set, would we still need a Python interpreter?*

**Big question:** *will my program (not necessarily written in Python) run on someone else's computer?*

Things to match:

1

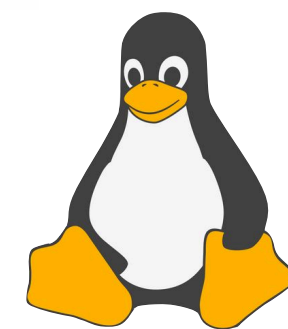
Hardware

2

Operating System

3

Dependencies ← next lecture



Linux™

many others...



**Red Hat**



ANDROID



ubuntu.

[this semester]

# OS jobs: Abstract and Allocate Resources

**1** Abstraction

```
f = open("file.txt")  
data = f.read()  
f.close()
```



simple

Operating System



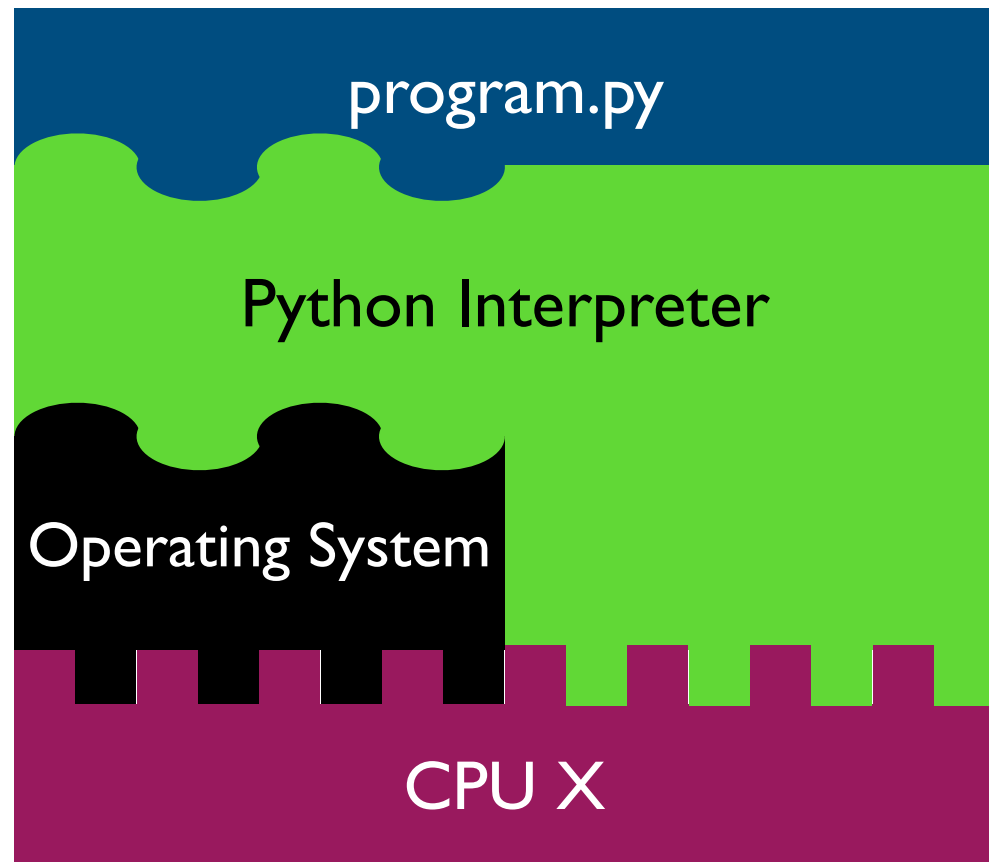
complex



ignorant of  
files/directories

**2** Allocation

# Interpreters



The Python interpreter mostly lets you  
[Python Programmer] ignore the CPU you run on.

But you still need to work a bit to "fit" the code to the OS.

# Terms

Memory  
CPU

Operating System  
Virtual Machine