

# [320] Welcome + First Lecture

## [reproducibility]

Meenakshi Syamkumar

# Who am I?

Meenakshi (Meena) Syamkumar

- Email: [ms@cs.wisc.edu](mailto:ms@cs.wisc.edu)
- Please call me “Meena”

Industry and Teaching experience

- Citrix, Cisco, and Microsoft
- CS300, CS220, CS367, guest lectures in CS640, CS740

Research

- Network measurements
- CS education



# Who are You?

Canvas > Top Hat

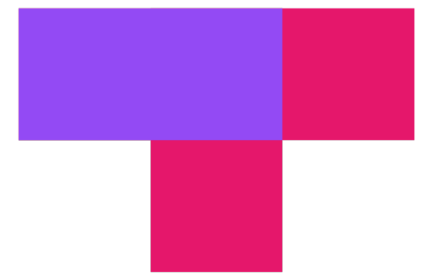
- Sign in with your wisc.edu school account

Please fill this form (due next Monday, Jan 30th):

<https://forms.gle/KqvLHGrCvuP9Z7wF9>

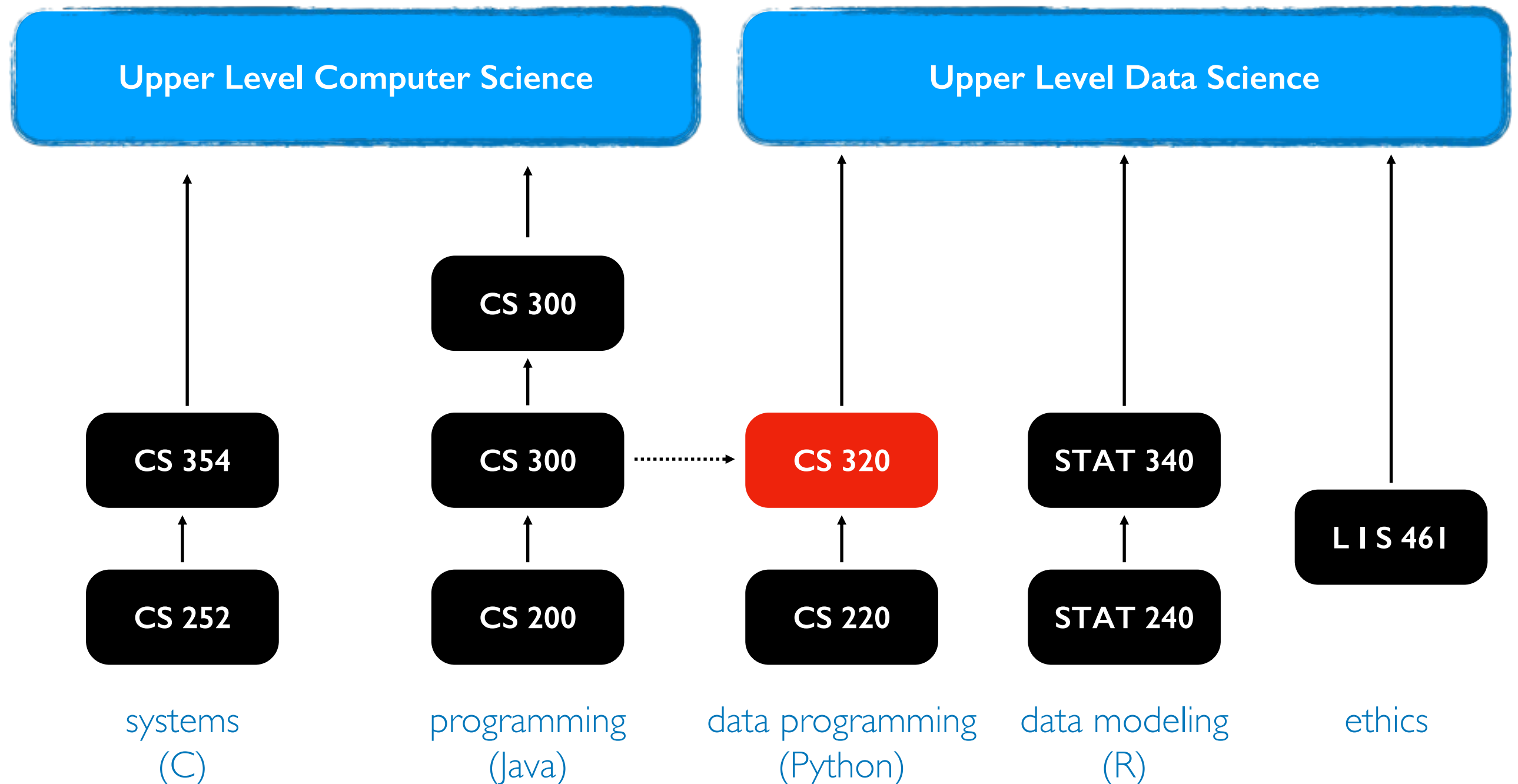
Why?

- Help me get to know you
- Get survey credit
- Group formation



**TOP HAT**

# Related courses



PI (Project I) will help 300-to-320 students pickup Python.

# Welcome to Data Science Programming II!

Builds on CS220. <https://stat.wisc.edu/undergraduate-data-science-studies/>

## CS220

getting results  
writing correct code  
using objects  
functions: `f(obj)`  
lists + dicts  
analyzing datasets  
plots  
tabular analysis

## CS320

getting **reproducible** results  
writing **efficient** code  
designing **new types** of objects  
**methods**: `obj.f()`  
graphs + trees  
**collecting** + analyzing datasets  
animated visualizations  
**simple machine learning**

CS220 content (for review): <https://cs220.cs.wisc.edu/f22/schedule.html>

# Course Logistics

# Course Website

It's here: <https://www.msyamkumar.com/cs320/s23/schedule.html>

The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the course website with a red background. The navigation items are: Data Science Programming II, Schedule, Syllabus, Get Help, Class Forms, Projects, Resources, and Tools. An arrow points from the 'Schedule' link to the 'Course Schedule' title below. Below the title is a black bar with 'Part 1: Performance' in white. The main content area shows 'Week 1' with three columns: '[Mon] No Class (Jan 23)', '[Wed] Reproducibility 1 (Jan 25)' (containing links for Course Overview, Hardware, OS, Interpreters, and Syllabus), and '[Fri] Reproducibility 2 (Jan 27)' (containing a link for versioning and Course Notes). 'Week 2' is partially visible below.

**Course Schedule**

Part 1: Performance

**Week 1**

<b>[Mon]</b> No Class (Jan 23)	<b>[Wed]</b> Reproducibility 1 (Jan 25) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Course Overview</li><li>• Hardware, OS, Interpreters</li></ul> Read: <a href="#">Syllabus</a>	<b>[Fri]</b> Reproducibility 2 (Jan 27) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• versioning</li></ul> Read: <a href="#">Course Notes</a>
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**Week 2**

read syllabus carefully  
and checkout other content

I'll also use **Canvas** for four things:

- general announcements
- quizzes
- online office hours
- grade summaries & exam location / answers (individual messages)

# Scheduled Activities

## Lectures

- 3 times weekly; recommendation: bring your laptop
- **Required for participation credit!** Attendance recorded via TopHat quizzes (20% score drops)
- will often be recorded + posted online (questions will be recorded -- feel free to save until after if you aren't comfortable being recorded)
- might not post if bad in-person attendance or technical issues

## Lab

- Weekly on Mondays or Tuesdays, bring a laptop
- Work through lab exercises with group mates
- 320 staff will walk around to answer questions
- **Required for participation credit!** Attendance recorded using name cards (3 score drops)
- 5 points per lab
- 1 point for arriving on time, 3 points for working on the lab, 1 point for staying until end of the lab



# Class organization: People

## Teams

- you'll be assigned to a team of 4-7 students (from the same lab)
- teams will last the whole semester
- some types of collaboration with team members are allowed (not required) on graded work, such as projects + quizzes
- collaboration with non-team members is not allowed

## Staff

1. Instructor
2. Teaching Assistants (grad students) – Group TA
3. Mentors (undergrads)

We all provide office hours.  
Office hours are drop-in (no need to reserve).

# Communication

## Piazza

- find link on site
- don't post >5 lines of project-related code (considered cheating)

## Forms

- <https://www.msyamkumar.com/cs320/s23/surveys.html>
- Student Information Survey. **Exam conflicts.** Grading Issues. Feedback form. Thank you form!

## Email (least preferred)

- me: [ms@cs.wisc.edu](mailto:ms@cs.wisc.edu)
- Head TA: Yiyin [yshen82@wisc.edu](mailto:yshen82@wisc.edu)
- Course staff: <https://canvas.wisc.edu/courses/343506/pages/cs320-staff>

# Graded Work: Exams / Quizzes

## Ten Online Quizzes - 1% each (10% overall)

- cumulative, no time limit
- on Canvas, open book/notes
- can take together AT SAME TIME with team members (no other human help allowed)

## Midterms - 13% each (26% overall)

- cumulative, individual, multi-choice, 40 minutes
- one-page two-sided note sheet
- in class: March 3<sup>rd</sup>, April 7<sup>th</sup>

## Final - 15%

- cumulative, individual, multi-choice, 2 hours
- one-page two-sided note sheet
- May 12<sup>th</sup> 10:05AM - 12:05PM

# Graded Work: Projects

## 7 Projects - 6% each (42% overall)

- **format:** notebook, module, or program
- part 1: you can optionally collaborate with team
- part 2: must be individually (only help from 320 staff)
- regular deadlines on course website
- late days: overall 12 late days
- hard deadline: 7 days after the regular deadline – maximum 3 late days; 5% score penalty per day after day 3
- still a `tester.py`, but more depends on TA evaluation (more plots)
- clearing auto-grader on the submission portal (course website) is mandatory
- ask for specific feedback (constructive)

# Graded Work: Attendance + Surveys

Lab attendance - 4% overall

- 3 score drops:
- use these wisely – potential sickness, planned absences
- no other exceptions

Lecture attendance - 2% overall

- 20% score drops

Surveys - 1% overall

# Letter Grades

- Your final grade is based on sum of all points earned.
- Your grade does not depend on other students' grade.
- Scores will NOT be rounded off at the end of the semester
- No major score changes at the end of the semester
- No extra credit

## Grade cut-offs

- 93% - 100%: **A**
- 88% - 92.99%: **AB**
- 80% - 87.99%: **B**
- 75% - 79.99%: **BC**
- 70% - 79.99%: **C**
- 60% - 69.99%: **D**

# Time Commitment & Academic Conduct

## Project commitment

- 10-12 hours per project is typical
- 20% of students sometimes spend 20+ hours on some projects
- recommendation: start early and be proactive

## Typical Weekly Expectations

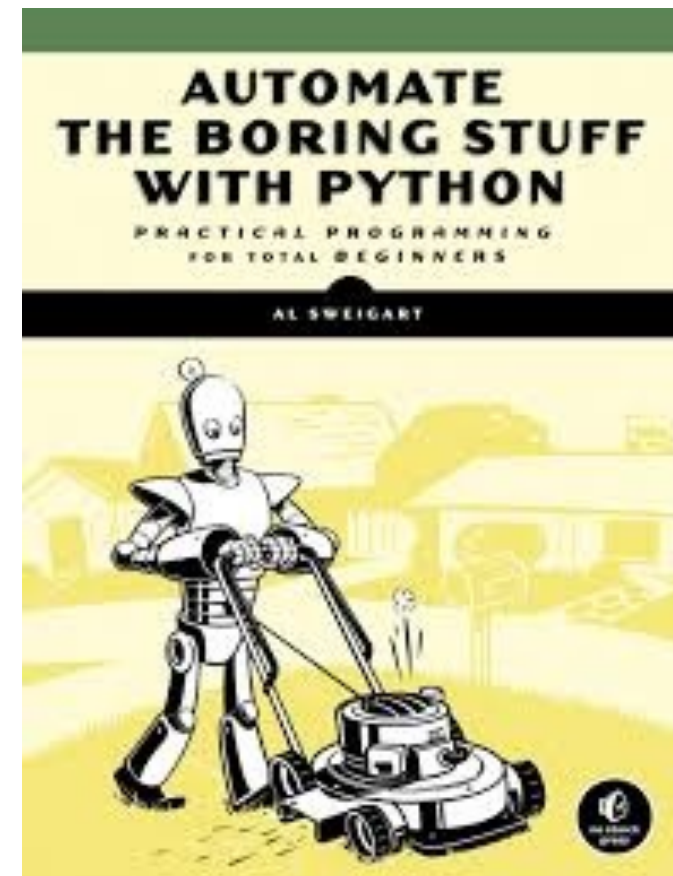
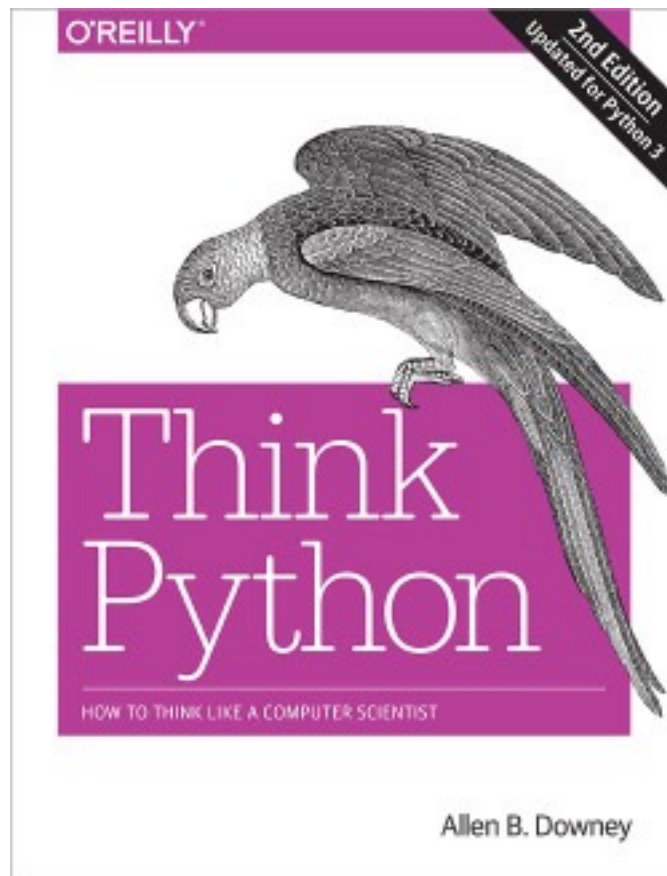
- 4 hours - lecture/lab
- 6 hours - project coding
- 2 hours - reading/quizzes/etc

Please talk to me if you're feeling overwhelmed with 320 or your semester in general.

## Academic Conduct

- Read syllabus to make sure you know what is and isn't acceptable.
- We will run plagiarism detector on project submissions.

Reading: same as 220/301 and some others...



I'll post links to other online articles and notes

Lectures don't assume any reading prior to class



# Tips for 320 Success

1. Just show up!  
Get 100% on participation, don't miss quizzes, submit group work
2. Use office hours  
we're idle after a project release and swamped before a deadline
3. Do labs before projects
4. Take the lead on group collaboration
5. Learn debugging
6. Run the tester often
7. If you're struggling, reach out -- the sooner, the better

# 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

/ˌrɛprəˌd(y)ʊəsəˈbɪlədē/

*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?*

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

Things to match:

1

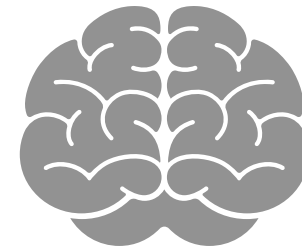
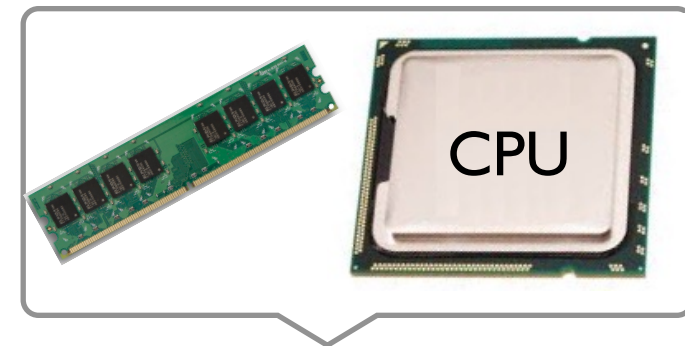
Hardware

2

Operating System ← next lecture

3

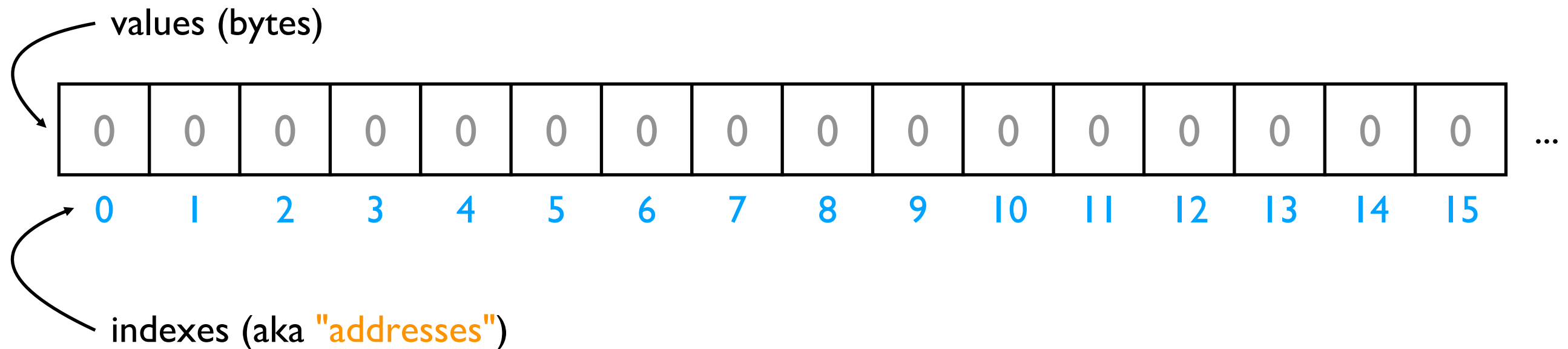
Dependencies ← next lecture



# Hardware: Mental Model of Process Memory

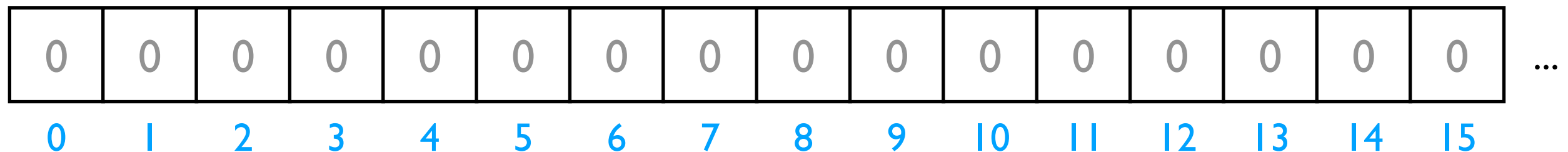
*Imagine...*

- one huge list, **per each** running program **process**, called "**address space**"
- 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?

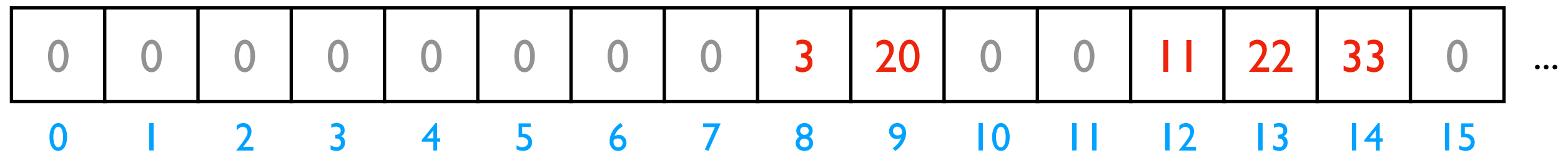
- multiple lists
  - variables and other references
  - strings
  - code
- data



*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	

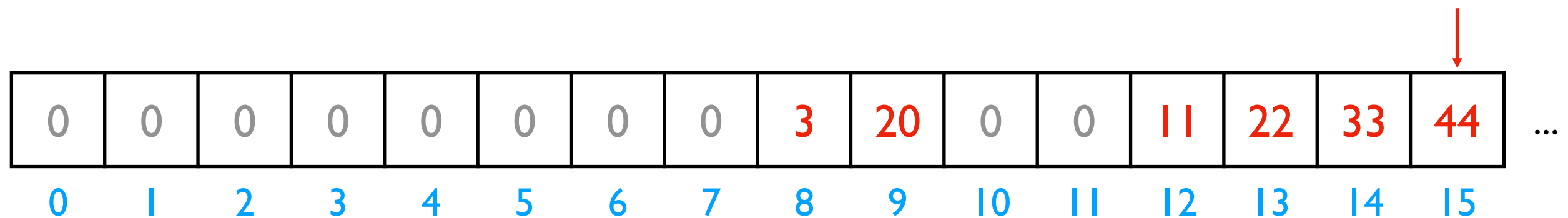
*implications for performance...*

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



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

- multiple lists
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- code



*implications for performance...*

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

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- 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	

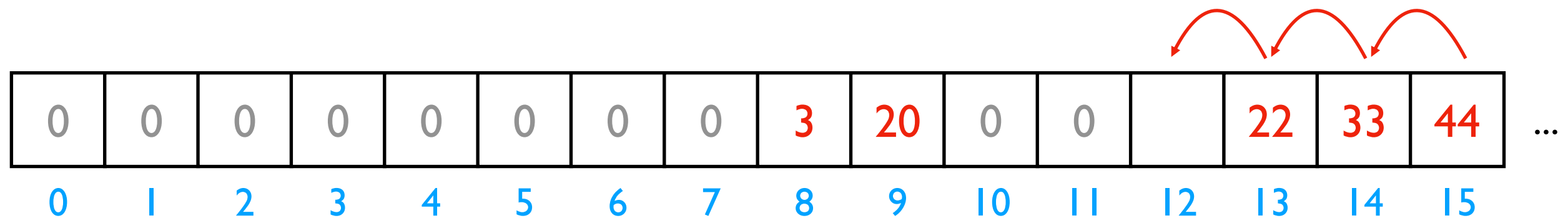
*implications for performance...*

```
# 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



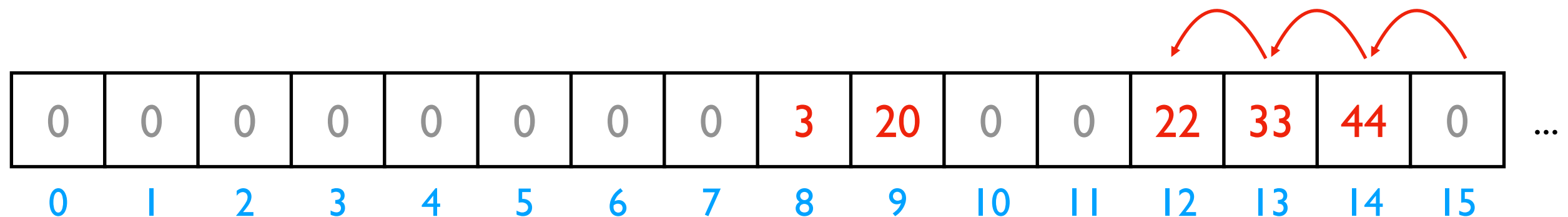
*implications for performance...*

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

```
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L2.pop(0)
```

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

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



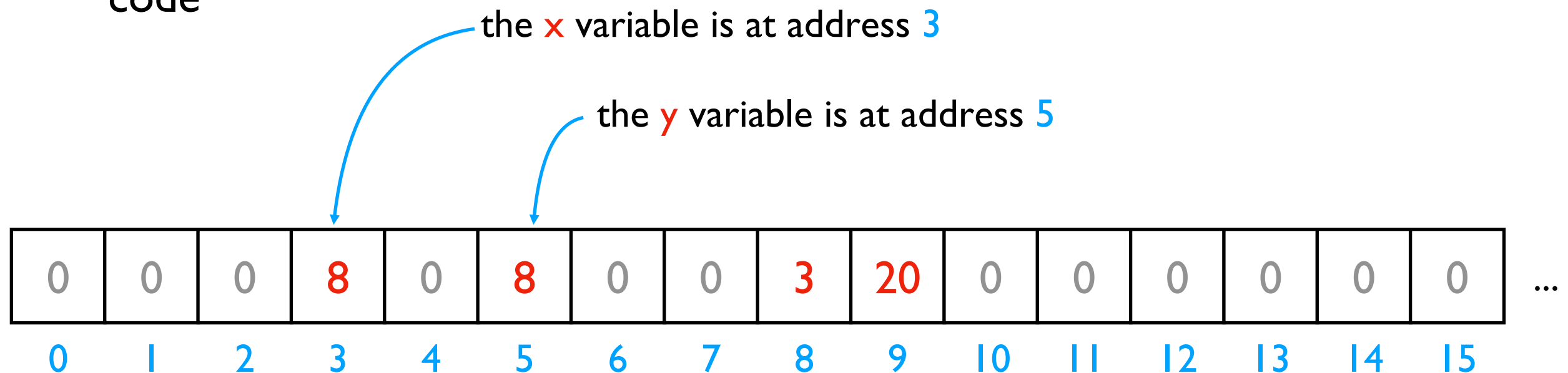
We'll think more rigorously about performance in CS 320 (big-O notation)

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

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

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

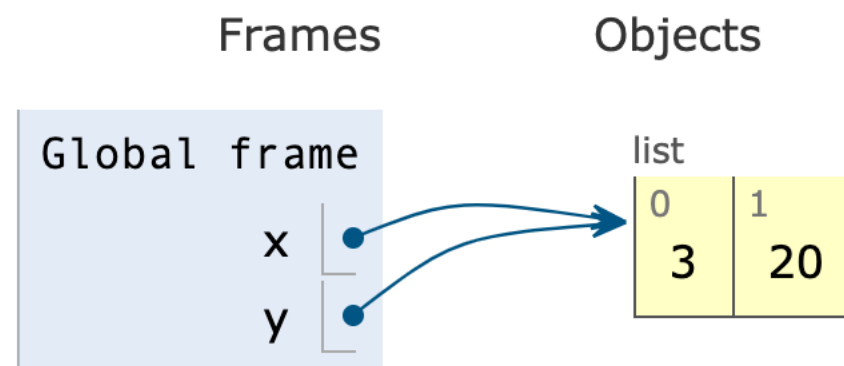
- multiple lists
- **variables and other references**
- strings
- code



Python 3.6

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

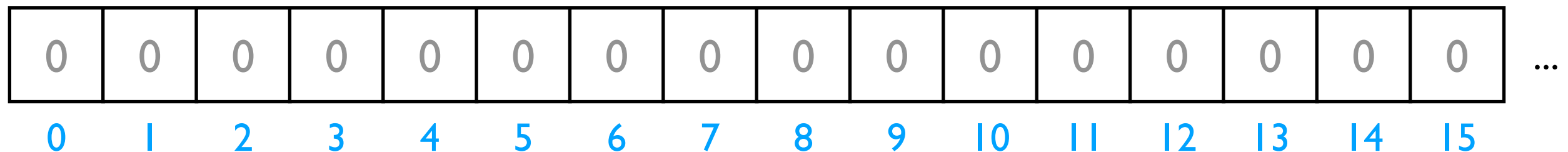
[Edit this code](#)



PythonTutor's visualization

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

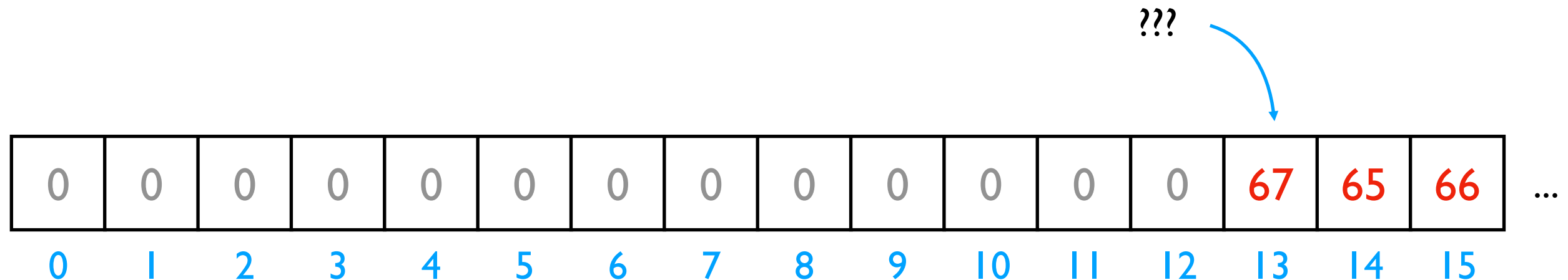
- multiple lists
- variables and other references
- **strings**      discuss: how?
- code



*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



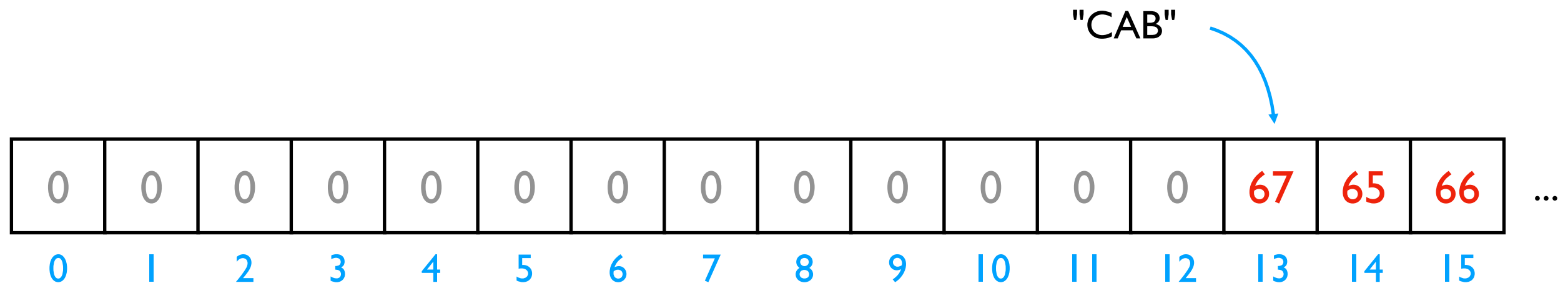
encoding:

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
65	A
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...	...

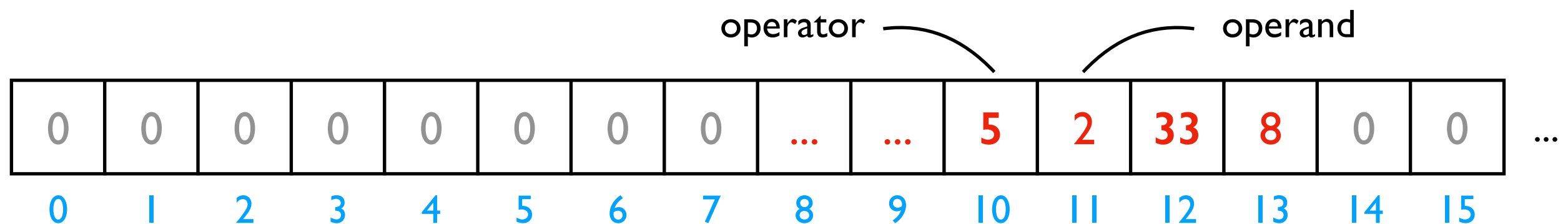
```
f = open("file.txt", encoding="utf-8")
```



# 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?
```

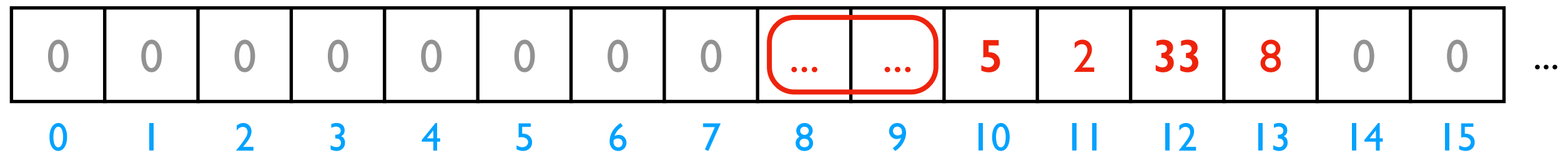
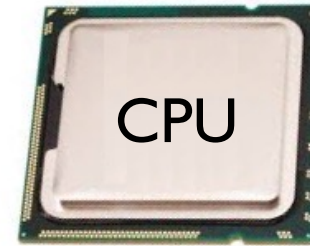


Instruction Set	code	operation
	5	ADD
	8	SUB
	33	JUMP
	...	...

# 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 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
  2 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
  3 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
```

→ line that just executed

→ next line to execute

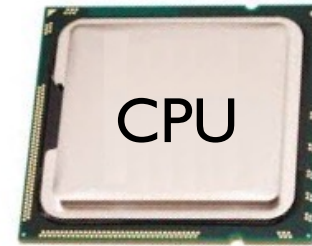
Instruction Set

code	operation
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8	SUB
33	JUMP
...	...

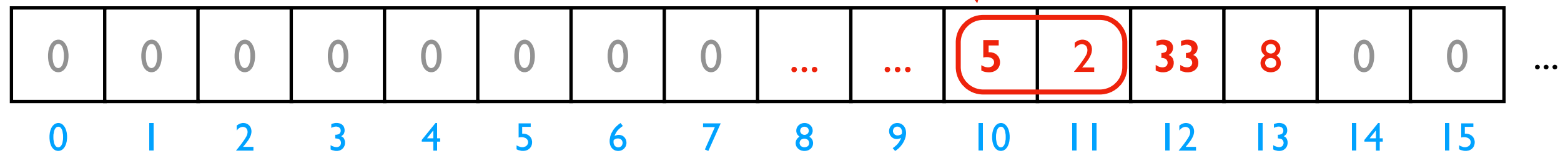
# Hardware: Mental Model of CPU

CPUs interact with memory:

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- much more



add 2 to variable

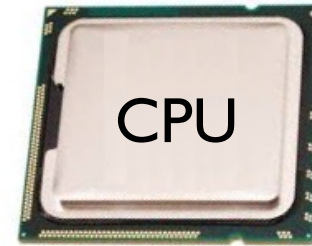


Instruction Set	code	operation
	5	ADD
	8	SUB
	33	JUMP
	...	...

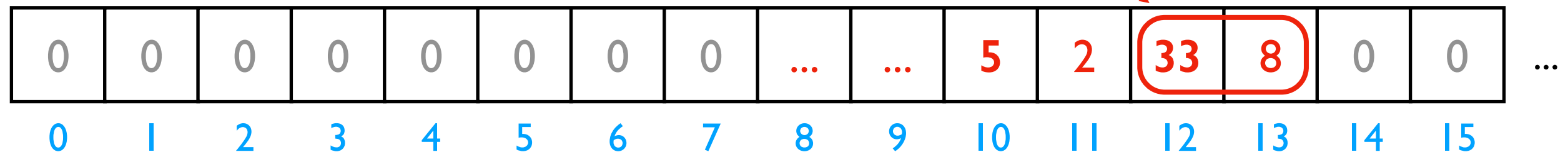
# Hardware: Mental Model of CPU

CPUs interact with memory:

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go back to top of loop

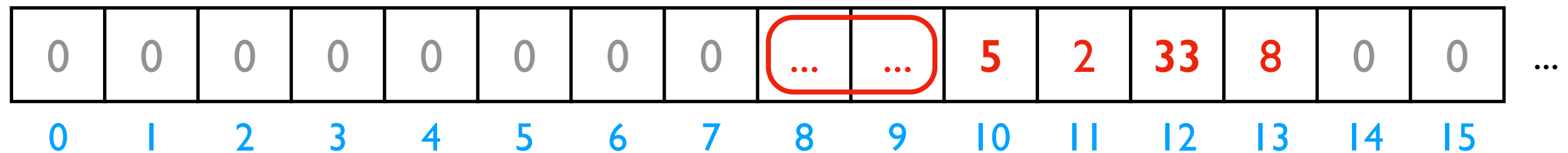
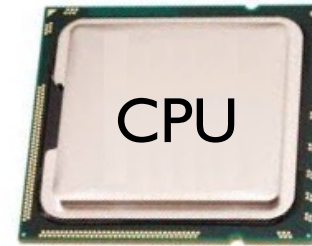


Instruction Set	code	operation
	5	ADD
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	...	...

# Hardware: Mental Model of CPU

CPUs 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

discuss: what would happen if a  
CPU tried to execute an  
instruction for a different CPU?

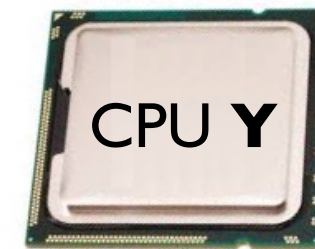
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	5	2	33	8	0	0	...
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	

Instruction Set for CPU X	<u>code</u>	<u>operation</u>
	5	ADD
	8	SUB
	33	JUMP
	...	...

Instruction Set for CPU Y	<u>code</u>	<u>operation</u>
	5	SUB
	8	ADD
	33	undefined
	...	...

# 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	

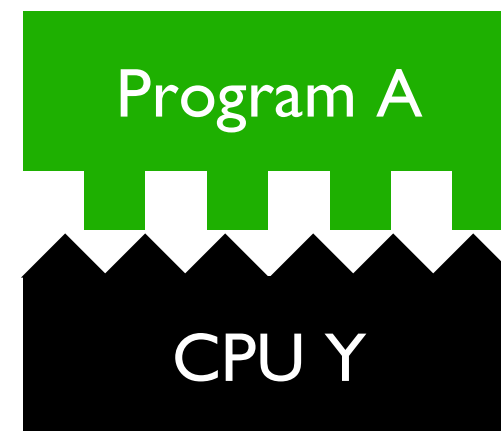
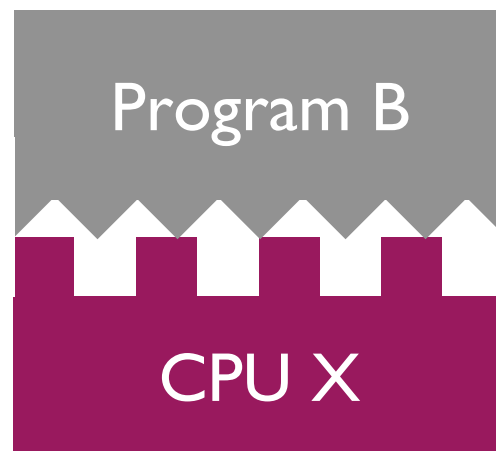
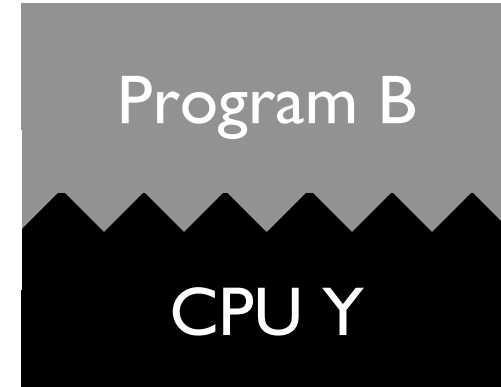
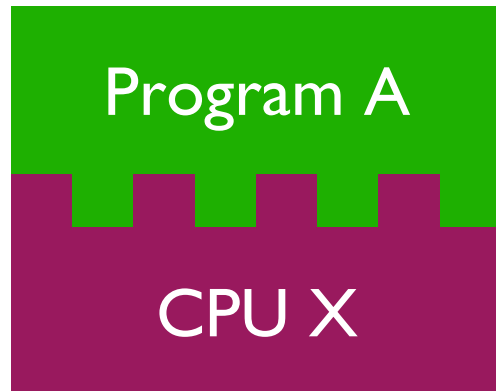
Instruction Set  
for **CPU X**

<u>code</u>	<u>operation</u>
5	ADD
8	SUB
33	JUMP
...	...

Instruction Set  
for **CPU Y**

<u>code</u>	<u>operation</u>
5	SUB
8	ADD
33	undefined
...	...

# A Program and CPU need to "fit"



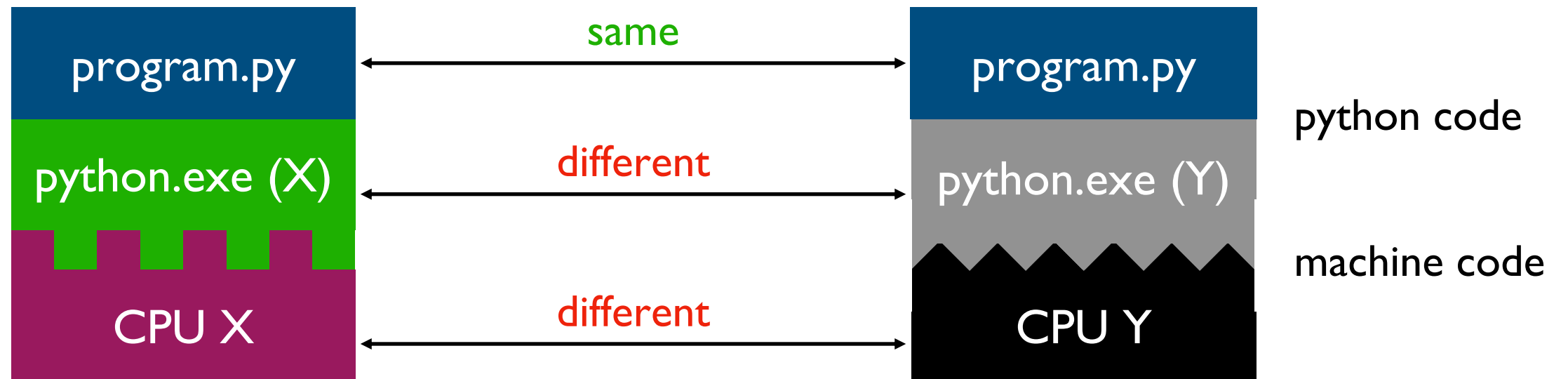


# A Program and CPU need to "fit"



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

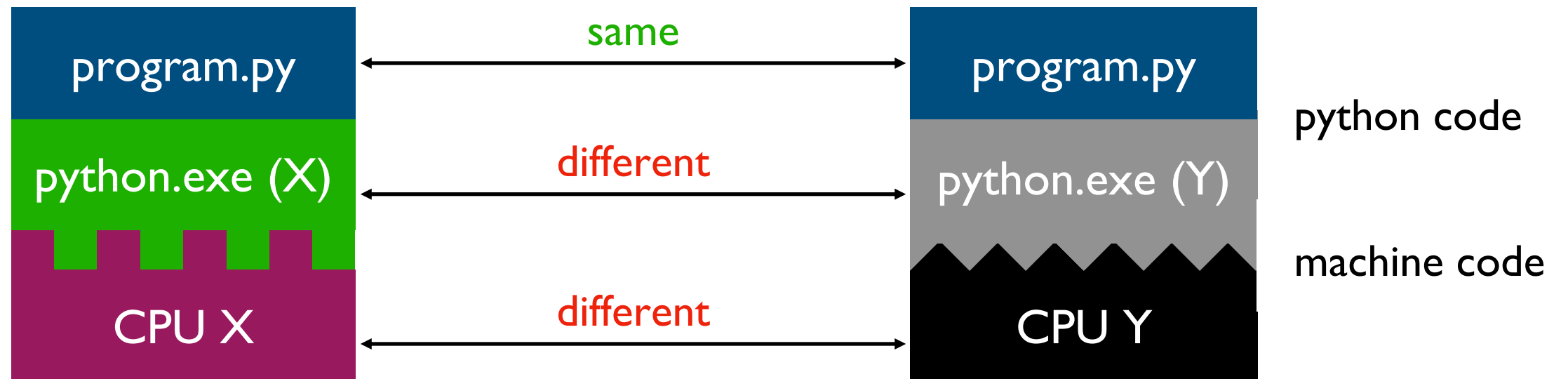
# Interpreters



**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?*