Introduction to Scientific Computing and Problem Solving

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CSCI0040 - Spring 2018
CS4 Introduction

- One semester scientific programming intro CS course
  - Designed for STEM oriented audience
  - No programming pre-requisite
  - No calculus or linear algebra pre-requisite (though it may help)
Course Content

*Computer science is not so much the science of computers as it is the science of solving problems using computers.*

- Eric Roberts

- This course covers:
  - the process of developing algorithms to solve problems
  - the process of developing computer programs to express those algorithms
  - topics from computer science and scientific computing
Course Goals

• Two main goals (and parts to the course)
  • Introduction to Computer Science
  • Topics in Scientific Computing

• Students should leave the course with
  • Excellent Python and MATLAB programming skills
  • As well as the ability to utilize mathematical models/concepts in their programs

• Assignments will include 2 quizzes, 11 homeworks, and 3 projects
  • Please review the syllabus for grading breakdown!
Computer Science -vs- Programming

• There are many different fields within CS, including:
  • software systems
  • computer architecture
  • networking
  • programming languages, compilers, etc.
  • theory
  • artificial Intelligence

• Experts in many of these fields don’t do much programming!
• However, learning to program will help you to develop ways of thinking and solving problems used in all fields of CS.
A Breadth-Based Introduction

• Four major units:
  • weeks 0-3: computational problem solving and imperative programming
  • Weeks 4-5: functional programming
  • Weeks 6-7: object-oriented programming
  • Weeks 9-12: Matlab, linear algebra, and special topics

• These units are designed to
  • help develop your computational problem-solving skills
    • including, but not limited to, coding skills
  • give you a sense of the richness of computer science and scientific computing
A Comprehensive Introduction

• Intended for:
  • Engineering, math, and physical science concentrators
  • others who want a comprehensive/applied introduction
  • Beginners! No programming background required

• Allow for about **10 hours of work per week**
  • start work early!
  • utilize TA Hours, piazza, and other supporting resources
Big Picture

Q: Why is this class relevant to STEM majors?
Model and Solve

Introduction to scientific computation and methods
Model and Solve

Introduction to scientific computation and methods
Model and Solve

Introduction to scientific computation and methods
Model and Solve

Introduction to scientific computation and methods
Model and Solve

Introduction to scientific computation and methods
Model & Solve

Introduction to scientific computation and methods
Class and Section

- Lectures (Monday, Wednesday 5:40-7 PM B&H 168)
  - Material from book and other sources
  - Bring Laptop with Python/MATLAB if you can

- Sections (Mandatory)
  - Material not covered in lecture that is necessary for HW and Projects
  - Bring Laptop with Python/MATLAB if you can
  - Sign up for a section!

- TA Hours (Optional but highly recommended and super helpful!)
Course Materials

• Free online textbook: *CS for All*
  by Christine Alvarado, Zachary Dodds, Geoff Kuenning, and Ran Libeskind-Hadas
  • [www.cs.hmc.edu/csforall/index.html](http://www.cs.hmc.edu/csforall/index.html)
Traditional Lecture Classes

- The instructor summarizes what you need to know.
- Readings are assigned, but may not actually be done!
- Dates back to before the printing press.
- Many technological developments since then!
Limitations of the Traditional Approach

• You get little or no immediate feedback.

• Research shows that little is learned from passive listening.
  • need to actively engage with the material

• Homework provides active engagement, but...

• After college, you'll need to continue learning on your own.
  • should get good now at learning from a textbook
Lectures in this Class

- Based on an approach called *peer instruction*.
  - developed by Eric Mazur at Harvard

- Basic process:
  1. Question posed (possibly after a short intro)
  2. Solo vote (no discussion yet)
  3. Small-group discussions (in teams of 3)
     - explain your thinking to each other
     - come to a consensus
  4. Group vote
     - each person in the group should enter the same answer
  5. Class-wide discussion
     - why is the correct answer correct?
     - why are the wrong answers wrong?
     - possibly some clarification/explanation by me
Benefits of Peer Instruction

- It promotes active engagement.
- You get immediate feedback about your understanding.
- I get immediate feedback about your understanding!
- It promotes increased learning.
  - explaining concepts to others benefits you!

Crouch, C., Mazur, E. Peer Instruction: Ten years of experience and results.
Drawback of Peer Instruction

- Less time to catch up on sleep.

Some people talk in their sleep.
Lecturers talk while other people sleep.
– Albert Camus
Preparing for Lecture

• We recommend doing the HMC reading(s) and reviewing the previous lecture’s slides before each lecture

• Preparing for lecture is essential!
  • gets you ready for the lecture questions and discussions
  • we won't cover everything in lecture

• If necessary, short online reading quiz or other exercise
  • complete by 9 a.m. of the day of lecture (unless noted otherwise)
  • won't typically be graded for correctness
  • your work should show that you've prepared for lecture
Course Website
http://cs.brown.edu/courses/cs004/

- We also make heavy use of Piazza for Q&A and posting lectures and homework https://piazza.com/brown/spring2019/cs4
Teaching Staff

• Three head TAs
  • Griffin Kao, Joy Bestourous, Hersh Gupta

• Eleven UTAs
  • Annie He, Alex Liu, Aryan Srivastava, Ellen Ling, Irene Rhee, Joseph Chen, Jarrett Huddleston, Milla Shin, Pedro de Freitas, Solomon Rueschemeyer-Bailey, Tiffany Ding
Sections

• You will sign up for a TA Section on the website by Sunday at 11:59 PM. Sections will be held Thursdays and Fridays (starting Thursday, January 31st). Attendance is required every week and will account for 5% of your grade!

• These sections were created to help you get started on the assignments and offer lots of direct TA access

• Helps prevents huge lines during TA hours the night before a homework or project is due

• **Attend a Setup Section Tomorrow (11 AM - 7 PM) or Friday (11 AM - 4 PM) in the Sunlab**
  • setup a CS account and remote access, install python
  • verify you have everything you need to hand-in assignments
  • sections start on the hour, so please show up on time!
  • let us know if you can’t attend any of the available sections
Assignments

• Weekly problem sets
  • Homeworks will be released on Wednesdays after lecture and will be due the following Wednesday at 4 PM
  • Can submit up to 24 hours late with a 20% penalty
  • No submissions accepted after 24 hours

• Projects
  • Projects will be released and due on Thursday (at midnight)
  • Can submit up to 72 hours late with a 20% penalty for each day it is late
  • No submissions accepted after 72 hours

• You have a combined 6 late days to use on either homeworks or projects. Please see the syllabus on the course website for more detail.
Collaboration

• Homeworks and Projects
  • Must complete on your own, but you may interact with other others at a high level - you must obey the collaboration policy!

• For both types of assignments:
  • may discuss assignment requirements and main ideas with others
  • may **not view** another student's work
  • may **not show** your work to another student
  • don't consult solutions from past semesters
  • don't consult solutions in books or online
Collaboration (cont.)

- For pair-optional projects
  - work with at most one partner per project unless given permission by the HTAs
  - work **together at the same computer**
    - screen should be visible to both of you
    - one person types, while the other plans/critiques
    - switch roles periodically
  - may **not** split up the work and complete it separately
  - submit a single solution and clearly indicate that you worked as a pair

- After finishing the problems:
  - each person should have contributed equally
  - both could complete the problems on their own
Grading

1. Weekly problem sets (40%), projects (40%)%)
   • your lowest weekly HW score will be dropped

2. Quizzes
   • Quiz I (7.5%) - Python
   • Quiz II (7.5%) - MATLAB

3. Section attendance (5%) - split over the total sections
Algorithms

• In order to solve a problem using a computer, you need to come up with one or more algorithms.

• An algorithm is a step-by-step description of how to accomplish a task.

• An algorithm must be:
  • precise: specified in a clear and unambiguous way
  • effective: capable of being carried out
Example of Defining an Algorithm

• diapering a baby
Programming

• Programming involves expressing an algorithm in a form that a computer can interpret.

• We will primarily use the Python programming language.
  • one of many possible languages
  • widely used
  • relatively simple to learn

• The key concepts of the course transcend this language.

• You can use any version of Python 3
  • not Python 2
  • see First Steps and visit the Setup Section for details
Picobot

- Python is a relatively simple language, but it will take several weeks to learn

- To allow for interesting problems right away, we're going to start with something even simpler!

- Picobot!
  - a special-purpose language
  - controls a robot based on the Roomba vacuum cleaner robot
The Picobot Environment

walls/obstacles

area not covered (yet!)

area already covered

Picobot
- Goal: to have the robot "vacuum" a small room.
  - there may be obstacles!
  - it can't remember where it's been
  - it can only sense its immediate surroundings

https://www.cs.hmc.edu/picobot/
The Picobot Environment (cont.)

- Rooms can have walls/obstacles "inside" the box, too!
• Goal: to have the robot "traverse" a maze.
  • Lots of twists and turns (obstacles)!
  • it can't remember where it's been
  • it can only sense its immediate surroundings
Picobot's Surroundings

• Picobot is only aware of its immediate surroundings.

• We express the surroundings using a sequence of four characters...
Picobot can only sense things directly to the N, E, W, and S

For example, here the surroundings are (obstacles to the north and west)

Surroundings are always in NEWS order.
What are these surroundings?

Surroundings are always in NEWS order.
What are these surroundings?

Surroundings are always in NEWS order.
Which of the following describes Picobot's surroundings in the figure below? (gray is not an obstacle)

A. eNSw
B. xNSx
C. xNxx
D. Nxxx
E. NxxS
Which of the following describes Picobot's surroundings in the figure below?

A. eNSw
B. xNSx
C. xNxx
D. Nxxx
E. NxxS
How many distinct surroundings are there?
How many distinct surroundings are there?

2^4 \quad == \quad 16 \text{ possible …}
Picobot moves according to a set of rules:

Rules are applied based on picobot’s surroundings.

When I’m blocked like this, I want to move north.

If I see \texttt{xxWS},

Then I move North.
Picobot can also hold still

If I see $x_{EWS}$, then I hold still.
Wildcards

Asterisks * are wild cards. They match walls or empty space:

N must be empty

EWS may be wall or empty space

Wild stars? You should visit Alpha Centauri!
As long as north isn’t blocked, go north

If I see North is free (no matter what other walls there are) Then I move North

Asterisks * are wild cards. They match walls or empty space:
Picobot Programs

Picobot checks all of its rules.

If it finds a matching rule, that rule runs.

Only one rule is allowed per state and surroundings.

What will this set of rules (program!) do to Picobot?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>surroundings</th>
<th>direction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X***</td>
<td>-&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N***</td>
<td>-&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How can we get back down the screen?
Picobot's State

- Picobot's *state* is a single integer (from 0-99).
- It always starts in state 0.
- The state can be used to capture the current *context* or *subtask*.
  - e.g., "moving east until I get to an obstacle"
  - it's up to us to decide what each state means
- Surroundings + state = all Picobot knows about the world!
**Picobot's Rules**

- A Picobot *program* is a collection of *rules*.
  - allow us to tell Picobot what to do

- Here's one rule:

    | state | surroundings | direction to move | new state |
    |-------|--------------|-------------------|-----------|
    | 0     | xxWS         | N                 | 0         |

  *if you are in state 0 and only have obstacles on your West and South*

  *then move one cell North and stay in state 0*

- An **X** for the direction means "stay put":

  0 xxWS  ->  X 1
Wildcards

• An asterisk (*) is a wildcard.
  • matches *either* an obstacle or an empty cell.

• Here's a modified version of our earlier rule:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>state</th>
<th>surroundings</th>
<th>direction to move</th>
<th>new state</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td><strong>WS</strong></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

  *if you are in state 0 and only have obstacles on your West and South (regardless of your North or East)*

  *then move one cell North and stay in state 0*

  ![Diagram](diagram.png)
Where will Picobot come to a stop?

0  ***x  ->  S  0
0  *x*S  ->  E  0
0  *E*S  ->  X  1
Where will Picobot come to a stop?

The rules are applied as follows:

- first rule
- first rule
- first rule
- second rule
- second rule
- second rule
- third rule (enters state 1)

No rules for state 1, so we're done.
What rule can we add to the original ones so Picobot will continue until it stops at cell 5?

A. 1 *E*S -> N 1
B. 1 *E** -> N 1
C. 1 **** -> N 1
D. more than one of the above will work
What rule can we add to the original ones so Picobot will continue until it stops at cell 5?

A. 1 *E*S -> N 1  
B. 1 *E** -> N 1  
C. 1 **** -> N 1  
D. more than one of the above will work
Is this set of rules an acceptable alternative?

A. Yes! (Why?)
B. No! (Why not?)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>R</strong></th>
<th><strong>E</strong></th>
<th><strong>S</strong></th>
<th><strong>X</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>***X</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>x*S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>E</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>E*S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>E**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0 ***X  ->  S  0
0 *x*S  ->  E  0
0 *E*S  ->  X  1
0 *E** ->  N  0
Is this set of rules an acceptable alternative?

A. Yes!  (Why?)
B. No!

We have repeat rules – rules triggered by the same state+surroundings, which causes Picobot to complain.
(In this case, the new rule is triggered whenever the first rule or third rule is.)
Dealing With a Maze

• What strategy do humans use? *Keep your right hand on a wall.*

• Picobot can use this approach, too!

• To know where its right side is, you need four states:
  • facing north (right side is to the east)
  • facing south (right side is to the west)
  • facing east (right side is to the south)
  • facing west (right side is to the north)

• It doesn't matter what number you assign to which state, as long as one of them is state 0.
Dealing With a Maze (cont.)

• Let state 0 be facing North.

• Here's one rule for that state:

  *If you're facing North with the wall on your right and nothing in front of you, go forward.*

  0  xE**  \rightarrow  N  0

• Let's write a rule for the following:

  *If you're facing North but you lose the wall on your right, get over to the wall now!*
Let state 0 be facing North.

Here's one rule for that state:
*If you're facing North with the wall on your right and nothing in front of you, go forward.*

\[ 0 \times E^* \rightarrow N \ 0 \]

Let's write a rule for the following:
*If you're facing North but you lose the wall on your right, get over to the wall now!*

\[ 0 \times x^* \rightarrow E \ 1 \]

For the homework, you'll also need:

- one or two rules for hitting a dead end when facing North
- similar sets of rules for the other three facing directions
Additional Tips for Picobot problems

- Thinking about the CS questions before diving into the programming will help!
  - Imagine you’re blindfolded in the room. How would you solve it?
  - Solve it FIRST in English, then try to figure out the algorithm (don’t worry about code!).
  - For each sentence in English, that might be a different state.
  - If you find that rules conflict with each other, you might need a different state.
CS ~ complexity science

Information is intrinsic to every system…

How can we benefit from this information?

“construct with”

Representing *it* … Transforming *it* … Measuring *it*
efficiently? … effectively? … possibly?

How might we *measure* these rooms’ *complexity*?
Information is intrinsic to every system…

How can we benefit from this information?

“construct with”

Representing \textit{it} efficiently? …  Transforming \textit{it} effectively? …  Measuring \textit{it} possibly?

How might we \textit{measure} these rooms’ complexity?

\textbf{How many states and rules are necessary?}

How much information does each room contain?

\textbf{our best:} 3 states, 6 rules

\textbf{our best:} 4 states, 8 rules
Information is intrinsic to every system…
How can we benefit from this information?
“construct with”

Representing it efficiently? … Transforming it effectively? … Measuring it possibly?

How might we measure these rooms’ complexity?

How many states and rules are necessary?

How much information does each room contain?

As a file: ~5000 bytes

As a file: ~20,000 bytes!
What's Next

• Sign-up from Piazza, follow the “First Steps” to take care of other course details [https://piazza.com/class/jqbfx4epmck4yd](https://piazza.com/class/jqbfx4epmck4yd)

• Sections begin next week. Be sure to attend the Setup Section on Thursday or Friday in order to get a CS login and setup to turn in assignments

• Complete the reading and review these slides before the next lecture
  • Lectures slides will be posted on the website

• **Homework 0**
  • Posted on the website, due next Wednesday

• *many opportunities for help!*
  • Piazza, Peers (while respecting the Collaboration Policy)
  • Setup Section, Assigned Section, Open Hours
Extra Practice: Where will it stop now?

0  ***x  ->  S  0
0  *x*S  ->  E  1
0  *E*S  ->  X  1
Extra Practice: Where will it stop now?

The rules are applied as follows:

- first rule
- first rule
- first rule
- second rule \((\text{enters 1})\)

No rules for state 1, so we're done.
• What **2 rules** could you add so that Picobot will still travel the same path shown above, but then continue to cell 6 and stop?