

# Computational Methods for Linguists

Ling 471

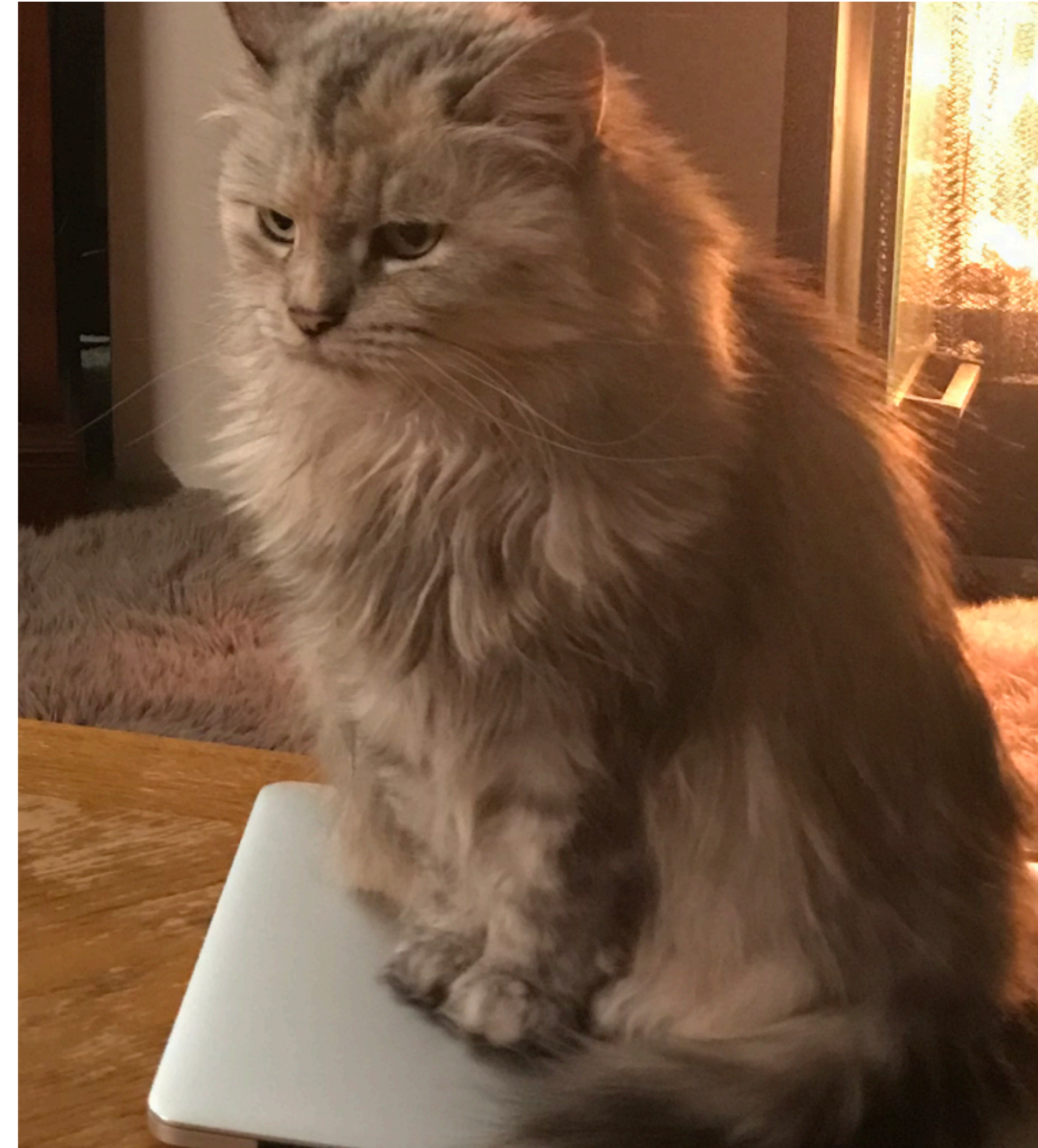
Olga Zamaraeva (Instructor)

Yuanhe Tian (TA)

04/08/21

# Reminders

- First **blog post** due today (5 posts)
  - Responses due by next lecture (April 13)
  - Each student not blogging responds to **one** post
- **Assignment 1** due April 13
  - If you still don't have **patas** access:
    - Email Olga now with info: when you requested it
    - If you don't have access by EOD Friday, you can get an **extension for Part 4**
- **Assignment 2** will be published by Apr. 13-15



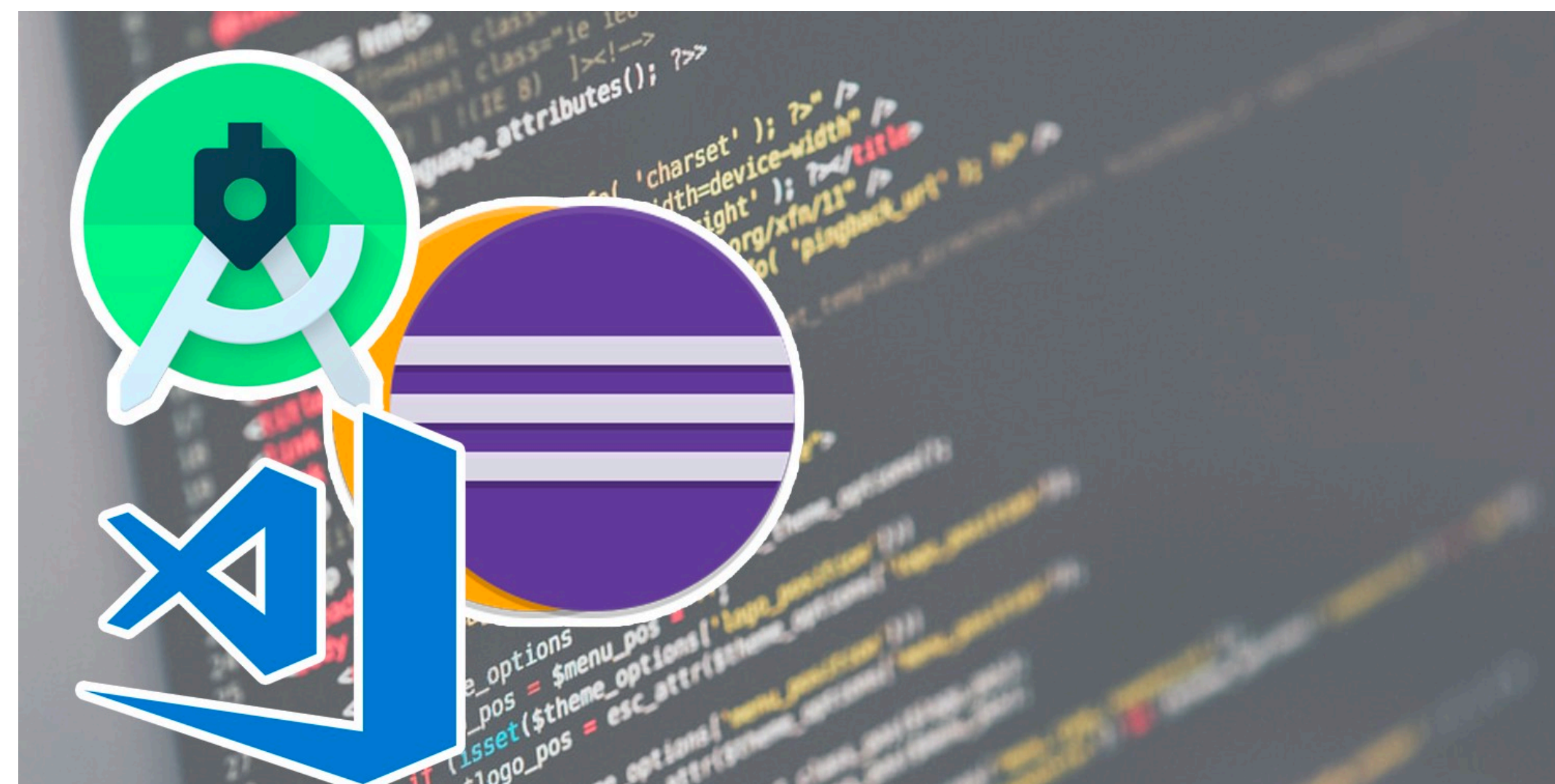
# Plan for today

- IDE: First steps programming
- Command line
- Virtual environments
- Version control (git)
- See Olga getting confused during demos!
  - Please interrupt the demos and ask questions!



# Integrated Development Environments aka IDEs

- Source code editor + build automation + debugger
  - (and more)
  - Editor: to enter text for the program
    - Recall a program is **just text**
  - Build automation: (path to) compiler/interpreter etc.
  - **Debugger: inspect program state step by step**
- We are using **Visual Studio Code**
  - Popular for python: **Pycharm**
  - VS Code supports **a variety** of languages
  - **Demo:** setting up a python project and debugging



<https://medium.com/analytics-vidhya/difference-between-text-editor-and-ide-integrated-development-environment-73f8b2368de6>

# Programming first steps

(preview of next week!)

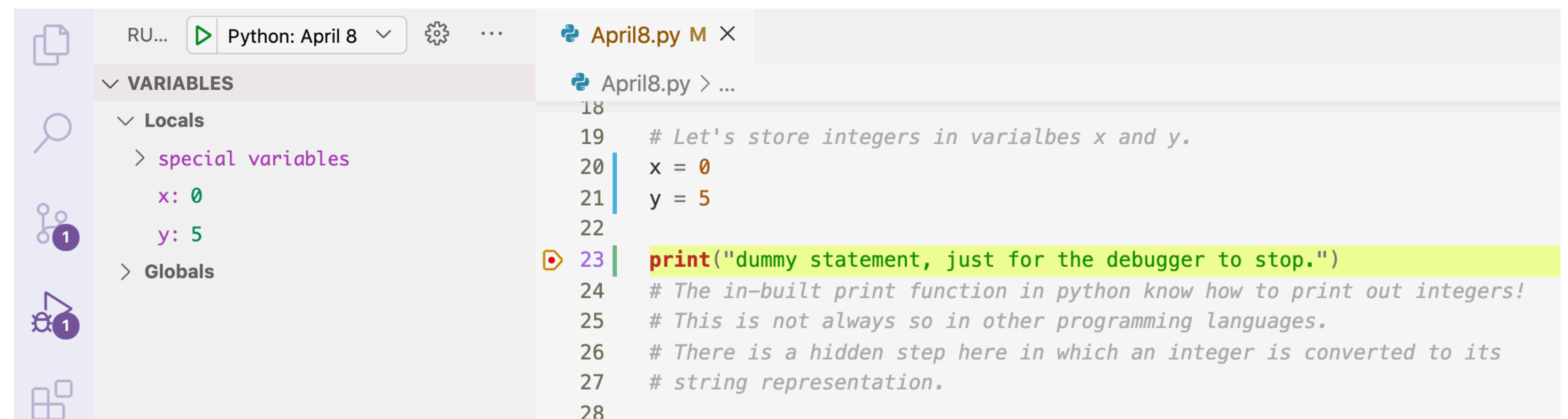
- To program, you need to understand:
  - Input/output
  - Assignment
    - Variables, types
  - Math and logical operators
  - Control flow:
    - Conditionals
    - Repetition (loops)
  - Function, classes, inheritance, object properties, keywords



# Debugging In VS Code

- Checklist:
  - Set up the debugger with a running config
  - Entry point of a program
  - Stepping into a function
  - Stepping over statements
  - Inspecting program state
  - Stopping and resuming/restarting

```
April8.py > ...
1 # This is a comment. This line won't be executed.
2 # Demo for April 8.
3
4 # Python does not require that you declare any functions or classes.
5 # You can just enter statements and the interpreter will execute them.
6
7 print("hello")
8
```



```
RU... Python: April 8
VARIABLES
  Locals
    special variables
      x: 0
      y: 5
    Globals
  April8.py M X
  April8.py > ...
  18
  19 # Let's store integers in variables x and y.
  20 x = 0
  21 y = 5
  22
  23 print("dummy statement, just for the debugger to stop.")
  24 # The in-built print function in python know how to print out integers!
  25 # This is not always so in other programming languages.
  26 # There is a hidden step here in which an integer is converted to its
  27 # string representation.
  28
```

# Command line

- A tool to give operating system instructions
  - e.g.:
  - **Run** *python version 2.6* **on the code** stored in a file located in *Documents/program.py*, and **pass** that program a folder located in *~/data* and a file located in *~/models/neural-model.h5* **as the arguments**; **store the output** in a file called *~/results-h5.txt*. Then **sort** the results in decreasing order and **store** in file called *~/results-h5-sorted.txt*
  - Need **special language** to pass that sequence of commands

```
(base) Murkin16:~ olzama$ ls
Applications          Tools
Calibre Library      Virtual Machines.localized
Desktop              ali
Documents            anaconda3
Downloads            data
Graduate             nltk_data
Library              pixiedust.db
Mini-Conf            public_html
Movies               sorted.txt
Music                uniq.txt
Pictures             xigt
Public               xigt.wiki
Research             yux
Sites                yzlui
Teaching
(base) Murkin16:~ olzama$
```

# Command line

- A tool to give operating system instructions
  - e.g. *Extract contents from ~/Download/imdb.tar.gz*
- Windows cmd prompt:
  - dir: **list** current directory
  - tar -xf filename: **extract** files from archive
  - dir: list current directory again
    - The aclImdb folder is **new**

```
C:\ Command Prompt
:\Users\Olga Zamaraeva\ling471>dir
Volume in drive C has no label.
Volume Serial Number is ECCF-2857

Directory of C:\Users\Olga Zamaraeva\ling471

4/02/2021  01:02 PM    <DIR>          .
4/02/2021  01:02 PM    <DIR>          ..
4/02/2021  11:34 AM             84,125,825 imdb.tar.gz
4/02/2021  01:01 PM          158,672,241 IMDB.zip
                2 File(s)      242,798,066 bytes
                2 Dir(s)  34,638,004,224 bytes free

:\Users\Olga Zamaraeva\ling471>tar -xf imdb.tar.gz

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Directory of C:\Users\Olga Zamaraeva\ling471

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4/06/2021  01:30 PM    <DIR>          ..
6/25/2011  06:08 PM    <DIR>          aclImdb
4/02/2021  11:34 AM             84,125,825 imdb.tar.gz
4/02/2021  01:01 PM          158,672,241 IMDB.zip
                2 File(s)      242,798,066 bytes
                3 Dir(s)  34,100,502,528 bytes free

:\Users\Olga Zamaraeva\ling471>
```



# Command line

## Unix-based vs Windows

- Unix-based:
  - “Terminal” for command line; *bash* language
    - e.g. “ls” to **list** a directory
    - “cd” to **change** directory
- Windows:
  - “Command prompt”; *batch* language
    - e.g. “dir” to **list** a directory
    - Still “cd” to **change** directory
    - Linux *bash* also available as an additional feature
- Demo

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C:\Users\Olga Zamaraeva\ling471>
```

# Command line

## Common commands Linux-Mac/Windows

- List directory: ls/dir
- Change directory: cd
- Create directory: mkdir
- Copy file(directory): cp (cp -r)/copy (xcopy)
- Move (rename!) file or directory: mv/move
- Run a program (with arguments)
  - e..g “python” to run python
- Ask the system, what the current path is: pwd/echo %cd%
- More advanced:
  - Connect to a remote machine: ssh
  - Open a text file in a command-line editor
    - And then try to exit it :)

C:\ Command Prompt

```
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4/02/2021  11:34 AM              84,125,825 imdb.tar.gz
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: \Users\Olga Zamaraeva\ling471>
```

# The great power of command line

## ...the up-arrow and the tab

- The terminal stores previous commands
  - Repeat a complex command simply by hitting the up-arrow
- The terminal knows which paths are available from the current directory
  - Autocomplete paths by hitting TAB

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:\Users\Olga Zamaraeva\ling471>tar -xf imdb.tar.gz

:\Users\Olga Zamaraeva\ling471>dir
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Volume Serial Number is ECCF-2857

Directory of C:\Users\Olga Zamaraeva\ling471

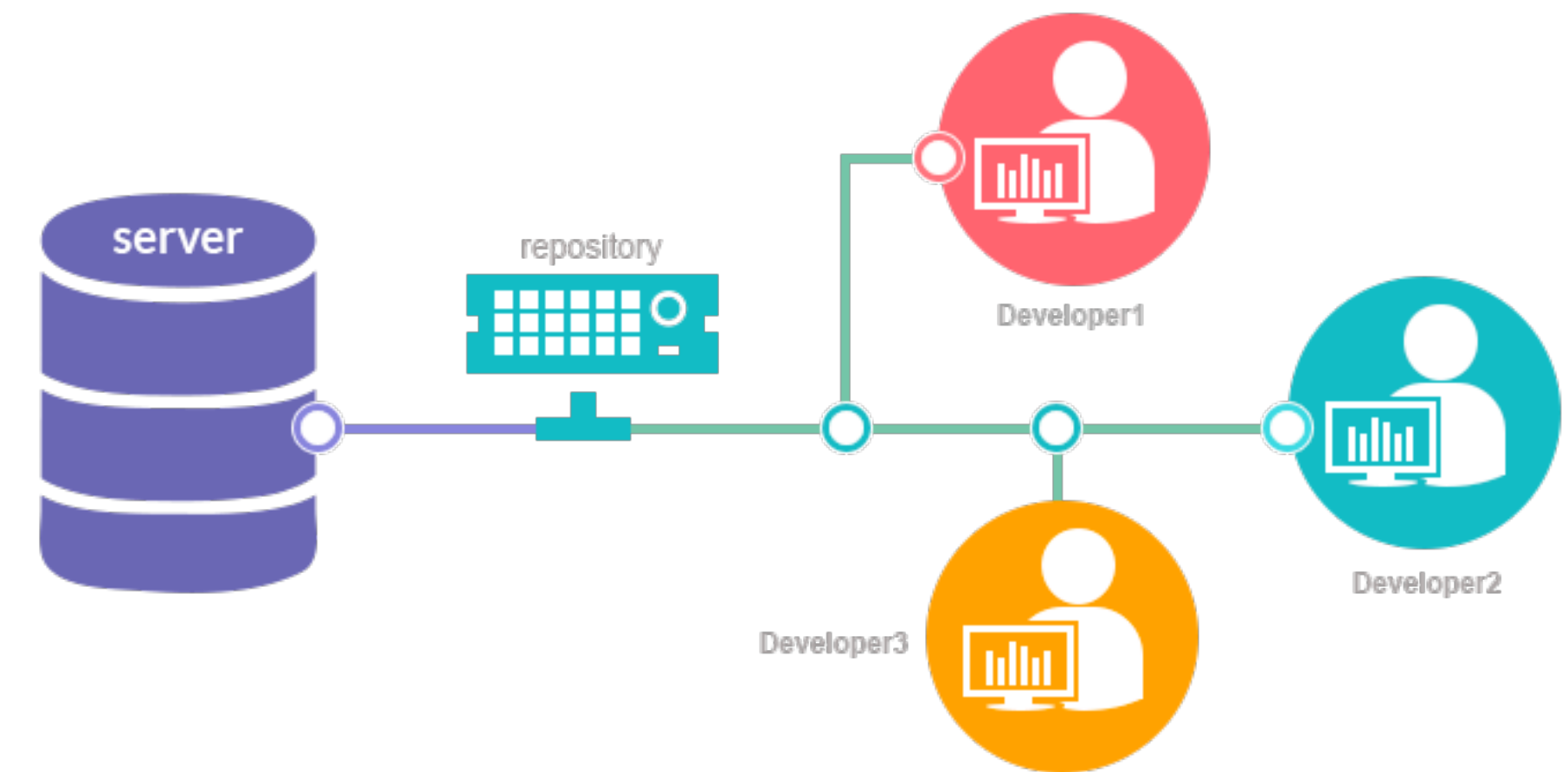
4/06/2021  01:30 PM    <DIR>          .
4/06/2021  01:30 PM    <DIR>          ..
6/25/2011  06:08 PM    <DIR>          aclImdb
4/02/2021  11:34 AM              84,125,825 imdb.tar.gz
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:\Users\Olga Zamaraeva\ling471>
```

# Version and source control

## Git

- Keep snapshots of all the changes
  - Organized in batches, with comments
- Go back to any version any time
- A life-saver!
  - Originally for groups of people working on the same project
  - Essential for sole developers as well
    - As a general back up
    - As a way of having stable versions you can rely on

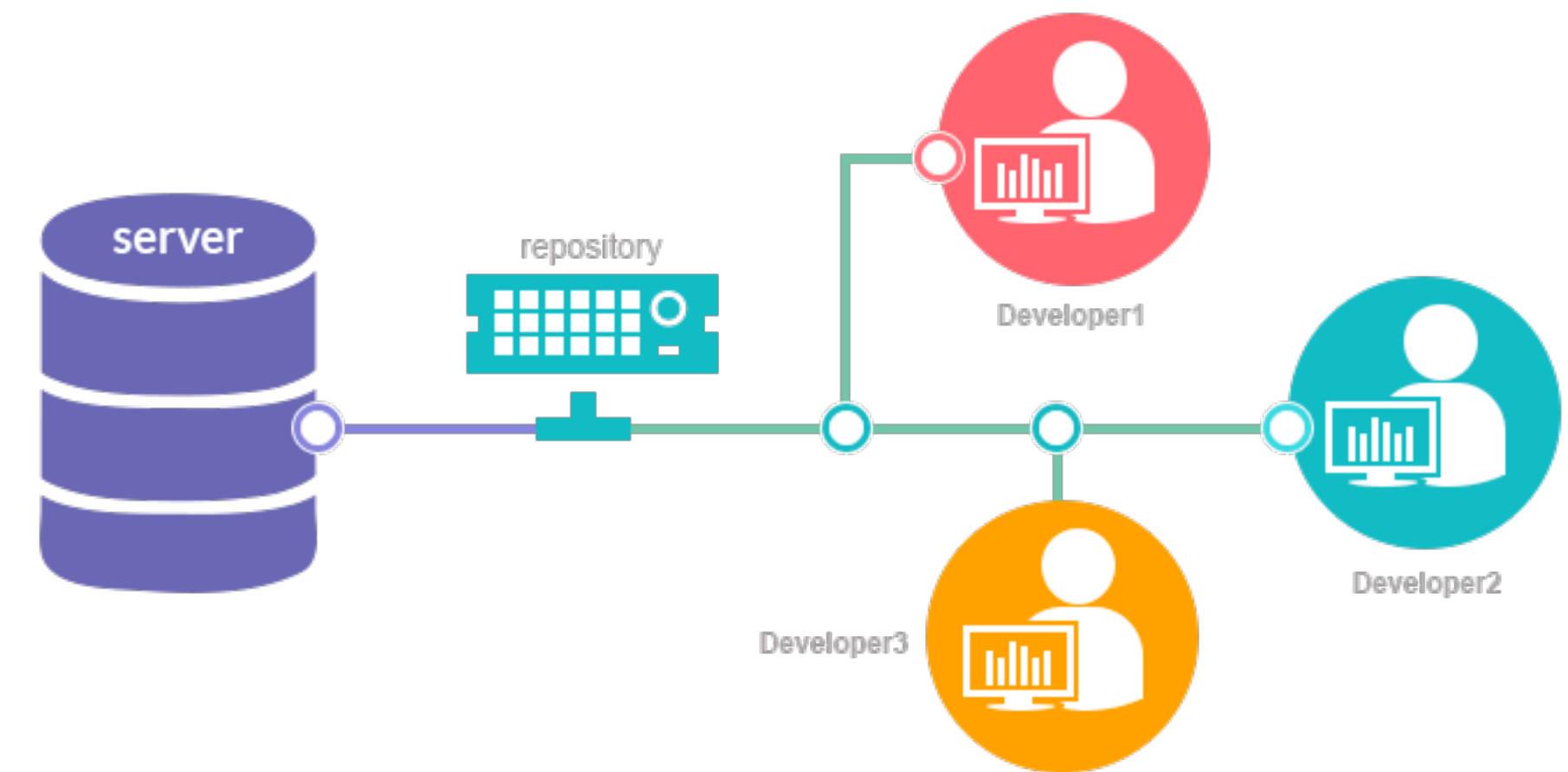


<https://medium.com/@vemulasrinivas2505/version-control-systems-74375eb48961>

# Version and source control

## Git repository structure

- Remote repository
  - e.g. on Github
- Local repositories
  - The one you have on your computer
  - Other people's, if they also cloned the same remote

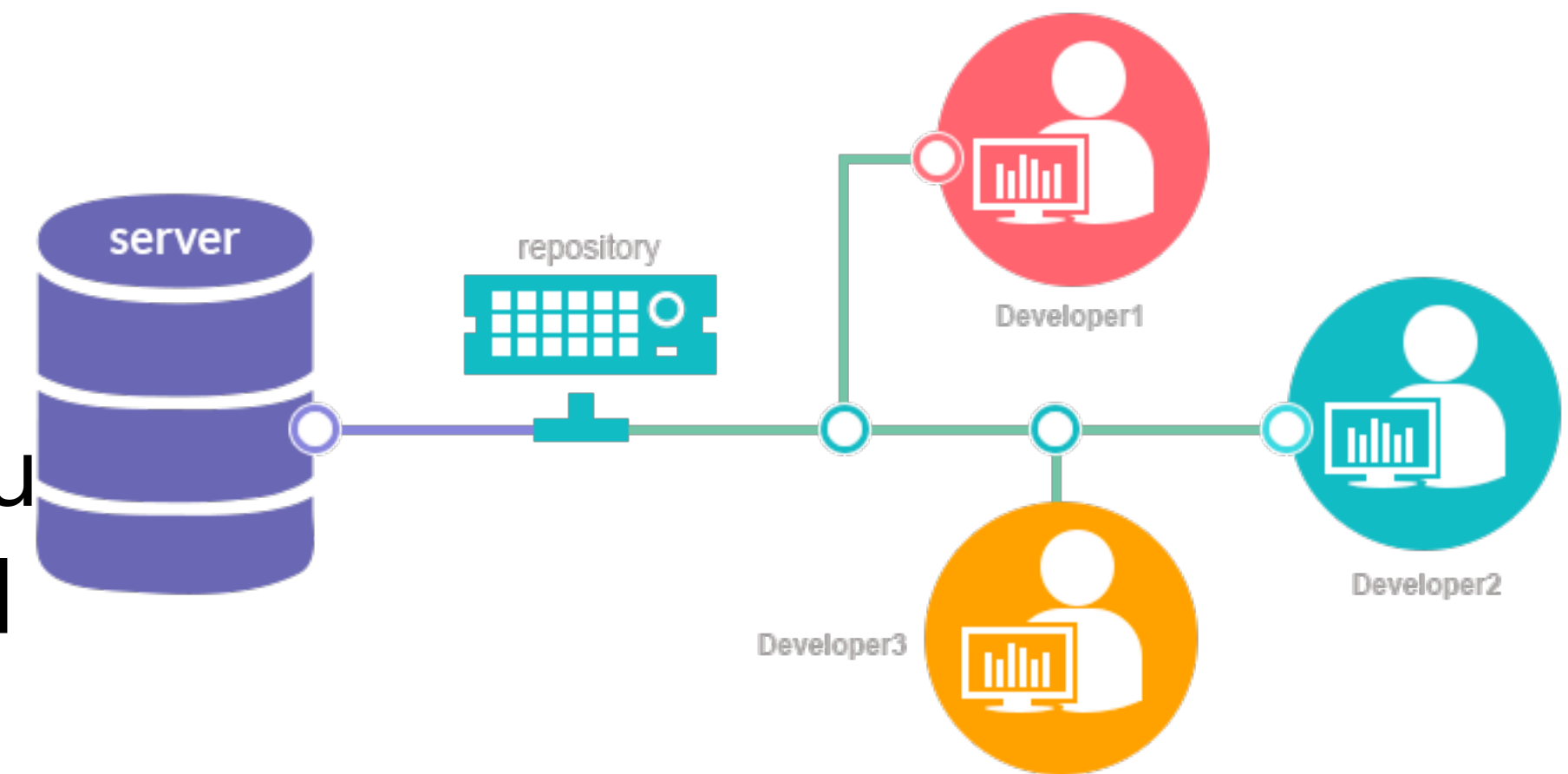


<https://medium.com/@vemulasrinivas2505/version-control-systems-74375eb48961>

# Version and source control

## Git repository structure

- You can clone remote repositories
- ...or fork them
- To get starter code for future assignments, you will fork the “skeleton” repositories we created for you
- This means you cannot push back into them
- They become your own repository copies
  - Note: You wont **submit** to the forked copy
  - Always carefully read instructions what to submit how



<https://medium.com/@vemulasrinivas2505/version-control-systems-74375eb48961>

# Version control

## Staging changes

- Pick which changes to include in a version
  - Note: while some changes are unaccounted for, won't be able to integrate stuff from other versions

```
April8.py (Untracked) — 471-student-test
April8.py U
April8.py (Untracked) U x
April8.py > ...
1-
1+ # This is a comment. This line won't be executed
2+ # Demo for April 8.
3+
4+ # Python does not require that you declare a variable before you
5+ # use it. You can just enter statements and the interpreter will
6+
7+ #print ("hello")
8+
9+ # You can choose which of the (intalled) interpreters to use
10+
11+ # print "hello"
12+
13+ # Let's declare a variable. A variable points to a value in memory.
14+ # The value of the variable is stored there.
15+
16+ # Let's store a string in variable s.
17+ #s = "Hello world"
18+
19+ # Let's store integers in variables x and y.
20+ #x = 0
21+ #y = 5
22+
```

# Version control

## Committing changes

- Once you picked which changes you want to **commit** them to the new version
  - Screenshot: 1 **staged** change ready for commit
- Commit (in git) **does not** mean the changes went to the **remote** repository!
  - And that is a **good** thing!
  - Pushing to remote affects **other** people



The screenshot shows a code editor window titled "April8.py — 471-student-test". On the left, a sidebar displays the file explorer with "Uncommented print statement" selected. Below it, "Staged Changes" shows "1" change, and "Changes" shows "0" changes. The main editor area shows the code for "April8.py":

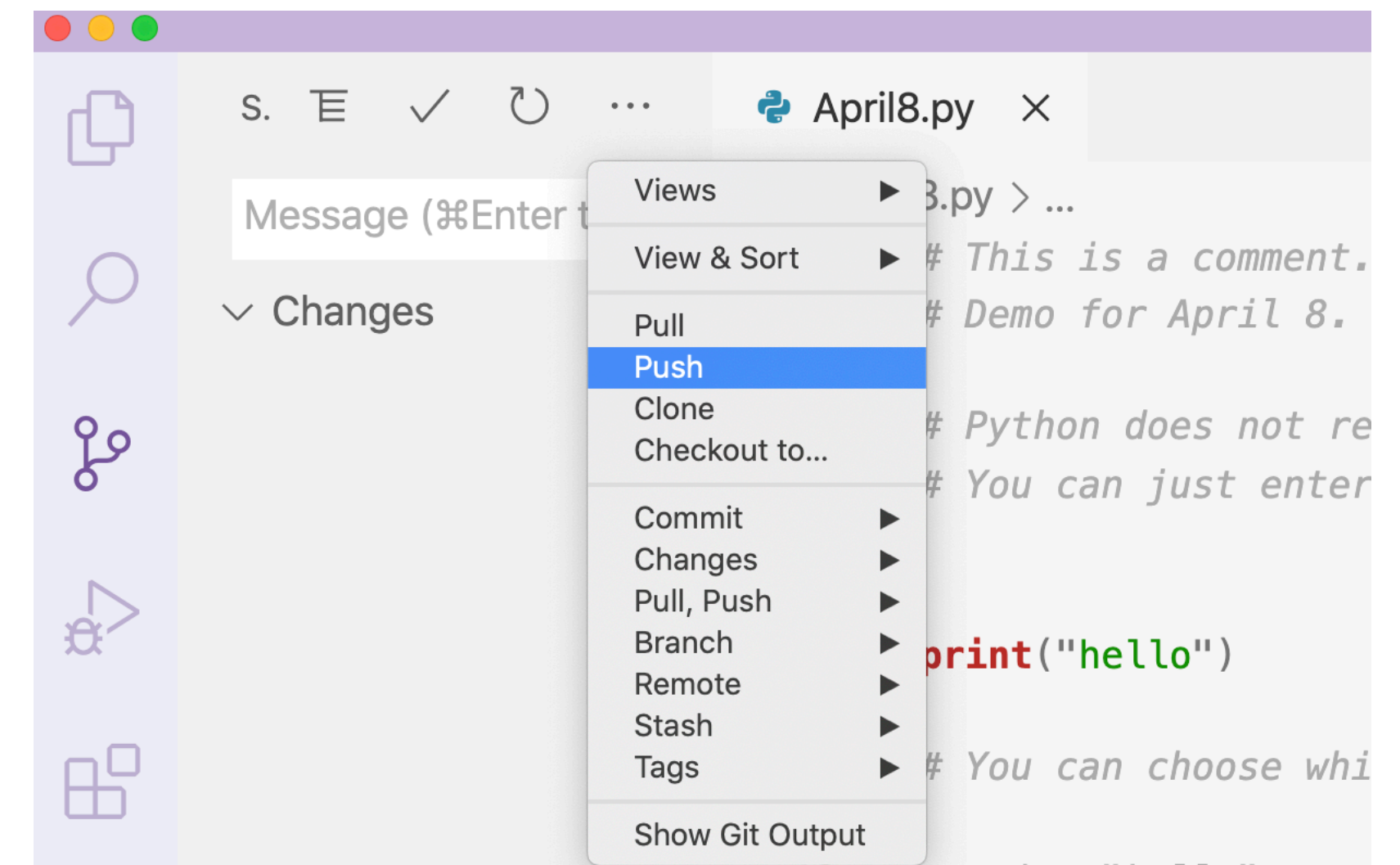
```
1 # This is a comment. This line won't be executed.
2 # Demo for April 8.
3
4 # Python does not require that you declare any functions or classes.
5 # You can just enter statements and the interpreter will execute them.
6
7
8 print("hello")
9
```



# Version control

## Pushing and pulling changes

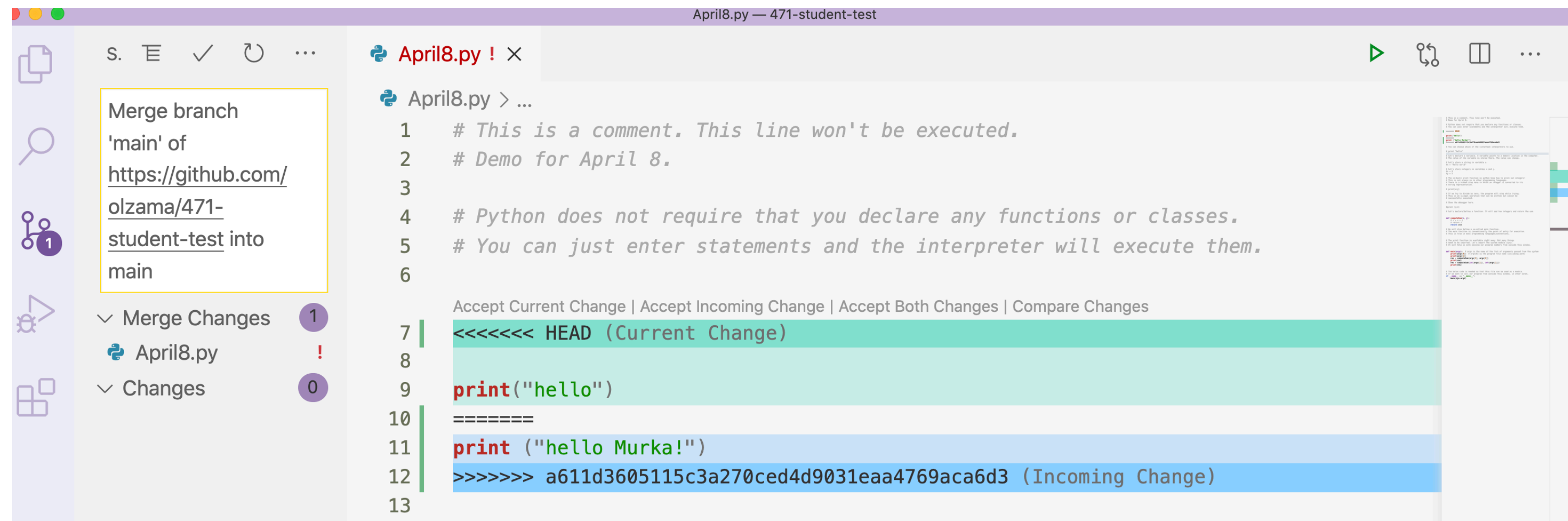
- Once you committed some changes, send them to the remote repository
- Now, others will only be able to push their changes to it if there are no conflicts
- Likewise, you will be able to pull others' changes but then may need to deal with conflicts, if you made changes to the same lines
- Do some **demo**:
  - Adding files, staging changes, committing, pushing



# Version control

## Conflicts and merging

- This can be unpleasant :(
- We won't have to do much of this
- Idea:
  - Remote has its own opinion about some lines
  - Local has its own opinion
  - You need to go into the file and decide what you want
    - Sometime it's pretty manual work :/
    - Goal: only leave meaningful python lines
- Do some **demo** here.
- NB: Git GUIs often fail to resolve conflicts
  - Command line to the rescue!



```
April8.py — 471-student-test
s. [icons] ...
Merge branch 'main' of https://github.com/olzama/471-student-test into main
  Merge Changes 1
    April8.py !
  Changes 0
April8.py > ...
1 # This is a comment. This line won't be executed.
2 # Demo for April 8.
3
4 # Python does not require that you declare any functions or classes.
5 # You can just enter statements and the interpreter will execute them.
6
Accept Current Change | Accept Incoming Change | Accept Both Changes | Compare Changes
7 <<<<<<< HEAD (Current Change)
8
9 print("hello")
10 =====
11 print ("hello Murka!")
12 >>>>>>> a611d3605115c3a270ced4d9031eaa4769aca6d3 (Incoming Change)
13
```

Questions?