Automation and programming

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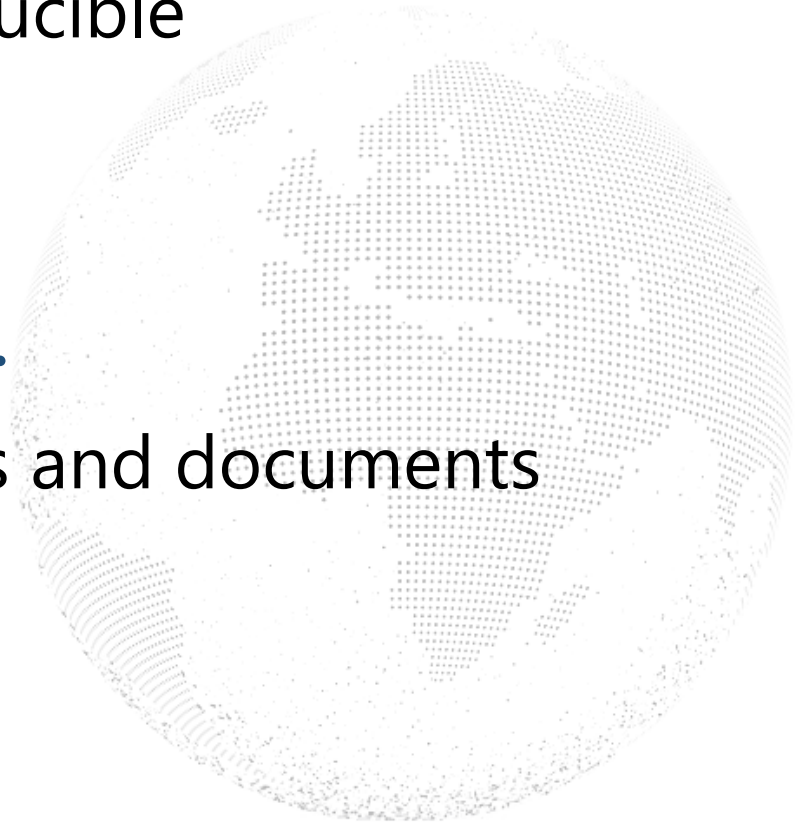
FAU

2025-10-07: Computers in Geosciences

GeoZentrum Nordbayern

WHY? We want to ...

1. ... avoid tedious manual labor (lazy)
2. ... make sure that we work correctly
3. ... be efficient: work faster, with less energy
4. ... make our work reproducible

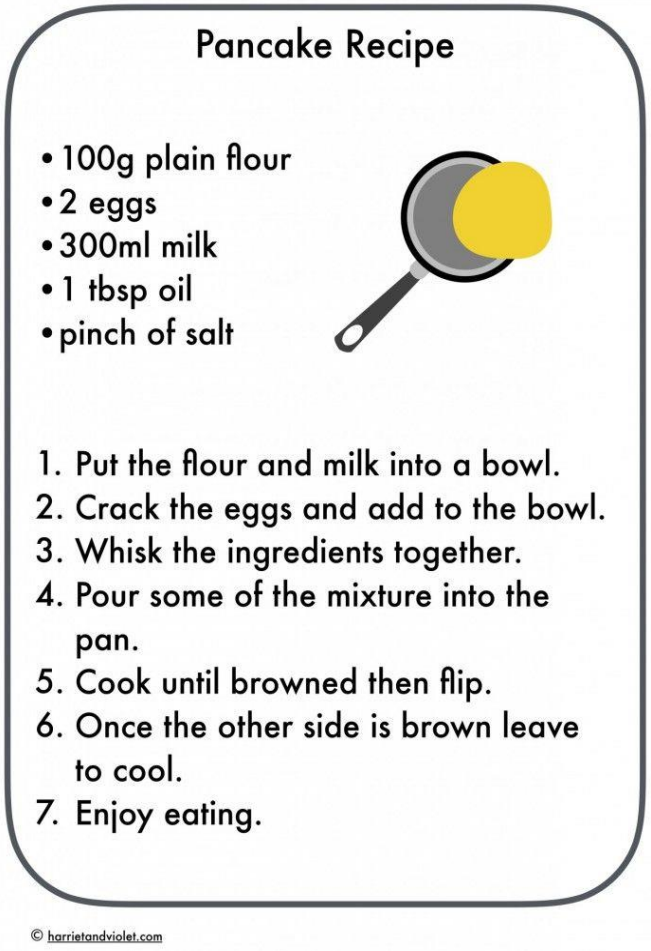


which applies both to...

- managing information, files and documents
- calculations, analyzing data

Instructions?

- Statements that follow each other
- Every statement does something to change the state of the computer
- Linear sequence
- How can a computer understand what we are telling it?
- Multiple levels, exact instructions combine them

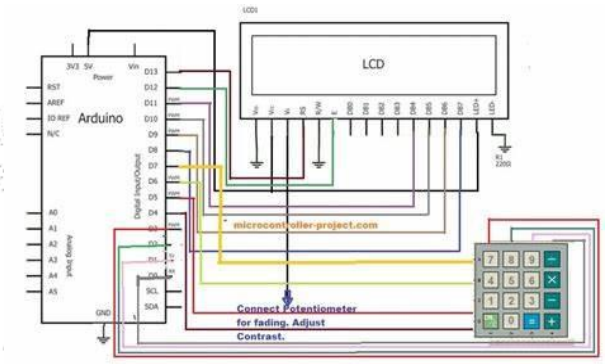


Programming, again…

- The concept of calculation: how much is 651/7?

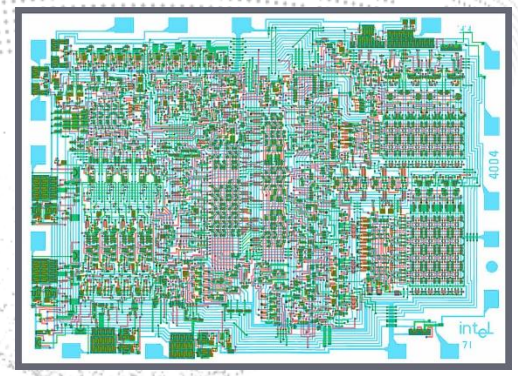
  You have 651 balls.

  1. You go through them one-by one.
  2. You put every 7th ball in a bin.
  3. After done, count the balls. (divisor)



- You can do this with electricity

- You are using a machine to define a machine that calculates numbers that represent something else (programmable computer)

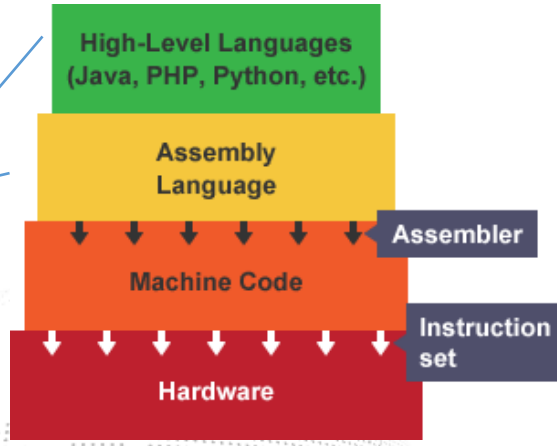


What kind of languages are there?

General purpose vs. **specialized** (e.g. domain-specific) language

What kind of languages are there?

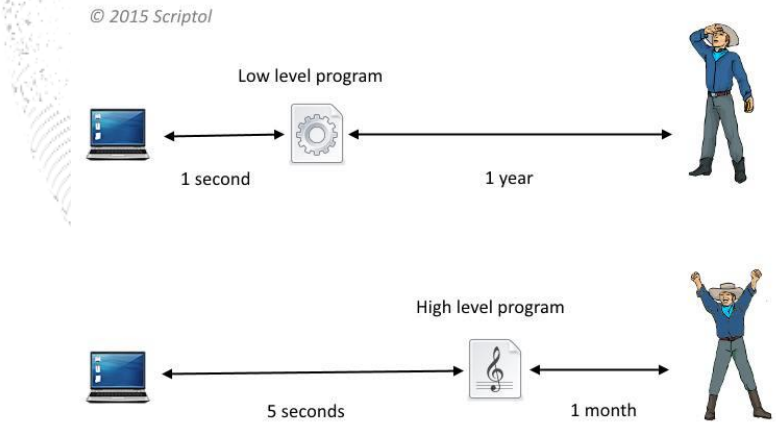
Different **levels** of programming




```
MONITOR FOR 6802 1.4          9-14-80  TSC ASSEMBLER  PAGE    2


 C000                 ORG    ROM+$0000 BEGIN MONITOR
 C000 8E 00 70  START  LDS    #STACK

                      ***************************************
                      * FUNCTION: INITA - Initialize ACIA
                      * INPUT: none
                      * OUTPUT: none
                      * CALLS: none
                      * DESTROYS: acc A

 0013           RESETA EQU    %00010011
 0011           CTLREG EQU    %00010001

 C003 86 13     INITA  LDA A  #RESETA   RESET ACIA
 C005 B7 80 04         STA A  ACIA
 C008 86 11            LDA A  #CTLREG   SET 8 BITS AND 2 STOP
 C00A B7 80 04         STA A  ACIA

 C00D 7E C0 F1         JMP    SIGNON    GO TO START OF MONITOR

                      ***************************************
                      * FUNCTION: INCH - Input character
                      * INPUT: none
                      * OUTPUT: char in acc A
                      * DESTROYS: acc A
                      * CALLS: none
                      * DESCRIPTION: Gets 1 character from terminal

 C010 B6 80 04  INCH   LDA A  ACIA      GET STATUS
 C013 47               ASR A            SHIFT RDRF FLAG INTO CARRY
 C014 24 FA            BCC    INCH      RECIEVE NOT READY
 C016 B6 80 05         LDA A  ACIA+1    GET CHAR
 C019 84 7F            AND A  #$7F      MASK PARITY
 C01B 7E C0 79         JMP    OUTCH     ECHO & RTS

                      ***************************************
                      * FUNCTION: INHEX - INPUT HEX DIGIT
                      * INPUT: none
                      * OUTPUT: Digit in acc A
                      * CALLS: INCH
                      * DESTROYS: acc A
                      * Returns to monitor if not HEX input

 C01E 8D F0     INHEX  BSR    INCH      GET A CHAR
 C020 81 30            CMP A  #'0       ZERO
 C022 2B 11            BMI    HEXERR    NOT HEX
 C024 81 39            CMP A  #'9       NINE
 C026 2F 0A            BLE    HEXRTS    GOOD HEX
 C028 81 41            CMP A  #'A
 C02A 2B 09            BMI    HEXERR    NOT HEX
 C02C 81 46            CMP A  #'F
 C02E 2E 05            BGT    HEXERR
 C030 80 07            SUB A  #7        FIX A-F
 C032 84 0F     HEXRTS AND A  #$0F      CONVERT ASCII TO DIGIT
 C034 39               RTS

 C035 7E C0 AF  HEXERR JMP    CTRL      RETURN TO CONTROL LOOP
```

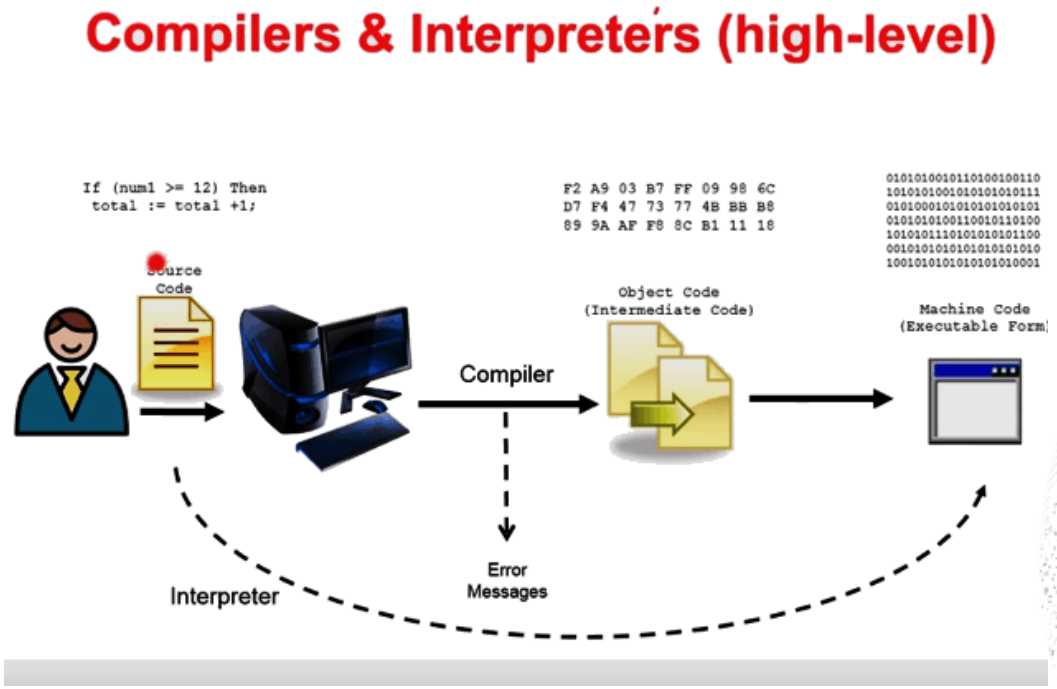
```
INPUT CELSIUS_TEMP
SET FAHRENHEIT_TEMP TO CELSIUS_TEMP * 9/5 + 32
WRITE FAHRENHEIT_TEMP
```

makeEggs()
  getEggs()
  stirEggs()
  cook()
  serve()

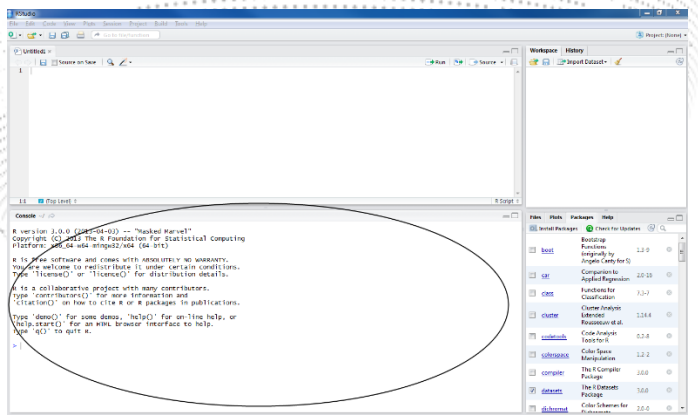


What kind of languages are there?

Interpreted vs. compiled languages



Working in a console



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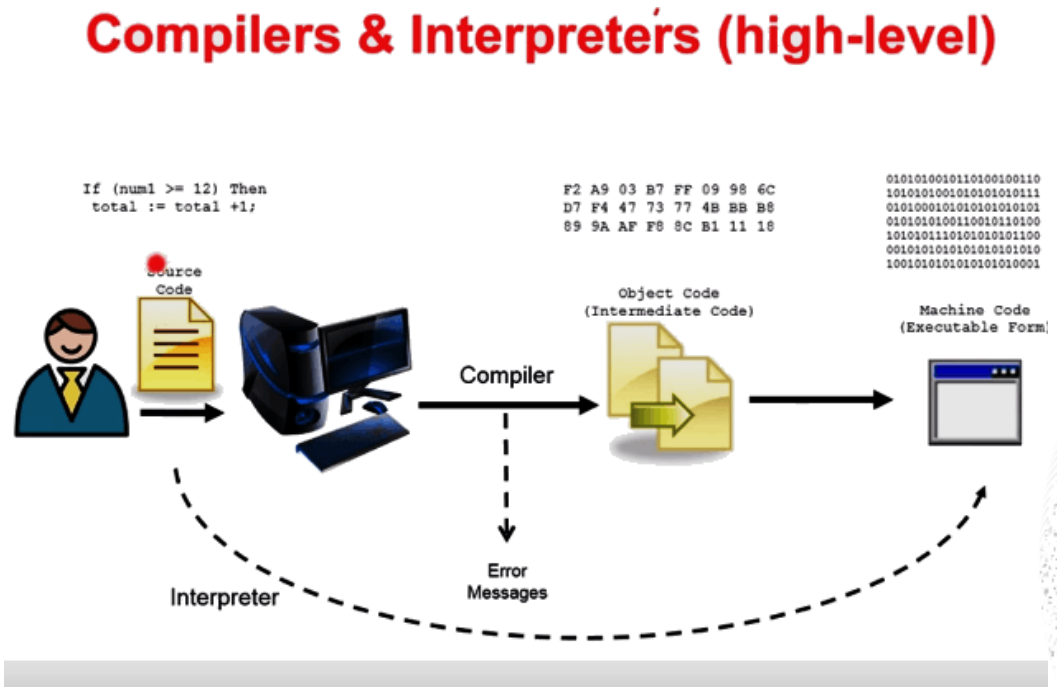
Interpreted vs. **compiled** languages



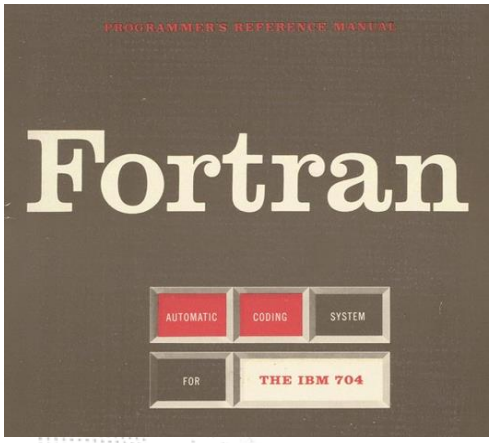

```
1  7f45 4c46 0201 0100 0000 0000 0000 0000
2  0300 3e00 0100 0000 b007 0000 0000 0000
3  4000 0000 0000 0000 981b 0000 0000 0000
4  0000 0000 4000 3800 0900 4000 1d00 1c00
5  0600 0000 0400 0000 4000 0000 0000 0000
6  4000 0000 0000 0000 4000 0000 0000 0000
7  f801 0000 0000 0000 f801 0000 0000 0000
8  0800 0000 0000 0000 0300 0000 0400 0000
9  3802 0000 0000 0000 3802 0000 0000 0000
10 3802 0000 0000 0000 1c00 0000 0000 0000
11 1c00 0000 0000 0000 0100 0000 0000 0000
12 0100 0000 0500 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
13 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
14 780b 0000 0000 0000 780b 0000 0000 0000
15 0000 2000 0000 0000 0100 0000 0600 0000
16 780d 0000 0000 0000 780d 2000 0000 0000
17 780d 2000 0000 0000 9802 0000 0000 0000
18 c003 0000 0000 0000 0000 2000 0000 0000
19 0200 0000 0600 0000 900d 0000 0000 0000
20 900d 2000 0000 0000 900d 2000 0000 0000
21 0002 0000 0000 0000 0002 0000 0000 0000
22 0800 0000 0000 0000 0400 0000 0400 0000
23 5402 0000 0000 0000 5402 0000 0000 0000
24 5402 0000 0000 0000 4400 0000 0000 0000
25 4400 0000 0000 0000 0400 0000 0000 0000
26 50e5 7464 0400 0000 e409 0000 0000 0000
```

```
1  #include <iostream>
2  using namespace std;
3
4  int main()
5  {
6      cout << "Hello World!\n";
7      return 0;
8  }
9
```

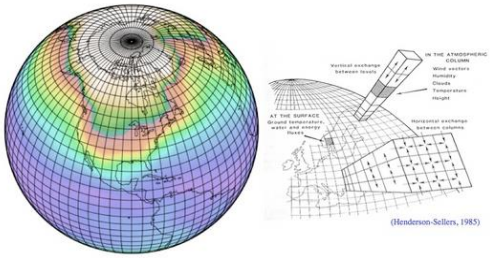
```
adam@vulcanodon:~$ g++ hello.cpp -o hello_exec
```

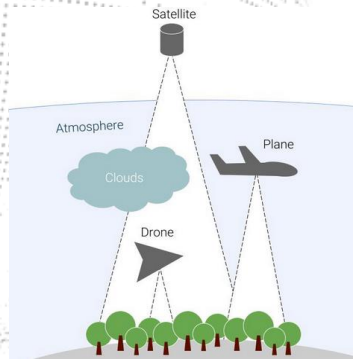
```
adam@vulcanodon:~$ chmod +x hello_exec
adam@vulcanodon:~$ ./hello_exec
Hello World!
adam@vulcanodon:~$
```

Some programming languages… **Fortran**



- IBM, since 1957, first high-level language
- For mathematical computations, compiled
- One of the fastest languages, still
- climate models, remote sensing data, crystallography

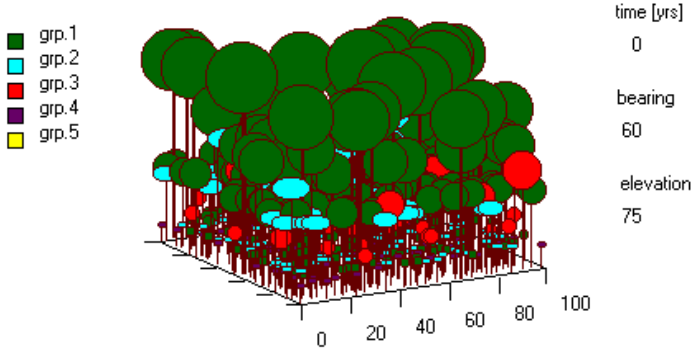




Some programming languages… **C++**

- C with extended object-oriented features
- Complex data structures, yet very fast
- Used everywhere, popular desktop applications (e.g. Adobe PS, MS Office) computer games, agent-based modelling
- Very good R integration (Rcpp package)

C++ is the new C — twice the power, twice the size, works in hostile environments, and if you try to use it without care and special training you will probably crash.



Some programming languages… **Java**

- Based on C too
- Compiled, runs in a virtual machine: code is very deployable
- Faster than either R or Python
- Some desktop applications, mesquite, imageJ

Java is another attempt to improve on C. It sort of gets the job done, but it's way slower, bulkier, spews pollution everywhere, and people will think you're a redneck.

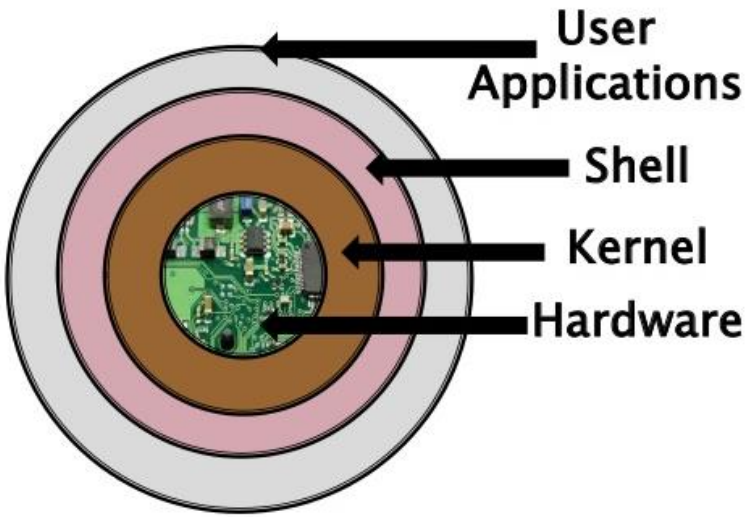
Some programming languages

JavaScript

- Scripting language for the World Wide Web
- Executed by the clients (the computer visiting the website)
- Controls animations, interactive content
- Application development using node.js

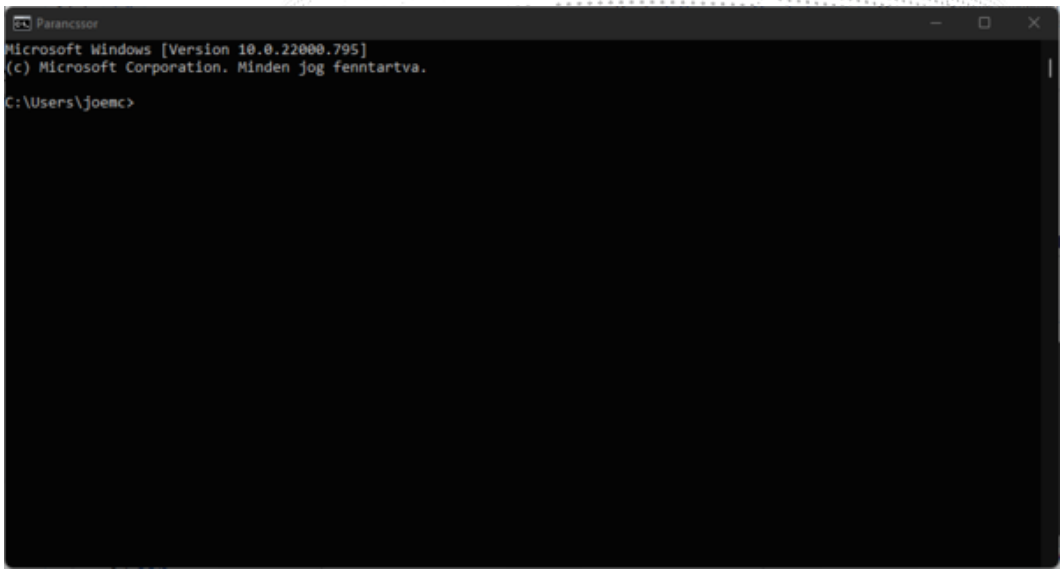
Some programming languages… **bash**

- Shell scripting language based on the Bourne shell (1976)
- Current standard on unix-like operating systems (e.g. Linux)
- Useful for file management, system administration running console applications, raw data processing
- Other solutions: zsh, ksh, csh, fish



Some programming languages… cmd.exe

- The command prompt
- The shell of Windows
- Very tedious to use



Some programming languages… **Python**

- Since 1991
- Higher level than C, interpreted, general purpose
- Very popular due to the clean syntax
- Two main version still in use: Python 2 and Python 3
- Tons of scientific packages, many programs have python APIs
- Desktop applications, e.g. Gplates, debian-apt

Python is great for everyday tasks: easy to drive, versatile, comes with all the conveniences built in. It isn't fast or sexy, but neither are your errands.

Some programming languages… **Perl**

- A family of languages
- Originally for text processing, somewhat faster than python
- Used commonly in bioinformatics, e.g. DNA sequence analysis
- Sometimes for the web with databases (originally the PaleoDB website was using perl)

Perl used to serve the same purpose as Python, but now only bearded ex-hippies use it.

Paleobiology Database

THE PALEOBIOLOGY DATABASE

revealing the history of life

Some programming languages… **PHP**

- General purpose, designed for web development, interpreted
- Server-side programming
- Very good database integration
- Web-based applications, shops, content management (e.g. Wordpress)

PHP is this hand-me-down deathtrap that you only use because you're stuck with it, and when you hit a speed bump the wrong way it sets you and your passengers on fire.

Some programming languages… **SQL**

- Structured Query Language
- The language of relational databases
- Local databases: MySQL, PostgreSQL, MariaDB, Oracle Database
- Define, Manage, Query

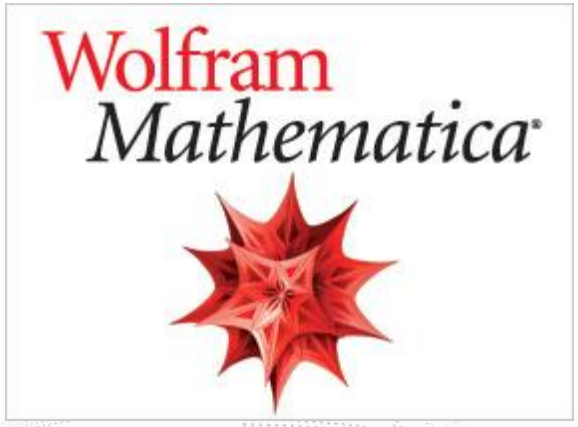
Some programming languages… **MATLAB**

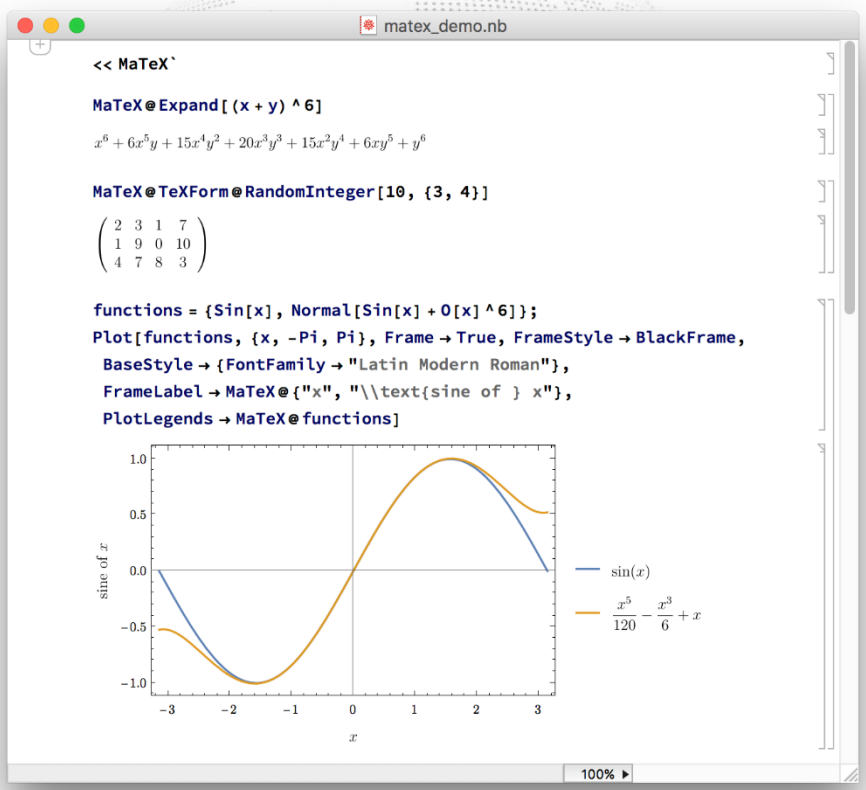
- Since 1984, Mathworks
- Mathematical computations, especially linear algebra
- Proprietary – good packages
- GNU alternative: GNU Octave
- Many mathematical, engineering, scientific algorithms are only available in this language

MATLAB is what scientists use to do special scientist things.

Some programming languages… **Mathematica**

- Developed by Wolfram Research
- Symbolic language, as close to maths as possible
- Alternative to matlab (even more expensive)



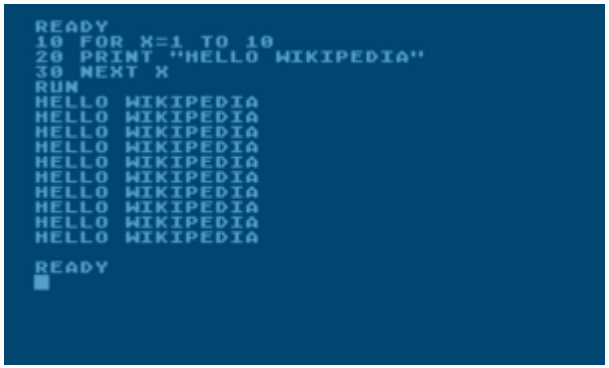


Some more… Julia

- The next big thing, growing fast
- Built for ease of use and performance at the same time
- Good choice for numerical simulations
- Only language besides Fortran and C++ to reach petaflops-level performance

Some even more...

- BASIC, C#, Rust, Lua, Ruby, Go, Pascal, LISP, F#, Haskell, SAS, etc..



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_programming_languages

R (S)

- GNU version of **S** (1976), since 1992 (**R**oss Ihaka and **R**obert Gentleman, cf. S3, S4)
- Written mostly in C and Fortran
- Statistics-oriented
- 17th most popular language on TIOBE
- High-level language: can be very slow
- Interpreted
- **CRAN** packages (21467)
- Contributor to Debian

R is what scientists use when they can't afford MATLAB.

OPEN
REVOLUTION R OPEN

R Studio

R/Bioconductor for Genomics

	Package	Priority
boot	"boot"	"recommended"
base	"base"	"base"
boot	"boot"	"recommended"
class	"class"	"recommended"
cluster	"cluster"	"recommended"
codetools	"codetools"	"recommended"
compiler	"compiler"	"base"
datasets	"datasets"	"base"
foreign	"foreign"	"recommended"
graphics	"graphics"	"base"
grDevices	"grDevices"	"base"
grid	"grid"	"base"
KernSmooth	"KernSmooth"	"recommended"
lattice	"lattice"	"recommended"
MASS	"MASS"	"recommended"
Matrix	"Matrix"	"recommended"
methods	"methods"	"base"
mgcv	"mgcv"	"recommended"
nlme	"nlme"	"recommended"
nnet	"nnet"	"recommended"
parallel	"parallel"	"base"
rpart	"rpart"	"recommended"
spatial	"spatial"	"recommended"
splines	"splines"	"base"
stats	"stats"	"base"
stats4	"stats4"	"base"
survival	"survival"	"recommended"
tcltk	"tcltk"	"base"
tools	"tools"	"base"
utils	"utils"	"base"

Why learn / start with R?

- Isolated environment, experiment freely!
- Well-suited to statistics and scientific calculation: next step after excel
- *De facto* standard language in Ecology and Paleo
- Easy to set-up, works well on anything

R and RStudio

R: Language, tools to use it

- Terminal
- Plotting ‘devices’

Rstudio: Integrated Development Environment (IDE) for R

- Runs R
- Code editor
- Document Building

Some more things to consider…

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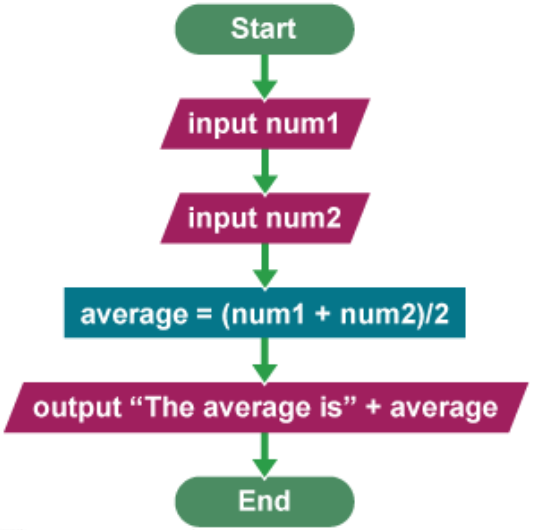
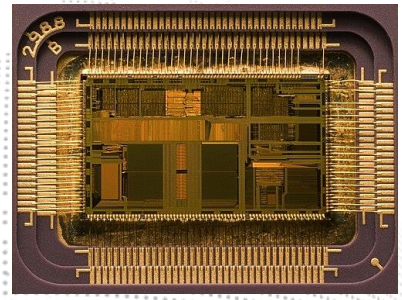
Sequential instructions

- The faster one step is done, the faster the entire program

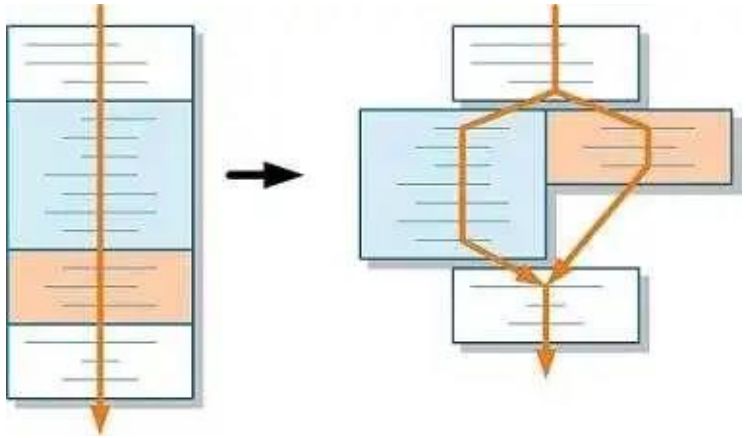


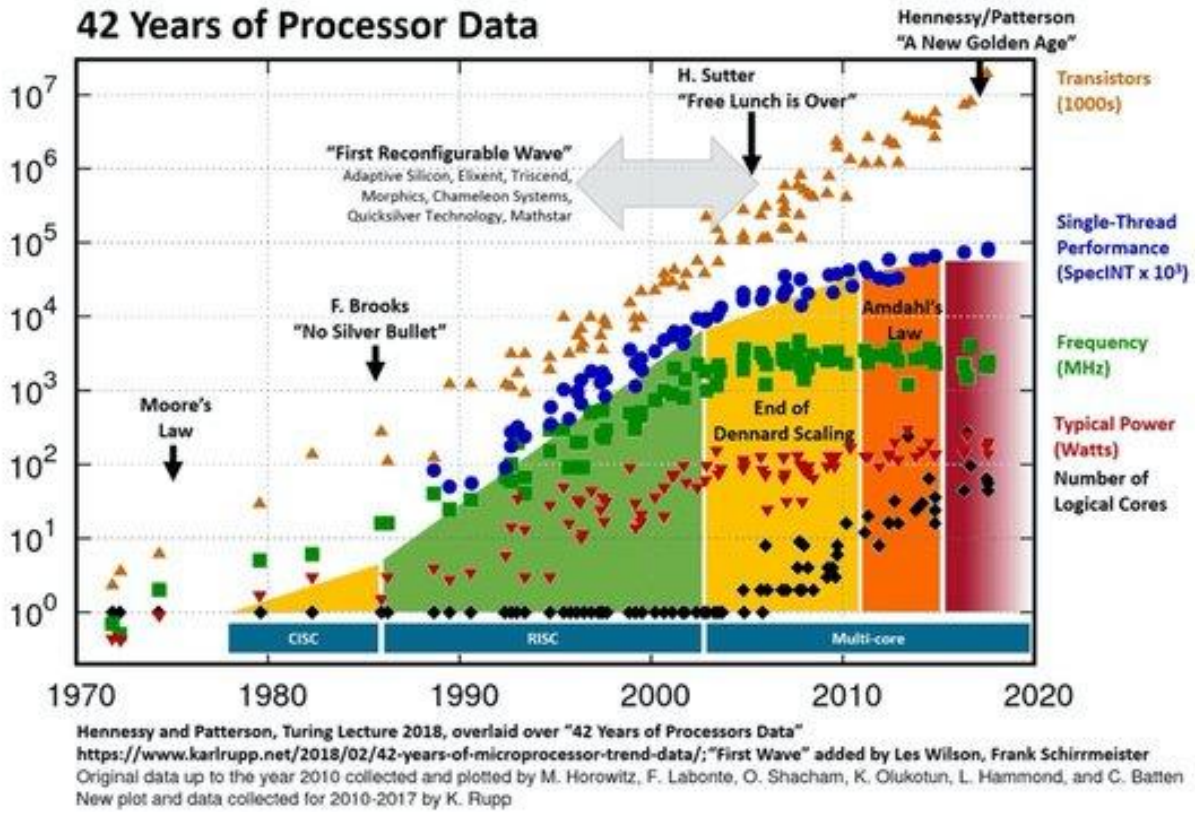


Intel i486 (1989)

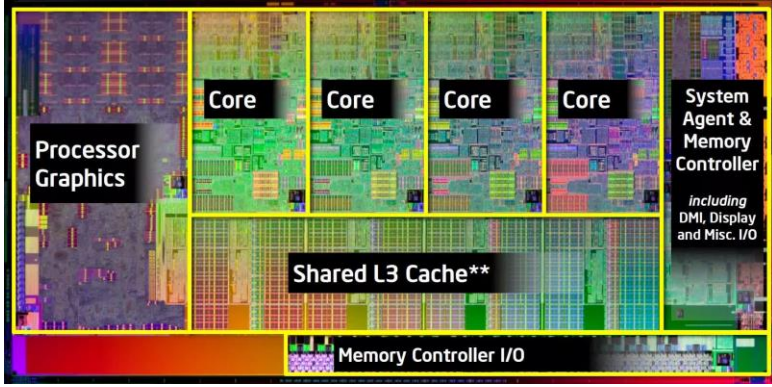
Parallelization

- Execute multiple tasks at the same time

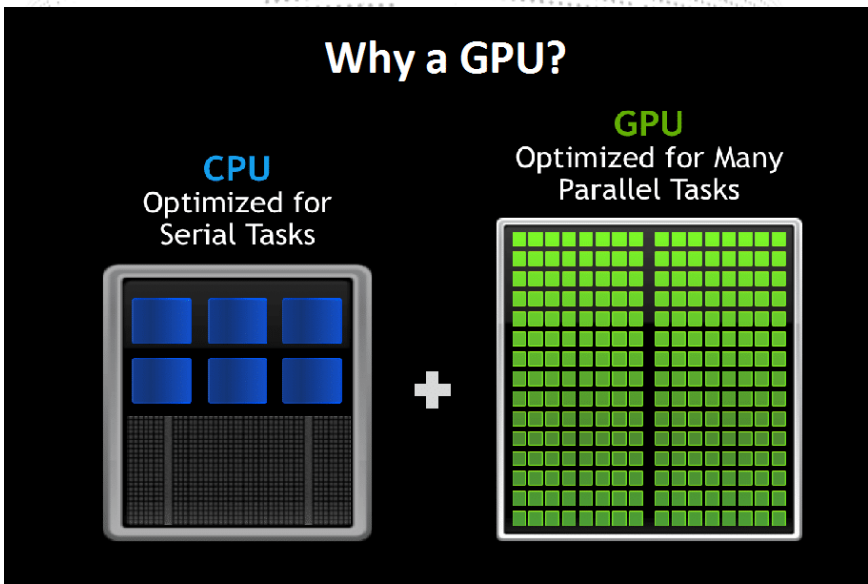




Parallelization

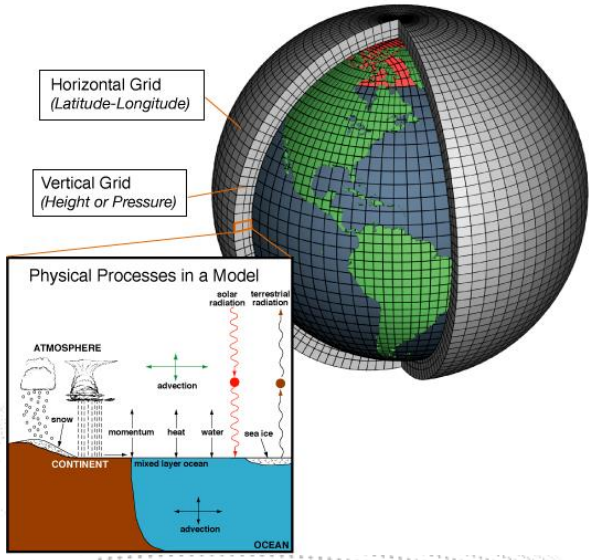


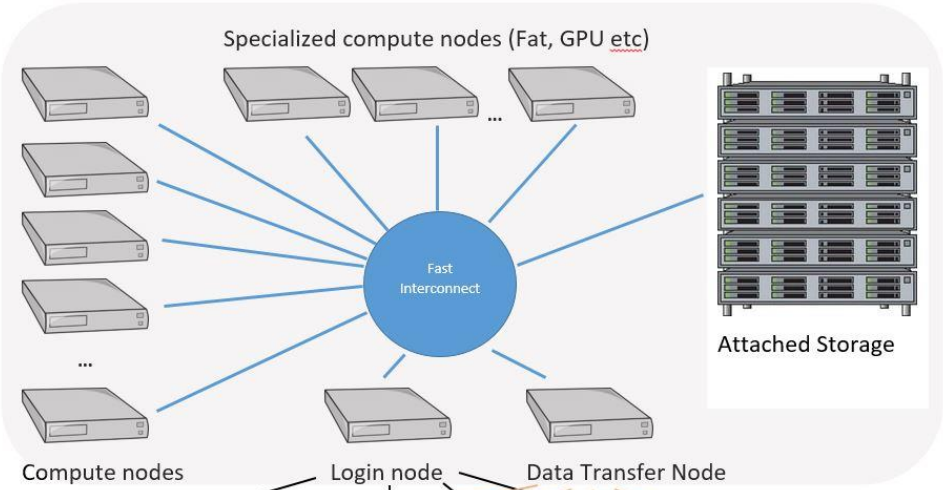
- Modern processors have many cores, often with multithreading
- Some tasks are trivial to parallelize, some are not!
- CPU cores for more complex process
- GPU for simple calculations
- (GPGPU)

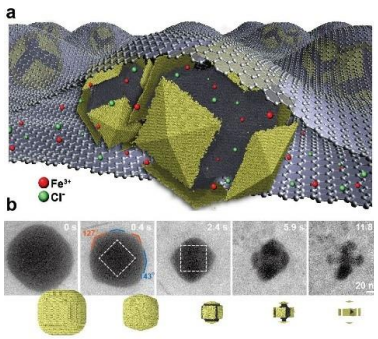


Clusters (supercomputers)

- Deeply integrated network of computers
- Used for High Performance Computing (HPC) – Linux!
- Servers







The Internet

- Connected computers (ARPANET, 1969)
- Internet Protocol – Unique addresses
- Most used for the ‘Web’
- What happens when you use a browser to visit a page?

IPv4	vs.	IPv6
Deployed 1981		Deployed 1998
32-bit IP address		128-bit IP address
4.3 billion addresses Addresses must be reused and masked		7.9×10^{28} addresses Every device can have a unique address
Numeric dot-decimal notation 192.168.5.18		Alphanumeric hexadecimal notation 50b2:6400:0000:0000:6c3a:b17d:0000:10a9 (Simplified - 50b2:6400::6c3a:b17d:0:10a9)
DHCP or manual configuration		Supports autoconfiguration

World Wide Web

The WorldWideWeb (W3) is a wide-area hypermedia information retrieval initiative aiming to give universal access to a large universe of documents.

Everything there is online about W3 is linked directly or indirectly to this document, including an executive summary of the project, Mailing lists , Policy , November's W3 news , Frequently Asked Questions .

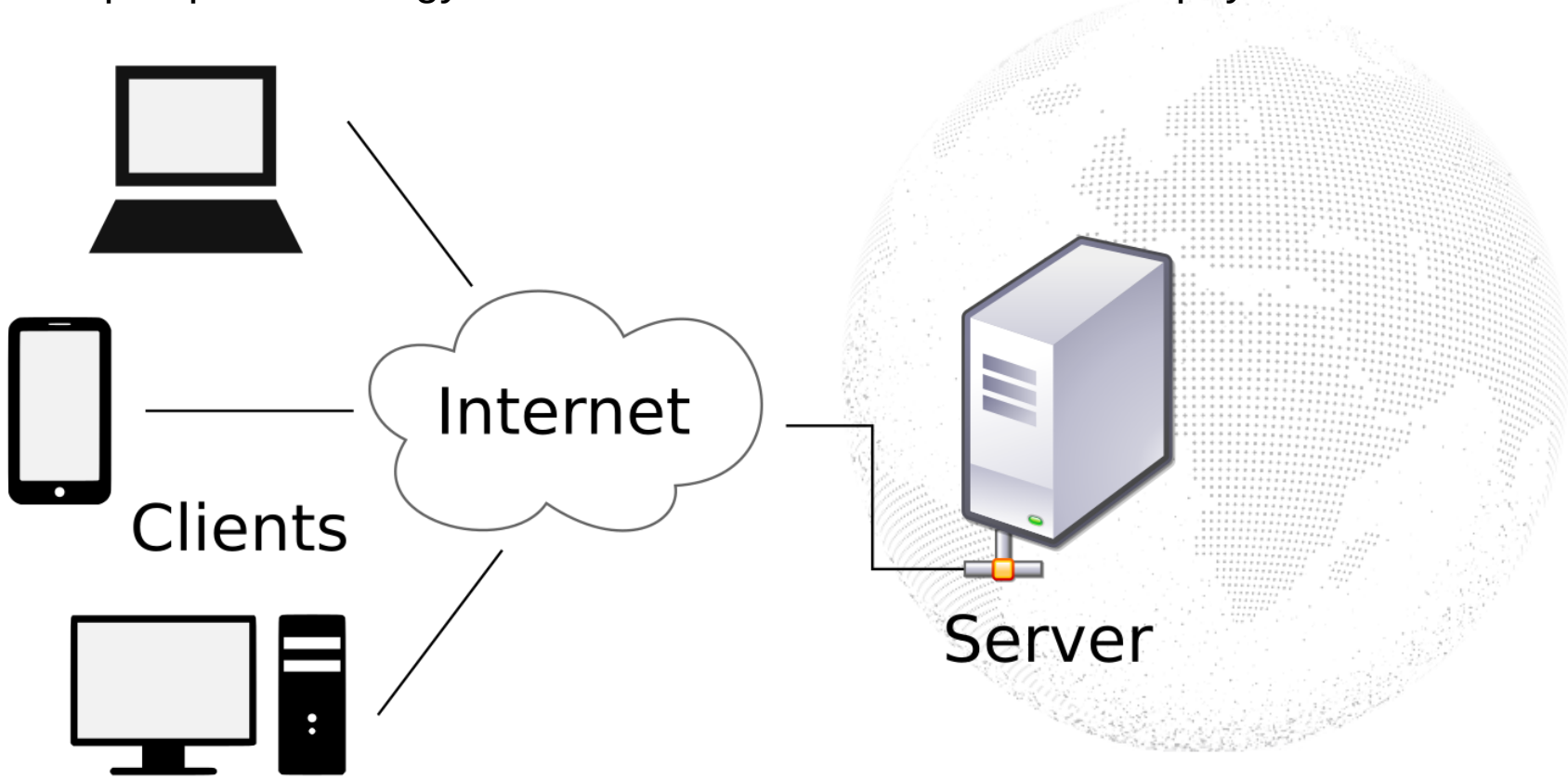
What's out there?
Pointers to the world's online information, subjects , W3 servers, etc.
Help
on the browser you are using
Software Products
A list of W3 project components and their current state. (e.g. Line Mode ,X11 Viola , NeXTStep , Servers , Tools , Mail robot , Library)
Technical
Details of protocols, formats, program internals etc
Bibliography
Paper documentation on W3 and references.
People
A list of some people involved in the project.
History
A summary of the history of the project.
How can I help ?
If you would like to support the web..
Getting code
Getting the code by anonymous FTP , etc.

Servers and clients

- We access remote material
- Websites and web applications

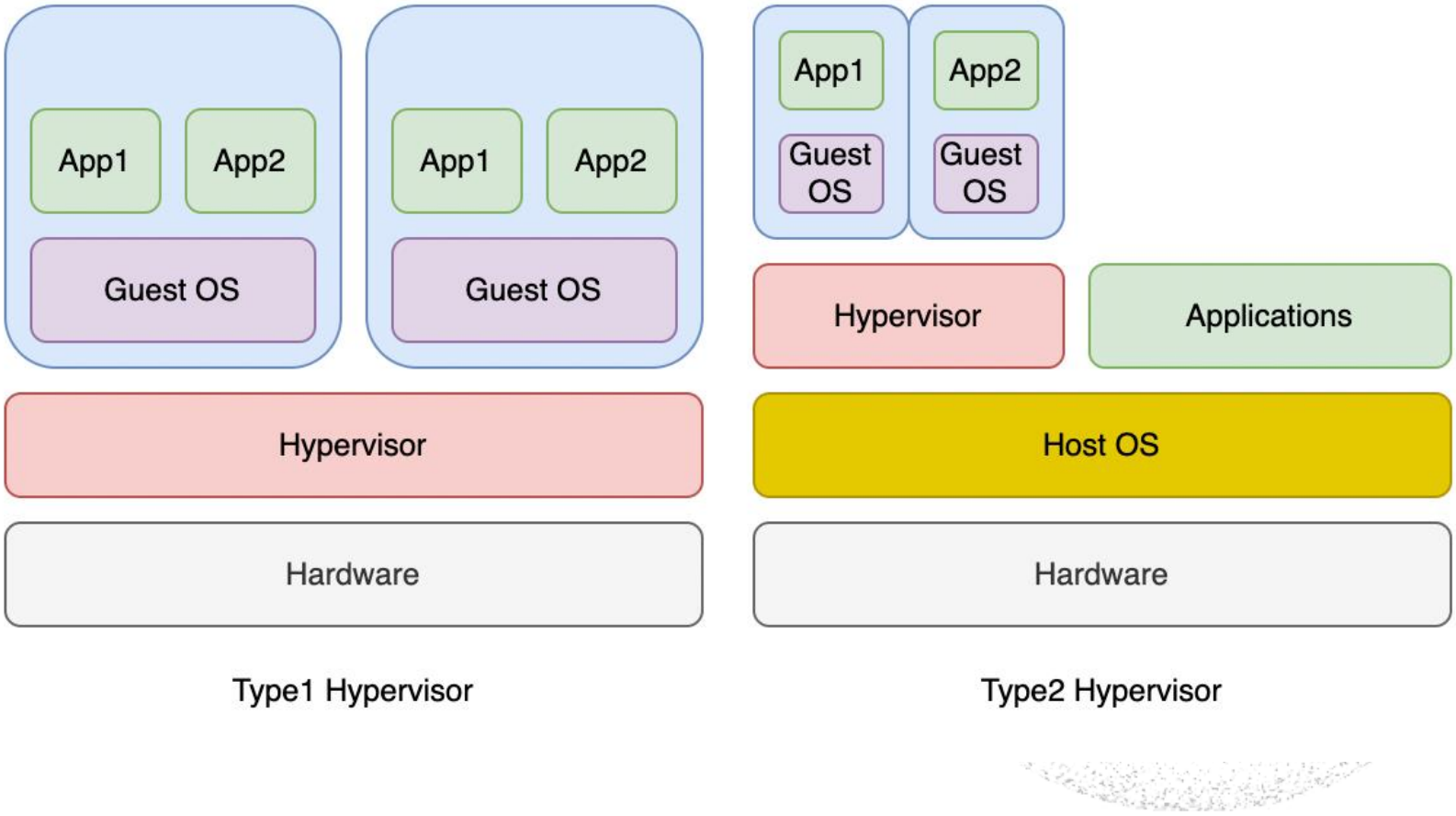
https://palaeobiology.nat.fau.de/

A physical server



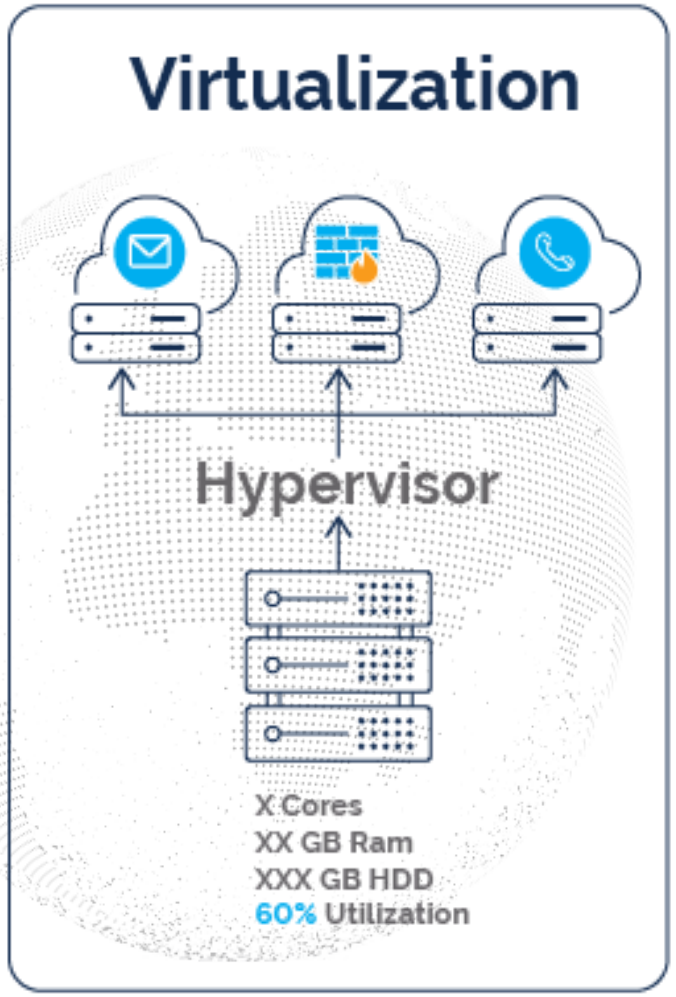
Virtual Machines

- Computer used to ‘emulate’ another computer



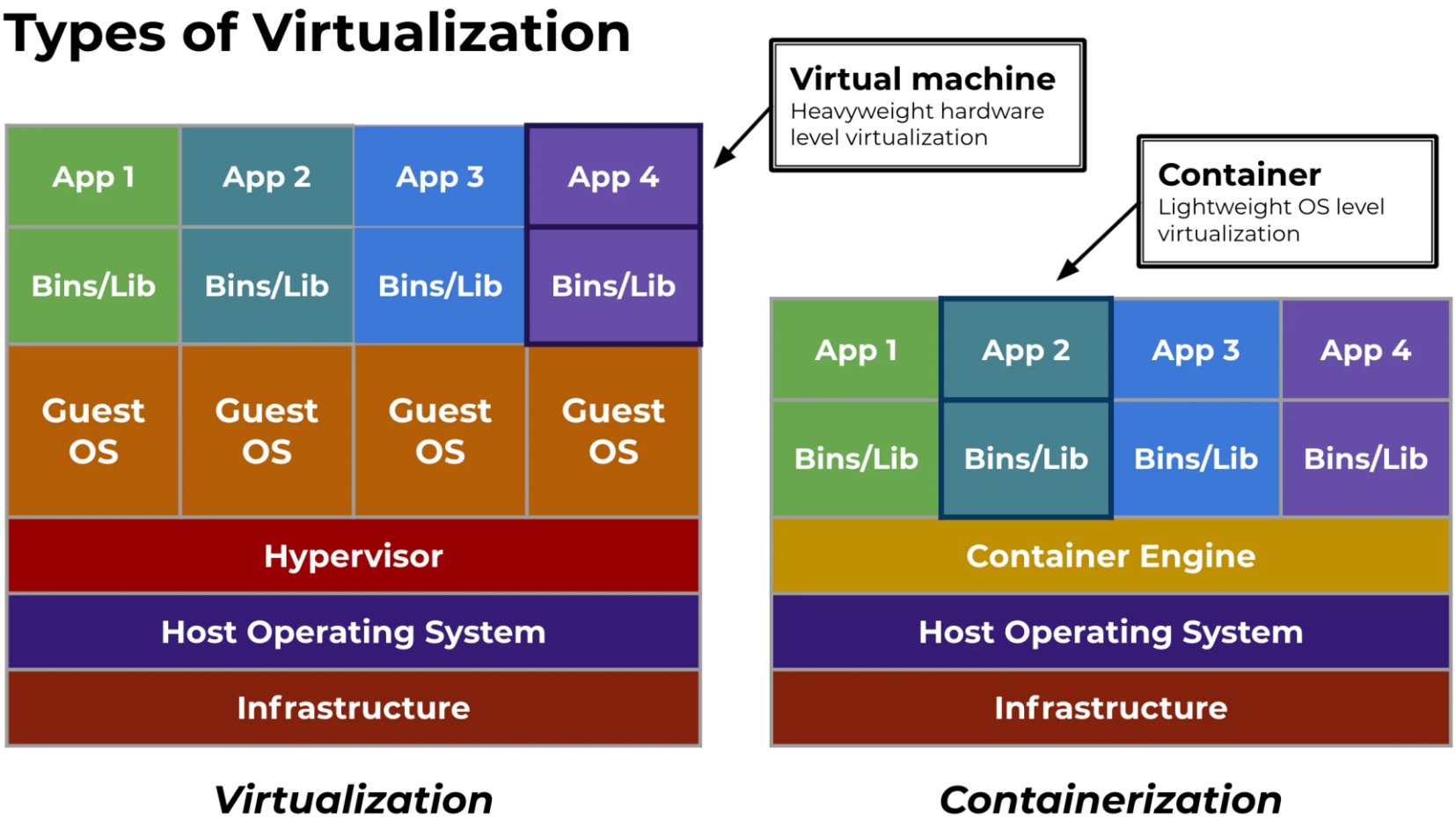
Data centers and the ‘cloud’

- Scalability
- Distributed resource
- Software is used to scale resources!
- ‘Infrastructure as a service’
- Most web applications today are using the cloud



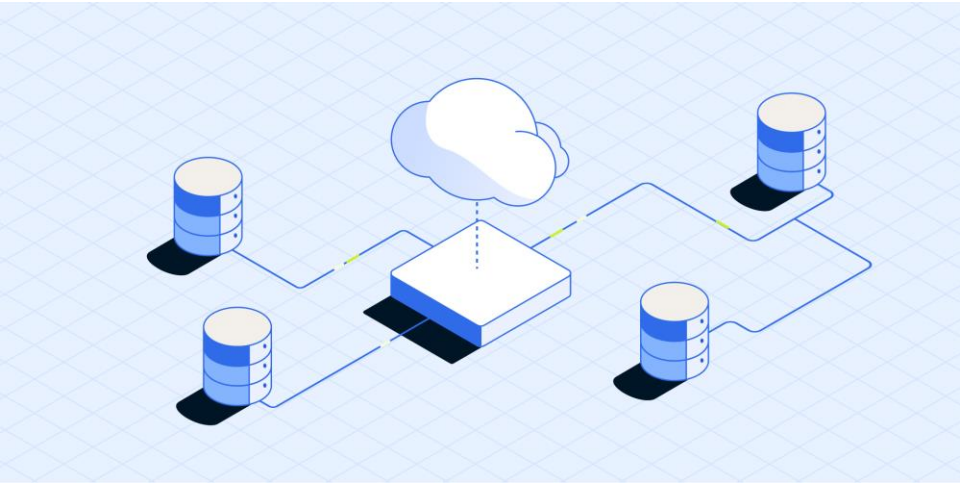
Containerization

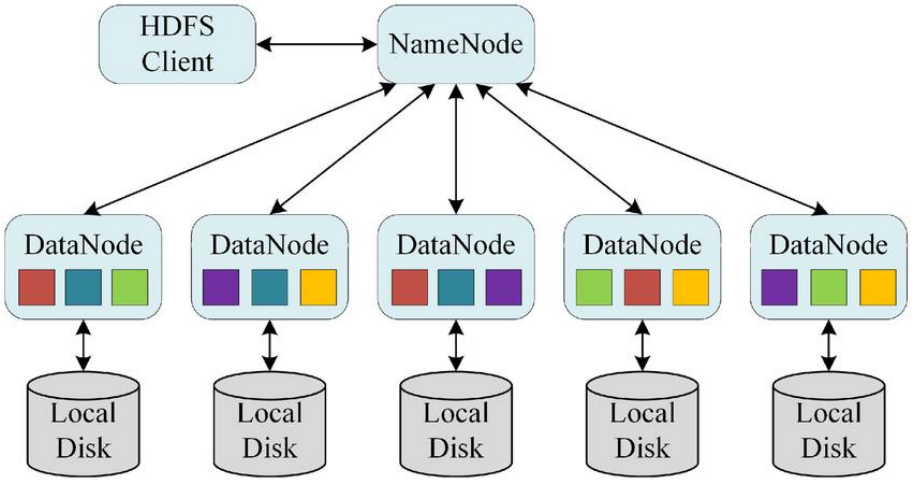
- Cheaper than virtual machines



Distributed data

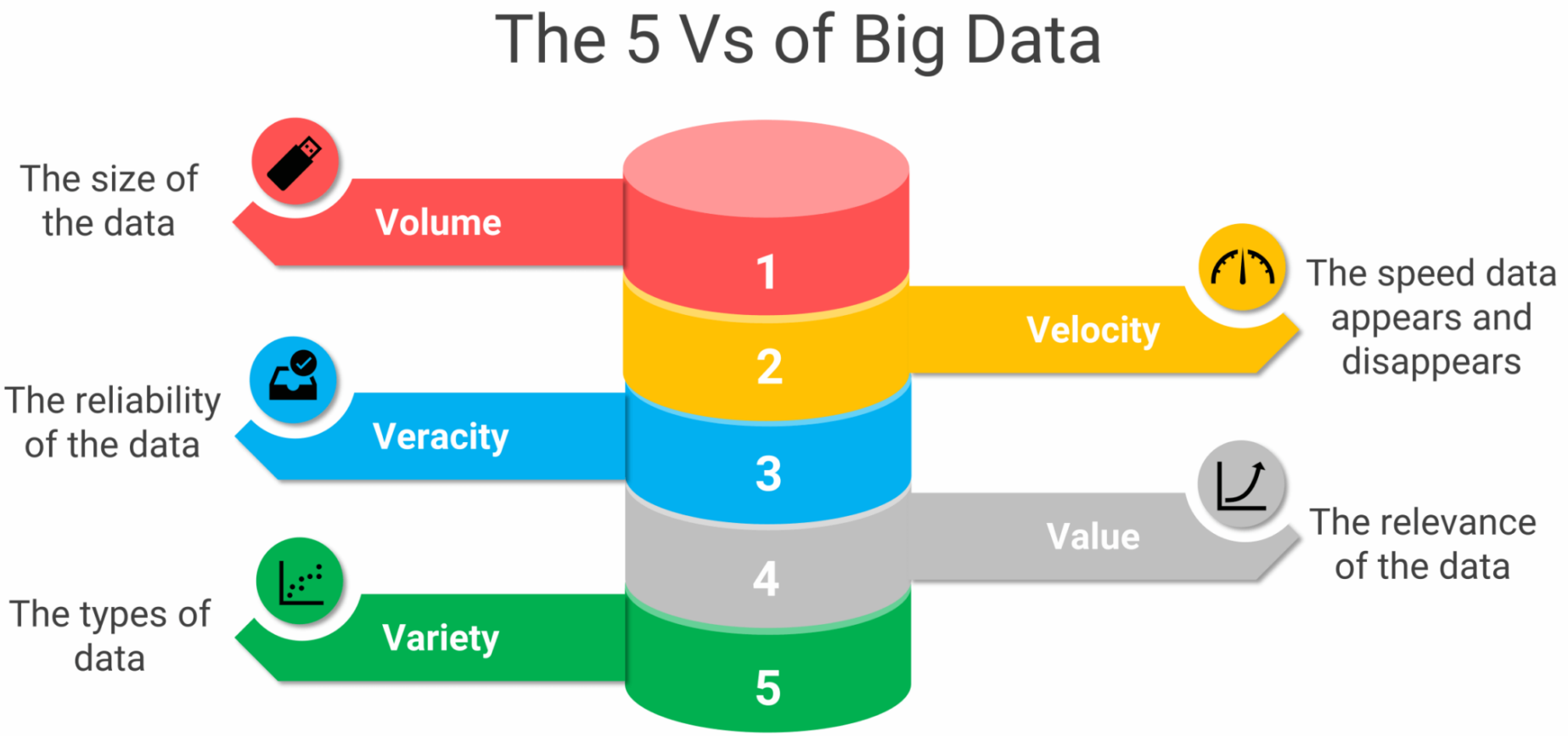
- Adds redundancy
- Allows parallel processing
- Hadoop, S3 Bucket





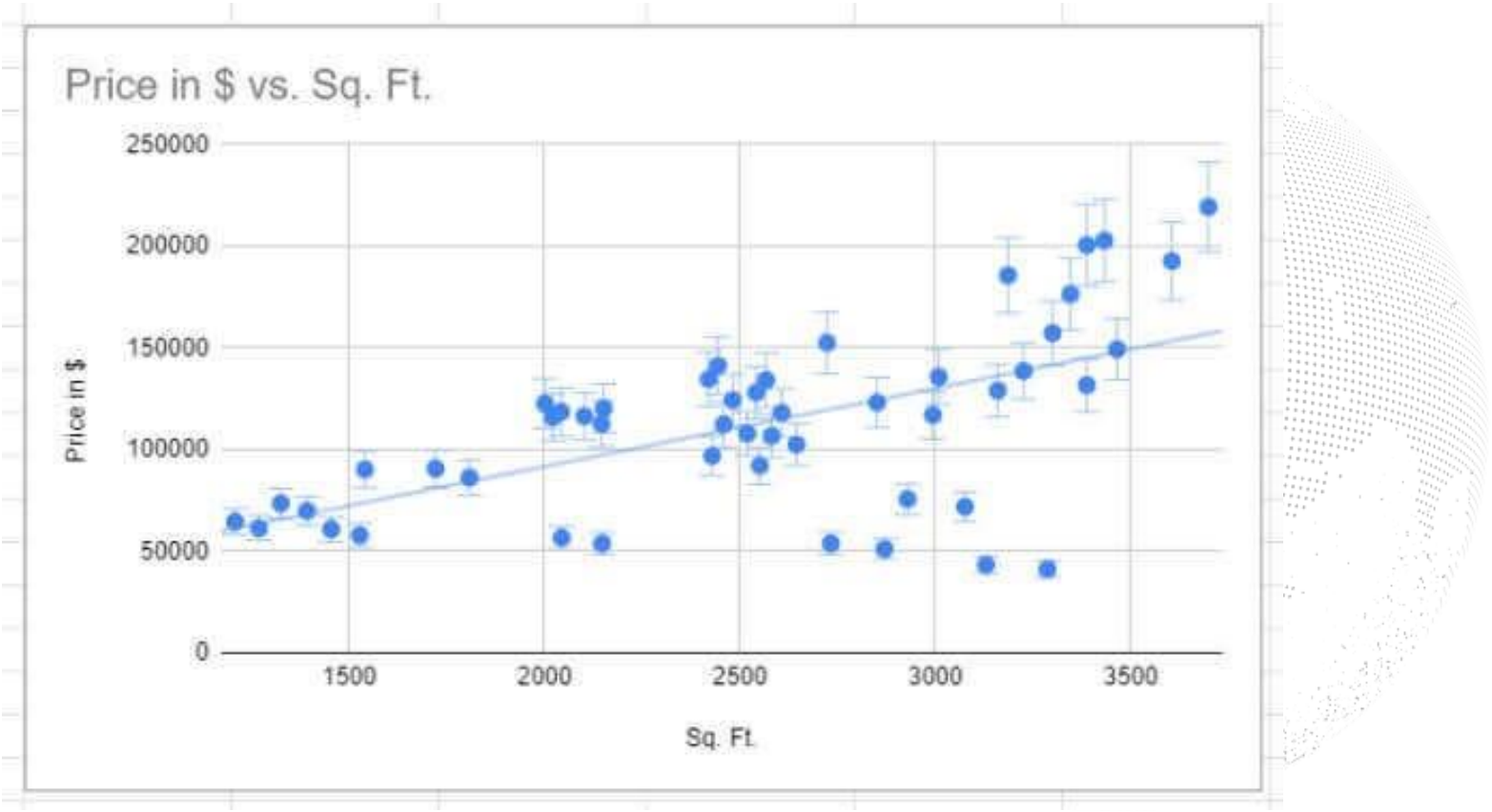
Big Data

- Cheaper than virtual machines



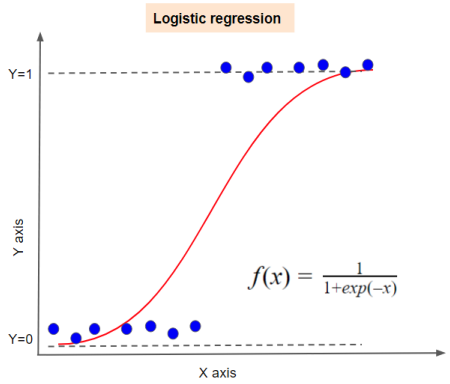
Machine Learning?

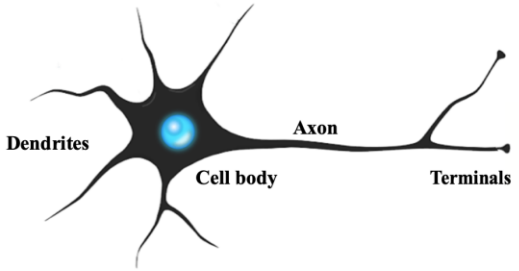
- A subbranch of statistics (statistical learning)
- Make predictions based on data

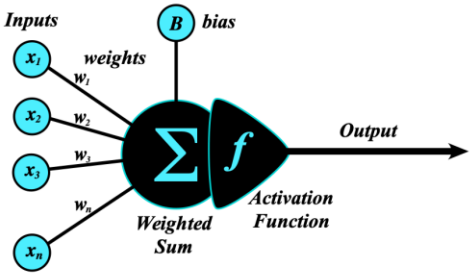


Artificial Neural Networks

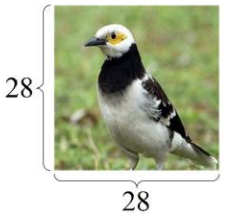
- Based on logistic regression

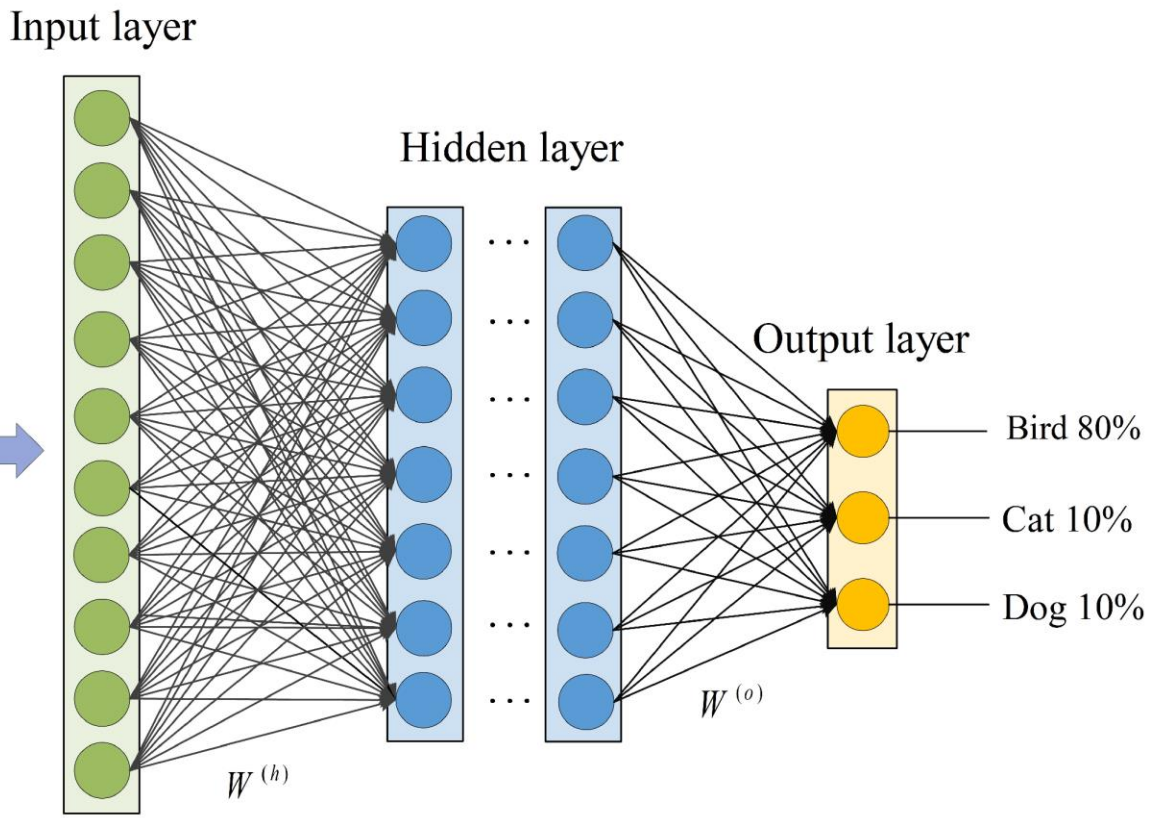






Input image





Large Language models

ChatGPT

- Local vs cloud
- Billions of parameters