

CSE 1570

Introduction to Computing for Psychology

Instructor: Aijun An
Department of Computer Science and Engineering
York University
aan@cse.yorku.ca

<http://www.cse.yorku.ca/course/1570>

1

Introduction

Outline

- Course Information
 - Course content
 - Why study the materials?
 - Course objective
 - Textbooks
 - Prerequisite
 - Class format and Marking scheme
 - Course web site and policies
- How to access MATLAB
- Brief introduction to computer and programming language

2

Introduction

Course Content

MATLAB

- Powerful computer programming language
- User-friendly programming environment
- Good at
 - Math computation
 - Data analysis and modeling
 - Visualization and graphics
 - Simulation
 - ...

Psychtoolbox (if time and tech support allow)

- A collection of programs that facilitate the use of MATLAB for psychological experiments

3

Introduction

MATLAB

Short for MATrix LABoratory

Commercial product of *The MathWorks*

Originally designed for solving *linear algebra* problems using *matrices*

Has since been expanded and now has built-in functions for

- data analysis, signal processing, optimization, and other types of scientific computations.
- data visualization
 - Contains functions for 2-D and 3-D graphics and animation.

4

Introduction

Why Study MATLAB?

Useful for designing psychology experiments.

Allows:

- Stimulus generation
- Response collection
- Data analysis
- Data plotting

It is a general programming language

- Allows you to design creative experiments
- Specialized software, such as *ePrime* and *Psyscope*, may not allow you to implement unconventional experiment designs

Has become popular among experimental psychologists

5

Introduction

Why Study MATLAB?

Easy to use, and powerful

- No need to declare the data type of a variable before using it (unlike Java, C, C++, Visual Basic)
- A very rich set of powerful *built-in functions* makes complex problems easy to solve
- High-level commands can realize things that would take many lines of program to realize in other languages
- User interface is friendly
 - Comprehensive help facility
 - Use interactively or as programming language

6

Introduction

Built-in Function Example

Task: find the roots of a polynomial

- Polynomial: $f(x)=4x^2+10x-8$
- A root of $f(x)$ is a value of x for which $f(x)=0$

Code of MATLAB:

```
roots([4 10 -8])
```

which will generate:

```
ans =  
-3.1375  
0.6375
```

7

Introduction

Course Objective

By the end of the course, you are expected to

- Use the MATLAB environment for fast calculation, data generation, data plotting and analysis.
- Know the basic concepts of computer programming
- Write modest-sized programs in MATLAB
- Implement programs for simple psychological experiments:
 - presenting stimuli
 - gathering response

8

Introduction

Text and Reference books

Optional textbook:

- Mauro Borgo, Alessandro Soranzo and Massimo Grassi, *MATLAB for Psychologists*, Springer, 2012.

Reference book:

- Amos Gilat, *MATLAB: An Introduction with Applications*, 3rd/4th Edition, Wiley, 2007/2011.

Online materials

- See “Resources” on course web site

9

Introduction

Topics

Interacting with MATLAB

Variables and mathematical operations

Vectors and matrices

Control structures of program (selection, iteration, etc)

File I/O, recording user responses, etc

Functions

Data types: cell and structure

Plotting

- Creating 2-D and 3-D graphics
- Simple animation

Psychtoolbox (if time and tech support allow)

10

Introduction

Math Concepts Used

Basic linear algebra operations

- Matrix addition, subtraction, multiplication, transpose.

Basic knowledge on

- Trigonometric and exponential functions
- Discrete math (factorial, permutation, primes)

Basic statistics and data analysis concepts

- mean, median, standard deviation, variance correlation coefficients, histogram, t-test, etc.
- interpolation and regression

11

Introduction

Course Prerequisite

MATH 1505 6.0 (Mathematics for Life and Social Sciences)

12

Introduction

Class Format

The first class is held in

- lecture room: **TEL 0014**

Starting from the second class, the lectures will be held in

- AP Labs (**TEL 2027&2032**)
- Will do both lecture and lab exercises.

13

Introduction

Marking Scheme

- Assignments (25%)
 - 5 assignments
- Midterm (30%)
 - Tentative time: February 28 or March 5 class time
- Final (45%)
 - TBA

14

Introduction

Course Web Site

<http://www.cse.yorku.ca/course/1570>

You can find:

- Lecture notes (will be posted right before each lecture)
- Assignments (when available)
- Links to online resources
- Information on how to access MATLAB
- Course policies
- FAQs
- ...

15

Introduction

Policies

See the course web site for policies on

- How to submit an assignment
- Academic dishonesty
- What if fail to submit an assignment or fail to attend tests

16

Introduction

Instructor and TAs

Instructor: Aijun An

- Email: aan@cse.yorku.ca
- Office: LAS 2048
- Office Hour: Tue & Thu 1:15pm-2:15pm

Teaching Assistants

- Jessie Zhao (jessie@cse.yorku.ca)
- Mehdi Kargar (kargar@cse.yorku.ca)

17

Introduction

Outline

- Course Information
 - Course content
 - Why study the materials?
 - Course objective
 - Textbooks
 - Prerequisite
 - Class format and marking scheme
 - Course web site and policies
- *How to access MATLAB*
- Brief introduction to computer and programming language

18

Introduction

How to Access to MATLAB

Use MATLAB on Campus

- CSE Undergraduate Lab (LAS 1002)
 - You need a *PRISM Lab account* to use the machines in this lab.
- AP Labs (TEL 2114, 2116, 2118, 2027, 2132)
 - You need a *Passport York account*
- Computing Commons Labs (WSC, ACE 017)
 - You need a *Passport York account*
- On a computer in the above labs, you can invoke MATLAB by choosing **start** → **program** → **MATLAB** → **R2010a** → **MATLAB R2010a**

19

Introduction

How to Access MATLAB

Use MATLAB at Home

- Through York's WebFAS
 1. Go to WebFAS main page:
 - <http://webfas.yorku.ca>
 2. Click on **Connect to WebFAS** in the middle of the page.
 3. Login with *your Passport York* username and password
 4. A list of applications appears on your browser
 5. Click on "Matlab R2010a" to launch MATLAB
- If it is your first time to log into WebFAS from your remote computer,
 - after step 3, you will be prompted to install a client (Citrix Receiver)
 - Follow the on-screen instructions to complete the installation.

20

Introduction

Computer Accounts Needed

You need to have the following two computer accounts:

- **CSE PRISM Lab account**
- **Passport York account**

21

Introduction

Why Need a Prism Lab Account

You need a *CSE PRISM Lab account* to

- Use the computers in LAS 1002
- Download CSE1570 lecture notes and assignments from the course web site
- Submit your assignments online
- Check your marks online

22

Introduction

How to Create a Prism Lab Account

Prism Lab Account Activation

- You have to be registered for a CSE15xx course
- Go to <https://webapp.cse.yorku.ca/activ8/>
- Follow the on-screen instructions

Information about PRISM Lab

- Lab schedule, account activation, etc.:
- <http://www.cse.yorku.ca/glade/>

23

Introduction

Why Need a Passport York Account

You need a Passport York account to

- Use the computers in AP Labs and Computing Commons
- Use WebFAS service (to use MATLAB at home)

24

Introduction

How to Create a Passport York Account

All York students are entitled a Passport York account

Information about Passport York

- <http://computing.yorku.ca/students/home/password-s-passport-york-access/>

Passport York Account Activation (if you haven't done so)

- Go to the page above
- See the instruction under "How to I get it?"

25

Introduction

Free MATLAB Alternative

Octave

- Download at <http://www.octave.org>
- A language mostly compatible with Matlab
- Command line interface

Xoctave

- Download at <http://xoctave.webs.com>
- A GUI interface on top of Octave

26

Introduction

Outline

- Course Information
 - Course content
 - Why study the materials?
 - Course objective
 - Textbooks
 - Prerequisite
 - Class format and Marking scheme
 - Course web site and policies
- How to access MATLAB
- *Brief introduction to computer and programming language*

27

Introduction

Computer Systems

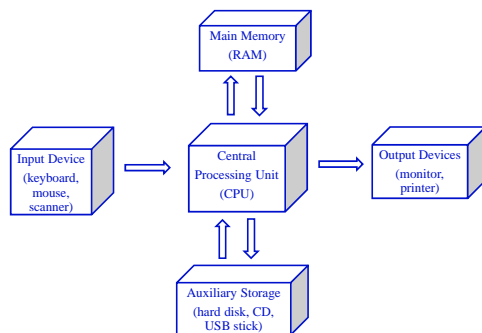
A computer system contains

- Hardware
 - the collection of physical elements that comprise a computer system
 - Examples: processor, main memory, disk, screen, keyboard, etc.
- Software
 - The collection of programs used by a computer system
 - A computer program is
 - a set of instructions for a computer to follow
 - Examples: text editors, operating systems, etc.

28

Introduction

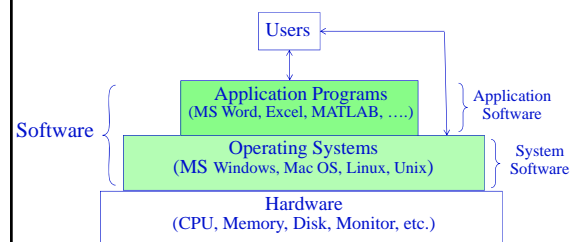
Computer Hardware Architecture



29

Introduction

Computer Software Structure



30

Introduction

Computer Program

A sequence of instructions written to perform a specified task for a computer

Two forms of a program:

- Executable program
 - Binary code (consists of 0s and 1s).
 - Can be directly executed by the computer
- Source code
 - Written in a *programming language* (human understandable)
 - Need to be either converted into an executable program by a *compiler* or may be executed with the aid of an *interpreter*.

31

Introduction

Programming Language

An artificial language designed to write computer programs

Can be classified along multiple axes:

- Compiled or interpreted
 - Programs written in a *compiled* language need to be compiled into an executable form by a *compiler* and later executed.
 - The executable program runs faster.
 - Example: C, C++, Fortran
 - Programs written in an *interpreted* language can be executed immediately with the aid of an *interpreter*
 - Program runs slower
 - Example: Perl, MATLAB

32

Introduction

Programming Language (cont'd)

- Procedural or object-oriented
 - Procedural:
 - Program consists of a set of functions or procedures
 - Example: C, Visual Basic, MATLAB,
 - Object-oriented:
 - Program consists of classes and objects
 - Example: Java, C++, Python,

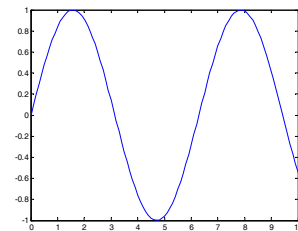
MATLAB is an interpreted, procedural programming language.

33

Introduction

Sample MATLAB Program

```
x=0:0.1:10;  
y=sin(x);  
plot(x,y)
```

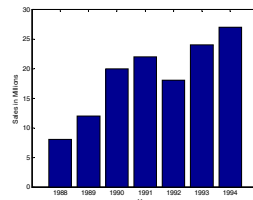


34

Introduction

Sample MATLAB Program

```
year=[1988:1994];  
sales=[8 12 20 22 18 24 27]  
bar(year, sales)  
xlabel('Year')  
ylabel('Sales in Millions')
```



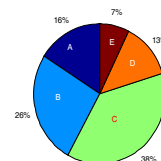
35

Introduction

Sample MATLAB Program (Generating Pie Plots)

Grade	A	B	C	D	E
Number of students	11	18	26	9	5

```
grd=[11 18 26 9 5];  
pie(grd)
```



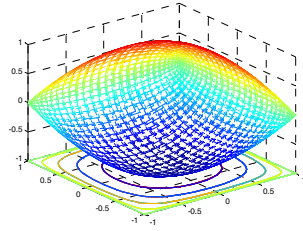
The letters (grades) were added using the Plot Editor.

36

Introduction

Sample Matlab Programs

```
t=0:0.1:10;  
x=sin(t);  
y=cos(t);  
z=x'*y;  
meshc(x,y,z);
```



37

Introduction

Things to Do before Next Class

Activate your PRISM lab account

Activate your Passport York account (if you haven't)

Launch MATLAB from a computer on campus

Launch MATLAB from home computer or laptop via WebFAS

38

Introduction

Next Class

Topic:

- Interacting with MATLAB
- Variables
- Basic math functions

Location: TEL 2027&2032

39

Introduction