

CS151L Fall 2013

Week 4: Computer Science Concepts

Computational science

The intersection of math, computer science and science.

Computational science cycle

Involves 5 steps

- Select Real world problem
- Simplify to make a working model (abstraction)
- Formulate a mathematical or algorithmic model
- Translate the model into computer code
- Run simulations using the computer model as the test bed
- Evaluate and draw conclusions from the data generated from the model.
Interpret if the model – does it represent the real works

Agent Based Models

A tool for studying complex adaptive systems. These models consist of agents , environments and the interactions between agents and other agents and agents and the environment.

Observer Agent

An agent in the NetLogo world. It sets up and gives instruction to the other agents in the NetLogo world but has no position and does not move.

Three phases of an agent based model

- Setup – create the world
- Runtime loop – agents go through their behavior and change their states and the environment and screen is updated.
- Exit – quit or runs to termination

Continuous Probability Distribution

Each value has an equal probability of being used. An example is rolling a single dice.

Random walk

A type of turtle movement that sets the heading of the turtle to be a random direction between 0 and 360 degrees. The probability of motion in any direction is uniform; a continuous probability distribution is used..

Triangular Probability Distribution

The sum of two continuous distributions (like rolling two dice). The middle value is most likely and the probability decreases as you move away from the middle value.

Wiggle Walk

A type of turtle movement that models the movement of a larger animal. The wiggle walk involves the use of a random right and a random left turn in the same step. The resulting probability distribution for the direction of the turtle is a triangular probability distribution center around zero, i.e. the turtle tends to move straight.