

10110

ynglczk

١٥٦ | ٢٣

$$10) \quad 10 \cdot 1 \leftarrow 2^3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{10} \right)^k \quad \text{defini} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4, 2, 1 \\ 1, 1, 1 \\ 0, 1, 0 \end{array} \right. \leftarrow 2^3 \cdot 1$$

100×1 10×2 6×1

$$0 \begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix} \cdot 3$$
$$0 \times n' \begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ \times n \end{smallmatrix} \begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix} = \begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$$

1:001

4 : 100

71.111

Binary - 2 10 38 1-1 720: Part

2:010

S:101

8.7

3:011

6:110

q:?

binary digit

- bit 28 7-3 jk = 01-1 => 38 7-3 jk 8 -& 03-1-3
7 28 0-1 => 12 3 of 1-1 0-1 => 05 jk 3rd bit =>

bit 28 read

$$\begin{array}{r} 2^4 \\ 16 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 2^3 \\ 8 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 2^2 \\ 4 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 2^1 \\ 2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 2^0 \\ 1 \end{array}$$

8:1000

9:1001

10 : 1010

168 . 7/4

הטבב ב טרנזיסטור (transistor) אונ-ו-או (on-off) טרנזיסטור שומר ערך (Store values) (off-on)

ASCII

לעתות מוקדם יותר (Truly Pigeon) גור, הרכה גור (3' x 3' x 3') - ינואר 2011 !?

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	...
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	...
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	...

מבחן זה היה גייריגר, אך לא נערך סימולטניamente. נתקל ב- Unicode ל- ISO 8859-1, ו- 5

(cont'd) $\text{mod } 128 = 128514 \equiv 111101 \dots$ (the rightmost 5 digits of the quotient are the remainder)

הה גיבוב. דמיון? התי הותם דב' כב' גיבוב נקי או לא כב' גיבוב נקי? נקי?

1.3.11: $\text{טבילה} + \text{כלי} + \text{מים} + \text{הנוזל} + \text{הנוזל} = \text{טבילה}$ כוונת מילוג ומיון טבילה.

1: C

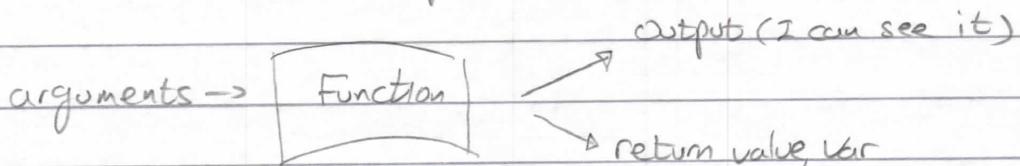
Correctness Design Style *סימן 3 על 3 מילון*

Correctness: does it work? does it do what it suppose to do?

Design: How well is your code written? efficient code, doesn't repeat itself

Style: good visibility and more readable

Functions: Verbs, actions. can take inputs \Rightarrow arguments, parameters



header file: import \rightarrow methods \Rightarrow *רשות API* \rightarrow *API* \rightarrow *API* \rightarrow *header file* Library

tools for exercises:

help 50 styles

commands: Terminal Window

ls - list the content in the current folder x = exec file

rm - remove mv - rename (move) \rightarrow mv hello.c goodbye.c and more...

mkdir - create folder mv - move \rightarrow mv hello.c lecture/ \rightarrow *הוסף קבוצה*

cd - change directory Move one folder up: mv xxx.c ..

rmdir - remove directory(folder) filename/

.. / \rightarrow parent folder . / \rightarrow current folder

make - compile (not really, we will see it later)

Types

int 32 bits can represent $-2,000,000,000 \rightarrow 2,000,000,000$

print \rightarrow %c = char %f = float %i = int %li = long %s = String

long 64 bits

$$\text{int } x_1 = 0 \quad \text{float } z = x_1 / 4$$

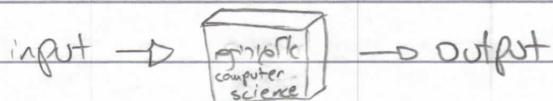
$$\text{int } y_2 = \frac{1}{4} \quad 2 = 0.000 \quad \text{and not } 2 = 0.5$$

float $z = x_1 / 4$ $x_1 / 4 \neq 0.5 \rightarrow x_1 / 4 = 0$ and that's why when I put it inside
a float ref $\rightarrow z = 0.000$

השאלה היא אם יש לנו float z = 1.0 / 4.0, float z = 0.25. float z = 0.25

float - 5 bytes or 4 bytes, int - 4 bytes float: 8 bytes

0.1-1.5 seconds for volume > duration? right until 15 sec. 3.1 sec as at 2011



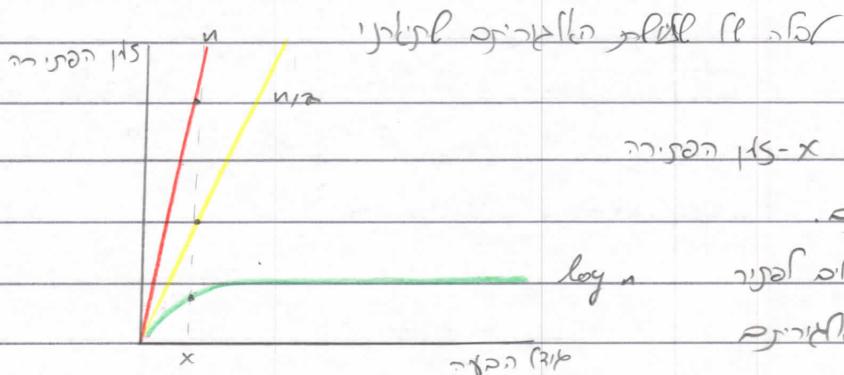
לטוטוט. מילויים יתרכזים על היבטים של הפלט.

卷之三

לעומת הרים: מרים מרים מרים מרים מרים מרים מרים מרים מרים מרים

לעומת הילן, ג'ון לוי (John Levi) מוביל גישת איגודים (integrative theory) שפונה כלפים. גישת איגודים מנסה ליצור אינטגרציה בין תאוריות ומודלים שונים, תוך שילובם לאחד מושג אחד. גישת איגודים מנסה ליצור אינטגרציה בין תאוריות ומודלים שונים, תוך שילובם לאחד מושג אחד. גישת איגודים מנסה ליצור אינטגרציה בין תאוריות ומודלים שונים, תוך שילובם לאחד מושג אחד.

הברך מלחמותיו ולבסוף נסיגת ג'ון.



ט' ג' ינואר 2000 נספחים למסמך מס' 363 מ' פ.ו' דט. מס' 2000 ב. נספחים למסמך מס' 363 מ' פ.ו' דט. מס' 1001

Loops

while forever \Rightarrow while (true)

Scope

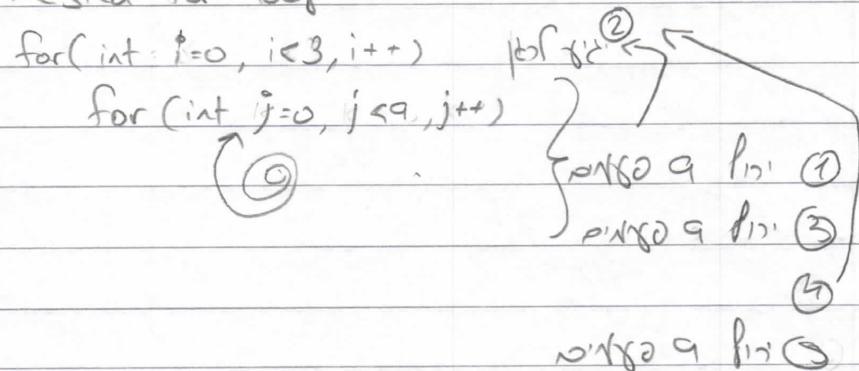
the scope of a var is inside the { }

if it's inside the main { } it's accessible as long as the main run

if it's inside of a function (if var) or loop (for var) it's accessible only when the function or the loop are active on the stack (on the top)

a solution for this - if it's a problem is to declare the var outside the { }

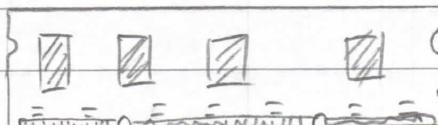
Nested for loop



run 9 * 3 \rightarrow 27 times

Limitation

RAM



24 bits

8 bits

to store int I use 32 bits, float also.

מנסה להציג שיבוב ב-16bits לא ניתן כי גודל המספר מוגבל ב-16bits. סביר שתהיה לנו שיבוב ב-32bits
הנוסף שיבוב ב-32bits לא ניתן כי גודל המספר מוגבל ב-32bits. סביר שתהיה לנו שיבוב ב-64bits

$1/10 = 0.10$ BUT $\Rightarrow 0.10000000561600007800$

code

John Smith Point pseudocode 37 סעיפים כהן

- 1 pick up phone Book
- 2 open to the middle of the phone Book
- 3 Look at the page
- 4 if Smith is on page
- 5 call Mike
- 6 Else if Smith is earlier on the Book
- 7 open to middle of left half of Book
- 8 Go back to line 3
- 9 Else if Smith is later in Book
- 10 open to middle of right half of Book
- 11 Go back to line 3
- 12 Else → was you fit in it
- 13 quit

! logic

functions -

conditions -

Boolean expressions -

loops -

right of my smile, no fear no go! function!

if B is in first part of book > is it is not in first part of book? if not, then it's in second part of book! conditions
, if / is in first part of book is it's in first part of book not in first part of book! Boolean exp

110 , true/false

right of my smile, no fear no go! loop

Scratch

שכחתי איך מוציאים בוקסים מילויים מה-blockים
לפניהם נתקל ב-blockים שיכולים למשוך ולחזק
repeat -> forever loop

How to Programme

1:

לפונקציית `main()` ישנו מנגנון של פונקציית `return`.
המשמעות של פונקציית `return` היא שפונקציה תחזיר ערך מסוים ותסתיים.
לפונקציית `main()` ישנו מנגנון של פונקציית `return`.
לפונקציית `main()` ישנו מנגנון של פונקציית `return`.

2:

The element of computing systems involve physical hardware most used
(Input / Output) I/O operations of var CPU statement
CPU is the central processing unit: it takes data from memory, performs operations on it, and stores the result back to memory.

CPU: central processing unit (CPU) is the main component of a computer system.

CPU has two types of registers: general purpose registers and floating-point registers.

Registers in CPU are used to store temporary values during calculations.

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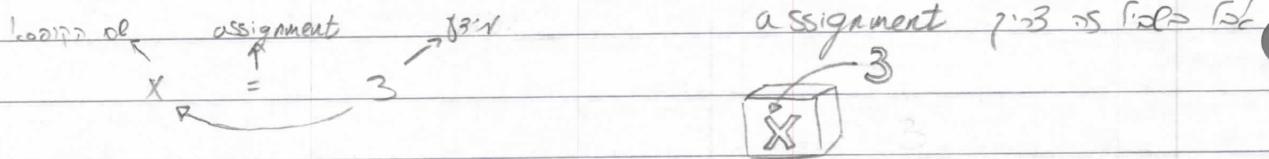
Registers in CPU are used to store temporary values during calculations.

Registers in CPU are used to store temporary values during calculations.

Registers in CPU are used to store temporary values during calculations.

Var

ב-א' נסגרה הפקת סיד. ואר G. בתקופה זו נסגרה הפקת סיד, מושב צדוק, מושב צדוק ואר נס



$$\underline{x = 3}$$

$$\underline{x = 3.4}$$

$x = \text{"make me a pizza"}$

`x = y (int, float, String)`

(-> 4 pt out) Enter from right

operations

cpu -> ייפס אסלא * , / , - , + נגזרות זו מילוקם (3) פונקציית סכום

$$a = 2 \cdot 5 \rightarrow b = a - 4 \rightarrow c = a + b$$

and var 13:15.00 i floden elgen elgen slot

`s1 = "Helloo"` (+) -> `String` ו-`char` ב-`C` - concatenation

SL = "How R U?"

concatenation: $S_3 = S_1 + S_2 \Rightarrow S_3 = \text{Hello and How R u?}$

הציגו לנו ש-`int -1` String מופיע בוקט 'b'. פונקציית `var` פירושה ש-

$\text{String} \times \text{String} \rightarrow \text{String}$ as $\text{int} \times \text{int} \rightarrow \text{String}$ from [Exercise 10.3](#) by [P. M. Morris](#)

input /output

SQL

sqlite

sql: language that is used to query the database. Do 4 things

Create

CREATE INSERT

Read

SELECT

Update

UPDATE

Delete

DELETE

SELECT 1 or more columns FROM table.name

SELECT *: all of the columns

SELECT DISTINCT (column) From table.n

WHERE → condition \leq true/false

duplicates -> not per

SELECT title FROM table.n WHERE title = " " -> ex "the office"

SELECT -||- -||- title LIKE "%office%"

SELECT DISTINCT(UPPER(title)) FROM Shows ORDER BY UPPER(title);

- now will return 1 value per unique value of title < column -> now value -> 5 different shows
(upper -> big case) All rows that are in shows have same title per

let's try to count how many occurrence of the same value we have in the DB

SELECT UPPER(title), COUNT(title) FROM shows GROUP BY UPPER(title);

Point of (min value) = first of all rows if it is first value in DB

ORDER BY COUNT(title)

DESC

LIMIT 10

TRIM(title)

first value, higher priority is : first row in DB

return with no duplicates

first row with no duplicates

first row

INSERT INTO table(column, ...) VALUES (value, ...)

insert into

UPDATE shows SET genres = " " WHERE title = "..."

column -> pg 200

first row

DELETE FROM table.n WHERE (first title = " " -> "

Data Type

BLOB → Binary Large Object

NUMERIC → boolean (1/0), date, datetime ...

INTEGER small big

REAL → float double

TEXT → char(n) varchar(n) text(BIG)

Values

NOT NULL: a value is a must, not an option

UNIQUE: a column can't have twice the same value (no file or table for twice)

FK PK

→ Shows

Show-id	Title
1	Game of
2	The wighter
3	Alf
:	

Show-id	Genre
1	thriller
123	Thriller
1	Drama
5	Thriller
3	Comedy

★ SELECT show_id FROM genres WHERE genre = "Thriller"

↑ 5 { } ↗ object to
123 1

123 = id ↗ object, id=1 ↗ object, s = id ↗ object where genre = "Thriller": ↗ non

Nested Queries

SELECT title FROM shows WHERE id IN (★ ↗; example)

Normality

NF1 → no more than one value in a column (Genre)

FK → Pk of another table

Eg. DB -> what is the name of the movie that is a thriller? → select title from shows where genre = "thriller" ↗; data R in DB ↗; ↗

(shows) — [] —> genres ← shows ← can have many genres ← can have many shows : ↗

CREATE INDEX title_index ON shows (title)

הנ' בראן יון און פון

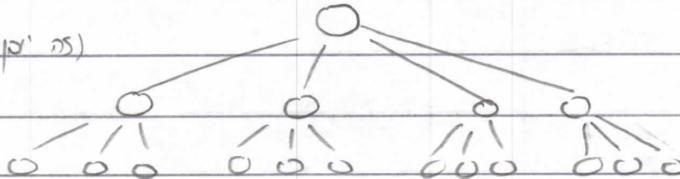
B-Tree ↗; ↗; ↗

INDEX

CREATE INDEX title_index ON Shows(title)

B Tree → 3:25

(Data Structure on page 35)



top to bottom: list → sorted by poster_id, play_id or

with 0.01 0.02 0.03 0.04 0.05 0.06 0.07 0.08 0.09

JOIN

SELECT id FROM people WHERE name = "Steve Carell"

→ 136797 // PK

SELECT show_id FROM stars WHERE person_id (△ ...)

115149

57149 ... // ... so 380

Numbers after numbers & ... if not in DS

SELECT title FROM shows WHERE id IN (△ ...)

the same thing ... but using JOIN

☒ SELECT title FROM people

... > JOIN stars ON people.id = stars.person_id

... > JOIN shows ON stars.show_id = shows.id

... > WHERE name = "Steve Carell";

→ 136797 0.650

INDEX? like this 0.33% right. 6 not. From 0.11% which is 136797 is with 0.650

- 0.03% 3 136797 < 0.02 3 (0.01) 0.01 0.02 0.03! INDEX 136797

CREATE INDEX person_index ON stars(person_id)

CREATE INDEX show_index ON stars(show_id)

CREATE INDEX name_index ON people(name);

→ I run again → 0.001 second → x65 faster

SQL Injection

a malicious user that insert a code as an input. ex

email address | PROP TABLE

race condition

ex Instagram and likes

Like \rightarrow set max_val for i , $i \leftarrow i + 1$ for $j = 1 \dots n$ do $\{$
 $\text{if } a_j > \max_val \text{ then } \max_val \leftarrow a_j$
 $\text{else if } a_j = \max_val \text{ then } \text{increment count}$
 end if
 end for
 return count
 $\}$

הנחייה מושגית ביחס למספרים כמו π , e , $\sqrt{2}$ ו- $\sqrt[3]{3}$.

ר' ג' ג' 5001 ← i++ ← (ה' ג' ג' 5,000) ← מילון מילון ← 2017-08-17 ← ר' ג' ב' ב' י' י'

$\text{sum} \leftarrow \text{int}((\text{sum} * 1000) + \text{num})$

5-2-1 5002 5001

התקשרות

Data Structure

CS60

Arrays → limited

array of 3 [1 2 3 | x x x] (in memory)

If I want to add another element: I can't

Linked List

the members are ~~at~~ in the memory like in array

```

graph LR
    list["list name"] --> Node1[1  
0x123  
0x456]
    Node1 --> Node2[2  
0x456  
0x789]
    Node2 --> Node3[3  
0x789  
null]
    Node3 --> end["end"]

```

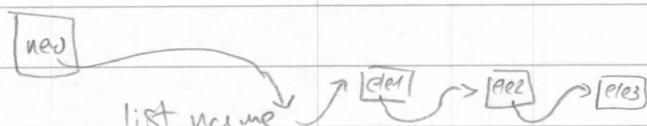
they can be anywhere in the memory
that's why we can always add another 1

every value occupy 2 bits: one for the value and the other for the ref of the next value in the list. we allocate twice as much memory for each element

Disadvantage: No Binary Search \rightarrow ?

Advantage: Modified size, flexible

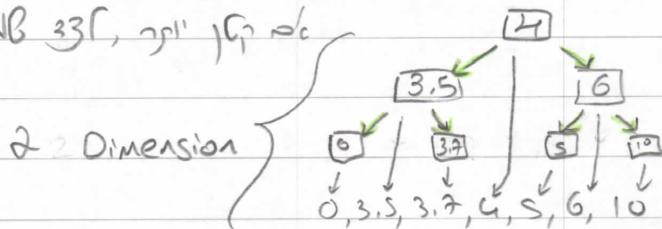
Jasert:



New element enters at the 1st position, not at the last

Given $S = \{a, b\}$ and $\omega = abab$. Find pointer to first 1st circular list - a and 2nd b .

Trees



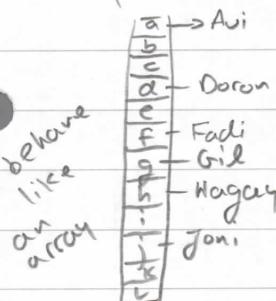
הנראות

(-) For inserting you must do a search

(+) it's ordered \rightarrow Binary Search

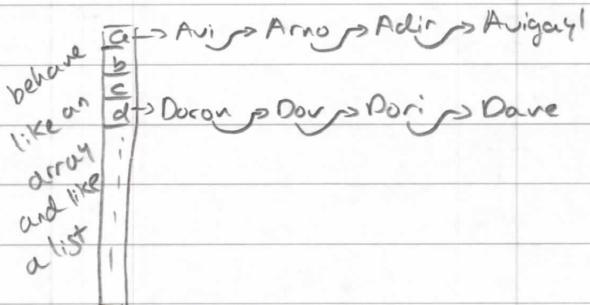
Hash Table

array of Linked List



but!

What if I want
to add another name
that starts with a ?



Hash Function

it takes as input some string and returns a number

in that case I will like to take a name (like dori) and return a no. that correspond of dori's position (3. ^{why?} A=0, B=1, C=2, D=3)

Tries