For this assignment:

- you MAY use
 - the Python function len.
 - while loops
 - for loops.
- you MAY NOT use
 - the *in* operator except with *for* loops. For example, you cannot use *if num not in a list*.
 - any other Python data structures, for example dictionaries,
 - Python built-in functions like min, max, sum, sort, or other list methods.
 - other Python functions like *shuffle*, or functions in other Python modules that solve the problem for you
- In addition to the 5 functions below, you may write other supporting functions as necessary.

Download the following files to the same folder:

- 1. <u>test_funcs.py</u> contains tests for the functions you write. I will use this code to test the code you submit.
- 2. testing.py contains code used for testing. Used by test funcs
- 3. <u>time_this.py</u> you will use this to measure execution time for your functions
- 4. <u>funcs.py</u> contains stubs for functions that you will complete as described below
- After you write the functions, run $test_funcs.py$ to test your functions for correctness.
- Analyze <u>each function</u> as described below. For each function, your analysis must:
 - specify how the **size of the problem** is determined. For example, for a function that operates on a list, the size of the list may determine the size of the problem.
 - Include a brief analysis that shows how you determined its complexity using big-O notation. The analysis must reference your code, count operations, and clearly show how you arrived at your answer.
 - Include results of experiments that you run to measure the execution time of the function different problem sizes as detailed below:
 - For problems 1,2,3,4, run experiments for problem sizes of 2000, 4000, 8000, 16000, 20000.
 - For problem 5, run experiments for problem sizes of 2,4,8,16,20.
 - Report your results using a two-column table showing problem size, and execution time
 - Show that your experimental results are consistent with your analysis of the algorithmic complexity of the function. For example, if your analysis shows that your algorithm has complexity *O(N)*, your experiments will show that

doubling the problem size doubles the execution time.

• Upload the following to Canvas:

- funcs.py
- One Word file containing your report of the analysis of each function.

def average(a_list):

• returns the average value of a list of numbers

2. def moving_average(a_list):

- returns a list such that the nth element of the list represents the average of the first n elements of a_list.
- Example: if \mathbf{a} _list = [3, 4, 14, 15, 4], function returns the list [3, 3.5, 7, 9, 8]. The \mathbf{n}^{th} element of the second list is the average of the first \mathbf{n} elements of \mathbf{a} _list.

3. def is_unique(a_list):

 returns True if no two numbers in a_list are the same, i.e. a_list contains no duplicate numbers. False otherwise.

4. def diff(a_list, b_list):

returns a <u>list</u> containing all numbers that are present in either a_list OR
 b_list, but not in both. For example, diff([9,2,4,3,10,9,5], [9,4,2,3,5,9,11])
 returns the list [10, 11]. The contents of the list need not be in any particular order.

5. deffour_letter_words(n) -

• returns a <u>list</u> of all the four-letter words that can be constructed using the first n letters of the uppercase alphabet. For example, <u>four_letter_words(2)</u> returns all the four-letter words that can be formed using he first 2 letters of the uppercase alphabet, i.e. A and B. In this case, the function returns the list ['AAAA', 'AAAB', 'AABA', 'AABB', 'ABAA', 'ABAB', 'ABBA', 'BBBA', 'BBBB']. The contents of the list need not be in any particular order.

6. Grading:

(105 points) Implementation, analysis, and experimental results For each of the five functions, the implementation of the function, its
analysis, and experimental results are worth 7 points each.