

Algolab
(index.html#Chapters)
Out[1]:

Module 2: Algorithm and Data Structures Lab

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Today

22 Dic 2016

[Graphs \(graphs.html\)](#)

See you

Date	Hour	Topic
Thursday 22 Dec	9:00-11:00	Graph algos / Exam simulation discussion

Midterm

Friday 13th Jan 14:00-17:00



Course website

Theory

See Alberto Montresor website:

<http://cricca.disi.unitn.it/montresor/teaching/scientific-programming>
(<http://cricca.disi.unitn.it/montresor/teaching/scientific-programming>)

Lab

davidleoni.github.io/algolab (<https://davidleoni.github.io/algolab>)

Chapters

Worksheets are meant to be used online - pdf quality is not very good, if they result unreadable please tell me

0. [Testing \(testing.html\)](#) (pdf ([pdf/testing.pdf](#)))

1. [Lists \(lists.html\)](#) (pdf ([pdf/lists.pdf](#)))

2. [Data Structures \(data-structures.html\)](#) (pdf ([pdf/data-structures.pdf](#)))

3. [Trees \(trees.html\)](#) (pdf ([pdf/trees.pdf](#)))

4. [Graphs \(graphs.html\)](#) (pdf ([pdf/graphs.pdf](#)))

A. [Past exams \(past-exams.html\)](#)

Commandments

WARNING: If you don't follow the Commandments, bad things happen!

1) You shall test!

To run tests, enter the following command in the terminal:

```
python -m unittest my-file
```

WARNING: In the call above, DON'T append the extension *.py* to *my-file*
WARNING: Still, on the hard-disk the file **MUST** be named with a *.py* at the end, like *my-file.py*

2. You shall also write on paper!

If staring at the monitor doesn't work, help yourself and draw a representation of the state of the program. Tables, nodes, arrows, all can help figuring out a solution for the problem.

3. You shall copy **exactly the same** function definitions as in the exercises!

For example don't write :

```
def MY_selection_sort(A):
```

4. You shall never ever reassign function parameters:

```
def myfun(i, s, L, D):
```

```
    # You shall not do any of such evil, no matter what the type of the parameter is:
    i = 666          # basic types (int, float, ...)
    s = "666"        # strings
    L = [666]         # containers
    D = {"evil":666}  # dictionaries

    # For the sole case of composite parameters like lists or dictionaries,
    # you can write stuff like this IF AND ONLY IF the function specification
    # requires you to modify the parameter internal elements (i.e. sorting a list
    # or changing a dictionary field):

    L[4] = 2          # list
    D.my_field = 5     # dictionary
```

This also applies to class methods. Never ever write horrors such as:

```
class MyClass
    def my_method(self, x, y):
        self = {a:666} # since self is a kind of dictionary, you might be tempted to do like this

        # but to the outside world this will bring no effect.
        # For example, let's say somebody from outside makes
        # a call like this:
        #     mc = MyClass()
        #     mc.my_method()
        # after the call mc will not point to {a:666}
        self = ['666'] # self is only supposed to be a sort of dictionary and passed from outside
        self = 6       # self is only supposed to be a sort of dictionary and passed from outside
```

5. You shall never ever assign values to method calls:

WRONG WRONG STUFF

```
my_fun() = 666
my_fun() = '666'
my_fun() = [666]
```

CORRECT STUFF

With the assignment operator we want to store in the left side a value from the right side, so all of these are valid operations:

```
x = 5
y = my_fun()
z = []
z[0] = 7
d = {}
d["a"] = 6
```

Function calls such as `my_fun()` return instead results of calculations in a box that is created just for the purpose of the call and Python will just not allow us to reuse it as a variable. So whenever you see `'name()'` at the left side, it *can't* be possibly followed by one equality sign (but it can be followed by two equality signs `==` if you are performing a comparison).

6. You shall use *return* command only if you see written *return* in the pseudocode!

If there is no *return* in the pseudocode, the function is intended to return *None*. In this case you don't even need to write *return None*, as Python will do it implicitly for you.

Slides

Lab 1 Slides

3 Nov 2016

Lab Goals

- Going from theory taught by Prof. Alberto Montresor to implementation
- Pseudo code --> Python

How

- Hands-on approach
- Performance considerations
- Focus on correct code
- Few Python functions

Lab Midterm?

Probably not. Still, will provide exam example.

Lab 2 Slides

Date: Nov 11th, 2016

- More practical than last time!
- Finish `selection_sort` and `gap` implementation
- midlab pause ;-)
- implement a Python class

Lab 3 Slides

Nov 17th, 2016

- Recursion
 - `gap_rec`, `binary_search_rec`
- `binary_search_iter`
- Will give you more tests
- Write also on paper!
- Copy *exactly the same* function definitions!
 - For example don't write `def MY_selection_sort(A):`
- use *return* command *only* if you see written *return* in the pseudocode!
 - If there is no *return* in the pseudocode, the function is intended to return *None*. In this case you don't even need to write *return None*, as Python will do it implicitly for you.

Lab 4 Slides

Nov 18th, 2016

- Divide et Impera
 - `binary_search_iter`
- Implement `ComplexNumber`

New Commandment:

You shall never ever reassign function parameters:

```
def myfun(L, i, s):  
  
    # You shall not do any of this evil:  
    L = [666]  
    i = 666  
    s = "666"
```

Previous commandments:

- You shall also write on paper!
- You shall copy exactly the same function definitions as in the exercises!
- For example don't write `def MY_selection_sort(A)`:
- You shall use `return` command only if you see `Written return` in the pseudocode!
- If there is no `return` in the pseudocode, the function is intended to return `None`. In this case you don't even need to write `return None`, as Python will do it implicitly for you.

Lab 5 slides

24 Nov 2016

- Implement `ComplexNumber`
- Implement `Stack`

Lab 6 slides

1 Dic 2016

- Implement `CappedStack`
- Implement `UnorderedList`

Lab 7 slides

- `UnorderedList`

Lab 8 slides

- will start writing tests (will be required during exams)
- invariants in particular
- `UnorderedList` (see [Chapter 2 \(data-structures.html\)](#)) until `fast_size()` and `append()` included

Lab 9 slides

15 Dic 2016

- Implement `GenericTree`, see [Trees chapter \(trees.html\)](#)

Lab 10 slides

19 Dic 2016

- GenericTree see [Graphs chapter \(graphs.html\)](#)

Lab 11 slides

21 Dic 2016

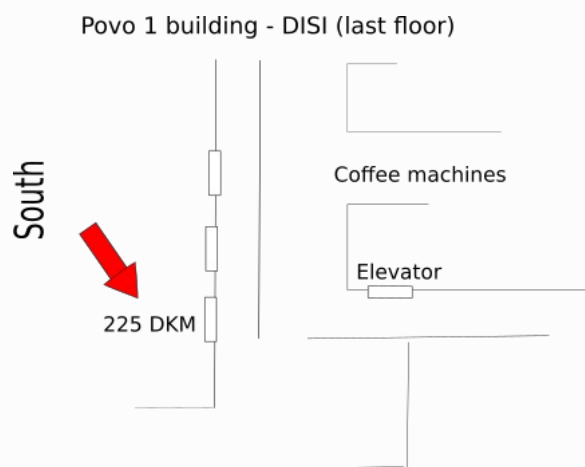
[Exam simulation \(exam-sim-2016-12-21.html\)](#) !

For exam solution, see Appendix A in [Chapters](#)

Office hours

You can schedule a meeting by emailing me at david.leoni [AT] unitn.it , more or less I'm available every day until 19.00

Then you will find me in Povo 1 building at DISI, in room 225 DKM :



Resources

- Online book: Problem Solving with Algorithms and Data Structures using Python (<http://interactivepython.org/runestone/static/pythonds/index.html>) by Brad Miller and David Ranum
- Theory slides (<http://cricca.disi.unitn.it/montresor/teaching/scientific-programming/slides/>) by Alberto Montresor
- Will try to be consistent with other lab module notes (<http://disi.unitn.it/~teso/courses/sciprog/index.html>) of Stefano Teso and Toma Tebaldi
- PythonTutor (<http://www.pythontutor.com/visualize.html#mode=edit>), a visual virtual machine (*very useful!* can also be found in examples inside the book!)
- Source code (<https://github.com/DavidLeoni/algolab>) of these worksheets (download zip (<https://github.com/DavidLeoni/algolab/archive/master.zip>)), in Jupyter Notebook (<http://jupyter.org>) format.
- The internet

Editors

- Spyder (<https://pythonhosted.org/spyder/>): Seems like a fine and simple editor
- Jupyter Notebook (<http://jupyter.org>): Nice environment to execute Python commands and display results like graphs. Allows to include documentation in Markdown format