



<http://algs4.cs.princeton.edu>

ALGORITHMS, PARTS I AND II

- ▶ *overview*
- ▶ *why study algorithms?*
- ▶ *resources*

Course overview

What is this course?

- Intermediate-level survey course.
- Programming and problem solving, with applications.
- **Algorithm:** method for solving a problem.
- **Data structure:** method to store information.

topic	data structures and algorithms	
data types	stack, queue, bag, union-find, priority queue	part 1
sorting	quicksort, mergesort, heapsort	
searching	BST, red-black BST, hash table	
graphs	BFS, DFS, Prim, Kruskal, Dijkstra	part 2
strings	radix sorts, tries, KMP, regexps, data compression	
advanced	B-tree, suffix array, maxflow	

Why study algorithms?

Their impact is broad and far-reaching.

Internet. Web search, packet routing, distributed file sharing, ...

Biology. Human genome project, protein folding, ...

Computers. Circuit layout, file system, compilers, ...

Computer graphics. Movies, video games, virtual reality, ...

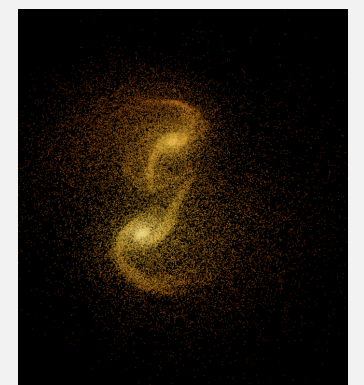
Security. Cell phones, e-commerce, voting machines, ...

Multimedia. MP3, JPG, DivX, HDTV, face recognition, ...

Social networks. Recommendations, news feeds, advertisements, ...

Physics. N-body simulation, particle collision simulation, ...

⋮



Why study algorithms?

Old roots, new opportunities.

- Study of algorithms dates at least to Euclid.
- Formalized by Church and Turing in 1930s.
- Some important algorithms were discovered by undergraduates in a course like this!



Why study algorithms?

To solve problems that could not otherwise be addressed.

Ex. Network connectivity. [stay tuned]

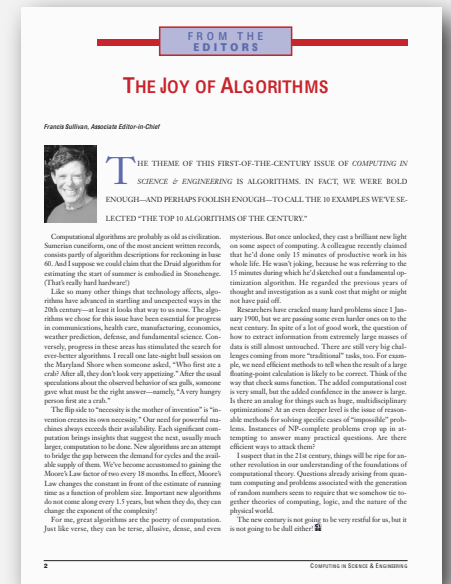


Why study algorithms?

For intellectual stimulation.

“ For me, great algorithms are the poetry of computation. Just like verse, they can be terse, allusive, dense, and even mysterious. But once unlocked, they cast a brilliant new light on some aspect of computing. ” — Francis Sullivan

“ An algorithm must be seen to be believed. ” — Donald Knuth



Why study algorithms?

To become a proficient programmer.

“ I will, in fact, claim that the difference between a bad programmer and a good one is whether he considers his code or his data structures more important. Bad programmers worry about the code. Good programmers worry about data structures and their relationships. ”

— Linus Torvalds (creator of Linux)



“ Algorithms + Data Structures = Programs. ” — Niklaus Wirth



Why study algorithms?

They may unlock the secrets of life and of the universe.

Computational models are replacing math models in scientific inquiry.

$$\begin{aligned} E &= mc^2 \\ F &= ma \qquad F = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2} \\ \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(r) \right] \Psi(r) &= E \Psi(r) \end{aligned}$$

20th century science
(formula based)

```
for (double t = 0.0; true; t = t + dt)
  for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
  {
    bodies[i].resetForce();
    for (int j = 0; j < N; j++)
      if (i != j)
        bodies[i].addForce(bodies[j]);
  }
```

21st century science
(algorithm based)

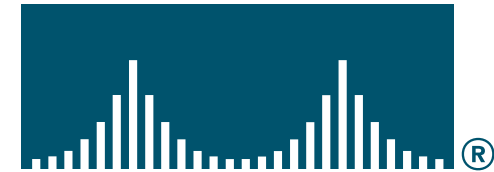
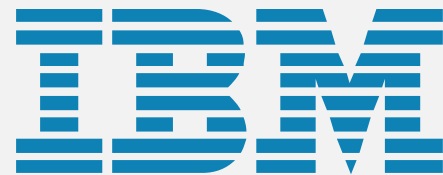
“ Algorithms: a common language for nature, human, and computer. ” — Avi Wigderson

Why study algorithms?

For fun and profit.

The Google logo, featuring the word "Google" in its signature multi-colored font.

Apple Computer

The Facebook logo, consisting of the word "facebook" in white lowercase letters on a blue rectangular background.The Cisco Systems logo, with the words "Cisco Systems" in red serif font above a dark blue rectangle containing a white bar chart.The Nintendo logo, with the word "Nintendo" in white inside a red rounded rectangle.The Jane Street logo, featuring a stylized yellow sunburst icon next to the words "JANE STREET" in yellow serif font on a dark blue background.The IBM logo, consisting of the letters "IBM" in a blue, horizontally-striped font.The Morgan Stanley logo, with the words "Morgan Stanley" in white serif font on a dark blue rectangular background.The Netflix logo, with the word "NETFLIX" in white, bold, sans-serif font on a red rectangular background.The Adobe logo, featuring a red stylized "A" icon above the word "Adobe" in black sans-serif font.The RSA Security logo, with the letters "RSA" in white inside a red rectangle, and the word "SECURITY" in black below it.The DE Shaw & Co logo, with the words "DE Shaw & Co" in blue serif font, featuring a green line graphic above the text.The Oracle logo, with the word "ORACLE" in red, outlined, sans-serif font.The Akamai logo, with a stylized blue wave icon next to the word "Akamai" in yellow italicized sans-serif font.The Yahoo! logo, with the word "YAHOO!" in red, bold, sans-serif font.The Amazon.com logo, with the text "amazon.com" in black, featuring a yellow curved arrow underneath the word "amazon".The Microsoft logo, with the word "Microsoft" in black, bold, sans-serif font.The Pixar Animation Studios logo, featuring the word "PIXAR" in large letters with a small character between the 'I' and 'X', and "ANIMATION STUDIOS" in smaller letters below.

Why study algorithms?

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- Old roots, new opportunities.
- To solve problems that could not otherwise be addressed.
- For intellectual stimulation.
- To become a proficient programmer.
- They may unlock the secrets of life and of the universe.
- For fun and profit.

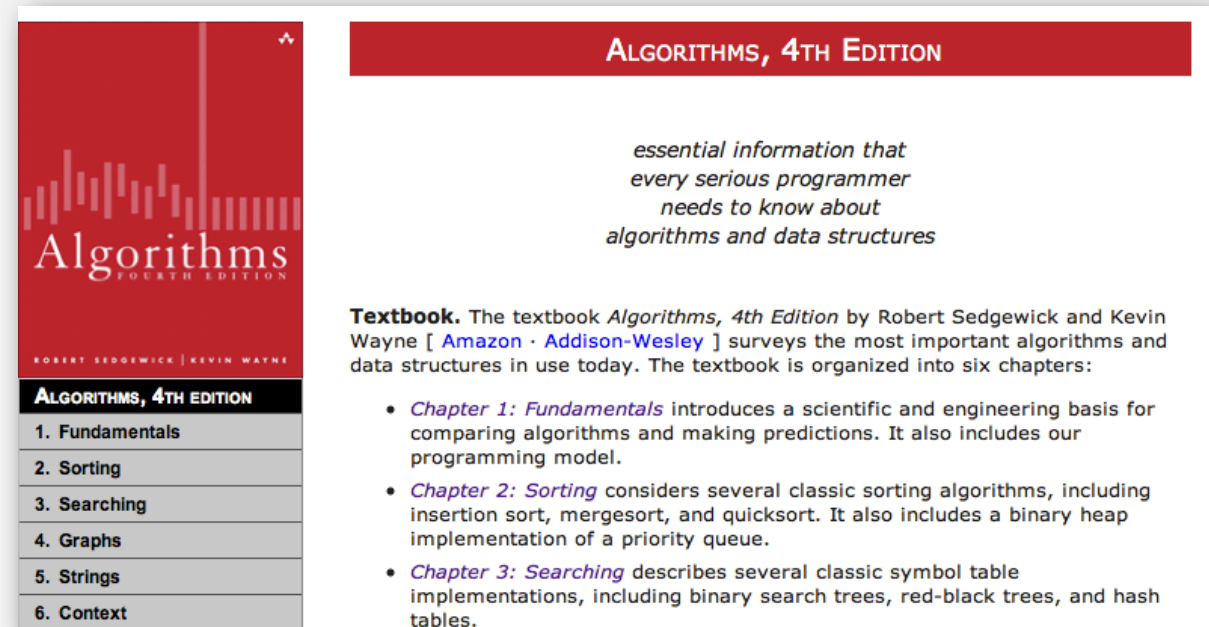
Why study anything else?



Resources

Booksite.

- Lecture slides.
- Download code.
- Summary of content.



The screenshot shows the website for 'Algorithms, 4th Edition'. On the left is a red book cover with the title 'Algorithms' and 'FOURTH EDITION' in white, and the authors 'ROBERT SEDGEWICK | KEVIN WAYNE' at the bottom. To the right of the cover is a white box with a red header 'ALGORITHMS, 4TH EDITION'. Below the header, it says 'essential information that every serious programmer needs to know about algorithms and data structures'. Then, it says 'Textbook. The textbook *Algorithms, 4th Edition* by Robert Sedgewick and Kevin Wayne [[Amazon](#) · [Addison-Wesley](#)] surveys the most important algorithms and data structures in use today. The textbook is organized into six chapters:'. Below this is a list of chapters: 1. Fundamentals, 2. Sorting, 3. Searching, 4. Graphs, 5. Strings, 6. Context. To the right of this list are three bullet points describing the chapters: Chapter 1: Fundamentals, Chapter 2: Sorting, and Chapter 3: Searching.

ALGORITHMS, 4TH EDITION

essential information that every serious programmer needs to know about algorithms and data structures

Textbook. The textbook *Algorithms, 4th Edition* by Robert Sedgewick and Kevin Wayne [[Amazon](#) · [Addison-Wesley](#)] surveys the most important algorithms and data structures in use today. The textbook is organized into six chapters:

- *Chapter 1: Fundamentals* introduces a scientific and engineering basis for comparing algorithms and making predictions. It also includes our programming model.
- *Chapter 2: Sorting* considers several classic sorting algorithms, including insertion sort, mergesort, and quicksort. It also includes a binary heap implementation of a priority queue.
- *Chapter 3: Searching* describes several classic symbol table implementations, including binary search trees, red-black trees, and hash tables.

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Textbook (optional).

- *Algorithms, 4th edition* by Sedgewick and Wayne.
- More extensive coverage of topics.
- More topics.



ISBN 0-321-57351-X

Prerequisites

Prerequisites.

- Programming: loops, arrays, functions, objects, recursion.
- Java: we use as expository language.
- Mathematics: high-school algebra.

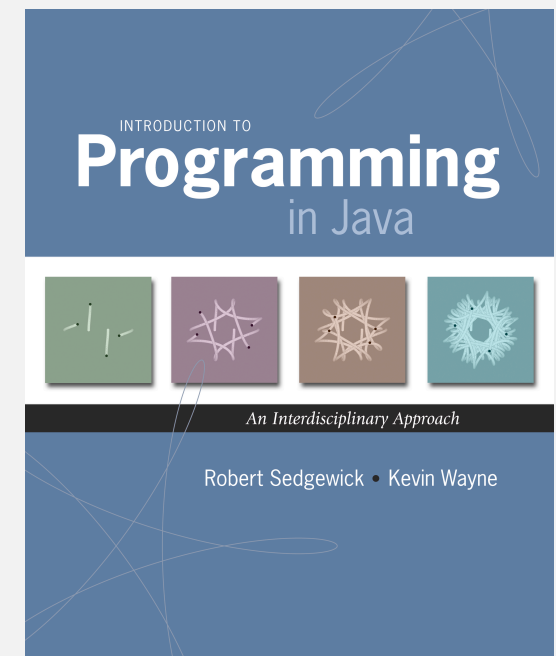
Review of prerequisite material.

- Quick: Sections 1.1 and 1.2 of *Algorithms, 4th edition*.
- In-depth: *An Introduction to programming in Java: an interdisciplinary approach* by Sedgewick and Wayne.

Programming environment.

- Use your own, e.g., Eclipse.
- Download ours (see instructions on web).

Quick exercise. Write a Java program.



ISBN 0-321-49805-4

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