1. Introduction to the judge environment

2. Prefix sum/precomputation technique

Sample Problem: Even Pairs

Input:

- ightharpoonup first line: a positive integer n
- second line: a sequence $x_0, \ldots, x_{n-1} \in \{0, 1\}$

Output: a single line containing the number of pairs $0 \le i \le j < n$ such that

$$x_i + \cdots + x_j$$

is even.

Input: n=4

A: 0 1 1 1

Input: n=4

 $A: \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1$

Interval (red) sum = 0

Input: n=4

A: 0 1 1 1

Input: n=4

 $A: \qquad 0 \qquad 1 \qquad 1 \qquad 1$

Input: n=4

A: 0 1 1 1

Interval (red) sum = 2

Input: n=4

A: 0 1 1 1

Interval (red) sum = 2

First Approach

- (1) for all pairs $i \leq j$, compute the sum $x_i + \cdots + x_j$
- (2) if it is even, increment a counting variable

A few points, but also a **TIMELIMIT** error on harder test sets!

- ▶ this means that our algorithm is too slow
- ▶ we have three nested loops: two for going over all pairs $i \le j$, and one for summing up the sequence $x_i + \cdots + x_j$
- running time is $O(n^3)$
- ▶ this type of analysis is **very important** in this course

Second Approach

Observation:

$$x_i + \dots + x_j = \sum_{a=0}^{j} x_a - \sum_{b=0}^{i-1} x_b$$

= $S_j - S_{i-1}$

(1) calculate partial sums $S_i = \sum_{a=0}^i x_a$ in one iteration

$$A: \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \\ S: \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3$$

(2) for every $i \leq j$ check the parity of $S_j - S_{i-1}$

Running time: $O(n^2)$

Third Approach

Observation:

$$x_i + \dots + x_j = \sum_{a=0}^{j} x_a - \sum_{b=0}^{i-1} x_b$$

= $S_j - S_{i-1}$

- (1) calculate partial sums $S_i = \sum_{a=0}^i x_a$ in one iteration
- (2) E = # of S_i that are even
- (3) O = # of S_i that are odd
- (4) the result is $\binom{E}{2} + \binom{O}{2} + E$

Running time: O(n)

Even Pairs - Conclusion

Technique: Partial sums/Precomputing

- ► Precomputing partial sums allows computing the sum of the elements in an interval in constant time.
- ► More generally, precomputing certain values can speed up the running time of an algorithm.

Judge Feedback

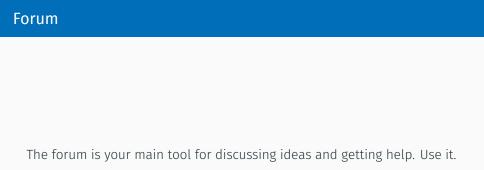
Besides **CORRECT**, **TIMELIMIT**, and **WRONG-ANSWER**, the judge can give the following feedback:

ASSERTION-FAILURE SIGABRT: memory screw-up or assertion failure

SEGMENTATION-FAULT SIGSEGV: memory screw-up (e.g. out-of-bounds)

RUN-ERROR nonzero exit status

FORBIDDEN bad syscall or other safety



Of course, you will only learn if you first try to solve the problems on

your own.

- 1. Apply spoiler warnings
- 2. Describe the problem, not your guesses or summaries
- 3. Code: describe what fails and what you expect instead
- 4. Code: post minimal examples
- 5. Do not rush to claim that you have found a bug

Example

SPOILER <<<

Set this text to have a white foreground. It will then be invisible unless marked. The <<< ... >>> exploit a bug in the email plugin to also remove the text in plain-text email.

>>>

- 1. Apply spoiler warnings
- 2. Describe the problem, not your guesses or summaries
- 3. Code: describe what fails and what you expect instead
- 4. Code: post minimal examples
- 5. Do not rush to claim that you have found a bug

Example

```
Bad When I compile, it tells me it cannot find it.
```

```
Good When I run g++ -o foo foo.cpp, I get
```

bash: $g++302\240-o'$: command not found

- 1. Apply spoiler warnings
- 2. Describe the problem, not your guesses or summaries
- 3. Code: describe what fails and what you expect instead
- 4. Code: post minimal examples
- 5. Do not rush to claim that you have found a bug

Example

Bad The code below doesn't work. Help?

Good I am trying to solve Problem 1. I tried strategy **something**. My code is below. For some reason, when running it on the provided test case it emits **no solution** instead of **1**. What am I doing wrong?

- 1. Apply spoiler warnings
- 2. Describe the problem, not your guesses or summaries
- 3. Code: describe what fails and what you expect instead
- 4. Code: post minimal examples
- 5. Do not rush to claim that you have found a bug

Example

Bad When I call .foo() on a vector, it segfaults. Bug!

Good I am trying to something. The code is below. I get a segfault in the line that calls .foo(), but if I remove that line the program continues. What am I doing wrong?

C++

Learning C++ is beyond the scope of this course.

- ► True beginners should probably read a book
- ► People familiar with the syntactic family (e.g. C, Java, C#) may get away with a tutorial
- ► Useful in any case: <u>C++ FAQ Lite</u>
- ► NEW! Updated version of the 'A Short Introduction to C++ for the Algorithms Lab'

C++

NEW! Updated version of the 'A Short Introduction to C++ for the Algorithms Lab'

Contains:

- ► Easy exercises to get you started with C++ including Judge feedback
- ► Handling I/O
- Fundamental data types and basic concepts of the C++ standard library
- ► How to compile, run, and debug

Does not contain:

- ► Introduction to C++ programming
- Control structures
- ► Memory management
- ▶ Objected Oriented Programming in C++

C++

It is important that you know certain parts of the C++ standard library, such as:

- ► how to do I/O using <iostream>,
- ▶ how and when to use which container: vector, set, map, stack, queue, and priority_queue,
- ▶ how to use the sort function from the <algorithm> header file, and
- how to use iterators.

IMPORTANT! Read the 'A Short Introduction to C++ for the Algorithms Lab' document and familiarise yourselves with the concepts within.

That's it!

The most important things to remember:

- ➤ You can find all that you need at our website:
 https://www.cadmo.ethz.ch/education/lectures/HS19/algolab/index.html
- ► For questions, you should use the forum: https://moodle-app2.let.ethz.ch/course/view.php?id=11262
- ► Today we will publish the first week's exercises on Moodle.
- The public input/output files are available in the zip file Week 1 Zipfile on Moodle.
- ▶ Today we will also publish easy exercises to help you get started with C++.
- ▶ Next Monday at 17:00, we have the first Problem of The Week!