



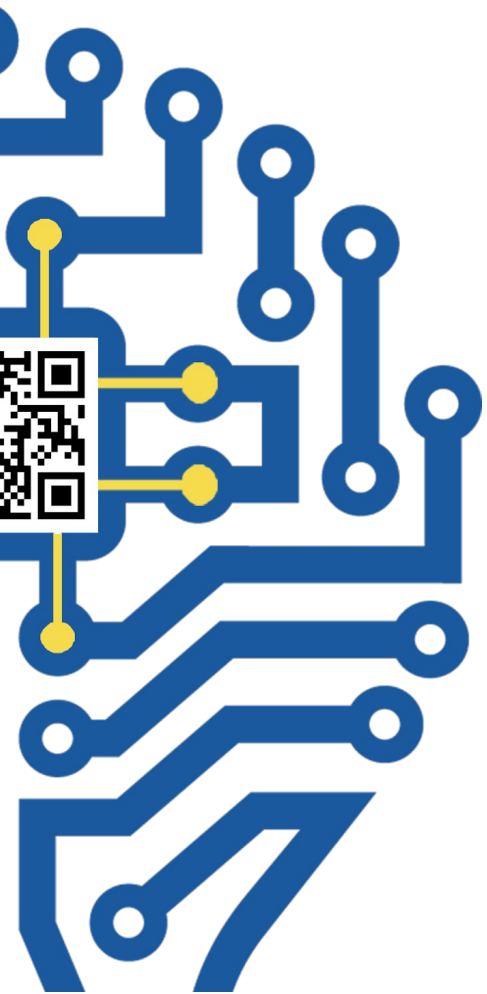
UGANDA CHRISTIAN
UNIVERSITY

A Center of Excellence in the Heart of Africa

CSC2107: Design and Analysis of Algorithms

BY

JB Wabwire Habere & Ayebare Moses



Course Content



- Python review
- Intro to DAA
- Asymptotic Analysis
- Searching and Sorting
- Graph Algorithms
- Divide and Conquer
- Data Structures
- Search Trees
- Greedy Algorithms
- Dynamic Programming
- Extra Topics (if time is on our side)



Assessment



SN	Assessment	Mark %
1.	Assignments	15
2.	Quizzes	10
3.	Tests	20
4.	Project	10
5	Exam	40
6	Attendance	05
TOTAL		100



Resources

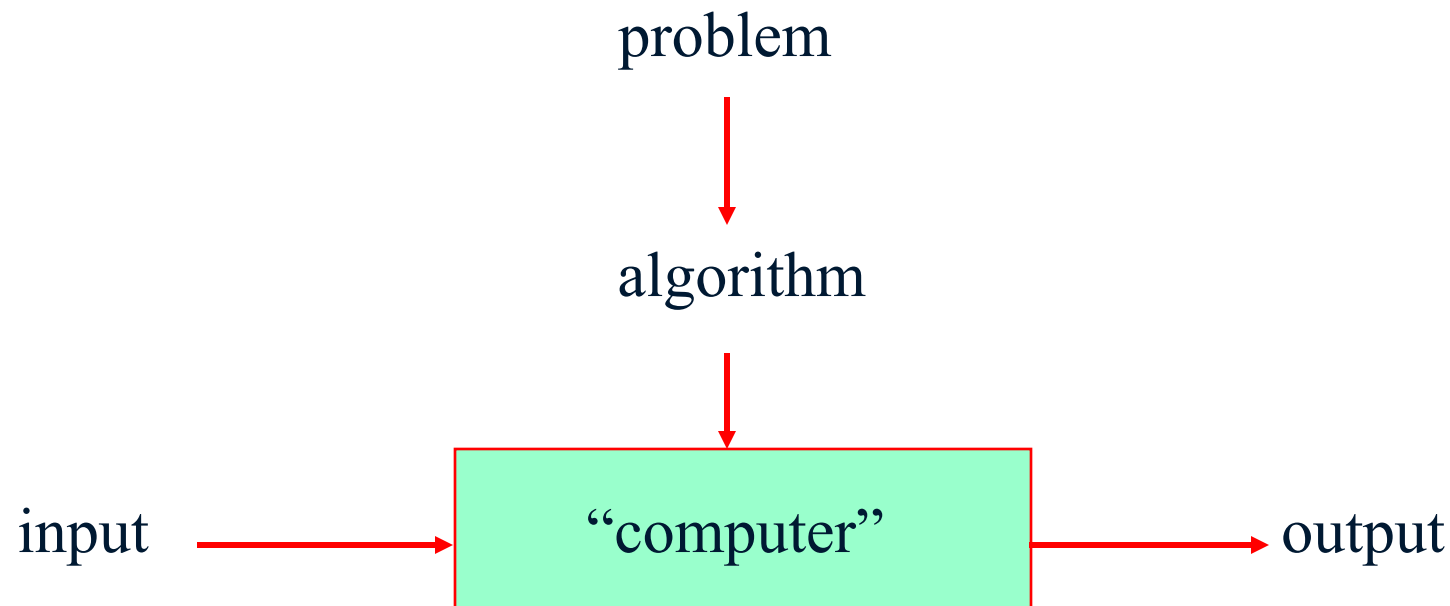


- Primary
 - Thomas H. Cormen, Charles E. Leiserson, Ronald L. Rivest, Clifford A. Rivest - *Introduction to Algorithms* (2022, The MIT Press)
 - Levitin, Anany - *Introduction to the design and analysis of algorithms*-Pearson (2019)
- Secondary
 - Kumar, Amit_ Sen, Sandeep - *Design and analysis of algorithms_ a contemporary perspective*-Cambridge University Press (2019)
 - Arthur Nunes - *Introduction to the Design and Analysis of Algorithms - A Multi-Paradigm Approach*-Kendall Hunt (2022)
 - Any Python/C/C++/Java Books for Algorithm Implementation



What is an algorithm?

- An algorithm is a sequence of unambiguous instructions for solving a problem, i.e., for obtaining a required output for any legitimate input in a finite amount of time.



Why study algorithms?



- Theoretical importance
 - the core of computer science
- Practical importance
 - A practitioner's toolkit of known algorithms
 - Framework for designing and analyzing algorithms for new problems



Two main issues related to algorithms

- How to design algorithms
- How to analyze algorithm efficiency



Algorithm design techniques/strategies



- Brute force
- Divide and conquer
- Decrease and conquer
- Transform and conquer
- Space and time tradeoffs
- Greedy approach
- Dynamic programming
- Iterative improvement
- Backtracking
- Branch and bound



Analysis of algorithms



- How good is the algorithm?
 - time efficiency
 - space efficiency
- Does there exist a better algorithm?
 - lower bounds
 - optimality



Important problem types

- Sorting e.g. insertion sort
- searching
- string processing
- graph problems
- combinatorial problems
- geometric problems
- numerical problems



Fundamental data structures



- list
 - array
 - linked list
 - string
- stack
- queue
- priority queue
- graph
- tree
- set and dictionary



Fast computers *vs* efficient algorithms



- Many recent innovations rely on
 - fast computers
 - efficient algorithms.
- Which is more important?



Algorithm Example



Arrays and its representations



Arrays

An array is a container that can hold a fixed number of items, and these items should be of the same type.

- **Element** – Each item stored in an array is called an element.
- **Index** – Each location of an element in an array has a numerical index, which is used to identify the element.



Array Representation

- Arrays can be declared in various ways in different languages. For illustration, let's take the C array declaration.

Diagram illustrating the C array declaration: `int array [10] = { 35, 33, 42, 10, 14, 19, 27, 44, 26, 31 }`

Annotations:

- Name:** `array`
- Type:** `int`
- Size:** `10`
- Elements:** `{ 35, 33, 42, 10, 14, 19, 27, 44, 26, 31 }`

elements	35	33	42	10	14	19	27	44	26	31
index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Size :10

Basic Operations



Following are the basic operations supported by an array.

- **Traverse** – print all the array elements one by one.
- **Insertion** – Adds an element at the given index.
- **Deletion** – Deletes an element at the given index.
- **Search** – Searches an element using the given index or by the value.
- **Update** – Updates an element at the given index.



Search Operation

- You can perform a search for an array element based on its value or its index.

Pseudocode

Procedure Search()

Begin procedure

ITEM // what we are searching for

Set $i = 0$

while $i < N$

Begin

if $A[i] = \text{ITEM}$

Print "Element found at the position" i

$i = i + 1$

End While

End procedure



```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main() {
```

```
    int arr[] = { 1,3,5,7,8 };
```

```
    int item = 7, n = 5;
```

```
    int j = 0;
```

```
    while (j < n) {
```

```
        if (arr[j] == item) {
```

```
            break;
```

```
        }
```

```
        j = j + 1;
```

```
    }
```

```
    printf("Found element %d at position  
%d\n", item, j);
```

```
}
```



Exercise – To Do



- Write an Algorithm to find the maximum element in an Array
- Implement the algorithm with a C/C++ code.
- Upload your solution on GitHub and share your link via Discord DM.

