CH-231-A Algorithms and Data Structures ADS

Lecture 6

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Definition: Algorithm

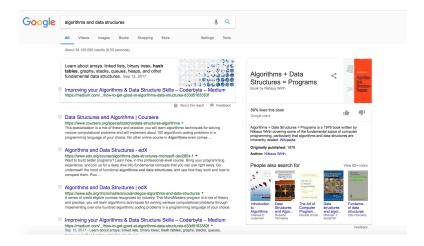
- ► An algorithm is a sequence of computational steps which transforms a set of values (input) to another set of values (desired output)
- ▶ It is a tool for solving a well-defined computational problem
- Step-wise procedure that can be implemented in a computer program
- Consists of a finite list of well-defined instructions (Turing machine)
- 'Algorithm' stems from 'Algoritmi', the Latin form of al-Khwārizmī, a Persian mathematician, astronomer and geographer

Example: Sorting Problem

- Input sequence $\langle a_1, a_2, ..., a_n \rangle$ of numbers
- Output permutation $< a'_1, a'_2, ..., a'_n >$ such that $a'_1 \le a'_2 \le ... \le a'_n$
- Example (instance of sorting problem):Input: 8 2 4 9 3 6Output: 2 3 4 6 8 9

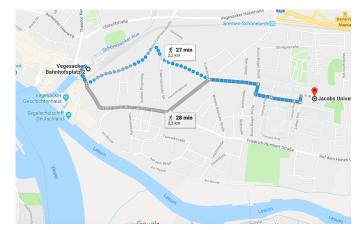
Foundations Insertion sort

Example: Searching



Foundations Insertion sort

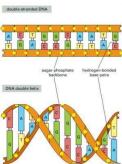
Example: Road map



Graph algorithm

Example: DNA Sequences





String matching

Analysis of Algorithms

- The theoretical study of computer-program performance and resource usage
- Other design goals?
 - correctness
 - functionality
 - robustness
 - reliability
 - user-friendliness
 - programmer time

 - simplicity
 - modularity
 - maintainability
 - extensibility

Performance of Algorithms

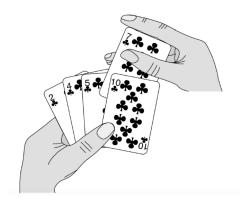
- Analysis helps us to understand scalability
- Performance often draws the line between what is feasible and what is impossible
- Algorithmic mathematics provides a language for talking about program behavior
- "Performance is the currency of computing"
- ➤ The lessons of program performance generalize to other computing resources

Definition: Data Structure

- ► A data structure is a way to store and organize data in order to facilitate access and modification
- ► There is typically no best data structure, but each data structure has its strengths and weaknesses
- Which data structure to use, depends on the problem that is to be solved
- Sometimes there is a trade-off between storage (in a data structure) and speed (in accessing a data structure or of an algorithm)

Sorting Problem

First algorithm: Insertion sort



Insertion Sort

```
INSERTION-SORT (A, n)

for j = 2 to n

key = A[j]

// Insert A[j] into the sorted sequence A[1 ... j - 1].

i = j - 1

while i > 0 and A[i] > key

A[i + 1] = A[i]

i = i - 1

A[i + 1] = key
```

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Insertion Sort: Example

Sort A = <5, 2, 4, 6, 1, 3>

- (a)
- (b) 2 5 4 6 1 3
- (c) 2 4 5

- (d)

```
INSERTION-SORT(A, n)
 for j = 2 to n
     key = A[j]
     // Insert A[j] into the sorted sequence A[1...j-1].
     i = i - 1
```

$$i = j - 1$$

while $i > 0$ and $A[i] > key$
 $A[i + 1] = A[i]$

$$i = i - 1$$

$$A[i + 1] = kw$$

$$A[i+1] = key$$