



We will be starting shortly

Sit back and relax while you wait!

(Slides for today's lecture are on Scientia)





Warning!

We will start recording this session now!

Also, any messages in the text chat will remain on MS Teams even after the session

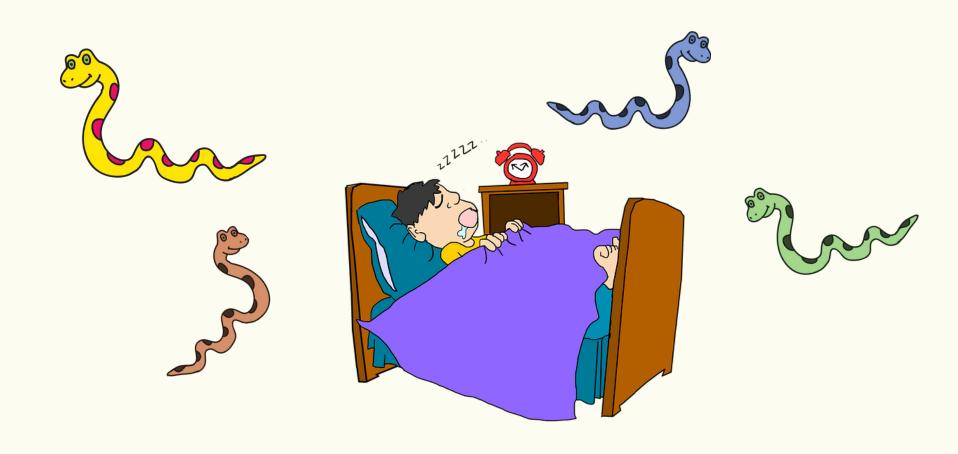


Quiz

Who is a snake's favorite author?



How was your week?





Need more exercises?

https://edabit.com/challenges

If you're done with Lesson 8, go ahead with Intro2ML's NumPy tutorial

https://intro2ml.pages.doc.ic.ac.uk/autumn2021/modules/lab-numpy/introduction



Your code works correctly!

Now what?



Writing efficient code

Improving the algorithm





Exhaustive search

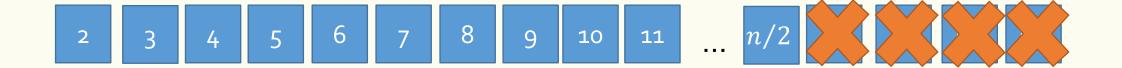


Reduce search space?

Factors of 100:



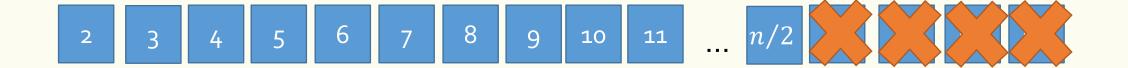
100



Factors of 100:



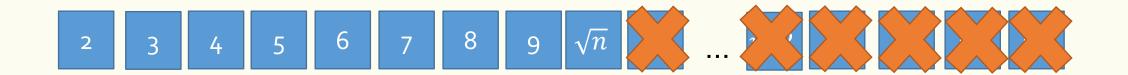
100



Factors of 100:



100



Factors of 100:



```
n = int(input("Please enter an integer: "))
divisor = 2
is_prime_number = True
while divisor < n:</pre>
    if n % divisor == 0:
        is_prime_number = False
        break
    else:
        divisor = divisor + 1
print(n>1 and is_prime_number)
```



Square root estimator (from Lesson 4)

```
n = float(input("Please enter a positive number: "))
step_size = 0.000001
tolerance = 0.0001
root = 0
while root <= n:</pre>
    if abs(root*root - n) < tolerance:</pre>
                                                   How would
         print(root)
         break
                                                  you make this
    else:
                                                      more
        root = root + step_size
                                                    efficient?
```



Writing efficient code

Using efficient operations



Concatenating a list of strings into a single string

```
items = ["a", "b", "c", "d", "e", "f", "g", "h",
"i", "j", "k", "l", "m", "n", "o", "p", "q", "r",
"s", "t", "u", "v", "w", "x", "y", "z"]
```

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz



• Which will be faster?

```
s = ""
for item in items:
    s += item
```

```
s = "".join(items)
```



Writing efficient code

Using optimal data structures



Filter a list of strings to return another list of unique strings

```
['269', '246', '324', '481', '324', '481', '687', '481', '612', '612']

['269', '246', '481', '324', '612', '687']
```



```
filtered_items = []

for item in items:
   if item not in filtered_items:
     filtered_items.append(item)
```

```
filtered_items = list(set(items))
```

```
filtered_items = list(dict(zip(items, [None]*len(items))))
```



```
list size 10,
<filter_with_list>,
                                            0.0008445 seconds
<filter_with_dict>,
                                             0.0008762 seconds
                      list size 10,
<filter_with_set>,
                                            0.0003818 seconds
                      list size 10,
<filter_with_list>,
                      list size 100,
                                            0.031647 seconds
<filter_with_dict>,
                                            0.0032972 seconds
                      list size 100,
<filter_with_set>,
                      list size 100,
                                            0.0012386 seconds
<filter_with_list>,
                                            0.96294 seconds
                      list size 600,
<filter_with_dict>,
                      list size 600,
                                            0.020129 seconds
<filter_with_set>,
                      list size 600,
                                            0.0093079 seconds
<filter_with_list>,
                      list size 4500,
                                            10.718 seconds
<filter_with_dict>,
                      list size 4500,
                                            0.1193 seconds
<filter_with_set>,
                                             0.03865 seconds
                      list size 4500,
<filter_with_list>,
                      list size 30000,
                                            85.121 seconds
<filter_with_dict>,
                      list size 30000,
                                            0.83646 seconds
<filter_with_set>,
                      list size 30000,
                                             0.22502 seconds
```



• Is list comprehension faster?

```
s = []
for item in items:
    s.append(item)
```

```
S = [item for item in items]
```



Next week's schedule

Mon 3-4pm	Mon 4-5pm	Tue 9-10am	Wed 9-10am	Thu 11am-1pm
LECTURE	LAB	LAB	LAB	LAB
Online only	Online only	219	219	221/225

Lecture topic: Searching algorithms

CW1 released on Monday



One on one with Josiah

Mon 11/10 (4PM)				
16:00-16:10	jac202	John Carter		
16:10-16:20	am10118	Anagh Malik		
16:20-16:30	CU021	Chibudom Onuorah		
16:30-16:40	????	Jonathan Hewlett		
16:40-16:50	jh3617	Jacob Hughes-Hallett		
16:50-17:00	lr4617	Lapo Rastrelli		

Tue 12/10 (9AM)			
09:00-09:10	aaa1421	Abdullah Alrumayh	
09:10-09:20	ag4916	Agnese Grison	
09:20-09:30	aw21	Alistair Weld	
09:30-09:40	sh2316	Simon Hanassab	
09:40-09:50	aj2221	Alexander Jenkins	
09:50-10:00	lmc16	Lucille Cazenave	



One on one with Josiah

Wed 13/10 (9AM)				
09:00-09:10	av1017	Avish Vijayaraghavan		
09:10-09:20	fn421	Federico Nardi		
09:20-09:30	ddg21	Dimitar Georgiev		
09:30-09:40	jb1721	Joao Binenbojm de Pereira		
09:40-09:50	cp2620	Camille Petri		
09:50-10:00	atr17	Alexander Ranne		

Thu 14/10 (11AM)			
11:00-11:10	cm2021	Christos Margadji	
11:10-11:20	cpc21	Cormac Conway	
11:20-11:30	jla21	Jonah Anton	
11:30-11:40	mjc121	Matthew Collins	
11:40-11:50	mt3215	Maksym Tymchenko	
11:50-12:00	sk2521	Sun Jin Kim	
12:00-12:10	st321	Sofiya Toteva	
12:10-12:20	tap21	Thomas Phillips	
12:20-12:30	yo521	Yi Siang Ong	



Any feedback for us?

- https://www.menti.com/7qxudnnc3i
- Or go to www.menti.com and enter **1011 6313**

