

*“I Hear and I Forget,  
I See and I Remember,  
I Do and I Understand.”*

- *Chinese Proverb*

*Designing an algorithm is a creative and **rewarding** process*

*Think before you leap.*

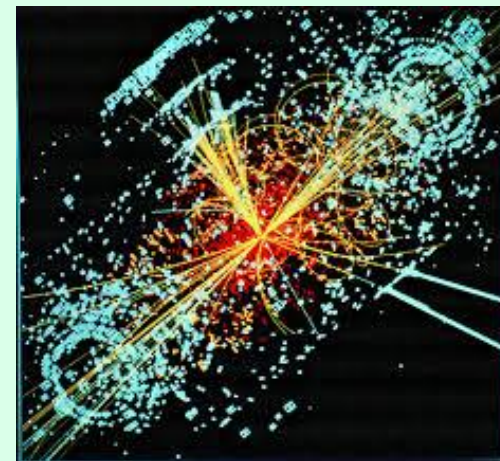
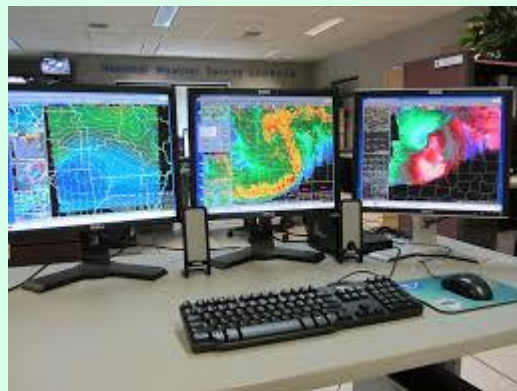
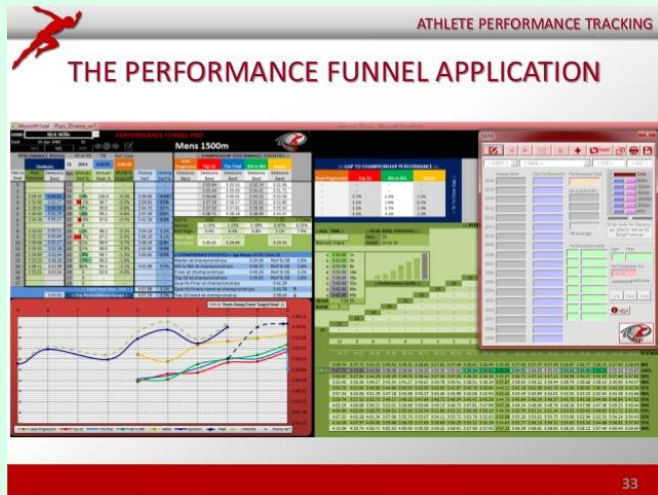
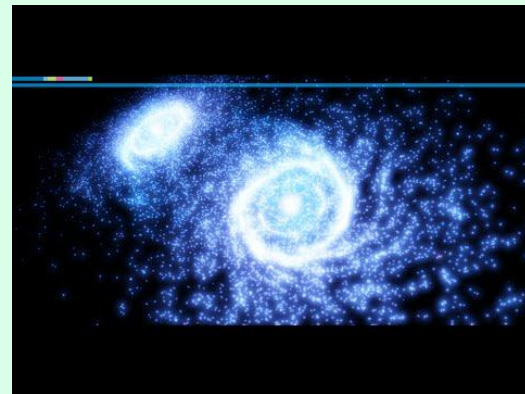
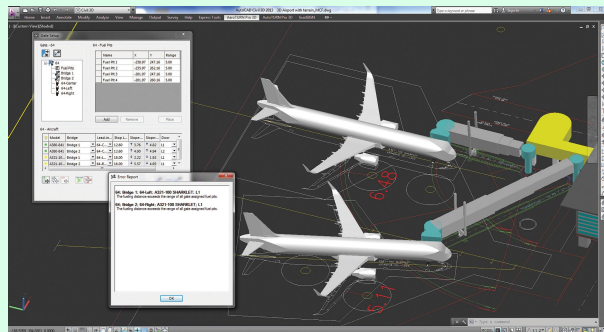
*Designing an algorithm is a creative and **rewarding** process*

*Think before you ~~leap~~ code.*

*“Weeks of programming can save you hours of planning.”*

- *Anonymous quote*





# Why Study Algorithms?

*Algorithms make the world run!*

# Computers are ubiquitous

Education and research

Networks (internet, local nets, ...)

Banks and commerce

Business management

Communication

Defense and military

Health Management

Medical imaging

Exploration (space, sea, land)

Data analytics

Transportation

Multimedia

Robotics

Simulations

Manufacturing

Entertainment

Governance

Security

AI and automation

Social media

...



What are Algorithms?

# algorithm

*noun*

Word used by programmers when they do not want to explain what they did.

What are **Algorithms** *again*?

“An algorithm is a **finite**, **definite**,  
**effective** procedure, with some  
**input** and some **output**. ”

- Donald Knuth

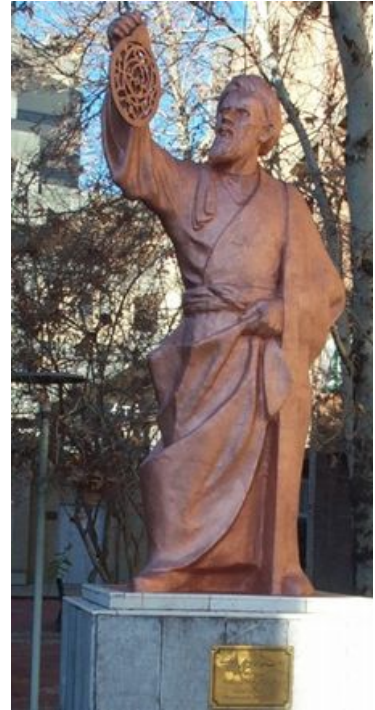
An **algorithm** stays the same  
whether the program is in **java** on  
Windows or **C** on Linux or **python**  
on Mac OS X.

## Concept of an algorithm has existed for centuries

Muhammad ibn Musa **Al-Khwarizmi**  
formerly latinized as *Algoritmi*

Kitāb **al-jabr** wa'l-muqābala, which  
evolved into today's high school  
**algebra** text.

“Algorism”: technique of performing  
arithmetic with Hindu-Arabic numerals  
developed by al-Khwārizmī.



Famous 9th century Persian mathematician, astronomer, and geographer. (Source: Wikipedia.)

# What we'll do in this course

**Core** computer science problems that arise in many different applications.

- Many problems *reduce* to them.

What we'll do in this course

Follow a **design process** using a variety of computing problems.



What we'll do in this course

Understand the problem.

What we'll do in this course

Discuss **design techniques** based on  
the **structure** of the problem.

# What we'll do in this course

Analyze the algorithm and *discover*  
**efficient** solutions to the problem and  
show it's correct.

How many have **not** taken Data Structures?

# Course Syllabus

# Lecture Modules

- Algorithm Analysis

# Lecture Modules

- Algorithm Analysis
- Graph Algorithms

# Lecture Modules

- Algorithm Analysis
- Graph Algorithms
- Design Techniques



# Lecture Modules

- Algorithm Analysis
- Graph Algorithms
- Design Techniques
  - **Greedy Algorithms**

# Lecture Modules

- Algorithm Analysis
- Graph Algorithms
- Design Techniques
  - Greedy Algorithms
  - **Divide and Conquer**

# Lecture Modules

- Algorithm Analysis
- Graph Algorithms
- Design Techniques
  - Greedy Algorithms
  - Divide and Conquer
  - **Dynamic Programming**

# Lecture Modules

- Algorithm Analysis
- Graph Algorithms
- Design Techniques
  - Greedy Algorithms
  - Divide and Conquer
  - Dynamic Programming
  - **Reductions**

# Lecture Modules

- Algorithm Analysis
- Graph Algorithms
- Design Techniques
  - Greedy Algorithms
  - Divide and Conquer
  - Dynamic Programming
  - Reductions
  - **Network Flow**

# Lecture Modules

- Algorithm Analysis
- Graph Algorithms
- Design Techniques
  - Greedy Algorithms
  - Divide and Conquer
  - Dynamic Programming
  - Reductions
  - Network Flow
- NP Complete Problems (if time permits)

# Grading breakup

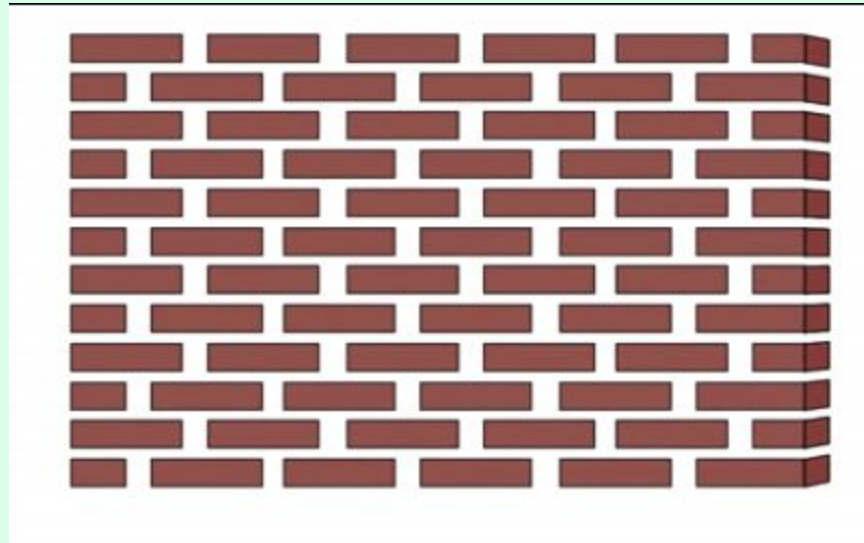
- **Assignments: 25%** (No-show for vivas=70% reduction)
- **Quizzes, In-class problems, homework: 20%**
- **Midterm Examination: 25%**
- **Final Examination: 30%**

## **CS 310 TAs** (in alphabetical order)

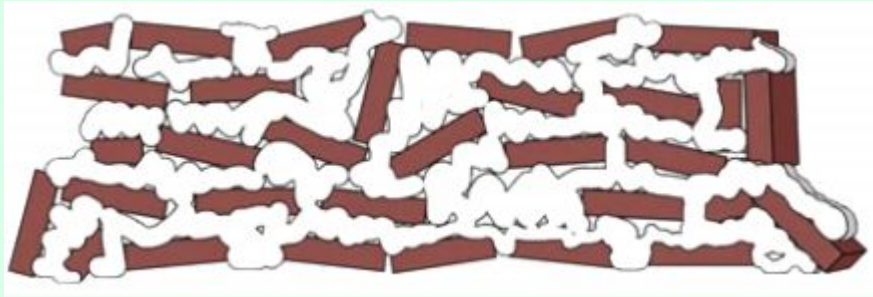
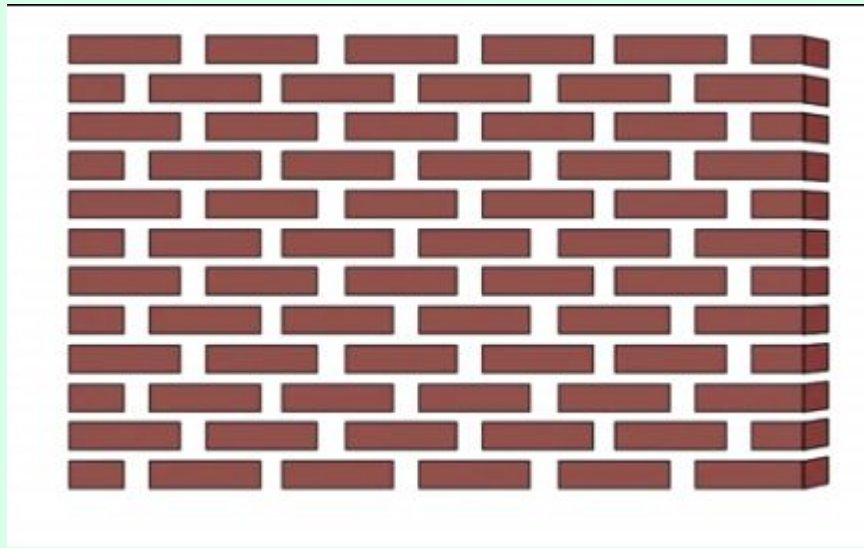
- Ali Ahad (20100284@lums.edu.pk)
- Javaria Hassan (20100058@lums.edu.pk)
- Sheikh Abdul Mannan (20100261@lums.edu.pk)
- Syed Hamza Ahmad (20100108@lums.edu.pk)



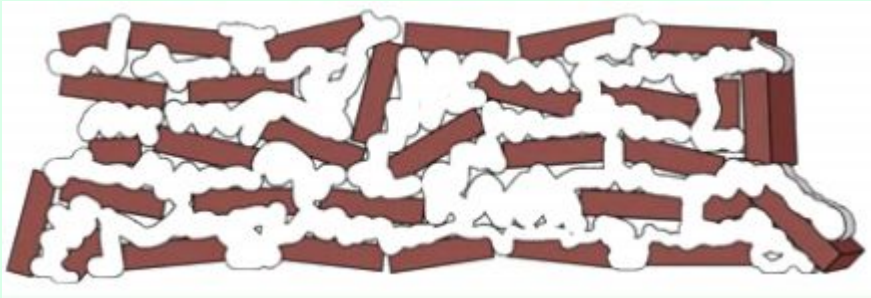
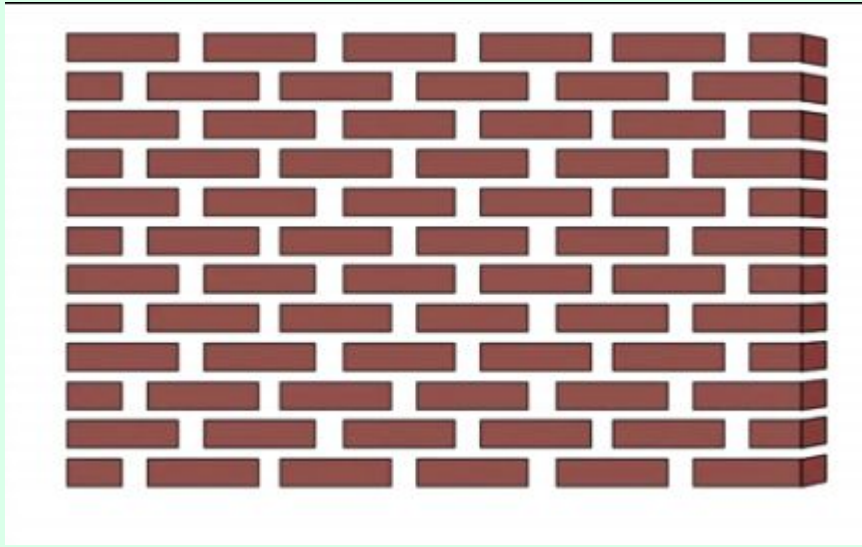
*What should you do to **succeed** in this course?*



Visual source: Barbara Oakley - Learning how to learn



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Visual source: Barbara Oakley - Learning how to learn

### Students who:

- **Enjoy** problem solving and thinking about creative solutions
- **Review material after class** and through spaced repetitions.
- **Focus on understanding** in-class, homework and practice problems
- **Start work on assignments early**

### Students who:

- **Cram** for exam a couple of days before it.
- **Don't review** material after class
- **Waste time** during class
- **Don't spend sufficient time** on problem solving
- **Procrastinate** on the assignments

*The first time you **actually** understand something  
is **when you can do it yourself.***

***What should you do to **succeed** in this course?***

Come to class on time (*5 minute rule*)

Be an *active* participant.

**Enjoy learning!**

What things are important in software design?

Why is performance (time) important?



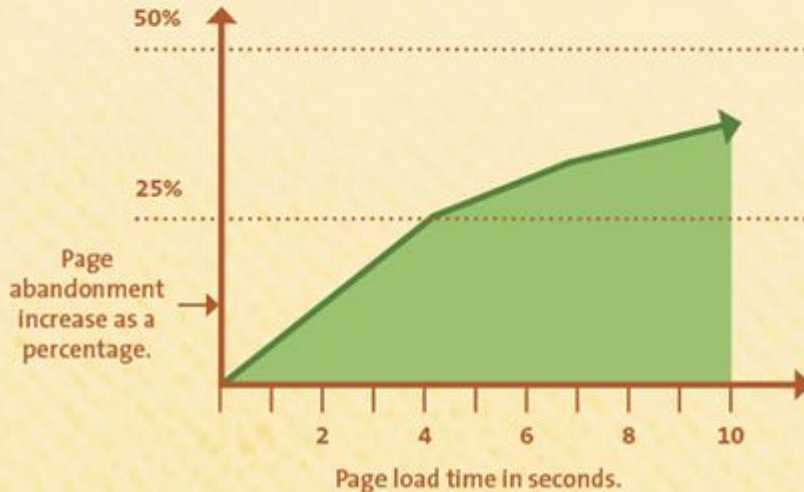
How long are you willing to wait for a web page to load?



## EVERY SECOND COUNTS

Loading time is a major contributing factor to page abandonment. The average user has no patience for a page that takes too long to load, and justifiably so.

Observation: slower page response time results in an increase in page abandonment, as demonstrated in the following chart.



How do we determine efficiency of an algorithm?

# Running Times of different algorithms on inputs of increasing sizes

$n$	$f(n)$	$\lg n$	$n$	$n \lg n$	$n^2$	$2^n$	$n!$
10		0.003 $\mu s$	0.01 $\mu s$	0.033 $\mu s$	0.1 $\mu s$	1 $\mu s$	3.63 ms
20		0.004 $\mu s$	0.02 $\mu s$	0.086 $\mu s$	0.4 $\mu s$	1 ms	77.1 years
30		0.005 $\mu s$	0.03 $\mu s$	0.147 $\mu s$	0.9 $\mu s$	1 sec	$8.4 \times 10^{15}$ yrs
40		0.005 $\mu s$	0.04 $\mu s$	0.213 $\mu s$	1.6 $\mu s$	18.3 min	
50		0.006 $\mu s$	0.05 $\mu s$	0.282 $\mu s$	2.5 $\mu s$	13 days	
100		0.007 $\mu s$	0.1 $\mu s$	0.644 $\mu s$	10 $\mu s$	$4 \times 10^{13}$ yrs	
1,000		0.010 $\mu s$	1.00 $\mu s$	9.966 $\mu s$	1 ms		
10,000		0.013 $\mu s$	10 $\mu s$	130 $\mu s$	100 ms		
100,000		0.017 $\mu s$	0.10 ms	1.67 ms	10 sec		
1,000,000		0.020 $\mu s$	1 ms	19.93 ms	16.7 min		
10,000,000		0.023 $\mu s$	0.01 sec	0.23 sec	1.16 days		
100,000,000		0.027 $\mu s$	0.10 sec	2.66 sec	115.7 days		
1,000,000,000		0.030 $\mu s$	1 sec	29.90 sec	31.7 years		