

Programmazione Web



Davide Mantovani

synesthesia



Problem solving



problem-solving

NOUN

The process of finding solutions to difficult or complex issues.

'An expert at creative problem-solving'

From Oxford Lexico

The human brain

- 1. Analytical thought
- 2. Rationality
- 3. Logic
- 4. Detail perception
- 5. Planning
- 6. Math and Science
- 7. Right vision
- 8. Right movement



- 1. Intuitive thought
- 2. Emotion
- 3. Imagination
- 4. Holistic perception
- 5. Impulse
- 6. Art and Writing
- 7. Left vision
- 8. Left movement

Warning: this scheme is not exhaustive, but deliberately schematized broadly to represent the concept.

- 1. Understand the problem
- 2. Making a plan of solution
- 3. Carrying out the plan
- 4. Look back to verify
- 5. Refine the plan only if needed

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NEVER GET TOO ATTACHED

Brain Strotching





A pencil and an eraser costs €2.20.

The pencil costs **€2 more** than the eraser.

HOW MUCH THE PENCIL COSTS?

pencil = x
eraser = 2 + x



$$x + (2 + x) = 2.20$$

$$2x = 2.20 - 2 = 0.20$$

$$x = 0.20 \div 2 = 0.10$$

cost of eraser = €0.10
cost of pencil = 2.10



THE
"I'M NOT A MATH GUY"
HOTEL



Three people check into a hotel for a single room.

They pay \$30 to the manager and go to their room.



The **manager** suddenly remembers that **the room rate is \$25**.

He gives \$5 to the bellboy to return to the people.



On the way to the room the bellboy reasons that \$5 would be difficult to share among three people.

He pockets \$2 and gives \$1 to each person.

Now each person paid \$10 and got back \$1.

So they paid \$9 each, totalling \$27.

The bellboy has \$2, totalling \$29.



$$(\$10 - \$1) \times 3 + \$2 = \$29 \longrightarrow \$30?$$

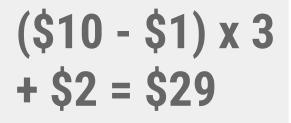
WHERE'S THE MISSING \$1?



Three people pay \$30, \$10 each for a room



\$5 have to be returned





The bellboy pockets \$2 and returns \$1 each



There's no paradox: each customer payed \$9 and that's all.

\$25 for the room and the bellboy kept \$2, this means that the paid amount is \$27 in total. The customers got back \$3 in total and this leads to our \$30.

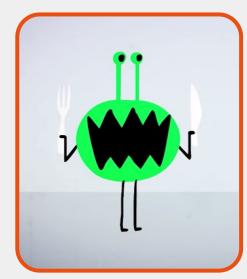
THE PRISONERS' HATS

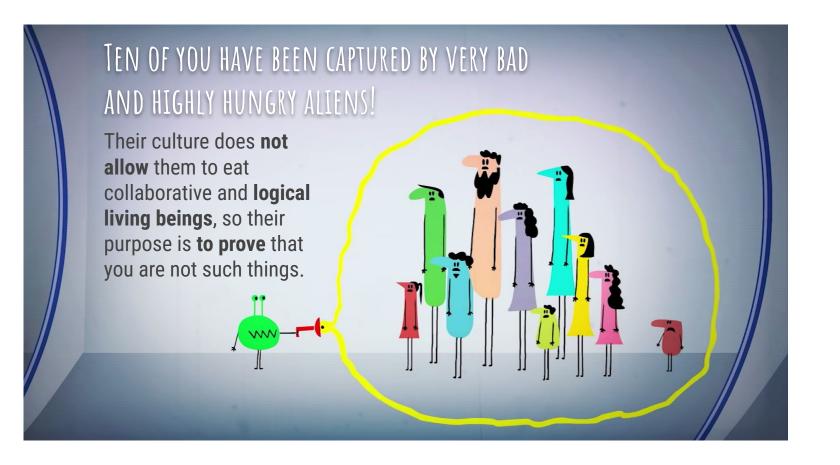
BEING LOGICAL UNDER
PRESSURE

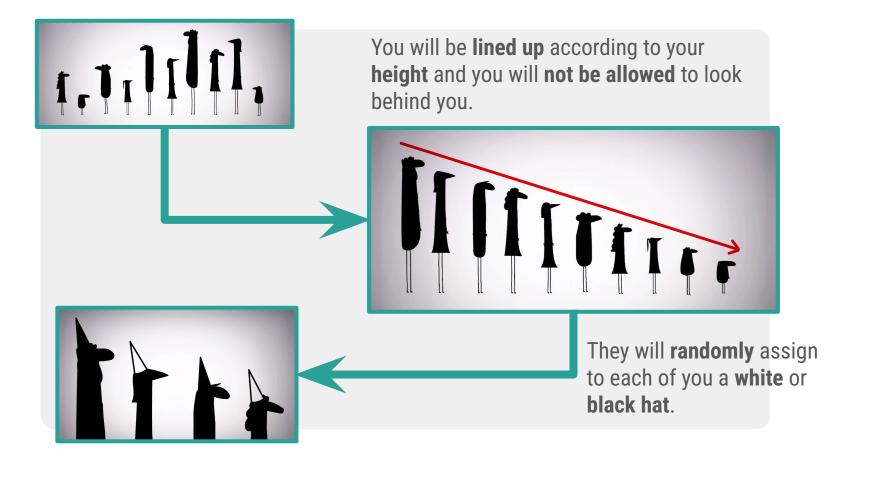
Or
HOW TO TRICK AN ALIEN

Warning: this solution has not been tested with all available alien species

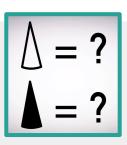








You can only see the hats in front of you, without knowing the exact amount of each color.





Each of you will have to guess his hat color, without any help or cheating, and only one mistake out of ten is allowed.

You are permitted to say only two words: "white" or "black".

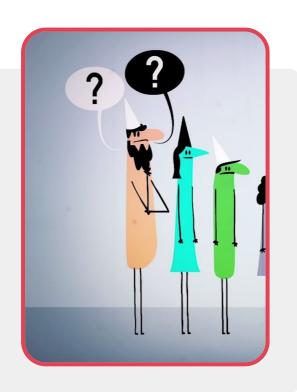
If you break the rules, you will all . . . DIE!



"ROME WAS NOT BUILT IN A DAY"

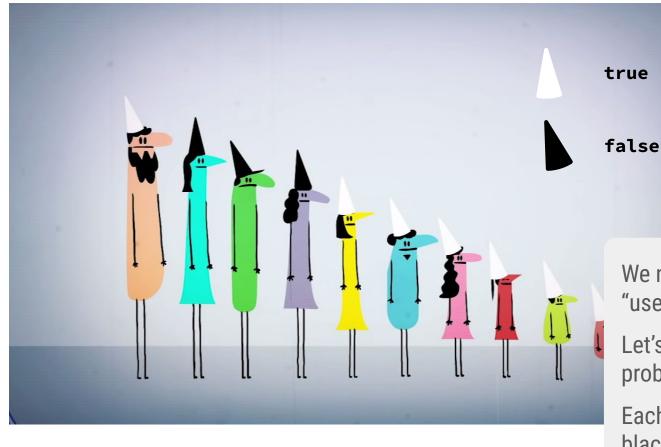
Main problem solving principles:

- 1. Break it into chunks
- 2. Think about probabilities
- 3. Less cost, best results
- 4. Some mistakes are there to be made
- 5. Repetition, replication and reuse





Beware!
The next page contains spoilers



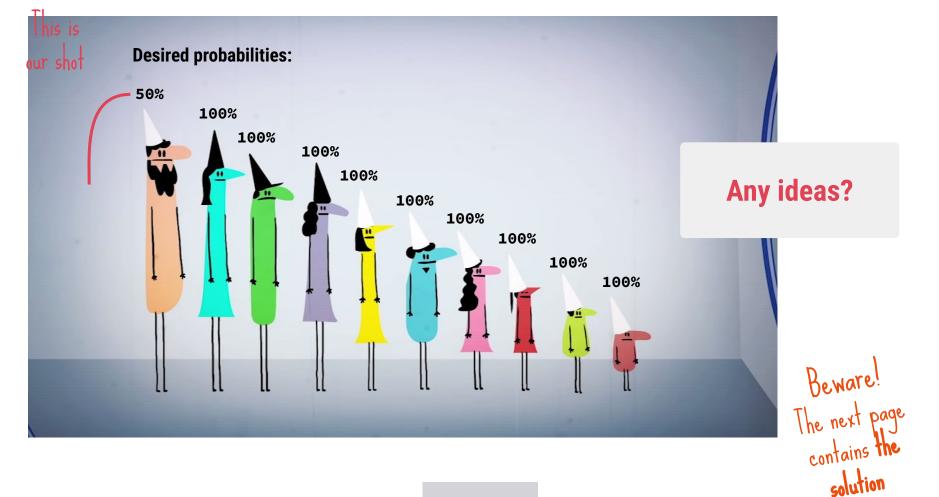
Beware!
The next page contains

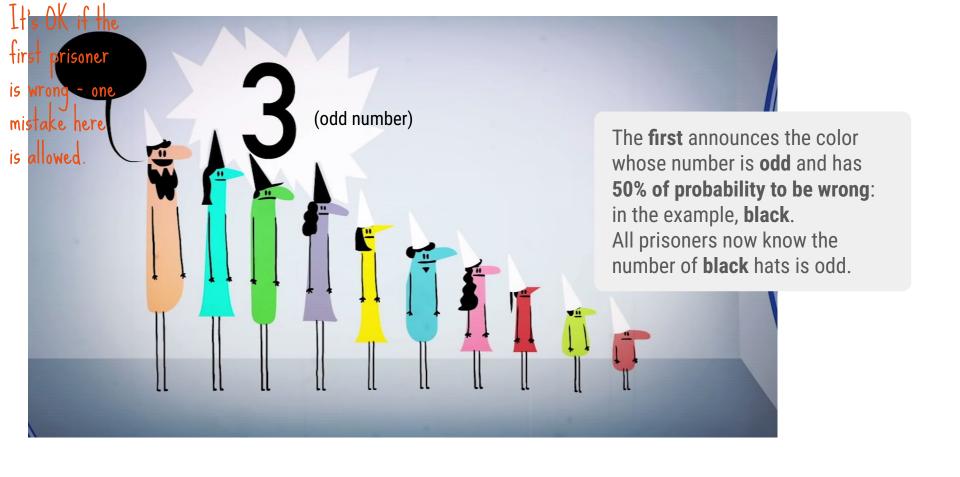
spoilers

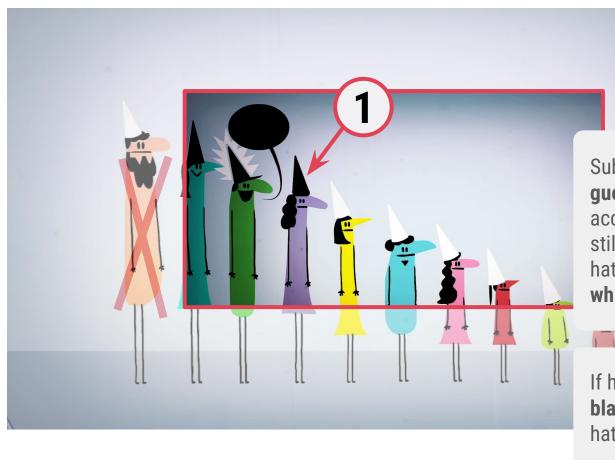
We need to find a way to "use" the only error allowed.

Let's start by calculating the probability of guessing right.

Each hat can be white or black, so probability is 50%.







Subsequent prisoners can **guess** the colors of their hats accordingly: if a **next one** sees still an **odd number of black** hats, he knows his hat is **white**.

If he sees an **even** number of **black hats**, then he knows his hat is **black**.



IF YOU SOLVED IT, YOU'RE FREE TO GO ON (OR YOU JUST DIED, BYE)





i cookie sono il posto + sicuro per salvare i propri dati come il refresh token



PERCHE USARE UN FRAMEWORK DOMANDA IMPORTANTE!!

How to become a Superhero (for real)

Main problem-solving principles:

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QUANDO SI UTILIZZA UN FRAMEWORK SPA, ho una sola pagina interattiva, la pagina HTML verrà riempita di informazioni