

# CSCI 232:

# Data Structures and Algorithms

Java Review

Reese Pearsall  
Spring 2024

# Announcements

Lab 1 due this Friday @ 11:59 PM

- Should have it posted within the next 24 hours

## Teaching Assistants:

### Section 003- **Sultan Yarylgassimov**

- Email: sultanyaril@gmail.com
- Office Hours: Mondays 10am - 12pm Barnard Hall 259

### Section 004- **Muzhou (Peter) Chen**

- Email: muzhouchen@outlook.com
- Office Hours: Thursdays 9am - 11am Barnard Hall 259

### Section 005- **Sultan Yarylgassimov**

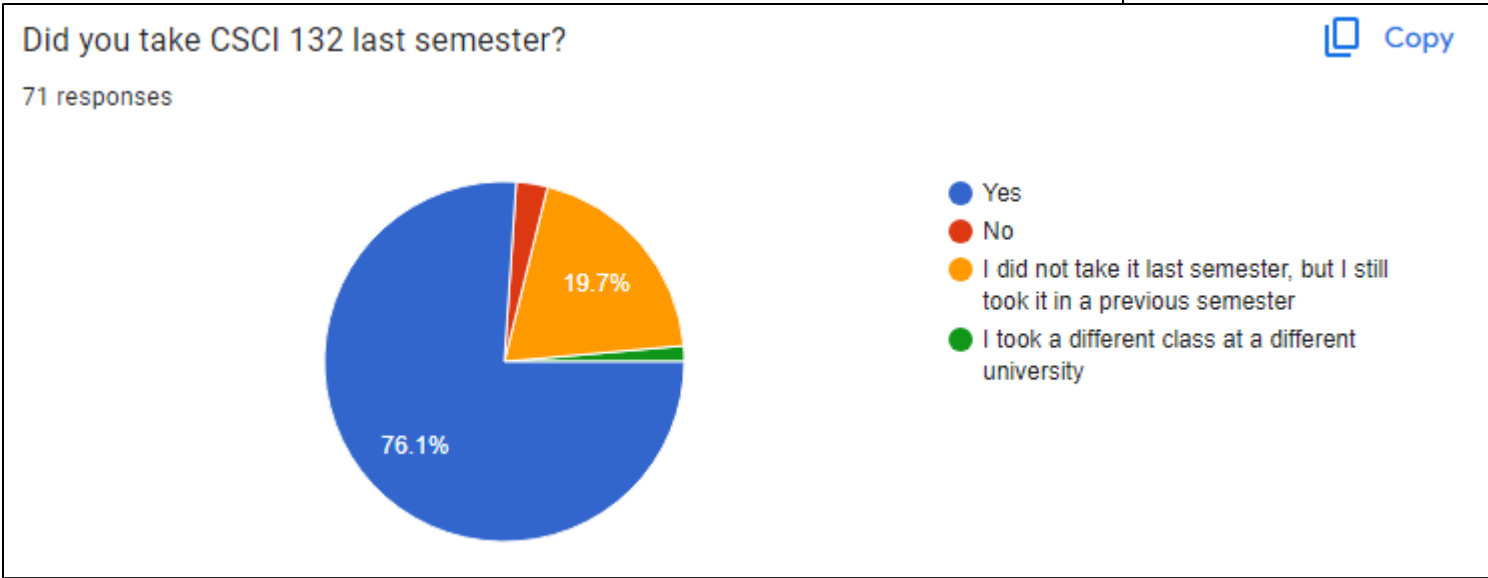
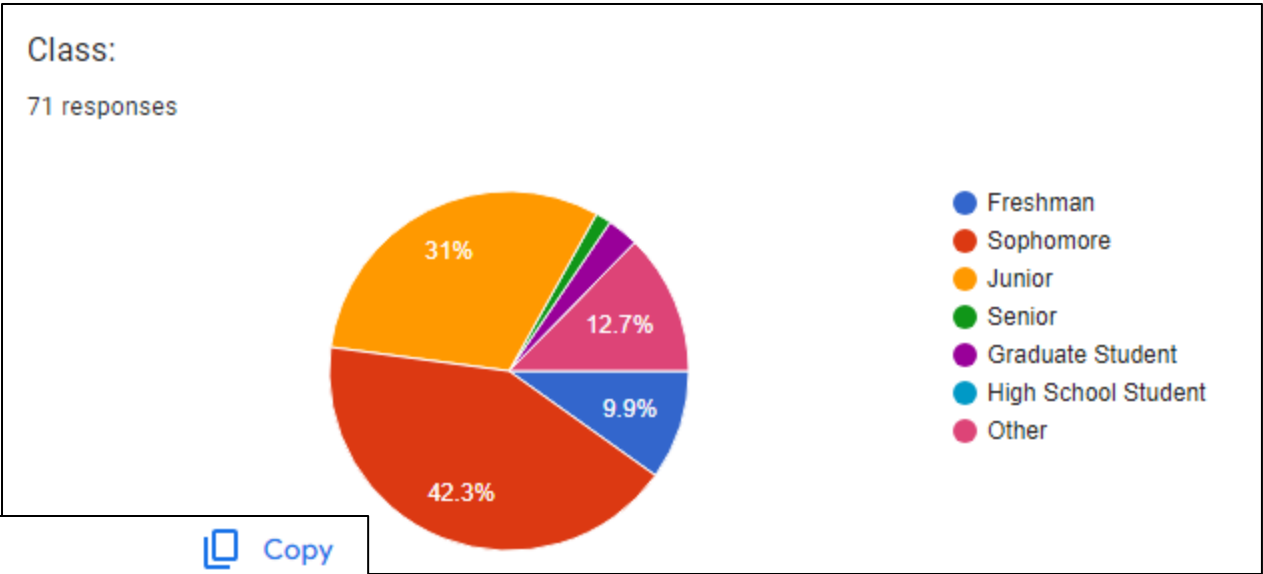
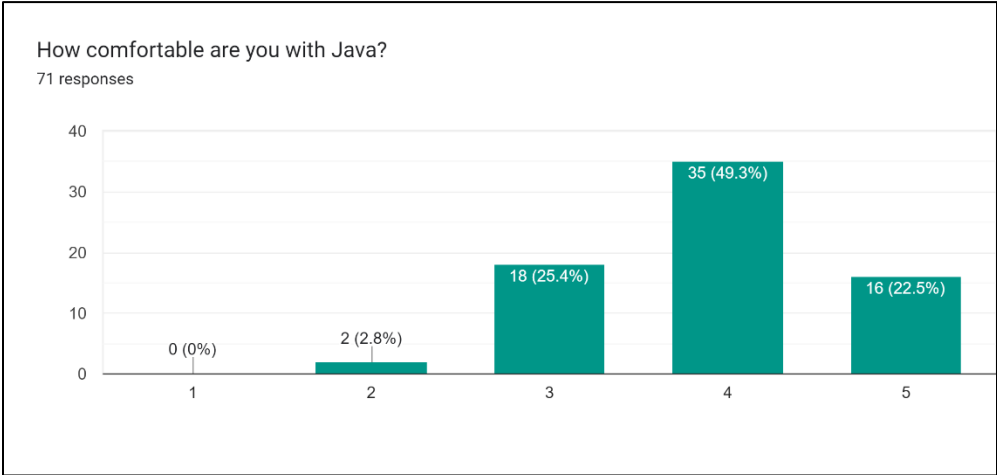
- Email: sultanyaril@gmail.com
- Office Hours: Mondays 10am - 12pm Barnard Hall 259

## Student Success Center - Spring 2024

Tutoring Schedule - Barnard Hall 259: Monday, January 22nd - Friday, May 3rd

Schedule	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
8:00 a.m.					
9:00 a.m.				Muzhou Chen	Kaden Bach
10:00 a.m.	Sultan Yarylgassimov	Ruby Martin Katie Harmon		Muzhou Chen	Gerard Shu Fuhnwi
11:00 a.m.	Sultan Yarylgassimov	Riley Slater	Jack Ruder	Nicholas Addotey Ryan Johnson	Gerard Shu Fuhnwi
Noon	Asibul Islam Shahnaj Mou	Riley Slater	Jack Ruder Muhammad Bhatti	Nicholas Addotey	Jared Matury Matthew Phillips
1:10 p.m.		Joshua Bowen	Muhammad Bhatti		
2:10 p.m.	Angelo Porcello Gideon Popoola	Racquel Bowen Muhammad Arju	Gideon Popoola	Nishu Nath	
3:10 p.m.	Angelo Porcello Brayden Miller	Muhammad Arju Justin Mau	Shama Maganur Fatima Ododo	Nishu Nath	
4:10 p.m.		Justin Mau	Shama Maganur Fatima Ododo		
5:10 p.m.	Asibul Islam Shahnaj Mou				

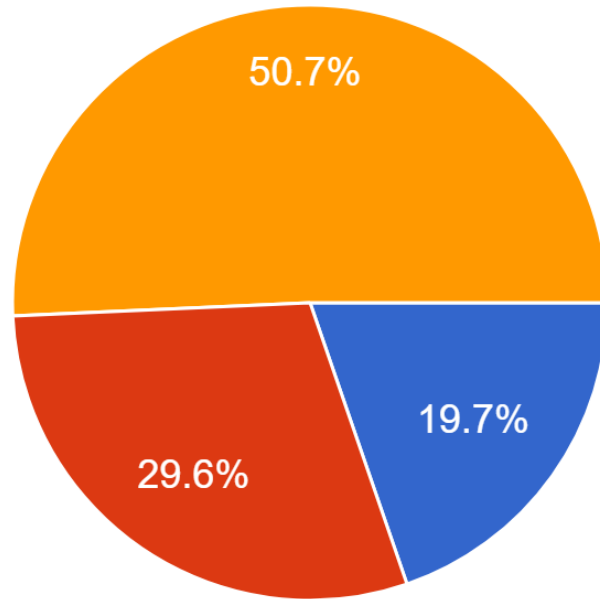
# Course Questionnaire Results



# Course Questionnaire Results

Would you rather be a Pirate, Cowboy, or Samurai?

71 responses



- Pirate
- Cowboy
- Samurai



We are going to write a program where a user can keep track of their online shopping cart.

Users can add items, remove items, search for items, get the total price of cart, and apply coupons to items



```

public class Item {

    private String name;
    private double price;
    private int quantity;

    public Item(String n, double p, int q) {
        this.name = n;
        this.price = p;
        this.quantity = q;
    }

    public String getName() {
        return this.name;
    }

    public double getPrice() {
        return this.price;
    }

    public int getQuantity() {
        return this.quantity;
    }
}

```

Java Class: Blueprint for an object (i.e. a “thing”)

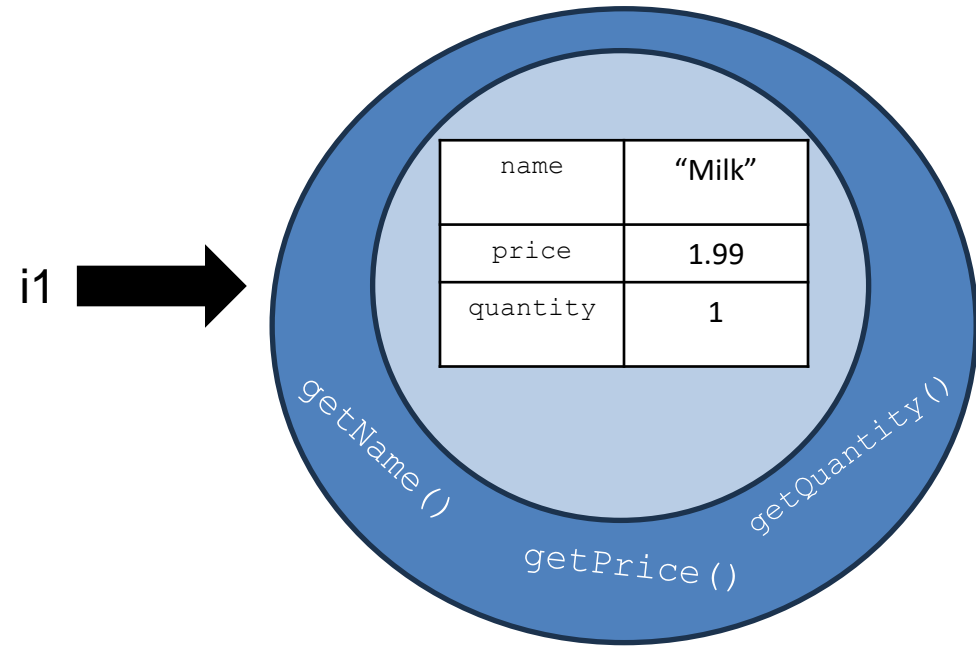
- Instance Field/Attributes
- Methods

```

Item i1 = new Item("Milk", 1.99, 1);
Item i2 = new Item("Eggs", 3.99, 2);

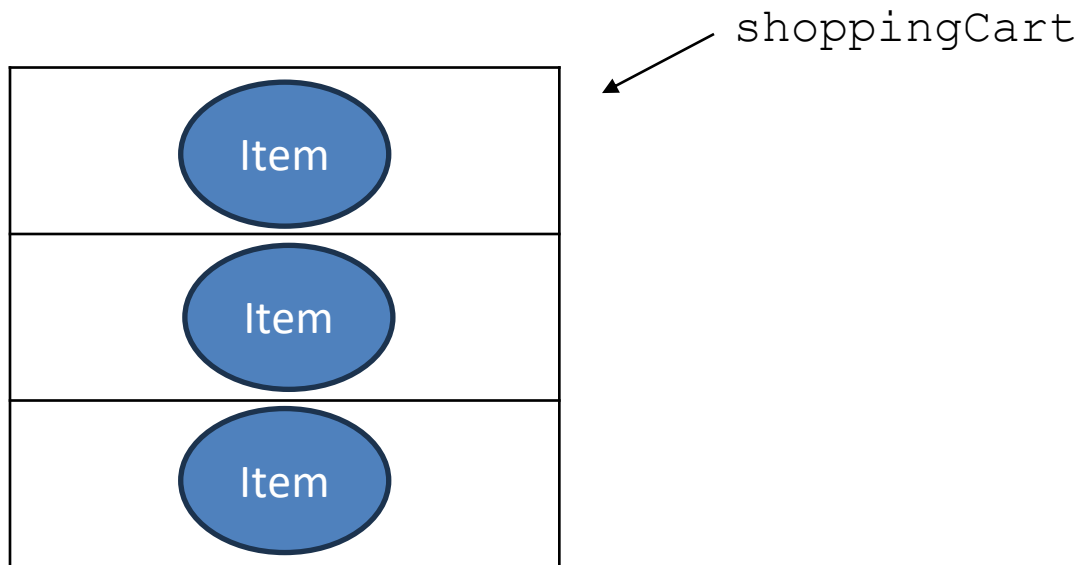
System.out.println(i1.getName());
System.out.println(i2.getQuantity());

```

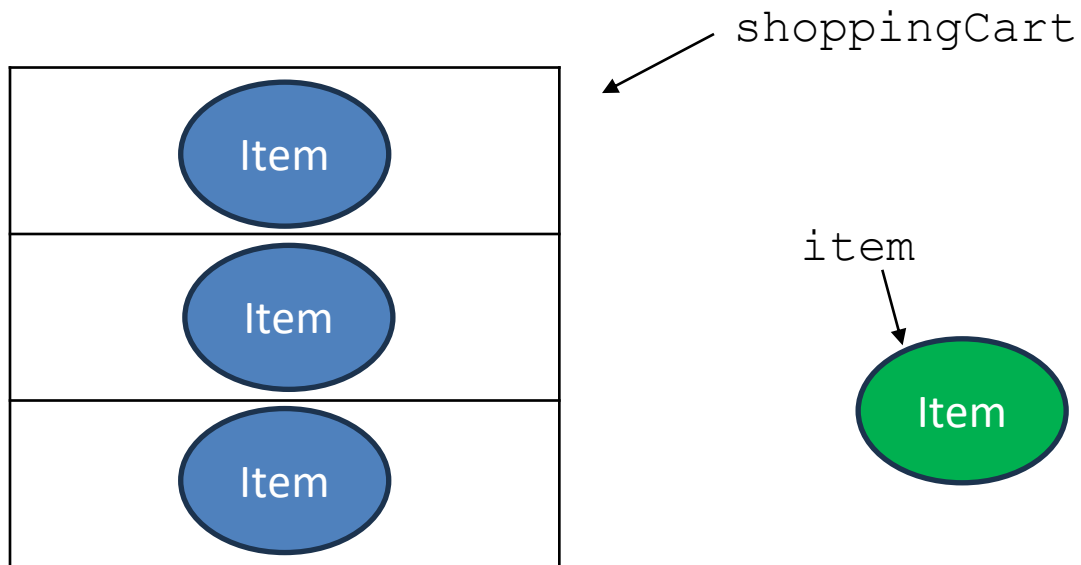


Java Objects: **Instances** of classes.  
Program entities

```
public void addItem(String name, double price, int quantity) {  
    Item item = new Item(name, price, quantity);  
    Item[] tempArray = new Item[this.shoppingCart.length + 1];  
    for(int i = 0; i < this.shoppingCart.length; i++) {  
        tempArray[i] = shoppingCart[i];  
    }  
    tempArray[shoppingCart.length] = item;  
    shoppingCart = tempArray;  
    this.num_of_items++;  
}
```



```
public void addItem(String name, double price, int quantity) {  
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    shoppingCart = tempArray;  
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}
```

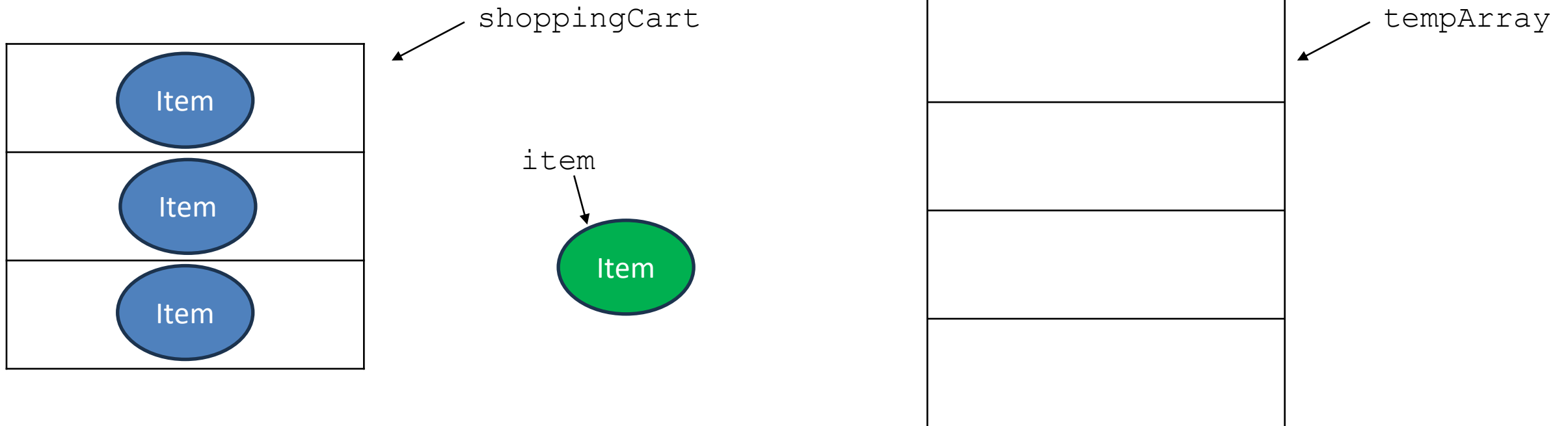




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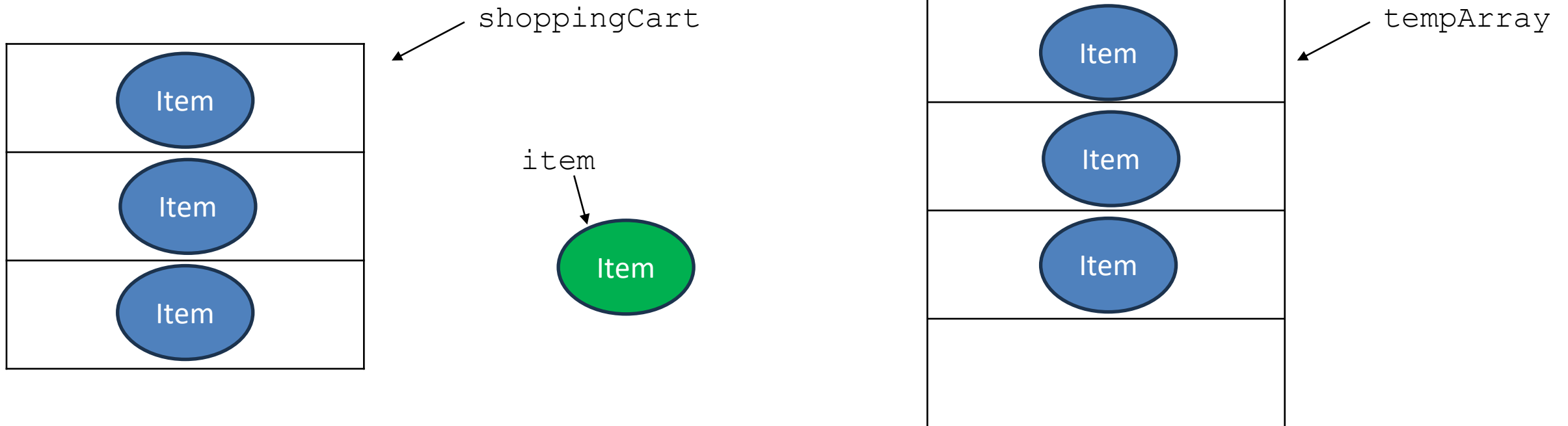
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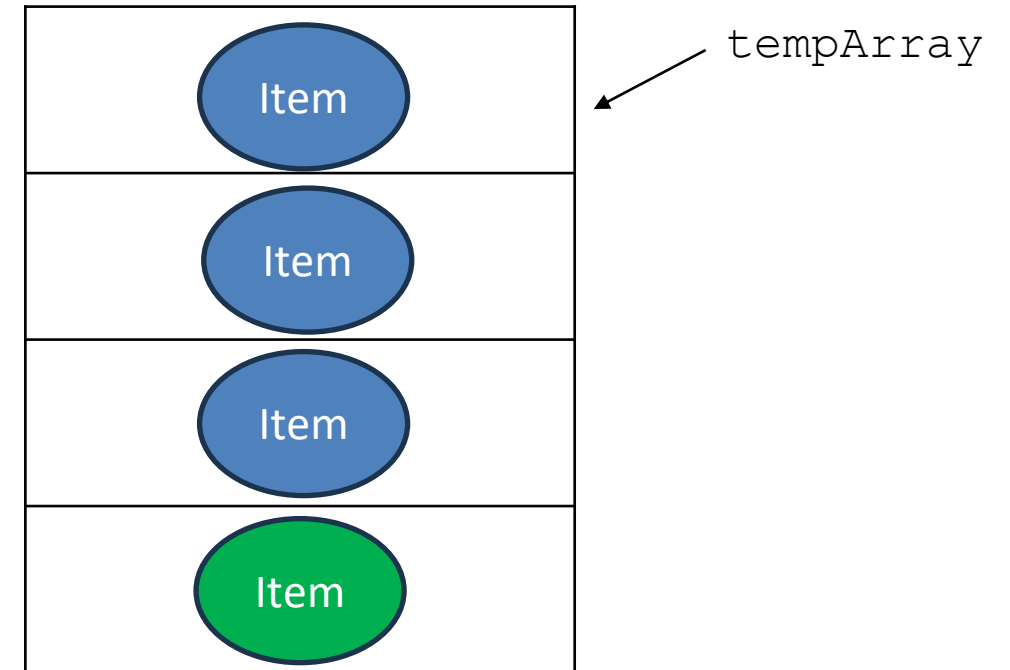
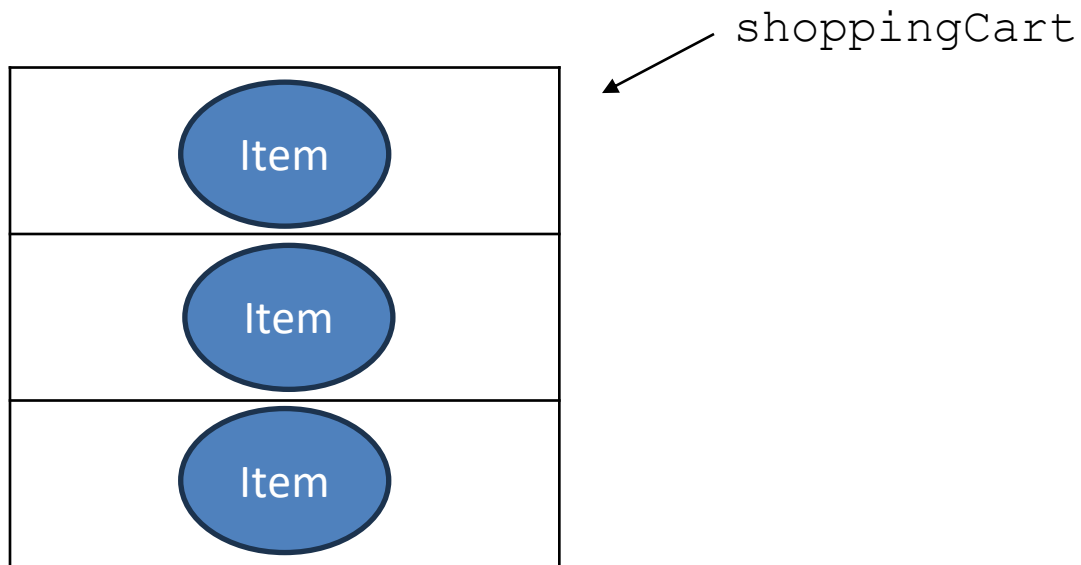
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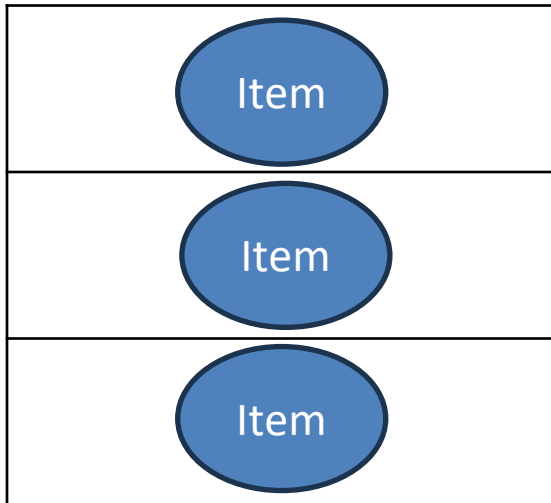
```



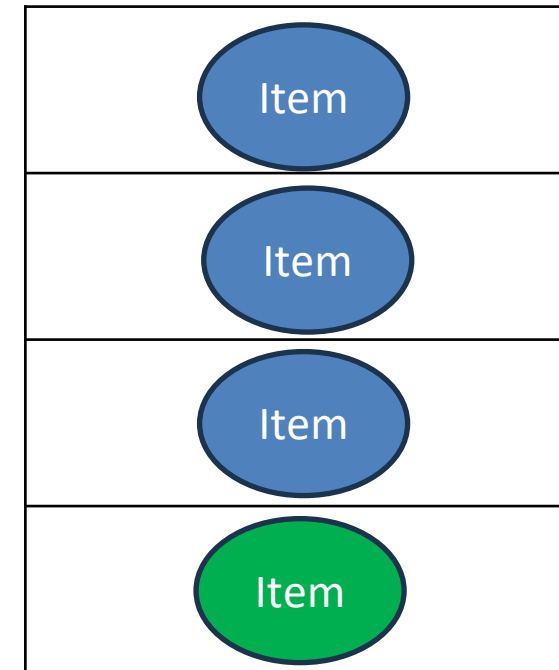
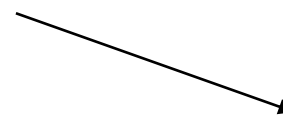
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}

```



shoppingCart



tempArray



```
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```

Running time?

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Running time: Number of operations required to complete algorithm

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Running time: Number of operations required to complete algorithm

Big O Notation: Upper bound on asymptotic growth. I.e. Worst case upper bound of a function

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    shoppingCart = tempArray;  
    this.num_of_items++;  
}
```

Running time: Number of operations required to complete algorithm

Big O Notation: Upper bound on asymptotic growth. I.e. Worst case upper bound of a function

Big O Notation measures the number of steps needed to complete an algorithm under the worst-case scenario



```
public int linearSearch(int[] array, int target) {  
    for(int i = 0; i < array.length; i++) {  
        if(array[i] == target){  
            return i;  
        }  
    }  
    return -1;  
}
```

To calculate the running time, we add up the running time of each operation

```
public int linearSearch(int[] array, int target) {  
    ??? → for(int i = 0; i < array.length; i++) {  
        if(array[i] == target){  
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        }  
    }  
    return -1;  
}
```

To calculate the running time, we add up the running time of each operation

Worst case scenario, this for loop will need run **n** times

**O(n)**      Let **n = array.length**

```
public int linearSearch(int[] array, int target) {  
    O(n) → for(int i = 0; i < array.length; i++) {  
        O(???) → if(array[i] == target){  
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To calculate the running time, we add up the running time of each operation

Primitive operation – operation that takes constant time (independent of size of the input)

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public int linearSearch(int[] array, int target) {  
    O(n) → for(int i = 0; i < array.length; i++) {  
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        }  
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Primitive operation – operation that takes constant time (independent of size of the input)

**Total running time:  $O(n * 1 + 1)$**

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        O(1) → if(array[i] == target){  
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        }  
    }  
    O(1) → return -1;  
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```

To calculate the running time, we add up the running time of each operation

Primitive operation – operation that takes constant time (independent of size of the input)

**Total running time:  $O(n * 1 + 1)$**

In Big O notation:

- We can drop non dominant factors
- We can drop multiplicative constants (coefficients)



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public int linearSearch(int[] array, int target) {  
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        }  
    }  
    O(1) → return -1;  
}
```

To calculate the running time, we add up the running time of each operation

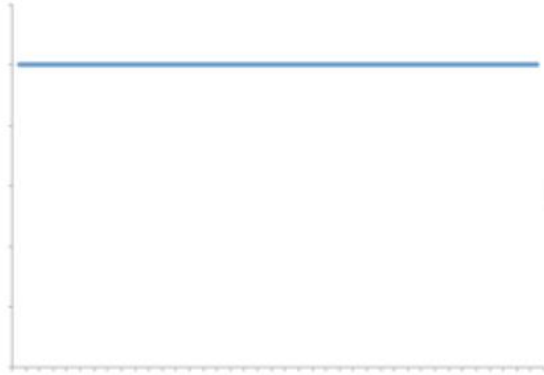
Primitive operation – operation that takes constant time (independent of size of the input)

**Total running time:  $O(n)$  where  $n = | \text{array} |$**

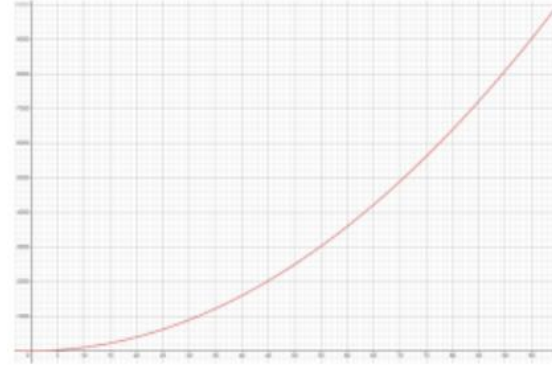
In Big O notation:

- We can drop non dominant factors
- We can drop multiplicative constants (coefficients)

**Constant**

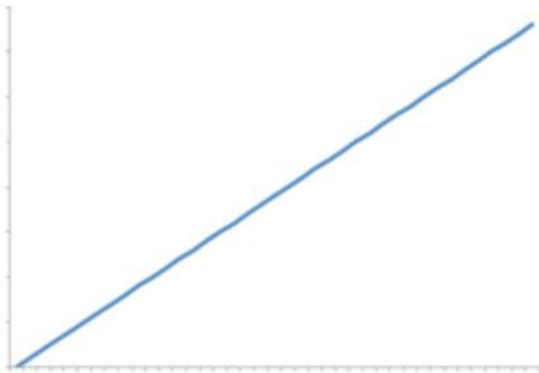


**Quadratic**

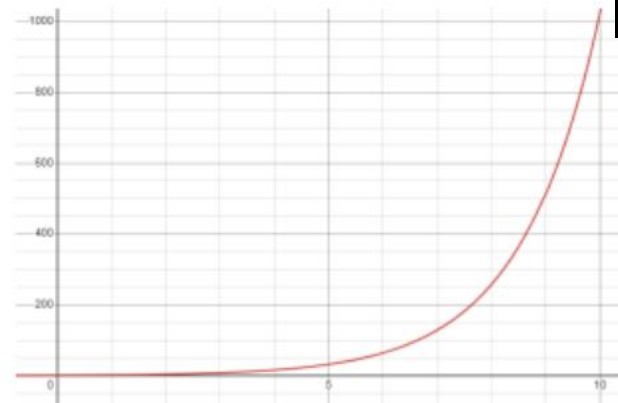


{  
+ 1];

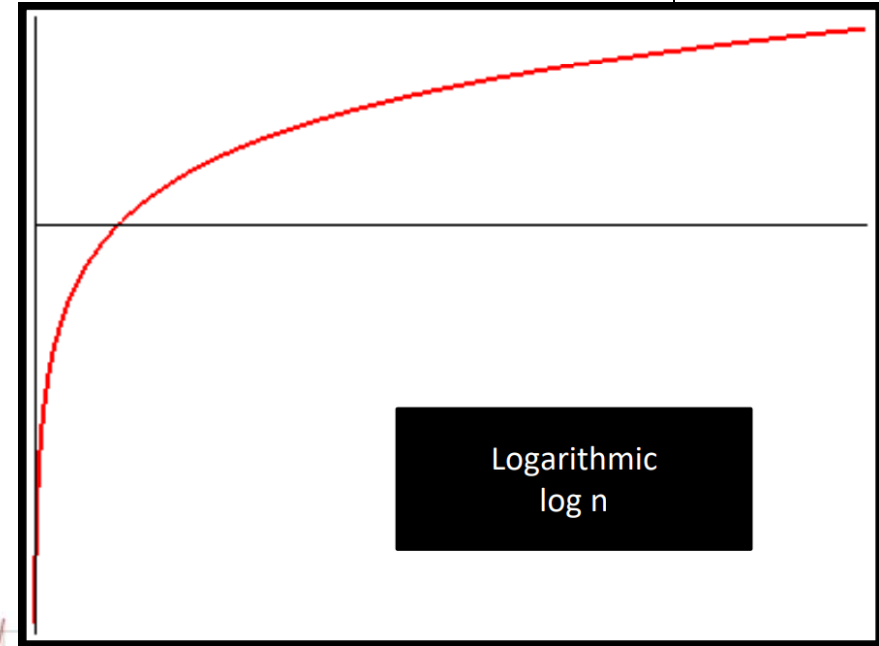
**Linear**



**Exponential**



Logarithmic  
log n



```
function computeDistanceBetweenHouses():  
    for each house in neighborhood i;  
        for each house in neighborhood j;  
            compute_distance(i, j)
```

	H1	H2	H3	...	H9
H1	/	D(1,2)	D(1,3)	...	D(1,9)
H2	D(2,1)	/	D(2,3)	...	D(2,9)
H3	D(3,1)	D(3,2)	/	...	D(3,9)
...	...	...	...	...	....
H9	D(9,1)	D(9,2)	D(9,3)	...	/

```
function computeDistanceBetweenHouses():
```

```
     $O(n)$  for each house in neighborhood i;
```

```
         $O(n-1)$  for each house in neighborhood j;
```

```
             $O(1)$  compute_distance(i, j)
```

	H1	H2	H3	...	H9
H1	/	D(1,2)	D(1,3)	...	D(1,9)
H2	D(2,1)	/	D(2,3)	...	D(2,9)
H3	D(3,1)	D(3,2)	/	...	D(3,9)
...	...	...	...	...	....
H9	D(9,1)	D(9,2)	D(9,3)	...	/

```
function computeDistanceBetweenHouses():
```

```
     $O(n)$  for each house in neighborhood i;
```

```
         $O(n)$  for each house in neighborhood j;
```

```
             $O(1)$  compute_distance(i, j)
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	H1	H2	H3	...	H9
H1	/	D(1,2)	D(1,3)	...	D(1,9)
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H3	D(3,1)	D(3,2)	/	...	D(3,9)
...	...	...	...	...	....
H9	D(9,1)	D(9,2)	D(9,3)	...	/

```
function computeDistanceBetweenHouses():
```

```
     $O(n)$  for each house in neighborhood i;
```

```
         $O(n)$  for each house in neighborhood j;
```

```
             $O(1)$  compute_distance(i, j)
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	H1	H2	H3	...	H9
H1	/	D(1,2)	D(1,3)	...	D(1,9)
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...	...	...	...	...	....
H9	D(9,1)	D(9,2)	D(9,3)	...	/

Total running time =  $O(n) * ( O(n) * O(1) )$

```
function computeDistanceBetweenHouses():
```

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     $O(n)$  for each house in neighborhood i;
```

```
         $O(n)$  for each house in neighborhood j;
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...	...	...	...	...	....
H9	D(9,1)	D(9,2)	D(9,3)	...	/

Total running time =  $O(n) * (O(n) * O(1))$

$O(n^2)$  Where  $n = \#$  of houses

```
public void addItem(String name, double price, int quantity) {  
    Item item = new Item(name, price, quantity);  
    Item[] tempArray = new Item[this.shoppingCart.length + 1];  
    for(int i = 0; i < this.shoppingCart.length; i++) {  
        tempArray[i] = shoppingCart[i];  
    }  
    tempArray[shoppingCart.length] = item;  
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public void addItem(String name, double price, int quantity) {  
    O(1) → Item item = new Item(name, price, quantity);  
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    O(1) → tempArray[shoppingCart.length] = item;
    O(1) → shoppingCart = tempArray;
    O(1) → this.num_of_items++;
}

```

Total running time:  $O(n) + O(n)$

$O(2n)$

**$O(n)$  where  $n = \text{shoppingCart.length}$**

```

public void addItem(String name, double price, int quantity) {
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    O(1) → tempArray[shoppingCart.length] = item;
    O(1) → shoppingCart = tempArray;
    O(1) → this.num_of_items++;
}

```

Total running time:  $O(n) + O(n)$

$O(2n)$

**$O(n)$  where  $n = \text{shoppingCart.length}$**

Takeaway: Adding to a full array takes  $O(n)$  time



