# Welcome to CS 314!

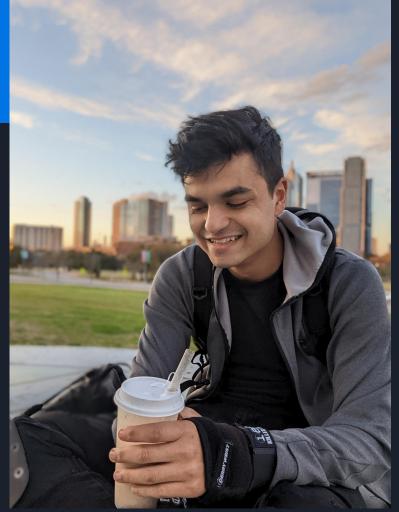
Grab the section and extra problem from the chair in the back!





# Your TA (me!)

- Skyler Vestal
- CS Senior ('23)
- Completed a lot of stuff. Ask if you have questions about other CS/Math topics!
- Incoming SWE @ Zillow
- skylervestal@utexas.edu



# Also me!

- Rollerblading ... Everywhere
- Bouldering (v3)
- #1 Brewers Fan!



#1 City Girl Fan!



- Learning Japanese (N3-ish)
- Windows & Linux
- VS Code Simp



### Dinoswarlea

55.5K subscribers This channel is de analyzing, ...



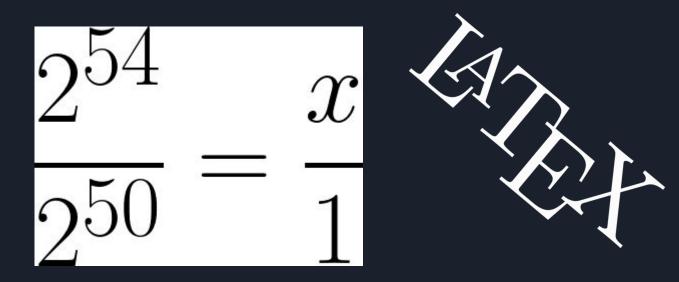
# Discussion Section Name



Algorithm Analysis!

1. A method is  $O(2^N)$ . It takes 1 second for the method to complete when N = 50.

What is the expected time in seconds for the method to complete when N = 54?



2. A method is  $O(N^2 \log_2 N)$ . It takes 20 seconds for the method to complete when N = 1,000,000.

What is the expected time in seconds for the method to complete when N = 2,000,000?

$$\frac{2\log_2(2\times 10^6)}{\log_2(1\times 10^6)} = \frac{x}{20}$$

3. What is the T(N) for method a? Recall, T(N) is the function that represents the actual number of executable statements for a function or algorithm. N = listA.length = listB.length
// pre: listA.length == listB.length
public int a(int[] listA, int[] listB) {

1 + 1 + N + 1 + N + N(1 + N + 1 + N + N(1 + 1 + 1)) + 1

```
4. What is the worst case order (Big O) of method d? Assume Arrays.fill is O(N) and method
    process is O(N). N = data.length

public int[] d(int[] data, int key) {
    int[] result = new int[0];
    for (int i = 0; i < data.length; i++) {
        if (data[i] == key) {
            result = new int[data.length];
            Arrays.fill(data, i);
            process(data, i, key);
}</pre>
```

return result;

```
5. What is the best cases order of the following method? Assume method numRows is O(1) and that method
process is O(1). Assume method numRows returns the number of rows in the 2d array sent as a parameter.
// mat is a square matrix. All rows have mat.length columns.
public static int num6(int[][] mat) {
     int result = 0;
     for (int r = 0; r < numRows(mat); r++) {
           int[] row = mat[r];
           for (int c = 0; c < mat[0].length; c++) {
                 int val = mat[r][c];
                 result += process(val, mat, row);
```

return result;

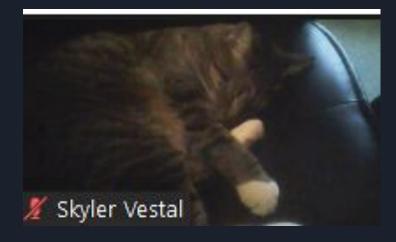
9. What is output by the following code? (it is very gacky) int n = 64;

```
int r = 0;
for (int i = 1; i \le n; i *= 2) {
     for (int j = 1; j \le i; j++) {
          r++;
System.out.print(r);
```

 $1 + 2 + 4 + \dots + N/2 + N = 2N - 1$ 



- Grading on Saturday
- May spill to Sunday
- Some exceptions ...



# Assignment Grading

- Don't email me for:
  - Disagreeing on taking of a point for something you did
- Please email me for:
  - Mistake with your correctness
  - Mistake with adding up grade
  - Inconsistent deduction w/ past assignment
  - Inconsistency w/ assignment page
  - I took off for something you didn't do

# Assignment Grading

- I can only regrade for the five days after I release grades
- Don't get stressed about small style deductions:
  - A single exam coding Q is a little less than an entire assignment
  - Assignments only make up 22% of your grade
  - Y'all get 42 slack points + 10 for extra credit

Spacing on operators (AUTO FORMATTER!!!!!!!):

```
o 3+3 -> 3 + 3
```

- o if(...) -> if (...)
- o public int method (){ -> method() {
- //test -> // test
- Lines should be 100 long (set a vertical line)
- Private instance variables
- Checking preconditions on public methods

- USE AN AUTO FORMATTER!!!!!!!

- Magic numbers:
  - O BAD:
    - if (year < 10)
  - O GOOD:
    - final int PERIOD\_LENGTH = 10;
    - if (year < PERIOD\_LENGTH)</pre>
  - O If you're using a magic number in multiple methods, declare it at the top of your class.

Returning early:

```
// BAD:
int sum = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < a.length; i++) {
    if (a[i] == 0) {
        sum += 1;
return sum == 0;
```

```
// GOOD:
for (int i = 0; i < a.length; i++) {
    if (a[i] == 0) {
        return false;
    }
}
return true;</pre>
```

Boolean zen (part 1):

```
// BAD:
if (a == 0) {
    return true;
} else {
    return false;
}
```

Boolean zen (part 2):

Preferred method header comments:

```
// Calculates the amount of birds in my yard at a given time
// pre: bar != null, t >= 0
// post: returns birds at time t
public int foo(int[] bar, int t) {
// Prints the amount of snails on my desk
// pre: none (For this example, bar handles null vals)
// post: none
public void bar(String desk) {
```

# Style Preferences

I can't take off for this, but I'd prefer:

```
public void foo(String desk) {
   if (a) {
   }
}
```

```
// rather than
public void foo(String desk)
{
    if (a)
    {
      }
}
```

# Common CodeCamp Issues

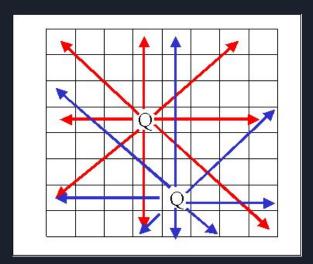
- Style:
  - Improper spacing on operators (3+3 should be 3 + 3)
  - Code or comments exceed 100 in the column space
  - Inadequate descriptions of inputs or outputs
  - Repetitive code AND redundant logic in queensAreSafe
  - Repetitive long if statement in mostVowels
  - o Boolean zen
  - Return early if you can!

## Common Matrix Issues

- Style:
  - Write the preconditions that Mike specifies in header comments!
  - Private instance variables!!!
  - Return early in equals if possible
  - o Don't let code exceed 100 in the column space
- Experiments
  - 1 int = 4 bytes
  - The Big O you report should be based off your algorithm analysis
    - We want to see if your timing supports this! Be honest!!!
      It doesn't matter some are fuzzy/seem off.

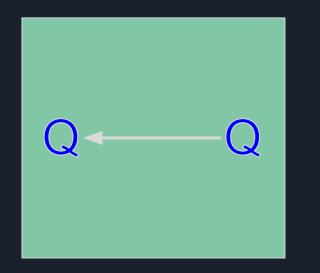


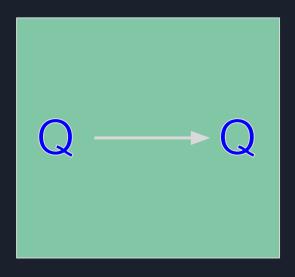
- Relevant Directions
- Parameterized Row/Col Solutions
- Slope Method

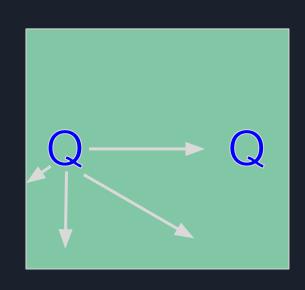


# Directions

• Only need to check 4 directions

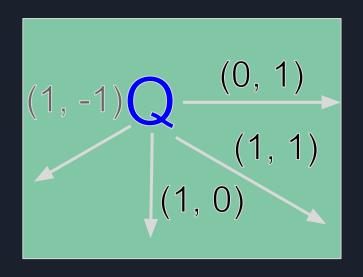






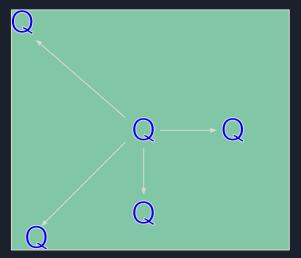
# Directions

 You can use an array to store the different changes in rows and columns



# Directions

 You can also use the slopes between queens to determine if they're in a line (if the abs slope is 0, 1, or infinity)



$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{rise}{run}$$

```
public void removeRange(int start, int stop) {
   if (stop < start || start < 0 || stop > size) {
        throw new IllegalArgumentException("incorrect range");
   if (stop > start) {
        int numRemoved = stop - start;
        for (int i = stop; i < size; i++) {
            con[i - numRemoved] = con[i];
        size -= numRemoved;
```