

# Algorithms

# Algorithms

## Sorting Lists

# Summary of Course Topics

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1. Basics of computers and how to create/run a Python script

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5. for-loops and nested loops



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8. strings, sets, and dictionaries
9. Object-oriented programming, inheritance, and polymorphism
10. File I/O

# What's next?

---

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**How do we use these commands and techniques to build complex systems?**

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**How do we use these commands and techniques to build complex systems?**

Get creative!



## **How do we use these commands and techniques to build complex systems?**

Get creative!

- ▶ algorithms

# What is an algorithm?

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An *algorithm* is a list of instructions, simple enough to be easily converted into computer code, which can be followed to solve a problem

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An *algorithm* is a list of instructions, simple enough to be easily converted into computer code, which can be followed to solve a problem

Written in *pseudo-code*!

# Example

---

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Convert Fahrenheit to Kelvins:

# Example

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Convert Fahrenheit to Kelvins:

1. **input** temperature in degrees Fahrenheit

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Convert Fahrenheit to Kelvins:

1. **input** temperature in degrees Fahrenheit
2. temp in degrees C = (temp in degrees F - 32)  $\times \frac{5}{9}$



# Example

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Convert Fahrenheit to Kelvins:

1. **input** temperature in degrees Fahrenheit
2. temp in degrees C = (temp in degrees F - 32)  $\times \frac{5}{9}$
3. temp in K = temp in deg C + 273.15

# Example

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Convert Fahrenheit to Kelvins:

1. **input** temperature in degrees Fahrenheit
2. temp in degrees C = (temp in degrees F - 32)  $\times \frac{5}{9}$
3. temp in K = temp in deg C + 273.15
4. **output** temperature in K

# Sorting

---

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Given a list of values:

```
myList = [6, 3, 0, 3, 10, 5]
```

# Sorting

---

Given a list of values:

```
myList = [6, 3, 0, 3, 10, 5]
```

Sort `myList` from low-to-high:

```
myList = [0, 3, 3, 5, 6, 10]
```

# Writing a Sorting algorithm

---

**Create an algorithm for sorting myList**

## Create an algorithm for sorting `myList`

- ▶ `myList` could contain any numbers



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- ▶ `myList` could contain any numbers
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  1. **Compare** 2 items in myList: `item1 < item2`

## Create an algorithm for sorting myList

- ▶ myList could contain any numbers
- ▶ myList could have any length  $n$
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  1. **Compare** 2 items in myList:  $\text{item1} < \text{item2}$
  2. **Swap** 2 items in myList:  $\text{item1} = \text{item2}, \text{item2} = \text{item1}$

## Create an algorithm for sorting myList

- ▶ myList could contain any numbers
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  1. **Compare** 2 items in myList:  $\text{item1} < \text{item2}$
  2. **Swap** 2 items in myList:  $\text{item1} = \text{item2}, \text{item2} = \text{item1}$

```
myList = [8, 5, 10, 1, 4]
```

# Bubble Sort

---

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Pass over every item in the list, and if it is bigger than its neighbor to the right, swap them:

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# Bubble Sort

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Pass over every item in the list, and if it is bigger than its neighbor to the right, swap them:

```
myList = [8, 5, 10, 1, 4]
```

Start at index 0:

# Bubble Sort

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Pass over every item in the list, and if it is bigger than its neighbor to the right, swap them:

```
myList = [8, 5, 10, 1, 4]
```

Start at index 0:

```
myList[1] = 5, myList[0] = 8
```

# Bubble Sort

---

Pass over every item in the list, and if it is bigger than its neighbor to the right, swap them:

```
myList = [8, 5, 10, 1, 4]
```

Start at index 0:

```
myList[1] = 5, myList[0] = 8
```

```
5 < 8 is False
```

# Bubble Sort

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Pass over every item in the list, and if it is bigger than its neighbor to the right, swap them:

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myList = [8, 5, 10, 1, 4]
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Start at index 0:

```
myList[1] = 5, myList[0] = 8
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```
5 < 8 is False
```

```
swap(myList[0], myList[1])
```

# Bubble Sort

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Pass over every item in the list, and if it is bigger than its neighbor to the right, swap them:

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Start at index 0:

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myList[1] = 5, myList[0] = 8
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```
5 < 8 is False
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swap(myList[0], myList[1])
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Now at index 1:

# Bubble Sort

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Pass over every item in the list, and if it is bigger than its neighbor to the right, swap them:

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myList = [5, 8, 10, 1, 4]
```

Now at index 1:

```
myList[1] = 8, myList[2] = 10
```



# Bubble Sort

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Pass over every item in the list, and if it is bigger than its neighbor to the right, swap them:

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myList = [5, 8, 10, 1, 4]
```

Now at index 1:

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8 < 10 is True
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Pass over every item in the list, and if it is bigger than its neighbor to the right, swap them:

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Now at index 1:

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myList[1] = 8, myList[2] = 10
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```
8 < 10 is True
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**do nothing**

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Pass over every item in the list, and if it is bigger than its neighbor to the right, swap them:

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myList = [5, 8, 10, 1, 4]
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Now at index 1:

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myList[1] = 8, myList[2] = 10
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```
8 < 10 is True
```

**do nothing**

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myList = [5, 8, 10, 1, 4]
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```
myList = [5, 8, 1, 4, 10]
```

**One item (10) in the right place!**

# Bubble Sort

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# Bubble Sort

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Pass over every item in the list, and if it is bigger than its neighbor to the right, swap them.

# Bubble Sort

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Pass over every item in the list, and if it is bigger than its neighbor to the right, swap them.

Each pass puts one item in the right place

# Bubble Sort

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Pass over every item in the list, and if it is bigger than its neighbor to the right, swap them.

Each pass puts one item in the right place

Do  $n$  passes, to put  $n$  items in place

# Bubble Sort

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myList = [1, 4, 5, 8, 10]
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# Bubble Sort

---

```
myList = [1, 4, 5, 8, 10] ✓
```





# Bubble Sort

---

- ▶ Loop until no swap is done:

# Bubble Sort

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- ▶ Loop until no swap is done:
- ▶ In each pass, loop over every index in list

# Bubble Sort

---

- ▶ Loop until no swap is done:
- ▶ In each pass, loop over every index in list
- ▶ Compare to the item to its right

# Bubble Sort

---

- ▶ Loop until no swap is done:
- ▶ In each pass, loop over every index in list
- ▶ Compare to the item to its right
- ▶ If bigger, swap

# Bubble Sort

---

- ▶ Loop until no swap is done:
- ▶ In each pass, loop over every index in list
- ▶ Compare to the item to its right
- ▶ If bigger, swap
- ▶ Otherwise, do nothing

# Bubble Sort Code

---

# Bubble Sort Code

---

```
def swap(myList, ind1, ind2):  
    tmp = myList[ind1]  
    myList[ind1] = myList[ind2]  
    myList[ind2] = tmp  
    return
```

# Bubble Sort Code

---

```
def swap(myList, ind1, ind2):  
    tmp = myList[ind1]  
    myList[ind1] = myList[ind2]  
    myList[ind2] = tmp  
    return  
  
def BubbleSort(myList):  
    didSwap = True  
    while didSwap:  
        didSwap = False  
        for i in range(len(myList) - 1):  
            if myList[i+1] < myList[i]:  
                swap(myList, i, i+1)  
                didSwap = True  
    return
```



# Selection Sort

---

# Selection Sort

---

Modify Bubble Sort:

- ▶ Loop until no swap is done:
- ▶ In each pass, loop over every item in list
- ▶ Compare to the item to its left
- ▶ *If bigger, swap*
- ▶ Otherwise, do nothing

# Selection Sort

---

Modify Bubble Sort:

- ▶ Loop until no swap is done:
- ▶ In each pass, loop over every item in list
- ▶ Compare to the item to its left
- ▶ **If bigger, save for later**
- ▶ Otherwise, do nothing

# Selection Sort

---

Modify Bubble Sort:

- ▶ Loop until no swap is done:
- ▶ In each pass, loop over every item in list
- ▶ Compare to the item to its left
- ▶ **If bigger, save for later**
- ▶ Otherwise, do nothing
- ▶ **Swap biggest item to end of list**

# Selection Sort Code

---

## Selection Sort Code

---

```
def swap(myList, ind1, ind2):  
    tmp = myList[ind1]  
    myList[ind1] = myList[ind2]  
    myList[ind2] = tmp  
    return
```

# Selection Sort Code

---

```
def swap(myList, ind1, ind2):
    tmp = myList[ind1]
    myList[ind1] = myList[ind2]
    myList[ind2] = tmp
    return

def SelectionSort(myList):
    for i in range(len(myList)):
        end = len(myList) - i - 1
        selection = end
        for j in range(end):
            if myList[selection] < myList[j]:
                selection = j
        swap(myList, selection, end)
    return
```

# Selection Sort

---

```
myList = [8, 5, 10, 1, 4]
```



# Selection Sort

---

`myList = [8, 5, 10, 1, 4]`      **max ind = 4, max val = 4**

# Selection Sort

---

`myList = [8, 5, 10, 1, 4]`      **max ind = 4, max val = 4**

# Selection Sort

---

`myList = [8, 5, 10, 1, 4]`      `max ind = 0, max val = 8`

# Selection Sort

---

`myList = [8, 5, 10, 1, 4]`      **max ind = 0, max val = 8**

# Selection Sort

---

`myList = [8, 5, 10, 1, 4]`      **max ind = 0, max val = 8**

# Selection Sort

---

`myList = [8, 5, 10, 1, 4]`      **max ind = 2, max val = 10**

# Selection Sort

---

`myList = [8, 5, 10, 1, 4]`      **max ind = 2, max val = 10**

# Selection Sort

---

`myList = [8, 5, 10, 1, 4]`      **max ind = 2, max val = 10**



# Selection Sort

---

```
myList = [8, 5, 10, 1, 4]
```

# Selection Sort

---

```
myList = [8, 5, 4, 1, 10]
```

# Selection Sort

---

`myList = [8, 5, 4, 1, 10]`      **max ind = 3, max val = 1**

# Selection Sort

---

`myList = [8, 5, 4, 1, 10]`      **max ind = 3, max val = 1**

# Selection Sort

---

`myList = [8, 5, 4, 1, 10]`      **max ind = 0, max val = 8**

# Selection Sort

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`myList = [8, 5, 4, 1, 10]`      **max ind = 0, max val = 8**

# Selection Sort

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`myList = [8, 5, 4, 1, 10]`      **max ind = 0, max val = 8**

# Selection Sort

---

`myList = [8, 5, 4, 1, 10]`      **max ind = 0, max val = 8**



# Selection Sort

---

```
myList = [8, 5, 4, 1, 10]
```

# Selection Sort

---

```
myList = [1, 5, 4, 8, 10]
```

# Selection Sort

---

`myList = [1, 5, 4, 8, 10]`      **max ind = 2, max val = 4**

# Selection Sort

---

`myList = [1, 5, 4, 8, 10]`      **max ind = 2, max val = 4**

# Selection Sort

---

`myList = [1, 5, 4, 8, 10]`      **max ind = 1, max val = 5**

# Selection Sort

---

```
myList = [1, 5, 4, 8, 10]
```

# Selection Sort

---

```
myList = [1, 4, 5, 8, 10]
```

# Selection Sort

---

`myList = [1, 4, 5, 8, 10]`      **max ind = 1, max val = 4**



# Selection Sort

---

`myList = [1, 4, 5, 8, 10]`      **max ind = 1, max val = 4**

# Selection Sort

---

```
myList = [1, 4, 5, 8, 10]
```

# Selection Sort

---

```
myList = [1, 4, 5, 8, 10] ✓
```

# Insertion Sort

---

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*Insert each item into the already sorted sub-list*

# Insertion Sort

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- ▶ Loop until all items have been inserted:

# Insertion Sort

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*Insert each item into the already sorted sub-list*

- ▶ Loop until all items have been inserted:
- ▶ In iteration  $i$ , insert the  $i$ th item into the sublist `myList[:i]`

# Insertion Sort

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*Insert each item into the already sorted sub-list*

- ▶ Loop until all items have been inserted:
- ▶ In iteration  $i$ , insert the  $i$ th item into the sublist `myList[:i]`
  - ▶ Easy to insert into an already-sorted sub-list



# Insertion Sort

---

*Insert each item into the already sorted sub-list*

- ▶ Loop until all items have been inserted:
- ▶ In iteration  $i$ , insert the  $i$ th item into the sublist `myList[:i]`
  - ▶ Easy to insert into an already-sorted sub-list
  - ▶ sub-list `myList[:i]` is already sorted

# Insertion Sort

---

*Insert each item into the already sorted sub-list*

- ▶ Loop until all items have been inserted:
- ▶ In iteration  $i$ , insert the  $i$ th item into the sublist `myList[:i]`
  - ▶ Easy to insert into an already-sorted sub-list
  - ▶ sub-list `myList[:i]` is already sorted
  - ▶ so coding this insertion is *easy*

# Insertion Sort

---

```
myList = [8, 5, 10, 1, 4]
```

# Insertion Sort

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# Insertion Sort

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```
myList = [1, 4, 5, 8, 10] ✓
```

# Insertion Sort Code

---

# Insertion Sort Code

---

```
def insert(myList, nextInd):  
    i = nextInd  
    while i > 0 and myList[i] < myList[i-1]:  
        swap(myList, i, i-1)  
        i = i - 1  
    return
```

# Insertion Sort Code

---

```
def insert(myList, nextInd):
    i = nextInd
    while i > 0 and myList[i] < myList[i-1]:
        swap(myList, i, i-1)
        i = i - 1
    return

def InsertionSort(myList):
    for i in range(len(myList)):
        insert(myList, i)
    return
```

# Algorithm Complexity

---

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---

Which *algorithm* is best?

# Algorithm Complexity

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Which *algorithm* is best?

Run-time isn't a fair comparison because the runtime is different, depending on who codes it.



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Use  $\mathcal{O}$  complexity instead:

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Which *algorithm* is best?

Run-time isn't a fair comparison because the runtime is different, depending on who codes it.

Use  $\mathcal{O}$  complexity instead:

- ▶ About how many times do we need to look at each data entry in `myList`?

# Algorithm Complexity

---

Which *algorithm* is best?

Run-time isn't a fair comparison because the runtime is different, depending on who codes it.

Use  $\mathcal{O}$  complexity instead:

- ▶ About how many times do we need to look at each data entry in `myList`?
- ▶ All 3 algorithms have 2 nested loops, so we look at each of the  $n$  entries about  $n$  times...

# Algorithm Complexity

---

Which *algorithm* is best?

Run-time isn't a fair comparison because the runtime is different, depending on who codes it.

Use  $\mathcal{O}$  complexity instead:

- ▶ About how many times do we need to look at each data entry in `myList`?
- ▶ All 3 algorithms have 2 nested loops, so we look at each of the  $n$  entries about  $n$  times...
- ▶  $n \times n = n^2$ , so we say these algorithms have  $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$  complexity

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- ▶ We can do better! Sorting can be done in  $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$  time!

# Merge Sort

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You can *merge* two ahead-sorted lists of length  $n$  in  $\mathcal{O}(n)$  time



# Merge Sort

---

```
def merge(list1, list2):  
    i = 0  
    j = 0  
    newList = []  
    while i < len(list1) and j < len(list2):  
        if i >= len(list1):  
            newList.append(list2[j])  
        elif j >= len(list2):  
            newList.append(list1[i])  
        elif list1[i] < list2[j]:  
            newList.append(list1[i])  
            i = i + 1  
        else:  
            newList.append(list2[j])  
            j = j + 1  
    return newList
```

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```
myList = [8, 5, 10, 1, 4]
```

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```
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```

8

5

10

1

4

# Merge Sort

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```

8            5            10                    1            4

5, 8                                    1, 10                    4

# Merge Sort

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```
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8            5            10                    1            4

5, 8                                    1, 10                    4

5, 8                                    1, 4, 10

# Merge Sort

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```
myList = [8, 5, 10, 1, 4]
```

8            5            10                    1            4

5, 8                                    1, 10                    4

5, 8                                    1, 4, 10

1, 4, 5, 8, 10

# Merge Sort

---

`myList = [8, 5, 10, 1, 4]`

8            5            10                    1            4

5, 8                                    1, 10                    4

5, 8                                    1, 4, 10

1, 4, 5, 8, 10

►  $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$  levels



# Merge Sort

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8            5            10                    1            4

5, 8                                    1, 10                    4

5, 8                                    1, 4, 10

1, 4, 5, 8, 10

- ▶  $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$  levels
- ▶  $\mathcal{O}(n)$  work to merge per level

# Merge Sort

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`myList = [8, 5, 10, 1, 4]`

8            5            10                    1            4

5, 8                                    1, 10                    4

5, 8                                    1, 4, 10

1, 4, 5, 8, 10

- ▶  $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$  levels
- ▶  $\mathcal{O}(n)$  work to merge per level
- ▶  $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$  total work

# Coding Merge Sort

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---

Merge Sort is tricky to code...

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We need to learn about *recursion*

# Coding Merge Sort

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Merge Sort is tricky to code...

We need to learn about *recursion* (next lecture)