



Session 1: Introduction and Orientation

Data Structures and Algorithm 1 - Lab

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Fri, 24 Sep 2021

Introduction

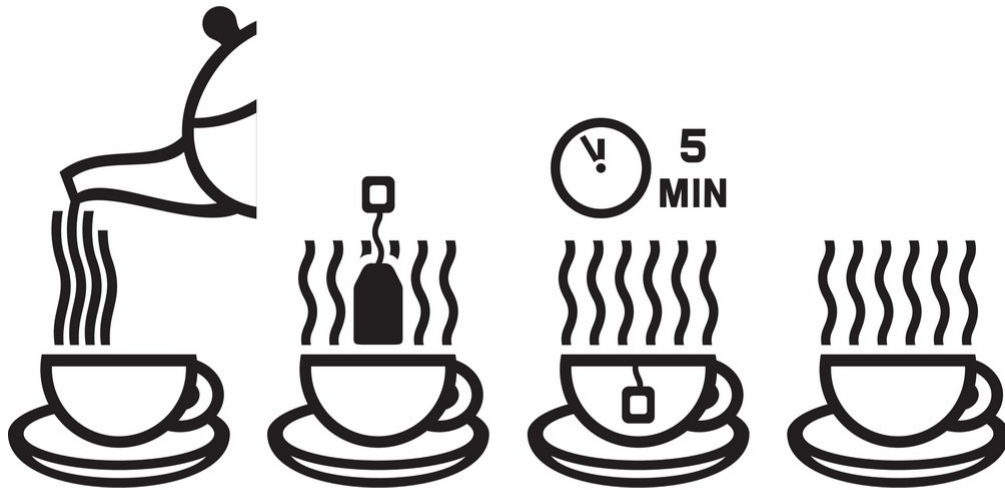
- How is me?
- Contact me: yahya.tawil@gmail.com (yahya.tawil@gmail.com) or yahya.tawil@std.hku.edu.tr (yahya.tawil@std.hku.edu.tr)

Introduce yourselves: Name - Which year - Programming languages you know.

- This lecture is to make you excited about computer Algorithms

What is an algorithm?

Real Life Example (anaology):



More Complicated:



TEA PREPARATION

As a broad answer: "A set of steps to accomplish a task."

What if the problem is more complicated in real life?



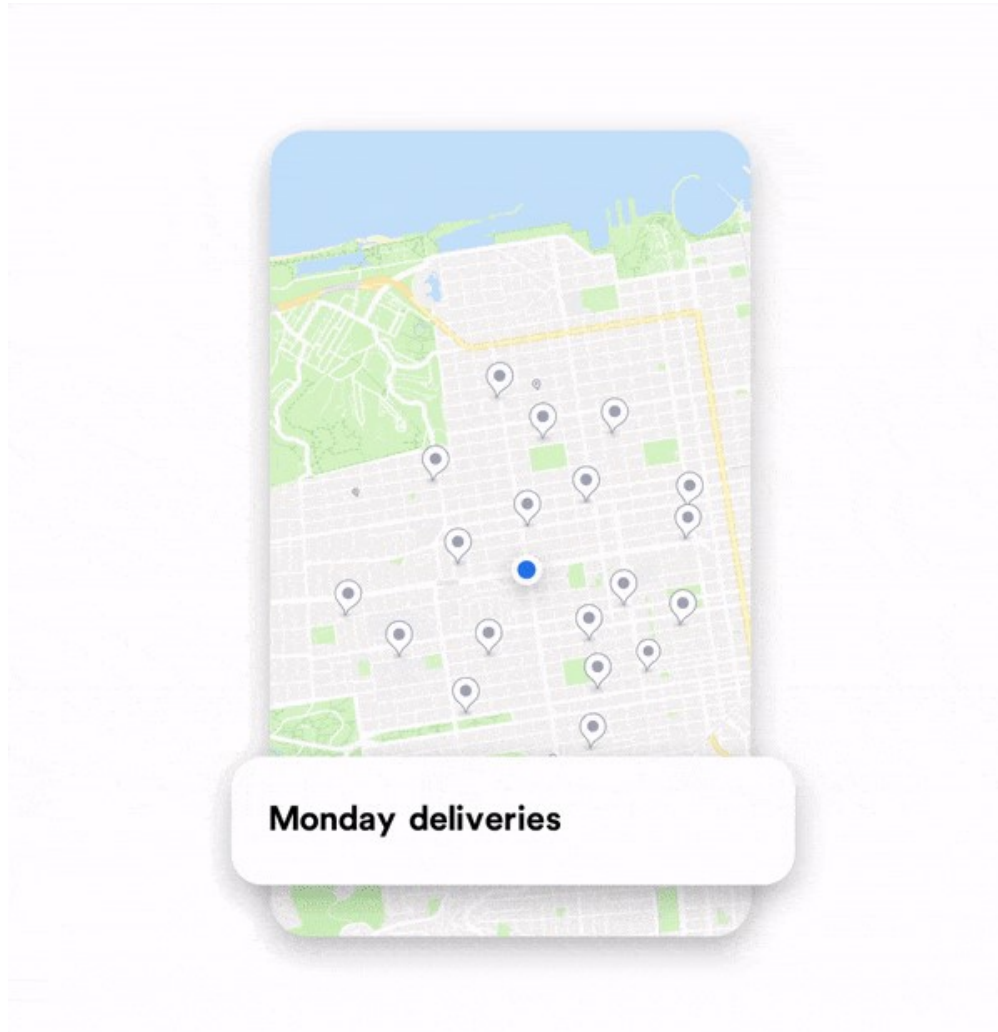
What is a computer algorithm?

A computer algorithm is any well-defined computational procedure that takes some value, or set of values, as input and produces some value, or set of values, as output.

Thus, an algorithm is a sequence of computational steps that transform the input into the output.

Applications of Algorithms in Many Branches in Computer Science

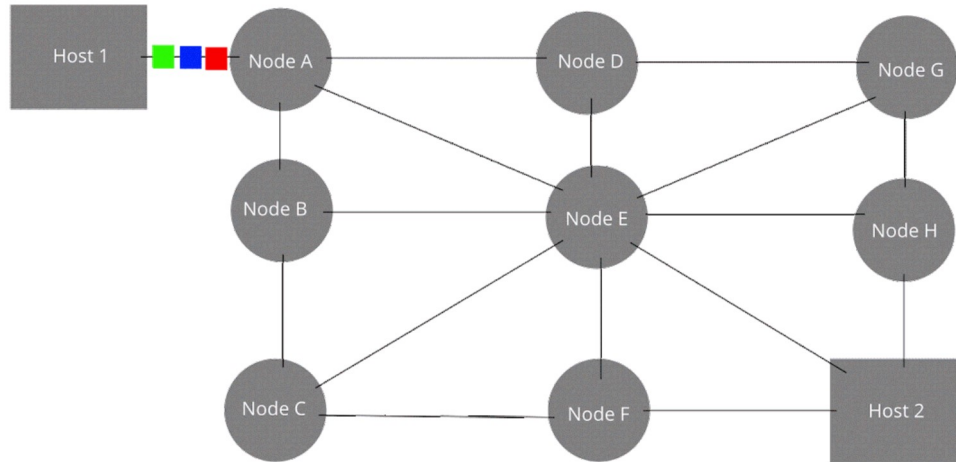
GPS Maps : Shortest Path (Graph Algorithms)



* source: getcircuit.com

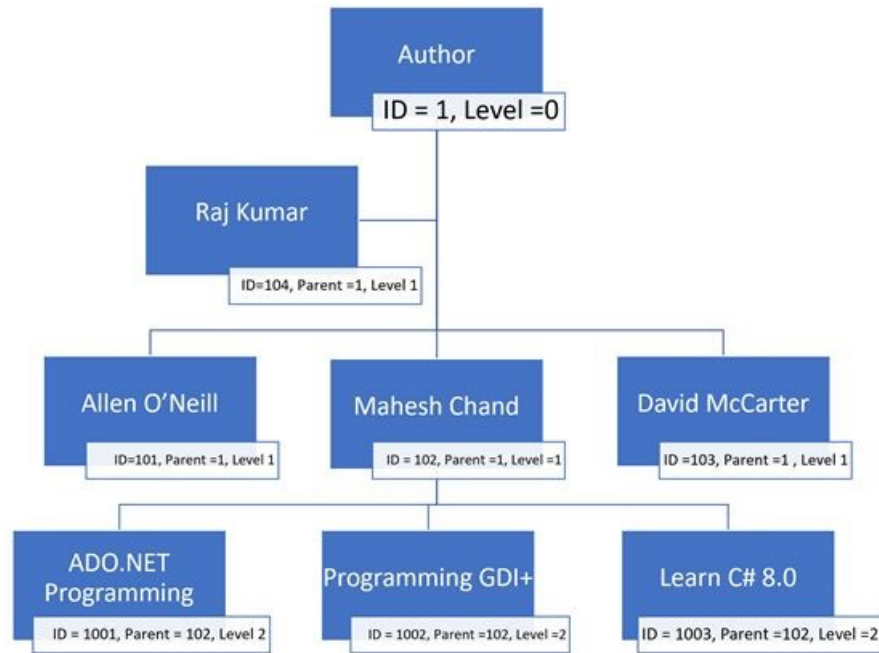
Routing in Computers Networks : Shortest Path (Graph Algorithms)

The original message is Green, Blue, Red.



* source: Wikimedia

Databases : Tree Datastructure (Searching algorithms)



Biology : Compare Biological Sequences(Dynamic Programming)

Needleman-Wunsch

match = 1

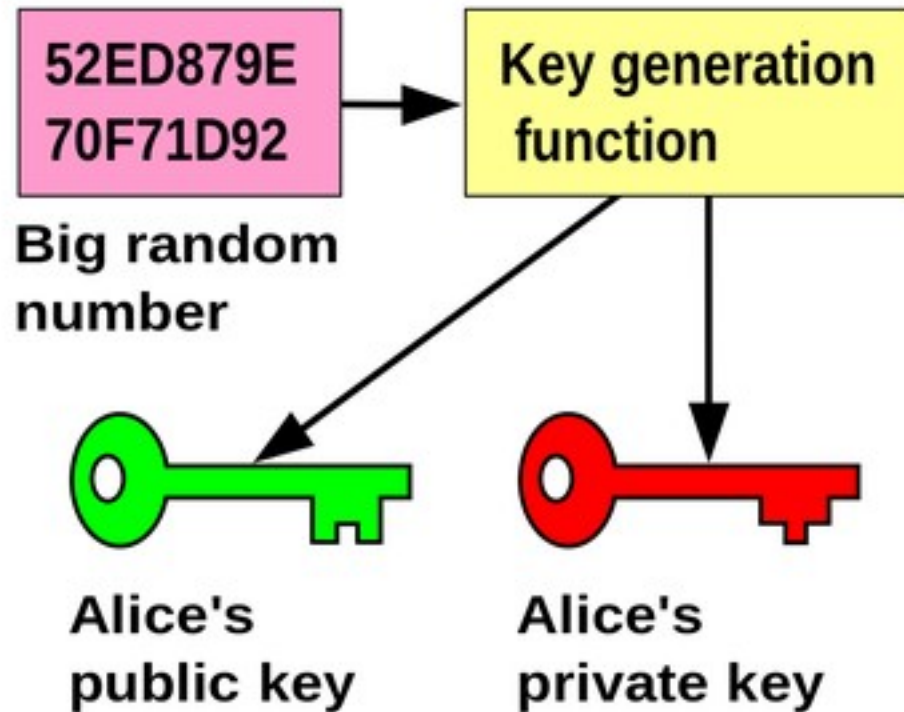
mismatch = -1

gap = -1

		G	C	A	T	G	C	U
	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7
G	-1	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5
A	-2	0	0	1	0	-1	-2	-3
T	-3	-1	-1	0	2	1	0	-1
T	-4	-2	-2	-1	1	1	0	-1
A	-5	-3	-3	-1	0	0	0	-1
C	-6	-4	-2	-2	-1	-1	1	0
A	-7	-5	-3	-1	-2	-2	0	0

Cryptography : Public Key(Prime Number Generation)

Alice



Example: Grade-school Algorithm (long multiplication algorithm)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 5678 \\
 \times 1234 \\
 \hline
 22712 \\
 17034 \\
 11356 \\
 5678 \\
 \hline
 7006652
 \end{array}$$

n rows $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 22712 \\ 17034 \\ 11356 \\ 5678 \end{array} \right.$

$\leq 2n$ operations
(per row)

For now, let's think of a primitive operation as any of the following:

1. adding two single-digit numbers.
2. multiplying two single-digit numbers.
3. adding a zero to the beginning or end of a number.

$$\text{total number of operations} \leq \underbrace{\text{constant}}_{=4} \cdot n^2$$

Take Grade-school Multiplication Algorithm to A Next Level

Karatsuba Algorithm

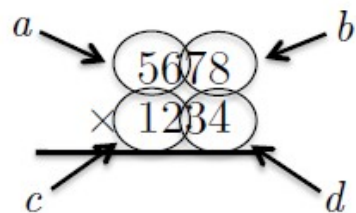
Karatsuba

Input: two n -digit positive integers x and y .

Output: the product $x \cdot y$.

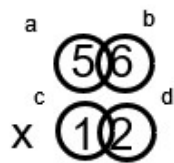
Assumption: n is a power of 2.

```
if  $n = 1$  then                                // base case
    compute  $x \cdot y$  in one step and return the result
else                                            // recursive case
     $a, b :=$  first and second halves of  $x$ 
     $c, d :=$  first and second halves of  $y$ 
    compute  $p := a + b$  and  $q := c + d$  using
        grade-school addition
    recursively compute  $ac := a \cdot c$ ,  $bd := b \cdot d$ , and
         $pq := p \cdot q$ 
    compute  $adbc := pq - ac - bd$  using grade-school
        addition
    compute  $10^n \cdot ac + 10^{n/2} \cdot adbc + bd$  using
        grade-school addition and return the result
```



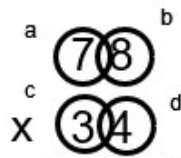
$$adbc = pq - ac - bd = 6164 - 672 - 2652 = 2840$$

$$\text{Result} = 10^4 * 672 + 10^2 * 2840 + 2652 = 7006652$$



$$adbc = (5+6)*(1+2) - 5*1 - 6*2 = 16$$

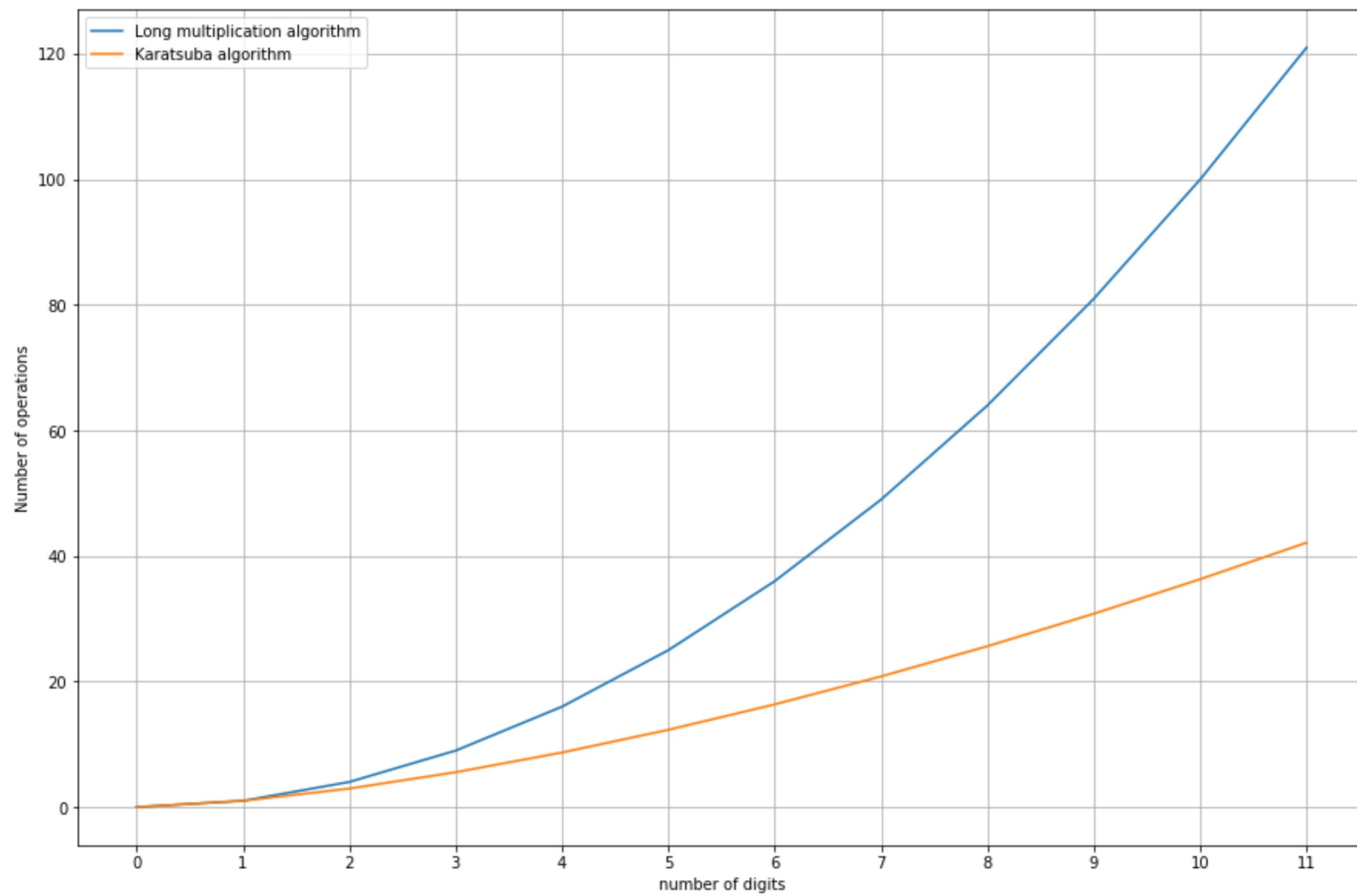
$$\text{Result} = 10^2 * 5 + 10 * 16 + 12 = 672$$



$$adbc = (7+8)*(3+4) - 7*3 - 8*4 = 16$$

$$\text{Result} = 10^2 * 21 + 10 * 52 + 32 = 2652$$

Which one is better ?

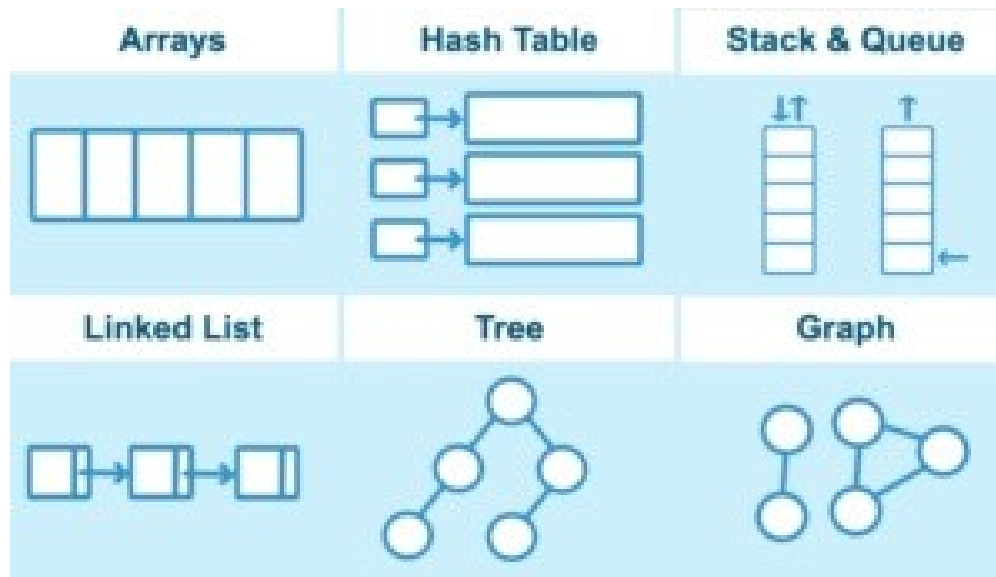


“What do we want from a computer algorithm?”

1. Correctness and 2. Resource usage optimization (memory and time)

What Is A Data Structure?

"A data structure is a way to store and organize data in order to facilitate access and modifications. No single data structure works well for all purposes, and so it is important to know the strengths and limitations of several of them."



* source: helloclub.com

The Programming Language We Will Use In This Lab

Data Structure Part	Algorithms Part
	

Information About This Lab

- How many sessions? Check the lab repository at Github (<https://github.com/yahyatawil/HKU-21-22-Data-Structures-Algorithm>).
- Lab Material and Assignments? Managed using the lab repository at Github (<https://github.com/yahyatawil/HKU-21-22-Data-Structures-Algorithm>).
- Marks? Expected 30-40 marks.

Lab Rules

- Be positive, motivated and active, if you have any concern or question don't hesitate to contact me any time.
- Missing an assignment deadline (for no acceptable reason) penalty is 50% deduction in the respective work mark.
- Plagiarism (<https://www.hcii.cmu.edu/academics/plagiarism-policy>) : cheating in any form is not permitted as ethical or educational behavior and will not be tolerated (seriously! first discovered plagiarism, a 10% deduction of your final lab mark. Second discovered plagiarism, 40%. third discovered plagiarism, you will get zero in the lab.)
- The official teaching language is english, thus only English is used and allowed for teaching, communication, presentations, quizzes and assignments.

Assignment 1

Setup your Git environment for the lab work. Instructions are found here ([https://github.com/yahyatawil/HKU-21-22-Data-Structures-Algorithm/wiki/Assignment-1-\(introduction\)](https://github.com/yahyatawil/HKU-21-22-Data-Structures-Algorithm/wiki/Assignment-1-(introduction))). Deadline: Mid-night of Thu 30 Sep 2021