

## Announcements

- Please use `git-bug` for problems with submission, your code, the skeleton, or any of our software.
- **Tutors and lab assistants needed.** Consider volunteering to be a tutor or lab assistant for CS 10, CS 61A, or CS 61B next semester.

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CS61B: Lecture #40 1

## Lecture #40: Course Summary

- Programming language: Java
- Program Analysis
- Categories of data structure: Java library structure
- Sequences
- Trees
- Searching
- Sorting
- Pseudo-random numbers
- Graphs
- Pragmatic implementation topics

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## Programming-Language Topics

- Object-based programming: organizing around data types
- Object-oriented programming:
  - Dynamic vs. static type
  - Inheritance
  - Idea of interface vs. implementation
- Generic programming (the `<...>` stuff).
- Memory model: containers, pointers, arrays
- Numeric types
- Java syntax and semantics
- Scope and extent
- Standard idioms, patterns:
  - Objects used as functions (e.g., `Comparator`)
  - Partial implementations (e.g., `AbstractList`)
  - Iterators
  - Views (e.g., `sublists`)

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## Analysis and Algorithmic Techniques

- Asymptotic analysis
- $O(\cdot)$ ,  $o(\cdot)$ ,  $\Omega(\cdot)$ ,  $\Theta(\cdot)$  notations
- Worst case, average case.
- Amortized time
- Memoization and dynamic programming.

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## Major Categories of Data Structure

- Collection interface and its subtypes
- Map interface and its subtypes
- Generic skeleton implementations of collections, lists, maps (`AbstractList`, etc.)
- Complete concrete collection and map classes in Java library

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## Sequences

- Linking:
  - Single and double link manipulations
  - Sentinels
- Linking vs. arrays
- Stacks, queues, dequeues
- Circular buffering
- Trade-offs: costs of basic operations

## Trees

- Uses of trees: search, representing hierarchical structures
- Basic operations: insertion, deletion
- Tree traversals
- Representing trees
- Game trees

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## Searching

- Search trees, range searching
- Multidimensional searches: quad trees.
- Hashing
- Priority queues and heaps
- Balanced trees
  - Rebalancing by rotation (red-black trees)
  - Balance by construction (B-trees)
  - Probabilistic balance (skip lists)
  - Tries
- Search times, trade-offs

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## Sorting

- Uses of sorting
- Insertion sort
- Selection sorting
- Merge sort
- Heap sort
- Quicksort and selection
- Distribution sort
- Radix sort
- Complexity of various algorithms, when to use them?

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## Random numbers

- Possible uses
- Idea of a pseudo-random sequence
- Linear congruential and additive generators
- Changing distributions:
  - Changing the range
  - Non-uniform distributions
- Shuffling, random selection

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## Graph structures

- Definition
- Uses: things represented by graphs
- Graph traversal: the generic traversal template
- Depth-first traversal, breadth-first traversal
- Topological sort
- Shortest paths
- Minimal spanning trees, union-find structures
- Memory management as a graph problem.

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## Debugging

- What debuggers can do
- How to use to pin down bugs
- Details of some debugger (Eclipse, gjdb, various Windows/Sun products, IntelliJ).
- Unit testing: what it means, how to use it.
- JUnit mechanics.

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## Version Control

- What's it for?
- Basic concepts behind our particular system:
  - Working copy vs. repository copy
  - Committing changes
  - Updating and merging changes.
  - Tagging

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## A Case Study

- Presented Git version-control system as an example of a design using several ideas from this course.
- **Graph (DAG)** and **tree** structures represented with files as vertices and strings (file names), rather than machine addresses, as pointers.
- Use of hashing to create unique (or very, very likely to be unique) names: **probabilistic data structure**.
- Compression uses various kinds of **map** to facilitate conversion to and from compressed form, including **arrays**, **tries**, and **hash tables**
- **Priority queue** in Huffman coding.

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## Assorted Side Trips

- Compression.
- Parallel processing.
- Storage management and garbage collection.

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## What's After the Lower Division?

- CS100: Principles & Techniques of Data Science (Joseph)
- CS160: User Interface Design (Paulos)
- CS161: Computer Security (Weaver)
- CS162: Operating Systems and System Programming (Kubiatowicz)
- CS164: Programming Languages and Compilers (Hilfinger)
- CS170: Efficient Algorithms and Intractable Problems (Vazirani, Tal)
- CS176: Computational Biology (Yosef)
- CS186: Databases (Cheung, Parameswaran)
- CS188: Artificial Intelligence (Dragan)

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## What's After the Lower Division? (II)

- CS189: Machine Learning (Listgarten, Sahai, Malik)
- CS194: Assorted Special Topics: Computer Vision and Computational Photography (Efros), Parallel Programming (Yelick)
- CS195: Social Implications of Computer Technology (Hug)
- CS169A: Software Engineering (Ball, Fox)
- Numerous graduate courses: including advanced versions of 152, 160, 161, 170, 184, 186, 189; plus Cryptography, VLSI design and many special topics.
- And, of course, EE courses!
- Various opportunities for participating in research and independent study (199)

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## What's After the Lower Division? (But not in Fall)

- [CS168: Intro. to the Internet: Architecture and Protocols]
- [CS152: Computer Architecture]
- [CS171: Cryptography]
- [CS172: Computability and Complexity]
- [CS174: Combinatorics and Discrete Probability]
- [CSW182: Deep Neural Networks]
- [CS184: Graphics]
- [CSC191: Quantum Information Science and Technology]

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## And Beyond!

- But EE and CS are just two of over 150 subjects!
- Internships offer more specific skills and exposure to real problems.
- Above all, I think that CS is a creative activity that (to the true artists) ought to be fun!

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