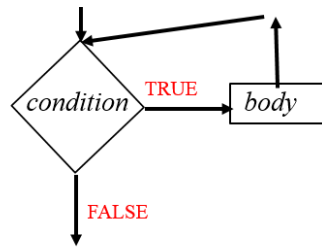


# CompSci 101

## Introduction to Computer Science



Sept 28, 2017

Prof. Rodger

compsci 101, fall 2017

1

## Announcements

- Exam 1 is Thursday, Oct 5
- RQ Reviews available today – not for credit
- Practice exams on today's date
  - Work them **on paper** before Tuesday
- Assignment 4 due Tuesday, try for Monday!
- No Lab next 2 weeks
- Today:
  - Loops – While, While True
  - Problem Solving

compsci 101, fall 2017

2

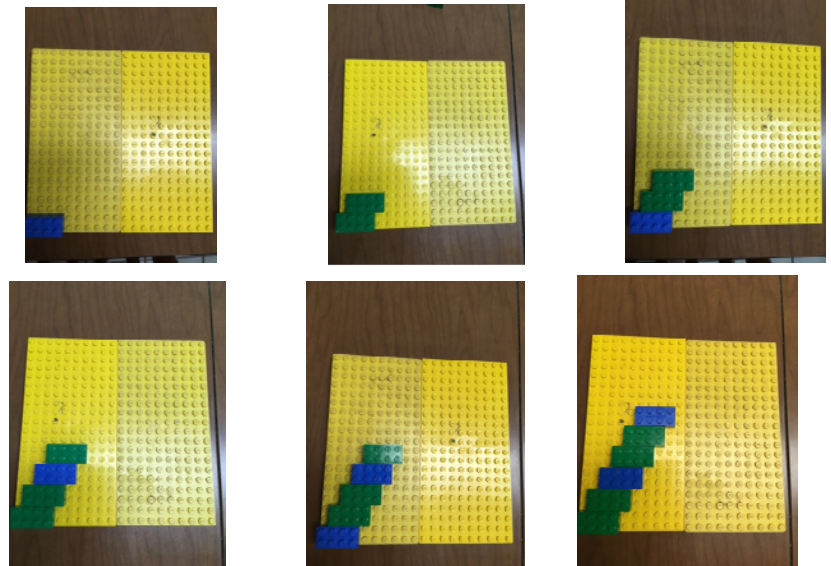
## Lab 5 – First part

- Practicing the first four steps of the 7 steps for problem solving
- Find the pattern, what is next, then generalize

compsci 101, fall 2017

3

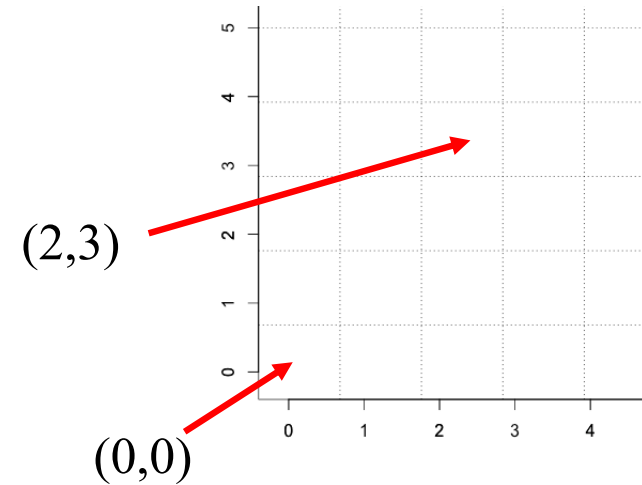
## Pattern 1



## Notice things about the pattern

- You want to place N legos
- If N is odd – Start with a green
  - First blue is third lego
- If N is even – start with a blue
- Every third lego is blue

## Bottom Left is (0,0)



## Try it N=8

Num	Location	Lego color
1	(0,0)	blue
2	(1,2)	green
3	(2,4)	green
4	(3,5)	blue
5	(4, 6)	green
6	(5, 8)	green
7	(6, 10)	blue
8	(7, 12)	green

## Algorithm for placing N legos

- Legos placed long way with bottom left at location, explain the grid
- For num from 1 to N
  - Location is ( (num-1), (num-1)\*2 )
  - If N is even
    - If num is divisible by 3
      - Place blue lego at location
    - Else
      - Place green lego at location
  - If N is odd
    - ...

## Developing an Algorithm

- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AEBbsZK39es>



**\$193, \$540, \$820,  
\$700, \$749. Are  
these reasonable?  
Why?**

## I'm thinking of a number ...

- You guess. I'll tell you *high*, *low*, or *correct*
  - Goal: guess quickly, minimal number of guesses
  - Number between 1 and 100...
  - Number between 1 and 1000...
- Can you describe an algorithm, instructions, that would allow someone to use your instructions to play this game correctly. Start with 1 and 100, but ideally your instructions work with 1 and N

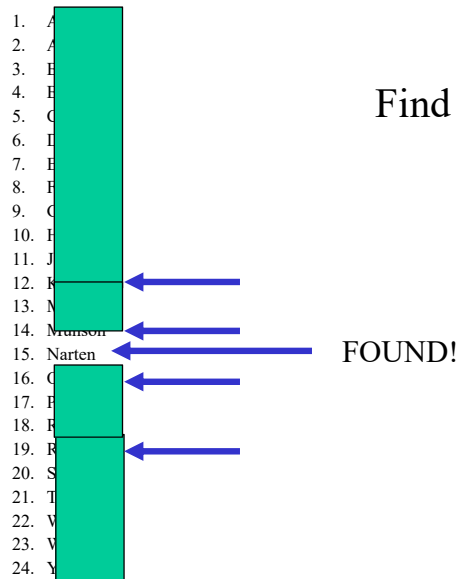
[bit.ly/101f17-0928-1](http://bit.ly/101f17-0928-1)

## Analyzing the *binary search* algorithm

- Is the algorithm correct?
  - Try it, again, and again and ...
  - Reason about it: logically, informally, ...
- How efficient is the algorithm?
  - How many guesses will it take (roughly, exactly)
  - Should we care about efficiency?
- When do we really care about efficiency?
  - Examples?

## Find Narten

1. Anderson
2. Applegate
3. Bethune
4. Brooks
5. Carter
6. Douglas
7. Edwards
8. Franklin
9. Griffin
10. Holhouser
11. Jefferson
12. Klatchy
13. Morgan
14. Munson
15. Narten
16. Oliver
17. Parker
18. Rivers
19. Roberts
20. Stevenson
21. Thomas
22. Wilson
23. Woodrow
24. Yarbrow



Find Narten

## Looking for a Needle in a Haystack

- If a computer can examine 10 million names/numbers a second, suppose the list isn't sorted, or I say "yes/no", not "high/low"
  - How long to search a list of 10 million?
  - How long to search a list of a billion?
  - 14 billion pixels in a 2 hour blu-ray movie
- What about using binary search? How many guesses for 1000,  $10^6$ ,  $10^9$ ,  $10^{12}$ 
  - One of the things to remember:  $2^{10} = 1024$

## Review - Searching for words

- If we had a million words in alphabetical order, how many would we need to look at worst case to find a word?

## Review - Searching for words

- If we had a million words in alphabetical order, how many would we need to look at worst case to find a word?

	1,000,000	976.56
	500,000	488
• 20 words!	250,000	244
	125,000	122
	62,500	61
If you are clever, cut the	31,250	30
number of numbers to look	15,625	15
at in half, over and over again	7812.5	7.5
	3906	3.75
	1953	1.875

## Prime Numbers

- An integer  $> 1$  is prime if it has no positive divisors other than 1 and itself.
- 12 is not prime!
  - 12 is divisible by 2, 3, 4, 6
  - $3*4 = 12$ ,  $2*6 = 12$
- Prime numbers: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23
- Is 8315411 prime?

## Is number a Prime number? [Bit.ly/101f17-0928-2](http://Bit.ly/101f17-0928-2)

**def isPrime(number):**

```
    if number < 2:    # must be greater than 1
        return False
    if number < 4:    # 2 and 3 are prime
        return True
    for n in range(4,number):
        if number/n * n == number:
            return False
    return True
```

## Write Helper functions to help solve problems!!!!

- Find all the primes between 10 and 100
  - Use isPrime as a helper function
- Assignment 4 helper functions
  - **isVowel(letter)** – return true if letter is a vowel
  - **NoVowels(word)** – return True if no vowels in word
  - Automatic Decrypt, what helper function?

## Write Helper functions to help solve problems!!!!

- Find all the primes between 10 and 100
  - Use isPrime as a helper function
- Assignment 4 helper functions
  - **isVowel(letter)** – return true if letter is a vowel
  - **NoVowels(word)** – return True if no vowels in word
  - Automatic Decrypt, what helper function?
    - **countWords(wordlist, shift, phrase)**
    - Decrypt with shift, then count how many words in phrase are in wordlist

## Undetermined Repetition

- Game of chess, when does it end?
- What is the 100<sup>th</sup> prime number?
- Guessing a number from 1 to 100?



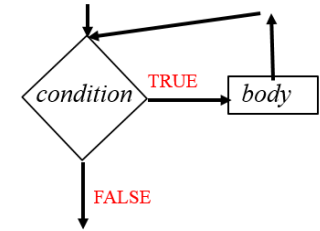
comp sci 101, fall 2017

21

## While loops

- Repetition when you stop a loop based on a condition

- while CONDITION:  
    BODY



- As long as condition is true, keep executing loop.
- Must have an update in the body to get closer to condition being false

comp sci 101, fall 2017

22

## Example for while

- Playing chess

```
while (game not over)
    make a move in the game
    (game must get closer to ending)
```

comp sci 101, fall 2017

23

## Example2 for while

- What is the 100<sup>th</sup> prime number?

number = 2

```
while (not 100th prime)
```

    is number prime?

    update count

    generate next number to check

    (program must get closer to ending)

comp sci 101, fall 2017

24

## Example3 - Factorial

- $5! = 5 * 4 * 3 * 2 * 1 = 120$
- $3! = 3 * 2 * 1 = 6$

compsci 101, fall 2017

25

## Example with while loop

```
def factorial(num):  
    result = 1  
    while num > 0:  
        result = result * num  
        num = num - 1  
    return result  
  
for n in range(8):  
    print n, factorial(n)
```

compsci 101, fall 2017

26

## Mystery While example

[bit.ly/101f17-0928-3](http://bit.ly/101f17-0928-3)

```
def mystery(strng, letter):  
    pos = 0  
    count = 0  
    result = ''  
    while count < 4 and pos < len(strng):  
        if strng[pos] == letter:  
            result += strng[pos] + strng[pos]  
            count += 1  
        else:  
            result += strng[pos]  
            pos += 1  
    result += strng[pos:]  
    return result  
  
print mystery("September December", "e")
```

27

## Computer Science Duke Alum



Google

computer scienc

About 143,000,000 results (0.46 seconds)

Everything  
More

Did you mean: [computer science](#)

### The 21 Most Important Googlers You've Never Heard Of



JAY YAROW

MAY 5, 2011, 2:38 PM 115,790 5

Georges Harik and Noam Shazeer created the underlying data that led to AdSense

Harik and Shazeer spent years analyzing data on webpages, trying to understand clusters of words and how they worked together. The data they gather wound up being used by Google for its AdSense product, which analyzed webpages for words, and then stuck ads on them.

28

## Looping with while

– not sure when to stop

- Playing chess
- Determining the 100<sup>th</sup> prime number
- Another way – while True – EASIER!
  - Must have ways to break out of infinite loop
  - Must have update – gets closer to ending

## while condition vs while True

while *condition*:

*body*

*continue*

while True:

*body*

*if condition:*

*break*

*continue*

While condition is true - must update

- must get closer to making condition false
- use break to exit

## Format of While True

*initialize*

while True:

*if something:*

*break*

*if something2:*

*update*

*update*

*Continue or return*

## Revisit Factorial with while True

```
def factorial(num):  
    result = 1  
    while True:  
        if num == 0:  
            break  
        result = result * num  
        num = num - 1  
    return result
```



# Revisit Mystery with while True

[bit.ly/101f17-0928-4](http://bit.ly/101f17-0928-4)

```
def mystery2(strng, letter):
    pos = 0
    count = 0
    result = ''
    while True:
        # missing code to break out of while
        if strng[pos] == letter:
            result += strng[pos] + strng[pos]
            count += 1
        else:
            result += strng[pos]
        pos += 1
    result += strng[pos:]
    return result
```

compSci 101, fall 2017

33