

# Algorithms

Algo-what?! Why?

# Algorithms

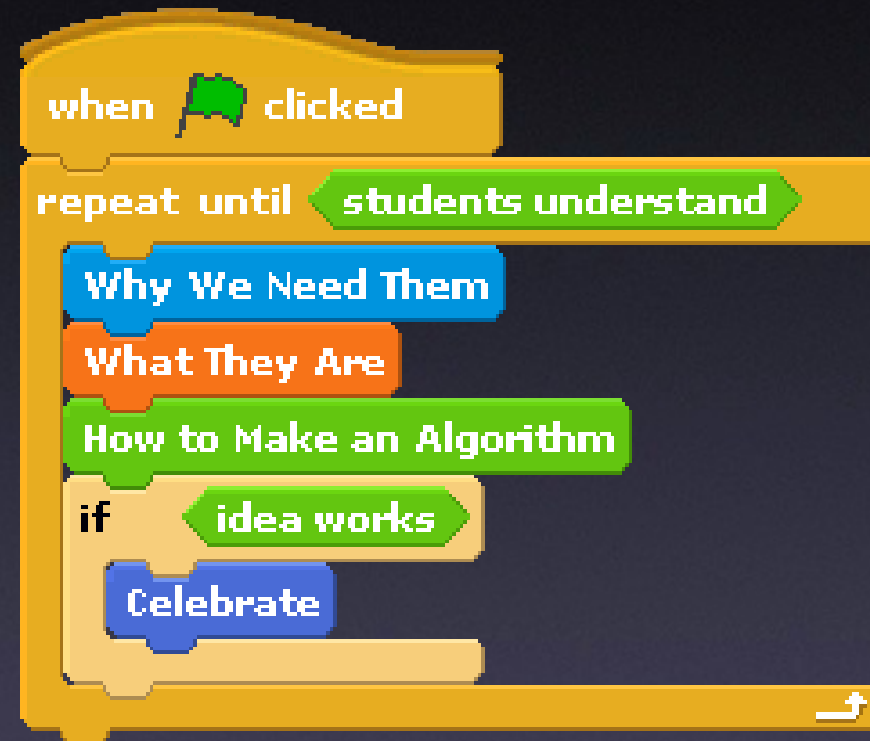
## The Plan

Why We Need Them

What They Are

How to Make an Algorithm

Testing Your Idea



**Computers are really, really fast.**



# How fast, you ask?

A reasonably powerful computer in 1961 could perform about 56 multiplication operations in one second.

**The most powerful supercomputer in the world today can perform:**

a)  $< 500,000$  ops per second

b) Between 500,000 and 5,000,000 ops per second

c) Between 5,000,000 and 100,000,000 ops per second

d)  $> 100,000,000$  ops per second

**Really, really fast**

**233,000,000**

**operations per SECOND**

**Really, really fast**

**2,330,000,000**

**operations per SECOND**



**Really, really fast**

**23,300,000,000**

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Doors have opened and there's work to be done.

# We've got three ways to get our work done faster:

1. Make more computers.
2. Make new computers faster.
3. Make what we're doing faster.

# What is an algorithm, anyway?

An 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**.



# Algorithm for Calling a Friend



Input: friend's phone number

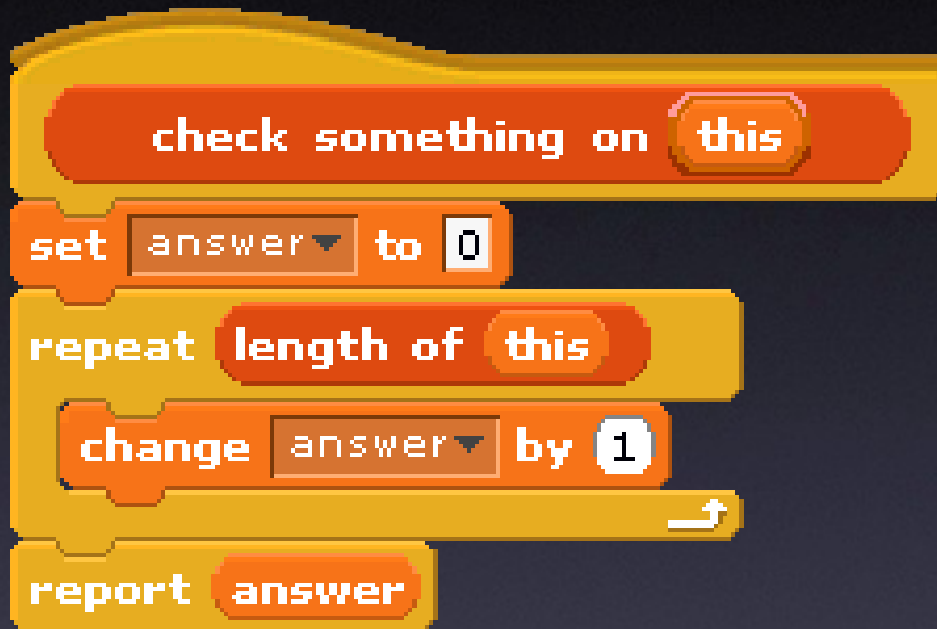
Output: blissful satisfaction





Wait! What assumptions have we made?

# Head Scratch-er



What does the Scratch algorithm on the left do to the list *this*?

- a) sort the items
- b) sum the items
- c) reverse the order of the items
- d) count the items



# How to Make an Algorithm

## Part 0 / 4: Bad News



Problem solving Steps from "*How to Solve It*" by George Polya



# How to Make an Algorithm

## Part 1 / 4: Understand the Problem

What is the general problem  
you're trying to solve?



# How to Make an Algorithm

## Part 2 / 4: Make a plan

**There can be many successful strategies for solving the same problem. Some of my favorites are:**

Guess and check

Looking for a pattern

Solving a simpler problem

Drawing a picture

# How to Make an Algorithm

## Part 3 / 4: Carry out the Plan

**Now put your plan into action. Stick with it unless you have a reason to believe it will no longer work.**

Patience is your best friend on this one.

# How to Make an Algorithm

## Part 4 / 4: Reflect

**Understanding algorithms and where they work best is tough work.  
Practice is hugely important.**

Reflecting on your successes and mistakes will make you improve faster.



# Testing Your Idea



If there is anything wrong with your algorithm / program, your users WILL find it!

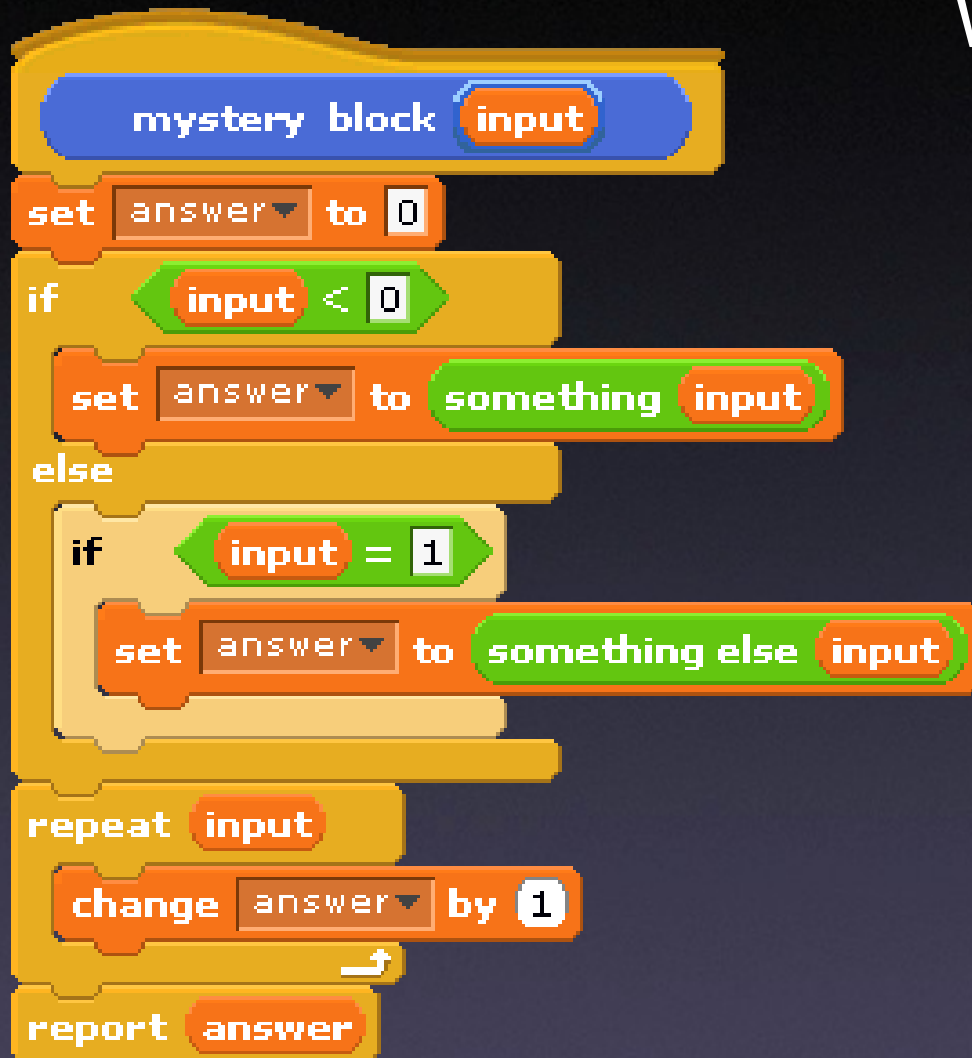


# Testing is Really Complex

You want to test as many “paths of execution” as possible!



# The Best Test



Which of the following sets of values for *num* would make the best test case for this block?

- a) 1, 2, 3
- b) -1, 1, 3
- c) 12, 100, -3
- d) -1, -2, -3
- e) no testing needed