## DAST - Final Lecture

#### Summary and overview

- What we have learned.
- Why it is important.
- What next.

Spring 2004 © L. J

#### What have we learned?

This course can be viewed as a thorough introduction to the main directions in Computer Science:

- Theoretical computer science
  - algorithms design and rigorous analysis
- Programming and implementations
- Abstract data types, encapsulation, data structures
- The combination of the two

Topics

- 1. Tools for algorithm analysis
- 2. Sorting
- 3. ADTs and Data structures
- 4. Graph algorithms
- 5. Special topic: Huffman coding

Extensive hands-on JAVA programming

#### 1. Tools for algorithm analysis

- Algorithm correctness
  - Loop invariants

es. Spring 2004 © L. Josk

- Formally proving properties of algorithms
- Algorithms complexity analysis
  - Time and space complexity measures
  - Asymptotic complexity functions:  $\textit{O}, \, \Theta, \, \Omega$
  - Worst case, average case, best case
  - Upper and lower bounds
  - Amortized, expected.
  - Recurrence equations: how to formulate and solve them. The Master theorem.

#### 2. Sorting

- Sorting is a basic operation of many algorithms!
- Comparison-based algorithms
  - Reviewed Insertion Sort, Merge-Sort, Bubble-sort
  - Quick-Sort and its complexity analysis
  - Randomization
  - Lower bound proof
  - Heap sort
- · Non-comparison based algorithms
  - Counting sort
  - Radix sort
  - \_\_\_\_Bucket sort

# 3. ADTs and Data Structures (1)

- Ordered collections: insert, remove, first, last, find
- <u>Stacks</u>: push, pop, top – Array and Linked List implementations
- <u>Queues</u>: enqueue, dequeue, front
  - Circular array, Linked List
- <u>Priority Queues</u>: insert, min, delete-min, decrease-key – Binary Heap (array and binary tree implementation).
- <u>Prefix-code tree</u>: Binary tree

Data Structures, Spring 2004 © L. Joskowic

## 3. ADTs and Data Structures (2)

- <u>Sorted Set</u>: insert, remove, find, find-kth, min, max, successor, predecessor.
  - Balanced binary trees: Red-Black Trees, AVL trees, B-trees.
- Dictionaries and Tables: insert, remove, find
  - Hash tables: chaining and open addressing implementation.

### 3. ADTs and Data Structures (3)

- Graphs
  - Adjacency lists
  - Adjacency matrix
- Disjoint Sets: MakeSet, FindSet, Union
  - Linked lists
  - Trees

#### 4. Graph algorithms

- Graph and shortest path properties
- Unweighted graph traversals: BFS, DFS
- Strongly Connected Components: SCC
- Minimum spanning tree algorithms: MST – Prim, Kruskal
- Weighted shortest path algorithms:
  - Dijkstra's shortest paths algorithm
  - Bellman-Ford shortest path algorithm
- All-shortest path algorithms
  - Floyd-Warshall algorithm; Transitive closure

# 5. Special topic: Huffman coding

- Prefix code properties
- Optimal coding
- Greedy algorithm for optima code construction

## Important Computer Science concepts

- Mathematical tools for algorithm analysis.
- Proving algorithm correctness.
- Lower bounds: show that no algorithm can do better than a certain bound.
- Algorithmic paradigms:
  - Randomization
  - Heuristics
  - Greedy methods
  - Dynamic programming
- How to design and adapt an ADT.

# ADTs and Data Structures

• The notion of an ADT: The interface.

ares, Spring 2004 © L. Joskowic

11

- The notion of the data structure: algorithms and ways to implement the ADT efficiently.
- Preparation for more abstract design of algorithms you will see in the Algorithms course.

12

## What next?

Core courses

- Algorithms A and B
- Computability

Elective courses

- Artificial Intelligence
- Computational geometry
- Cryptography
- ...

Data Structures, Spring 2004 © L. Joskowicz

# בהצלחה!!

14

ata Structures, Spring 2004 © L. Joskowic

13