Lecture 8

Algorithm Design

Announcements For This Lecture

Assignment 1

- Due **TOMORROW**
  - Due *before* midnight
  - Submit something…
  - Last revision Sep. 26
- Grades posted Friday
- Complete the Survey
  - Must answer individually

Getting Help

- Can work on it in lab
  - But still have a new lab
  - Make sure you do both
- Consulting Hours
  - But expect it to be busy
  - First-come, first-served
- One-on-Ones still going
  - Lots of spaces available

Algorithms: Heart of Computer Science

- **Algorithm**: A step-by-step procedure for how to do something (usually a calculation).
- **Implementation**: How to write an algorithm in a specific programming language
- Good programmers know how to separate the two
  - Work out algorithm on paper or in head
  - Once done, implement it in the language
  - Limits errors to syntax errors (easy to find), not conceptual errors (much, much harder to find)
- Key to designing algorithms: **stepwise refinement**

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  - e done, implement it in the l nguage
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- Key to designing algorithms: **stepwise refinement**

Python does what you say, not what you meant

Python cannot "understand" you

Stepwise Refinement: Basic Principles

- **Write Specifications First**
  Write a function specification before writing its body
- **Take Small Steps**
  Do a little at a time; make use of **placeholders**
- **Run as Often as You Can**
  This can catch syntax errors
- **Separate Concerns**
  Focus on one step at a time
- **Intersperse Programming and Testing**
  When you finish a step, test it immediately

Using Placeholders in Design

- Delay do anything not immediately relevant
  - Use comments to write steps in English
  - Add “stubs” to allow you to run program often
  - Slowly replace stubs/comments with real code
- Only create new local variables if you have to
- Sometimes results in creation of more functions
  - Replace the step with a function call
  - But leave the ***function definition*** empty for now
  - This is called **top-down design**

Function Stubs

Procedure Stubs

- Single statement: pass
  - Body cannot be empty
  - This command does nothing
- **Example**:

```
def foo():
    pass
```

Fruitful Stubs

- Single return statement
  - Type should match spec.
  - Return a "default value"
- **Example**:

```
def first_four_letters(s):
    return '' # empty string
```

Purpose of Stubs

Create a program that may not be correct, but does not crash.

Example: Reordering a String

- last_name_first('Walker White') is 'White, Walker'

```
def last_name_first(s):
    """Returns: copy of s in form <last-name>, <first-name>

    Precondition: s is in the form <first-name> <last-name>
    with one blank between the two names"""
    # Find the first name
    # Find the last name
    # Put them together with a comma
    return ' ' # Currently a stub
```

Example: Reordering a String

- last_name_first('Walker White') is 'White, Walker'

```
def last_name_first(s):
    """Returns: copy of s in form <last-name>, <first-name>

    Precondition: s is in the form <first-name> <last-name>
    with one blank between the two names"""
    end_first = s.find(' ')
    first_name = s[:end_first]
    # Find the last name
    # Put them together with a comma
    return first_name # Still a stub
```

Refinement: Creating Helper Functions

```
def  last_name_first(s):
    """Returns: copy of s in the form
    <last-name>, <first-name>
    Precondition: s is in the form
    <first-name> <last-name> with
    with one blank between names"""
    first = first_name(s)
    # Find the last name
    # Put together with comma
    return first # Stub
```

```
def first_name(s):
    """Returns: first name in s
    Precondition: s is in the form
    <first-name> <last-name> with
    one blank between names"""
    end = s.find(' ')
    return s[:end]
```

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```

Do This Sparingly

- If you might use this step in **another** function later
- If implementation is rather long and complicated

Example: Reordering a String

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```
def last_name_first(s):
    """Returns: copy of s in form <last-name>, <first-name>

    Precondition: s is in the form <first-name> <last-name>
    with one or more blanks between the two names"""
    # Find the first name
    # Find the last name
    # Put them together with a comma
    return ' ' # Currently a stub
```

Exercise: Anglicizing an Integer

- anglicize(1) is “one”
- anglicize(15) is “fifteen”
- anglicize(123) is “one hundred twenty three”
- anglicize(10570) is “ten thousand five hundred

```
def anglicize(n):
    """Returns: the anglicization of int n.

    Precondition: 0 < n < 1,000,000"""
    pass # ???
```

Exercise: Anglicizing an Integer

```
def anglicize(n):
    """Returns: the anglicization of int n.

    Precondition: 0 < n < 1,000,000"""
    # if < 1000, provide an answer


    # if > 1000, break into hundreds, thousands parts
    # use the < 1000 answer for each part , and glue
    # together with "thousands" in between
    return '' # empty string
```

Exercise: Anglicizing an Integer

```
def anglicize(n):
    """Returns: the anglicization of int n.

    Precondition: 0 < n < 1,000,000"""
    if n < 1000:           # no thousands place
        return anglicize1000(n)
    elif n % 1000 == 0: # no hundreds, only thousands
        return anglicize1000(n/1000) + ' thousand'
    else:                  # mix the two
        return (anglicize1000(n/1000) + ' thousand '+
                    anglicize1000(n))
```

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                    anglicize1000(n))
```

Now implement this.
See anglicize.py