

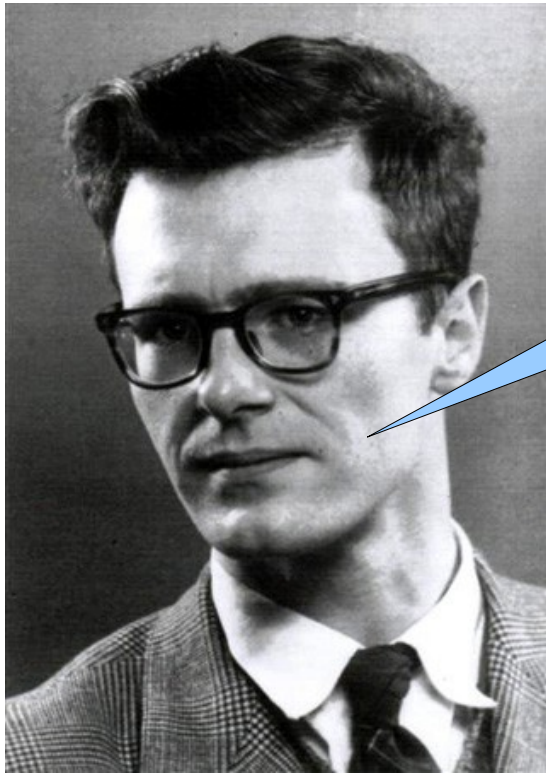
CSC148H

Introduction to Computer Science (Summer 2008)

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Lectures: BA1220 R4-6

What Computer Science Is Not



"Computer Science is no more about computers than astronomy is about telescopes."

Edsger W. Dijkstra

What Computer Science Is Not

PROGRAMMING \neq COMPUTER
SCIENCE

What is Computer Science?

- The study of problems, problem-solving, and the solutions that come out of the problem solving process

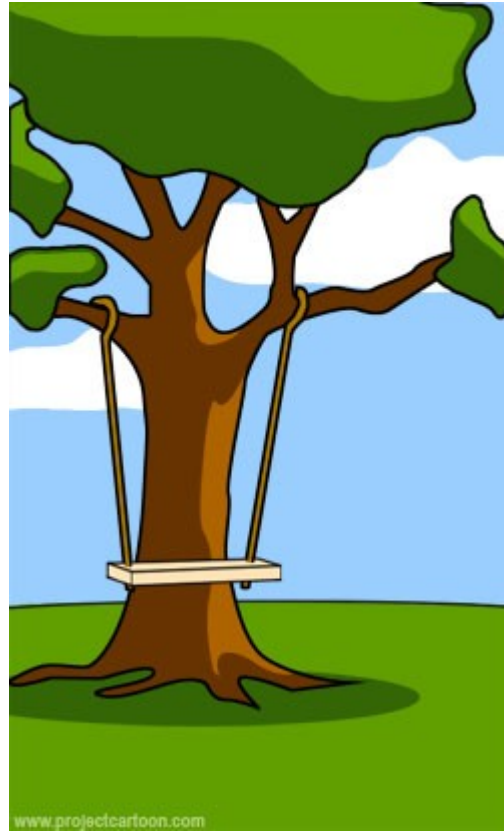
Steps to solving a CS problem

- **Specification**
 - Clear, precise descriptions
- **Design**
 - structure your solution carefully
 - employ abstraction
- **Analysis**
 - reason about an algorithm's efficiency and correctness
- **Implementation**
 - implement solution in some language
 - recursion vs. iteration?
 - which data structures to use?
- **Verification**
 - Unit testing

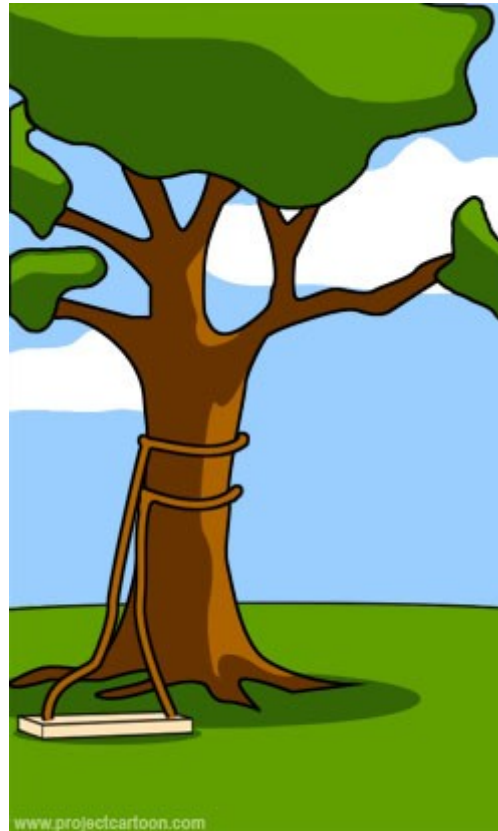
How the customer explained it



How the project leader understood it



How the programmer wrote it



What the customer really needed



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 - Write clear docs for tests

Abstraction

- **Abstraction** is an integral part of problem solving
 - Ignore certain details to make the problem easier to solve.
 - The details still need to be dealt with
 - Simplifies the process of problem solving

Abstract Data Types (ADTs)

- Fundamental computer science concept
- ***Abstract***: no mention of the implementation
- ***Data Type***:
 - 1) the data being stored, and
 - 2) the operations that can be performed on the data

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The Value of Testing

“Beware of bugs in the above code; I have only proved it correct, not tried it.”



Donald Knuth

ADT examples from CSC108/A08H

- List
 - Data: a sequence of objects, in order
 - Operations: append, index into, find, ...
- Dictionary
 - Data: a collection of key-value pairs
 - Operations: insert pair, lookup value with key, ...
- Both ideas are abstract, since
 - no mention of how data is stored in memory
 - how operations are performed

Stack ADT (2.3)

- A sequence of objects.
- Objects are removed in the ***opposite*** order they are inserted.
- Last-In-First-Out (LIFO)
- Like a stack of plates
- The object last inserted is at the **top**.
- Operations:
 - **push(o)** Add a new item to the top of the stack
 - **pop()** Remove and return top item
 - **peek()** Return top item
 - **isEmpty()** test if stack is empty
 - **size()** return # of items in stack

Uses For A Stack

- Keep track of pages visited in a browser tab
- Keep track of function calls in a running program
- Check for balanced parentheses

Python Stack Class

- How will we store the data?
- What effect does this decision have on speed?
- Lets explore in Wing.

Queue ADT (2.4)

- A sequence of objects.
 - Objects are removed in the **same** order they are inserted.
 - First-In-First-Out (FIFO)
 - Like a store line up
- Operations:
 - **enqueue(o)** Add **o** to the end of the queue
 - **dequeue()** Remove and return object at the front of the queue
 - **front()** Return object at the front of queue
 - **isEmpty()** test if queue is empty
 - **size()** return # of items in queue

Uses for a Queue

- Queues are used in operating systems to keep track of processes waiting for a turn to use the CPU
- Simulations (e.g. Assignment 1)
- Graphical User Interfaces (GUIs)
 - Queues keep track of events waiting to be handled, like multiple button clicks

Implementation of a Queue

- Implementation of Queue using Python Lists

Priority Queue ADT

- A sequence of objects.
- Objects are removed in order of their priority
- Like a line up in a bank where the customer with largest bank account goes to the front
- Operations:
 - **insert(o)** Add **o** to the queue
 - **extractMin()** Remove and return object with minimum value
 - **min()** Return object with min. value
 - **isEmpty()** test if queue is empty
 - **size()** return # of items in queue

In Closing ...

- We covered the following :
 - Section 1.1-1.3 (What is Computer Science?)
 - Section 2.3 (Stacks), 2.4 (Queues)
- You may also want to read Section 1.4 if you need a review of Python
- Assignment 1 is now posted. It is due in two weeks.
- Next week: More Stacks and Queues, Exceptions, and OOA/OOD.