CMSC 104 - Lecture 18 C Grasso and the Internet

Algorithms: Part 1 of 3

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<u>Topics</u>

- Definition of an Algorithm
- Algorithm Examples
- Syntax versus Semantics

Problem Solving

- Problem solving is the process of transforming the description of a problem into the solution of that problem.
 - We use our knowledge of the problem domain to define the requirements.
 - We rely on our ability to select and use appropriate problem-solving strategies, techniques, and tools.

Algorithms

- An algorithm is a step by step solution to a problem.
- Why bother writing an algorithm?
 - For your own use in the future. You won't have to rethink the problem.
 - So others can use it, even if they know very little about the principles behind how the solution was derived.

Examples of Algorithms

- Washing machine instructions
- Instructions for a ready-to-assemble piece of furniture
- A classic: finding the greatest common divisor (GCD) using Euclid's Algorithm

Washing Machine Instructions

- Separate clothes into white clothes and colored clothes.
- Add 1 cup of powdered laundry detergent to tub.
- For white clothes:
 - Set water temperature knob to HOT.
 - Place white laundry in tub.
- For colored clothes:
 - Set water temperature knob to COLD.
 - Place colored laundry in tub.
- Close lid and press the start button.

Observations About the Washing Machine Instructions

- There are a finite number of steps.
- We are capable of doing each of the instructions.
- When we have followed all of the steps, the washing machine will wash the clothes and then will stop.

Refinement of Algorithm Definition

- Our old definition:
 - An algorithm is a step by step solution to a problem.
- Adding our observations:
 - An algorithm is a <u>finite set</u> of <u>executable</u> <u>instructions</u> that <u>directs a terminating activity</u>.

Instructions for a Ready-to-Assemble Piece of Furniture

- "Align the marks on side A with the grooves on Part F."
- How could these instructions be hard to follow?
 - Which side is A? A & B look alike -- both line up with Part F! This instruction is ambiguous.

Final Version of the Algorithm Definition

- Our old definition:
 - An algorithm is a finite set of executable instructions that directs a terminating activity.
- Final version:
 - An algorithm is a finite set of <u>unambiguous</u>, executable instructions that directs a terminating activity.

History of Algorithms

- The study of algorithms began as a subject in mathematics.
- The search for algorithms was a significant activity of early mathematicians.
- Goal: To find a single set of instructions that can be used to solve any problem of a particular type (a general solution).

Euclid's Algorithm

<u>Problem</u>: Find the largest positive integer that divides evenly into two given positive integers (i.e., the **greatest common divisor**).

<u>Algorithm</u>:

- 1. Assign M and N the values of the larger and smaller of the two positive integers, respectively.
- 2. Divide M by N and call the remainder R.
- 3. If R is not 0, then assign M the value of N, assign N the value of R, and return to Step 2. Otherwise, the greatest common divisor is the value currently assigned to N.

Finding the GCD of 24 and 9



Euclid's Algorithm (con't)

- Do we need to know the theory that Euclid used to come up with this algorithm in order to use it?
- What intelligence is required to find the GCD using this algorithm?

The Idea Behind Algorithms

- Once an algorithm behind a task has been discovered – we can just use it!
 - We don't need to understand the principles.
 - The task is reduced to following the instructions.
 - The intelligence is "encoded into the algorithm."

Algorithm Representation

- Syntax and Semantics
 - **Syntax** refers to the representation itself.
 - Semantics refers to the concept represented (i.e., the logic).

Contrasting Syntax and Semantics

- In the English language, we have both syntax and semantics.
- Syntax is the grammar of the language.
- Semantics is the meaning.
- Given the following sentence,

I walked to the corner grocery store.

- Is this sentence syntactically correct?
- Is it semantically correct?

Contrasting Syntax and Semantics (con't)

Given the following sentence,

I talked to the funny grocery store.

- Is this sentence syntactically correct?
- Is it semantically correct?
- How about

I grocery store walked corner the to.

Contrasting Syntax and Semantics (con't)

- <u>Conclusion</u>: An English sentence may be syntactically correct, yet semantically incorrect.
- This is also true of algorithms.
- And it is also true of computer code.