

# Algorithms and Data Structures

## A1. Organizational Matters

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University of Basel

February 19, 2025

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February 19, 2025 — A1. Organizational Matters

## A1.1 Organizational Matters

## A1.2 About this Course

# A1.1 Organizational Matters

# People



Gabriele Röger



Patrick Schnider

## Lecturer

Gabi Röger

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Patrick Schnider

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# People



## Tutors

Floyd Peiszan ([floyd.peiszan@stud.unibas.ch](mailto:floyd.peiszan@stud.unibas.ch))

- ▶ Tuesday, 14.15-16.00, Pharmazentrum, U1075

Maya Posva ([maya.posva@stud.unibas.ch](mailto:maya.posva@stud.unibas.ch))

- ▶ Wednesday, 10.15-12.00, Pharmazentrum, U1075

Yanick Spichty ([y.spichty@stud.unibas.ch](mailto:y.spichty@stud.unibas.ch))

- ▶ Friday, 14.15-16.00, Pharmazentrum, U1075

# Time & Place

## Lectures

- ▶ **Wednesday:** 14:15–16:00, Biozentrum, lecture hall U1.131
- ▶ **Thursday:** 14:15–16:00, Alte Universität, lecture hall -101

## Exercise Sessions (starting February 21/25/26)

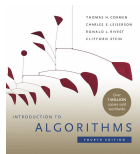
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# Resources

- ▶ **Adam:** central starting point and exercises  
<https://adam.unibas.ch/>
- ▶ **Website:** course information, slides, notebooks
- ▶ **Discord:** for your interaction with each other
  - ▶ Idea: course participants help each other.
  - ▶ Lecturers and tutors can help by request.
  - ▶ Feel free to use a **pseudonym**.

# Textbook

## Textbook



Introduction to Algorithms  
by Thomas H. Cormen, Charles E. Leiserson,  
Ronald L. Rivest and Clifford Stein  
(MIT Press, Fourth Edition)



# Programming Languages

- ▶ Lectures: Mostly Python  
→ Advantage: compact and direct, ideal for smaller programs
- ▶ Exercises: Java or Python (indicated on exercise sheet)



We don't require any previous knowledge about Python!

# Exercises

## Exercise sheets (homework assignments):

- ▶ theoretical and programming exercises
- ▶ on ADAM every Thursday evening
- ▶ may be solved in groups (we recommend groups of 2-3)
- ▶ group members should be in same exercise group
- ▶ due Friday the following week (23:55)  
(upload to Adam at <https://adam.unibas.ch/>)
- ▶ discussion and **individual feedback** in exercise meeting

# Exercises

## Exercise sessions:

- ▶ introduction of/questions about the current exercise sheet
- ▶ discussion of previous exercise sheet (common problems)
- ▶ questions about the course
- ▶ if time: work on the homework assignment
  - ▶ support with the current exercise sheet
  - ▶ technical support (Java/Python, programming environment)
- ▶ participation voluntary but highly recommended

**important:** please fill in the survey on ADAM for the group assignment until **tomorrow 15:15** (February 20).

- ▶ One registration per team (please list all names).
- ▶ All team members will be in the same exercise session.

# Course Format

- ▶ 6 ECTS main course + 2 ECTS exercises
- ▶ separate enrolment and evaluation
- ▶ can and should be taken in parallel

## Enrolment

- ▶ <https://services.unibas.ch/>
- ▶ register today for the course, so that you get all relevant emails and access to the ADAM workspace
- ▶ enrolment for exercise after we made the group assignment

## Prerequisites

- ▶ basic programming skills (ideally Java or Python)

## Evaluation of Main Course (6 CP)

- ▶ **written exam**, 6 ECTS credits, graded 1-6
- ▶ 11 June 2025, 14:00-16:00, Biozentrum, Hörsaal U1.111, Maurice E. Müller Saal
- ▶ admission to exam: **no prerequisites**
- ▶ must **register** for exam during March 31 – April 14  
↪ see <https://philnat.unibas.ch/de/examen/>
- ▶ grade for course determined exclusively by the exam
- ▶ if you fail: **one** repeat attempt (within one year)

Last lecture (May 28): Q&A session for exam preparation

## Evaluation of Exercises (2 CP)

- ▶ midterm exams on April 2 and May 8
- ▶ in the usual lecture hall (Biozentrum)
- ▶ pass/fail evaluation based on the accumulated marks from the midterm exams

# Laptops

Small exercises during the lecture: please bring your laptop.

But stay focused:

*Research Article*

## **Logged In and Zoned Out: How Laptop Internet Use Relates to Classroom Learning**

**Susan M. Ravizza, Mitchell G. Uitvlugt, and Kimberly M. Fenn**

Department of Psychology, Michigan State University, East Lansing

### **Abstract**

Laptop computers are widely prevalent in university classrooms. Although laptops are a valuable tool, they offer access to a distracting temptation: the Internet. In the study reported here, we assessed the relationship between classroom performance and actual Internet usage for academic and nonacademic purposes. Students who were enrolled in an introductory psychology course logged into a proxy server that monitored their online activity during class. Past

aps  
ASSOCIATION FOR  
PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE

Psychological Science  
2017, Vol. 28(2) 171–180  
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sagepub.com/journalsPermissions.nav  
DOI: 10.1177/0956797616677314  
www.psychologicalscience.org/PS  


# Jupyter Notebooks

web-based interactive computational environment for Python  
(and some other languages)

- ▶ illustrating algorithms and concepts
- ▶ implementing algorithms for experimenting and studying at home
- ▶ small exercises during the lecture

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook titled "selection\_sort" with a last checkpoint 54 seconds ago. The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Run, Kernel, Settings, Help) and a toolbar with icons for file operations and code execution. The notebook content is as follows:

```

Selection Sort

Let's include the selection sort algorithm from the lecture. You can uncomment the #PREREQ: statements to get some output on its computation.

171 def selection_sort(array):
    n = len(array)
    for i in range(n - 1):
        # print(array)
        # print(array)
        min_index = i
        for j in range(i + 1, n):
            if array[j] < array[min_index]:
                min_index = j
            # print("swapped element at position", i, "-", array[i] - 1,
            #       "at", array[min_index], "at position", min_index)
            # print("swap if with", array[i], "at position", i)
            array[i], array[min_index] = array[min_index], array[i]
        # print(array)

Using it in an example:

181 test_array = [7, 3, 3, 3, 2]
    selection_sort(test_array)
    print(test_array)

[2, 3, 3, 3, 7, 8]

To illustrate how we can use it to sort more complex data than just numbers, we create a class Person that store the name and age of a person. We compare persons only by their age.

188 from functools import total_ordering
@total_ordering
class Person:
    def __init__(self, name, age):
        self.name = name
        self.age = age

    def __repr__(self):
        # creates string representation like "Manuel (25)"
        return "%s (%i)" % (self.name, self.age)

# the comparison operators only consider the age
def __eq__(self, other):
    return self.age == other.age
  
```



## A1.2 About this Course

# Algorithms and Data Structures

- ▶ some basic building blocks are needed again and again in programming projects, e.g.
  - ▶ sorting algorithms
  - ▶ search trees
  - ▶ priority queues
  - ▶ shortest path in a graph
  - ▶ ...
- ▶ often provided by libraries
- ▶ here you learn ...
  - ▶ how all this works internally.
  - ▶ how to select suitable building blocks.
  - ▶ tricks to achieve efficient programs.
- ▶ independent of specific programming language

## Example: Algorithms for Sorting

- ▶ task: sort a sequence of elements in increasing order, e.g.  
input [5, 9, 3, 5] → result [3, 5, 5, 9]
- ▶ 1960s (and a long time afterwards): a quarter of all commercial computation time used for sorting
- ▶ naive algorithm: **selection sort**



# Selection Sort: Informally



- ▶ identify smallest element at positions  $0, \dots, n - 1$  and swap it to position 0
- ▶ identify smallest element at positions  $1, \dots, n - 1$  and swap it to position 1
- ▶ ...
- ▶ identify smallest element at positions  $n - 2, n - 1$  and swap it to position  $n - 2$

# Selection Sort: Example

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

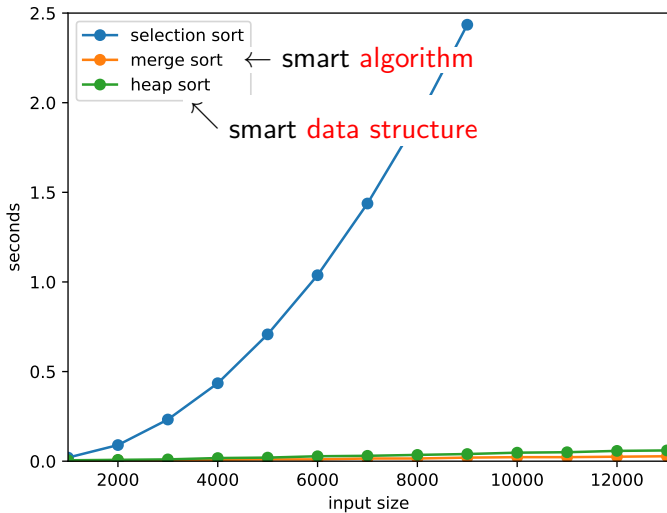
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

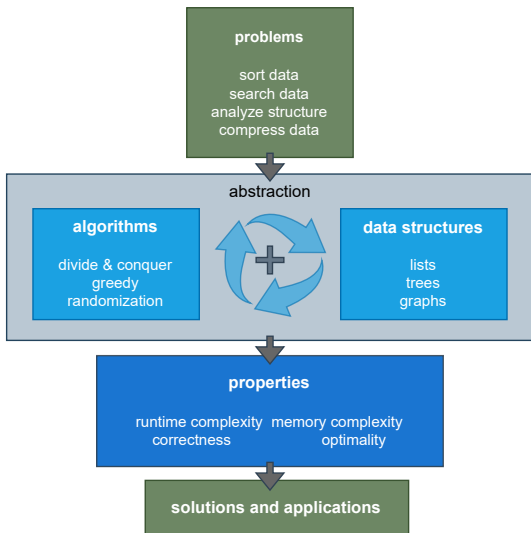
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

# Algorithms for Sorting: Runtime



# Algorithms and Data Structures



# Content of the Course

