

What is CS1100 all about?

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Problems and how to solve them

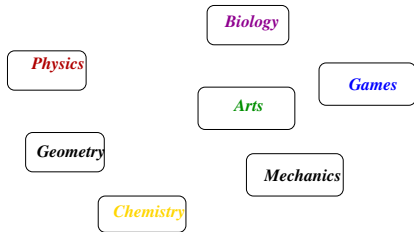
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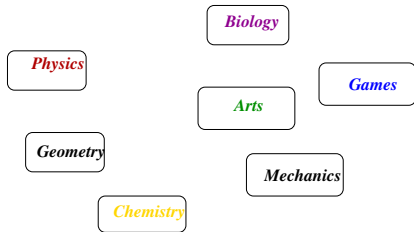
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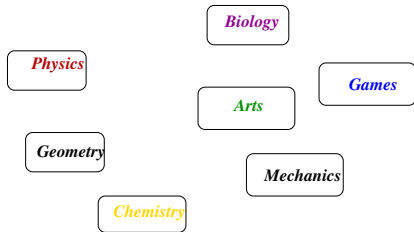


**Our goal:** Understand the problem, formulate a solution and ask the computer to do it!

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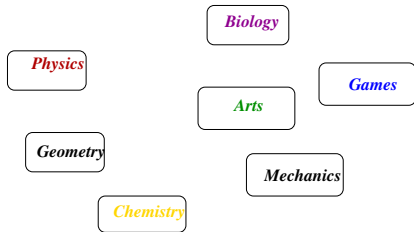
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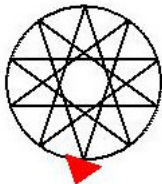
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If you want to learn something, teach it to a computer

## Example #1 : Drawing Patterns

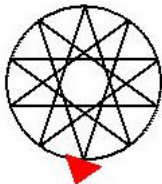


### Learnings:

- A simple but useful language – turtle graphics.
- Using “repeat” to achieve complicated but repetitive tasks.



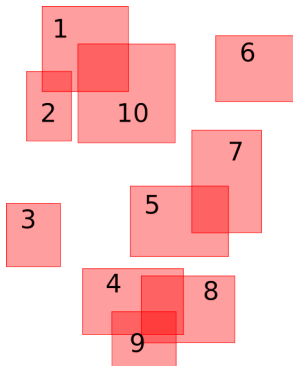
## Example #1 : Drawing Patterns



### Learnings:

- A simple but useful language – turtle graphics.
- Using “repeat” to achieve complicated but repetitive tasks.
- The power of control modification – via loops.

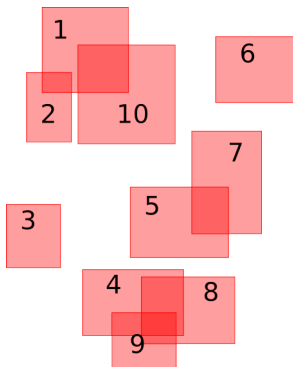
## Example #2 : Geometric Problems



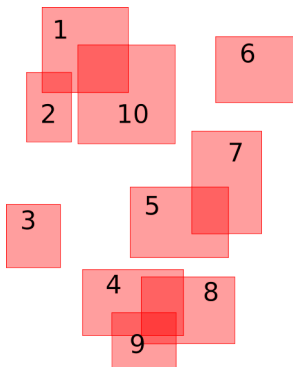
## Example #2 : Geometric Problems

### Some questions:

- Are two rectangles intersecting?
- Drawing triangles of given dimensions.
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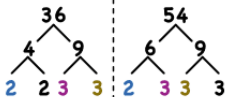
### Learnings:

- Logical approach to the problems.
- Formalizing known concepts as precise statements in a prog. language.

## Example #3 : Number theoretic questions

### Greatest Common Factor

#### 1) Prime Factors



2) Shared: 2, 3, 3

3) Multiply  $2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 = 18$

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- Compute GCD / LCM of two numbers.

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### Greatest Common Factor

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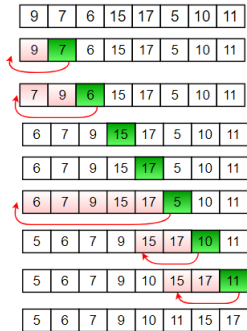
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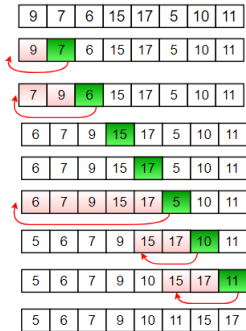
- Again power of being able to repeat.
- Reducing the problem to smaller size.
- A efficient algorithm can make a significant difference!

## Example #4 : Searching and Sorting





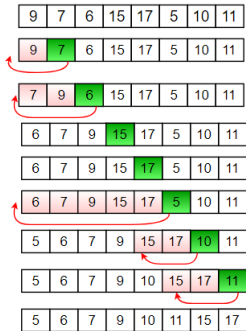
## Example #4 : Searching and Sorting



Some questions:

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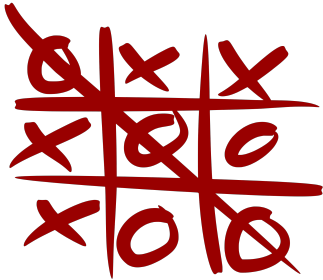
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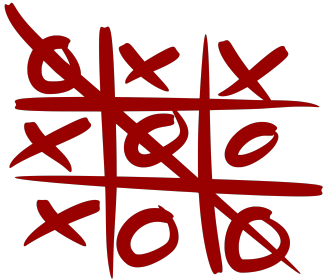
### Learnings:

- Binary versus Linear search.
- Different ways to sort – again converting known ideas to precise statements.
- A efficient algorithm can make a significant difference!

## Example #5 : Tic-Tac-Toe



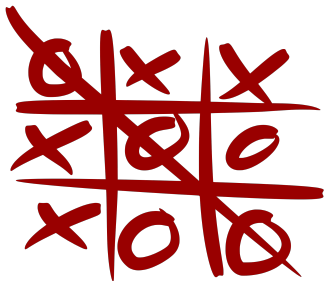
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Some questions:

- Tic-Tac-Toe.
- Word Grids – finding strings.

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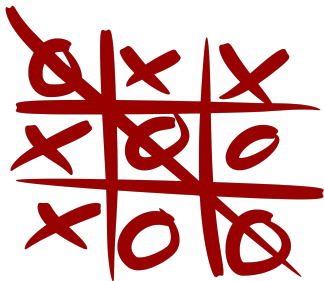
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- Tic-Tac-Toe.
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### Learnings:

- Breaking problems into subtasks.
- Modular way of thinking.

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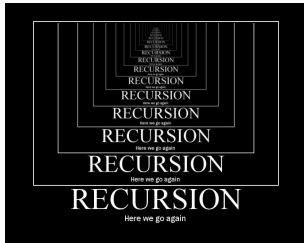
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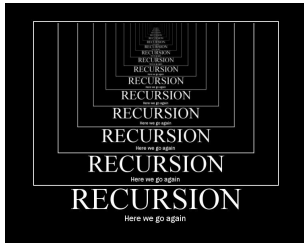
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Did not consider strategy games!

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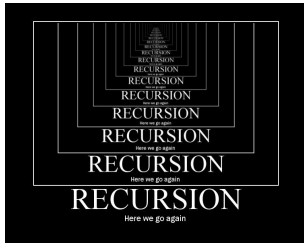


## Some questions:

- Strings – palindromes, reversals.
- Useful data structures – queues, stacks.



# Concept #6 : Recursion



## Some questions:

- Strings – palindromes, reversals.
- Useful data structures – queues, stacks.

## Learnings:

- Thinking recursively.
- Breaking down tasks into sub-tasks of the same type!

## CS1100 – Problem Solving Using Computers

- Data Types in C, Operators. Input and the Output.
- Modifying the control flow in programs if-else, switch, while, do-while, for.
- Arrays and Strings in C.
- Functions & Modular programming, Recursion.
- Pointers, Pass by reference, Pointer arithmetic.
- Structures in C.
- Structures and Pointers.



Week 1-15

## CS1100 – Problem Solving Using Computers

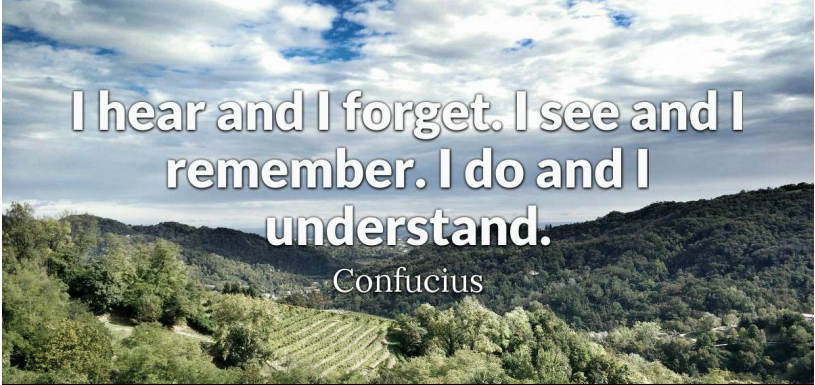
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The 3 Ds: Design, Debug, Detect

## Final Take Away



**I hear and I forget. I see and I  
remember. I do and I  
understand.**

Confucius