

CS50 Test Review

Algorithms and Programming Languages

Representation

Decimal

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Decimal

123

100s

10s

1s

Decimal

1 2 3

100s

10s

1s

$$1 \times 100$$

Decimal

1 2 3

100s

10s

1s

$$1 \times 100 + 2 \times 10$$

Decimal

123

100s

10s

1s

$$1 \times 100 + 2 \times 10 + 3 \times 1$$

Decimal

123

100s

10s

1s

$$1 \times 100 + 2 \times 10 + 3 \times 1$$

Decimal

123

100s

10s

1s

$$100 + 20 + 3$$

Decimal

123

10^2

10^1

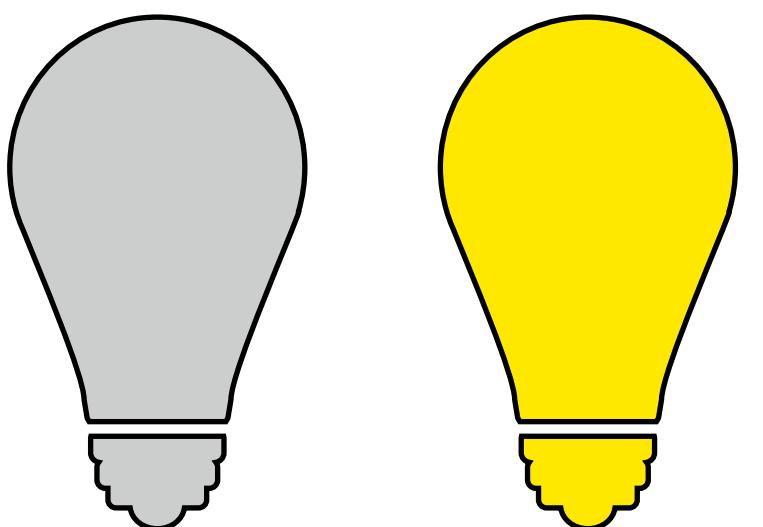
10^0

Decimal

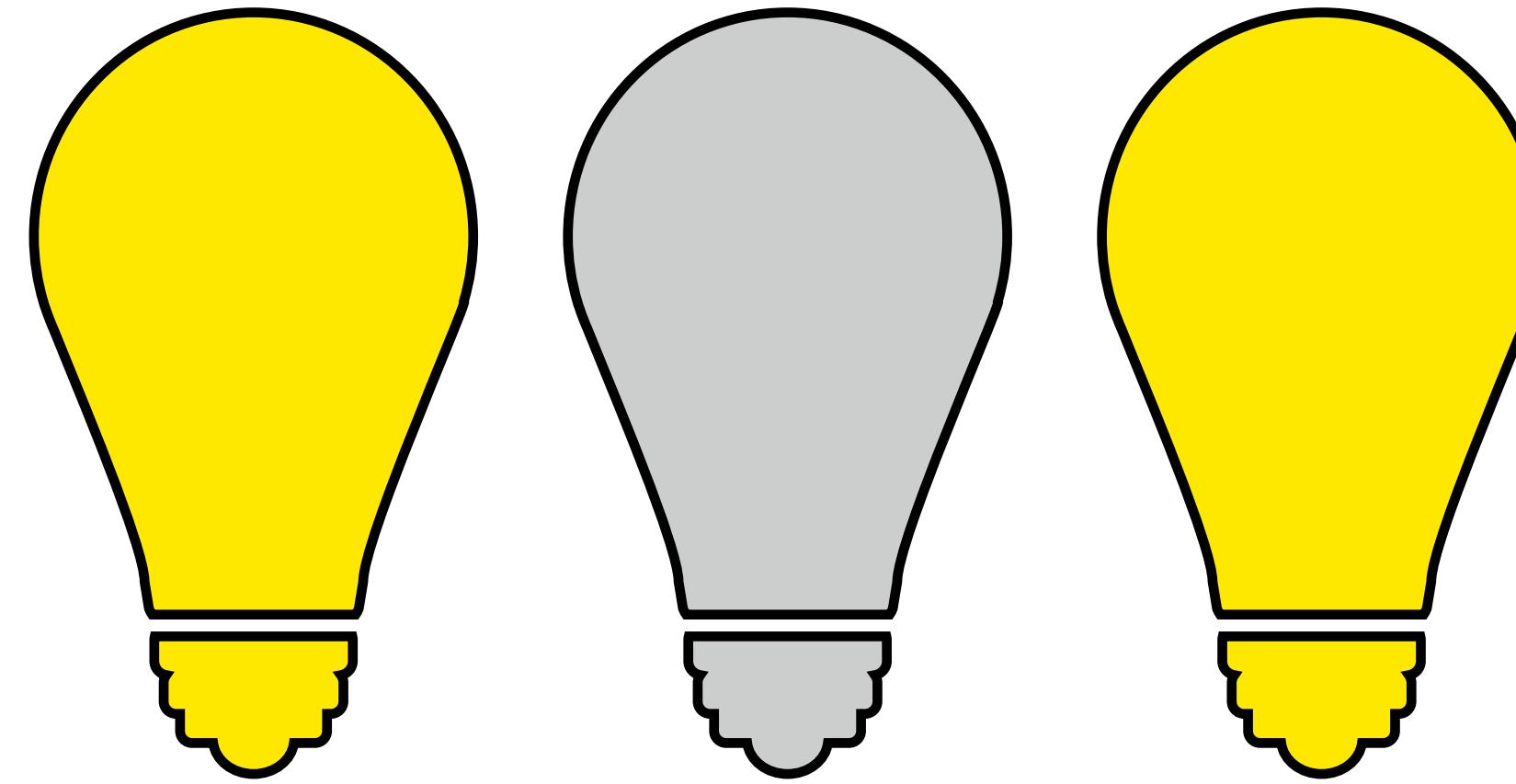
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Binary

0 1



Binary



Binary

101

2^2

2^1

2^0

Binary

101

4s

2s

1s

$$1 \times 4 + 0 \times 2 + 1 \times 1$$

Binary

101

4s

2s

1s

4 + 0 + 1

Binary

101

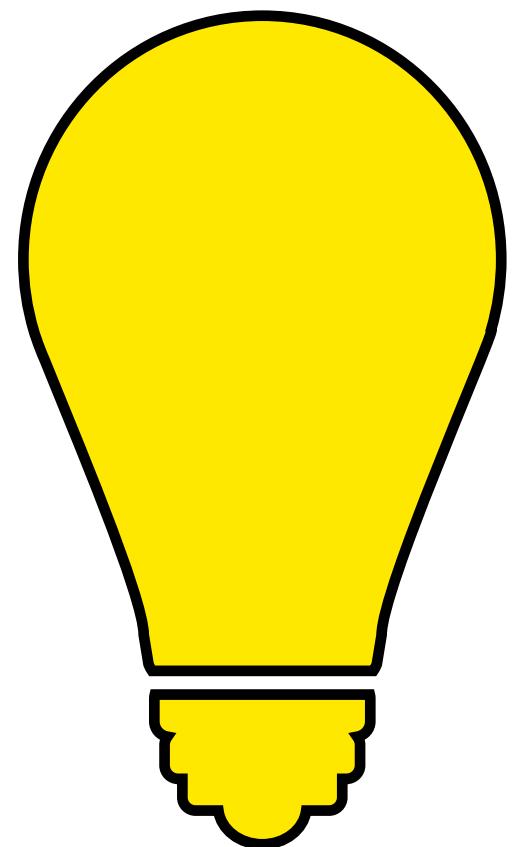
4s

2s

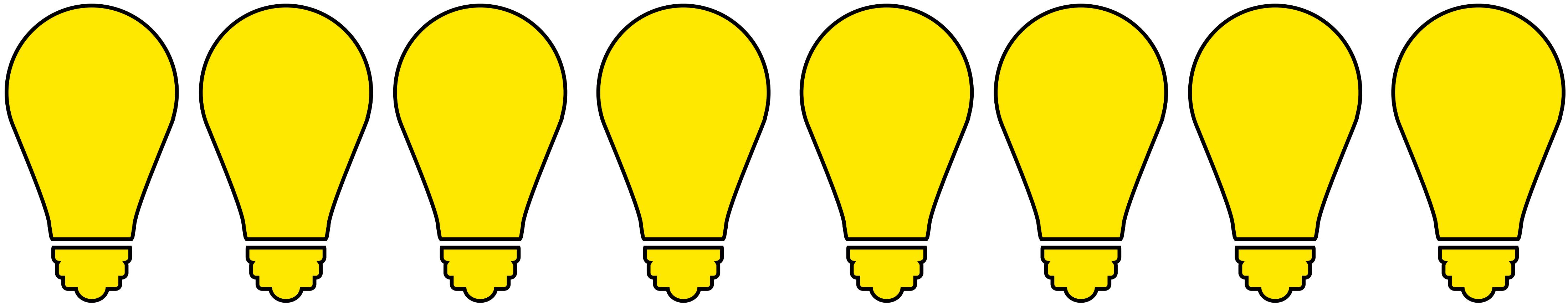
1s

5

Bit



Byte



Numbers

0

00000000

255

11111111

ASCII

A	65	0100001
B	66	0100010
C	67	0100011

ASCII

Hi!

H

i

!

72

105

33

01001000

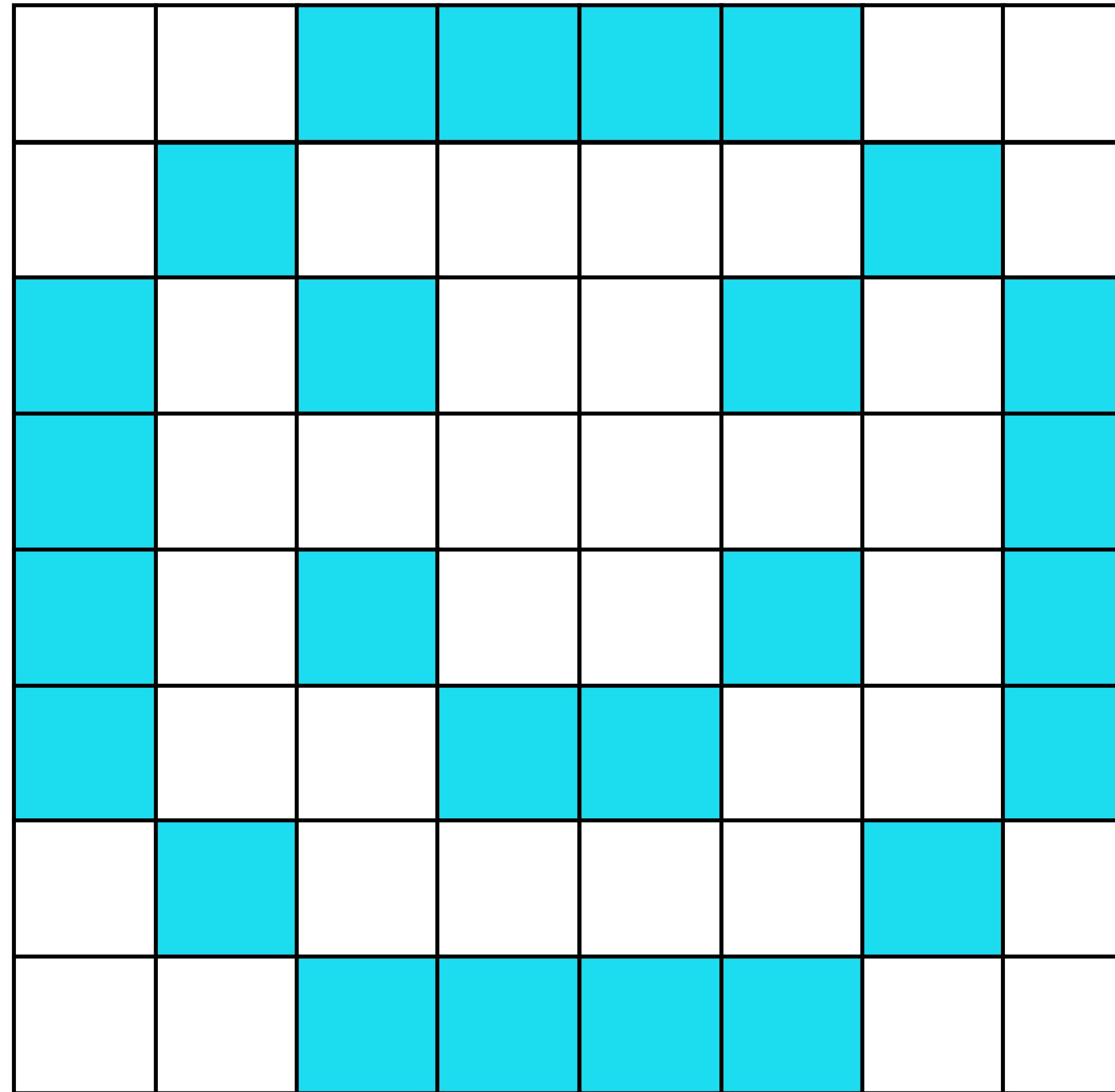
01101001

00100001

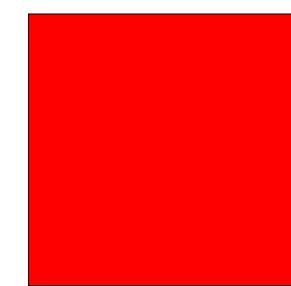
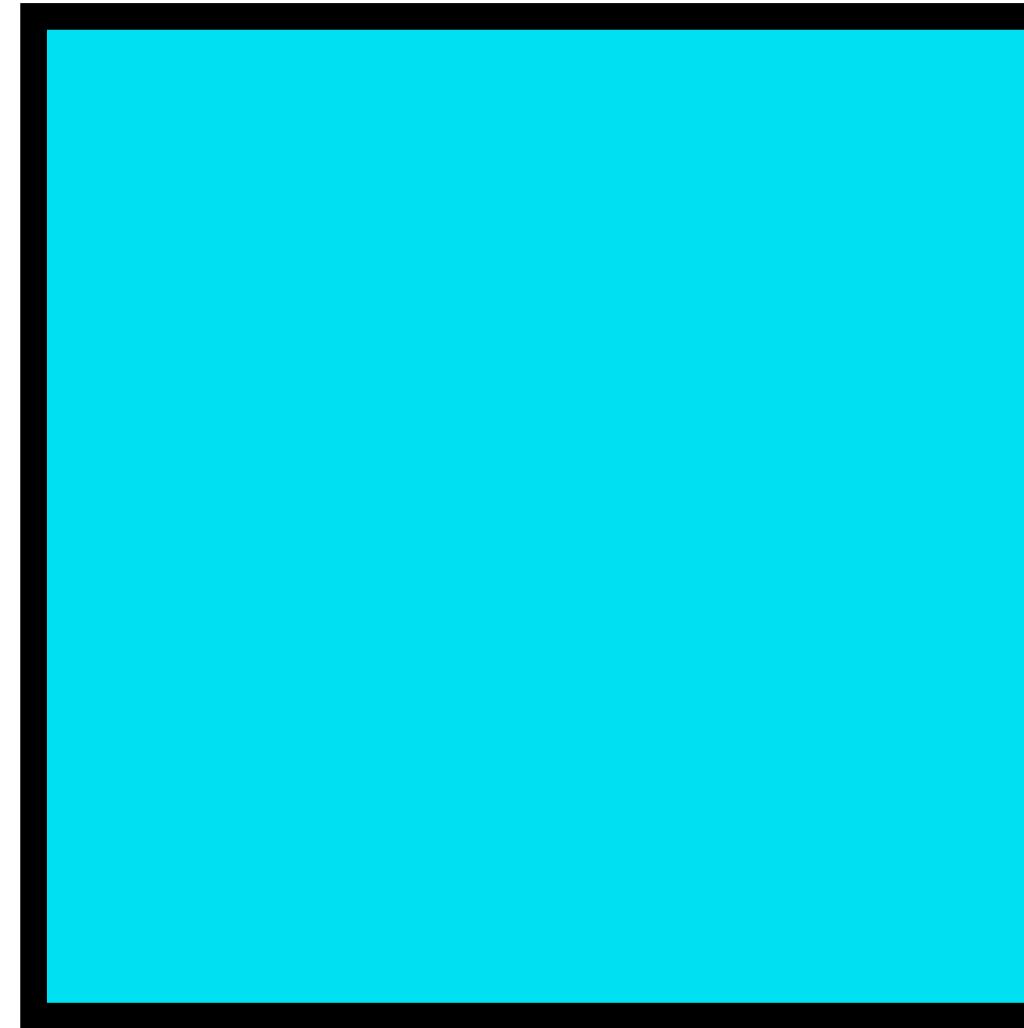
Images



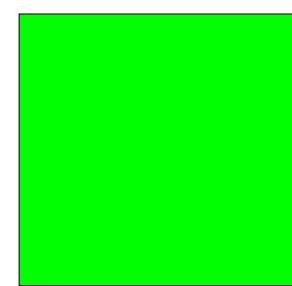
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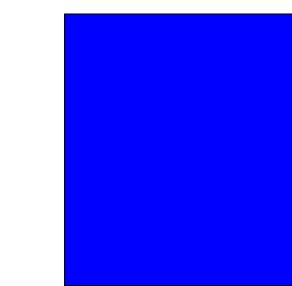
Images



28



220



240

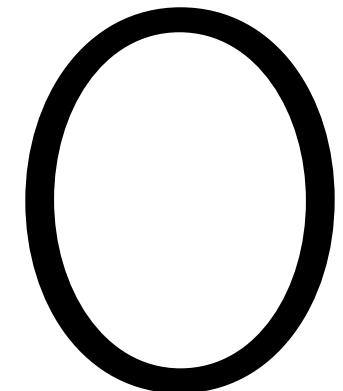
00011100

11011100

11110000

Integer Overflow

000



Integer Overflow

0001

1

Integer Overflow

2

Integer Overflow

3

Integer Overflow

4

Integer Overflow

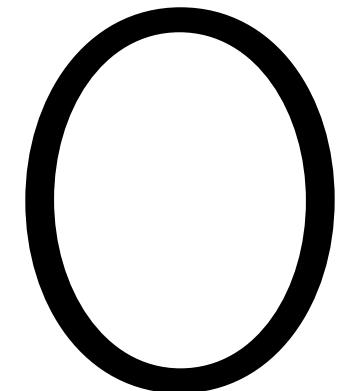
4,294,967,294

Integer Overflow

4,294,967,295

Integer Overflow

000



Programming

Compiling

Source Code

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
    printf("hello, world!\n");
}
```



Machine Code

```
01111111 01000101 01001100
01000110 00000010 00000001
00000001 00000000 00000000
00000000 00000000 00000000
00000000 00000000 00000000
00000000 00000000 00000000
00000000 00000010 00000000
00111110 00000000 00000001 ...
...
```

Programming Languages

C

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
    printf("hello, world!\n");
}
```

Python

```
print("hello, world")
```

Variables

C

```
int x = 10;
```

Python

```
x = 10
```

Common Types in C

bool

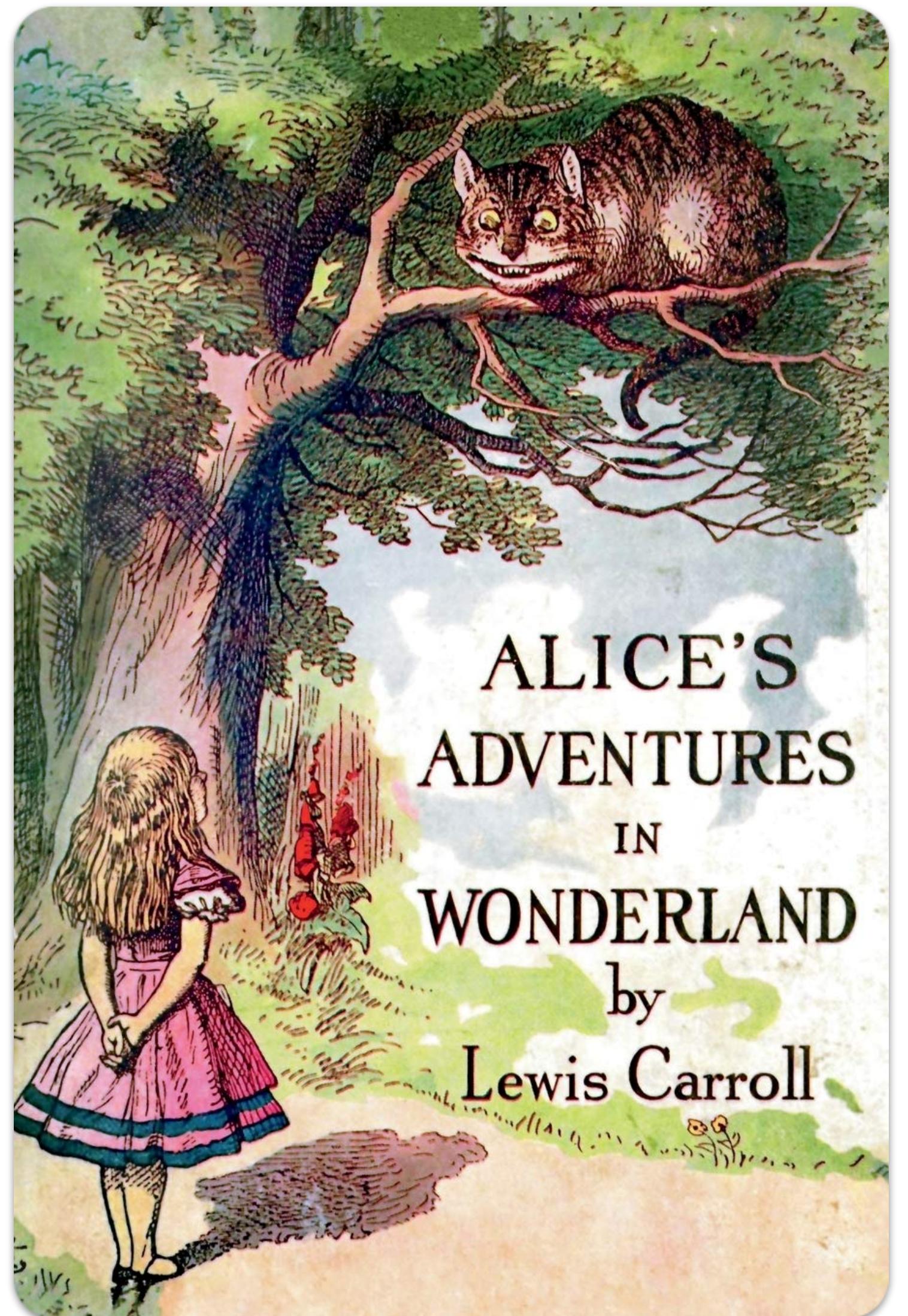
char

double

float

int

long



Title

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland

Author

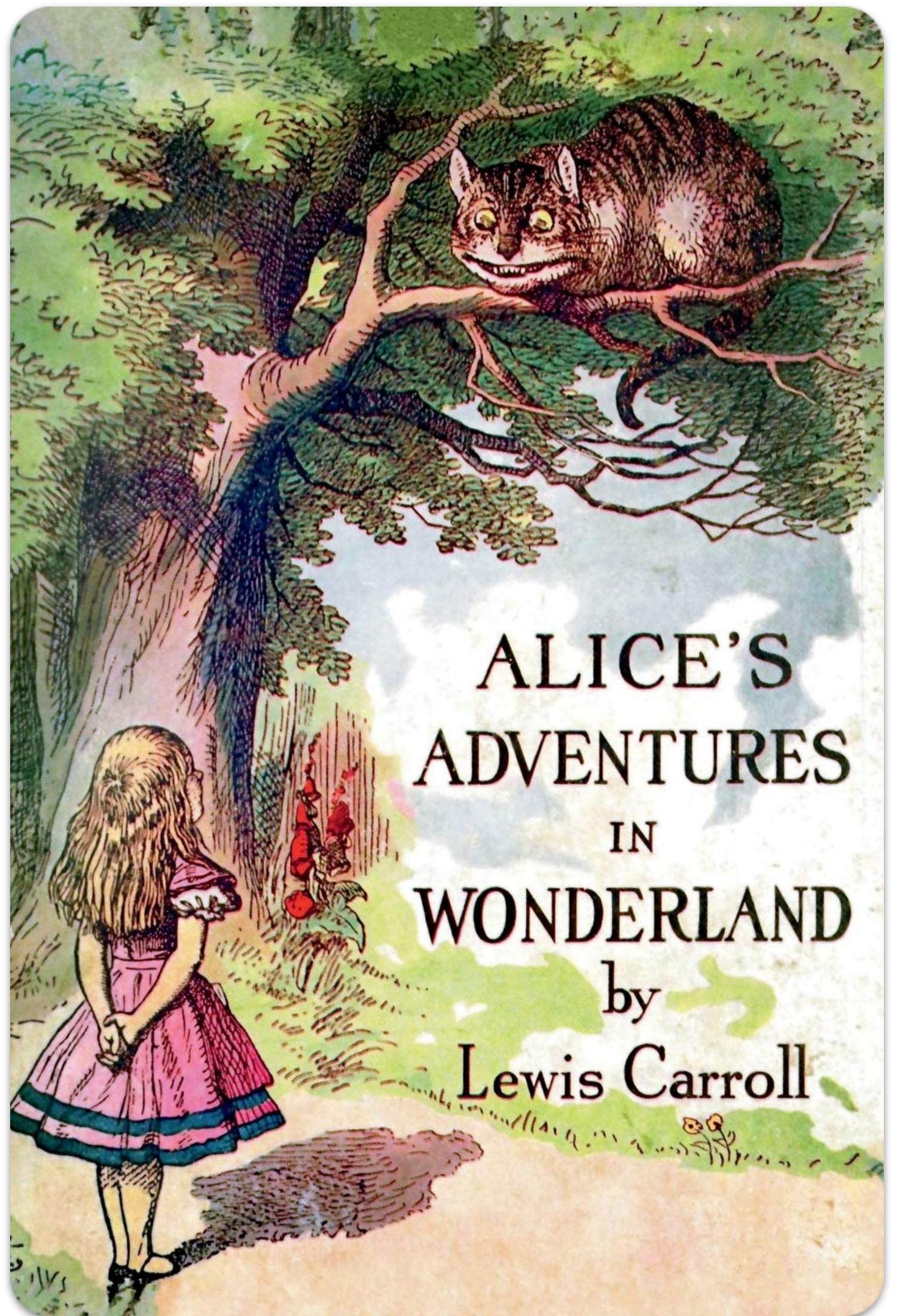
Lewis Carroll

Year

1865

Fiction

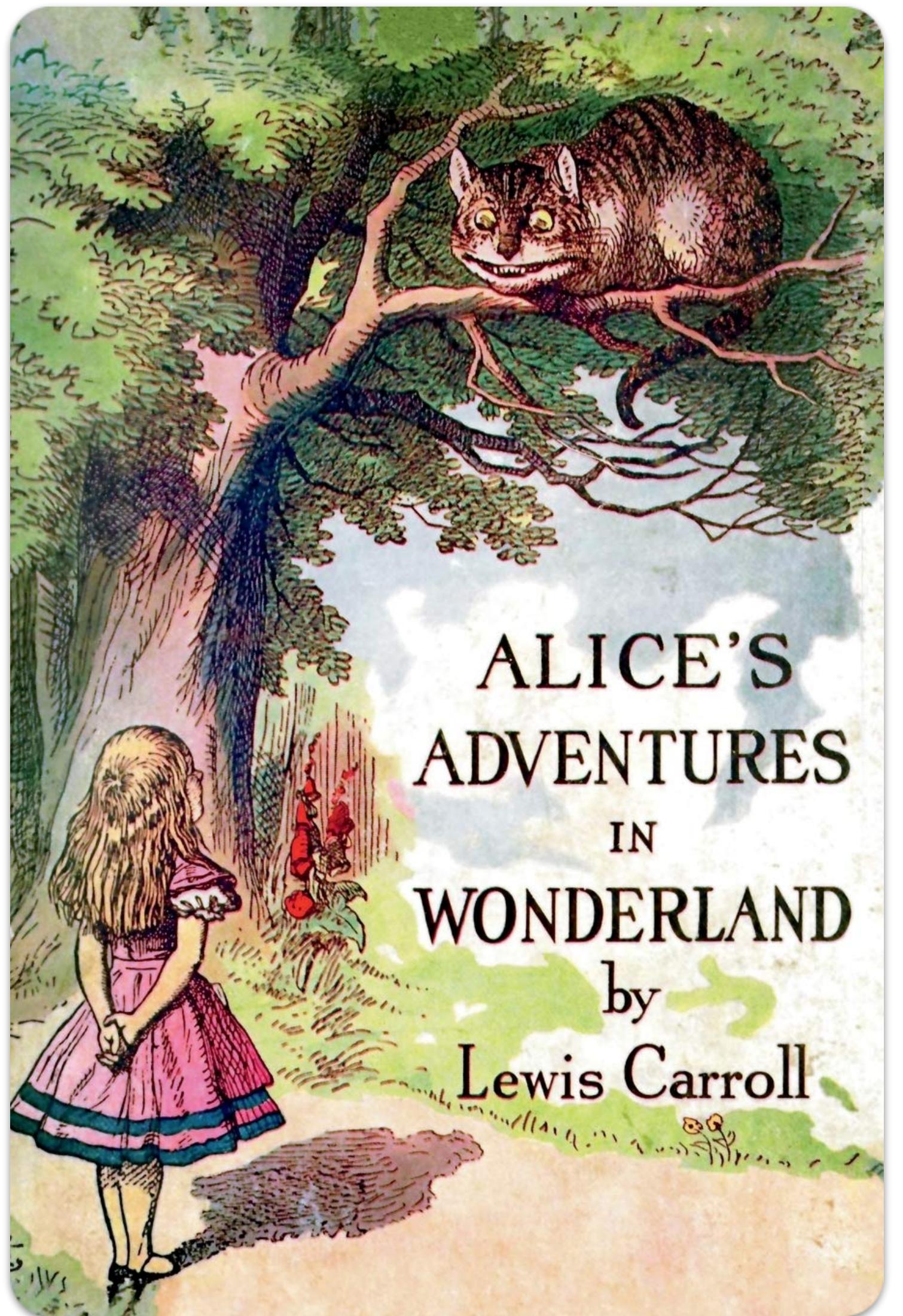
Yes



```
string title = "Alice's ...";  
  
string author = "Lewis Carroll";  
  
int year = 1865;  
  
bool fiction = true;
```

Struct

```
typedef struct
{
    string title;
    string author;
    int year;
    bool fiction;
}
book;
```



```
book alice;  
alice.title = "Alice's ...";  
alice.author = "Lewis Carroll";  
alice.year = 1865;  
alice.fiction = true;
```

Common Types in Python

bool

float

int

str

range

list

tuple

dict

set

Conditionals

C

```
if (x > 0)
{
    printf("positive\n");
}
```

Python

```
if x > 0:
    print("positive")
```

Loops

C

```
for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++)
{
    print("%i\n", i);
}
```

Python

```
for i in range(5):
    print(i)
```

Loops

C

```
while (x >= 1)
{
    printf("%i\n", x);
    x = x / 2;
}
```

Python

```
while x >= 1:
    print(x)
    x = x / 2
```

Arrays in C

```
int values[3];
values[0] = 10;
values[1] = 20;
values[2] = 30;

for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
{
    printf("%i\n", values[i]);
}
```

Lists in Python

```
values = []
values.append(10)
values.append(20)
values.append(30)

for value in values:
    print(value)
```

Functions

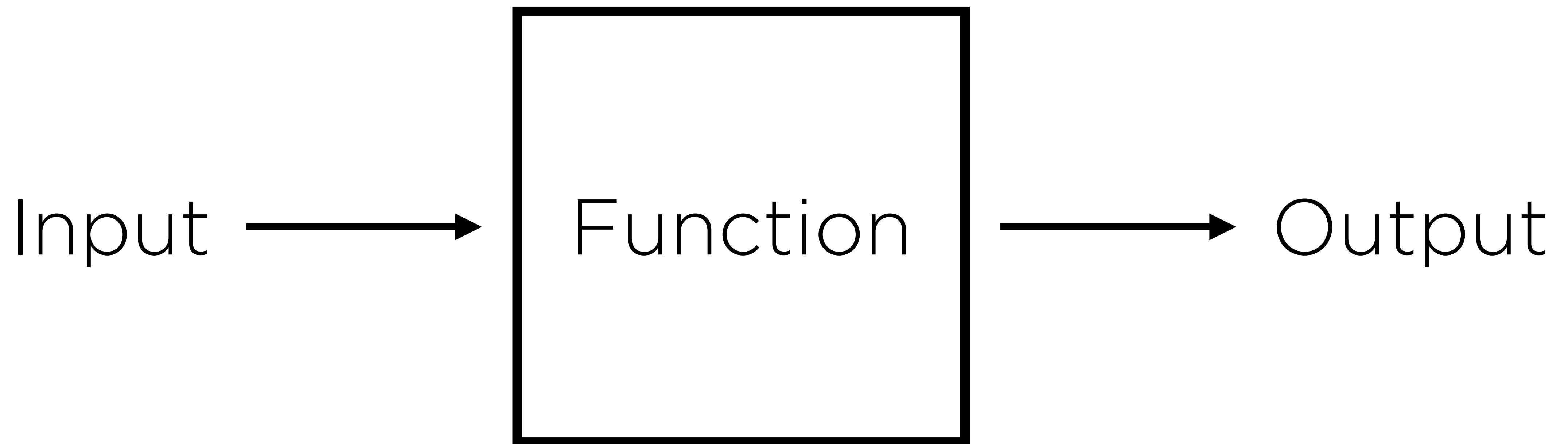
C

```
int square(int n)
{
    return n * n;
}
```

Python

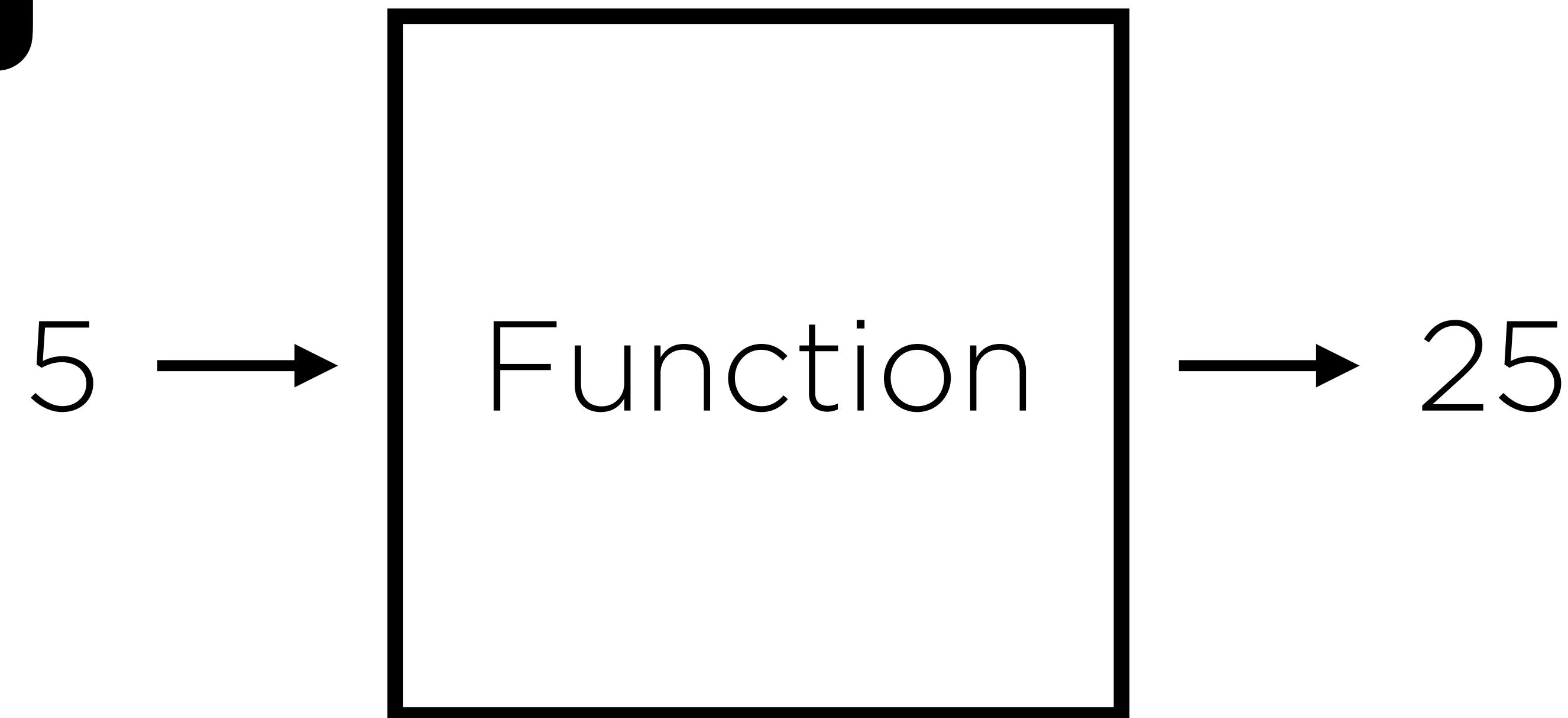
```
def square(n):
    return n * n
```

Functions



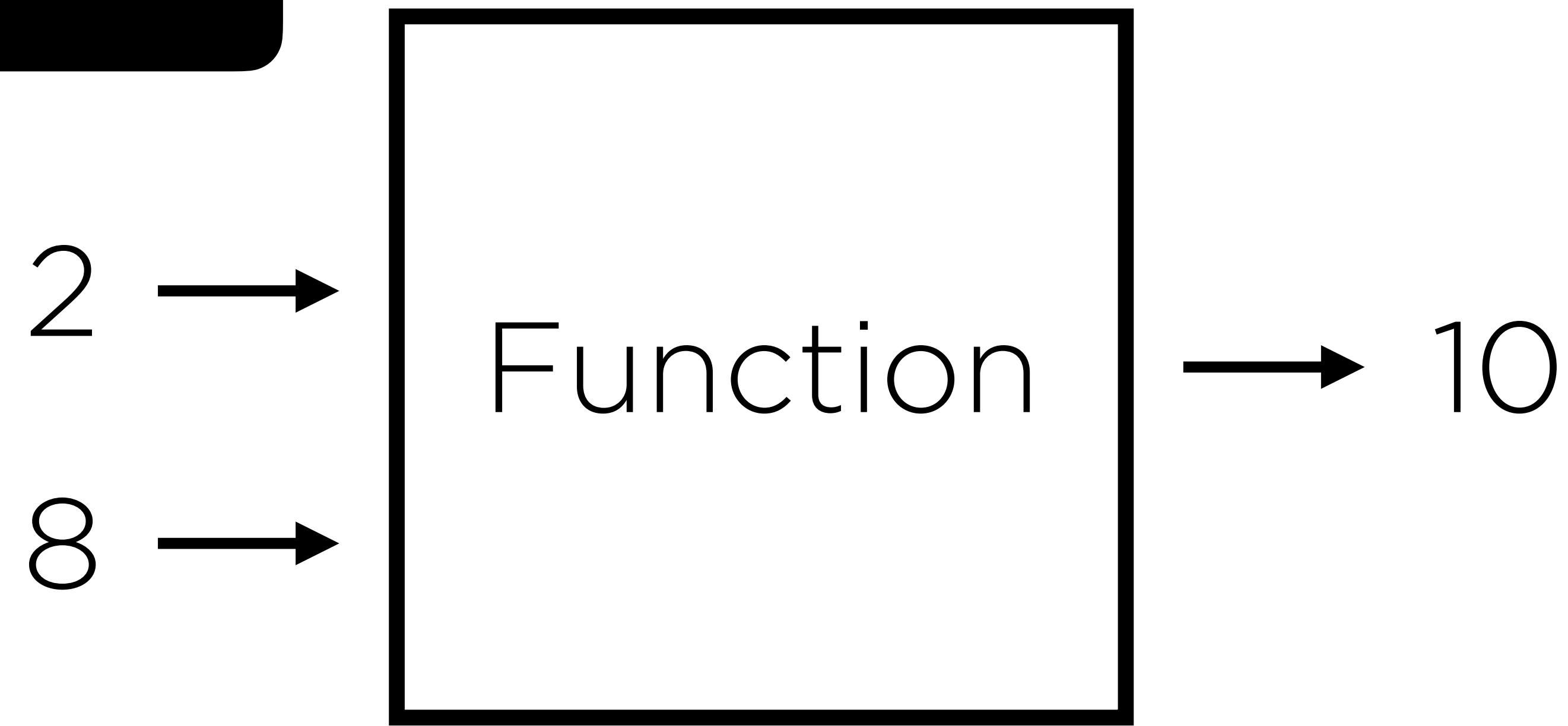
Functions

```
int square(int n)
{
    return n * n;
}
```



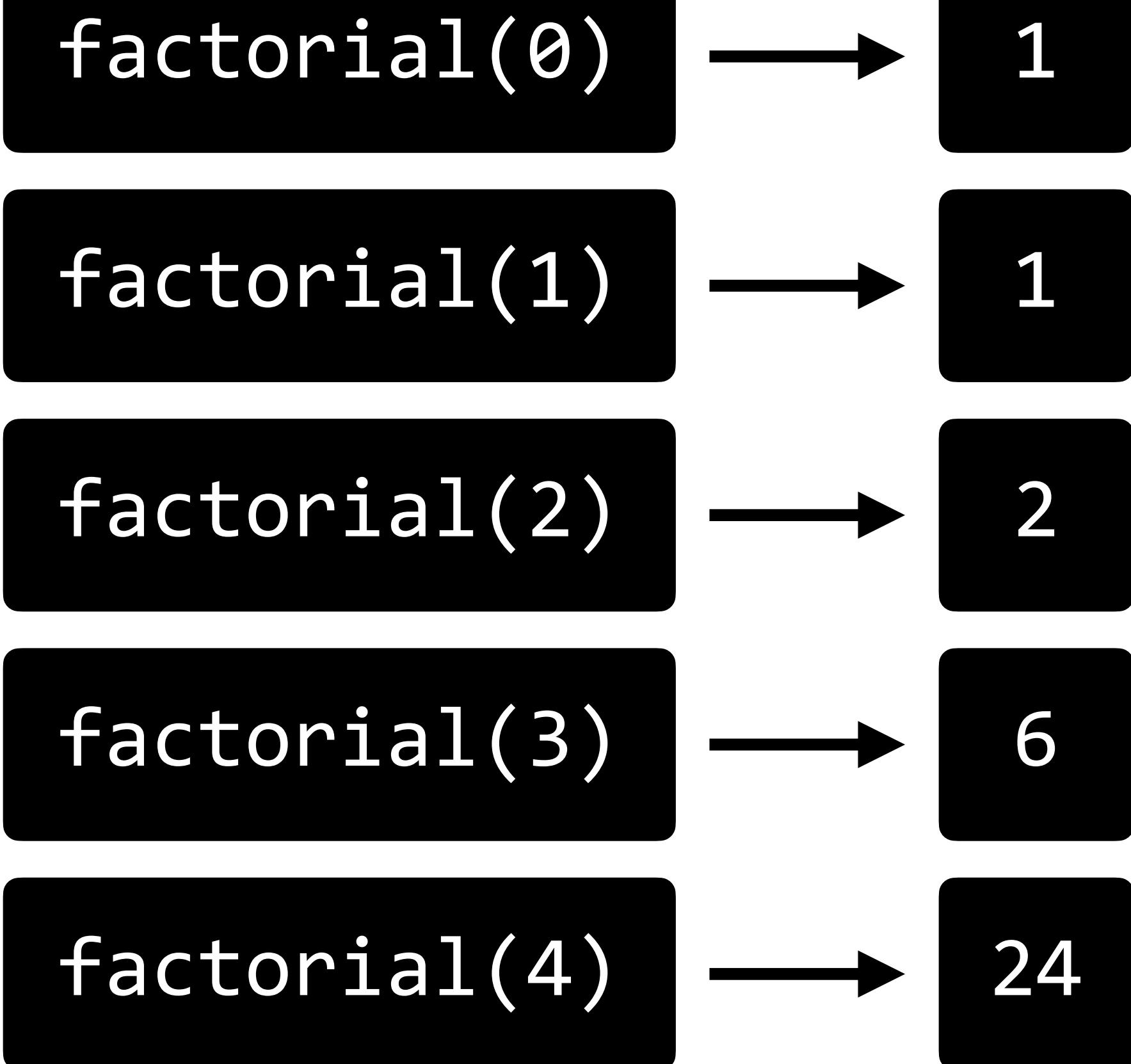
Functions

```
int sum(int a, int b)
{
    return a + b;
}
```



Recursive Functions

```
int factorial(int n)
{
    if (n == 0)
    {
        return 1;
    }
    return n * factorial(n - 1);
}
```

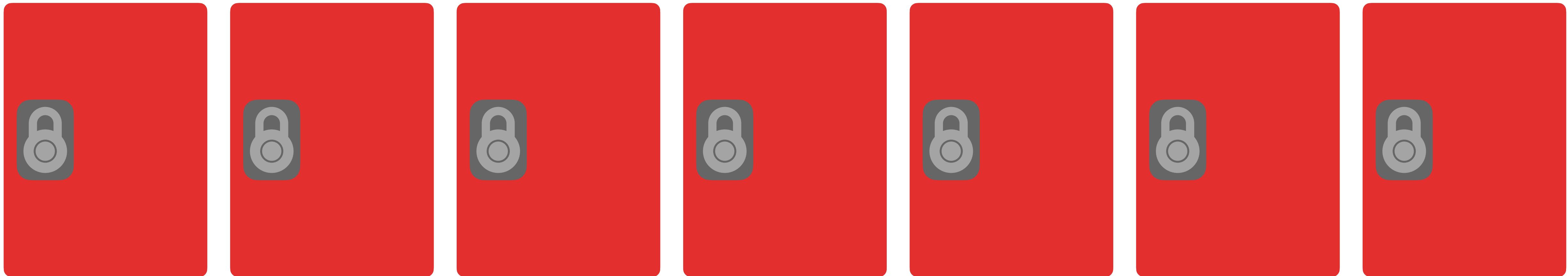


Algorithms

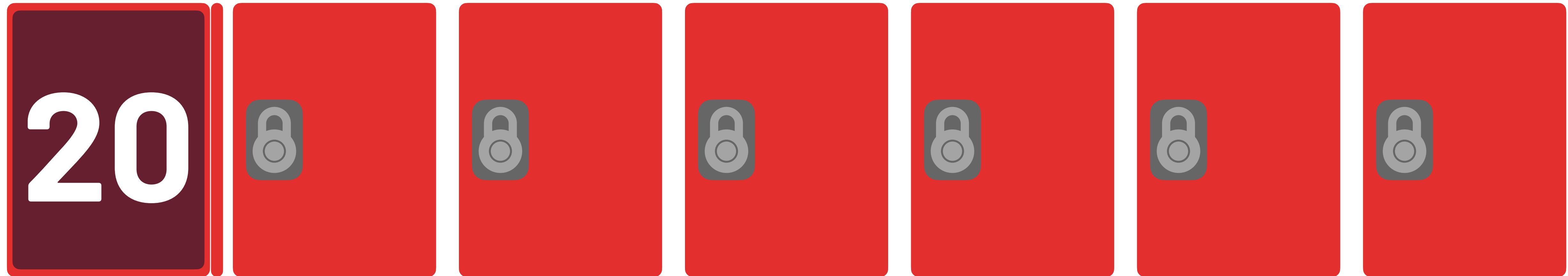
Search

Linear Search

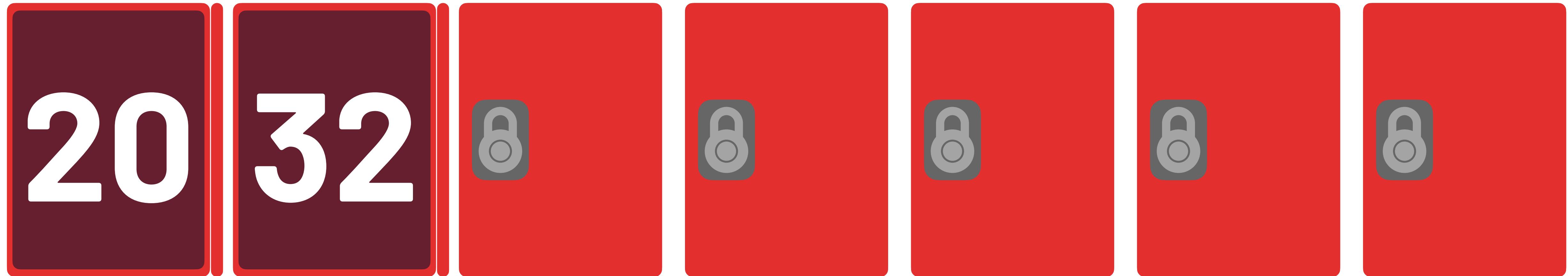
Linear Search



Linear Search



Linear Search



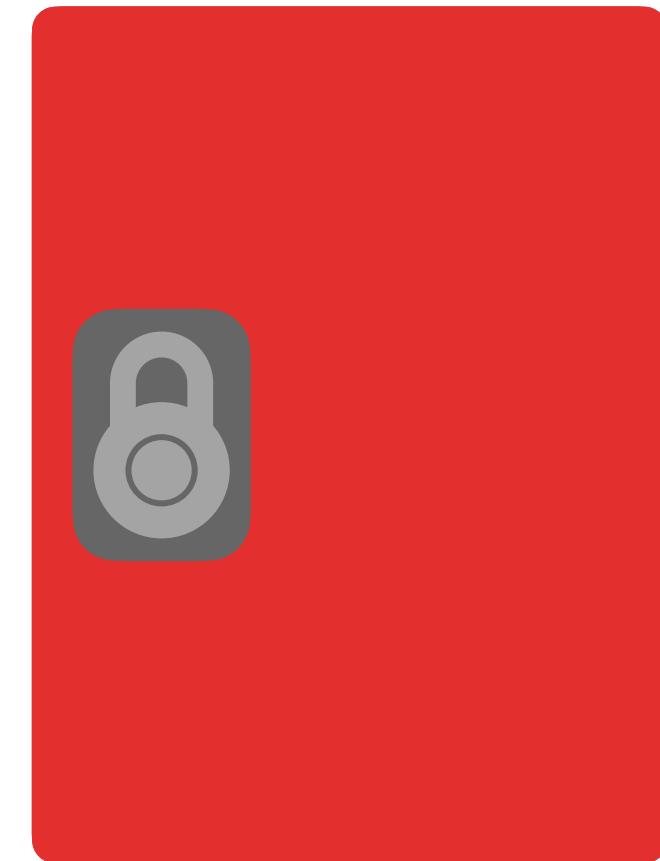
Linear Search



Search

Binary Search

Binary Search



Binary Search



Binary Search



Binary Search



Running Time

Algorithm

Linear Search

Binary Search

Upper Bound

$O(n)$

$O(\log n)$

Lower Bound

$\Omega(1)$

$\Omega(1)$

Sorting

Selection Sort

Selection Sort



A horizontal row of eight blue rectangular cards, each containing a white integer. The integers are arranged in ascending order from left to right: 5, 3, 4, 8, 2, 1, 7, 6.

5	3	4	8	2	1	7	6
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

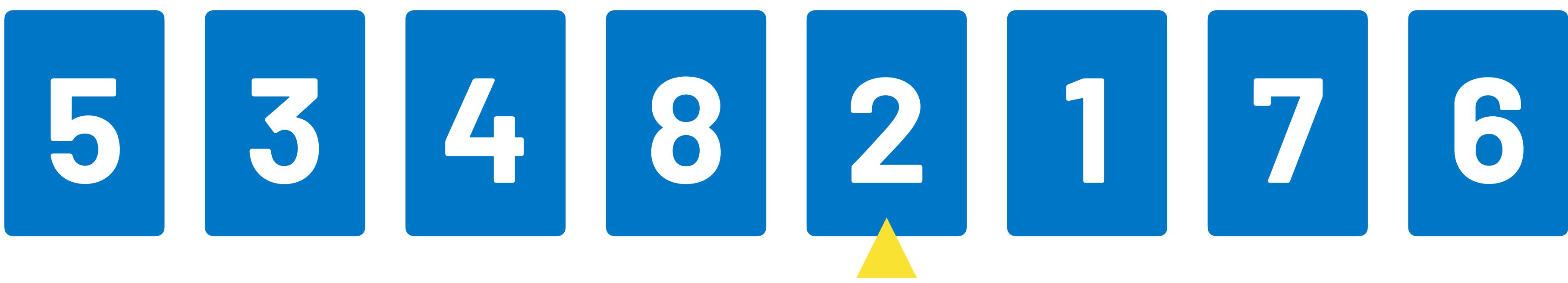
Selection Sort



Selection Sort



Selection Sort



Selection Sort



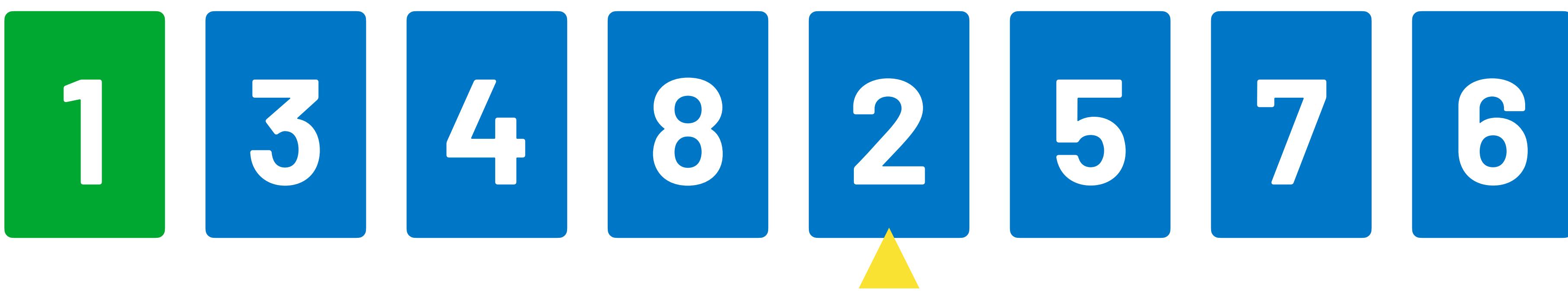
Selection Sort



Selection Sort



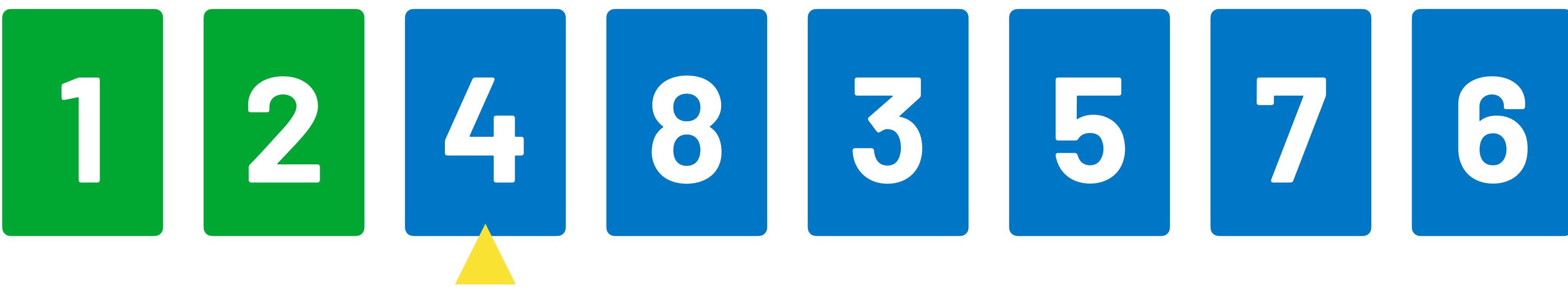
Selection Sort



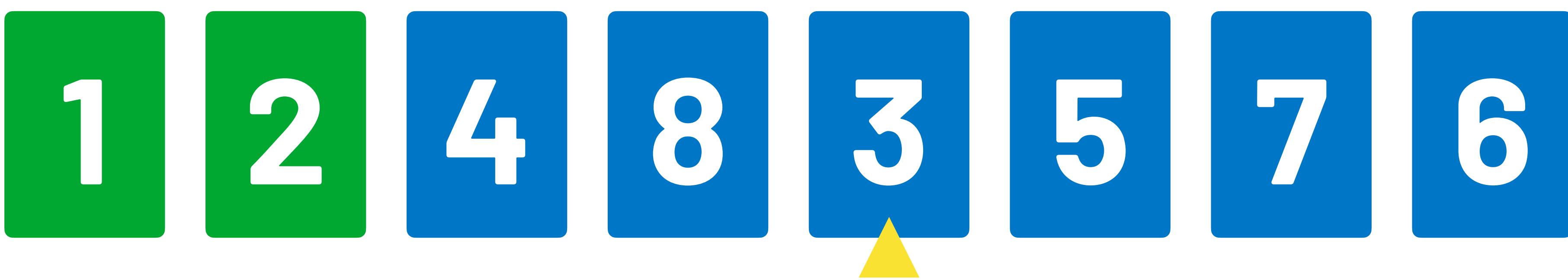
Selection Sort



Selection Sort



Selection Sort



Selection Sort



Selection Sort



Selection Sort



Selection Sort



Selection Sort



Selection Sort



Selection Sort



Selection Sort



Selection Sort



Selection Sort



Selection Sort



Selection Sort



Selection Sort



Selection Sort



Algorithm

Upper Bound

Lower Bound

Linear Search

$O(n)$

$\Omega(1)$

Binary Search

$O(\log n)$

$\Omega(1)$

Selection Sort

$O(n^2)$

$\Omega(n^2)$

Sorting

Bubble Sort

Bubble Sort



5 3 4 8 2 1 7 6

Bubble Sort



3 5 4 8 2 1 7 6

Bubble Sort



3 4 5 8 2 1 7 6

Bubble Sort



3 4 5 2 8 1 7 6

Bubble Sort



3 4 5 2 1 8 7 6

Bubble Sort



3 4 5 2 1 7 8 6

Bubble Sort



3 4 5 2 1 7 6 8

Bubble Sort



Bubble Sort



Bubble Sort



Bubble Sort



Bubble Sort



Bubble Sort



Bubble Sort



Bubble Sort



Bubble Sort



Bubble Sort



Bubble Sort



Bubble Sort



Bubble Sort



Bubble Sort



Algorithm

Upper Bound

Lower Bound

Linear Search

$O(n)$

$\Omega(1)$

Binary Search

$O(\log n)$

$\Omega(1)$

Selection Sort

$O(n^2)$

$\Omega(n^2)$

Bubble Sort

$O(n^2)$

$\Omega(n)$

Sorting

Mergesort

Mergesort

5 3 4 8 2 1 7 6

5

3

4

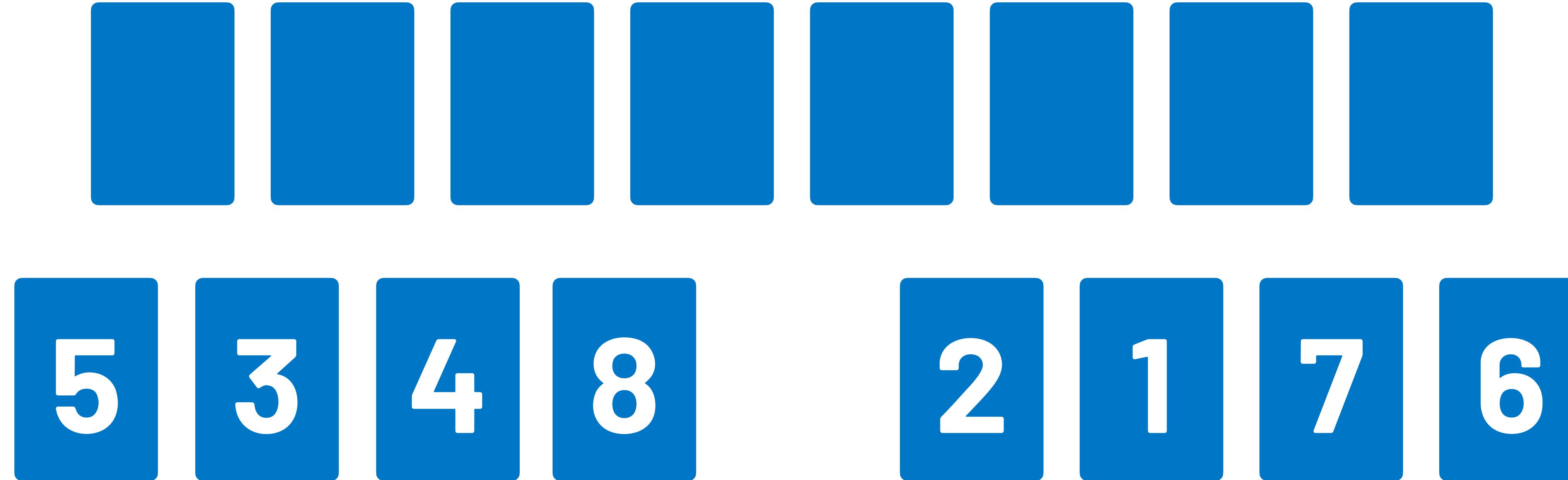
8

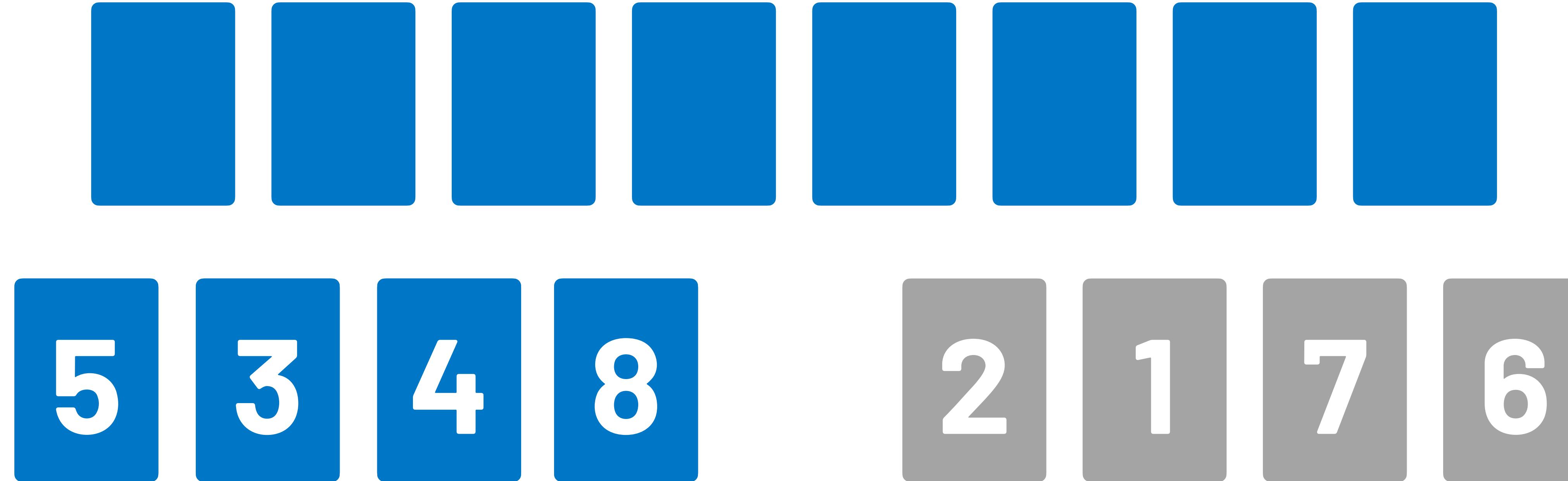
2

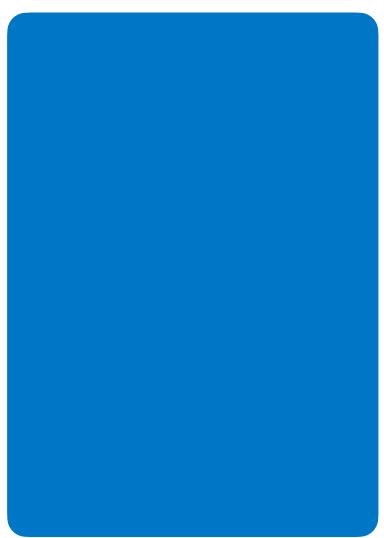
1

7

6





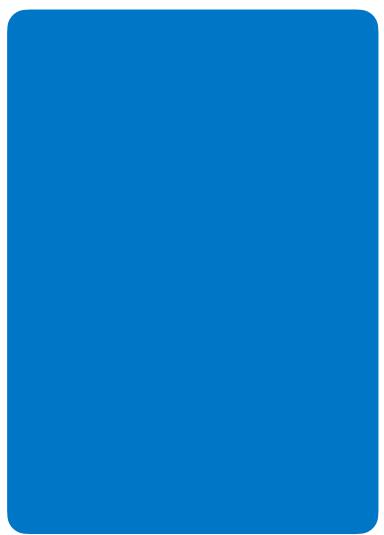
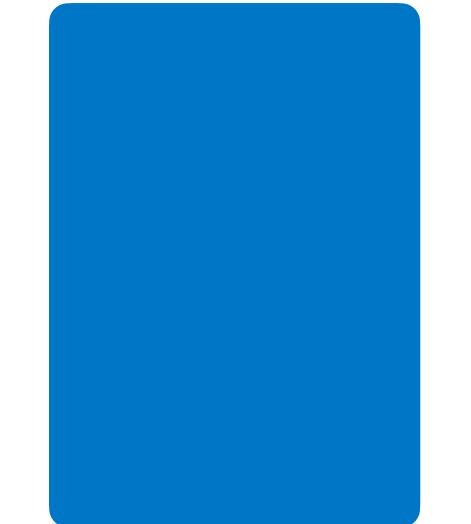


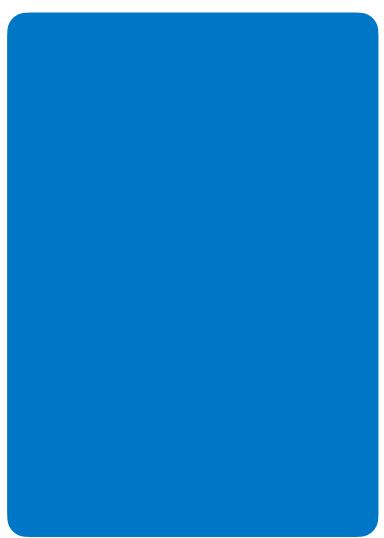
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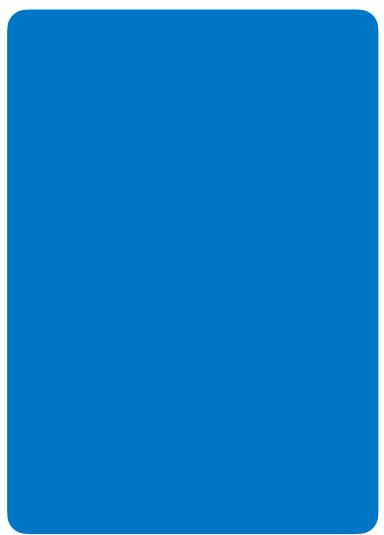
3

4

8







2

1

7

6

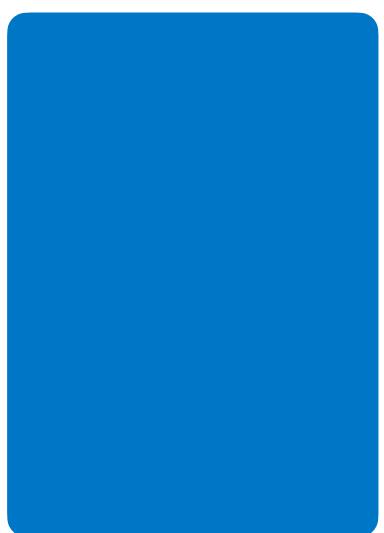


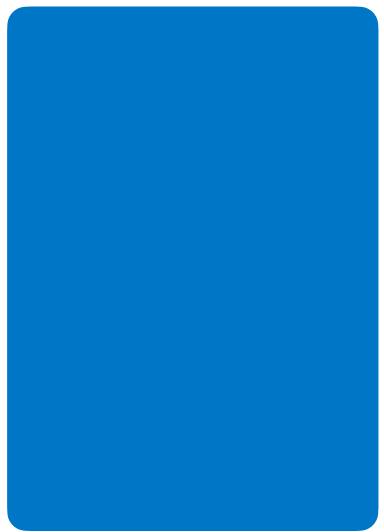
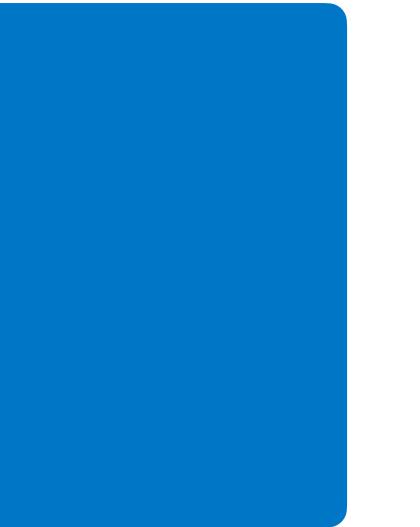
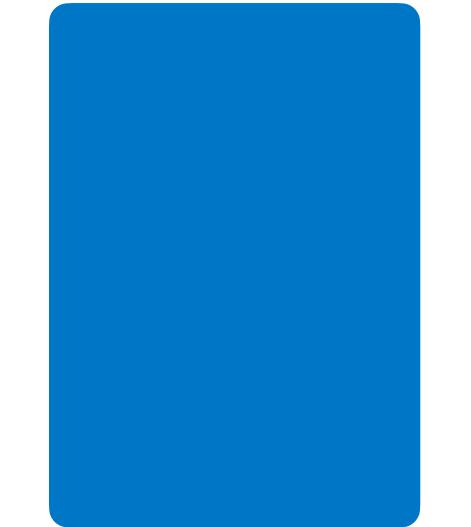
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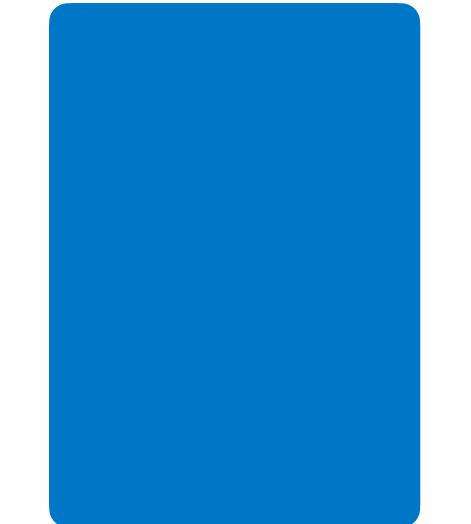
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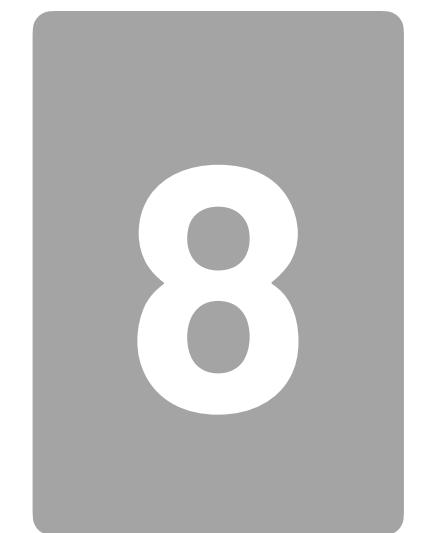
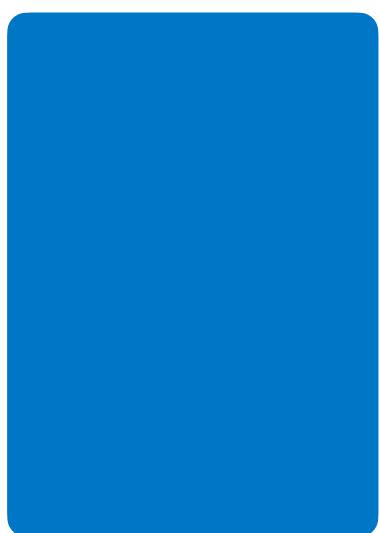
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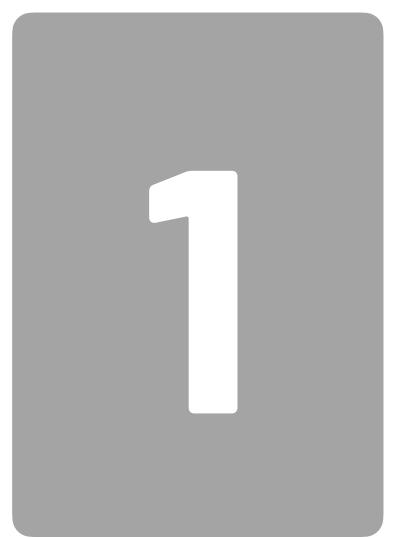
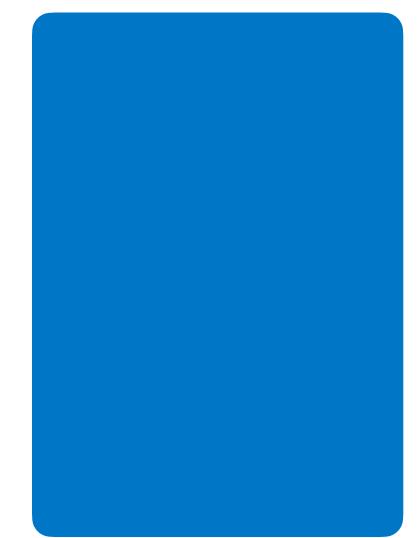
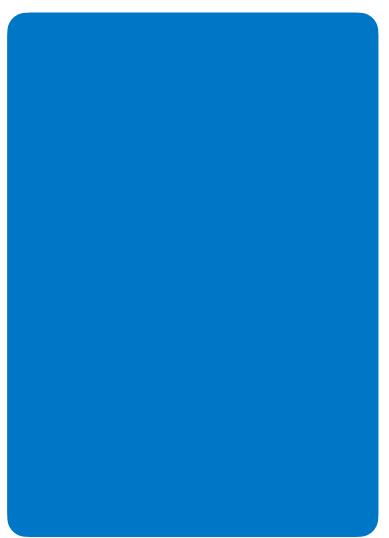
3

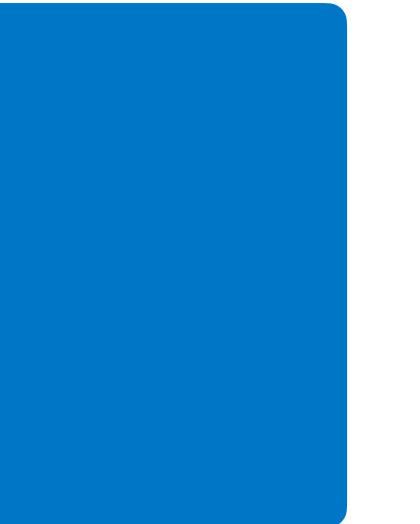


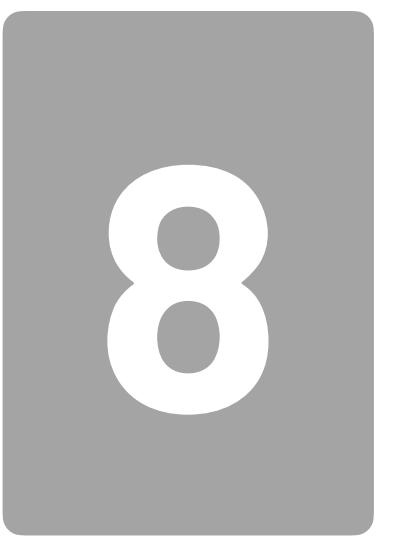
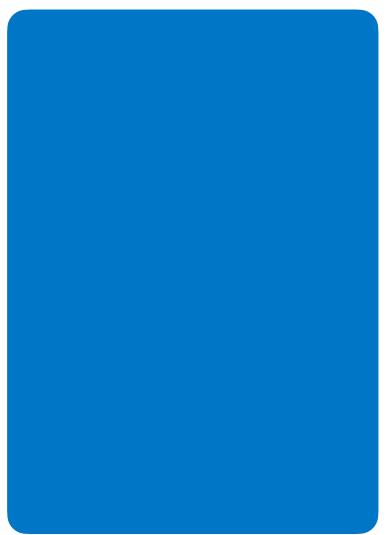
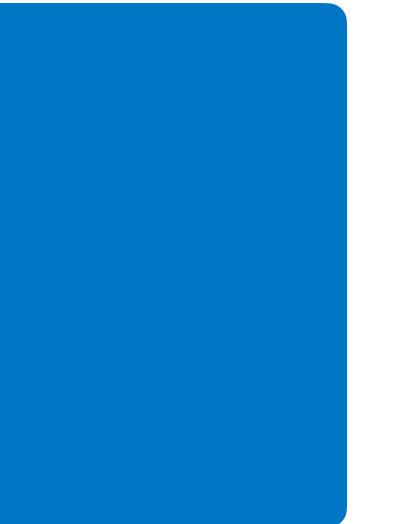
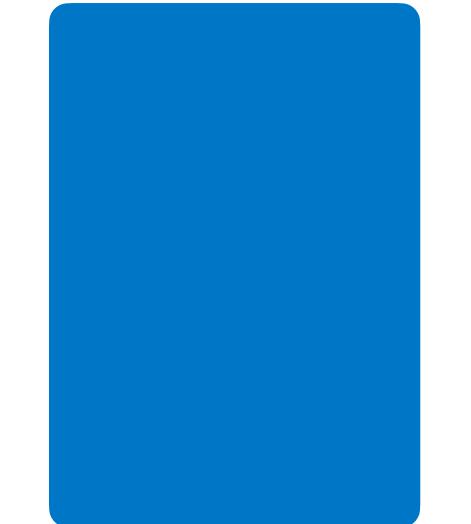


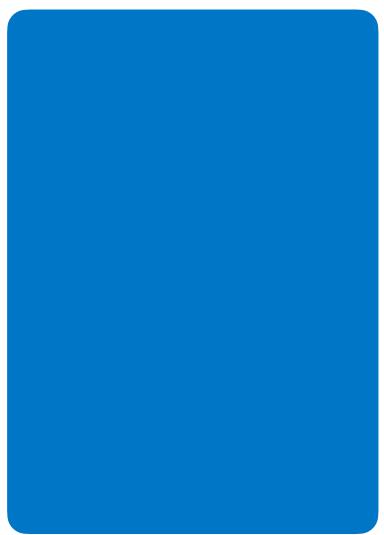


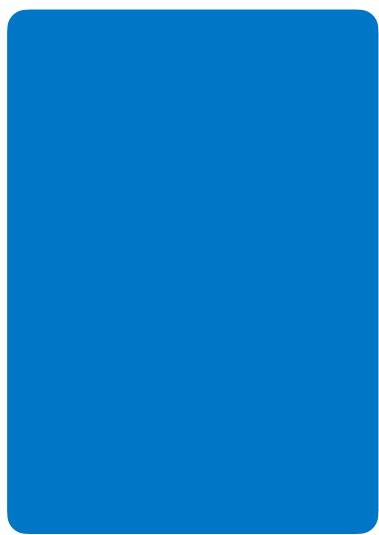


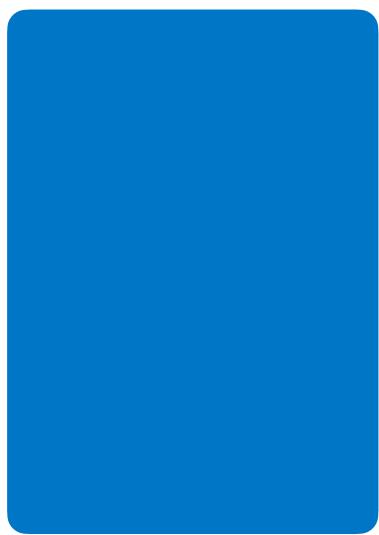


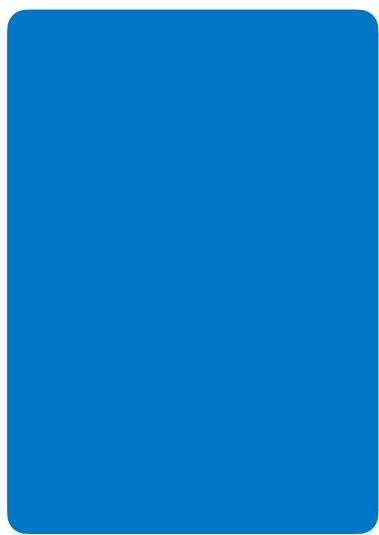


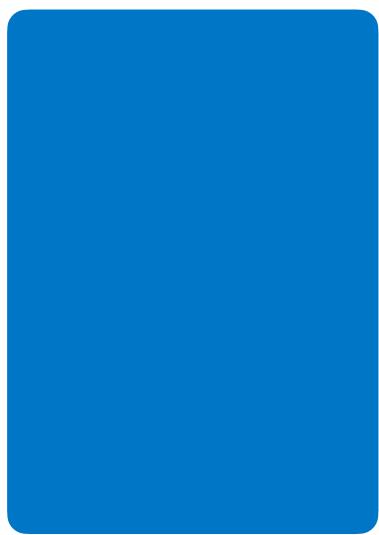


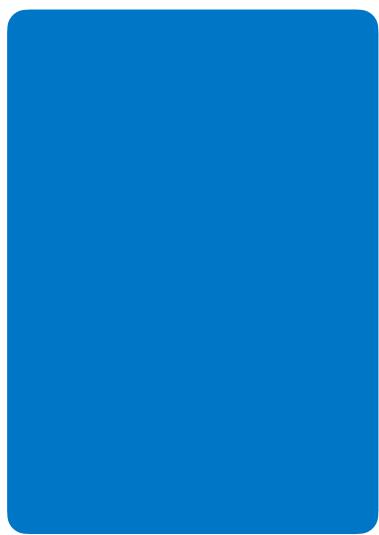
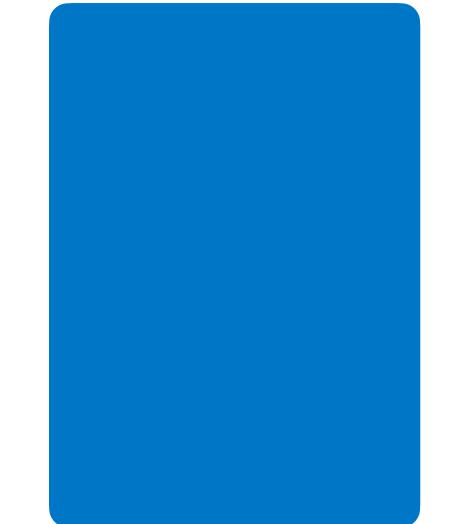


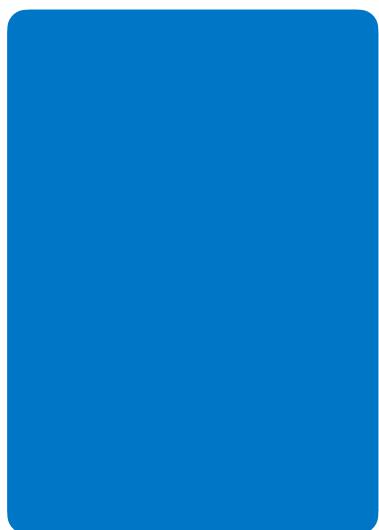


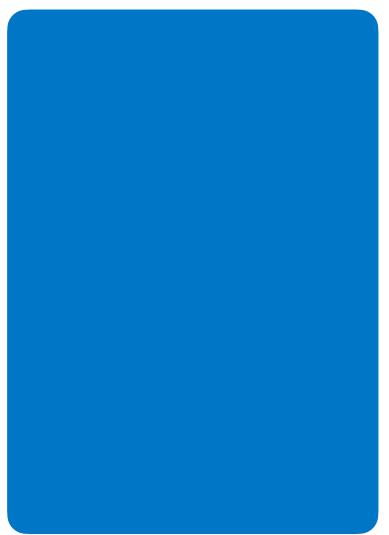


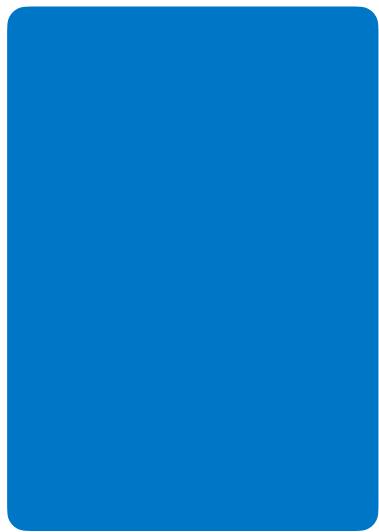


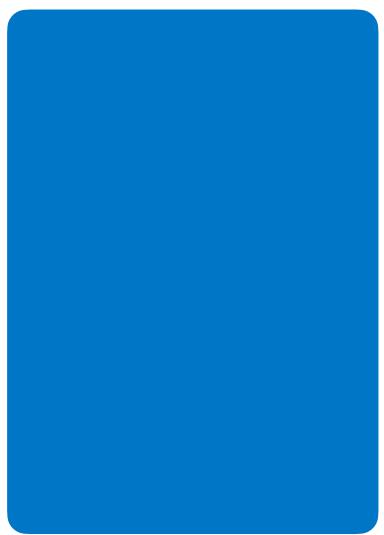
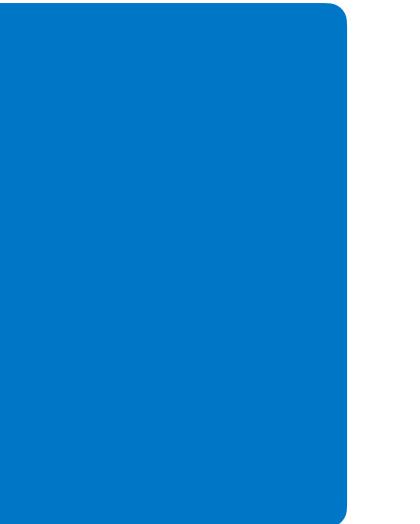


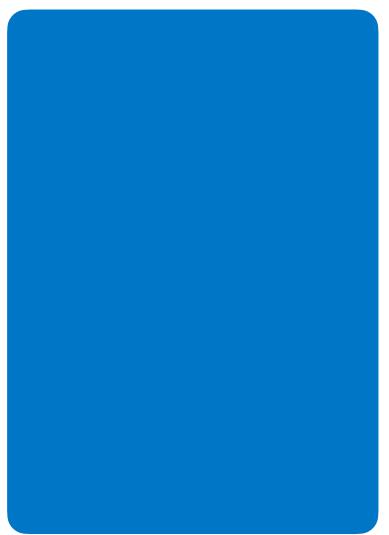
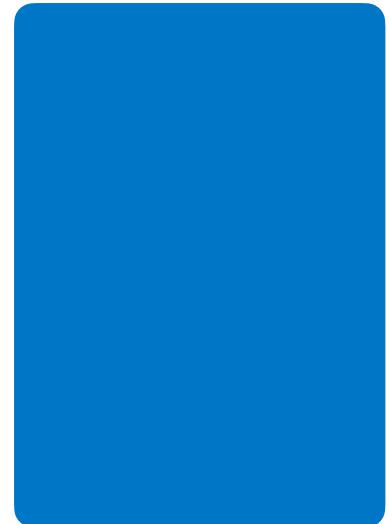














3

5

4

8

2

1

7

6





3



2

1

7

6

5

4

8



3

4



2

1

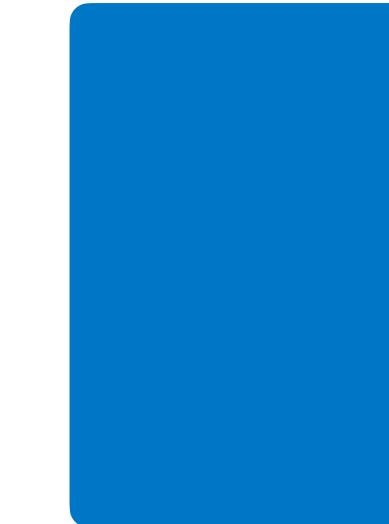
7

6

5

8





3

4



2

1

7

6

5

8



3

4

5



2

1

7

6

8





3

4

5

8

2

1

7

6





3

4

5

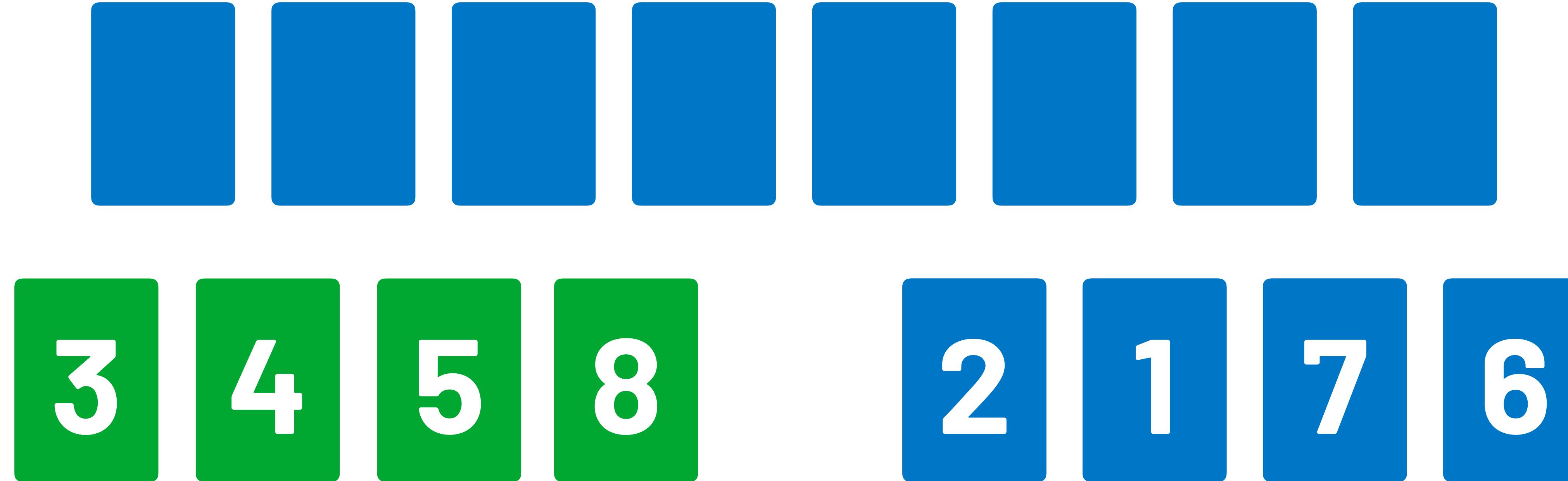
8

2

1

7

6





3 4 5 8



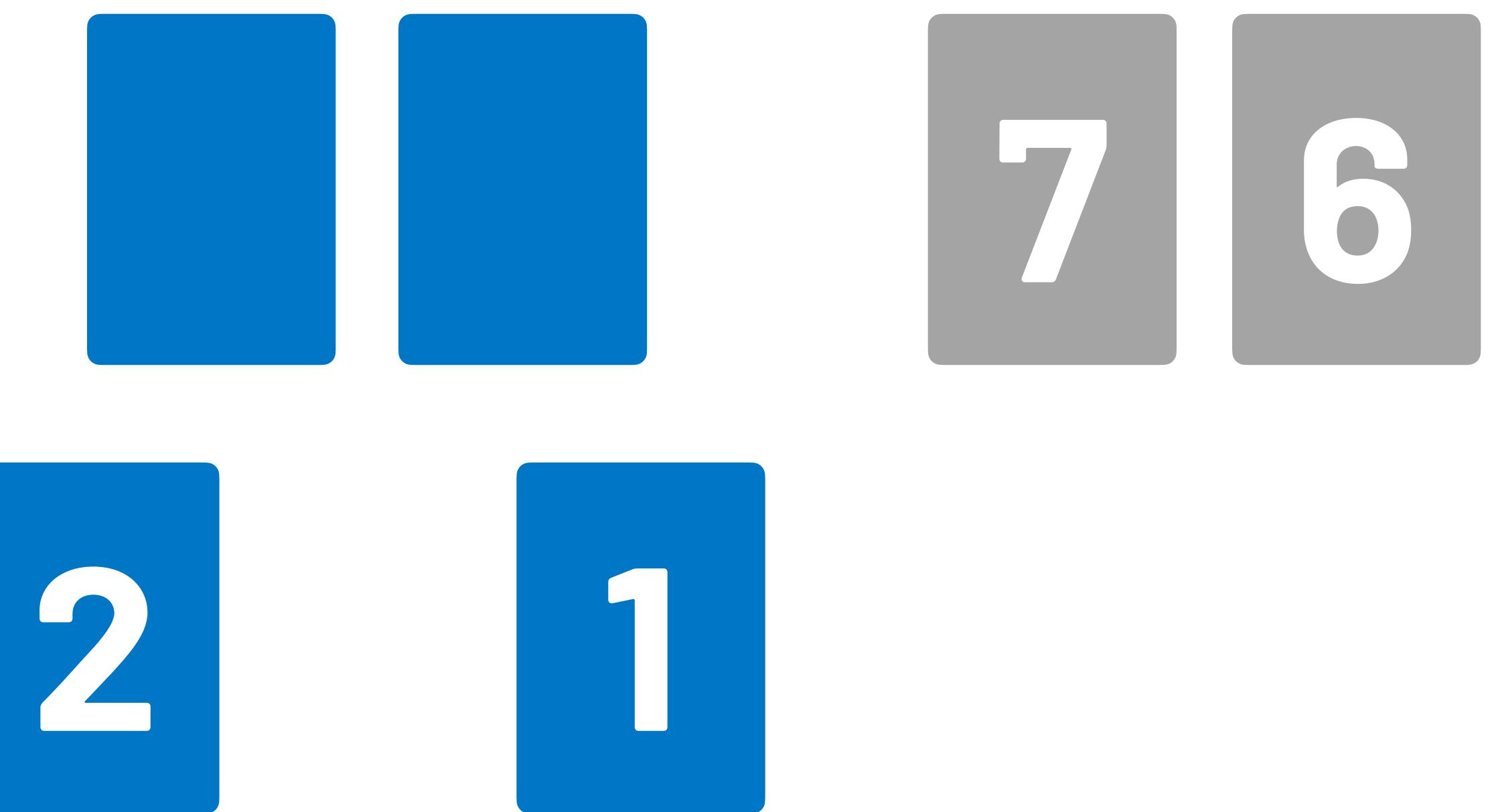
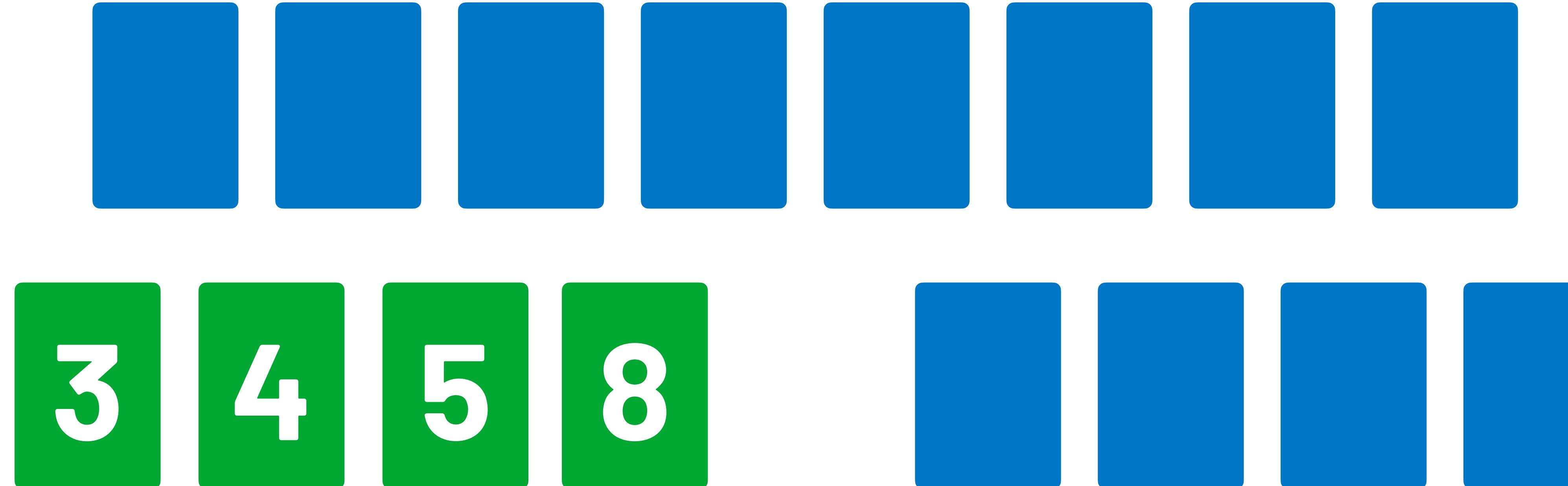
2 1 7 6

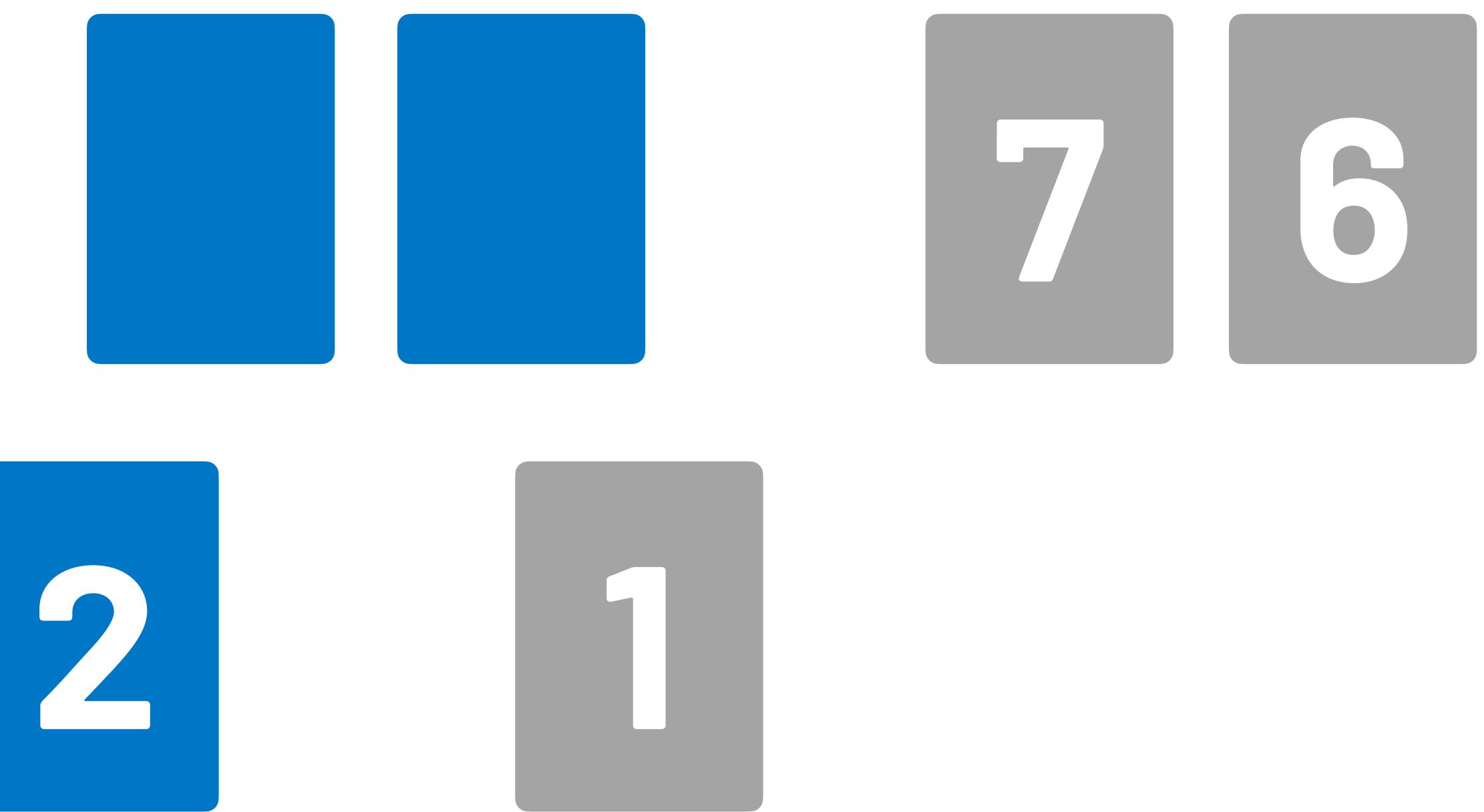
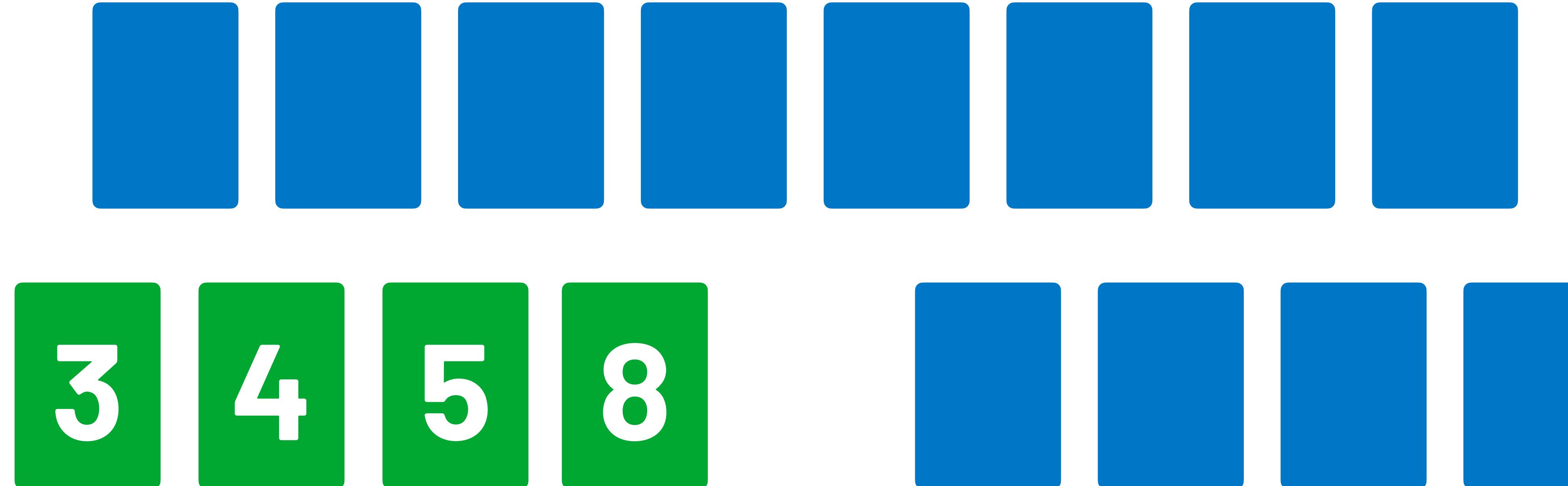


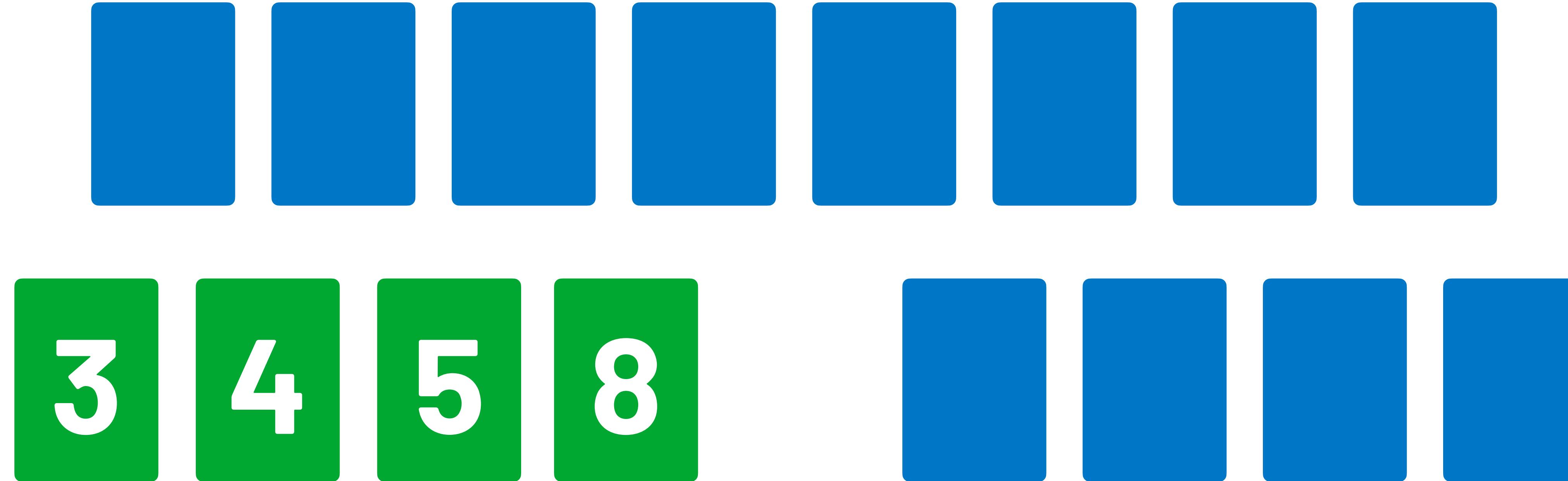
3 4 5 8



2 1 7 6

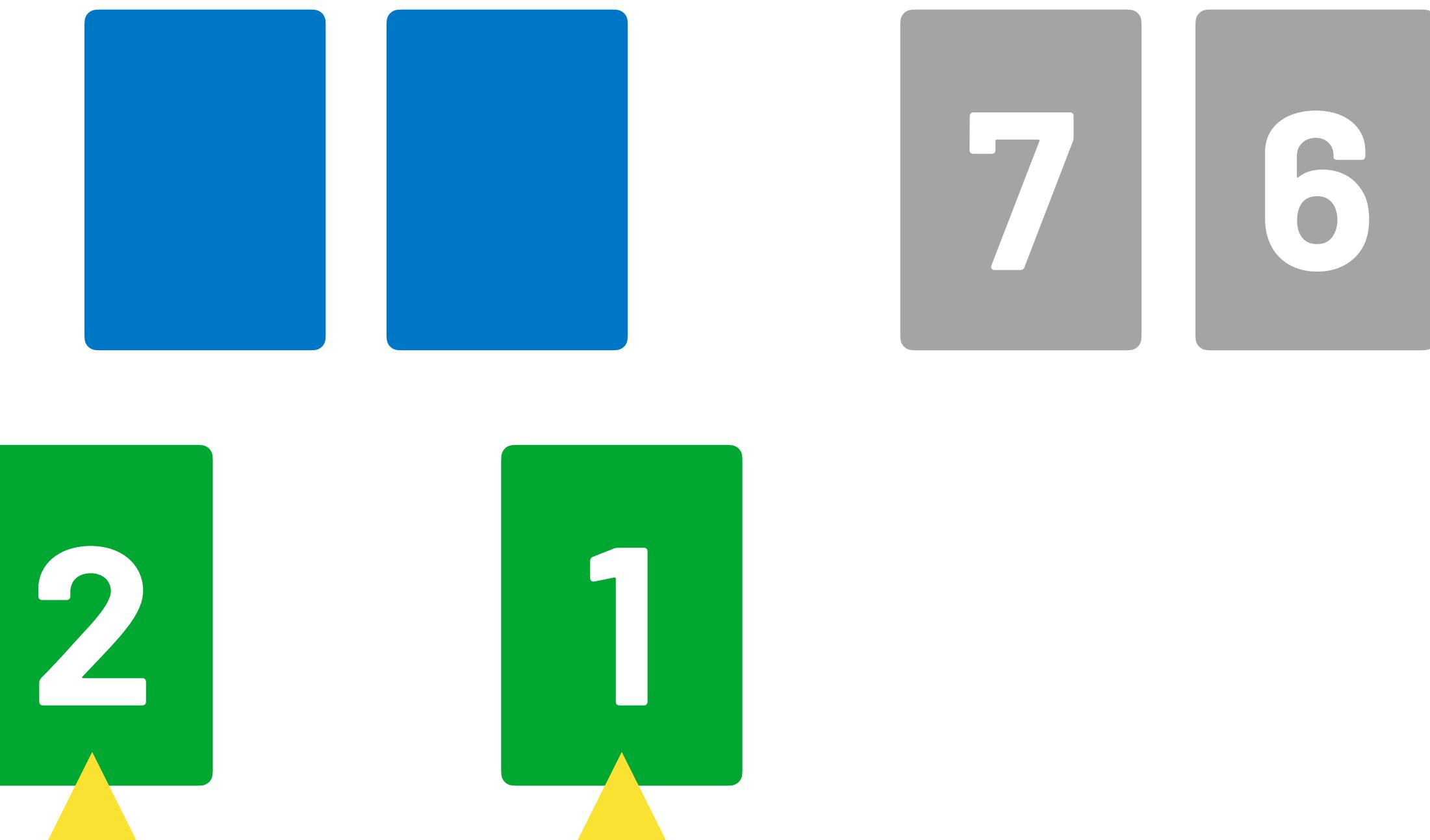
















3 4 5 8



1 2 7 6





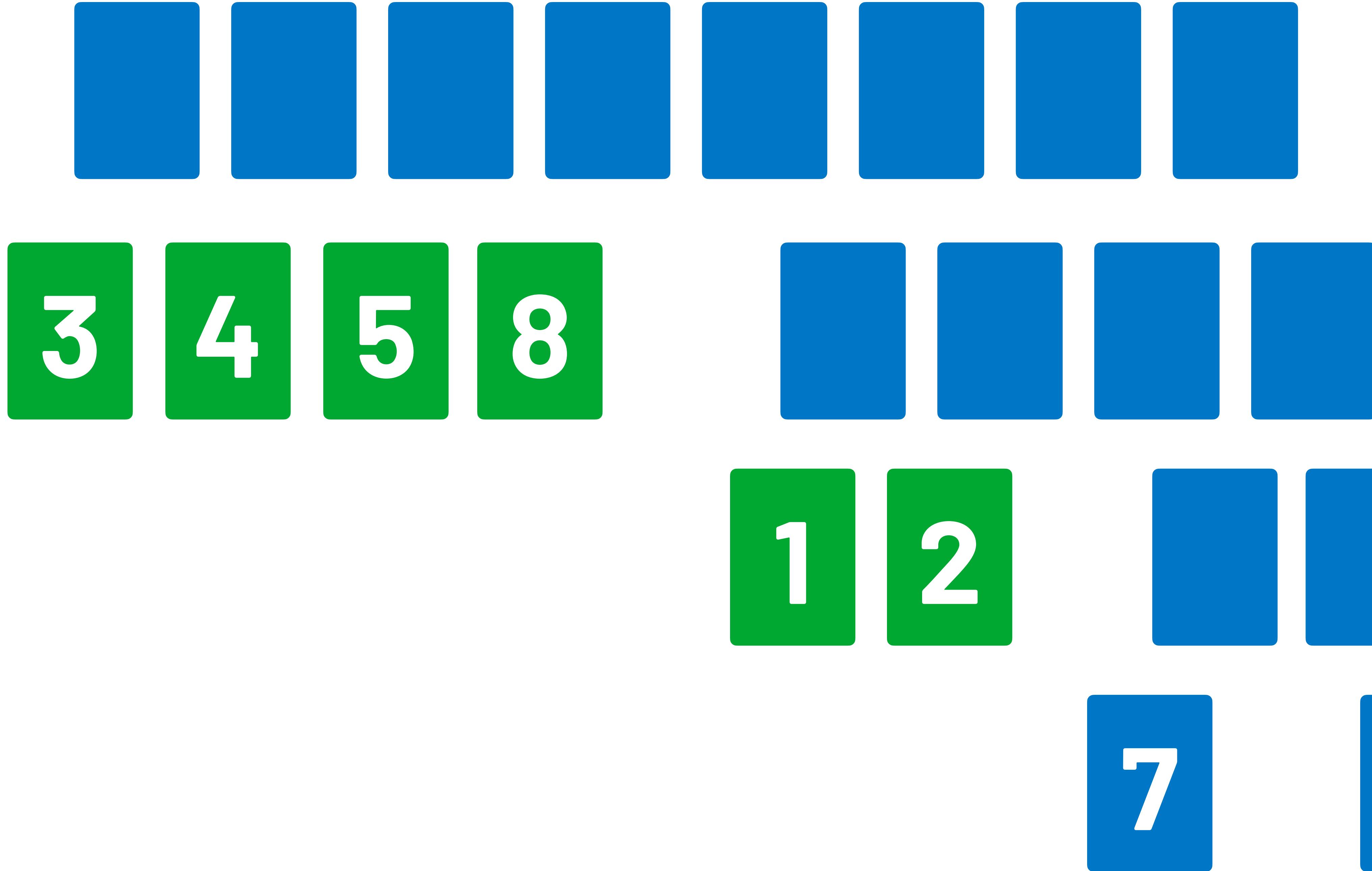
1 2
7 6



3 4 5 8



1 2 7 6





3 4 5 8



1 2



7 6



3 4 5 8



1 2



7 6



3 4 5 8



1 2



7 6



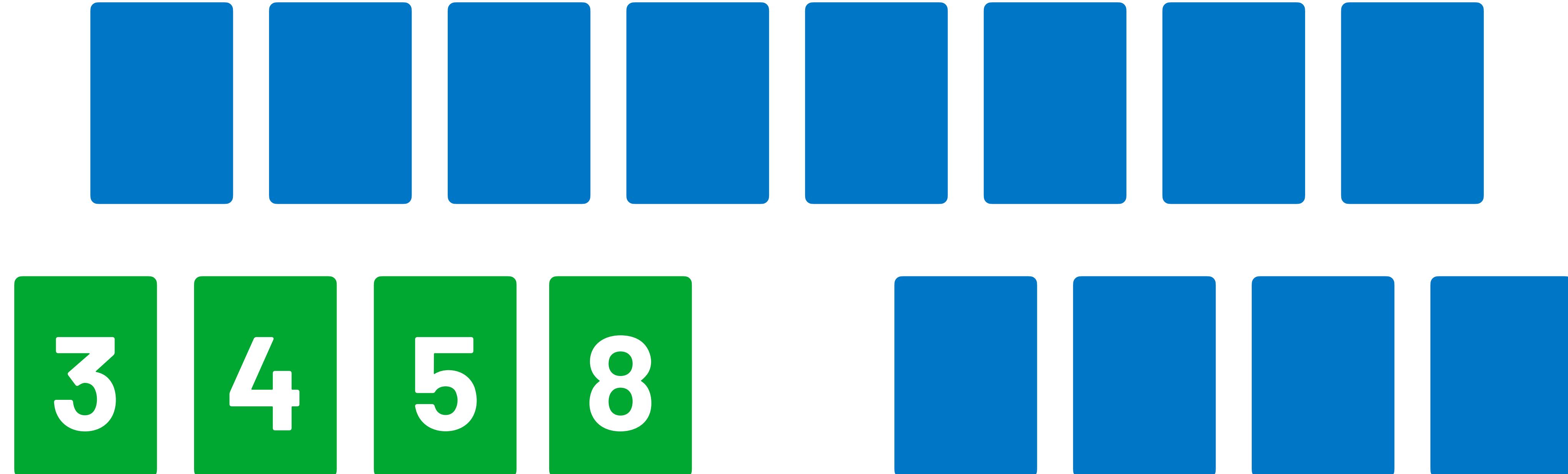
3 4 5 8

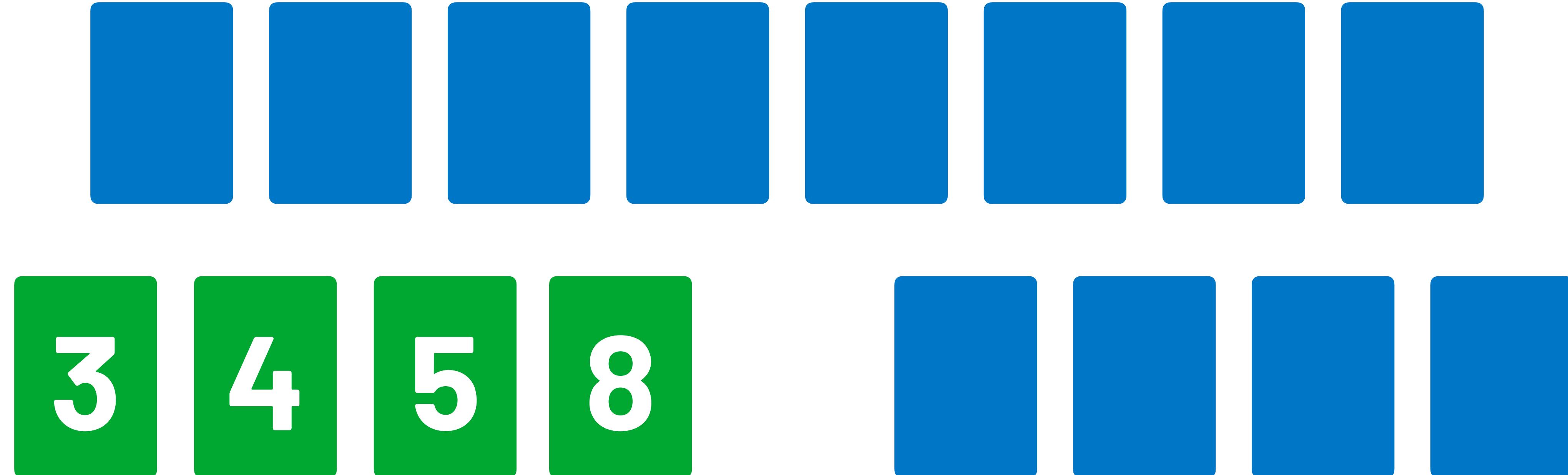


1 2



7 6







3 4 5 8



1 2 6 7





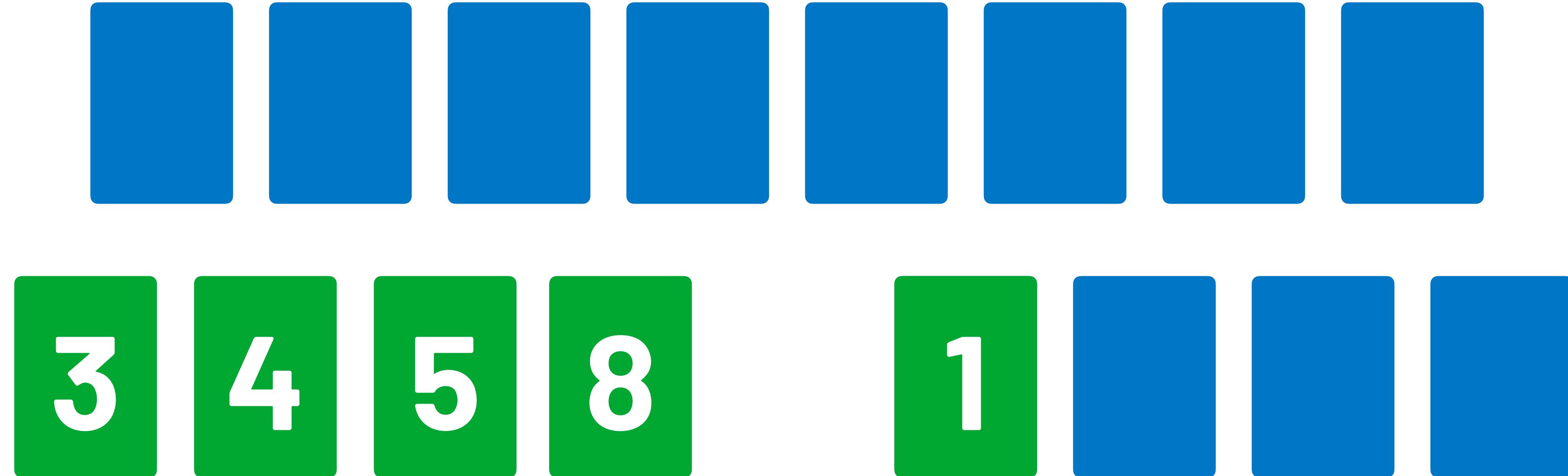
1	2	6	7
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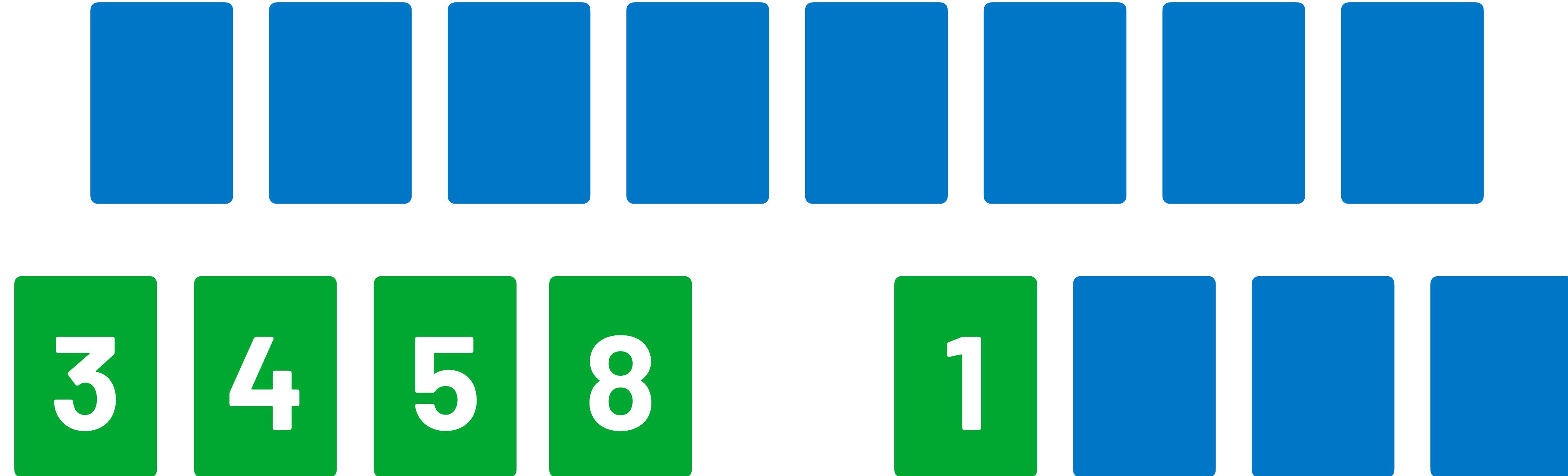


3 4 5 8



1 2 6 7





2

6 7



3 4 5 8

1 2

6 7



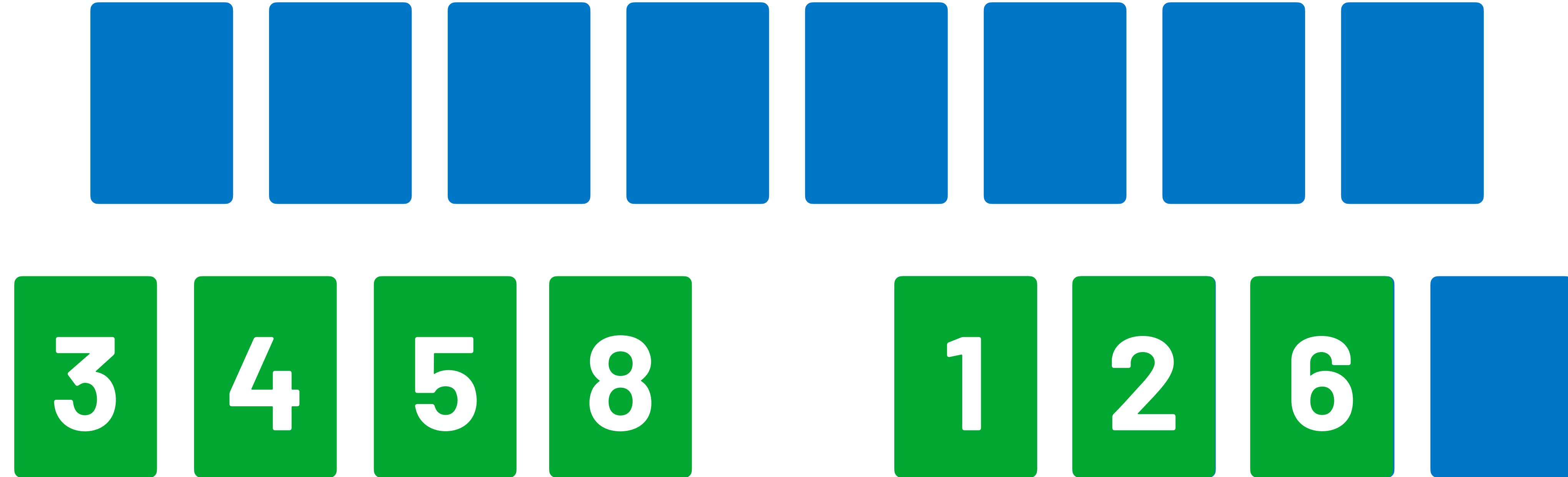


3 4 5 8

1 2 6

7







3

4

5

8

1

2

6

7





3

4

5

8

1

2

6

7



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6

7

8



1

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6

7

8



1

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4

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6

7

8

Mergesort



The diagram illustrates the mergesort algorithm's divide-and-conquer process. It shows eight green rectangular boxes arranged horizontally, each containing a white number from 1 to 8. This visual representation represents a single pass of the merge step in the mergesort algorithm, where the array has been split into its smallest possible subproblems (individual elements) and is now being combined back together in sorted order.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Algorithm

Upper Bound

Lower Bound

Linear Search

$O(n)$

$\Omega(1)$

Binary Search

$O(\log n)$

$\Omega(1)$

Selection Sort

$O(n^2)$

$\Omega(n^2)$

Bubble Sort

$O(n^2)$

$\Omega(n)$

Mergesort

$O(n \log n)$

$\Omega(n \log n)$

Practice Problem

Less is More

<https://cs50.harvard.edu/college/2019/fall/test/less/>

AAAAAAAATTTTAAAGGGGCCCAACCC

- 7 As
- 5 Ts
- 3 As
- 4 Gs
- 6 Cs
- 3 As
- 4 Cs

A7T5A3G4C6A3C4

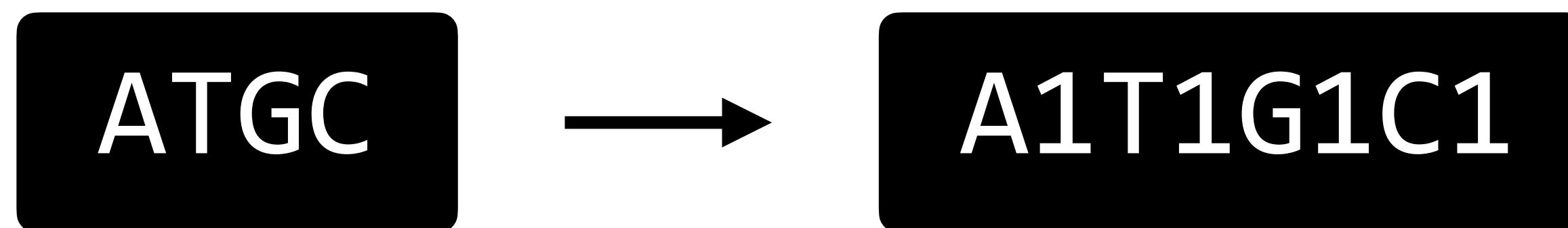
1. Consider the DNA sequence below.

TTTAAAACCGAAA

How could that sequence instead be encoded using run-length encoding?

T3A4C2G1A3

2. For what types of sequences would this algorithm likely increase the file size, rather than decrease it? Include in your answer an example of a DNA sequence for which the “compressed” version actually requires more characters than the original.



3. Imagine what might happen if we compressed BMPs of the flags of Romania and Germany, below, and compressed each using run-length encoding for each row of pixels. Assuming both flags have the same resolution (i.e., rows and columns of pixels), which image could be compressed more (i.e., take up less space once compressed)? Why?



Flag of Romania



Flag of Germany

A

01000001

0

C

01000011

1

G

01000111

10

T

01010100

11

4. Using this new encoding (A = 0, C = 1, G = 10, T = 11), how would you represent this sequence in binary?

CCCAGTTA

11101011110

5. Using this new encoding (A = 0, C = 1, G = 10, T = 11), how would you represent this sequence in binary?

TGCATCCA

11101011110

6. What problem does this encoding thus have? Propose another encoding for DNA nucleotides that fixes that problem, while still using fewer bits than storing nucleotides as ASCII characters.

A	00
C	01
G	10
T	11

CS50 Test Review

Algorithms and Programming Languages