

Algorithm, ADT

Metodický koncept k efektivní podpoře klíčových odborných kompetencí s využitím cizího jazyka ATCZ62 - CLIL jako výuková strategie na vysoké škole



Europäische Union
Evropská unie
Europäischer Fonds für
regionale Entwicklung
Evropský fond pro
regionální rozvoj



UNIVERSITY
OF APPLIED SCIENCES
UPPER AUSTRIA

Algorithm

- Exact instructions or procedures to solve the task type
- The theoretical principle of solving the problem (as opposed to precise implementation a particular programming language).
- Properties
 - Finality
 - Generalities
 - Determination
 - Output (Resultativity)
 - Elementarity

Algorithm

- Design methods
 - Top down - Explain the progress of the solution to simpler operations until we reach elementary steps
 - Bottom up - from the elementary steps we create resources that ultimately required to deal with the problem
 - The combination of both – to the Top down approach we will add "a partial step" bottom-up (use the library functions, high-level programming language or system programming ...)

Algorithm

- Design methods
 - Divide and conquer - divides the problem into sub-tasks (to be independent), which is then solved, often implemented recursively or iteratively
 - Greedy algorithm - solving optimization problems, always chooses a local minimum in an attempt to find a global minimum
 - Dynamic programming - divides the problem into sub-tasks (may be dependent), which is then solved
 - Backtracking - way of solving algorithmic problems based on a search of the state tree, improved brute force search solution, based on depth-first search of possible solutions

Algorithm

- Types of algorithms
 - Recursive algorithms - use (call) themselves.
 - Probabilistic (probabilistic) algorithms - make some decisions randomly or pseudo-randomly.
 - Parallel algorithms - split a job between multiple computers
 - Genetic algorithms - work on the basis of imitation of biological evolutionary processes
 - Heuristic algorithm - trying to find only some appropriate approximation; It is used in situations where available resources (eg time) are insufficient to use exact algorithms (or if no suitable exact algorithms are known at all).

ADT – Abstract data type

- Data types that are independent of their own implementation
- Goal - Simplify and clarify the program that performs operations with the given data type
- All ADTs can be implemented using basic algorithmic operations (assignment, addition, multiplication, conditional jump, ...)

ADT

- Properties
 - Generality of implementation - Once designed, ADT can be built-in and run smoothly in any program.
 - Exact description - The link between the implementation and the interface must be unambiguous and complete.
 - Simplicity - The user does not have to worry about internal implementation and administration of ADT in memory.
 - Encapsulation - The interface as a closed part, the user knows what ADT does, but not how it does
 - Integrity - The user can not interfere with the internal data structure
 - Modularity
- If ADT is object-oriented programmed, these properties are usually met.

ADT

- Types of operations
 - Constructor - Creates a new ADT value, constructing a valid internal representation of the value based on the supplied parameters
 - Selector - is used to retrieve values that are components or attributes of a specific value of an abstract data type
 - Modifier - Changes the value of the data type