## Exercise

CS107

## Introduction to Computer Science

Lecture 5, 6
An Introduction to Algorithms:
List variables

Write an algorithm that asks the user for 10 temperature measurings, and prints out the temperatures entered and their average. For example:

Enter 10 temperatures: 21, $32,34,56,67,89,21,45,67,54$ The recorded temperatures are: $21,32,34,56,67,89,21,45$, 67, 54. The average is: ...

## Exercise

- Change your previous program so that it handles
- 20 temperatures
- 50 temperatures
- 100 temperatures
- 1000 temperatures


## List variables

- How to represent inputs of arbitrary size?
- Suppose that we need to read 100 numbers from the user, or 1000 , or.
- we could give each variable a different name...tedious!!
- Use a list variable:
- Variable: list a of size n
- This means that a is a list of $n$ elements: $a_{1}, a_{2}, a_{3}, \ldots, a_{n}$
- To read the list from the user use a loop to read each element
- To print the list use use a loop to print each element
- We can treat each element in the list as a variable
- Set $\mathrm{a}_{3}$ to 5
- Set $a_{4}$ to $a_{3}+2$
- If $\left(a_{4}==a_{3}\right)$ then print "equal"


## List variables

- We used to write
- Variable: a, b, c, sum, avg, i etc
- If we want to use a list we'll write
- Variable: list a of size 100
- This tells the "computer" that a is a list variable which can hold 100 items
- Now we can access any item in the list as a normal variable, by specifying its index
- Set $a_{2}$ to $a_{9}$
- Set $\mathrm{i}=10$
- Set $a_{1}$ to $a_{3}+2$


## List examples

- Reading a list of 100 elements from the user

```
Variables: i, n, list a of size 100
Print "Enter 100 elements: "
n=100
i = l
while (i <= n)
        print "enter next element"
        get a
        i = i+l
    Print "Great, thanks."
```


## List examples

- Printing a list to the user

Variables: i, n, list a of size 100
$\mathrm{n}=100$
i = 1
Print "The list is: "
while ( $\mathrm{i}<=\mathrm{n}$ )
print $\mathrm{a}_{\mathrm{i}}$
$i=i+1$
Print "Done"

## List examples

- What does the following code do?
$\mathrm{n}=10$
$\mathrm{i}=1$
while ( $\mathrm{i}<=\mathrm{n}$ )

$$
\mathrm{a}_{1}=\mathrm{i}
$$

$$
\mathrm{i}=\mathrm{i}+\mathrm{l}
$$

$\mathrm{x}=0$

- What does the following code do?
$\mathrm{i}=1$
while ( $\mathrm{i}<=\mathrm{n}$ )

$$
x=x+a_{1}
$$

$$
\mathrm{i}=\mathrm{i}+1
$$

print x

## Example

- What does the following do?
$\mathrm{n}=10$
print "Enter " n " numbers:"
$\mathrm{i}=1$
while ( $\mathrm{i}<=\mathrm{n}$ )

$$
\text { get } a_{i}
$$

$$
i=i+1
$$

$x=0$
$\mathrm{i}=1$
while ( $\mathrm{i}<=\mathrm{n}$ )
$x=x+a_{1}$
$\mathrm{i}=\mathrm{i}+\mathrm{l}$
print x

## Searching

- Problem: Write an algorithm that reads from the user a list of 100 numbers and a target value, and searches to see if any element in the list is equal to the target value. If not, prints "target not found". If yes, prints "target found".


## Searching, variations

- Modify your search algorithm so that:
- It prints the location (i.e. index in the list) where it finds the target
- It finds only the first occurence of target
- It finds all occurences of target (and prints their locations)
- It counts the number of occurences of target in the list
- It counts how many elements in the list are larger than target


## More exercises

- Write an algorithm that reads a list of 100 numbers from the user and
- prints out the average of all numbers in the list.
- prints out the largest element in the list
- prints out the smallest element in the list

