

Improving Pseudo-Code

CS 16: Introduction to Data Structures & Algorithms

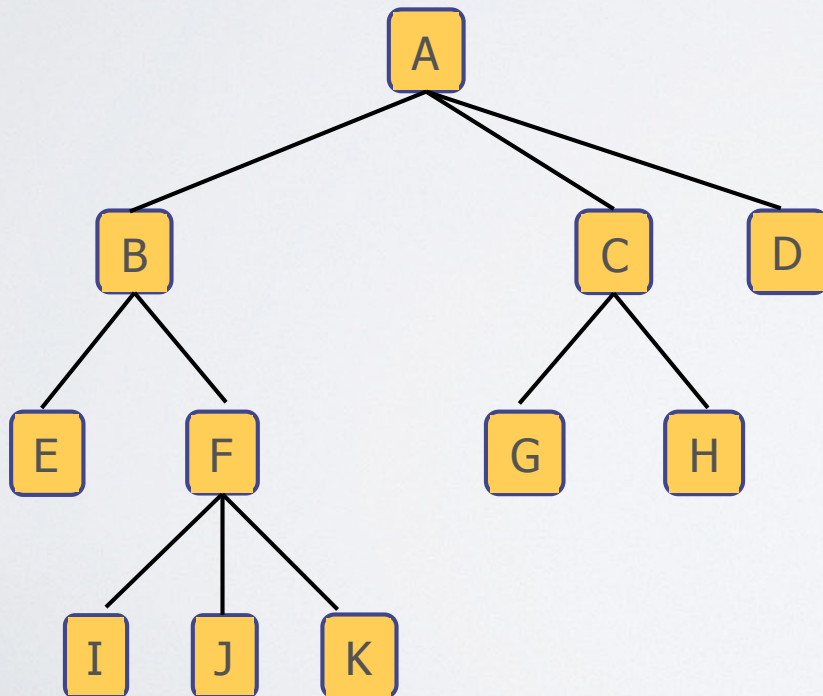
Spring 2020

Clean Your Code!

- ▶ Errors per line is approximately constant
 - ▶ fewer lines → fewer errors overall
- ▶ Fewer lines are easier to grade
 - ▶ more likely to receive credit
- ▶ Clean code reflects clean thinking
 - ▶ and a better understanding of material
- ▶ Let's see some examples

Lowest Common Ancestor

- ▶ Given two nodes **u** and **v**
 - ▶ determine deepest node that is ancestor of both



u	v	LCA(u, v)
C	D	A
J	E	B
G	J	A
G	C	C

Lowest Common Ancestor

3 min • **Activity #1**

Lowest Common Ancestor

3 min • **Activity #1**

Lowest Common Ancestor

Activity #1

2 min

Lowest Common Ancestor

Activity #1

1 min

Lowest Common Ancestor

O min • **Activity #1**

Ways to Improve Pseudo-Code

- ▶ Clarify inputs and outputs with comments
 - ▶ good habit and makes methods easier to understand
- ▶ Make sure all necessary arguments are included as parameters

Lowest Common Ancestor

```
function LCA(u, v):  
  
    ←-----  
  
    lca = null  
    udepth = T.depth(u)  
    vdepth = T.depth(v)  
    if (T.isroot(u) == true) or (T.isroot(v) == true) then  
        lca = T.root  
    while (lca == null) do  
        if (u == v) then  
            lca = u  
        else if udepth > vdepth then  
            u = T.parent(u)  
            udepth = udepth - 1  
        else if vdepth > udepth  
            v = T.parent(v)  
            vdepth = vdepth - 1  
        else  
            u = T.parent(u); udepth = udepth - 1  
            v = T.parent(v); vdepth = vdepth - 1  
    return lca
```

Inputs &
outputs ?

Lowest Common Ancestor

```
function LCA(u, v):
    // Input: two nodes u, v
    // Output: the lowest common ancestor of u and v
    lca = null
    udepth = T.depth(u)
    vdepth = T.depth(v)
    if (T.isroot(u) == true) or (T.isroot(v) == true) then
        lca = T.root
    while (lca == null) do
        if (u == v) then
            lca = u
        else if udepth > vdepth then
            u = T.parent(u)
            udepth = udepth - 1
        else if vdepth > udepth
            v = T.parent(v)
            vdepth = vdepth - 1
        else
            u = T.parent(u); udepth = udepth - 1
            v = T.parent(v); vdepth = vdepth - 1
    return lca
```

Lowest Common Ancestor

```
function LCA(u, v):  
    // Input: two nodes u, v  
    // Output: the lowest common ancestor of u and v  
    lca = null  
    udepth = T.depth(u) ←  
    vdepth = T.depth(v)  
    if (T.isroot(u) == true) or (T.isroot(v) == true) then  
        lca = T.root  
    while (lca == null) do  
        if (u == v) then  
            lca = u  
        else if udepth > vdepth then  
            u = T.parent(u)  
            udepth = udepth - 1  
        else if vdepth > udepth  
            v = T.parent(v)  
            vdepth = vdepth - 1  
        else  
            u = T.parent(u); udepth = udepth - 1  
            v = T.parent(v); vdepth = vdepth - 1  
    return lca
```

Where does T
come from?

Lowest Common Ancestor

```
function LCA(u, v, T):  
    // Input: two nodes u, v in a tree T  
    // Output: the lowest common ancestor of u and v  
    lca = null  
    udepth = T.depth(u)  
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    if (T.isroot(u) == true) or (T.isroot(v) == true) then  
        lca = T.root  
    while (lca == null) do  
        if (u == v) then  
            lca = u  
        else if udepth > vdepth then  
            u = T.parent(u)  
            udepth = udepth - 1  
        else if vdepth > udepth  
            v = T.parent(v)  
            vdepth = vdepth - 1  
        else  
            u = T.parent(u); udepth = udepth - 1  
            v = T.parent(v); vdepth = vdepth - 1  
    return lca
```

Ways to Improve Pseudo-Code

- ▶ Get rid of unnecessary variables
- ▶ Using vars for information that is elsewhere...
 - ▶ ...leads to careless errors
- ▶ In example, no need for udepth and vdepth
 - ▶ since Tree keeps track of node's depth

Lowest Common Ancestor

```
function LCA(u, v, T):  
    // Input: two nodes u, v in a tree T  
    // Output: the lowest common ancestor of u and v  
    lca = null  
    udepth = T.depth(u)  
    vdepth = T.depth(v)  
    if (T.isroot(u) == true) or (T.isroot(v) == true) then  
        lca = T.root  
    while (lca == null) do  
        if (u == v) then  
            lca = u  
        else if udepth > vdepth then  
            u = T.parent(u)  
            udepth = udepth - 1  
        else if vdepth > udepth  
            v = T.parent(v)  
            vdepth = vdepth - 1  
        else  
            u = T.parent(u); udepth = udepth - 1  
            v = T.parent(v); vdepth = vdepth - 1  
    return lca
```



Needlessly
complex

Lowest Common Ancestor

```
function LCA(u, v, T):  
    // Input: two nodes u, v in a tree T  
    // Output: the lowest common ancestor of u and v  
    lca = null  
    udepth = T.depth(u)  
    vdepth = T.depth(v)  
    if (T.isroot(u) == true) or (T.isroot(v) == true) then  
        lca = T.root  
    while (lca == null) do  
        if (u == v) then  
            lca = u  
        else if T.depth(u) > T.depth(v) then  
            u = T.parent(u)  
        else if T.depth(v) > T.depth(u)  
            v = T.parent(v)  
        else  
            u = T.parent(u); udepth = udepth - 1  
            v = T.parent(v); vdepth = vdepth - 1  
    return lca
```

Now
irrelevant

Lowest Common Ancestor

```
function LCA(u, v, T):  
    // Input: two nodes u, v in a tree T  
    // Output: the lowest common ancestor of u and v  
    lca = null  
  
    if (T.isroot(u) == true) or (T.isroot(v) == true) then  
        lca = T.root  
    while (lca == null) do  
        if (u == v) then  
            lca = u  
        else if T.depth(u) > T.depth(v) then  
            u = T.parent(u)  
  
        else if T.depth(v) > T.depth(u)  
            v = T.parent(v)  
  
        else  
            u = T.parent(u)  
            v = T.parent(v)  
    return lca
```


Ways to Improve Pseudo-Code

- ▶ If method returns boolean
 - ▶ no need to check if returned value `==true`
- ▶ Logical operators can be used on boolean returned values
 - ▶ `!T.isroot(u)` is same as `T.isroot(u)==false`

Lowest Common Ancestor

```
function LCA(u, v, T):  
    // Input: two nodes u, v in a tree T  
    // Output: the lowest common ancestor of u and v  
    lca = null  
  
    if (T.isroot(u) == true) or (T.isroot(v) == true) then  
        lca = T.root  
    while (lca == null) do  
        if (u == v) then  
            lca = u  
        else if T.depth(u) > T.depth(v) then  
            u = T.parent(u)  
  
        else if T.depth(v) > T.depth(u)  
            v = T.parent(v)  
  
        else  
            u = T.parent(u)  
            v = T.parent(v)  
    return lca
```

Redundant
equality checks



Lowest Common Ancestor

```
function LCA(u, v, T):  
    // Input: two nodes u, v in a tree T  
    // Output: the lowest common ancestor of u and v  
    lca = null  
  
    if T.isroot(u) or T.isroot(v) then  
        lca = T.root  
    while (lca == null) do  
        if (u == v) then  
            lca = u  
        else if T.depth(u) > T.depth(v) then  
            u = T.parent(u)  
  
        else if T.depth(v) > T.depth(u)  
            v = T.parent(v)  
  
        else  
            u = T.parent(u)  
            v = T.parent(v)  
    return lca
```


Lowest Common Ancestor

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function LCA(u, v, T):  
    // Input: two nodes u, v in a tree T  
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    lca = null  
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        lca = T.root  
    while (lca == null) do  
        if (u == v) then  
            lca = u  
        else if T.depth(u) > T.depth(v) then  
            u = T.parent(u)  
        else if T.depth(v) > T.depth(u)  
            v = T.parent(v)  
        else  
            u = T.parent(u)  
            v = T.parent(v)  
    return lca
```

Just removed
whitespace

Ways to Improve Pseudo-Code

- ▶ As soon as you found answer, return it
 - ▶ This avoids going through unnecessary code

Lowest Common Ancestor

```
function LCA(u, v, T):  
    // Input: two nodes u, v in a tree T  
    // Output: the lowest common ancestor of u and v  
    lca = null  
    if T.isroot(u) or T.isroot(v) then  
        lca = T.root  
    while (lca == null) do  
        if (u == v) then  
            lca = u  
        else if T.depth(u) > T.depth(v) then  
            u = T.parent(u)  
        else if T.depth(v) > T.depth(u)  
            v = T.parent(v)  
        else  
            u = T.parent(u)  
            v = T.parent(v)  
    return lca
```

It's the answer.
Return it!

Lowest Common Ancestor

```
function LCA(u, v, T):  
    // Input: two nodes u, v in a tree T  
    // Output: the lowest common ancestor of u and v  
    lca = null  
    if T.isroot(u) or T.isroot(v) then  
        lca = T.root  
        return lca  
    while (lca == null) do  
        if (u == v) then  
            lca = u  
        else if T.depth(u) > T.depth(v) then  
            u = T.parent(u)  
        else if T.depth(v) > T.depth(u)  
            v = T.parent(v)  
        else  
            u = T.parent(u)  
            v = T.parent(v)  
    return lca
```

It's the answer.
Return it!

Lowest Common Ancestor

```
function LCA(u, v, T):  
    // Input: two nodes u, v in a tree T  
    // Output: the lowest common ancestor of u and v  
    lca = null  
    if T.isroot(u) or T.isroot(v) then  
        lca = T.root  
        return lca  
    while (lca == null) do  
        if (u == v) then  
            lca = u  
            return lca  
        else if T.depth(u) > T.depth(v) then  
            u = T.parent(u)  
        else if T.depth(v) > T.depth(u)  
            v = T.parent(v)  
        else  
            u = T.parent(u)  
            v = T.parent(v)  
    return lca
```

Ways to Improve Pseudo-Code

- ▶ If variable is only used to return something
 - ▶ simply return it
- ▶ Avoids keeping track of unnecessary variables
 - ▶ and makes code shorter and cleaner

Lowest Common Ancestor

```
function LCA(u, v, T):  
    // Input: two nodes u, v in a tree T  
    // Output: the lowest common ancestor of u and v  
    lca = null  
    if T.isroot(u) or T.isroot(v) then  
        lca = T.root  
        return lca  
    while (lca == null) do  
        if (u == v) then  
            lca = u  
            return lca  
        else if T.depth(u) > T.depth(v) then  
            u = T.parent(u)  
        else if T.depth(v) > T.depth(u)  
            v = T.parent(v)  
        else  
            u = T.parent(u)  
            v = T.parent(v)  
    return lca
```

Condition is irrelevant

Lowest Common Ancestor

```
function LCA(u, v, T):
    // Input: two nodes u, v in a tree T
    // Output: the lowest common ancestor of u and v
    lca = null
    if T.isroot(u) or T.isroot(v) then
        lca = T.root
        return lca
    repeat
        if (u == v) then
            lca = u
            return lca
        else if T.depth(u) > T.depth(v) then
            u = T.parent(u)
        else if T.depth(v) > T.depth(u)
            v = T.parent(v)
        else
            u = T.parent(u)
            v = T.parent(v)
```

lca is no longer used

Lowest Common Ancestor

```
function LCA(u, v, T):  
    // Input: two nodes u, v in a tree T  
    // Output: the lowest common ancestor of u and v  
  
    if T.isroot(u) or T.isroot(v) then  
  
        return T.root  
    repeat  
        if (u == v) then  
  
            return u  
        else if T.depth(u) > T.depth(v) then  
            u = T.parent(u)  
        else if T.depth(v) > T.depth(u)  
            v = T.parent(v)  
        else  
            u = T.parent(u)  
            v = T.parent(v)
```

Lowest Common Ancestor

```
function LCA(u, v, T):  
    // Input: two nodes u, v in a tree T  
    // Output: the lowest common ancestor of u and v  
    if T.isroot(u) or T.isroot(v) then  
        return T.root  
    repeat  
        if (u == v) then  
            return u  
        else if T.depth(u) > T.depth(v) then  
            u = T.parent(u)  
        else if T.depth(v) > T.depth(u)  
            v = T.parent(v)  
    else  
        u = T.parent(u)  
        v = T.parent(v)
```

Ways to Improve Pseudo-Code

- ▶ If you never enter a conditional in a while loop,
 - ▶ try to use two while loops to simplify
- ▶ If \mathbf{u} is at lower depth than \mathbf{v} , algorithm will not allow \mathbf{u} to get to a higher depth than \mathbf{v}
 - ▶ so unnecessary to check both within one while loop

Lowest Common Ancestor

```
function LCA(u, v, T):  
    // Input: two nodes u, v in a tree T  
    // Output: the lowest common ancestor of u and v  
    if T.isroot(u) or T.isroot(v) then  
        return T.root  
    repeat  
        if (u == v) then  
            return u  
        else if T.depth(u) > T.depth(v) then  
            u = T.parent(u)  
        else if T.depth(v) > T.depth(u)  
            v = T.parent(v)  
        else  
            u = T.parent(u); udepth = udepth - 1  
            v = T.parent(v); vdepth = vdepth - 1
```

Only one of these conditionals will ever be true

Lowest Common Ancestor

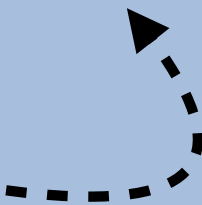
```
function LCA(u, v, T):  
    // Input: two nodes u, v in a tree T  
    // Output: the lowest common ancestor of u and v  
    while T.depth(u) > T.depth(v)  
        u = T.parent(u)  
    while T.depth(v) > T.depth(u)  
        v = T.parent(v)  
    if T.isroot(u) or T.isroot(v) then  
        return T.root  
    repeat  
        if (u == v) then  
            return u  
        else  
            u = T.parent(u)  
            v = T.parent(v)
```

Ways to Improve Pseudo-Code

- ▶ Avoid unnecessary conditional checks
- ▶ In example, after the two while loops,
 - ▶ u and v have same depth
 - ▶ if either is root, they both are the same root
- ▶ Try to be as concise as possible!

Lowest Common Ancestor

```
function LCA(u, v, T):  
    // Input: two nodes u, v in a tree T  
    // Output: the lowest common ancestor of u and v  
    while T.depth(u) > T.depth(v)  
        u = T.parent(u)  
    while T.depth(v) > T.depth(u)  
        v = T.parent(v)  
    if T.isroot(u) or T.isroot(v) then  
        return T.root  
    repeat  
        if (u == v) then  
            return u  
        else  
            u = T.parent(u)  
            v = T.parent(v)
```



Lowest Common Ancestor

```
function LCA(u, v, T):  
    // Input: two nodes u, v in a tree T  
    // Output: the lowest common ancestor of u and v  
    while T.depth(u) > T.depth(v)  
        u = T.parent(u)  
    while T.depth(v) > T.depth(u)  
        v = T.parent(v)  
    if T.isroot(u) or T.isroot(v) or u == v then  
        return u  
    repeat  
        if (u == v) then  
            return u  
        else  
            u = T.parent(u)  
            v = T.parent(v)
```


Ways to Improve Pseudo-Code

- ▶ After the two while loops,
 - ▶ **u** and **v** have same depth
 - ▶ if either is root, then they both are root
- ▶ Try to be as concise as possible!

Lowest Common Ancestor

```
function LCA(u, v, T):  
    // Input: two nodes u, v in a tree T  
    // Output: the lowest common ancestor of u and v  
    while T.depth(u) > T.depth(v)  
        u = T.parent(u)  
    while T.depth(v) > T.depth(u)  
        v = T.parent(v)  
    if T.isroot(u) or T.isroot(v) or u == v then ←-----  
        return u  
    repeat  
        if (u == v) then  
            return u  
        else  
            u = T.parent(u)  
            v = T.parent(v)
```

Can be
simplified

Lowest Common Ancestor

```
function LCA(u, v, T):  
    // Input: two nodes u, v in a tree T  
    // Output: the lowest common ancestor of u and v  
    while T.depth(u) > T.depth(v)  
        u = T.parent(u)  
    while T.depth(v) > T.depth(u)  
        v = T.parent(v)  
    if u == v then  
        return u  
    repeat  
        if (u == v) then  
            return u  
        else  
            u = T.parent(u)  
            v = T.parent(v)
```

Lowest Common Ancestor

```
function LCA(u, v, T):  
    // Input: two nodes u, v in a tree T  
    // Output: the lowest common ancestor of u and v  
    while T.depth(u) > T.depth(v)  
        u = T.parent(u)  
    while T.depth(v) > T.depth(u)  
        v = T.parent(v)  
    if u == v then  
        return u  
    repeat  
        if (u == v) then  
            return u  
        else  
            u = T.parent(u)  
            v = T.parent(v)
```



Condense into
a single loop

Lowest Common Ancestor

```
function LCA(u, v, T):  
    // Input: two nodes u, v in a tree T  
    // Output: the lowest common ancestor of u and v  
    while T.depth(u) > T.depth(v)  
        u = T.parent(u)  
    while T.depth(v) > T.depth(u)  
        v = T.parent(v)  
    while u != v then  
        u = T.parent(u)  
        v = T.parent(v)  
    return u
```

From clunky 19 lines to elegant 8 lines!

Improve Pseudo-Code

- ▶ Now that you have seen how easily pseudocode can be simplified...
 - ▶ ...you are expected to make similar improvements to your pseudo-code
- ▶ Good pseudo-code is both accurate & concise