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March 29-30, 2025 UNC- Chapel HIIII -Sitterson H

SOLHACKS

UNC Chapel Hill's First Hackathon for Latinos in Tech

Creating a welcoming and inclusive environment for Latinos ir tech, fostering representation, building networks, and empowering innovation in the community

Students of all backgrounds



- Sponsorship fair
- Cool tech prizes







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Hack110 Sign-Up Form!

When? Saturday, April 5th from 10 AM - 12 AM (Midnight)

Where? In Sitterson Lower Lobby

<u>Who can join</u>? Anyone in COMP 110! No prior experience required. Bring a partner or come as yourself (we'll have team-building activities if you want a partner)

Come for a fun day of coding, workshops and events (food and CLE credit will be provided):

- Choose between web development or game development track
- Go to various <u>workshops & events</u> such as: Navigating the CS Major, Resume workshop, ice cream station, and kahoot trivia and MORE!
- Link: Sign-Up Here! Or via the QR code
- Sign-Up form EXTENDED TO Monday, March 31st at 11:59 pm
 - Spots are limited! So we'll prioritize interest!
 - If you have a partner, **ONLY ONE OF YOU** has to sign up you will just enter your partner's info in the form.

Sign-Up Here!





CL23: Time Complexity (comparing lists and sets)

Announcements

- Quiz 02 grades will be released today median ~85%!
- LS11 Dictionaries due today
- EX03 released today, due *next Wednesday* (March 26)!
- Quiz 03 on Friday, March 28
 - Review Session on Wednesday (March 26) at 6:15pm in Fred Brooks (FB) 009

Warm-up diagram

```
def intersection(a: list[str], b: list[str]) -> list[str]:
    result: list[str] = []
```

```
idx_a: int = 0
    while idx_a < len(a):</pre>
        idx_b: int = 0
        found: bool = False
        while not found and idx b < len(b):
            if a[idx_a] == b[idx_b]:
                found = True
                result.append(a[idx_a])
            idx b += 1
        idx a += 1
    return result
foo: list[str] = ["a", "b"]
bar: list[str] = ["c", "b"]
print(intersection(foo, bar))
```

After diagramming:

Assume our unit of "operation" is the number of times the block of lines #9-12 are evaluated.

Q1. Can different values of a and b lead to a difference in the number of operations required for the intersection function evaluation to complete? Q2. If so, provide example item values for a and b which require the fewest operations to complete? Then try for the maximal operations to complete? Q3. Assuming the item values of a and b are random and unpredictable, about how many operations does this function take to complete?

```
def intersection(a: list[str], b: list[str]) -> list[str]:
    result: list[str] = []
    idx_a: int = 0
    while idx_a < len(a):</pre>
        idx_b: int = 0
        found: bool = False
        while not found and idx_b < len(b):
            if a[idx_a] == b[idx_b]:
                found = True
                result.append(a[idx_a])
            idx_b += 1
        idx_a += 1
    return result
foo: list[str] = ["a", "b"]
bar: list[str] = ["c", "b"]
print(intersection(foo, bar))
```

Comparing lists and sets

1	<pre>def intersection(a: list[str], b: list[str]) -> list[str]:</pre>		<pre>def intersection(a: list[str], b: set[str]) -> set[str]:</pre>
2	<pre>result: list[str] = []</pre>	2	<pre>result: set[str] = set()</pre>
3		3	
4	idx_a: int = 0	4	<pre>idx_a: int = 0</pre>
5	<pre>while idx_a < len(a):</pre>	5	<pre>while idx_a < len(a):</pre>
6	if a[idx_a] in b:	6	if a[idx_a] in b:
7	<pre>result.append(a[idx_a])</pre>	7	<pre>result.add(a[idx_a])</pre>
8	idx_a += 1	8	idx_a += 1
9		9	
10	return result	10	return result

Suppose a and b each had 1,000,000 elements, the worst case difference here is approximately 1,000,000 operations versus 1,000,000**2 or 1,000,000,000,000 operations.

If your device can perform 100,000,000 operations per second, then...

A call to a will complete in 2.78 hours and b will complete in 1/100th of a second.