

Life After CS106B

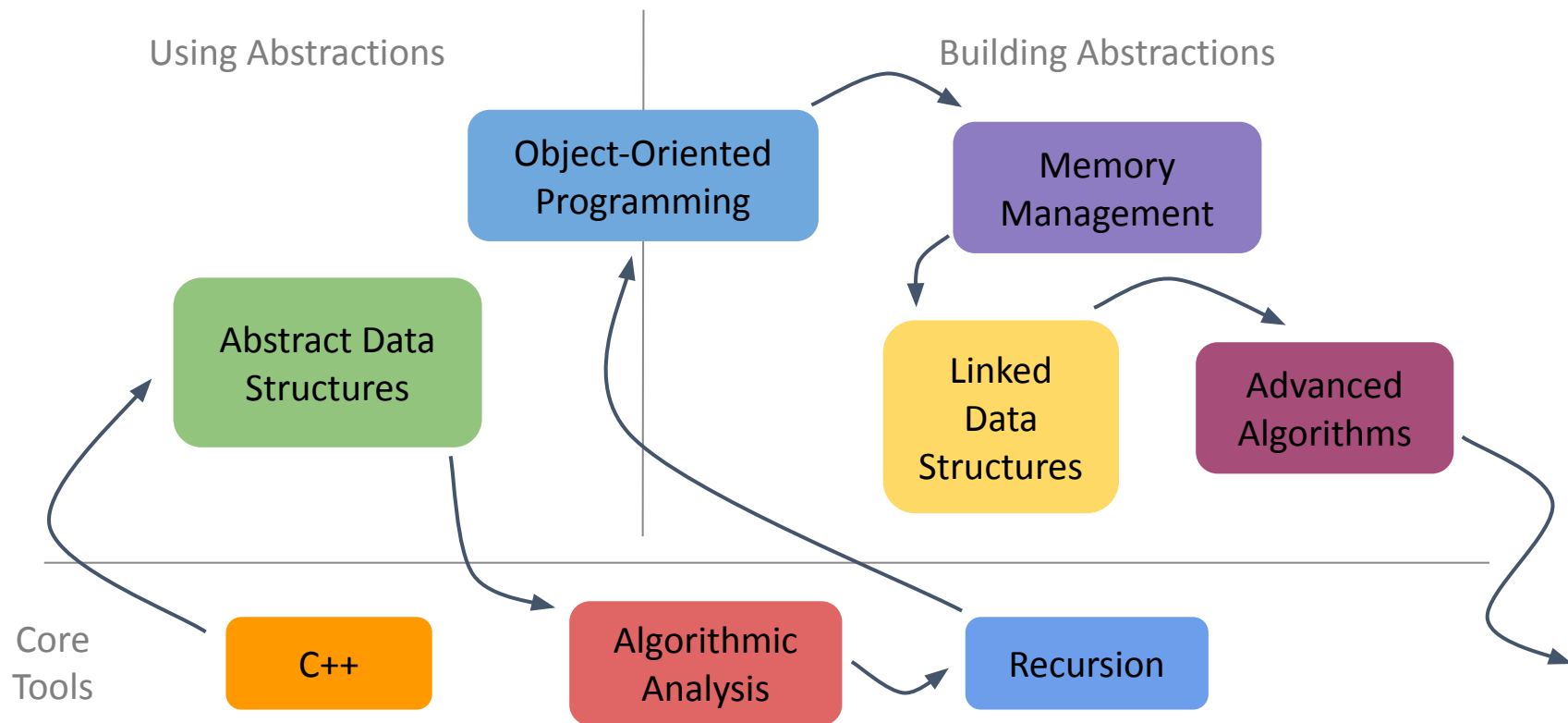
Elyse Cornwall

August 16, 2023

Announcements

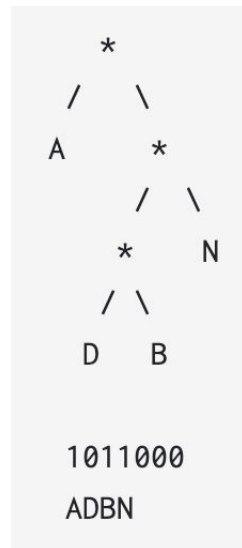
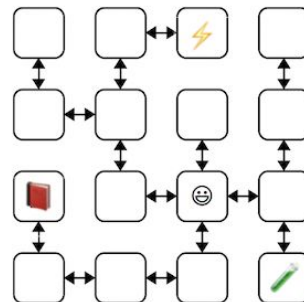
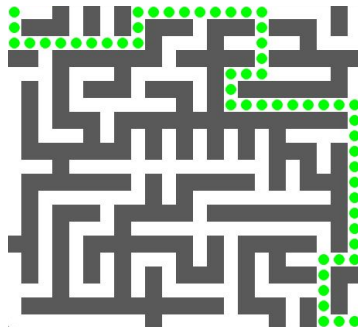
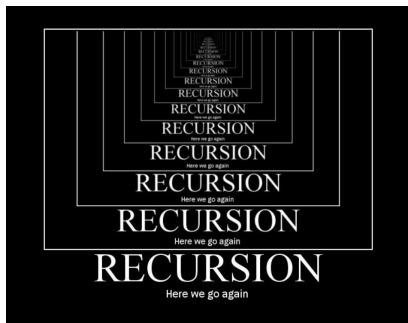
- Course evals are now open - find these on Canvas
 - This is a chance for you to provide feedback to Stanford on the instructors and CS106B in general (not your SL)
- No lecture tomorrow
- Assignment 6 **hard deadline** Thursday at 11:59pm
 - Group office hours today 3-5pm in Durand 303
 - [Sign up](#) for Elyse's 1:1 office hours tomorrow 3-5pm (a few slots left!)
 - LaIR Wednesday and Thursday night

Where Have We Been?



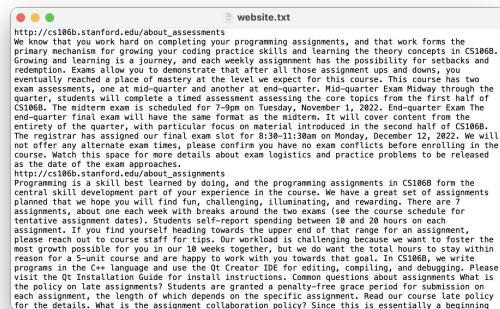
What is CS106B About? (Slide from Day 1)

- Solving interesting problems and processing large datasets
- Creating and managing complex data structures
- Analyzing the efficiency of your solutions
- Practicing good programming style and coding practices
- Gaining familiarity with the C++ programming language



What is CS106B About?

- Solving interesting problems and processing large datasets



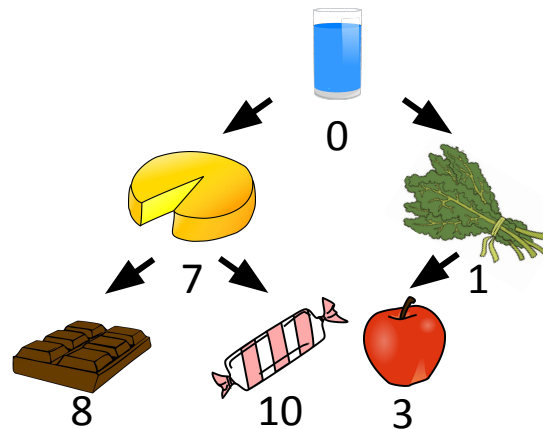
Google Search

I'm Feeling Lucky

What is CS106B About?

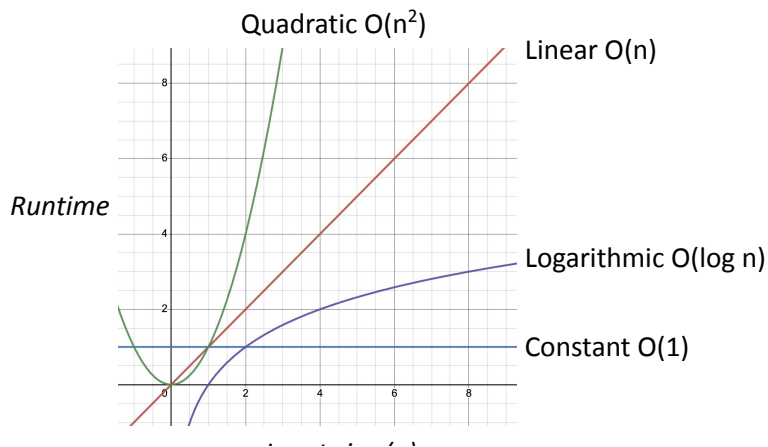
- **Creating and managing complex data structures**

```
class PQHeap {  
public:  
    PQHeap();  
    ~PQHeap();  
    void enqueue(DataPoint element);  
    DataPoint dequeue();  
    DataPoint peek() const;  
    bool isEmpty() const;  
    int size() const;  
    void clear();  
private:  
    int getParentIndex(int child) const;  
    int getLeftChildIndex(int parent) const;  
    int getRightChildIndex(int parent) const;  
};
```



What is CS106B About?

- Analyzing the efficiency of your solutions



Q8. Give the results from your time trials and explain how they support your prediction for the Big-O runtimes of `enqueue` and `dequeue`.

Correct (STUDENT_TEST, perfect.cpp:122) Multiple time trials of findPerfects on increasing input sizes

```
Line 127 TIME_OPERATION findPerfects(size) (size = 10000) completed in 0.145 secs
Line 127 TIME_OPERATION findPerfects(size) (size = 20000) completed in 0.533 secs
Line 127 TIME_OPERATION findPerfects(size) (size = 40000) completed in 2.089 secs
Line 127 TIME_OPERATION findPerfects(size) (size = 80000) completed in 8.241 secs
```

What is CS106B About?

- Practicing good programming style and coding practices



JULIA EVANS
@b0rk



```
// ugh
if (count == 0) error("not found");
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) draw(i);
if (condition)
doFirst();
doSecond(); // inside? Indent looks
```

```
// better
if (count == 0) {
    error("not found");
}
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    draw(i);
}

if (condition) {
    doFirst();
    doSecond();
}
```

Name	Value	Type
> [statics]		
num	28672	int
q	<5 items>	Queue<int> &
front	1	int
-	2	int
-	3	int
-	4	int
back	5	int
s	<0 items>	Stack<int>

Advanced

Condition:

Ignore count:

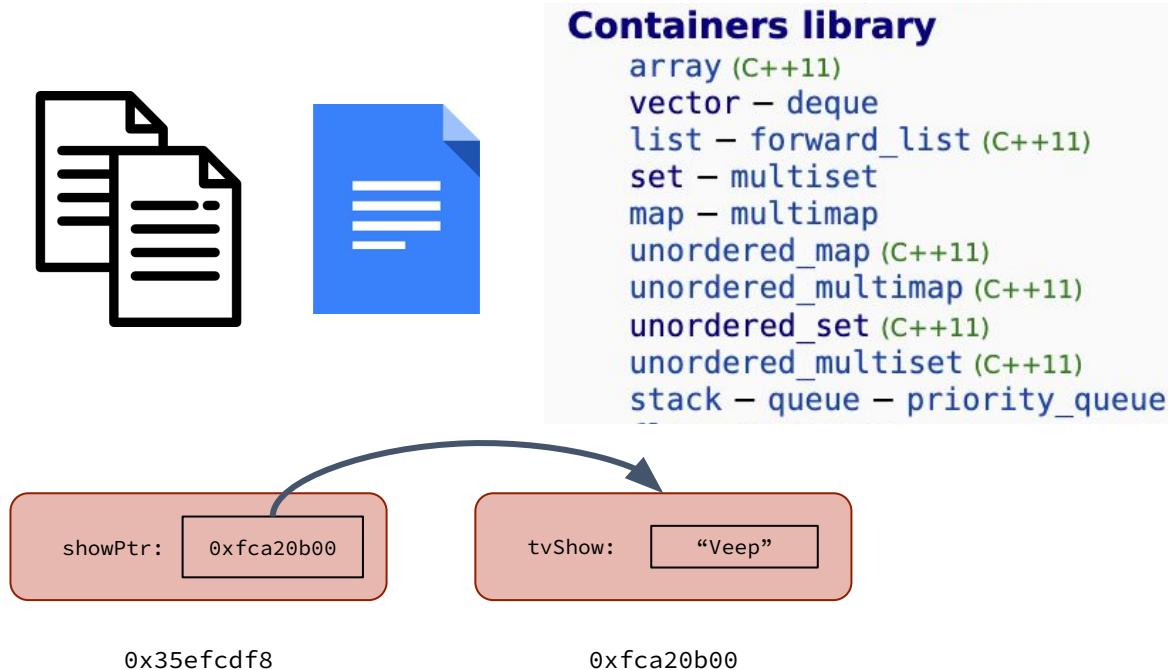
Thread specification:

Path:

Module:

What is CS106B About?

- Gaining familiarity with the C++ programming language



 The Stanford Libcs106 library,

Collection classes

Several of the classes represent collections of other objects.

Each of these collections is documented in its own page,

Vector<ValueType>	A Vector is an indexed collection of objects.
Grid<ValueType>	A Grid is an indexed collection of objects.
GridLocation	A GridLocation structure represents a location in a grid.
GridLocationRange	A GridLocationRange represents a range of locations in a grid.
Stack<ValueType>	A Stack is a linear collection of objects that supports push and pop operations.
Queue<ValueType>	A Queue is a linear collection of objects that supports enqueue and dequeue operations.
PriorityQueue<ValueType>	A PriorityQueue is a linear collection of objects that supports push and pop operations, with the pop operation returning the object with the highest priority.
Map<KeyType, ValueType>	A Map maintains a collection of objects, each associated with a key.
HashMap<KeyType, ValueType>	A HashMap is a high-performance map.
Set<ValueType>	A Set is an ordered collection of objects that supports insert and erase operations.
HashSet<ValueType>	A HashSet is a high-performance set.
Lexicon	A Lexicon is a high-performance set that supports efficient lookup operations.

What Comes Next?

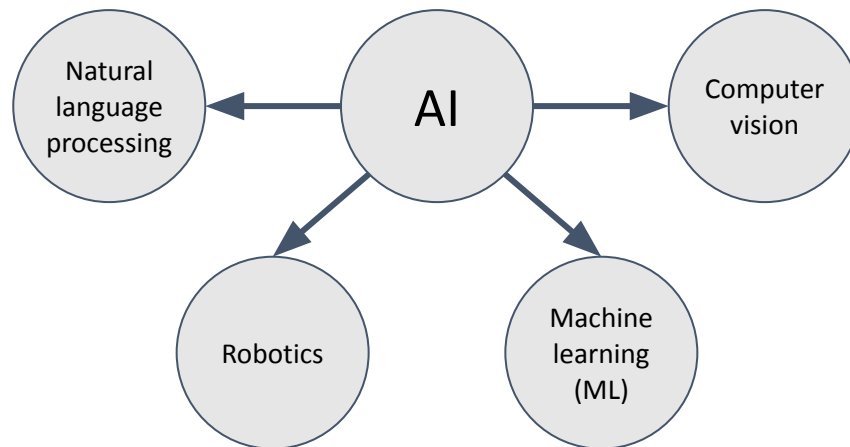
Continuing Your CS Journey

- If you already have a domain in mind, you might start to specialize!
- You could explore a breadth of core topics if you're considering majoring or minoring in CS

The Stanford CS Tracks

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

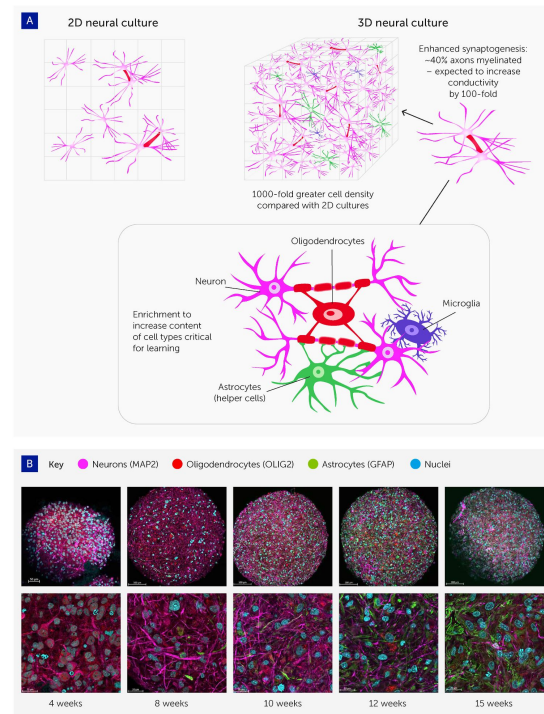
- Logic, probability, statistics
- Classes like CS221, CS124, and CS229



The Stanford CS Tracks

Computational Biology (Biocomp)

- Biological and medical applications of CS
- Advanced algorithms, databases, networking, modeling, and simulation
- Classes like CS173A and CS279

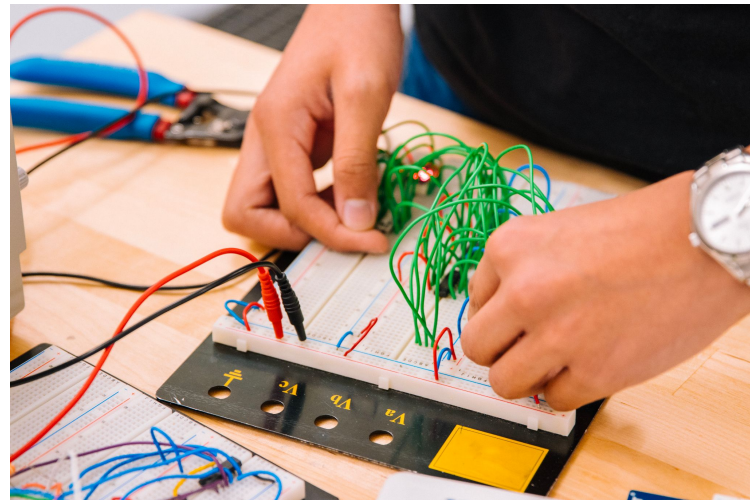


Abbreviations: 2D/3D, 2/3-dimensional; MAP2, microtubule associated protein 2; OLIG2, oligodendrocyte transcription factor; GFAP, glial fibrillary acidic protein

The Stanford CS Tracks

Computer Engineering

- Combination of CS and electrical engineering
- Networking, digital systems, and robotics and mechatronics
- Classes like EE108 and EE180



The Stanford CS Tracks

Visual Computing (Graphics)

- Creating and manipulating images, videos, 3D geometry, and simulated virtual worlds
- Intersection of AI/ML, graphics, and systems
- Classes like CS148, CS248, and CS231N



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Elyse's CS148 Project

The Stanford CS Tracks

Human-Computer Interaction (HCI)

- Studying how people interact with computational devices
- “Front-end” coding, user-centered design, psych, social science
- Classes like CS147, CS247, and CS278



The Stanford CS Tracks

Information

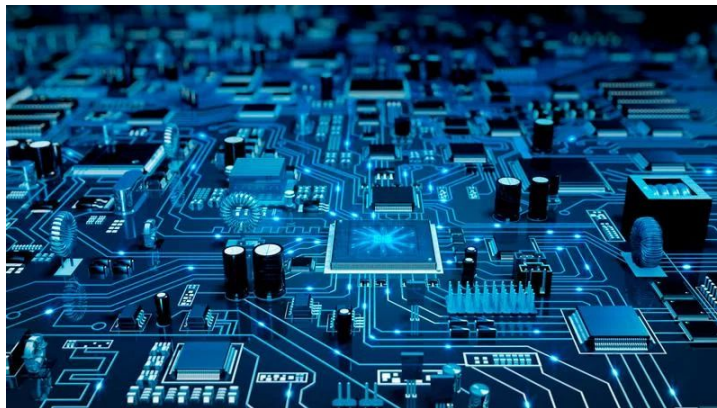
- Creating, processing, and understanding digital information
- Data storage, query languages, data integrity, data extraction
- Classes like CS124 and CS145



The Stanford CS Tracks

Systems

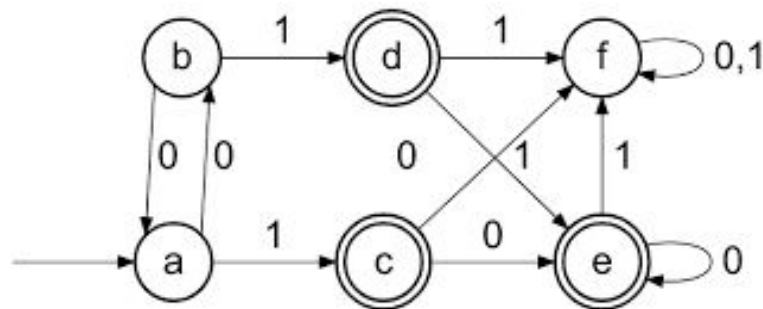
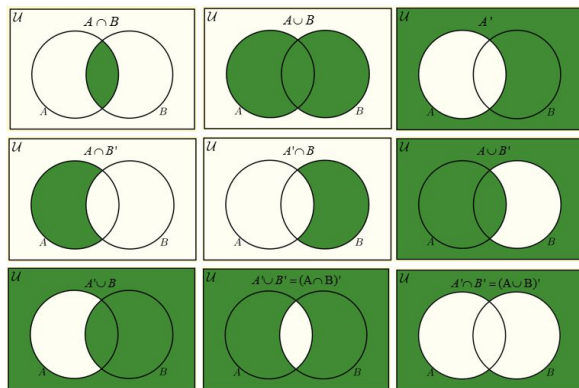
- Design and implementation of compilers, databases, networks, and operating systems (think memory, pointers, bits and bytes)
- Classes like CS107, CS111, CS112, and CS143



The Stanford CS Tracks

Theory

- Computational techniques, their capabilities and limitations
- Data structures, algorithms, program analysis, and logic
- Classes like CS103, CS154, and CS168



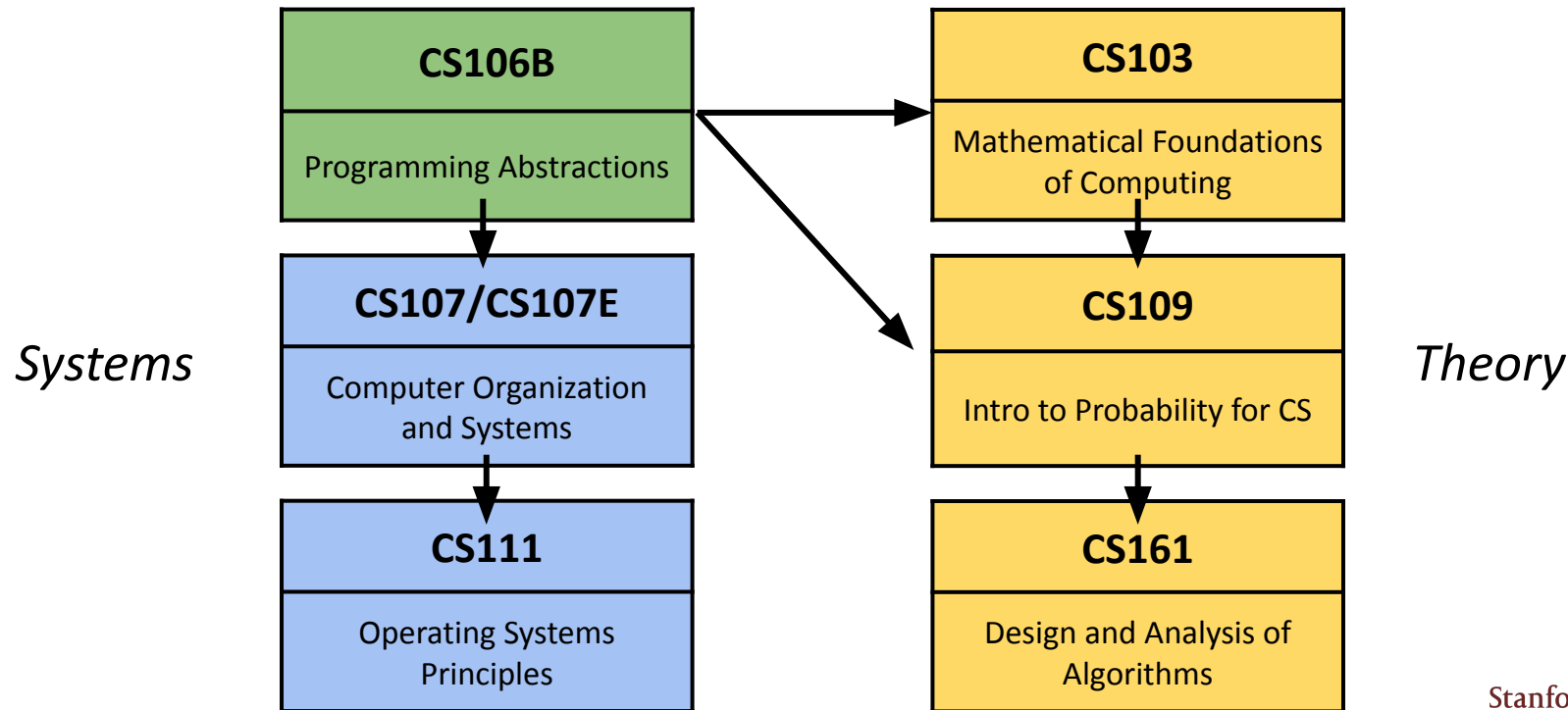
The Stanford CS Tracks

- Artificial Intelligence (AI)
- Computational Biology (Biocomp)
- Computer Engineering
- Visual Computing (Graphics)
- Human-Computer Interaction (HCI)
- Information
- Systems
- Theory

Beyond Stanford, these are the main areas of computer science study (maybe with the addition of security).

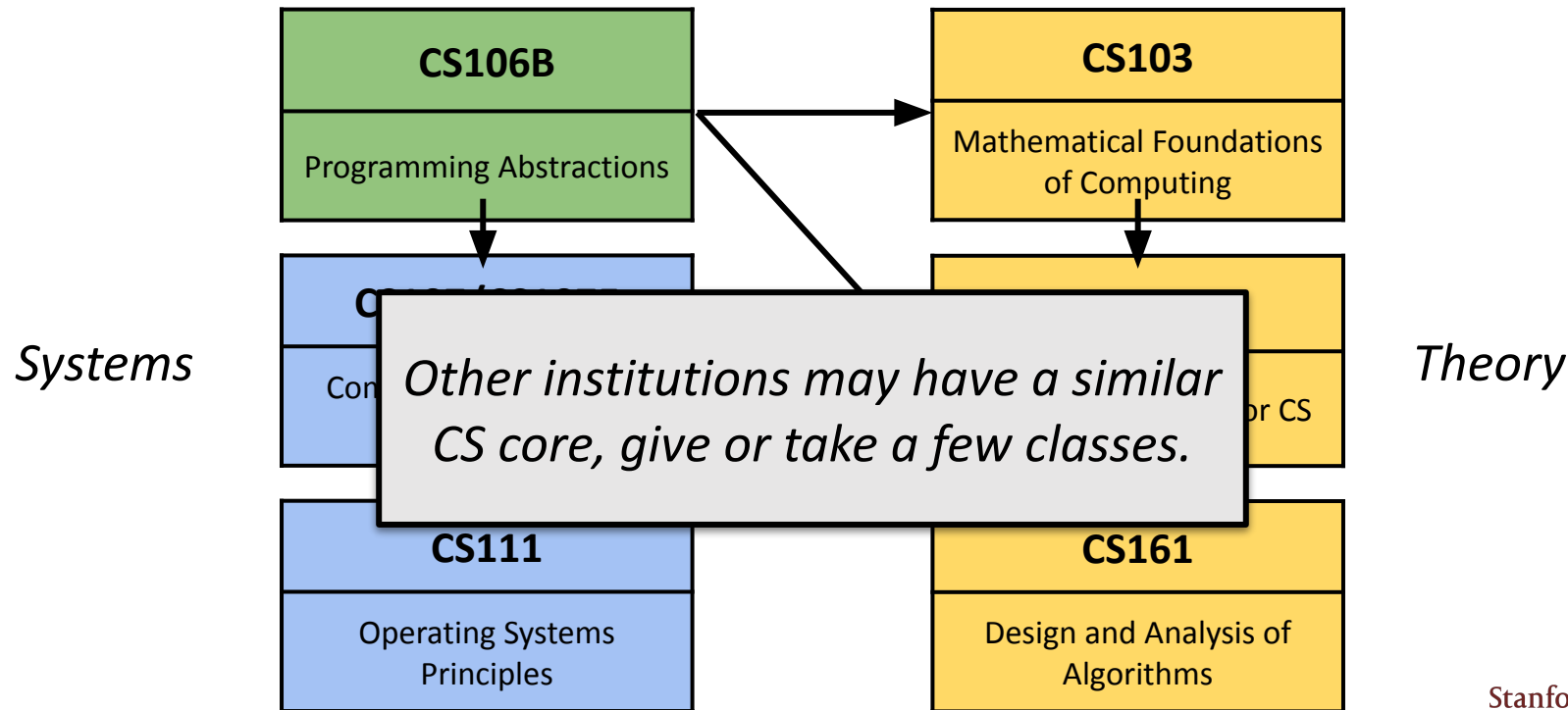
The Stanford CS Core

A breadth of CS classes that all CS majors/minors must take



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A breadth of CS classes that all CS majors/minors must take



Practical Applications

What if I want to build a website or app?

- CS193A - Android Programming
- CS193C - Client-Side Web Technologies
- CS193P - iOS Programming
- CS193Q - Acceleration Intro to Python
- CS193X - Web Programming Fundamentals

More C++

Many core classes are taught in C/C++:

- CS107
- CS111
- CS103

If you want to focus more on the language itself:

- CS106L: Standard C++ Programming (check out the [course reader](#))

Beyond Stanford

Online resources

- Codecademy
- Coursera, edX, Udemy, and other MOOCs
- Khan Academy
- MIT OpenCourseWare

Strategies for keeping up your code skills

- Work on a project that interests you
- Find other people to collaborate with
- Join open-source projects

Teaching!

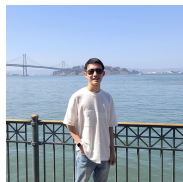
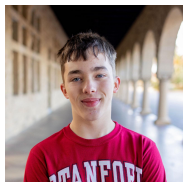
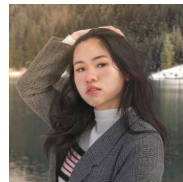
Teaching is a great way to solidify your CS knowledge, and it's fun 😊

- If you're a Stanford undergrad, you can [apply to section lead](#)!
- You can apply to teach intro CS in the next iteration of Stanford's [Code in Place](#) (no Stanford affiliation required)



Three Questions

- What's something you had never heard about before CS106B that you know now?
- What's something you were looking forward to learning in CS106B that you know now?
- What's something you learned in CS106B that you'd like to explore further after the class ends?



Thank you for a wonderful quarter!!
Good luck on the final!

