HW6 Readme

輸入處理函式

● 主要是藉由讀入字串,再用**atoi**的function將字元轉成數字放進整數型態的陣列,最後再用題目的方法去做排序。

```
void processinput( char* input )
1
2
3
          int lenth = strlen( input );
4
          int flag = 0;
          char num[ 30 ] ;
5
6
          int idxnum = 0;
7
          for( int i = 0 ; i < lenth ; i++ )
8
9
              char tmp = input[ i ] ;
              if( isdigit( tmp ) )
10
11
                  num[ idxnum ] = tmp ;
13
                  idxnum++ ;
                  flag = 1;
14
15
              }
16
              else
17
              {
                  if( flag == 1 )
18
19
20
                      flag = 0;
                      num[ idxnum ] = '\0';
22
                      idxnum = 0;
                      int val = atoi( num ) ;
23
                      array[ idxa ] = val ;
24
25
                      idxa++ ;
                  }
27
              }
28
          int val = atoi( num ) ;
30
          array[ idxa ] = val ;
31
          idxa++ ;
32 }
```

6-1 思路

- quick sort 主要是利用選擇pivot的方式去左右分堆,在不 斷的左右分堆中去排序list
- 找取PIVOT方式:選擇那堆中最左邊的,並有兩個index: left&right,分別找左堆中大於pivot和右堆中小於pivot, 並交換。
- recursive soring:利用遞迴的方式左右分堆

```
1
      #include <stdlib.h>
2
      #include <stdio.h>
3
      #include <string.h>
4
      int array[ 2000 ] ;
5
      int n;
6
      int idxa ;
7
      void swap( int a , int b )
8
9
          int t = array[ a ];
10
          array[ a ] = array[ b ];
11
          array[ b ] = t;
12
      }
13
      int partition( int le , int rt , int key )
14
15
          int i = le, j = rt;
16
          while( i < j )
17
              while( array[ j ] > key && i <= j ) j-- ;
18
              while( array[ i ] <= key && i < j ) i++ ;
19
20
              if( i < j ) swap( i , j );</pre>
21
          }
22
          swap( le , i );
23
          for( int i = 0 ; i < n ; i++ )
24
25
              if(i == n - 1)
26
27
                  printf("%d",array[ i ]);
28
              }
29
30
              printf("%d, ",array[ i ]);
31
32
          printf("\n");
33
          return i ;
34
      }
35
      void quicksort( int le , int rt , int key )
36
37
          if( le >= rt ) return ;
38
          int pos = partition( le , rt , key ) ;
39
          quicksort( le , pos - 1 , array[ le ] );
40
          quicksort( pos +1 , rt , array[ pos + 1 ] );
41
      void processinput( char* input )
42
43
      {
          int lenth = strlen( input ) ;
44
45
          int flag = 0;
          char num[ 30 ];
46
47
          int idxnum = 0;
48
          for( int i = 0 ; i < lenth ; i++ )
49
50
              char tmp = input[ i ] ;
51
              if( isdigit( tmp ) )
52
              {
                  num[ idxnum ] = tmp ;
53
54
                  idxnum++;
                  flag = 1;
55
56
              }
57
              else
58
              {
59
                  if( flag == 1 )
60
                  {
61
                      flag = 0;
                      num[ idxnum ] = '\0';
62
63
                      idxnum = 0;
64
                      int val = atoi( num ) ;
65
                       array[ idxa ] = val ;
66
                       idvali
```

```
סס
                     ıuxa++ ;
67
                 }
68
             }
69
70
         int val = atoi( num ) ;
71
         array[ idxa ] = val ;
         idxa++ ;
72
73
     }
74
     int main()
75
         char input[ 100000 ] ;
76
         fgets(input, 100000, stdin);
77
         processinput( input );
79
         n = idxa;
80
         quicksort( 0 , n -1 , array[ 0 ] );
         return 0;
81
82 }
```

6-2 思路

- selection sort 是從尚未排序的list中一個一個找最小的, 並和現在第n個元素做交換
- select the minimun element from unsorted as the n-th element

```
1
      #include <stdio.h>
2
      #include <stdlib.h>
3
      #include <string.h>
4
      int array[ 2000 ] ;
5
      int n;
6
      int idxa ;
7
      void selection_sort( void )
8
9
          for (int i=0; i<n-1; i++)
10
11
              int min_idx = i;
12
              for (int j=i+1; j<n; j++)</pre>
13
              {
                  if (array[ j ] < array[ min_idx ] )</pre>
14
15
                  {
16
                       min_idx = j;
17
                  }
18
              }
              // swap
19
20
              int temp = array[ min_idx ];
21
              array[ min_idx ] = array[ i ];
22
              array[ i ] = temp;
23
              for( int i = 0 ; i < n ; i++ )
24
25
                  if(i == n - 1)
26
27
                       printf("%d",array[ i ]);
28
29
                  else
30
                  printf("%d, ",array[ i ]);
31
32
              printf("\n");
33
          }
34
      }
35
      // select the minimun element from unsorted list
36
      void processinput( char* input )
37
38
          int lenth = strlen( input ) ;
39
          int flag = 0;
40
          char num[ 30 ] ;
41
          int idxnum = 0;
42
          for( int i = 0 ; i < lenth ; i++ )
43
              char tmp = input[ i ] ;
44
45
              if( isdigit( tmp ) )
46
              {
                  num[ idxnum ] = tmp ;
47
48
                  idxnum++;
49
                  flag = 1;
50
              }
51
              else
52
              {
53
                  if( flag == 1 )
54
55
                       flag = 0;
                       num[ idxnum ] = '\0';
56
57
                       idxnum = 0;
58
                       int val = atoi( num );
59
                       array[ idxa ] = val ;
60
                       idxa++ ;
61
                  }
62
              }
63
64
          int val = atoi( num ) ;
65
          array[ idxa ] = val ;
66
          idvalı .
```

```
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         סס
                  tuxa++ ;
         67
              }
             int main()
         70
                  char input[ 10000 ] ;
                  fgets( input , 10000 , stdin );
         71
                   processinput( input );
         72
         73
                  n = idxa;
                   selection_sort( ) ;
         75
                  return 0;
```

6-3 思路

76 }

- inserion sort 在 sort第 n 個element時,會去檢查**前面n-1** 已經sort的list,找到適合的位置並插入。
- put n-th element in its correct place by scanning the n-1 sorted element

```
1
      #include <stdio.h>
2
      #include <stdlib.h>
3
      #include <string.h>
4
      int array[ 2000 ] ;
5
      int n;
6
      int idxa ;
7
      void insertion_sort( )
8
9
          int i, key, j;
          for (i = 1; i < n; i++)
10
11
          {
12
              key = array[i];
13
              j = i - 1;
14
              /**Move elements of arr[0..i-1], that are
15
                greater than key, to one position ahead
16
                of their current position **/
17
              while ( j \ge 0 \&\& array[j] > key )
18
19
                  array[j + 1] = array[j];
20
                  j = j - 1;
21
              }
22
              array[j + 1] = key;
23
              for( int i = 0 ; i < n ; i++ )
24
25
                  if( i == n - 1 ) printf("%d",array[ i ] );
26
                  else printf("%d, ",array[ i ] );
27
28
              printf("\n");
29
          }
30
      }
31
      void processinput( char* input )
32
33
          int lenth = strlen( input ) ;
34
          int flag = 0;
35
          char num[ 30 ];
36
          int idxnum = 0;
          for( int i = 0 ; i < lenth ; i++ )</pre>
37
38
              char tmp = input[ i ] ;
39
40
              if( isdigit( tmp ) )
41
                  num[ idxnum ] = tmp ;
42
43
                  idxnum++;
44
                  flag = 1;
45
              }
46
              else
47
              {
48
                  if( flag == 1 )
49
                  {
50
                      flag = 0;
51
                      num[idxnum] = '\0';
52
                      idxnum = 0;
                      int val = atoi( num ) ;
53
54
                       array[ idxa ] = val ;
55
                      idxa++ ;
56
                  }
57
              }
58
59
          int val = atoi( num ) ;
60
          array[ idxa ] = val ;
61
          idxa++;
62
      }
      int main()
63
64
65
          char input[ 10000 ] ;
66
          facts/ input 10000
                                  c+din 1 .
```

```
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                  Tgets( input , impub , stuin ) ;
         67
                   processinput( input );
                   n = idxa;
                   for( int i = 0; i < n; i++)
         70
                       if( i == n - 1 ) printf("%d",array[ i ] );
         71
                       else printf("%d, ",array[ i ] );
         72
                   printf("\n");
         75
                   insertion_sort( );
                   return 0;
```

6-4 思路

76 77 }

- 這題是mergesort,並且印出步驟。 我利用了迴圈的方式,而不是遞迴,去做mergesort所需 要的 divide&conquer
- 接著題目需要輸出minimun gap , 因此我再跑一次迴圈 去計算。

```
1
      #include <stdio.h>
2
      #include <stdlib.h>
3
      #include <string.h>
      int array[ 2000 ] ;
4
5
      int n ; // for array lenth
6
      int idxa ;
7
      int FindMin(int x, int y)
8
9
          if(x < y) return x;
10
          else return y ;
11
      }
12
      void MyMergeSort( void )
13
      {
          int *list = array;
14
15
          int *sorted= (int *) malloc( n * sizeof(int));
          // use pointer for swapping
16
17
          int segment;
          int start;
18
19
          for (segment = 1; segment < n ; segment += segment)</pre>
20
21
               for ( start = 0 ; start < n ; start += segment * 2)</pre>
22
               {
23
                   int low = start ;
24
                   int mid = FindMin(start + segment , n) ;
25
                   int high = FindMin(start + segment * 2 , n);
                   int k = low;
26
27
                   int start1 = low ;
28
                   int end1 = mid ;
29
                   int start2 = mid ;
30
                   int end2 = high ;
31
                   while ( start1 < end1 && start2 < end2 )
32
33
                        if( list[ start1 ] < list[ start2 ] )</pre>
34
35
                            sorted[ k++ ] = list[ start1++ ] ;
36
                        }
37
                        else
38
                        {
39
                            sorted[ k++ ] = list[ start2++ ] ;
40
41
                    }
                   while (start1 < end1)
42
43
                   {
                       sorted[k++] = list[start1++];
44
45
46
                   while (start2 < end2)
47
48
                       sorted[k++] = list[start2++];
49
50
51
               for( int i = 0 ; i < n ; i++ )
52
               {
                   if( i == n - 1 )
53
54
                   {
                       printf("%d",sorted[ i ]);
55
56
57
                   else
                   printf("%d, ",sorted[ i ]);
58
59
               printf("\n");
60
61
62
               int *temp = list;
63
               list = sorted;
64
               sorted = temp ;
65
               // swap sorted list and origin list
66
```

```
סס
67
          // level
68
      }
69
70
      void processinput( char* input )
71
72
          int lenth = strlen( input );
73
          int flag = 0;
          char num[ 30 ] ;
74
          int idxnum = 0 ;
75
          for( int i = 0 ; i < lenth ; i++ )
76
77
78
              char tmp = input[ i ] ;
79
              if( isdigit( tmp ) )
80
                  num[ idxnum ] = tmp ;
81
82
                  idxnum++;
                  flag = 1;
83
84
              }
85
              else
86
              {
87
                  if( flag == 1 )
88
                  {
89
                      flag = 0;
90
                      num[idxnum] = '\0';
91
                      idxnum = 0;
92
                      int val = atoi( num ) ;
93
                      array[ idxa ] = val ;
94
                      idxa++ ;
95
                  }
96
              }
97
          }
98
          int val = atoi( num ) ;
99
          array[ idxa ] = val ;
100
          idxa++ ;
101
102
      }
103
      int main()
104
      {
105
          char input[ 10000 ] ;
106
          fgets(input, 10000, stdin);
          processinput( input ) ;
107
108
          n = idxa;
109
          MyMergeSort( );
110
          int min = 0;
111
          for( int i = 1 ; i < n ; i++ )
112
113
              if( i == 1 )
114
              {
115
                  min = array[ 1 ] - array[ 0 ];
116
              }
117
              else
118
                  if( array[ i ] - array[ i - 1 ] < min )</pre>
119
120
                  {
121
                      min = array[ i ] - array[ i - 1 ] ;
122
                  }
123
              }
124
125
          // find minimum gap
126
          printf("Minimum gap: %d\n", min);
127
          return 0;
128
129
      # MERGE SORT 的部分我有另外開一個空間去處理,
        分成已經merge 的 資料(sorted) 和尚未merge的資料(list)
```