

Ex. No: 4

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Divide and Conquer

4.a. Number of Zeros in a Given Array

Aim: Given an array of 1s and 0s this has all 1s first followed by all 0s. Aim is to find the number of 0s. Write a program using Divide and Conquer to Count the number of zeroes in the given array.

Input Format

First Line Contains Integer m – Size of array

Next m lines Contains m numbers – Elements of an array

Output Format

First Line Contains Integer – Number of zeroes present in the given array.

Algorithm:

```
function count(a, left, right) {  
    // base case: if left index exceeds right index  
    if left is greater than right {  
        return 0  
    }  
  
    initialize mid as (left + right) / 2 // find the middle index  
  
    // check if the middle element is 1  
    if a[mid] is equal to 1 {  
        // check if the next element is 0  
        if a[mid + 1] is equal to 0 {  
            // count zeros from mid + 1 to right
```

```

        initialize c as (right - (mid + 1)) + 1
        return c
    } else {
        // search in the right half
        return count(a, mid + 1, right)
    }
}

// check if both ends are 0
else if a[left] is equal to 0 and a[right] is equal to 0 {
    return right + 1 // return total count of elements
}

// search in the left half
else {
    return count(a, left, mid - 1)
}
}

function main() {
    initialize n // number of elements
    read n from user

    initialize arr array of size n // array to hold binary values

    // read values into the arr array
    for i from 0 to n - 1 {
        read arr[i] from user
    }
}

```

initialize left as 0 // left index

initialize right as n - 1 // ri

Program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
```

```
int function(int a[],int l,int r)
```

```
{
```

```
    int mid=0;
```

```
    mid=l+(r-l)/2;
```

```
    if (a[0]==0)
```

```
        return 0;
```

```
    else if (a[r-1]==1)
```

```
        return r;
```

```
    if ((a[mid]==0) && (a[mid-1]==0))
```

```
        return function(a,0,mid);
```

```
    else if (a[mid]==0)
```

```
        return mid;
```

```
    else
```

```
        return function(a,mid+1,r);
```

```
}
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int n;
```

```
    scanf("%d",&n);
```

```
    int arr[n];
```

```
for (int i=0;i<n;i++)
    scanf("%d",&arr[i]);

int ZeroStart=function(arr,0,n);
printf("%d",n-ZeroStart);

}
```

Output:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5 1 1 1 0 0	2	2	✓
✓	10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0	0	✓
✓	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	8	8	✓

4.b. Majority Element

Aim: Given an array `nums` of size `n`, return *the majority element*.

The majority element is the element that appears more than $\lfloor n / 2 \rfloor$ times. You may assume that the majority element always exists in the array.

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [3,2,3]`

Output: 3

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [2,2,1,1,1,2,2]`

Output: 2

Constraints:

- `n == nums.length`
- `1 <= n <= 5 * 104`
- `-231 <= nums[i] <= 231 - 1`

Algorithm:

```
int divide(a, l, r, n) {
```

```
    // base case: if left index equals right index
```

```
    if l is equal to r {
```

```
        return a[l] // return the only element
```

```
    }
```

```
    initialize mid as (l + r) / 2 // find the middle index
```

```
    // recursively divide the array
```

```
    initialize min as divide(a, l, mid, n) // find min in left half
```

```
    initialize max as divide(a, mid + 1, r, n) // find max in right half
```

```
    initialize leftc as 0 // counter for min occurrences
```

```
    initialize rightc as 0 // counter for max occurrences
```

```

// count occurrences of min and max in the entire array
for i from 0 to n - 1 {
    if a[i] is equal to min {
        increment leftc by 1 // count occurrences of min
    } else {
        increment rightc by 1 // count occurrences of max
    }
}

// check if min occurs more than n/2 times
if leftc is greater than (n / 2) {
    return min // return min if it is the majority element
} else {
    return max // return max otherwise
}
}

```

```

int main() {
    initialize n // number of elements
    read n from user

    initialize a array of size n // array to hold input values

    // read values into the array
    for j from 0 to n - 1 {
        read a[j] from user
    }
}

```

```

initialize l as 0 // left index
initialize r as n - 1 // right index

// call the divide function
initialize result as divide(a, l, r, n)

print result // output the final majority element
}

```

Program:

```

#include<stdio.h>

int count=0;

int Count(int a[],int l,int r,int key)
{
    int mid=l+(r-l)/2;
    if(a[mid]==key)
    {
        count++;
    }
    else
    {
        Count(a,l,mid,key);
        Count(a,mid+1,r,key);
    }
    return count;
}

```



```

int main()
{
    int n;
    scanf("%d",&n);
    int arr[n];
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
    {
        scanf("%d",&arr[i]);
    }
    int k=arr[0];
    if(Count(arr,0,n,k)>n/2)
    {
        printf("%d",k);
    }
    else
    {
        for(int i=0;i<n/2;i++)
        {
            if(arr[i]!=k)
            {
                printf("%d",k);
                break;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

Output:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	3 3 2 3	3	3	✓

4.c. Finding Floor Value

Aim: Given a sorted array and a value x, the floor of x is the largest element in array smaller than or equal to x. Write divide and conquer algorithm to find floor of x.

Input Format

First Line Contains Integer n – Size of array

Next n lines Contains n numbers – Elements of an array

Last Line Contains Integer x – Value for x

Output Format

First Line Contains Integer – Floor value for x

Algorithm:

```
int large(arr, l, r, x){  
    // Base case: if the range is invalid  
    if r < l  
        return 0 // return 0 when there is no valid element  
  
    // Calculate the middle index  
    mid = (l + r) / 2  
  
    // Check if the middle element is equal to x  
    if arr[mid] is equal to x  
        return mid // return the index of x if found  
  
    // If the middle element is less than x  
    else if arr[mid] < x  
        // Recursively search in the right half  
        floorIndex = large(arr, mid + 1, r, x)  
  
    // Check if a valid floor index is found
```

```

    if floorIndex is not equal to 0
        return floorIndex // return the found index
    else
        return mid // return mid as the largest element less than x

// If the middle element is greater than x, search in the left half
else
    return large(arr, l, mid - 1, x) // search in the left half
}

Int main()

    initialize n // number of elements in the array
    read n from user

    initialize arr of size n // array to hold input values

    // Read values into the array
    for i from 0 to n - 1
        read arr[i] from user

    initialize l as 0 // left index
    initialize r as n - 1 // right index

    initialize x // the value for which we want to find the largest element less than or equal to
x
    read x from user

    // Call the large function
    result = large(arr, l, r, x)

```

```
// Check the result
if result is equal to 0
    print x // if no valid element, print x
else
    print arr[result] // print the largest element less than or equal to x
```

Program:

```
#include<stdio.h>

void find(int a[],int l,int r,int key)
{
    if(a[r]<=key)
    {
        printf("%d",a[r]);
    }
    else
    {
        if(l<r)
        {
            int mid=(l+r)/2;
            find(a,mid+1,r,key);
            find(a,l,mid,key);
        }
    }
}

int main()
{
    int n;
```

```
scanf("%d",&n);
```

```
int a[n];
```

```
for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
```

```
{
```

```
    scanf("%d",&a[i]);
```

```
}
```

```
int k;
```

```
scanf("%d",&k);
```

```
int a[n];
```

```
for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
```

```
{
```

```
    scanf("%d",&a[i]);
```

```
}
```

```
int k;
```

```
scanf("%d",&k);
```

```
find(a,0,n-1,k);
```

```
}
```

Output:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	6 1 2 8 10 12 19 5	2	2	✓
✓	5 10 22 85 108 129 100	85	85	✓
✓	7 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 10	9	9	✓

4.d. Two Elements Sum to X

Aim: Given a sorted array of integers say `arr[]` and a number `x`. Write a recursive program using divide and conquer strategy to check if there exist two elements in the array whose sum = `x`. If there exist such two elements then return the numbers, otherwise print as "No".

Note: Write a Divide and Conquer Solution

Input Format

First Line Contains Integer `n` – Size of array

Next `n` lines Contains `n` numbers – Elements of an array

Last Line Contains Integer `x` – Sum Value

Output Format

First Line Contains Integer – Element1

Second Line Contains Integer – Element2 (Element 1 and Elements 2 together sums to value "`x`")

Algorithm:

```
int findPairWithSum(arr, left, right, x){  
    // Base case: if there are no more pairs to check  
    if left >= right  
        print "No" // No pair found  
        return  
  
    // Calculate the sum of the elements at the left and right indices  
    sum = arr[left] + arr[right]  
  
    // Check if the sum is equal to x  
    if sum is equal to x  
        print arr[left] // Print the first element of the pair  
        print arr[right] // Print the second element of the pair  
        return  
  
    // If the sum is less than x, move the left index up
```

```

    if sum < x
        findPairWithSum(arr, left + 1, right, x) // Recursive call with increased left index
    else
        findPairWithSum(arr, left, right - 1, x) // Recursive call with decreased right index
}

function main()
    initialize n // number of elements in the array
    read n from user

    initialize arr of size n // array to hold input values

    // Read values into the array
    for i from 0 to n - 1
        read arr[i] from user

    initialize x // the target sum value
    read x from user

    // Call the findPairWithSum function
    findPairWithSum(arr, 0, n - 1, x)

```

Program:

```

#include<stdio.h>

int s1=0,s2=0;

int sum(int a[],int l,int r,int s)
{
    if(l<r)

```

```

{
    int mid=(l+r)/2;
    if(a[mid]+a[r]==s)
    {
        s1=a[mid];
        s2=a[r];
        return 1;
    }
    sum(a,l,r-1,s);

}

return 0;

}

int main()
{
    int n;
    scanf("%d",&n);
    int a[n];
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
    {
        scanf("%d",&a[i]);
    }
    int y=sum(a,0,n-1,x);
    if (y==0)
    {
        printf("%s","No");
    }
}

```

```

else
{
    printf("%d\n%d",s1,s2);
}

}

```

Output:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	4 2 4 8 10 14	4 10	4 10	✓
✓	5 2 4 6 8 10 100	No	No	✓

4.e. Implementation of Quick Sort

Aim: Write a Program to Implement the Quick Sort Algorithm

Input Format:

The first line contains the no of elements in the list-n

The next n lines contain the elements.

Output:

Sorted list of elements

Algorithm:

```
int partition(a, left, right)
{
    pivot = right // Choose the last element as pivot
    i = left - 1 // Index of smaller element

    for j from left to right - 1
    {
        if a[j] < a[pivot]
        {
            i++
            // Swap a[i] and a[j]
            temp = a[i]
            a[i] = a[j]
            a[j] = temp
        }
    }

    // Swap a[i + 1] and a[right]
    temp = a[i + 1]
    a[i + 1] = a[right]
```

```

    a[right] = temp
    return (i + 1) // Return the partition index
}

function quick(a, left, right)
{
    if left < right
    {
        p = partition(a, left, right) // Partition the array
        quick(a, left, p - 1)        // Recursively sort the left sub-array
        quick(a, p + 1, right)       // Recursively sort the right sub-array
    }
}

int main()
{
    initialize n // number of elements
    read n from user

    initialize a of size n // array to hold input values
    for i from 0 to n - 1
    {
        read a[i] from user
    }

    quick(a, 0, n - 1) // Call the quicksort function

    // Print the sorted array

```

```
    for i from 0 to n - 1
    {
        print a[i]
    }
}
```

Program:

```
#include<stdio.h>

void quick(int a[],int l,int r)
{
    if(l<r)
    {

        int p=(l+r)/2;
        int i=l;
        int j=r;

        while(i<j)
        {

            while(a[p]>=a[i] )
            {
                i++;
            }

            while(a[p]<a[j] )
            {
                j--;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
    }  
    if(i<=j)  
    {  
        int temp=a[i];  
        a[i]=a[j];  
        a[j]=temp;  
    }
```

```
    }  
    int temp=a[j];  
    a[j]=a[p];  
    a[p]=temp;  
    quick(a,l+1,r);
```

```
    }  
}  
int main()  
{  
    int n;  
    scanf("%d",&n);  
    int a[n];  
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)  
    {  
        scanf("%d",&a[i]);  
    }
```



```

quick(a,0,n-1);

for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
{
    printf("%d ",a[i]);
}
}

```

Output:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5 67 34 12 98 78	12 34 67 78 98	12 34 67 78 98	✓
✓	10 1 56 78 90 32 56 11 10 90 114	1 10 11 32 56 56 78 90 90 114	1 10 11 32 56 56 78 90 90 114	✓
✓	12 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 10 11 90	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 90	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 90	✓