NAME : THARUN.K

REG.NO : 230701523

DEPT : B E COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING - D

— -

Finding Time Complexity of Algorithms

2.a. Finding Complexity using Counter Method

Aim: Convert the following algorithm into a program and find its time complexity
using the counter method.
```
void function (int n)
{
    int i= 1;    int s =1;

    while(s <= n)
    {
        i++;
        s += i;
     }
}
```
Note: No need of counter increment for declarations and scanf() and count variable
printf() statements.

Input:
 A positive Integer n
Output:
Print the value of the counter variable

Algorithm:

void function(int

   n){ set count =

   0

   set i = 1

   increment count by 1

```
    set s = 1

    increment count by 1


    while (s <=n){

        increment count by

        1 increment i by 1

        increment count by

        1 set s = s + i

        increment count by

        1

    }

    increment count by

    1 print count

}
```

Program:

```c
#include<stdio.h>

void function(int

    n){ int count=0;

    int i=1;

    count++

    ; int s=1;

    count++

    ;

    while(s<=n){

        count++;

        i++;

        count++;

        s+=i;
```

```c
        count++;
    }
    count++;
    printf("%d",count);
}
int main(){
    int n;
    scanf("%d",&n);
    function(n);
}
```

Output:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✔	9	12	12	✔
✔	4	9	9	✔

Passed all tests! ✔

2.b. Finding Complexity using Counter Method

Aim: Convert the following algorithm into a program and find its time complexity
using the counter method.

```
void func(int n)
{
    if(n==1)
    {
      printf("*");
    }
    else
    {
     for(int i=1; i<=n; i++)
     {
       for(int j=1; j<=n; j++)
       {
          printf("*");
          printf("*");
          break;
       }
     }
   }
 }
```

Note: No need of counter increment for declarations and scanf() and count variable
printf() statements.
Input:
 A positive Integer n
Output:
Print the value of the counter variable

Algorithm:

void func(int n){

  initialize count to 0

  if n = 1{

    increment count by 1

    print "*"

  }

  else{

    increment count by 1

```
    // outer loop from 1 to n
    for each i from 1 to n{
        increment count by 1


        // inner loop from 1 to n
        for each j from 1 to n {
            increment count by 1


            // simulate print statements with count increments
            increment count by 1 // first simulated printf("*")
            increment count by 1 // second simulated printf("*")


            // exit inner loop immediately
            increment count by 1 // break
            statement
        }
        increment count by 1
    }
    increment count by 1
}
print count
}
```

Program:

```
#include<stdio.
h> void func(int
n)
{ int
    count=0;
    if(n==1)
    { count++;
```

```c
        printf("*");
    }
    else
    {count++;
     for(int i=1; i<=n; i++)
     { count++;
       for(int j=1; j<=n; j++)
       { count++;
          //printf("*")
          ; count++;
          //printf("*");
          count++;
          break;
       }
       count++;
     }
     count++;
    }
    printf("%d",count);
}


int main(){
    int n;
    scanf("%d",&n)
    ; func(n);
}
```

Output:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✔	2	12	12	✔
✔	1000	5002	5002	✔
✔	143	717	717	✔

2.c. Finding Complexity using Counter Method

Aim: Convert the following algorithm into a program and find its time complexity using counter method.

```
Factor(num) {
{
    for (i = 1; i <= num;++i)
    {
     if (num % i== 0)
       {
          printf("%d ", i);
       }
     }
  }
```

Note: No need of counter increment for declarations and scanf() and counter variable printf() statement.

Input:
 A positive Integer n
Output:
Print the value of the counter variable

Algorithm:

function Factor(num) {

   initialize count to 0

   // loop from 1 to num

   for each i from 1 to num {

      increment count by 1

      // check if i is a factor of

      num if num modulo i equals

      0 {

         increment count by 1

         // simulate printing i (e.g., printf("%d ", i);)

      }

increment count by 1 // end of inner if-statement

        }

        increment count by 1 // after loop completion

        print count

}

Program:

```c
#include<stdio.h>
void Factor(int
num)
{ int count=0;
    for (int i = 1; i <= num;++i)
    {
        count++;
        if (num % i== 0)
        {
            count++;
            //printf("%d ", i);
        }
        count++;
    }
    count++;
    printf("%d",count);
}


int main(){
```

```
    int n;

    scanf("%d",&n);

    Factor(n);
}
```

Output:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✔	12	31	31	✔
✔	25	54	54	✔
✔	4	12	12	✔

2.d. Finding Complexity using Counter Method

Aim: Convert the following algorithm into a program and find its timecomplexity using counter method.

```
void function(int n)
{
    int c= 0;
    for(int i=n/2; i<n; i++)
        for(int j=1; j<n; j = 2 *
        j)
            for(int k=1; k<n; k = k * 2)
                c++;
}
```

Note: No need of counter increment for declarations and scanf() and count variable printf() statements.

Input:
 A positive Integer n
Output:
Print the value of the counter variable

Algorithm:

function(n) {

   initialize count to 0

   initialize c to 0

   increment count by 1

   // outer loop: i goes from n/2 to n-1

   for each i from n/2 to n-1 {

     increment count by 1

     // middle loop: j starts at 1 and doubles each iteration until j < n

     for each j starting from 1 and doubling each time (j = 2 * j) until j < n {

       increment count by 1

// inner loop: k starts at 1 and doubles each iteration until k < n

for each k starting from 1 and doubling each time (k = k * 2) until k <

   n { increment count by 1

   increment c by 1

   increment count by

   1

}

increment count by 1 // after inner loop ends

}

increment count by 1 // after middle loop ends

}

increment count by 1 // after outer loop ends

print count

}

Program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
void function(int n)
{
    int
    count=0;
    int c= 0;
    count++;
    for(int i=n/2; i<n; i++){
        count++;
```

```c
        for(int j=1; j<n; j = 2 * j){
            count++;
            for(int k=1; k<n; k = k *
                2){ count++;
                c++;
                count++;
            }
            count++;
        }
    count++;
    }
    count++;
    printf("%d",count);
}
int main(){
    int n;
    scanf("%d",&n);
    function(n);
}
```

Output:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✔	4	30	30	✔
✔	10	212	212	✔

2.e. Finding Complexity using Counter Method

Aim: Convert the following algorithm into a program and find its time complexity using counter method.

```
void reverse(int n)
{
    int rev = 0, remainder;
    while (n != 0)
     {
         remainder = n % 10;
         rev = rev * 10 + remainder;
         n/= 10;


     }
print(rev);
}
```

Note: No need of counter increment for declarations and scanf() and count variable printf() statements.

Input:
 A positive Integer n
Output:
Print the value of the counter variable

Algorithm:

function reverse(n) {

   initialize count to 0

   initialize rev to 0

   initialize remainder

   increment count by 1 // for initialization

   // loop until n is not equal to 0

   while n is not equal to 0 {

      increment count by 1 // start of loop

      remainder = n modulo 10

increment count by 1 // after calculating remainder

rev = rev * 10 + remainder

increment count by 1 // after updating rev

n = n divided by 10

increment count by 1 // after updating n

    }

    increment count by 1 // after loop ends

    // simulate printing rev (e.g., print(rev))

    increment count by 1 // for print statement

    print count

}

Program:
```c
#include<stdio.h>
void reverse(int n)
{
  int count=0;
   int rev = 0,
  remainder; count++;
  while (n != 0)
  {
    count++;
    remainder = n % 10;
```

```c
        count++;

        rev = rev * 10 + remainder;

        count++;

        n/= 10;

        count++;


   }
   count++;
//print(rev);
count++;
printf("%d",coun
t);
}


int
   main(){
   int n;
   scanf("%d",&n);
   reverse(n);
}
```

Output:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✔	12	11	11	✔
✔	1234	19	19	✔