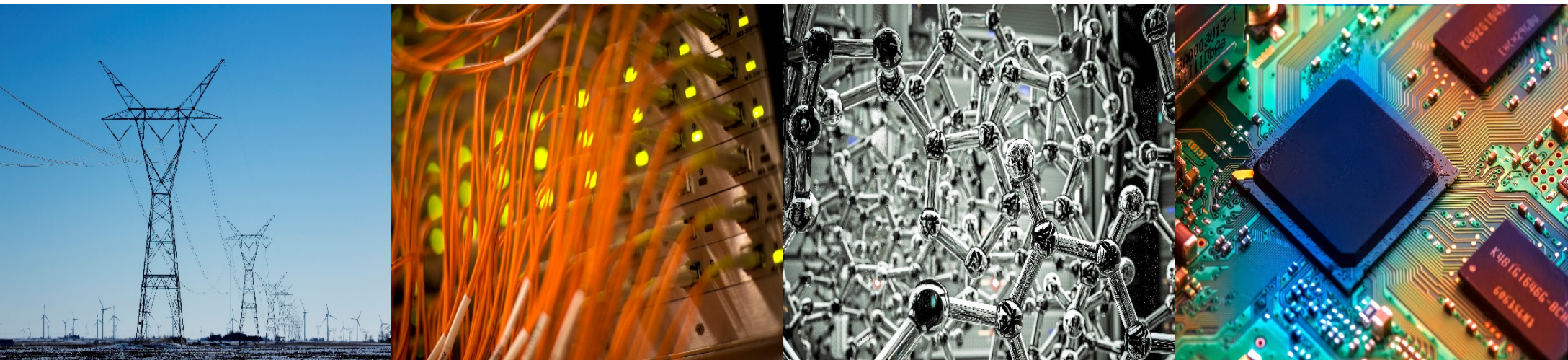


ECE 220 Computer Systems & Programming

Lecture 18 – Problem Solving with Pointers and Arrays

July 10, 2020



I ILLINOIS

Electrical & Computer Engineering

GRAINGER COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

- MT1 score is released on Gradescope
- Regrade deadline: 10pm Central Time on July 10th

Multi-dimensional Arrays Recap

		Column 0	Column 1	Column 2
int a [2][3];	Row 0	a[0][0]	a[0][1]	a[0][2]
	Row 1	a[1][0]	a[1][1]	a[1][2]

In memory

a[0][0]
a[0][1]
a[0][2]
a[1][0]
a[1][1]
a[1][2]

* multi-dimensional array is stored in **row-major** order

Exercise: implement a function that transpose an $m \times n$ matrix

```
#define ROW 3
#define COL 4
void transpose(int in_matrix[ROW][COL], int out_matrix[COL][ROW]){

}
```

Pointer Array & Pointer to an Array

```
int a[4];  
int b[5];  
int *ptr_array[2];  
ptr_array[0] = &a[0]; /* ptr_array[0] = a; */  
ptr_array[1] = &b[0]; /* ptr_array[1] = b; */
```

or

```
int a[4];  
int b[5];  
int *ptr_array[2] = {a,b};
```

Search Algorithms

Linear Search: search from the beginning of the array until item is found

Binary Search: (for sorted array)

- 1) find the middle of the array and check if it's the search item;
- 2) search the first half if the search item is smaller than the center item, else search the second half;
- 3) repeat step 1 & 2 until search item is found.

If searching for 23 in the 10-element array:

	2	5	8	12	16	23	38	56	72	91
23 > 16, take 2 nd half	L				16	23			H	
23 < 56, take 1 st half						23		56		
Found 23, Return 5						23				

Exercise: implement a function that performs binary search

This function takes two arguments: a pointer to the sorted array and the search item. If the search item is found, the function returns its index in the array. Otherwise, it returns -1.

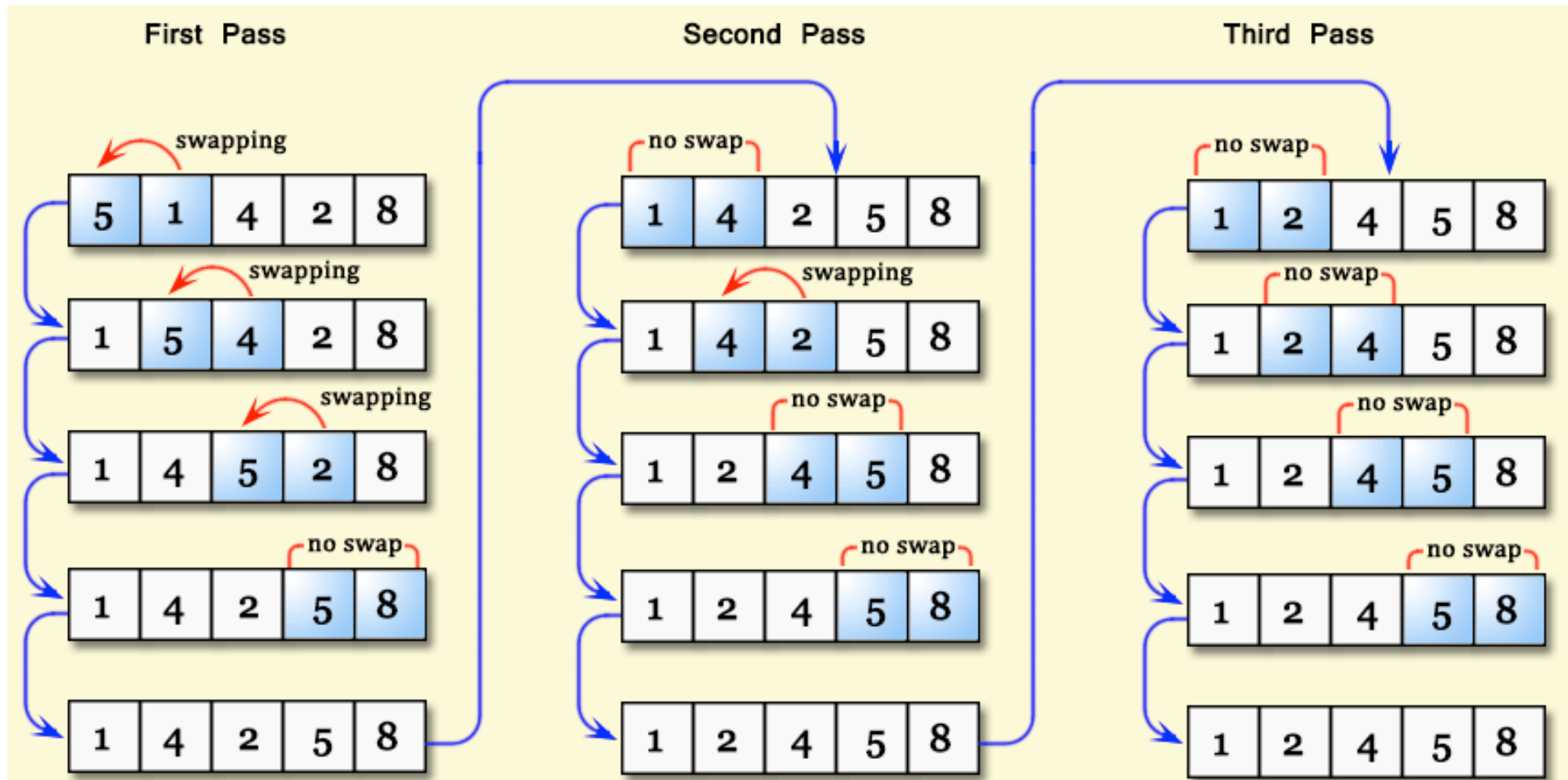
```
#define SIZE 8
```

```
int binary_search(int array[], int item){
```

}

Sorting Algorithms (<http://visualgo.net/sorting>)

Bubble Sort: 1) compare items next to each other and swap them if needed;
2) repeat this process until the entire array is sorted.



Insertion Sort:

- 1) remove item from array, insert it at the proper location in the sorted part by shifting other items;
- 2) repeat this process until the end of array is reach.

Step 1

Assume first item is "sorted"

5	2	6	1	3	9
---	---	---	---	---	---

Step 2

Identify the value to compare

5		6	1	3	9
---	--	---	---	---	---

2

Step 3

Since $5 > 2$, shift 5 over to create space for 2 in the sorted section

	5	6	1	3	9
--	---	---	---	---	---

2

Step 4

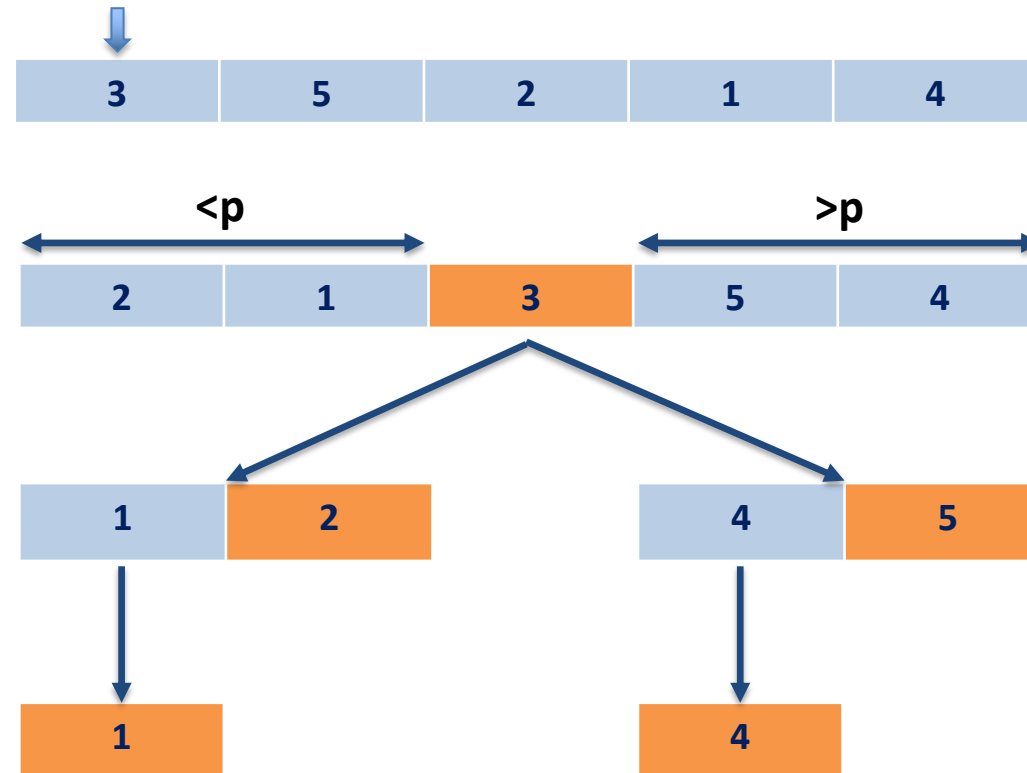
Insert 2 into the empty space in the sorted section

2	5	6	1	3	9
---	---	---	---	---	---

Quick Sort: also called divide-and-conquer

- 1) pick a pivot and partition array into 2 subarrays;
- 2) then sort subarrays using the same method.

Pivot Element p



Sorted Array

