**LP lll Lab Manual**

**Name :**Aman Vijay Tiwari (B4)

**Roll no**: 59

1. Write a program non-recursive and recursive program to calculate Fibonacci numbers and analyse their time and space complexity.

Code:

// C++ program to count Fibonacci numbers in given range

#include <bits/stdc++.h>

using namespace std;

// Returns count of fibonacci numbers in [low, high]

int countFibs(int low, int high)

{

// Initialize first three Fibonacci Numbers

int f1 = 0, f2 = 1, f3 = 1;

// Count fibonacci numbers in given range

int result = 0;

while (f1 <= high)

{

if (f1 >= low)

result++;

f1 = f2;

f2 = f3;

f3 = f1 + f2;

}

return result;

}

// Driver program

int main()

{

int low = 10, high = 100;

cout << "Count of Fibonacci Numbers is "

<< countFibs(low, high);

return 0;

}

Output: Count of Fibonacci Numbers is 5

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1. Write a program to solve a fractional Knapsack problem using a greedy method

CODE:

// C++ program to solve fractional Knapsack Problem

#include <bits/stdc++.h>

using namespace std;

// Structure for an item which stores weight and

// corresponding value of Item

struct Item {

int profit, weight;

// Constructor

Item(int profit, int weight)

{

this->profit = profit;

this->weight = weight;

}

};

// Comparison function to sort Item

// according to profit/weight ratio

static bool cmp(struct Item a, struct Item b)

{

double r1 = (double)a.profit / (double)a.weight;

double r2 = (double)b.profit / (double)b.weight;

return r1 > r2;

}

// Main greedy function to solve problem

double fractionalKnapsack(int W, struct Item arr[], int N)

{

// Sorting Item on basis of ratio

sort(arr, arr + N, cmp);

double finalvalue = 0.0;

// Looping through all items

for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {

// If adding Item won't overflow,

// add it completely

if (arr[i].weight <= W) {

W -= arr[i].weight;

finalvalue += arr[i].profit;

}

// If we can't add current Item,

// add fractional part of it

else {

finalvalue

+= arr[i].profit

\* ((double)W / (double)arr[i].weight);

break;

}

}

// Returning final value

return finalvalue;

}

// Driver code

int main()

{

int W = 50;

Item arr[] = { { 60, 10 }, { 100, 20 }, { 120, 30 } };

int N = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);

// Function call

cout << fractionalKnapsack(W, arr, N);

return 0;

}

Output:

240

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1. Write a program to solve a 0-1 Knapsack problem using dynamic programming or branch and bound strategy.

Code:

#include <iostream>

#include <algorithm>

#include <vector>

#include <queue>

using namespace std;

class Item {

public:

int value;

int weight;

double ratio;

Item(int value, int weight) {

this->value = value;

this->weight = weight;

this->ratio = (double)value / weight;

}

};

class KnapsackNode {

public:

vector<int> items;

int value;

int weight;

KnapsackNode(vector<int> items, int value, int weight) {

this->items = items;

this->value = value;

this->weight = weight;

}

};

class Knapsack {

public:

int maxWeight;

vector<Item> items;

Knapsack(int maxWeight, vector<Item> items) {

this->maxWeight = maxWeight;

this->items = items;

}

int solve() {

sort(this->items.begin(), this->items.end(), [](const Item& a, const Item& b) {

return a.ratio > b.ratio;

});

int bestValue = 0;

queue<KnapsackNode> q;

q.push(KnapsackNode({}, 0, 0));

while (!q.empty()) {

KnapsackNode node = q.front();

q.pop();

int i = node.items.size();

if (i == this->items.size()) {

bestValue = max(bestValue, node.value);

} else {

Item item = this->items[i];

KnapsackNode withItem(node.items, node.value + item.value, node.weight + item.weight);

if (isPromising(withItem, this->maxWeight, bestValue)) {

q.push(withItem);

}

KnapsackNode withoutItem(node.items, node.value, node.weight);

if (isPromising(withoutItem, this->maxWeight, bestValue)) {

q.push(withoutItem);

}

}

}

return bestValue;

}

bool isPromising(KnapsackNode node, int maxWeight, int bestValue) {

return node.weight <= maxWeight && node.value + getBound(node) > bestValue;

}

int getBound(KnapsackNode node) {

int remainingWeight = this->maxWeight - node.weight;

int bound = node.value;

for (int i = node.items.size(); i < this->items.size(); i++) {

Item item = this->items[i];

if (remainingWeight >= item.weight) {

bound += item.value;

remainingWeight -= item.weight;

} else {

bound += remainingWeight \* item.ratio;

break;

}

}

return bound;

}

};

**Output:**

**Best value: 220**

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1. Design n-Queens matrix having first Queen placed. Use backtracking to place remaining Queens to generate the final n-queen‘s matrix.

Code

// C++ program to solve N Queen Problem using backtracking

#include <bits/stdc++.h>

#define N 4

using namespace std;

// A utility function to print solution

void printSolution(int board[N][N])

{

for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {

for (int j = 0; j < N; j++)

if(board[i][j])

cout << "Q ";

else cout<<". ";

printf("\n");

}

}

// A utility function to check if a queen can

// be placed on board[row][col]. Note that this

// function is called when "col" queens are

// already placed in columns from 0 to col -1.

// So we need to check only left side for

// attacking queens

bool isSafe(int board[N][N], int row, int col)

{

int i, j;

// Check this row on left side

for (i = 0; i < col; i++)

if (board[row][i])

return false;

// Check upper diagonal on left side

for (i = row, j = col; i >= 0 && j >= 0; i--, j--)

if (board[i][j])

return false;

// Check lower diagonal on left side

for (i = row, j = col; j >= 0 && i < N; i++, j--)

if (board[i][j])

return false;

return true;

}

// A recursive utility function to solve N

// Queen problem

bool solveNQUtil(int board[N][N], int col)

{

// base case: If all queens are placed

// then return true

if (col >= N)

return true;

// Consider this column and try placing

// this queen in all rows one by one

for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {

// Check if the queen can be placed on

// board[i][col]

if (isSafe(board, i, col)) {

// Place this queen in board[i][col]

board[i][col] = 1;

// recur to place rest of the queens

if (solveNQUtil(board, col + 1))

return true;

// If placing queen in board[i][col]

// doesn't lead to a solution, then

// remove queen from board[i][col]

board[i][col] = 0; // BACKTRACK

}

}

// If the queen cannot be placed in any row in

// this column col then return false

return false;

}

// This function solves the N Queen problem using

// Backtracking. It mainly uses solveNQUtil() to

// solve the problem. It returns false if queens

// cannot be placed, otherwise, return true and

// prints placement of queens in the form of 1s.

// Please note that there may be more than one

// solutions, this function prints one of the

// feasible solutions.

bool solveNQ()

{

int board[N][N] = { { 0, 0, 0, 0 },

{ 0, 0, 0, 0 },

{ 0, 0, 0, 0 },

{ 0, 0, 0, 0 } };

if (solveNQUtil(board, 0) == false) {

cout << "Solution does not exist";

return false;

}

printSolution(board);

return true;

}

// Driver program to test above function

int main()

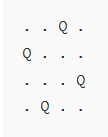
{

solveNQ();

return 0;

}

**Output**



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1. Write a program for analysis of quick sort by using deterministic and randomized variant

Code

// C++ implementation QuickSort

// using Lomuto's partition Scheme.

#include <cstdlib>

#include <time.h>

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

// This function takes last element

// as pivot, places

// the pivot element at its correct

// position in sorted array, and

// places all smaller (smaller than pivot)

// to left of pivot and all greater

// elements to right of pivot

int partition(int arr[], int low, int high)

{

// pivot

int pivot = arr[high];

// Index of smaller element

int i = (low - 1);

for (int j = low; j <= high - 1; j++)

{

// If current element is smaller

// than or equal to pivot

if (arr[j] <= pivot) {

// increment index of

// smaller element

i++;

swap(arr[i], arr[j]);

}

}

swap(arr[i + 1], arr[high]);

return (i + 1);

}

// Generates Random Pivot, swaps pivot with

// end element and calls the partition function

int partition\_r(int arr[], int low, int high)

{

// Generate a random number in between

// low .. high

srand(time(NULL));

int random = low + rand() % (high - low);

// Swap A[random] with A[high]

swap(arr[random], arr[high]);

return partition(arr, low, high);

}

/\* The main function that implements

QuickSort

arr[] --> Array to be sorted,

low --> Starting index,

high --> Ending index \*/

void quickSort(int arr[], int low, int high)

{

if (low < high) {

/\* pi is partitioning index,

arr[p] is now

at right place \*/

int pi = partition\_r(arr, low, high);

// Separately sort elements before

// partition and after partition

quickSort(arr, low, pi - 1);

quickSort(arr, pi + 1, high);

}

}

/\* Function to print an array \*/

void printArray(int arr[], int size)

{

int i;

for (i = 0; i < size; i++)

cout<<arr[i]<<" ";

}

// Driver Code

int main()

{

int arr[] = { 10, 7, 8, 9, 1, 5 };

int n = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);

quickSort(arr, 0, n - 1);

printf("Sorted array: \n");

printArray(arr, n);

return 0;

}

Output

**Sorted array:**

**1 5 7 8 9 10**