[CENG 315 All Sections] Algorithms

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Description

Submission view

THF4

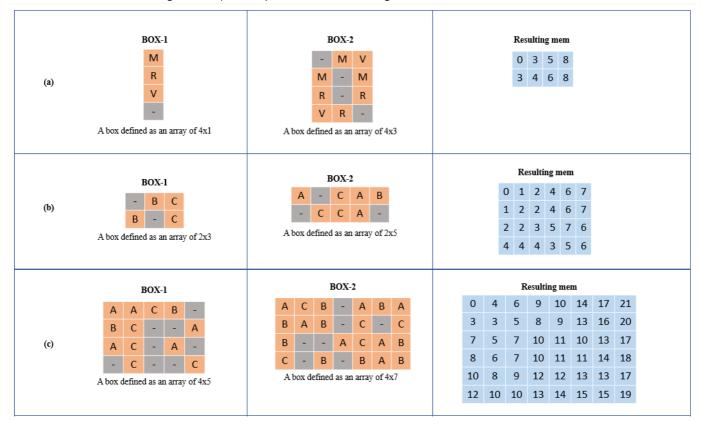
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lacktriangledown Requested files: the4.cpp, test.cpp, the4_solution.cpp (\clubsuit Download)

Type of work:
Individual work

Problem:

In this exam, you are given two 2D boxes consisting of full and empty cells. The goal is to convert the first box into the second with the minimum cost of operations (the operations are defined below). The boxes are represented as 2D char arrays. In the arguments, both boxes will be defined to include the same number of rows, yet the number of their columns may be different. For instance, Box-1 can be an array of the size of 10x12 whereas Box-2 can be an array of the size of 10x15. In order to represent empty cells, '-' character is used and for the full cells a letter is used. In the figure below, a few input box illustrations are given:



	BOX-1	BOX-2	Resulting mem
(d)	- Y W Y	Z W -	0 3 7 8
	- Z Y Y - W	W Y -	2 5 9 10
	W Y Z Y	Y Z Y	7 8 11 12
	W W - Y - Y	- Z -	10 10 10 11
	- Z Z Z		14 14 13 14
	A box defined as an array of 5x6	A box defined as an array of 5x3	15 15 14 15
			18 18 17 18
	BOX-1	BOX-2	Resulting mem
	A B C A B C	A B B A	0 2 4 5 7
(e)	B C C A - A	B A - C	2 0 2 3 5
	A box defined as an array of 2x6	A box defined as an array of 2x4	4 2 1 2 4
			6 4 3 4 3
			8 6 5 6 5
			9 7 6 5 6
			11 9 8 7 7
	BOX-1	BOX-2	Resulting mem
	- M V R	M V	0 2 4 5 8
(f)	M - R -	V R R M	3 5 6 7 8
(1)	R M M -		6 8 9 10 11
	V M - R	- M - R	9 10 12 13 13
	A box defined as an array of 4x4	A box defined as an array of 4x4	11 12 14 15 15

Your task is to convert the first box into the second box by using some operations resulting in the minimum cost. The conversion rules and operations are defined as follows:

- You should compare the boxes column by column. Each conversion operation is column-wise.
- A column could be deleted completely. The **deletion operation** costs as much as the number of full cells in the column. For instance; if the column consists of 5 cells where 3 of them full and 2 of them are empty, then deleting that column costs 3 units.
- For a column of Box-2, a new corresponding column could be inserted into Box-1 at any location (between two columns or as the initial column or as the final column). The **insertion operation** costs as much as the number of full cells inside the new column. For instance; if the newly inserted column consists of 5 cells where 3 of them full and 2 of them are empty, then inserting that column costs 3 units.
- A column could be converted into a new column by reordering its cells. For intance, if a column consists of 5 cells including ['X', 'A', '-', 'B', '-'], it can be reordered as ['A', '-', '-', 'B', 'X']. The **reordering operation** costs as much as the number of cells whose locations are changed. For the example given, since the locations of the cells including 'A', 'X' and '-' changed only, it costs 3 units.
- A column could be converted into a new column by replacing its cells with some other cells. For the **replacement operation**, if a full cell is replaced with some other full cell, then it costs 1 unit. However, if an empty cell is replaced with a full cell, or vice versa, then it costs 2 units. For instance, if a column consists of 5 cells including ['X', 'A', '-', 'B', '-'], its cells can be replaced as ['X', 'C', 'D', '-', '-'], it costs <change from 'A' to 'C'> + <change from '-' to 'D'> + <change from 'B' to '-'> = 1 + 2 + 2 = 5 units.
- Each operation is independent from each other. At each transition, apply only one of them.
- **HINT:** You should implement the dynamic programming column-wise. That is, for each column of Box-2, consider a corresponding column inside Box-1 which has been obtained by the operations above. The way of how to apply memoization is explained in the following parts.

Example IO:

1) Given boxes in (a) of the above Figure:

- o return value (i.e. min cost) is 8.
- Since this is the first example, let's explain all the cells of mem array:
 - mem[0][0]: Conversion of no columns of box1 to no columns of box2

 No operation
 - => costs 0
 - mem[0][1]: Conversion of no columns of box1 to first column of box2

 Apply insertion operation to obtain the first column of box2

 => costs 3
 - mem[0][2]: Conversion of no columns of box1 to first 2 columns of box2 Apply insertion operation for both of the first two columns of box2 => costs 3 + 2 = 5
 - mem[0][3]: Conversion of no columns of box1 to first 3 columns of box2 Apply insertion operation for each of the 3 columns of box2 => costs 3 + 2 + 3 = 8
 - mem[1][0]: Conversion of first column of box1 to no columns of box2

 Apply deletion operation on the initial column of box1

 => costs 3

 - mem[1][2]: Conversion of first column of box1 to first 2 columns of box2

 Apply reordering operation to change the first column of box1 to the first column of box2 and

 Apply insertion operation to obtain the second column of box2 $=> \cos t + 2 = 6$
 - mem[1][3]: Conversion of first column of box1 to first 3 columns of box2

 Apply insertion operation to obtain the first column of box2 and

 Apply insertion operation to obtain the second column of box2 and

 Apply reordering operation to change the first column of box1 to

 the third column of box2 $=> \cos s + 2 + 3 = 8$

2) Given boxes in (b) of the above Figure:

- o return value (i.e. min cost) is 6.
- o at dynamic programming, final mem array is given its right side.

3) Given boxes in (c) of the above Figure:

- o return value (i.e. min cost) is 19.
- o at dynamic programming, final mem array is given its right side.

4) Given boxes in (d) of the above Figure:

- o return value (i.e. min cost) is 18.
- $\circ\;$ at dynamic programming, final mem array is given its right side.

5) Given boxes in (e) of the above Figure:

- o return value (i.e. min cost) is 7.
- o at dynamic programming, final mem array is given its right side.

6) Given boxes in (f) of the above Figure:

- o return value (i.e. min cost) is 15.
- o at dynamic programming, final mem array is given its right side.

Implementation:

You will implement only one function for solution of that problem:

• Dynamic programming in dp_sln()

The function is expected to return the answer to the given problem which is the minimum cost of operations. Return only the min cost value and nothing more.

The *char*** box1 and *char*** variables are the parameters which pass the input 2D array of boxes to your functions. Do not modify those arrays! The format of boxes will be as stated in the problem definition above.

The *int nrow, int ncol1* and *int ncol2* variables are the parameters which passes the number of rows of both boxes, number of columns of *box1* and number of columns of *box2*, repectively, to your function.

You should use <code>int**& mem</code> variable (i.e. array), which is the last parameter at definition of the function, as the array of memoized values. For $dp_sln()$ function, final values in the <code>mem</code> variable will be considered for grading. Note that it is a 2D array. It is defined as the size of (ncol1+1) x (ncol2+1) such that its rows correspond to columns of <code>box1</code> and its columns correspond to columns of <code>box2</code>. That is, the <code>mem[i]</code> [ij] will be used to indicate the TOTAL COST of matching of THE FIRST i columns of box1 with THE FIRST j columns of box2. Thus mem[0][0] indicates there is no matching columns in box1 and box2! While testing and grading, all the cells of <code>mem</code> array will be initialized to -1's. So, while implementing your function, you can assume that <code>mem</code> is an array of array of -1's. Do not return that variable/array.

The dp_sln() function should be implemented with bottom-up (iterative) approach.

Implement the function in most efficient way.

Constraints:

• Maximum number of rows and columns of boxes will be 100.

Evaluation:

- After your exam, black box evaluation will be carried out. You will get full points if
 - 1. your functions return the correct min cost
 - 2. and you fill the *mem* array correctly, as stated.
 - 3. you did not change the input arrays (the array of boxes).

Specifications:

- There is **1 task** to be solved in **12 hours** in this take home exam.
- You will implement your solution in the4.cpp file.
- Do not change the first line of the4.cpp, which is #include "the4.h"
- <iostream>, <climits>, <cmath>, <cstdlib> are included in "the4.h" for your convenience.
- Do not change the arguments and return type of the function dp_sln() in the file the4.cpp. (You should change return value, on the other hand.)
- Do not include any other library or write include anywhere in your the4.cpp file (not even in comments).
- Do not write any helper method.

Compilation:

- You are given test.cpp file to test your work on ODTÜClass or your locale. You can and you are encouraged to modify this file to add different test cases.
- If you want to test your work and see your outputs you can compile and run your work on your locale as:

>g++ test.cpp the4.cpp -Wall -std=c++11 -o test
> ./test

- You can test your **the4.cpp** on virtual lab environment. If you click **run**, your function will be compiled and executed with **test.cpp**. If you click **evaluate**, you will get a feedback for your current work and your work will be **temporarily** graded for **limited** number of inputs.
- The grade you see in lab is **not** your final grade, your code will be re-evaluated with **completely different** inputs after the exam.

The system has the following limits:

- a maximum execution time of 32 seconds
- a 192 MB maximum memory limit
- an execution file size of 1M.
- · Solutions with longer running times will not be graded.
- If you are sure that your solution works in the expected complexity constrains but your evaluation fails due to limits in the lab environment, the constant factors may be the problem.

int dp_sln(char**& arr1, char**& arr2, int nrow, int ncol1, int ncol2, int**& mem);

Requested files

the4.cpp

```
#include "the4.h"

int dp_sln(char**& arr1, char**& arr2, int nrow, int ncol1, int ncol2, int**& mem){ //dynamic programming

//your code here

return 0; // this is a dummy return value. YOU SHOULD CHANGE THIS!
}
```

test.cpp

```
// this file is for you for testing purposes, it won't be included in evaluation.
 3
    #include <iostream>
    #include <random>
    #include <ctime>
    #include <cstdlib>
    #include <algorithm>
    #include <vector>
    #include "the4.h'
 9
10
11
    char getRandomChar(){
12
         char r = rand() \% 5 + 65;
13
         return r;
14
    }
15
16
17
    void randomArray(char**& box1, char**& box2, int nrow, int ncol1, int ncol2)
18
    {
         box1 = new char* [nrow];
19
         box2 = new char* [nrow];
20
21
         std::vector<char> column;
22
23
         for (int i = 0; i < nrow; i++) {
            box1[i] = new char [ncol1];
24
            box2[i] = new char [ncol2];
25
26
27
         for (int i = 0; i < ncol1; i++)
28
29
30
              int nfull = rand() % nrow + 1;
31
              for (int j = 0; j < nfull; j++) {
32
                  char r = getRandomChar();
                  column.push_back(r);
             for (int j = nfull; j < nrow; j++) {
   column.push_back('-');</pre>
35
36
37
             std::random_shuffle(column.begin(), column.end());
38
39
              for (int j = 0; j < nrow; j++)
                  box1[j][i] = column[j];
40
41
             column.clear();
42
        }
43
44
         for (int i = 0; i < ncol2; i++)
45
46
              int nfull = rand() % nrow + 1;
              for (int j = 0; j < nfull; j++) {
47
                  char r = getRandomChar();
48
49
                  column.push_back(r);
50
51
              for (int j = nfull; j < nrow; j++) {
52
                  column.push_back('-');
53
54
             std::random_shuffle(column.begin(), column.end());
             for (int j = 0; j < nrow; j++)
box2[j][i] = column[j];
55
56
57
         }
58
    }
59
60
61
     void printArrayInLine(char** arr, int nrow, int ncol){
         std::cout << "[ ";
62
63
         for(int i = 0; i < nrow; i++){
             std::cout << "[";
64
             for (int j = 0; j < ncol; j++) {
    std::cout << arr[i][j];
65
66
                  if (j == ncol - 1)
67
68
                      std::cout << "]";</pre>
69
70
                      std::cout << ", ";
71
72
             if (i == nrow - 1)
73
                  std::cout << " ]" << std::endl;
74
             else
75
                  std::cout << ",\n";
76
         }
    }
77
78
79
    void printMemInLine(int** arr, int nrow, int ncol){
         std::cout << "[ ";
for(int i = 0; i < nrow; i++){
81
82
             std::cout << "[";
for (int j = 0; j < ncol; j++) {
83
84
85
                  std::cout << arr[i][j];</pre>
                  if (j == ncol - 1)
86
87
                      std::cout << "]";
88
                  else
89
                      std::cout << ", ";
             } ...
90
```

```
91
                                       1t (1 == nrow - 1)
                                                  std::cout << " ]" << std::endl;
   92
   93
                                                   std::cout << ",\n";
   96
           }
  97
  98
  99
               void fillArray(char**& box1, char**& box2, int nrow, int ncol1, int ncol2)
100
101
102
                           box1 = new char* [nrow];
103
                           box2 = new char* [nrow];
104
105
                            for (int i = 0; i < nrow; i++) {
                                   box1[i] = new char [ncol1];
106
107
                                   box2[i] = new char [ncol2];
108
109
                           // "DO NOT FORGET TO CHANGE THE nrow, ncol1, ncol2 VALUES AT THE BEGINNING OF test() METHOD!!!!!!"
110
111
                           // EXAMPLE (a)
112
113
                           box1[0][0] = 'M';
                           box1[1][0] = 'R';
114
                           box1[2][0] = 'V';
115
                           box1[3][0] = '-';
116
117
                          box2[0][0] = '-'; box2[0][1] = 'M'; box2[0][2] = 'V'; box2[1][0] = 'M'; box2[1][1] = '-'; box2[1][2] = 'M'; box2[2][0] = 'R'; box2[2][1] = '-'; box2[2][2] = 'R'; box2[3][0] = 'V'; box2[3][1] = 'R'; box2[3][2] = '-';
118
119
120
121
122
123
                           // "DO NOT FORGET TO CHANGE THE nrow, ncol1, ncol2 VALUES AT THE BEGINNING OF test() METHOD!!!!!!"
124
125
                           // EXAMPLE (b)
126
                          box1[0][0] = '-'; box1[0][1] = 'B'; box1[0][2] = 'C'; box1[1][0] = 'B'; box1[1][1] = '-'; box1[1][2] = 'C';
127
128
129
                           box2[0][0] = 'A'; \ box2[0][1] = '-'; \ box2[0][2] = 'C'; \ box2[0][3] = 'A'; \ box2[0][4] = 'B';
130
131
                           box2[1][0] = '-'; box2[1][1] = 'C'; box2[1][2] = 'C'; box2[1][3] = 'A'; box2[1][4] = '-';
132
133
134
                           // "DO NOT FORGET TO CHANGE THE nrow, ncol1, ncol2 VALUES AT THE BEGINNING OF test() METHOD!!!!!!"
                           // EXAMPLE (c)
135
136
                          box1[0][0] = 'A'; box1[0][1] = 'A'; box1[0][2] = 'C'; box1[0][3] = 'B'; box1[0][4] = '-';
box1[1][0] = 'B'; box1[1][1] = 'C'; box1[1][2] = '-'; box1[1][3] = '-'; box1[1][4] = 'A';
box1[2][0] = 'A'; box1[2][1] = 'C'; box1[2][2] = '-'; box1[2][3] = 'A'; box1[2][4] = '-';
box1[3][0] = '-'; box1[3][1] = 'C'; box1[3][2] = '-'; box1[3][3] = '-'; box1[3][4] = 'C';
137
138
139
140
141
142
                            box2[0][0] = 'A'; box2[0][1] = 'C'; box2[0][2] = 'B'; box2[0][3] = '-'; box2[0][4] = 'A'; box2[0][5] = 'B'; box2[0][6] =
                           box2[1][0] = 'B'; box2[1][1] = 'A'; box2[1][2] = 'B'; box2[1][3] = '-'; box2[1][4] = 'C'; box2[1][5] = '-'; box2[1][6] = box2[2][0] = 'B'; box2[2][1] = '-'; box2[2][2] = '-'; box2[2][3] = 'A'; box2[2][4] = 'C'; box2[2][5] = 'A'; box2[2][6] = box2[3][0] = 'C'; box2[3][1] = '-'; box2[3][2] = 'B'; box2[3][3] = '-'; box2[3][4] = 'B'; box2[3][5] = 'A'; box2[3][6] = 'A'; box2
143
144
145
146
147
                           // "DO NOT FORGET TO CHANGE THE nrow, ncol1, ncol2 VALUES AT THE BEGINNING OF test() METHOD!!!!!"
148
149
                           // EXAMPLE (d)
150
151
                           box1[0][0] = '-'; box1[0][1] = 'Y'; box1[0][2] = 'W'; box1[0][3] = 'Y'; box1[0][4] = '-'; box1[0][5] = '-'; box1[0][7] = '-'; box1[0][8] = '-'; box1[0][8] = '-'; box1[8][8] = 'Box1[8][8] = 'Box1[8] = '
                          box1[2][0] = '-'; box1[1][1] = 'Z'; box1[1][2] = 'Y'; box1[1][3] = 'Y'; box1[1][4] = '-'; box1[1][5] = 'W'; box1[2][0] = 'W'; box1[2][1] = 'Y'; box1[2][2] = 'Z'; box1[2][3] = 'Y'; box1[2][4] = '-'; box1[2][5] = '-'; box1[3][0] = 'W'; box1[3][1] = 'W'; box1[3][2] = '-'; box1[3][3] = 'Y'; box1[3][4] = '-'; box1[3][5] = 'Y'; box1[4][0] = '-'; box1[4][1] = 'Z'; box1[4][2] = '-'; box1[4][3] = '-'; box1[4][4] = 'Z'; box1[4][5] = 'Z';
152
153
154
155
156
                           box2[0][0] = 'Z'; box2[0][1] = 'W'; box2[0][2] = '-
157
                          box2[1][0] = 'W'; box2[1][1] = 'Y'; box2[1][2] = '-'; box2[2][0] = 'Y'; box2[2][1] = 'Z'; box2[2][2] = 'Y'; box2[3][0] = '-'; box2[3][1] = 'Z'; box2[3][2] = '-';
158
159
160
                           box2[4][0] = '-'; box2[4][1] = '-'; box2[4][2] = '-';
161
162
163
                           // "DO NOT FORGET TO CHANGE THE nrow, ncol1, ncol2 VALUES AT THE BEGINNING OF test() METHOD!!!!!!"
164
165
                           // EXAMPLE (e)
166
                          box1[0][0] = 'A'; box1[0][1] = 'B'; box1[0][2] = 'C'; box1[0][3] = 'A'; box1[0][4] = 'B'; box1[0][5] = 'C'; box1[1][0] = 'B'; box1[1][1] = 'C'; box1[1][2] = 'C'; box1[1][3] = 'A'; box1[1][4] = '-'; box1[1][5] = 'A';
167
168
169
170
                            box2[0][0] = 'A'; box2[0][1] = 'B'; box2[0][2] = 'B'; box2[0][3] = 'A'
171
                           box2[1][0] = 'B'; box2[1][1] = 'A'; box2[1][2] = '-'; box2[1][3] = 'C';
172
173
174
                           // "DO NOT FORGET TO CHANGE THE nrow, ncol1, ncol2 VALUES AT THE BEGINNING OF test() METHOD!!!!!"
                           // EXAMPLE (f)
175
176
                          box1[0][0] = '-'; box1[0][1] = 'M'; box1[0][2] = 'V'; box1[0][3] = 'R'; box1[1][0] = 'M'; box1[1][1] = '-'; box1[1][2] = 'R'; box1[1][3] = '-'; box1[2][0] = 'R'; box1[2][1] = 'M'; box1[2][2] = 'M'; box1[2][3] = '-'; box1[3][0] = 'V'; box1[3][1] = 'M'; box1[3][2] = '-'; box1[3][3] = 'R';
177
178
179
180
181
```

```
box2[0][0] = 'M'; \ box2[0][1] = '-'; \ box2[0][2] = '-'; \ box2[0][3] = 'V';
182
           box2[1][0] = 'V'; box2[1][1] = 'R'; box2[1][2] = 'R'; box2[1][3] = 'M'; box2[2][0] = '-'; box2[2][1] = '-'; box2[2][2] = '-'; box2[2][3] = '-'; box2[3][0] = '-'; box2[3][1] = 'M'; box2[3][2] = '-'; box2[3][3] = 'R';
183
184
185
186
187
188
      }
189
190
191
      void test(){
192
           clock_t begin, end;
193
           double duration;
194
           int min_cost_dp;
195
196
           int nrow = 4;
                                  // max 100
197
           int ncol1 = 1; //
int ncol2 = 3; //
char** box1, ** box2;
198
                                   // max 100
                                  // max 100
199
200
201
           //randomArray(box1, box2, nrow, ncol1, ncol2);
           fillArray(box1, box2, nrow, ncol1, ncol2);
std::cout << "BOX-1:" << std::endl;
printArrayInLine(box1, nrow, ncol1);
std::cout << "\nBOX-2:" << std::endl;</pre>
202
203
204
205
           printArrayInLine(box2, nrow, ncol2);
206
207
           std::cout << "\n\n";</pre>
208
209
           int** mem = new int*[ncol1+1];
210
211
           for(int i = 0; i \le ncol1; i++){
                mem[i] = new int [ncol2+1];
for (int j = 0; j <= ncol2; j++)
212
213
214
                     mem[i][j] = -1;
           }
215
216
217
218
           std::cout << "_
                                                  __DYNAMIC PROGRAMMING:_____" << std::endl;
219
220
221
           for(int i = 0; i \le ncol1; i++){
                for (int j = 0; j \le ncol2; j++)
222
223
                     mem[i][j] = -1;
224
225
226
           if ((begin = clock() ) ==-1)
227
                 std::cerr << "clock error" << std::endl;
228
229
230
           min_cost_dp = dp_sln(box1, box2, nrow, ncol1, ncol2, mem);
231
232
           if ((end = clock()) ==-1)
                std::cerr << "clock error" << std::endl;</pre>
233
234
           duration = ((double) end - begin) / CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
235
           std::cout << "Duration: " << duration << " seconds." << std::endl;</pre>
236
237
           std::cout << "Min cost: " << min_cost_dp << std::endl;
std::cout << "Final mem: " << std::endl;</pre>
238
239
240
           printMemInLine(mem, ncol1+1, ncol2+1);
241
242
           std::cout << "-----";
243
           std::cout << "\n" << std::endl;</pre>
244
245
      }
246
247
      int main()
248
      {
249
           srandom(time(0));
250
           test();
251
252
      }
253
```

the4_solution.cpp

```
1
    #include "sol4.h"
 3
    int recursive_sln(int i, int j, char**& arr1, char**& arr2, int nrow, int ncol1, int ncol2, int &number_of_calls){ //direct r
         number of calls+=1:
 6
 8
         if (i == 0) {
             if (j == 0)
 9
10
                 return 0;
                              // never goes here
11
             else {
12
                  int num_of_insertions = 0;
13
                  // count the number of cells in arr2
14
                  for (int n = 0; n < j; n++) {
                      for (int m = 0; m < nrow; m++) {
    if (arr2[m][n] == '-')
15
16
17
                              continue;
18
                          else
                              num\_of\_insertions ++; // num of insertions
19
20
                      }
21
22
                 return num_of_insertions;
23
             }
24
         else if (j == 0) {
25
26
             int num_of_deletions = 0;
27
             // count the number of cells in arr1
28
             for (int n = 0; n < i; n++) {
                 for (int m = 0; m < nrow; m++) {
    if (arr1[m][n] == '-')
29
30
31
                          continue;
32
                      else
33
                          num_of_deletions ++; // num of deletions
                 }
35
36
             return num_of_deletions;
37
        }
38
         else {
39
40
             // DELETION
41
              int num_of_deletions = 0;
42
             // count the number of cells in arr1
             for (int m = 0; m < nrow; m++) {
    if (arr1[m][i-1] == '-')
43
44
45
                      continue;
46
                  else
47
                      num_of_deletions ++;
48
             }
49
50
             int x = recursive_sln(i-1, j, arr1, arr2, nrow, ncol1, ncol2, number_of_calls);
51
             int cost = x + num_of_deletions; // cost of deletions
52
53
             // INSERTION
54
             int num_of_insertions = 0;
             // count the number of cells in arr2
55
             for (int m = 0; m < nrow; m++) {
    if (arr2[m][j-1] == '-')
56
57
58
                          continue;
59
60
                      num_of_insertions ++;
61
62
63
             int y = recursive_sln(i, j-1, arr1, arr2, nrow, ncol1, ncol2, number_of_calls);
64
             if (cost > y + num_of_insertions)
                  cost = y + num_of_insertions; // cost of insertions
65
66
67
             // REPLACEMENT
68
             int cost_of_replacements = 0;
69
             // check for the same items in arr1 and arr2
70
             for (int m = 0; m < nrow; m++) {
71
                  if (arr1[m][i-1] == arr2[m][j-1])
72
                      continue;
73
                  else if (arr1[m][i-1] == '-' || arr2[m][j-1] == '-')
74
                      cost_of_replacements += 2;
75
                 else
76
                      cost_of_replacements ++;
77
78
             int z = recursive_sln(i-1, j-1, arr1, arr2, nrow, ncol1, ncol2, number_of_calls);
79
             if (cost > z + cost_of_replacements)
80
                  cost = z + cost_of_replacements;
81
             // REORDERING
             int cost_of_reordering = 0;
83
             std::string order1 =
84
             std::string order2 = "";
85
86
             for (int m = 0; m < nrow; m++) {
                 order1 += arr1[m][i-1];
87
88
                 order2 += arr2[m][j-1];
89
90
             bool equivalent = true;
```

```
91
              for (int m = 0; m < nrow; m++) {
 92
                  std::size_t found = order2.find(order1[m]);
 93
                  if (found!=std::string::npos)
 94
                       order2 = order2.substr(0, found) + order2.substr(found+1);
                  else {
 96
                       equivalent = false;
 97
                      break;
 98
                  }
 99
              }
100
101
              if (equivalent) {
102
                   for (int m = 0; m < nrow; m++) {
103
                       if (arr1[m][i-1] == arr2[m][j-1])
104
                           continue;
105
                       else
                           cost_of_reordering += 1;
106
107
                  if (cost > z + cost_of_reordering)
108
109
                       cost = z + cost_of_reordering;
110
              }
111
112
              return cost;
113
114
115
     }
116
117
118
     int memoization_sln(int i, int j, char**& arr1, char**& arr2, int nrow, int ncol1, int ncol2, int**& mem){ //memoization
119
120
121
          // mem is (ncol1+1) x (ncol2+1)
122
123
          // initialize trivial parts of mem
124
          if (i == 0) {
125
              if (j == 0)
                  mem[i][j] = 0; // never goes here
126
127
              else {
                  mem[0][j] = 0;
128
129
                  // count the number of cells in arr2
130
                  for (int n = 0; n < j; n++) {
131
                       for (int m = 0; m < nrow; m++) {
132
                           if (arr2[m][n] == '-')
133
                               continue;
134
                           else
135
                               mem[0][j] ++; // num of insertions
136
                       }
137
                  mem[0][0] = 0;
138
139
              }
140
141
          else if (j == 0) {
142
              mem[i][0] = 0;
143
              // count the number of cells in arr1
              for (int n = 0; n < i; n++) {
144
                  for (int m = 0; m < nrow; m++) {
    if (arr1[m][n] == '-')
145
146
147
                           continue;
148
                       else
149
                           mem[i][0] ++; // num of deletions
150
                  }
151
              }
152
         }
153
154
          // for the nontrivial parts of mem
155
          else {
              // DELETION
156
              int num_of_deletions = 0;
157
              // count the number of cells in arr1
158
              for (int m = 0; m < nrow; m++) {
    if (arr1[m][i-1] == '-')</pre>
159
160
161
                       continue;
162
                  else
163
                       num_of_deletions ++;
164
              }
165
              if (mem[i-1][j] == -1)
166
167
                  memoization_sln(i-1, j, arr1, arr2, nrow, ncol1, ncol2, mem);
168
              int cost = mem[i-1][j] + num_of_deletions; // cost of deletions
169
170
              // INSERTION
171
              int num_of_insertions = 0;
              // count the number of cells in arr2
172
              for (int m = 0; m < nrow; m++) {
    if (arr2[m][i-1] == '-')
173
174
                  if (arr2[m][j-1] ==
175
                           continue;
176
                  else
177
                       num_of_insertions ++;
178
              }
179
180
              if (mem[i][j-1] == -1)
181
                   memoization sln(i i-1 arr1 arr2 nrow ncol1 ncol2 mem).
```

```
memorzacion_sinti, j i, anti, anti, inton, neori, neori,
182
              if (cost > mem[i][j-1] + num_of_insertions)
183
                   cost = mem[i][j-1] + num_of_insertions; // cost of insertions
184
185
              // REPLACEMENT
186
              int cost_of_replacements = 0;
              // check for the same items in arr1 and arr2
187
              for (int m = 0; m < nrow; m++) {
188
189
                   if (arr1[m][i-1] == arr2[m][j-1])
190
                       continue
                   else if (arr1[m][i-1] == '-' || arr2[m][j-1] == '-')
191
192
                       cost_of_replacements += 2;
193
194
                       cost_of_replacements ++;
195
196
              if (mem \lceil i-1 \rceil \lceil i-1 \rceil == -1)
                  memoization_sln(i-1, j-1, arr1, arr2, nrow, ncol1, ncol2, mem);
197
198
              if (cost > mem[i-1][j-1] + cost_of_replacements)
199
                   cost = mem[i-1][j-1] + cost_of_replacements;
200
201
              // REORDERING
202
              int cost_of_reordering = 0;
203
              std::string order1 =
              std::string order2 = "";
204
              for (int m = 0; m < nrow; m++) {
    order1 += arr1[m][i-1];
205
206
207
                  order2 += arr2[m][j-1];
208
209
              bool equivalent = true;
210
              for (int m = 0; m < nrow; m++) {
211
                   std::size_t found = order2.find(order1[m]);
212
                   if (found!=std::string::npos)
213
                       order2 = order2.substr(0, found) + order2.substr(found+1);
214
                  else {
215
                       equivalent = false;
216
                       break;
217
                  }
              }
218
219
220
              if (equivalent) {
221
                   for (int m = 0; m < nrow; m++) {
                       if (arr1[m][i-1] == arr2[m][j-1])
222
223
                           continue;
224
                       else
225
                           cost_of_reordering += 1;
226
                  if (cost > mem[i-1][j-1] + cost_of_reordering)
   cost = mem[i-1][j-1] + cost_of_reordering;
227
228
229
              }
230
231
              mem[i][j] = cost;
232
233
234
          return mem[i][j];
235
     }
236
237
238
239
      int dp_sln(char**& arr1, char**& arr2, int nrow, int ncol1, int ncol2, int**& mem){ //memoization
240
241
          // mem is (ncol1+1) x (ncol2+1)
242
243
          // initialize trivial parts of mem
244
          mem[0][0] = 0;
          for (int i = 1; i <= ncol1; i++) {
245
246
              mem[i][0] = 0;
247
               // count the number of cells in arr1
248
              for (int n = 0; n < i; n++) {
249
                   for (int m = 0; m < nrow; m++) {
250
                       if (arr1[m][n] == '-')
251
                           continue;
252
                       else
253
                           mem[i][0] ++; // num of deletions
254
                  }
255
              }
256
257
          for (int j = 1; j \le ncol2; j++) {
              mem[0][j] = 0;
258
259
              // count the number of cells in arr2
260
              for (int n = 0; n < j; n++) {
                   for (int m = 0; m < nrow; m++) {
    if (arr2[m][n] == '-')
261
262
263
                           continue:
264
                       else
265
                           mem[0][j] ++; // num of insertions
266
                  }
267
              }
268
269
270
          // now start dynamic programming
          for (int i = 1; i <= ncol1; i++)
```

```
for (int j = 1; j <= ncol2; j++) {
272
273
274
                   // DELETION
275
                   int num_of_deletions = 0;
                   // count the number of cells in arr1
276
                   for (int m = 0; m < nrow; m++) {
    if (arr1[m][i-1] == '-')
277
278
                            continue;
279
280
                       else
281
                            num_of_deletions ++;
282
                   }
283
284
                   int cost = mem[i-1][j] + num_of_deletions; // cost of deletions
285
                   // INSERTION
286
287
                   int num_of_insertions = 0;
                   // count the number of cells in arr2
288
                   for (int m = 0; m < nrow; m++) {
    if (arr2[m][j-1] == '-')
289
290
291
                            continue;
292
                       else
293
                           num_of_insertions ++;
294
                   }
295
                   if (cost > mem[i][j-1] + num_of_insertions)
    cost = mem[i][j-1] + num_of_insertions; // cost of insertions
296
297
298
                    // REPLACEMENT
299
300
                   int cost_of_replacements = 0;
301
                   // check for the same items in arr1 and arr2
302
                   for (int m = 0; m < nrow; m++) {
303
                       if (arr1[m][i-1] == arr2[m][j-1])
304
                           continue:
                       else if (arr1[m][i-1] == '-' || arr2[m][j-1] == '-')
305
                           cost_of_replacements += 2;
306
                       else
307
                            cost_of_replacements ++;
308
309
310
                   if (cost > mem[i-1][j-1] + cost_of_replacements)
311
                       cost = mem[i-1][j-1] + cost_of_replacements;
312
                   // REORDERING
313
                   int cost_of_reordering = 0;
314
315
                   std::string order1 =
                   std:.string order1 = "";
std::string order2 = "";
316
317
                   for (int m = 0; m < nrow; m++) {
318
                       order1 += arr1[m][i-1];
319
                       order2 += arr2[m][j-1];
320
321
                   bool equivalent = true;
322
                   for (int m = 0; m < nrow; m++) {
                       std::size_t found = order2.find(order1[m]);
323
                       if (found!=std::string::npos)
324
325
                           order2 = order2.substr(0, found) + order2.substr(found+1);
326
                       else {
                            equivalent = false;
327
328
                            break;
329
                       }
330
                   }
331
332
                   if (equivalent) {
                        for (int m = 0; m < nrow; m++) {
333
334
                            if (arr1[m][i-1] == arr2[m][j-1])
335
                                continue;
336
                            else
337
                                cost_of_reordering += 1;
338
339
                       if (cost > mem[i-1][j-1] + cost_of_reordering)
340
                            cost = mem[i-1][j-1] + cost_of_reordering;
341
342
343
                   mem[i][j] = cost;
344
              }
345
346
          return mem[ncol1][ncol2];
347
     }
348
349
350
351
```

<u>VPL</u>

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