

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

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Experiment-7(A)

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Semester: 6

Date of Performance: 10-03-25

Subject Name: Advanced Programming Lab-2

Subject Code: 22CSH-359

1. **Title:** Greedy (Maximum Units on a Truck)
2. **Objective:** The objective is to maximize the total number of units loaded onto a truck given an array of box types and a truck size constraint.
3. **Algorithm:**
 - **Input:** An array boxTypes where each element represents [numberOfBoxes, unitsPerBox] and an integer truckSize.
 - **Sorting Step:** Sort boxTypes in **descending order** based on the number of units per box.
 - **Initialization:**
 - maxUnits = 0 □ Stores the total units collected.
 - **Iteration:**
 - For each box in the sorted list:
 - If truckSize == 0, stop the iteration.
 - Add min(box[0], truckSize) * box[1] to maxUnits.
 - Subtract min(box[0], truckSize) from truckSize.
 - **Return maxUnits** as the maximum units loaded onto the truck.

4. **Implementation/Code:**

```
class Solution:
    def maximumUnits(self, boxTypes, truckSize):
        # Sort box types in descending order of units per box
```



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```
boxTypes.sort(key=lambda x: x[1], reverse=True)

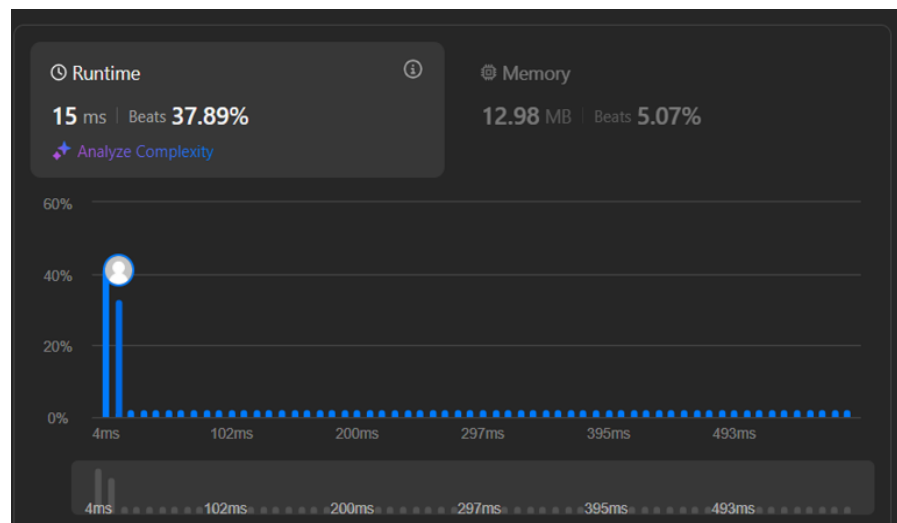
maxUnits = 0
for boxes, units in boxTypes:
    if truckSize == 0:

        break
    count = min(boxes, truckSize)
    maxUnits += count * units
    truckSize -= count

return maxUnits

# Example Usage
print(Solution().maximumUnits([[1,3],[2,2],[3,1]], 4)) # Output: 8
print(Solution().maximumUnits([[5,10],[2,5],[4,7],[3,9]], 10)) # Output:
91
```

5. Output:



6. Time Complexity: $O(n \log n)$

7. Space Complexity: $O(1)$



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Experiment 7(B)

1. **Title:** Maximum Subarray
2. **Objective:** To find the contiguous subarray with the largest sum in a given integer array.
3. **Algorithm:**

1. **Input:** An array `nums` containing integers.

2. **Initialization:**

- o `currentSum = 0` (Tracks the sum of the current subarray)
- o `maxSum = -∞` (Tracks the maximum subarray sum found so far)

3. **Iteration:**

- o For each element `num` in `nums`:

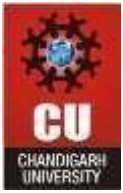
1. Add `num` to `currentSum`.
2. Update `maxSum = max(maxSum, currentSum)`.
3. If `currentSum` becomes negative, reset it to zero.
4. **Return** `maxSum` as the maximum subarray sum.

4. **Implementation/Code:**

```
class Solution:
    def maxSubArray(self, nums):
        currentSum = 0
        maxSum = float('-inf')

        for num in nums:
            currentSum += num
            maxSum = max(maxSum, currentSum)
            if currentSum < 0:
                currentSum = 0
        return maxSum

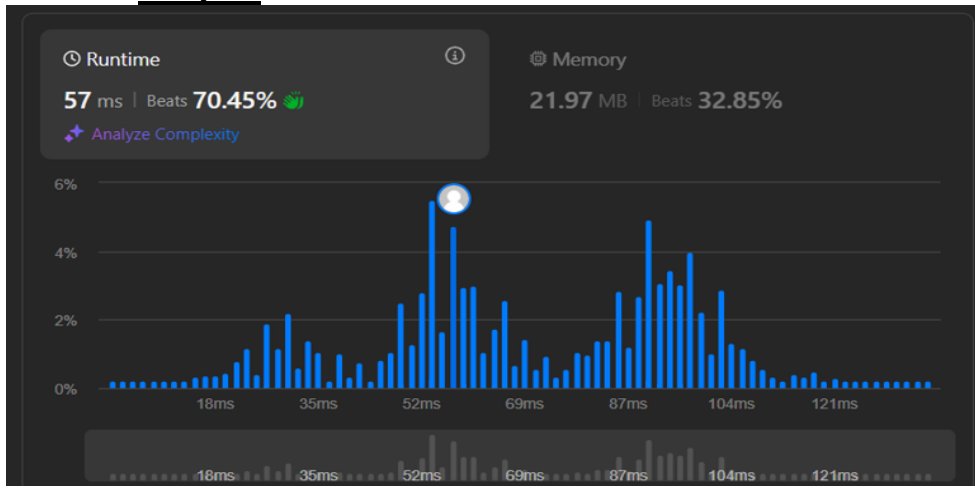
# Example Usage
print(Solution().maxSubArray([-2,1,-3,4,-1,2,1,-5,4]))
print(Solution().maxSubArray([5,4,-1,7,8]))
```



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6. Output:

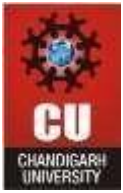


8. Time Complexity: $O(n)$

9. Space Complexity: $O(1)$

10. Learning Outcome:

- Mastered Kadane's Algorithm for maximum subarray sum.
- Learned efficient handling of negative values in subarrays.
- Improved understanding of optimal subarray identification in $O(n)$ time.



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Experiment 7(C)

1. **Title:** Remove Stones to Minimize the Total

2. **Objective:** To minimize the total number of stones remaining in the piles by repeatedly removing $\text{floor}(\text{piles}[i] / 2)$ stones from the pile with the maximum stones, exactly k times.

3. Algorithm:

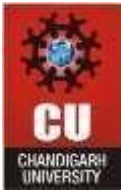
- **Input:** An array `piles` representing the number of stones in each pile, and an integer k .
- **Max Heap Conversion:**
 - Convert all elements of `piles` into their **negative values** and insert them into a **heap** (since Python's `heapq` only supports min-heaps, negating values makes it behave like a max-heap).
- **Perform k Operations:**
 - Repeat k times:
 - Extract the largest element from the heap (using `heapq.heappop`).
 - Remove $\text{floor}(\text{largest} / 2)$ stones from it.
 - Insert the updated pile value back into the heap.
- **Calculate Remaining Stones:**
 - Sum all the remaining elements in the heap (converting them back to positive values).
- **Return** the total number of remaining stones.

5. Implementation/Code:

```
import heapq
import math

class Solution:
    def minStoneSum(self, piles, k):
        # Convert to negative values to simulate max heap
        max_heap = [-pile for pile in piles]
        heapq.heapify(max_heap)

        # Perform k operations
        for _ in range(k):
            largest = -heapq.heappop(max_heap) # Get the max element
            reduced_stones = largest - largest // 2 # Correct floor
            division
```



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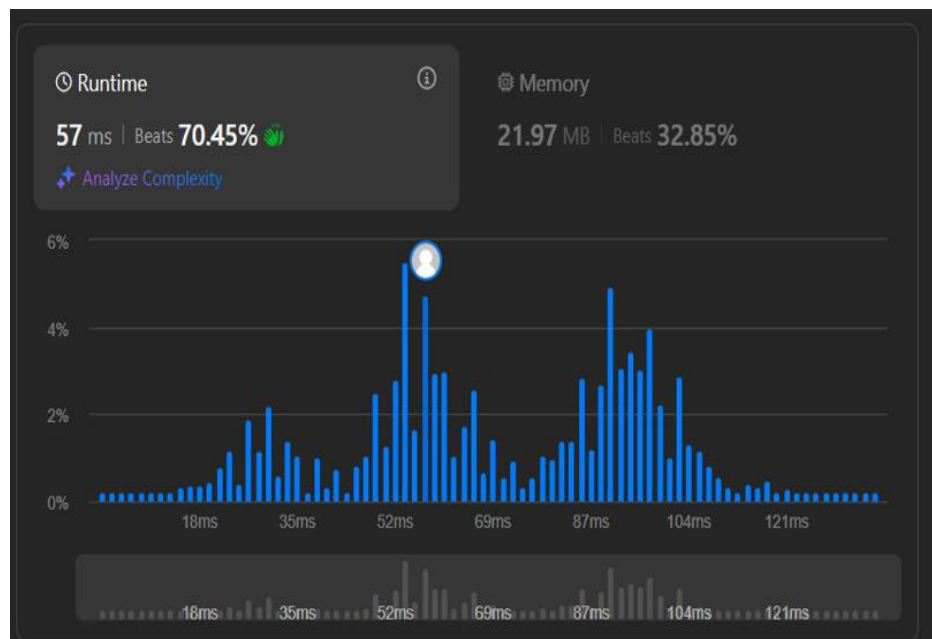
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```
heapq.heappush(max_heap, -reduced_stones) # Push back the
reduced pile

# Calculate remaining stones (Convert back to positive)
return int(-sum(max_heap))

# Example Usage
print(Solution().minStoneSum([5, 4, 9], 2)) # Output: 12
print(Solution().minStoneSum([4, 3, 6, 7], 3)) # Output: 12
```

6. Output:



8. Time Complexity: $O(k \log n)$

9. Space Complexity: $O(n)$

10. Learning Outcomes:

- Mastered Kadane's Algorithm for maximum subarray sum.
- Implemented DP solutions for optimal substructure problems.
- Applied Greedy Approach for maximizing outcomes.
- Utilized Max Heap for efficient element extraction and modification.
- Improved understanding of optimization techniques.