Dylan Thornburg | ECEN 121 | HW 1

Problem 1:

float median(float array[20])

Write a program that includes an array of 20 floating point numbers. Write 3 subroutines, one each to calculate the mean, the mode, and the median. Call these subroutines and print out the results.

```
Data set used: (0, 0.1, 0.2, ..., 1.9)
CODE:
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
float mean(float array[20])
  int i;
  float mean;
  for (i=0; i < 20; i++)
     mean += array[i];
  mean = mean/20;
  return mean;
float mode(float array[20])
  int max = 0;
  float mode = array[0]; //If all numbers in array show up only once, then the mode is just the first number in the
array
  int i;
  for (i = 0; i < 20; i++)
    int count = 0;
    int j;
     for (j = 0; j < 20; j++)
       if (array[j] == array[i])
         count++;
    if (count > max) {
       max = count;
       mode = array[i];
  return mode;
```

```
float median = (array[9] + array[10])/2;
  return median;
void insertionSort(float array[20])
  int i;
  int j;
  float x;
  for (i = 1; i < 20; i++) {
     x = array[i];
    j = i - 1;
     while (j \ge 0 \&\& array[j] \ge x) {
       array[j + 1] = array[j];
       j = j - 1;
     array[j+1] = x;
int main()
  // Simply initializing and filling up the array
  float array[20];
  float x = 0.1;
  int i;
  for (i=0; i < 20; i++)
     array[i] = x * i;
  //float array [20] = {0, 0.1, 0.7, 0.2, 1.2, 0.8, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.1, 0.3, 0.9, 1, 2, 1.2, 1.8, 1.9, 1, 2}; used for next
data set
  insertionSort(array); //quick little insertion sort in case array wasnt sorted
  printf("The mean is %f \n", mean(array));
  printf("The mode is %f\n", mode(array));
  printf("The median is %f", median(array));
  // Simply initializing and filling up the array
```

Results:

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The mean is 0.950000
The mode is 0.0000000
The median is 0.950000
Process returned 0 (0x0) execution time : 0.086 s
Press any key to continue.
```

Mean check: 0 + 0.1 + 0.2 + ... + 1.9 = 19; 19/20 = 0.95

Mode check: all numbers are only shown once, thus we just take the first number in the array which is 0.

Median check: array[9] = 0.9; array[10] = 1; 1+0.9=1.9; 1.9/2 = 0.95

Now I will use a different data set. One where numbers will actually be repeated Set: 0, 0.1, 0.7, 0.2, 1.2, 0.8, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.1, 0.3, 0.9, 1, 2, 1.2, 1.2, 1.8, 1.9, 1, 2

Results:

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The mean is 0.895000
The mode is 1.200000
The median is 0.850000
Process returned 0 (0x0) execution time : 0.072 s
Press any key to continue.
```

Mean check: All numbers added together equal 17.9; 17.9/20 = 0.895

Mode check: 1.2 appears the most at three times

Median check: array[9] = 0.8 and array[10] = 0.9; (0.8+0.9)/2=0.85

Problem 2:

Write a subroutine that takes as its parameter an unsigned long integer representing the number of seconds since the beginning of 1950. Print out the month, day, year, and time. You can assume that days are exactly 24 hours. Test this subroutine for the following input values.

```
652,546,067
71,031,077
73,292,866
420,696,291
216,085,900
1,591,050,919
1,577,964,071
2,298,416,818
```

The above instructions say write a subroutine that takes an unsigned long integer as a parameter, however because we have 8 test cases, I made it take an array of unsigned long integers as its parameter to speed up the testing process.

CODE:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <math.h>
void subroutine(unsigned long array[8])
  unsigned long newArray[8];
  int year_base = 1950;
  int year const = 60*60*24*365;
  int leap_year_const = 60 *60*24*366;
  int four_year_const = leap_year_const + 3*year_const;
  int i;
  for (i=0; i < 8; i++)
    int year;
    int month = 1;
     unsigned long temp = array[i];
     for(year=1950; ((temp >= year const) && (year \% 4 !=0)) || ((temp >= leap year const) && (year \% 4 ==0));
year++) //year calc
       if (year \% 4 == 0)
         temp = temp - leap year const;
       else
         temp = temp - year_const;
     int cond = 0;
     int feb:
     int month 31 = 31*24*3600;
     int month 30 = 30*24*3600;
```

```
if (year \% 4 == 0)
       feb = 29;
     else
       feb = 28;
     while(cond != 1) //month calc. a switch statement prolly would've been better in retrospect but this works and
would still take the same amount of time.
       if(temp < month_31) // if in januray
         cond = 1;
         continue;
       temp = temp - month_31;
       month++;
       if (temp < feb*24*3600) // if in february
         cond = 1;
         continue;
       temp = temp - feb*24*3600;
       month++;
       if (temp < month 31) // if in march
         cond = 1;
         continue;
       temp = temp - month_31;
       month++;
       if (temp < month_30) // if in april
         cond = 1;
         continue;
       temp = temp - month 30;
       month++;
       if (temp < month_31) // if in may
         cond = 1;
         continue;
       temp = temp - month_31;
       month++;
       if (temp < month_30) // if in june
         cond = 1;
```

```
continue;
  temp = temp - month_30;
  month++;
  if (temp < month_31) // if in july
    cond = 1;
    continue;
  temp = temp - month_31;
  month++;
  if (temp < month_31)// if in august
    cond = 1;
    continue;
  temp = temp - month_31;
  month++;
  if (temp < month 30) // if in september
    cond = 1;
    continue;
  temp = temp - month 30;
  month++;
  if (temp < month 31) //if in october
    cond = 1;
    continue;
  temp = temp - month_31;
  month++;
  if (temp < month_30) // if in november
    cond = 1;
    continue;
  temp = temp - month 30;
  month++;
  // else in december
  cond = 1;
int day = 1;
while (temp > 24*3600) // day calc
  day++;
  temp = temp - 24*3600;
int hour = 0;
```

```
while (temp > 3600) // hour calc
       hour++;
       temp = temp - 3600;
     int min = 0;
     while (temp > 60) // min calc
       min++;
       temp = temp - 60;
     int seconds = temp; //remaining seconds are just the seconds (<60)
     printf("The date is %d-%d-%d \n", month, day, year); //formatting for printing
    if(hour < 12)
       if (hour == 0)
         hour = 12;
       printf("The time is %d:%d:%d A.M.\n", hour, min, seconds);
     else
       hour = hour-12;
       if(hour == 0)
         hour = 12;
       printf("The time is %d:%d:%d P.M.\n", hour, min, seconds);
     printf(" \n");
int main()
  unsigned long array[8] =
  652546067,
  71031077,
  73292866,
  420696291,
  216085900,
  1591050919,
  1577964071,
  2298416818
  subroutine(array);
  return 0;
```

Results:

```
×
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The date is 9-5-1970
The time is 2:47:47 P.M.
The date is 4-2-1952
The time is 2:51:17 A.M.
The date is 4-28-1952
The time is 7:7:46 A.M.
The date is 5-2-1963
The time is 4:4:51 A.M.
The date is 11-5-1956
The time is 11:51:40 P.M.
The date is 6-1-2000
The time is 10:35:19 P.M.
The date is 1-2-2000
The time is 11:21:11 A.M.
The date is 11-1-2022
The time is 1:6:58 A.M.
Process returned 0 (0x0)
                            execution time : 0.055 s
Press any key to continue.
```

Problem 3:

Write a C program using the data structures below that will print out the strings in alphabetical order. Demonstrate that it works for both of my test sets.

Test set 1

```
char str1[] = "Hello";
char str2[] = "Dog";
char str3[] = "Cat";
char str4[] = "rabbit";
char str5[] = "man";
char str6[] = "woman";
```

```
char str7[] = "person";
char str8[] = "camera";
char str9[] = "TV";
char str10[] = "clueless";
char *slist[10] = {str1, str2, str3, str4, str5, str6, str7, str8, str9, str10};
Test set 2
char str1[] = "Andrew ";
char str2[] = "aardvark ";
char str3[] = "airplanes";
char str4[] = "America";
char str5[] = "air ball";
char str6[] = "Air Canada";
char str7[] = "airplane";
char str8[] = "Air Bud";
char str9[] = "apple";
char str10[] = "advantage";
char *slist[10] = {str1, str2, str3, str4, str5, str6, str7, str8, str9, str10};
CODE:
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
void sorter(char**list)
  //doing this manually; screw qsort
  int i;
  int j;
  for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)
     for(j=i; j < 10; j++)
       if(strcasecmp(list[i], list[j]) > 0) //strcasecmp makes it so I dont have to adjust for cases; it simply ignores
case
         char * temp = list[i];
         list[i] = list[j];
         list[j] = temp;
```

```
for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)
     printf("%s \n", list[i]);
  printf("\n");
int main()
  char str1[] = "Hello";
  char str2[] = "Dog";
  char str3[] = "Cat";
  char str4[] = "rabbit";
  char str5[] = "man";
  char str6[] = "woman";
  char str7[] = "person";
  char str8[] = "camera";
  char str9[] = "TV";
  char str10[] = "clueless";
  char *slist[10] = {str1, str2, str3, str4, str5, str6, str7, str8, str9, str10};
  sorter(slist);
  char str11[] = "Andrew ";
  char str12[] = "aardvark ";
  char str13[] = "airplanes";
  char str14[] = "America";
  char str15[] = "air ball";
  char str16[] = "Air Canada";
  char str17[] = "airplane";
  char str18[] = "Air Bud";
  char str19[] = "apple";
  char str20[] = "advantage";
  char *slist2[10] = {str11, str12, str13, str14, str15, str16, str17, str18, str19, str20};
  sorter(slist2);
```

Results:

```
+ ~
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camera
Cat
clueless
Dog
Hello
man
person
rabbit
TV
woman
aardvark
advantage
air ball
Air Bud
Air Canada
airplane
airplanes
America
Andrew
apple
Process returned 0 (0x0) execution time : 0.012 s
Press any key to continue.
```