

# Programming Assignment #1

## Arrays

### 1. Problem Description

The greatest common divisor  $\gcd(a, b)$  between two positive integers  $a$  and  $b$  is defined as the largest positive integer that divides both  $a$  and  $b$  without a remainder.

GCD is a very powerful tool in modern cryptography, and when the target integers to be calculated are small (less than  $10^8$ ), GCD can be calculated in a few seconds with a naïve method. However, the numbers in modern cryptography requires at least 512 digits to prevent attackers from using a brute-force method to derive the secret key. This required number is too large for the naïve methods to calculate GCD in a reasonable time and the numbers exceeds the limit of even long long in the C language. In this problem, you will need to calculate the GCD of two big integers efficiently.

### 2. Input Format

One line containing two integers,  $a$  and  $b$ , where  $0 < a, b < 10^{256}$ .

### 3. Output Format

An integer representing  $\gcd(a, b)$  with a single end-of-line (endl).

### 4. Sample Input / Output

*Sample Input 1*

20230925 52903202

*Sample Output 1*

11

### Sample Input 2

11111122222333333444444555555 666666777777888888999999

### Sample Output 2

333333

## 5. Submission Information

1. Your program must be written in C/C++ language and can be compiled on the Linux platform.
2. Please put the required files in a folder named with your Student\_ID and the required files should also be named with your Student\_ID (.cpp, .c).
3. To submit your program, please use the command below to compress the folder named with “[Student\_ID].tar” in the Linux environment and upload it to E3.

`tar cvf Student_ID.tar Student_ID`

```
16:10 jacklo311580053@vda04 [~/DS_2023fall/lab1] >$
16:10 jacklo311580053@vda04 [~/DS_2023fall/lab1] >$ ls
311580053/
16:10 jacklo311580053@vda04 [~/DS_2023fall/lab1] >$ ls ./311580053/*
./311580053/311580053.cpp
16:10 jacklo311580053@vda04 [~/DS_2023fall/lab1] >$ tar cvf 311580053.tar 311580053
311580053/
311580053/311580053.cpp
16:10 jacklo311580053@vda04 [~/DS_2023fall/lab1] >$ ls
311580053/ 311580053.tar
16:10 jacklo311580053@vda04 [~/DS_2023fall/lab1] >$
```

## 6. Due Date

Be sure to upload the tar file by “**October 10, 2023**”. There will be a 10% penalty per day for the first four days (weekend included) and will not be accepted afterwards.

## 7. Grading Policy

The programming assignment will be graded based on the following rules:

- Pass the open cases with compilable source code (60%)

```
16:17 jacklo311580053@vda04 [~/DS_2023fall/lab1] >$
16:17 jacklo311580053@vda04 [~/DS_2023fall/lab1] >$ ls
311580053.cpp open_case/ verifier.sh
16:17 jacklo311580053@vda04 [~/DS_2023fall/lab1] >$ chmod 755 verifier.sh
16:18 jacklo311580053@vda04 [~/DS_2023fall/lab1] >$ ls
311580053.cpp open_case/ verifier.sh*
16:18 jacklo311580053@vda04 [~/DS_2023fall/lab1] >$ ./verifier.sh 311580053.cpp

Pass case0
Pass case1
Pass case2
Pass case3
Pass case4
Pass case5
Pass case6
Pass case7
Pass case8
Pass case9

16:18 jacklo311580053@vda04 [~/DS_2023fall/lab1] >$
```

- Pass the hidden cases with compilable source code (40%)
- -10% of your total score if any file occurs naming error or not compress
- *No credits for plagiarism*

## Hint

To deal with the big integers, we need a “data structure”, such as an integer array in C to represent larger values. For instance, you can use an integer array where each element represents one (decimal) digit, like representing 202309 by the following code snippet.

```
vector<int> digits = {9, 0, 3, 2, 0, 2};
```

It is not required to use the representation above, though. You can use any representation that facilitates your implementation.

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### Algorithm: Binary Algorithm for Greatest Common Divisor

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**Input:** Two positive integers  $a$  and  $b$ .

**Output:** A positive integer  $ans$  representing greatest common divisor of  $a$  and  $b$ .

$n \leftarrow \min(a, b), m \leftarrow \max(a, b), ans \leftarrow 1$

**while**  $n \neq 0$  **and**  $m \neq 0$  **do**

**if**  $n$  is even **and**  $m$  is even **then**

$ans \leftarrow ans \times 2, n \leftarrow n/2, m \leftarrow m/2$

**else if**  $n$  is even **then**

$n \leftarrow n/2$

**else if**  $m$  is even **then**

$m \leftarrow m/2$

**end**

**if**  $n > m$  **then**

$swap(n, m)$

$m \leftarrow (m - n)$

**end**

**return**  $n \times ans$

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