

RAJALAKSHMI ENGINEERING COLLEGE
RAJALAKSHMI NAGAR, THANDALAM – 602 105



RAJALAKSHMI
ENGINEERING COLLEGE

CS23331
DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF ALGORITHM LAB

Laboratory Observation Note Book

Name : MONISH S

Year / Branch / Section : 2nd Year/ AIML / B

Register No. 231501103

Semester : 3rd Semester

Academic Year : 2024-2025

WEEK – 02

Finding Complexity using Counter Method

1) Convert the following algorithm into a program and find its time complexity using the counter method.
void function (int n)

```

{
    int i= 1;
    int s =1;
    while(s <= n)
    {
        i++;
        s += i;
    }
}

```

Note: No need of counter increment for declarations and scanf() and count variable printf() statements.

Input:

A positive Integer n

Output:

Print the value of the counter variable

For example:

Input	Result
9	12

CODE:

```

#include<stdio.h>
void function (int n)
{
    int c=0;
    int i= 1;
    c++;
    int s =1;
    c++;
    while(s <= n)
    {
        c++;
    }
}

```

```

        i++;
        c++;
        s += i;
        c++;
    }
    c++;
    printf("%d",c);
}
int main()
{
    int n;
    scanf("%d",&n);
    function(n);
}

```

OUTPUT:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	9	12	12	✓
✓	4	9	9	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

2) Convert the following algorithm into a program and find its time complexity using the counter method.

```

void func(int n)
{

```

```

if(n==1)
{
    printf("*");
}
else
{
    for(int i=1; i<=n; i++)
    {
        for(int j=1; j<=n; j++)
        {
            printf("*");
            printf("*");
            break;
        }
    }
}
}

```

Note: No need of counter increment for declarations and scanf() and count variable printf() statements.

Input:

A positive Integer n

Output:

Print the value of the counter variable

CODE:

```

#include <stdio.h>
void func(int n)
{
    int c=0;
    if(n==1)
    {
        c++;
        printf("*");
        c++;
    }
}

```

```
}
else
{
    c++;
    for(int i=1; i<=n; i++)
    {
        c++;
        for(int j=1; j<=n; j++)
        {
            c++;
            //printf("*");
            c++;
            //printf("*");
            c++;
            break;
        }
        c++;
    }
    c++;
}
printf("%d",c);
}
int main()
{
    int n;
    scanf("%d",&n);
    func(n);
}
```

OUTPUT:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	2	12	12	✓
✓	1000	5002	5002	✓
✓	143	717	717	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

3) Convert the following algorithm into a program and find its time complexity using counter method.

```
Factor(num) {  
{  
  for (i = 1; i <= num;++i)
```

```
{  
    if (num % i == 0)  
    {  
        printf("%d ", i);  
    }  
}  
}
```

Note: No need of counter increment for declarations and scanf() and counter variable printf() statement.

Input:

A positive Integer n

Output:

Print the value of the counter variable

CODE:

```
#include<stdio.h>  
void Factor(int num)  
{  
    int c=0,i;  
  
    for (i = 1; i <= num;++i)  
    {  
        c++;  
        c++;  
        if (num % i == 0)  
        {  
  
            //printf("%d ", i);  
            c++;  
        }  
    }  
}
```



```

    }
    c++;
    printf("%d",c);

}
int main()
{
    int num;
    scanf("%d",&num);
    Factor(num);
}

```

OUTPUT:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	12	31	31	✓
✓	25	54	54	✓
✓	4	12	12	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

4) Convert the following algorithm into a program and find its time complexity using counter method.

```

void function(int n)
{
    int c= 0;

```

```
for(int i=n/2; i<n; i++)
    for(int j=1; j<n; j = 2 * j)
        for(int k=1; k<n; k = k * 2)
            c++;
}
```

Note: No need of counter increment for declarations and scanf() and count variable printf() statements.

Input:

A positive Integer n

Output:

Print the value of the counter variable

CODE:

```
#include<stdio.h>
void function(int n)
{
    int count=0;
    int c= 0;
    count++;
    for(int i=n/2; i<n; i++)
    {
        count++;
        for(int j=1; j<n; j = 2 * j)
        {
            count++;
            for(int k=1; k<n; k = k * 2)
            {
                count++;
                c++;
                count++;
            }
            count++;
        }
    }
}
```

```

    }
    count++;
}
count++;
printf("%d",count);
}

int main()
{
    int n;
    scanf("%d",&n);
    function(n);
}

```

OUTPUT:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	4	30	30	✓
✓	10	212	212	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

5) Convert the following algorithm into a program and find its time complexity using counter method.

```

void reverse(int n)
{
    int rev = 0, remainder;
    while (n != 0)

```

```
{
    remainder = n % 10;
    rev = rev * 10 + remainder;
    n/= 10;

}
print(rev);
}
```

Note: No need of counter increment for declarations and scanf() and count variable printf() statements.

Input:

A positive Integer n

Output:

Print the value of the counter variable

CODE:

```
#include<stdio.h>
void reverse(int n)
{
    int count=0;
    int rev = 0, remainder;
    count++;
    while (n != 0)
    {
        count++;
        remainder = n % 10;
        count++;
        rev = rev * 10 + remainder;
        count++;
        n/= 10;
        count++;
    }
}
```

```
count++;  
//printf("%d",rev);  
count++;  
printf("%d",count);  
}
```

```
int main()  
{  
    int n;  
    scanf("%d",&n);  
    reverse(n);  
}
```

OUTPUT:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	12	11	11	✓
✓	1234	19	19	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.