## Laboratory work # 6

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Problem # 1628. White Streaks

Screenshot from Timus:

9860919	13:44:23	hduads2022 20321114	1628. White Streaks	Java 1.8	Accepted	0.203	13 228 KB	
	6 May 2022				,			

## Explanation of algorithm:

- 1. I sort the input points first by row order, then find out how much white space is spanned between each point.
- 2. If there are at least two spaces in between, this constitutes one streak.
- 3. Do the same as above again, for the points sorted by column major order, and count how many singular points we've counted twice, add this to the answer, and we have the final answer.

Computational complexity of algorithm:

 $O(N^2)$ 

## Source code:

```
import java.io.*;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Collections;

public class WhiteStreaks {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        new WhiteStreaks().run();
    }

    StreamTokenizer in;
    PrintWriter out;
    static int M;
    static int N;
```

```
ArrayList<Integer>[] yList = new ArrayList[60009];
int nextInt() throws IOException {
    in = new StreamTokenizer(new BufferedReader(new
   out = new PrintWriter(System.out);
static boolean judgeArray(int x, int y, ArrayList<Integer>[] xList) {
```

```
for (int i = 1; i <= N; i++) {
    yList[i].add(0);
    yList[i].add(M + 1);
    Collections.sort(yList[i]);
}

int sum = 0;
for (int i = 1; i <= M; i++) {
    for (int j = 1; j < xList[i].size(); j++) {
        if (xList[i].get(j) - xList[i].get(j - 1) > 2) {
            sum++;
        }
    }
}

for (int i = 1; i <= N; i++) {
    for (int j = 1; j < yList[i].size(); j++) {
        if (yList[i].get(j) - yList[i].get(j - 1) > 2) {
            sum++;
        } else if (yList[i].get(j) - yList[i].get(j - 1) == 2) {
            if (judge(yList[i].get(j) - 1, i - 1)) {
                  sum++;
            }
        }
    }
}
out.println(sum);
}
```