

# CO322 – Data Structures and Algorithms

## Lab 02 - Algorithm Explanation for the Problems

**E/18/180 – Kodituwakku M.K.N.M.**

### 1. The Power Sum

In this problem I used a recursive method to solve the problem. So for the recursive method I defined two bases. First I defined the recursive function as **helpSum** this function take three inputs. Those are

- Total
- Power
- Num

In the function first value will be calculated as **val = total – num<sup>pow</sup>** so by the value of the val variable I defined the base cases such as

- Val == 0 : then this means that the function has divided into total power sums so then it returns 1
- Val < 0 : this means that there are no power sums to this combination so then function must return 0

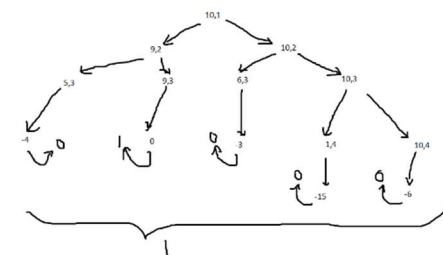
If those base cases not satisfied then function will be recursively called as

$\text{helpsum}(\text{val}, \text{pow}, \text{num}+1) + \text{helpsum}(\text{total}, \text{pow}, \text{num}+1)$

to check the current combination

to check all the combinations

for an example lets take powerSum(10,2)



So this returns 1 because there exist only  $1^2 + 3^2 = 10$

## 2. Caesar Cipher

In this question first I checked two conditions

- Key = 26 : this means that the string doesn't get encoded
  - Key > 26 : then I divided the key by 26 and took the remainder as the key because that is the amount that the string is converted
- If above conditions are not satisfied then continue to next operations.

Then I iterated through the string character by character.

First I checked whether the character is uppercase or lowercase.

Then I checked after adding the key whether the ascii value is greater than z/Z if so then I again made the character as a/A and added the remaining value to the a/A.

After iterating through all the characters I returned the encoded string.

## 3. Climbing the leaderboard

I started the loop from the top player score and from this I was able to skip doing to 2 for loops from 0 to list size.

Comparing top ranks and when the score of the player was added, then I just continued from that ranked index.

## 4. Closest Numbers

First I made a function to sort the array and then I sorted the input array. Then I made a new array to store the difference between adjacent numbers and then I looped through the input array and took the difference and store it in the new array and also I stored the minimum difference in a variable after taking the all the difference between adjacent numbers next I looped again the diff array and if the difference is not the minimum value I changed the input array element to max int value if the difference is min difference value then I don't changed the adjacent two values and after looping through all the array then I returned the array.

When printing if the element in the array isn't the max int value then I printed those values.