LAB ASSIGNMENT 1



SUBMITTED BY

NAME: Sadia Islam

ID: 41220300363

DEPARTMENT: CSE

SECTION: 4B

SUBJECT: Algorithm design and analysis lab work

SEMESTER: Fall 2023

SUBMITTED TO

Md. Mahadi Hasan

(Lecturer of CSE in NUB)

Submitted in 07 October 2023

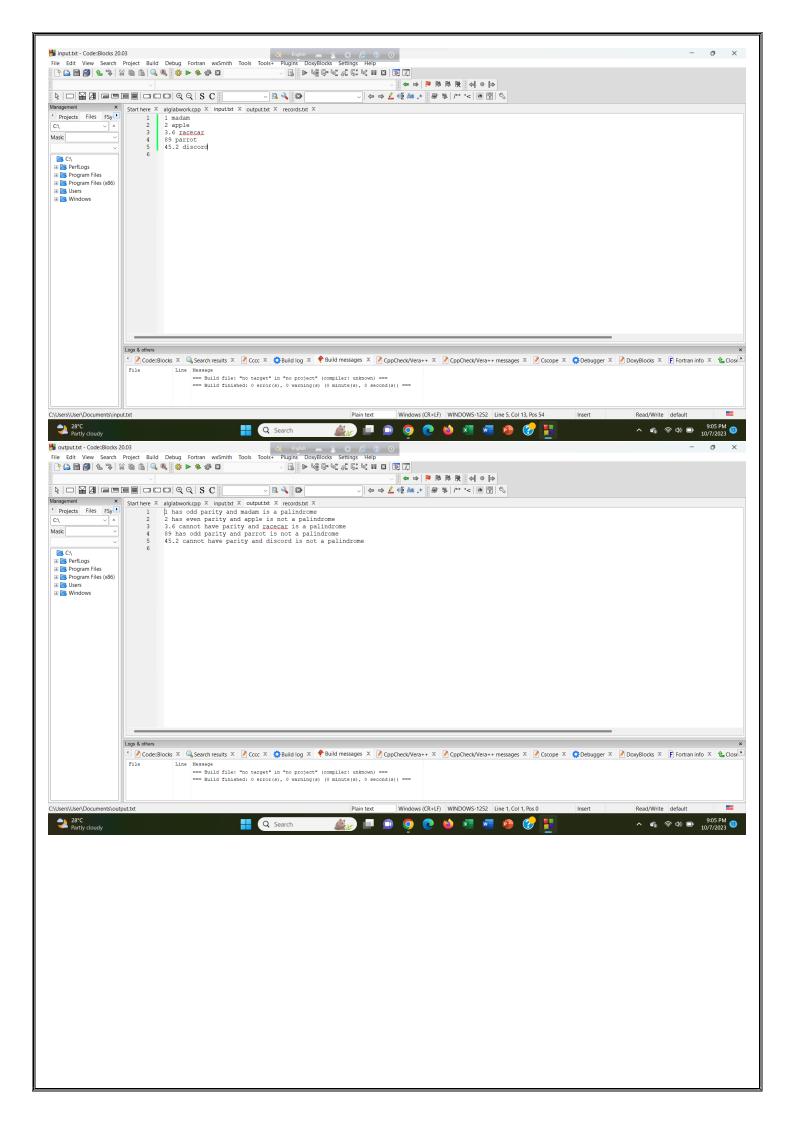
Problem 1:

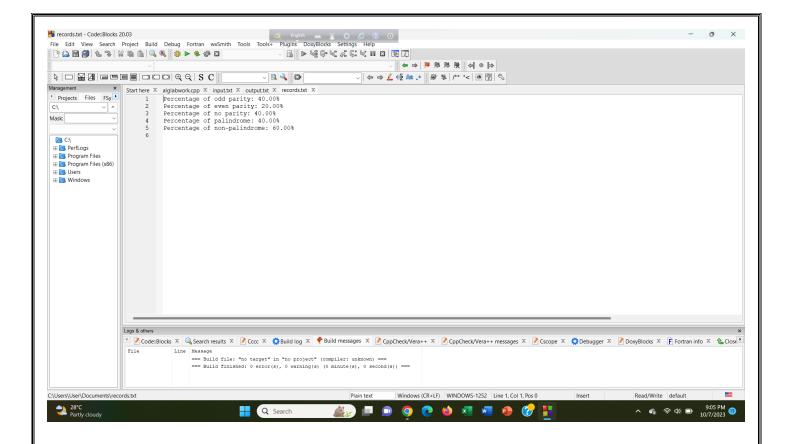
<u>C++ code:</u>

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <vector>
#include <string>
#include <iomanip>
using namespace std;
bool isPalindrome(const string& str) {
  int left = 0;
  int right = str.length() - 1;
  while (left < right) {
     if (str[left] != str[right]) {
       return false;
     }
     left++;
     right--;
 return true;
int main() {
  ifstream inputFile("input.txt");
  ofstream outputFile("output.txt");
  ofstream recordsFile("records.txt");
  if (!inputFile || !outputFile || !recordsFile) {
     cout << "Error opening files!" << endl;</pre>
     return 1;
  }
  vector<string> lines;
  string line;
  while (getline(inputFile, line)) {
```

```
lines.push_back(line);
int total Numbers = 0;
int oddParityCount = 0;
int evenParityCount = 0;
int noParityCount = 0;
int palindromeCount = 0;
int nonPalindromeCount = 0;
for (const string& inputLine : lines) {
  istringstream iss(inputLine);
  double num;
  string word;
if ( iss>>num >> word) {
    totalNumbers++;
if (num == static_cast<int>(num)) {
       if (static_cast<int>(num) % 2 == 0) {
         outputFile << num << " has even parity";
         evenParityCount++;
       } else {
         outputFile << num << " has odd parity";
         oddParityCount++;
       }
     } else {
       outputFile << num << " cannot have parity";
       noParityCount++;
    }
   if (isPalindrome(word)) {
       outputFile << " and " << word << " is a palindrome" << endl;
       palindromeCount++;
     } else {
       outputFile << " and " << word << " is not a palindrome" << endl;
       nonPalindromeCount++;
     }
```

```
}
  double oddParityPercentage = (static_cast<double>(oddParityCount) / totalNumbers) * 100;
   double evenParityPercentage = (static_cast<double>(evenParityCount) / totalNumbers) * 100;
   double noParityPercentage = (static_cast<double>(noParityCount) / totalNumbers) * 100;
   double palindromePercentage = (static_cast<double>(palindromeCount) / totalNumbers) * 100;
   double nonPalindromePercentage = (static_cast<double>(nonPalindromeCount) / totalNumbers) * 100;
  recordsFile << "Percentage of odd parity: " << fixed << setprecision(2) << oddParityPercentage << "%"
<< endl;
   recordsFile << "Percentage of even parity: " << evenParityPercentage << "%" << endl;
   recordsFile << "Percentage of no parity: " << noParityPercentage << "%" << endl;
   recordsFile << "Percentage of palindrome: " << palindromePercentage << "%" << endl;
   recordsFile << "Percentage of non-palindrome: " << nonPalindromePercentage << "%" <<endl;
   inputFile.close();
  outputFile.close();
   recordsFile.close();
  return 0;
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#include <fstream>
#include <vector>
#include <string>
#include <iomanip>
using namespace std;
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                         int left = 0;
int right = str.length() - 1;
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                         while (left < right) {
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      return false;
}</pre>
                         return true;
                         ifstream inputFile("input.txt")
                         ofstream outputFile("output.txt");
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Problem 2:

Here is the implementation of finding the N-th Fibonacci number using both methods in C++ along with the complexity analysis:

For Loop method:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int fibonacci(int n) {
   if (n <= 0) {
      return 0;
   } else if (n == 1) {
      return 1;
   } else {
      int a = 0, b = 1;
      for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
        int temp = a + b;
        a = b;
      b = temp;
   }
}</pre>
```

```
return b;
}

int main() {
 int n;
 cout << "Enter the value of N: ";
 cin >> n;
 cout << "The " << n << "th Fibonacci number is: " << fibonacci(n) << endl;
 return 0;
}

The complexity of this method is O(N) since we iterate N times to calculate the N-th
```

The complexity of this method is O(N) since we iterate N times to calculate the N-th Fibonacci number.

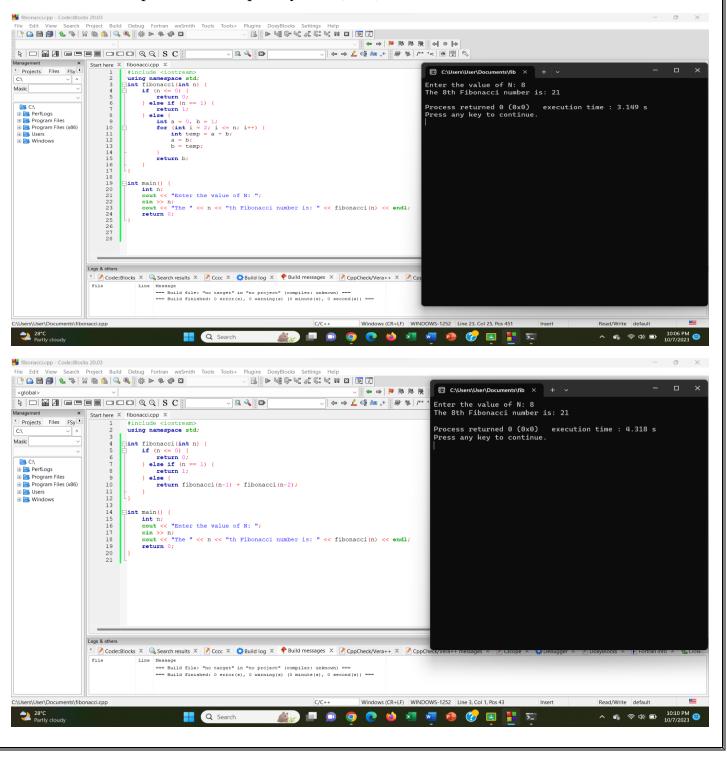
Recursion method:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int fibonacci(int n) {
   if (n <= 0) {
      return 0;
   } else if (n == 1) {
      return 1;
   } else {
      return fibonacci(n-1) + fibonacci(n-2);
   }
}
int main() {
   int n;
   cout << "Enter the value of N: ";
   cin >> n;
```

```
cout << "The " << n << "th Fibonacci number is: " << fibonacci(n) << endl;
return 0;</pre>
```

The complexity of this method is exponential, O(2^N), since we make two recursive calls for each recursive call until we reach the base case. Therefore, the recursion method is less efficient compared to the for loop method.

In conclusion, the for loop method has a linear complexity of O(N) while the recursion method has an exponential complexity of $O(2^N)$.



Problem 3: Search Project Build Debug Fortran wxSmith Tools Tools+ Plugins DoxyBlocks main():int v 🖳 🐴 🗈 V ← → 4 ♣ Am .* # # 1/** *< | • 😰 | ° Array: 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 Enter the target value: 13 Target value 13 found at index 6 main() (const int size = 10; int arr[size] = {1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19}; Process returned 0 (0x0) execution time : 2.044 s cout << "Array: "; for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) { cout << arr[i] << " ";</pre> cout << endl; int target; cout << "Enter the target value: ";</pre> int iterations = 0; int index = binarySearch(arr, 0, size - 1, target, iterations); if (index != -1) { cout << "Target value " << target << " found at index " << index << endl;</pre> } else { cout << "Target value " << target << " not found in the array." << endl;</pre> === Build file: "no target" in "no project" (compiler: unknown) === === Build finished: 0 error(s), 0 warning(s) (0 minute(s), 0 second(s)) === Windows (CR+LF) WINDOWS-1252 Line 40, Col 1, Pos 941 Q Search 🧿 📀 🐸 🛂 🖷 🐠 ^ ♠ ♠ ♠ D 10:21 PM 10/7/2023 12 #include <iostream> using namespace std; int binarySearch(int arr[], int low, int high, int target, int& iterations) { while (low <= high) { int mid = low + (high - low) / 2;if (arr[mid] == target) { return mid; } else if (arr[mid] < target) {</pre> low = mid + 1; } else { high = mid - 1;} iterations++; }

```
return -1;
int main() {
  const int size = 10;
  int arr[size] = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19\};
  cout << "Array: ";</pre>
  for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
     cout << arr[i] << " ";
   }
  cout << endl;</pre>
  int target;
  cout << "Enter the target value: ";</pre>
  cin >> target;
  int iterations = 0;
  int index = binarySearch(arr, 0, size - 1, target, iterations);
  if (index != -1) {
     cout << "Target value " << target << " found at index " << index << endl;
   } else {
     cout << "Target value " << target << " not found in the array." << endl;
   }
  return 0;
}
```