

## Lucrare 2 SDA

Pseudocod problema 1:

selection sort:

```
pentru i = first:last - 1
    minim <- nodes[i]
    gasesc minimul din subtabloul i:last, are indicele imin
    interschimb nodes[i] si nodes[imin]
```

Cod +explicatii problema 1:

- Funcție de sortare prin selecție:

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
//functie de swap pentru doua int-uri
```

```
void swap(int *a, int *b)
```

```
{
```

```
    int aux = *a;
```

```
    *a = *b;
```

```
    *b = aux;
```

```
}
```

```
// pentru fiecare pozitie intre first si last cautam cel mai mic element din
```

```
// subtabloul ramas si il interschimbam cu pozitia curenta
```

```
void selectionSort(int nodes[], int first, int last, int (cmp)(int * a, int b))
```

```
{
```

```
    int pos_min, i, j, minim;
```

```
    for (i = first; i < last; i++) {
```

```
        pos_min = i;
```

```
    minim = nodes[i];
    for (j = i + 1; j < last; j++)
        if (cmp(&nodes[j], &minim) < 0) {
            minim = nodes[j];
            pos_min = j;
        }
    // interschimb nodes[i] cu nodes[pos_min]
    swap(&nodes[i], &nodes[pos_min]);
}
}
```

```
int cmp_int(int *a, int *b) {
    return (*a) - (*b);
}
```

```
int main()
{
    // testez functia selectionSort
    int nodes[] = {0,4,3,7,9,1,3,0};
    selectionSort(nodes, 2, 7, cmp_int);
    int i;
    for (i = 2; i < 7; i++)
        printf("%d ", nodes[i]);
    return 0;
}
```

- Funcție de traversare în lățime a unui arbore binar:

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

// voi considera ca in fiecare nod al arborelui se afla un caracter

```
struct node_btree {  
    char c;  
    struct node_btree *left, *right; // copii nodului  
};
```

// functie care creeza un nou nod din arborele binar

```
struct node_btree* newNode(char data)  
{  
    struct node_btree* node = (struct node_btree*)  
        malloc(sizeof(struct node_btree));  
    node->c = data;  
    node->left = NULL;  
    node->right = NULL;  
  
    return node;  
}
```

void afisare\_nivel(struct node\_btree\* r, int nivel);

int height(struct node\_btree\* node);

void afisare\_pe\_nivele(struct node\_btree\* r);

// functie care afiseaza arborele binar pe nivele

```
void afisare_pe_nivele(struct node_btree* r)  
{  
    int h = height(r);  
    int i;  
    for (i=1; i<=h; i++)  
        afisare_nivel(r, i);  
}
```

```
}
```

```
// functie care afiseaza un nivel din arbore
```

```
void afisare_nivel(struct node_btree* r, int nivel)
```

```
{
```

```
    if (r == NULL)
```

```
        return;
```

```
    if (nivel == 1)
```

```
        printf("%c", r->c);
```

```
    else if (nivel > 1)
```

```
    {
```

```
        afisare_nivel(r->left, nivel-1);
```

```
        afisare_nivel(r->right, nivel-1);
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
// functie care determina inaltimea unui nod din arbore
```

```
int height(struct node_btree* node)
```

```
{
```

```
    if (node==NULL)
```

```
        return 0;
```

```
    else
```

```
    {
```

```
        // determin inaltimea fiecarui subarbore
```

```
        int lheight = height(node->left);
```

```
        int rheight = height(node->right);
```

```
        // returneaza inaltimea mai mare
```

```
        if (lheight > rheight)
```

```
        return(lheight+1);  
    else return(rheight+1);  
}  
}
```

```
void tl_tree(struct node_btree* r)  
{  
    afisare_pe_nivele(r);  
}
```

```
int main()  
{  
    struct node_btree *r = newNode('a');  
    r->left    = newNode('b');  
    r->right   = newNode('c');  
    r->left->left = newNode('d');  
    r->left->right = newNode('e');  
  
    afisare_pe_nivele(r);  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

Cod+explicatii problema 2:

```
#include <stdio.h>  
#include <stdlib.h>  
#include <string.h>
```

```
struct element {
```

```
int frecventa;

char c;

};

// voi considera ca in fiecare nod al arborelui se afla un element de
// tip caracter-frecventa
struct node_btree {
    struct element elem;
    struct node_btree *left, *right; // copii nodului
};

// functie care creeza un nou nod din arborele binar
struct node_btree* newNode(struct element *data)
{
    struct node_btree* node = (struct node_btree*)
        malloc(sizeof(struct node_btree));
    memcpy(node->elem, data, sizeof(struct element));
    node->left = NULL;
    node->right = NULL;

    return node;
}

void afisare_nivel(struct node_btree* r, int nivel);
int height(struct node_btree* node);
void afisare_pe_nivele(struct node_btree* r);

// functie care afiseaza arborele binar pe nivele
void afisare_pe_nivele(struct node_btree* r)
```

```
{  
    int h = height(r);  
    int i;  
    for (i=1; i<=h; i++)  
        afisare_nivel(r, i);  
}  
  
// functie care afiseaza un nivel din arbore  
void afisare_nivel(struct node_btree* r, int nivel)  
{  
    if (r == NULL)  
        return;  
    if (nivel == 1)  
        printf("%c", r->c);  
    else if (nivel > 1)  
    {  
        afisare_nivel(r->left, nivel-1);  
        afisare_nivel(r->right, nivel-1);  
    }  
}  
  
// functie care determina inaltimea unui nod din arbore  
int height(struct node_btree* node)  
{  
    if (node==NULL)  
        return 0;  
    else  
    {  
        // determin inaltimea fiecarui subarbore
```

```
int lheight = height(node->left);
int rheight = height(node->right);

// returneaza inaltimea mai mare
if (lheight > rheight)
    return(lheight+1);
else return(rheight+1);
}
}

void tl_tree(struct node_btree* r)
{
    afisare_pe_nivele(r);
}

//functie de swap pentru doua structuri de tip element
void swap(struct element *a, struct element *b)
{
    struct element aux = *a;
    *a = *b;
    *b = aux;
}

// pentru fiecare pozitie intre first si last cautam cel mai mic element din
// subtabloul ramas si il interschimbam cu pozitia curenta
void selectionSort(struct element *nodes, int first, int last,
                    int (*cmp)(int *a, int *b))
{
    int pos_min, i, j, minim;
```



```
for (i = first; i < last; i++) {  
    pos_min = i;  
    minim = nodes[i]->frecventa;  
    for (j = i + 1; j < last; j++)  
        if (cmp(&nodes[j], &minim) < 0) {  
            minim = nodes[j];  
            pos_min = j;  
        }  
    // interschimb nodes[i] cu nodes[pos_min]  
    swap(&nodes[i], &nodes[pos_min]);  
}  
}  
  
int cmp_int(int *a, int *b) {  
    return (*a) - (*b);  
}  
  
int main()  
{  
    // citesc frecventele fiecarei litere din alfabet si construiesc alfabetul  
    int i, frecv;  
    struct element *alfabet = malloc (26 * sizeof(struct element));  
  
    for (i = 0; i < 26; i++) {  
        scanf("%d", &frecv);  
        alfabet[i]->c = 'A' + i;  
        alfabet[i]->frecventa = frecv;  
    }  
}
```

```
// ordonez elementele din alfabet dupa frecventa
selectionSort(alfabet, 0, 26, cmp_int);

node_btree *root = newNode(alfabet[0]);

// grupam elementele in arborele Huffman
for (i = 0; i < 25; i++) {
    node_btree *node = newNode(alfabet[i]);
    node->left = alfabet[i];
    node->right = alfabet[i+1];
    node->elem.frecventa = alfabet[i]->frecventa + alfabet[i+1]->frecventa;
    node->elem.c = '\0';
}
}
```