

LAB 1

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1.Euclid

Algo:

Step 1 If $n = 0$, return m and stop; otherwise go to Step 2

Step 2 Divide m by n and assign the value of the remainder to r

Step 3 Assign the value of n to m and the value of r to n . Go to Step 1.

while $n \neq 0$ do

$r \leftarrow m \bmod n$

$m \leftarrow n$

$n \leftarrow r$

return m

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

```
#include <math.h>
```

```
unsigned int euclid(unsigned int m,unsigned int n) {
```

```
    unsigned int r;
```

```
    int opcount=0;
```

```
    while(n!=0){
```

```
        opcount++;
```

```
        r=m%n;
```

```
        m=n;
```

```
        n=r;
```

```
    }
```

```
    printf("operation count=%d\n",opcount);
```

```
    return m;
```

```
}
```

```
void main(){
```

```
    int a,b;
```

```
    printf("enter the numbers");
```

```
    scanf("%d%d",&a,&b);
```

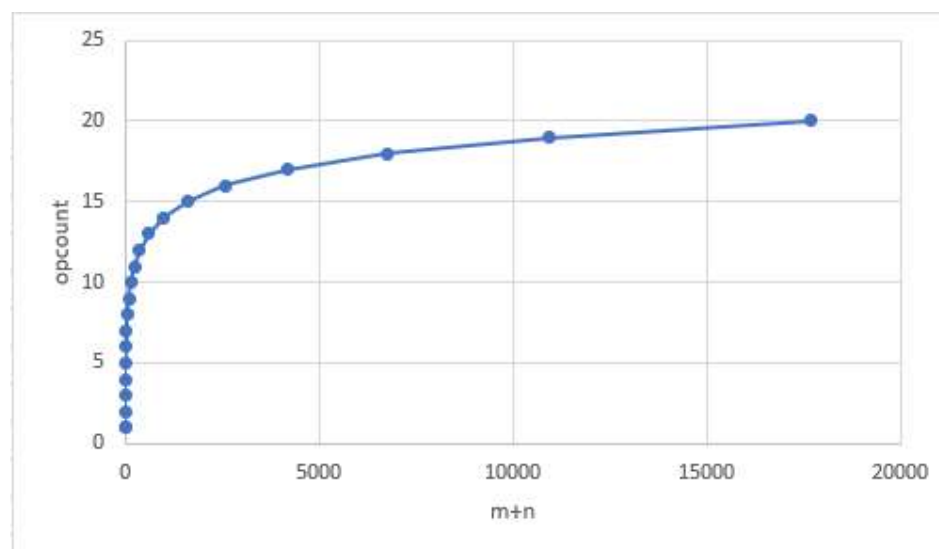
```
        int gcd=euclid(a,b);
```

```
        printf("gcd is %d",gcd);
```

```
    }
```

```
PS C:\Users\aniket\Desktop\desktop\sem4\daa\lab\daa\week2> cd "c:\Users\aniket\Desktop\desktop\sem4\daa\lab\daa\week2\" ; if ($?) { gcc euclid.c -
o euclid } ; if ($?) { .\euclid }
enter the numbers5 6
operation count=3
gcd is 1
PS C:\Users\aniket\Desktop\desktop\sem4\daa\lab\daa\week2> |
```

m+n	euclid opcount
1	1
2	1
3	2
5	3
8	4
13	5
21	6
34	7
55	8
89	9
144	10
233	11
377	12
610	13
987	14
1597	15
2584	16
4181	17
6765	18
10946	19
17711	20



2.consecutive integer

Consecutive integer checking algorithm

Step 1 Assign the value of $\min\{m,n\}$ to t

Step 2 Divide m by t. If the remainder is 0, go to Step 3;

otherwise, go to Step 4

Step 3 Divide n by t. If the remainder is 0, return t and stop;

otherwise, go to Step 4

Step 4 Decrease t by 1 and go to Step 2

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

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

```
int opcount = 0; // variable to count how many times the basic operation executes.
```

```
int gcd(int m, int n) {
```

```
    int t = m > n ? n: m;
```

```
    while(m % t != 0 || n % t != 0) {
```

```
        opcount++;
```

```
        t--;
```

```
    }
```

```
    return t;
```

```
}
```

```
int main() {
```

```
    int i;
```

```
    int a, b;
```

```
    printf("Enter the two numbers whose GCD has to be calculated : \n");
```

```
    scanf("%d%d", &a, &b);
```

```

        int g = gcd(a, b);

        printf("\nOperation count= %d\n", opcount);

        printf("GCD = %d\n", g);

    }

```

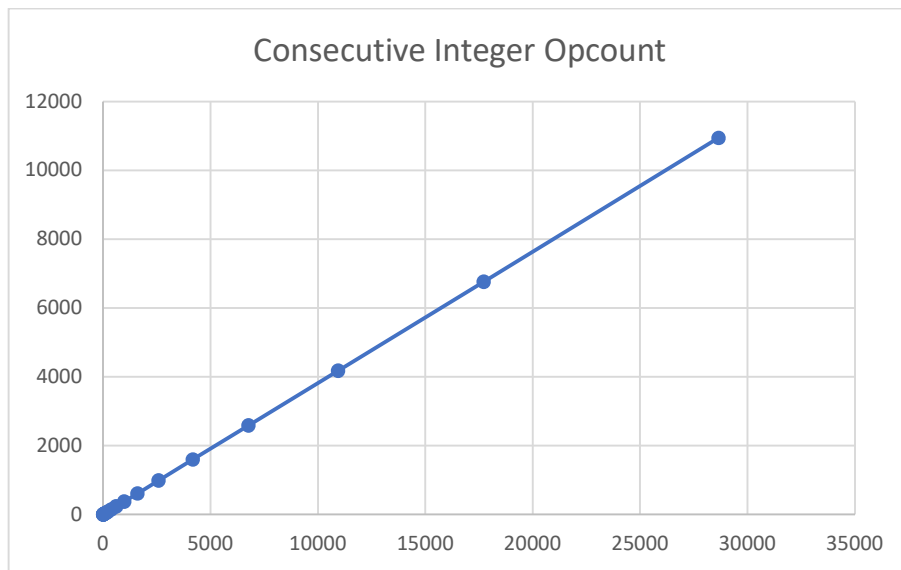
```

PS C:\Users\aniket\Desktop\desktop\sem4\daa\lab\daa\week2> cd "c:\Users\aniket\Desktop\desktop\sem4\daa\lab\daa\week2\" ; if ($?) { gcc consecutiv
e.c -o consecutive } ; if ($?) { .\consecutive }
Enter the two numbers whose GCD has to be calculated :
2 3

Operation count= 1
GCD = 1
PS C:\Users\aniket\Desktop\desktop\sem4\daa\lab\daa\week2> 

```

A	B
m+n	Consecutive Integer Opcount
1	0
2	0
3	0
5	1
8	2
13	4
21	7
34	12
55	20
89	33
144	54
233	88
377	143
610	232
987	376
1597	609
2584	986
4181	1596
6765	2583
10946	4180
17711	6764
28657	10945



3. middle school

Middle-school procedure

Step 1 Find the prime factorization of m

Step 2 Find the prime factorization of n

Step 3 Find all the common prime factors

Step 4 Compute the product of all the common prime factors

and return it as $\text{gcd}(m,n)$

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

```
#include<math.h>
```

```
int opcount = 0;
```

```
int primeFactors(int arr[], int n){
```

```
    int k = 0;
```

```

while(n%2 == 0){
    arr[k++] = 2;
    n = n/2;
    opcount++;
}

for(int i = 3; i<n; i=i+2){
    opcount++;
    while (n%i==0)
        {arr[k++] = i;
        n = n/i;
        opcount++;
        }
}

if(n>2){
    arr[k++] = n;
    opcount++;
}

return k;
}

int gcdMidSchool(int m, int n){
    if(m==0 && n==0){
        return -1;
    }
    if(m==0 || n==0 ){
        opcount = 1;
        return m+n;
    }
    int mArr[m],nArr[n];
    int k1,k2,prod;

    // k3 = 0;

    prod = 1;

```

```

k1 = primeFactors(mArr,m);
k2 = primeFactors(nArr,n);
if(k1<k2){
    for(int i = 0; i<k1; ++i){
        for(int j = i; j<k2;){
            opcount++;
            if(mArr[i] == nArr[j]){
                prod*=mArr[i];
                ++i;
                ++j;
                continue;
            }
            ++j;
        }
    }
}
else{
    for(int i = 0; i<k2; ++i){
        for(int j = i; j<k1;){
            opcount++;
            if(nArr[i] == mArr[j]){
                prod*=nArr[i];
                ++i;
                ++j;
                continue;
            }
            ++j;
        }
    }
}
}

```



```

        return prod;
    }

int main(){
    int m,n;

    printf("Enter m and n - ");

    scanf("%d %d",&m,&n);

    int gcd = gcdMidSchool(m,n);

    if(gcd == -1){
        printf("Undefined gcd");
    }
    else{
        printf("GCD is %d",gcd);
        printf("\nOpcount is : %d", opcount);
    }

    return 0;
}

```

```

PS C:\Users\aniket\Desktop\desktop\sem4\daa\lab\daa\week2> cd "c:\Users\aniket\Desktop\desktop\sem4\daa\lab\daa\week2\" ; if ($?) { gcc middlescho
ol3.c -o middleschool3 } ; if ($?) { .\middleschool3 }
Enter m and n - 5 6
GCD is 1
Opcount is : 6

```

