## CPSC 335 - Project 2 Report

## Algorithm 2: String Run Encoding

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## Algorithm Design & Implementation:

For the string run encoding problem, we decided that for a string input, we iterate through every character in the string with a for-loop and check for conditions with if-else statements. There is a variable that keeps count of the same characters and a current variable that is initialized to the first character of the string, which is then compared to the next character. If there is a repeating character, the count variable increases by one, after if count is greater than one, the count and the character are added into a new string. If the current character and the next character are not the same, they are added to the new string. Once the function StrRunEncode() is finished iterating through the input string, the new string is returned.

```
def run_length_encode(s: str) -> str:
  Encodes a string using run-length encoding.
  Args:
    s: The input string, containing lower-case letters and spaces.
  Returns:
    The encoded string.
  if not s:
    return ""
  encoded_string = []
  i = 0
  while i < len(s):
    current_char = s[i]
    count = 1
    j = i + 1
    while j < len(s) and s[j] == current\_char:
       count += 1
      j += 1
    # Append the count and character to the result list if count > 1
    # or just the character if count is 1. The image examples imply
    # only runs of more than one character are encoded with a count.
    if count > 1:
       encoded_string.append(f"{count}{current_char}")
    else:
```

```
encoded_string.append(current_char)

i = j

return "".join(encoded_string)

# Example Usage:
print(f"\"ddd\" becomes \"{run_length_encode('ddd')}\"")
print(f"\"heloooooooo there\" becomes \"{run_length_encode('helooooooo there')}\"")
print(f"\"choosemeeky and tuition-free\" becomes \"{run_length_encode('choosemeeky and tuition-free')}\"")
print(f"\"hello world\" becomes \"{run_length_encode('hello world')}\"")
```