

**Ahsania Mission University of Science & Technology**

**Lab Report**

**Lab No:** 01

**Course Code:** CSE2202

**Course Title:** Computer Algorithm Sessional.

**Submitted By:**

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1st Batch, 2nd Year, 2nd Semester

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**Task No.:** 01

**Problem Statement:** Merging 2 arrays Merging two 1D arrays involves combining the elements of both arrays into a single array while maintaining their original order. Here's a step-by-step process for merging two 1D arrays:

**Source Code:**

#include<bits/stdc++.h>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

int arr1[100]={2, 4, 6};

int size1=3;

int arr2[100]={8, 10, 12, 14};

int size2=4;

int merged\_size=size1+size2;

int arr3[merged\_size];

for(int i=0;i<size1;i++)

{

arr3[i]=arr1[i];

if(i==2)

{

for(int j=0;j<size2;j++)

{

i++;

arr3[i]=arr2[j];

}

}

}

for(int i=0;i<merged\_size; i++)

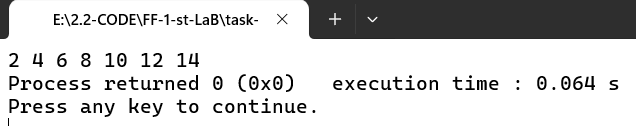
{

cout<<arr3[i]<<" ";

}

}

**Output:**

****

**Task No.:** 02

**Problem Statement:** Sum of Array elements:

Given an array A, Output the sum of all elements in A.

**Input Format**

* The first line of input will contain a single integer N denoting the number of elements in A.
* the second line contains N space-separated integers denoting elements of the array A.

**Output Format**

Output a single integer, sum of all the elements in the array A.

**Sample 1:**

Input

5

8 2 4 1 4

Output

19

**Source Code:**

#include<bits/stdc++.h>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

int n,sum=0;

cout<<"Enter the number of elements: ";

cin>>n;

int arr[n];

cout<<"INPUT:" <<endl;

for(int i=0; i<n; i++)

{

cin>>arr[i];

sum=sum+arr[i];

}

cout<<"Output: "<<endl;

cout<<sum;

return 0;}

**Output:**

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**Task No.:** 03

**Problem Statement:** Find maximum in an Array

Given a list of N integers, representing height of mountains. Find the height of the tallest mountain.

Input:

* First line will contain T, number of testcases. Then the testcases follow.
* The first line in each testcase contains one integer, N.
* The following line contains N space separated integers: the height of each mountains.

Output:

For each testcase, output one line with one integer: the height of the tallest mountain for that test case.

Constraints

• 1≤ T≤10

• 1 ≤N≤100000

• 0≤height of each mountain ≤109

**Source Code:**

#include<bits/stdc++.h>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

int T;

cin>>T;

while(T--)

{

int n,Max=0;

cout<<"Enter the number of mountain: ";

cin>>n;

int arr[n];

cout<<"enter the highet of each mountain:"<<endl;

for(int i=0; i<n; i++)

{

cin>>arr[i];

if(arr[i]>Max)

{

Max=arr[i];

}

}

cout<<"\nThe hight of tallest mountain is:" ;

cout<<Max<<endl;

}

}

**Output:**

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**Task No.:** 04

**Problem Statement:** MIN To MAX

You are given an array A of size N. Let M be the minimum value present in the array initially. In one operation, you can choose an element Ai (1 ≤ i ≤ N) and an integer X (1 ≤ X ≤ 100), and set Ai = X. Determine the minimum number of operations required to make M the maximum value in the array A.

Input Format

* The first line of input will contain a single integer T, denoting the number of test cases.
* Each test case consists of multiple lines of input:
  + The first line of each test case contains a single integer N - the size of the array.
  + The next line of each test case contains N space-separated integers A1, A2, ..., An – the elements of the array.

Output Format

For each test case, output on a new line, the minimum number of operations required to make M the maximum value in the array A.

Constraints

• 1 ≤ T ≤ 100

• 1 ≤ N ≤ 100

• 1 ≤ Ai ≤ 100

**Sample 1**

Input:

3

2

1 2

4

2 2 3 4

1

1

Output:

1

2

0

**Source Code:**

#include<bits/stdc++.h>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

int T,M=100;

cin>>T;

while(T--)

{

int n;

cin>>n;

int arr[n];

for(int i=0; i<n; i++)

{

cin>>arr[i];

}

for(int i=0; i<n; i++)

{

if(M>arr[i])

{

M=arr[i];

}

}

int operations = 0;

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

{

if (arr[i] > M)

{

operations++;

}

}

cout << operations << endl;

}

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**Output:**

**Task No.:** 05

**Problem Statement:** Grade School Integer Multiplication

**Source Code:**

#include <iostream>

#include <cstring>

using namespace std;

#define MAX 200

class BigIntMultiplication

{

private:

int numA[MAX], numB[MAX], result[MAX];

int lenA, lenB;

public:

BigIntMultiplication()

{

memset(numA, 0, sizeof(numA));

memset(numB, 0, sizeof(numB));

memset(result, 0, sizeof(result));

lenA = lenB = 0;

}

void storeNumber(int num, int arr[], int &length)

{

while (num > 0)

{

arr[length++] = num % 10;

num /= 10;

}

}

void multiply(int A, int B)

{

if (A == 0 || B == 0)

{

cout << "0" << endl;

return;

}

storeNumber(A, numA, lenA);

storeNumber(B, numB, lenB);

for (int i = 0; i < lenA; i++)

{

for (int j = 0; j < lenB; j++)

{

result[i + j] += numA[i] \* numB[j];

result[i + j + 1] += result[i + j] / 10;

result[i + j] %= 10;

}

}

printResult();

}

void printResult()

{

int lenResult = lenA + lenB;

while (lenResult > 1 && result[lenResult - 1] == 0)

{

lenResult--;

}

for (int i = lenResult - 1; i >= 0; i--)

{

cout << result[i];

}

cout << endl;

}

};

int main()

{

int A, B;

cout << "Enter two integers: ";

cin >> A >> B;

BigIntMultiplication multiplier;

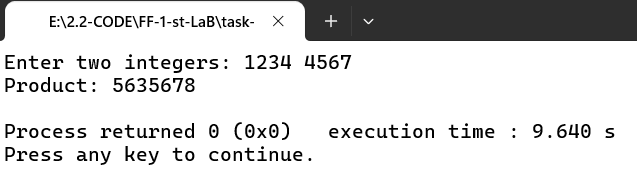
cout << "Product: ";

multiplier.multiply(A, B);

return 0;

}

**Output:**

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