

Problem Solving Techniques 문제해결

Jinkyu Lee

Dept. of Computer Science and Engineering,
Sungkyunkwan University (SKKU)

Homework 3b

- 50 points for coding evaluation
 - Submission format
 - Your file should work on skku.goorm.io with gcc 11.1.0 complier
 - Submission site: <https://skku.goorm.io>
 - [Homework] 3b (code)
- 5 points for report
 - The report is not evaluated in detail but evaluated as Pass/Fail
 - Submission format: [Template] Report for exercise/homework
 - File name: yourid_HW3b.pdf
 - Example: 2000123456_HW3b.pdf
 - Submission site: <https://icampus.skku.edu/>
 - Week 9: [Homework] 3b (report)
- Due date: 5/3 23:59 (no late submission accepted)

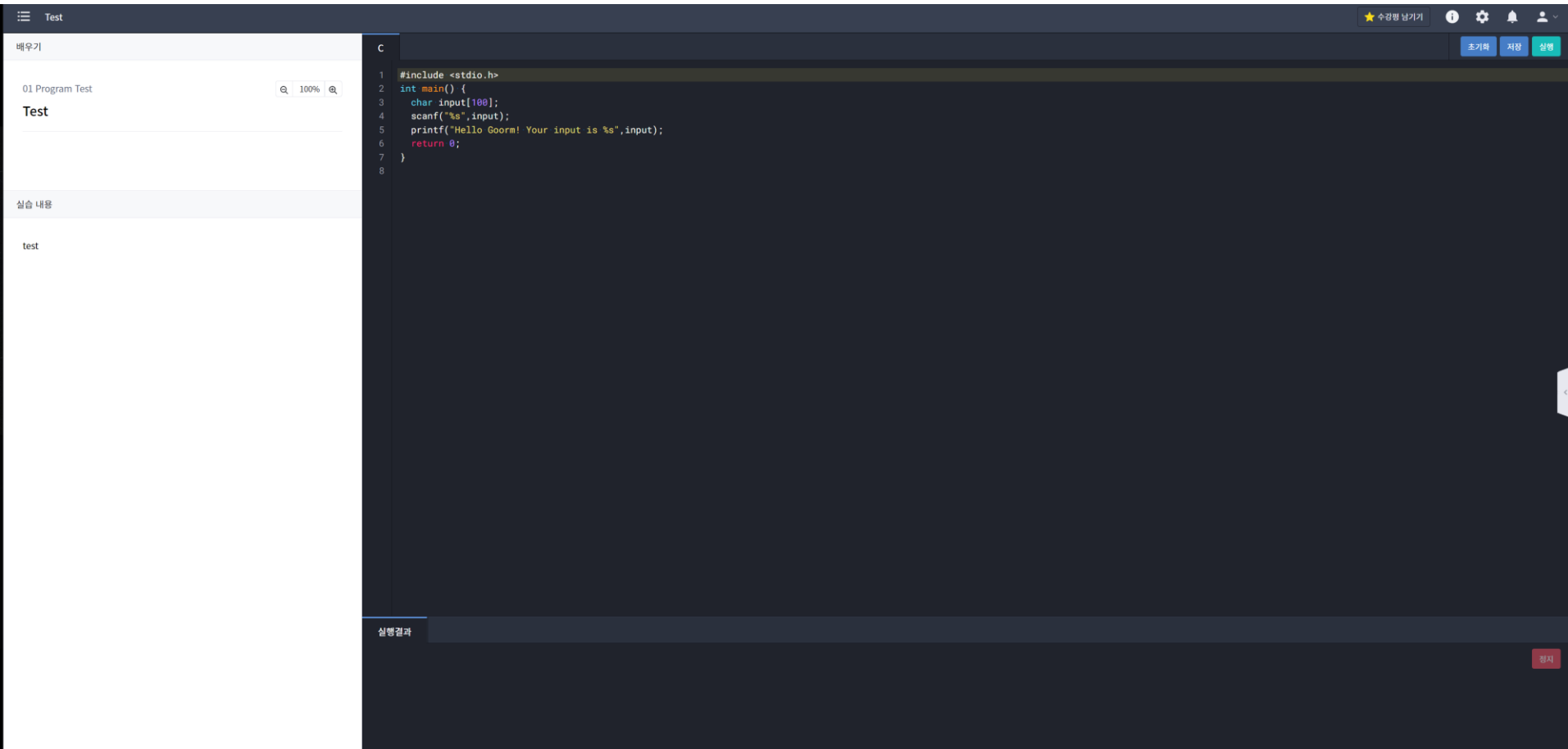
Rules for homework

- You should follow instructions.
 - Compiler
 - You will get **no/less point** if your program cannot be complied with the specified compiler
 - Input/output format
 - You will get **no/less point** if TA's automatic evaluation program cannot parse your input or output.
 - Permitted modification scope
 - You will get **no/less point** if you modify code outside of the permitted modification scope
 - All other rules
 - You will get **severe penalty or no/less point** if you violate the given rules.

Compiler for homework

- Compiler

- skku.goorm.io -> gcc 11.1.0 C language, not C++ language
- Your program will be correctly evaluated *only if* your program works on skku.goorm.io with gcc 11.1.0 compiler



Problem

- Finding weight-sum-minimized path (not necessarily the shortest path)
 - A square grid is represented by a 6-by-6 matrix, in which each point has a weight.
 - Each weight is an integer number between -100 and 100, or -9999.
 - If the weight is -9999, it means any pass cannot include the point.
 - A path has its starting point and destination point, each of which is represented by its row number and column number; the index starts from 1.
 - Any path cannot visit a single point more than once.
 - Any path contains at most one point whose weight is 0.
 - In any path, two consecutive points have *either* the same row number and one difference between the column numbers, *or* the same column number and one difference between the row numbers.
 - Goal: find a path (not necessarily the shortest path) that minimizes the sum of weights of all points that the path passes.
 - Input: starting point indexes (the row and column number), and destination point indexes (the row and column number)
 - Output: the sum of weight, AND a series of point indexes from the starting point to the destination point including themselves.

Input/Output Format

■ Input

Starting point (2,2)

Destination point (5,5)

2 2 5 5
20 -5 -4 30 40 50
20 55 15 -1 -2 40
19 -3 89 -8 10 20
-4 20 30 11 -5 -5
10 10 40 20 30 -1
20 20 20 20 20 20

Starting point

Destination point

One space

6 by 6 matrix

■ Output

90

Weight sum (55+15-1-8+10-5-5-1+30)

2 2

Starting point (2,2)

2 3

2 4

3 4

3 5

4 5

4 6

5 6

5 5

Path

Destination point (5,5)

If you have multiple paths that yield the same sum of weight, print only one of them.

Input/Output Format

- TA will not evaluate any test case where output doesn't exist.
- Validity of output
 - Any path cannot visit a single point more than once.
 - Any path cannot include any point whose weight is -9999.
 - Any path cannot include two or more points whose weight is 0.
 - In any path, two consecutive points have *either* the same row number and one difference between the column numbers, *or* the same column number and one difference between the row numbers.

Template

- Template
 - No C code template

Evaluation

■ Evaluation

- TA will test several cases.
- For each test case,
 - If your C code results in an answer within 10 seconds on skku.goorm.io with gcc 11.1.0 complier,
 - If your answer is correct (= is valid and minimizes the sum of weight),
 - You get 100%.
 - Else,
 - You get 0%.
 - Else,
 - You get 0%.

**Before submission, test your program on skku.goorm.io with gcc 11.1.0 complier!
Otherwise, you may get zero point although your program works on your environment.**