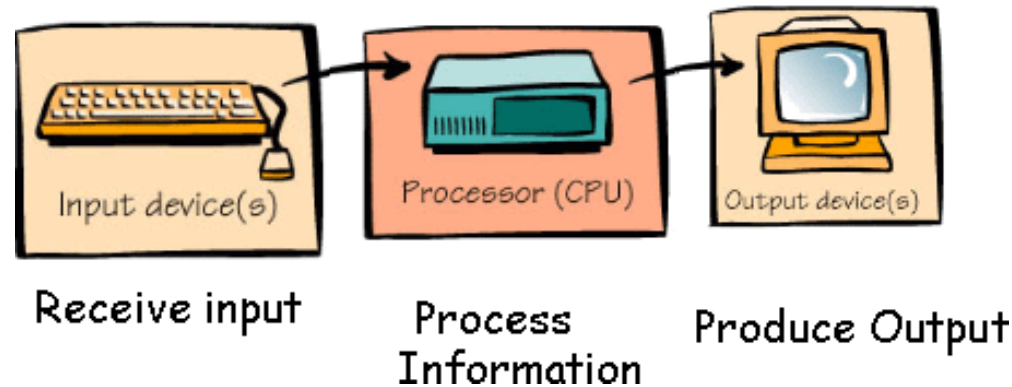


What Computers Do



Week 3- lecture 3

Simple Algorithms

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Smile More.®



Overview

- Type Casting
- Array of Pointers
- Sorting Algorithms
- Search Algorithms

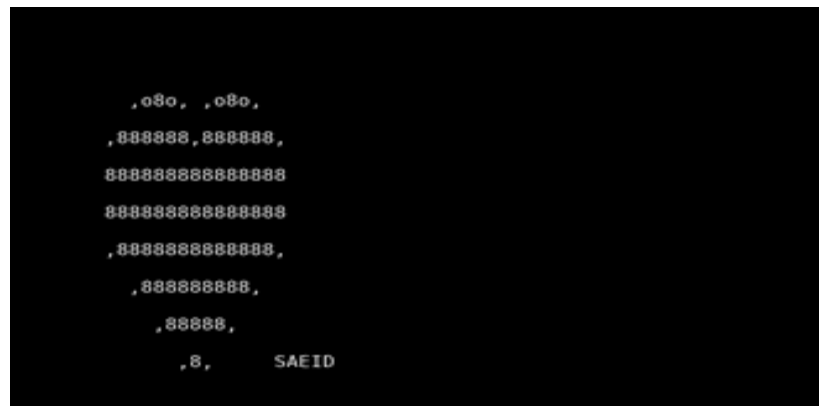
Example: Module Mark

- There are 3 students in the year. Each of them has taken 2 modules.
- Read their marks one by one, student by student, then print them out module by module.

```
193  #include <stdio.h>
194
195  int main(void)
196  {
197      const int NUM_MOD = 2;
198      const int NUM_STUDENTS = 3;
199      int marks[NUM_MOD][NUM_STUDENTS];
200
201      int s = 0;
202      int m = 0;
203      for(s = 0; s < NUM_STUDENTS; s++)
204      {
205          for(m = 0; m < NUM_MOD; m++)
206          {
207              printf("Student %d, module %d: ", s+1, m+1);
208
209              int mark = 0;
210              scanf("%d", &mark);
211              marks[m][s] = mark;
212          }
213      }
214
215      printf("\n\nThe marks entered:\n");
216      for(m = 0; m < NUM_MOD; m++)
217      {
218          for(s = 0; s < NUM_STUDENTS; s++)
219          {
220              printf("Student %d, module %d: %d\n", s+1, m+1, marks[m][s]);
221          }
222      }
223
224      return 0;
225  }
```

Example: 2D shapes

- Create a program that holds a 80 x 25 array of characters to show a shape.
- You can change the values in the array as if you were drawing.
- E.g. <http://www.ascii-art.de/ascii/>



Type Casting

- Convert the type of an expression to another type
- (data_type) expression
- float a, b, c = 2.34;
b = (int)(c+4.6)

b is 6

Explicit Type Conversions

- Implicit type conversion

```
float f;
```

```
int i;
```

```
i = f;
```

Same result, but for explicit type conversion the reader knows for sure that it was intentional!!

- Explicit type conversion

```
float f;
```

```
int i;
```

```
i = (int) f;
```

Initialisation

Example: variable initialized where declared

```
int max = 0;
/* use of max is within a page of where it is declared */
for (i=0; i<n; i++)
    if (vec[i] > max)
        max = vec[i];
```

Example: variable initialized where used

Use an assignment statement just before the for loop:

```
int max;
...
/* several pages between declaration and use */
...
max = 0;
for (i=0 ; i<n ; i++)
    if (vec[i] > max)
        max = vec[i];
```


Warning!!

- Warnings don't stop you from compiling.
- BUT ... best make sure to not have warnings in your programs!!!!!!

```
C:\Users\z2017233\Desktop>gcc draw.c -o draw
draw.c: In function 'rookie_mistake':
draw.c:171:23: warning: 'sizeof' on array function parameter 'a' will return size of 'char *' [-Wsizeof-array-argument]
  printf("%d\n", sizeof(a));
                    ^
draw.c:169:26: note: declared here
  void rookie_mistake(char a[], char *p)
                        ^
C:\Users\z2017233\Desktop>draw
```

Overview

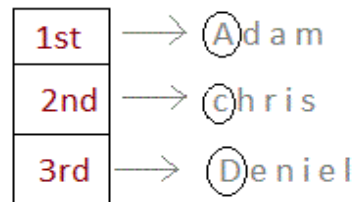
- Type Casting
- **Array of Pointers**
- Sorting Algorithms
- Search Algorithms

2D Array and Array of Pointers

- Array of pointers can be helpful in handling character array with varying length.

```
char *name[3] = {  
    "Adam",  
    "chris",  
    "Deniel"  
};  
//Now lets see same array without using pointer  
char name[3][20] = {  
    "Adam",  
    "chris",  
    "Deniel"  
};
```

Using Pointer



char* name[3]

Only 3 locations for pointers, which will point to the first character of their respective strings.

Without Pointer

A	d	a	m		
c	h	r	i	s	
D	e	n	i	e	l

char name[3][20]

extends till 20
memory locations

Source: <https://www.studytonight.com/c/pointers-with-array.php>

Overview

- Type Casting
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- **Sorting Algorithms**
- Searching Algorithms

Bubble Sort

Bubble sort or the sinking sort: the smaller values gradually “bubble” their way upward to the top of the array like air bubbles rising in water, while the larger values sink to the bottom of the array.

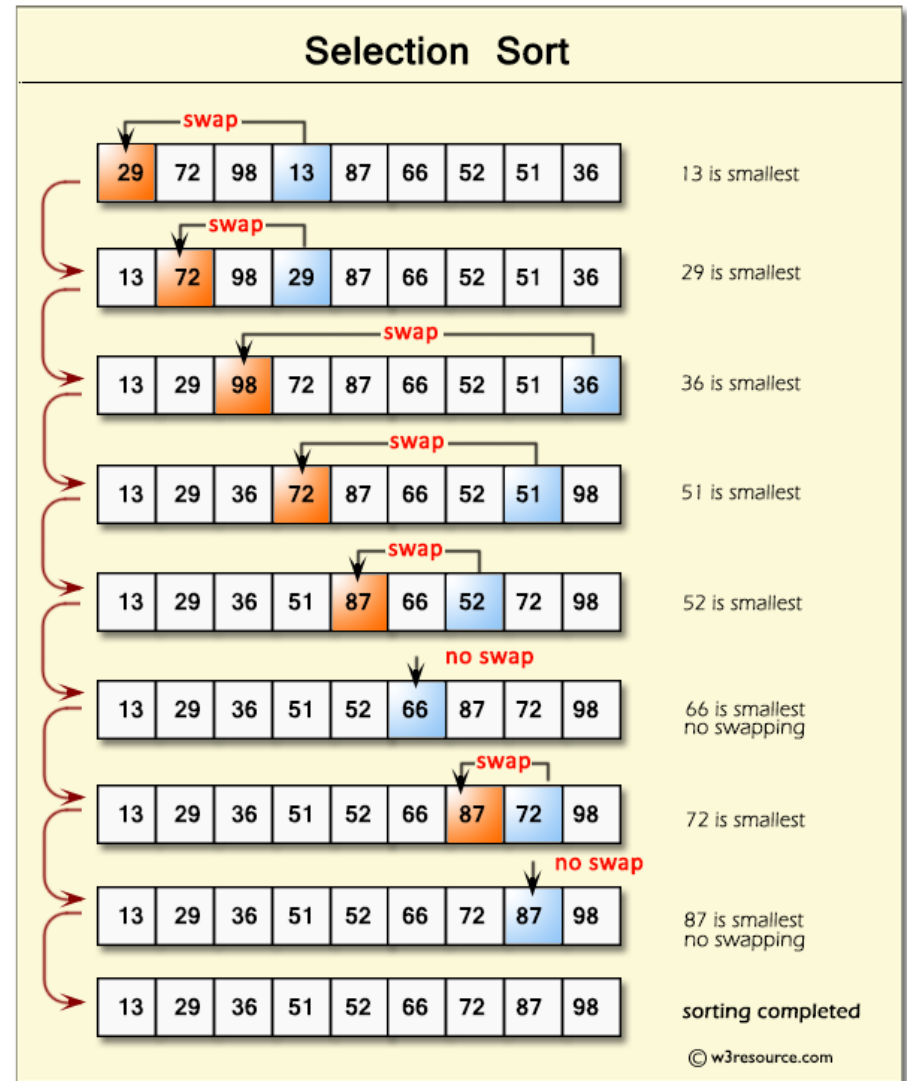


Bubble Sort (2)

```
395 int temp = 0;
396 int j = 0;
397 for(i = 0; i < count; i++)
398 {
399     for(j = 0; j < (count - 1); j++)
400     {
401         if(myInt[j] < myInt[(j + 1)])
402         {
403             temp = myInt[j];
404             myInt[j] = myInt[(j + 1)];
405             myInt[(j + 1)] = temp;
406         }
407     }
408 }
```

Selection Sort

- Repeatedly find the **minimum element** and swap with the element at the index where it is supposed to be (from the beginning of the array).



<https://www.w3resource.com/php-exercises/searching-and-sorting-algorithm/searching-and-sorting-algorithm-exercise-4.php>

Selection Sort (2)

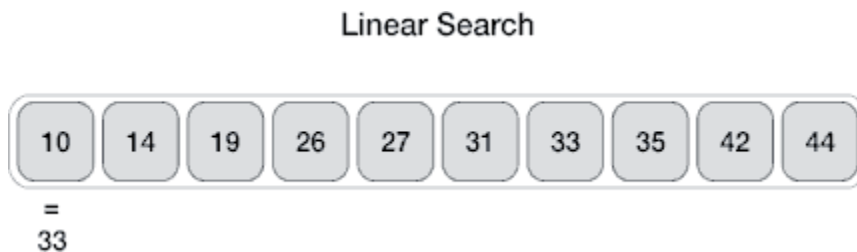
```
for(i = 0; i < n - 1; i++)
{
    position=i;
    for(j = i + 1; j < n; j++)
    {
        if(a[position] > a[j])
            position=j;
    }
    if(position != i)
    {
        swap=a[i];
        a[i]=a[position];
        a[position]=swap;
    }
}

printf("Sorted Array:n");
for(i = 0; i < n; i++)
    printf("%dn", a[i]);

return 0;
}
```


Linear Search

- A sequential search, every item is checked until the end of the data collection or the item is found.



450
451
452
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455
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```
int index = -1;  
for(i = 0; i < count; i++)  
{  
    if(hunt == myInt[i])  
    {  
        index = i;  
        break;  
    }  
}
```

Source: https://www.tutorialspoint.com/data_structures_algorithms/linear_search_algorithm.htm

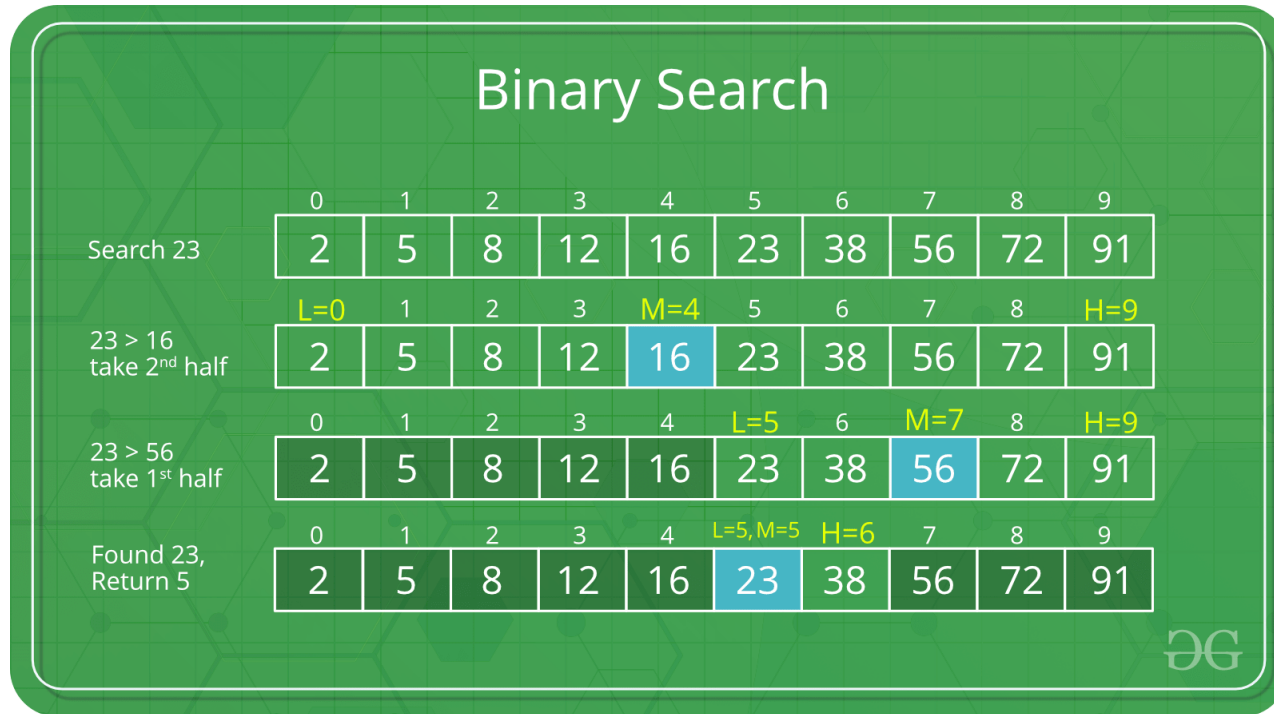
Binary Search

- The linear searching method works well for *small* or *unsorted* arrays.
- However, for large arrays linear searching is *inefficient*.
- If the array is sorted, the high-speed binary search technique can be used.
- The binary search algorithm eliminates from consideration *one-half* of the elements in a sorted array after each comparison.

Binary Search (2)

- An array of 1,048,576 (2^{20}) elements takes a maximum of only 20 comparisons to find the search key.
- This is a tremendous increase in performance over the linear search that required comparing the search key to an average of half of the array elements.
- Binary search, focuses on Divide and Conquer, requires sorted array.

Binary Search



Source: <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/binary-search/>

Binary Search: code sample

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int c, first, last, middle, n, search,
    array[100];

    printf("Enter number of elements\n");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    printf("Enter %d integers\n", n);

    for (c = 0; c < n; c++)
        scanf("%d", &array[c]);

    printf("Enter value to find\n");
    scanf("%d", &search);

    first = 0;
    last = n - 1;
    middle = (first+last)/2;
```

```
    while (first <= last) {
        if (array[middle] < search)
            first = middle + 1;
        else if (array[middle] == search) {
            printf("%d found at location %d.\n", search,
            middle+1);
            break;
        }
        else
            last = middle - 1;

        middle = (first + last)/2;
    }
    if (first > last)
        printf("Not found! %d isn't present in the list.\n",
        search);

    return 0;
}
```

Binary Search: new solution, what do you think?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int binarySearch(int [], int, int, int);

int main()
{
    int c, first, last, n, search, array[100], index;

    printf("Enter number of elements\n");
    scanf("%d", &n);

    printf("Enter %d integers\n", n);

    for (c = 0; c < n; c++)
        scanf("%d", &array[c]);

    printf("Enter value to find\n");
    scanf("%d", &search);

    first = 0;
    last = n - 1;

    index = binarySearch(array, first, last, search);
```

```
if (index == -1)
    printf("Not found! %d isn't present in the list.\n", search);
else
    printf("%d is present at location %d.\n", search, index +
1);

return 0;
}

int binarySearch(int a[], int s, int e, int f) {
    int m;

    if (s > e) // Not found
        return -1;

    m = (s + e)/2;

    if (a[m] == f) // element found
        return m;
    else if (f > a[m])
        return binarySearch(a, m+1, e, f);
    else
        return binarySearch(a, s, m-1, f);
}
```

Summary

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