

Detyra te shtepise

Hyrje ne Struktura e te te Dhenave

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Viti I-Grupi II

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1.    Write a program, which creates an array of **20 elements of type integer** and initializes each of the elements with a value equals to the index of the element multiplied by 5. Print the elements to the console.

using System;

namespace ConsoleApp1

{

class Program

{

static void Main(string[] args)

{

int[] arr = new int[20];

for (int i = 0; i < arr.Length; i++)

{

arr[i] = i \* 5;

Console.WriteLine(arr[i]);

}

}

}

}

2.    Write a program, which **reads two arrays** from the console and **checks whether they are equal** (two arrays are equal when they are of equal length and all of their elements, which have the same index, are equal).

using System;

namespace ConsoleApp2

{

class Program

{

static void Main(string[] args)

{

bool arraysEqual = true;

Console.Write("Enter lenght of first array: ");

int length = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

int[] arrA = new int[length];

for (int i = 0; i < arrA.Length; i++)

{

Console.Write("Enter element {0}: ", i);

arrA[i] = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

}

Console.Write("\nEnter lenght of second array: ");

if (length != Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine())) Console.WriteLine("\nArrays have different lengths.");

else

{

int[] arrB = new int[length];

for (int i = 0; i < arrB.Length; i++)

{

Console.Write("Enter element {0}: ", i);

arrB[i] = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

}

for (int i = 0; i < arrA.Length; i++)

{

if (arrA[i] != arrB[i])

{

Console.WriteLine("\nArrays are different." );

arraysEqual = false;

break;

}

}

if (arraysEqual) Console.WriteLine("\nArrays are the same." );

}

}

} }

3.    Write a program, which **compares two arrays of type char lexicographically** (character by character) and checks, which one is first in the lexicographical order.

using System;

namespace ConsoleApp3

{

class Program

{

static void Main(string[] args)

{

bool arrayEqual = true;

char[] arrA = new char[5] { 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e' };

char[] arrB = new char[5] { 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e' };

if (arrA.Length > arrB.Length) Console.WriteLine("Second array is lexicographicaly first." );

else if (arrA.Length < arrB.Length) Console.WriteLine("First array is lexicographicaly first." );

else

{

for (int i = 0; i < arrA.Length; i++)

{

if (arrA[i] < arrB[i])

{

Console.WriteLine( "First array is lexicographicaly first." );

arrayEqual = false;

break;

}

if (arrA[i] > arrB[i])

{

Console.WriteLine( "Second array is lexicographicaly first." );

arrayEqual = false;

break;

}

}

if (arrayEqual) Console.WriteLine( "Arrays are lexicographicaly equal." );

}

}

}

}

4.    Write a program, which finds the **maximal sequence** **of consecutive equal elements** in an array. E.g.: {1, 1, 2, 3, **2, 2, 2**, 1}  {2, 2, 2}.

using System;

namespace ConsoleApp4

{

class Program

{

static void Main(string[] args)

{

int count = 1, tempCount = 1, number = 0;

Console.Write( "Enter array length: " );

int length = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

int[] arr = new int[length];

for (int i = 0; i < arr.Length; i++)

{

Console.Write( "Enter {0} element: ", i);

arr[i] = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

}

for (int i = 0; i < arr.Length - 1; i++)

{

if (arr[i] == arr[i + 1]) tempCount++;

else tempCount = 1;

if (tempCount > count)

{

count = tempCount;

number = arr[i];

}

}

for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) Console.Write( "{0}, ", number);

}

}

}

5.Write a program, which finds the **maximal sequence** of consecutively placed **increasing** integers. Example: {3, **2, 3, 4**, 2, 2, 4}  {2, 3, 4}.

using System;

namespace ConsoleApp5

{

class Program

{

static void Main(string[] args)

{

Console.Write( "Enter array length: " );

int length = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

int[] arr = new int[length];

int sames = 1, bestSames = 1, bestStart = 0, lastElement = 0;

for (int i = 0; i < arr.Length; i++)

{

Console.Write( "Enter {0} element: ", i);

arr[i] = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

}

for (int i = 0; i < arr.Length - 1; i++)

{

if (arr[i] + 1 == arr[i + 1])

{

sames++;

if (sames > bestSames)

{

bestSames = sames;

lastElement = i + 1;

bestStart = lastElement - bestSames + 1;

}

}

else sames = 1;

}

for (int i = bestStart; i < bestSames + bestStart; i++) Console.Write( "{0}, ", arr[i]);

}

}

}

6.    Write a program, which finds the **maximal sequence of increasing elements** in an array **arr[n]**. It is not necessary the elements to be consecutively placed. E.g.: {9, 6, **2**, 7, **4**, 7, **6**, 5, **8**, 4}  {2, 4, 6, 8}.

using System;

namespace ConsoleApp6

{

class Program

{

static void Main(string[] args)

{

int counter = 0, tempIndex, tempCounter;

Console.Write( "Enter array length: " );

int length = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

int[] arr = new int[length];

int[] result = new int[length];

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

{

Console.Write( "Enter {0} element: ", i);

arr[i] = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

}

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

{

int[] tempResult = new int[length];

tempIndex = tempCounter = 1;

tempResult[0] = arr[i];

for (int j = i + 1; j < length; j++)

{

if (arr[j] > tempResult[tempIndex - 1])

{

tempResult[tempIndex] = arr[j];

tempIndex++;

tempCounter++;

}

else if (tempIndex > 1 && arr[j] > tempResult[tempIndex - 2] && arr[j] < tempResult[tempIndex - 1]) tempResult[tempIndex - 1] = arr[j];

}

if (counter < tempCounter)

{

counter = tempCounter;

result = tempResult;

}

}

for (int i = 0; i < counter; i++) Console.Write("{0},", result[i]);

}

}

}

7.    Write a program, which reads from the console two integer numbers **N** and **K** (K<N) and array of N integers. Find those **K consecutive elements**in the array, which have**maximal sum**.

using System;

namespace ConsoleApp7

{

class Program

{

static void Main(string[] args)

{

int sum = 0;

Console.Write( "Enter N: " );

int n = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

Console.Write( "Enter K (K < N): " );

int k = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

int[] arr = new int[n];

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

{

Console.Write( "Enter {0} element: ", i);

arr[i] = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

}

Array.Sort(arr, (a, b) => b.CompareTo(a));

for (int i = 0; i < k; i++) sum += arr[i];

Console.WriteLine( "\nBiggest sum is {0}", sum);

}

}

}

8.    **Sorting an array** means to arrange its elements in an increasing (or decreasing) order. Write a program, which sorts an array using the algorithm "**selection sort**".

using System;

namespace ConsoleApp8

{

class Program

{

static void Main(string[] args)

{

int i, j, iMin, temp;

Console.Write( "Enter array length: " );

int length = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

int[] arr = new int[length];

for (i = 0; i < length; i++)

{

Console.Write( "Enter {0} element: ", i);

arr[i] = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

}

for (j = 0; j < length - 1; j++)

{

iMin = j;

for (i = j + 1; i < length; i++) if (arr[i] < arr[iMin]) iMin = i;

if (iMin != j)

{

temp = arr[j];

arr[j] = arr[iMin];

arr[iMin] = temp;

}

}

for (i = 0; i < length; i++) Console.Write("{0} ", arr[i]);

}

}

}

9.    Write a program, which finds a **subsequence of numbers with maximal sum**. E.g.: {2, 3, -6, -1, **2, -1, 6, 4**, -8, 8}  **11.**

using System;

namespace ConsoleApp9

{

class Program

{

static void Main(string[] args)

{

int sum = 0, tempSum;

Console.Write( "Enter array length: " );

int length = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

int[] arr = new int[length];

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

{

Console.Write( "Enter {0} element: ", i);

arr[i] = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

}

for (int i = 0; i < length - 1; i++)

{

tempSum = arr[i];

for (int j = i + 1; j < length; j++)

{

tempSum += arr[j];

if (tempSum > sum) sum = tempSum;

}

}

Console.WriteLine( "Result is {0}. " , sum);

}

}

}

10.   Write a program, which finds the **most frequently occurring** element in an array. Example: {**4**, 1, 1, **4**, 2, 3, **4**, **4**, 1, 2, **4**, 9, 3}  4 (5 times).

using System;

namespace ConsoleApp10

{

class Program

{

static void Main(string[] args)

{

int counter = 0, tempCounter = 1, foundNumber = 0;

Console.Write( "Enter array length: " );

int length = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

int[] arr = new int[length];

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

{

Console.Write( "Enter {0} element: " , i);

arr[i] = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

}

Array.Sort(arr);

for (int i = 0; i < length - 1; i++)

{

if (arr[i] == arr[i + 1]) tempCounter++;

else tempCounter = 1;

if (tempCounter > counter)

{

counter = tempCounter;

foundNumber = arr[i];

}

}

Console.WriteLine( "{0} was found {1} times." , foundNumber, counter);

}

}

}

11.   Write a program to find a sequence of neighbor numbers in an array, which has a **sum of certain number S**. Example: {4, 3, 1, **4, 2, 5**, 8}, S=**11**  {4, 2, 5}.

using System;

namespace ConsoleApp11

{

class Program

{

static void Main(string[] args)

{

int sum = 0, start = 0, end = 0;

bool sumFound = false;

Console.Write( "Enter S: " );

int s = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

Console.Write( "Enter array length: " );

int length = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

int[] arr = new int[length];

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

{

Console.Write( "Enter {0} element: " , i);

arr[i] = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

}

for (int i = 0; i < length - 1; i++)

{

sum = arr[i];

for (int j = i + 1; j < length; j++)

{

sum += arr[j];

if (sum == s)

{

start = i;

end = j;

sumFound = true;

break;

}

}

if (sumFound) break;

}

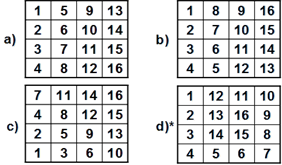
if (sumFound) for (int i = start; i <= end; i++) Console.Write( "{0}," , arr[i]);

else Console.WriteLine( "No sum found." );

}

} }

12.   Write a program, which creates **square matrices** like those in the **figures below** and prints them formatted to the console. The size of the matrices will be read from the console. E.g. matrices with size of 4 x 4:

[](https://introprogramming.info/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/clip_image0257.png)

a)

using System;

namespace ConsoleApp12a

{

class Program

{

static void Main(string[] args)

{

Console.Write( "Enter height: " );

int y = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

Console.Write( "Enter width: " );

int x = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

int a = 0;

for (int i = 1; i <= y; i++)

{

Console.Write( "{0} " , i);

a += i;

for (int j = 1; j < x; j++)

{

a += y;

Console.Write( "{0} " , a);

}

a = 0;

Console.WriteLine();

}

}

}

}

b)

using System;

namespace ConsoleApp12b

{

class Program

{

static void Main(string[] args)

{

Console.WriteLine( "Enter matrix size: " );

int n = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

int[,] arr = new int[n, n];

arr[0, 0] = 1;

for (int i = 1; i < arr.GetLength(0); i++)

if (i % 2 == 1) arr[0, i] = arr[0, i - 1] + n \* 2 - 1;

else arr[0, i] = arr[0, i - 1] + 1;

for (int i = 1; i < arr.GetLength(0); i++)

for (int j = 0; j < arr.GetLength(1); j++)

if (j % 2 == 1) arr[i, j] = arr[i - 1, j] - 1;

else arr[i, j] = arr[i - 1, j] + 1;

for (int i = 0; i < arr.GetLength(0); i++)

{

for (int j = 0; j < arr.GetLength(1); j++) Console.Write( "{0, 4}" , arr[i, j]);

Console.WriteLine();

}

}

}

}

c)

using System;

namespace ConsoleApp12c

{

class Program

{

static void Main(string[] args)

{

Console.Write( "Enter arr size: " );

int length = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

int[,] arr = new int[length, length];

arr[length - 1, 0] = 1;

int counter = 1;

for (int row = length - 2; row >= 0; row--)

{

arr[row, 0] = arr[row + 1, 0] + counter;

int newRow = row;

for (int diagonal = 1; diagonal <= counter; diagonal++)

{

arr[newRow + 1, diagonal] = arr[newRow, diagonal - 1] + 1;

newRow++;

}

counter++;

}

arr[0, length - 1] = length \* length;

int diagonalLength = 2;

int posX = 1;

int posY = length - 1;

int prevX = 0;

int prevY = length - 1;

for (int i = 1; i < counter - 1; i++)

{

for (int j = 1; j <= diagonalLength; j++)

{

arr[posX, posY] = arr[prevX, prevY] - 1;

prevX = posX;

prevY = posY;

posX--;

posY--;

}

diagonalLength++;

posX = i + 1;

posY = length - 1;

}

for (int i = 0; i < arr.GetLength(0); i++)

{

for (int j = 0; j < arr.GetLength(1); j++) Console.Write( "{0, 4}" , arr[i, j]);

Console.WriteLine();

}

}

} }

d)

using System;

namespace ConsoleApp12d

{

class Program

{

static void Main(string[] args)

{

Console.Write( "Enter arr size: " );

int length = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

int[,] arr = new int[length, length];

int numConcentricSquares = (int)Math.Ceiling((length) / 2.0);

int sideLen = length;

int currNum = 0;

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

{

for (int j = 0; j < sideLen; j++) arr[i + j, i] = ++currNum;

for (int j = 1; j < sideLen - 1; j++) arr[length - 1 - i, i + j] = ++currNum;

for (int j = sideLen - 1; j > 0; j--) arr[i + j, length - 1 - i] = ++currNum;

for (int j = sideLen - 1; j > 0; j--) arr[i, i + j] = ++currNum;

sideLen -= 2;

}

for (int i = 0; i < arr.GetLength(0); i++)

{

for (int j = 0; j < arr.GetLength(1); j++) Console.Write( "{0, 4}" , arr[i, j]);

Console.WriteLine();

}

}

}

}

13.   Write a program, which creates a rectangular array with size of **n** by **m**elements. The dimensions and the elements should be read from the console. Find a **platform with size of (3, 3) with a maximal sum**.

using System;

namespace ConsoleApp13

{

class Program

{

static void Main(string[] args)

{

int row = 0, col = 0, sum = -1000;

Console.Write( "Enter N: " );

int n = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

Console.Write("Enter M: ");

int m = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

int[,] arr = new int[n, m];

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

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

{

Console.Write( "Arr [{0}][{1}] = " , i, j);

arr[i, j] = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

}

for (int tempRow = 0; tempRow < arr.Length - 2; tempRow++)

for (int tempCol = 0; tempCol < arr.GetLength(0) - 2; tempCol++)

{

int tempSum = arr[row, col] + arr[row, col + 1] + arr[row, col + 2] +

arr[row + 1, col] + arr[row + 1, col + 1] + arr[row + 1, col + 2] +

arr[row + 2, col] + arr[row + 2, col + 1] + arr[row + 2, col + 2];

if (tempSum > sum)

{

row = tempRow;

col = tempCol;

sum = tempSum;

}

}

Console.WriteLine( "Result" );

Console.WriteLine( "{0} {1} {2}" , arr[row, col], arr[row, col + 1], arr[row, col + 2]);

Console.WriteLine( "{0} {1} {2}" , arr[row + 1, col], arr[row + 1, col + 1], arr[row + 1, col + 2]);

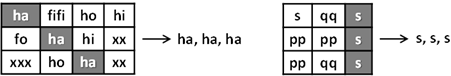
Console.WriteLine( "{0} {1} {2}" , arr[row + 2, col], arr[row + 2, col + 2], arr[row + 2, col + 2]);

Console.WriteLine( "The maximum sum is {0}." , sum);

}

} }

14.   Write a program, which finds the **longest sequence of equal** **string** elements in a matrix. A sequence in a matrix we define as a set of neighbor elements **on the same row, column or diagonal**.

[](https://introprogramming.info/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/clip_image0277.png)

using System;

namespace ConsoleApp14

{

class Program

{

static void Main(string[] args)

{

int tempSeq = 1, seq = 1;

string element = "e" ;

Console.Write( "Enter N: " );

int n = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

Console.Write( "Enter M: " );

int m = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

string[,] arr = new string[n, m];

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

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

{

Console.Write( "Arr [{0}][{1}] = " , i, j);

arr[i, j] = Console.ReadLine();

}

for (int rows = 0; rows < arr.GetLength(0); rows++)

{

for (int cols = 0; cols < arr.GetLength(1) - 1; cols++)

{

if (arr[rows, cols] == arr[rows, cols + 1]) tempSeq++;

else tempSeq = 1;

if (seq < tempSeq)

{

seq = tempSeq;

element = arr[rows, cols];

}

}

tempSeq = 1;

}

for (int cols = 0; cols < arr.GetLength(1); cols++)

{

for (int rows = 0; rows < arr.GetLength(0) - 1; rows++)

{

if (arr[rows, cols] == arr[rows + 1, cols]) tempSeq++;

else tempSeq = 1;

if (seq < tempSeq)

{

seq = tempSeq;

element = arr[rows, cols];

}

}

tempSeq = 1;

}

for (int i = 0; i < arr.GetLength(0) - 1; i++)

for (int j = 0; j < arr.GetLength(1) - 1; j++)

{

for (int rows = i, cols = j; rows < arr.GetLength(0) - 1 && cols < arr.GetLength(1) - 1; rows++, cols++)

{

if (arr[rows, cols] == arr[rows + 1, cols + 1]) tempSeq++;

else tempSeq = 1;

if (seq < tempSeq)

{

seq = tempSeq;

element = arr[rows, cols];

}

}

tempSeq = 1;

}

for (int i = 0; i < arr.GetLength(0) - 1; i++)

for (int j = 1; j < arr.GetLength(1); j++)

{

for (int rows = i, cols = j; rows < arr.GetLength(0) - 1 && cols > 0; rows++, cols--)

{

if (arr[rows, cols] == arr[rows + 1, cols - 1]) tempSeq++;

else tempSeq = 1;

if (seq < tempSeq)

{

seq = tempSeq;

element = arr[rows, cols];

}

}

tempSeq = 1;

}

for (int i = 0; i < seq; i++) Console.Write( "{0}, " , element);

}

}

}

15.   Write a program, which creates an array containing **all Latin letters**. The user inputs **a word** from the console and as result the program prints to the console the **indices of the letters from the word**.

using System;

namespace ConsoleApp15

{

class Program

{

static void Main(string[] args)

{

char[] alphabet = { 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'g', 'h', 'i', 'j', 'k', 'l', 'm', 'n', 'o', 'p', 'q', 'r', 's', 't', 'u', 'v', 'w', 'x', 'y', 'z' };

Console.Write( "Enter a word: " );

char[] word = (Console.ReadLine()).ToCharArray();

for (int i = 0; i < word.Length; i++)

for (int j = 0; j < alphabet.Length; j++)

if (word[i] == alphabet[j]) Console.Write( "{0} " , j);

}

}

}

16.   Write a program, which uses a **binary** **search** in a **sorted**array of integer numbers to find a certain element.

using System;

namespace ConsoleApp16

{

class Program

{

static void Main(string[] args)

{

Console.Write( "Enter array length: " );

int length = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

int[] arr = new int[length];

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

{

Console.Write( "Enter {0} element: " , i);

arr[i] = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

}

Console.Write( "Enter searched number: " );

int number = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

int index = Array.BinarySearch(arr, number);

if (index >= 0) Console.Write( "Number is on {0} index." , index);

else Console.Write( "Number wasn't found." );

}

}

}

17.   Write a program, which sorts an array of integer elements using a **"merge** **sort"** algorithm.

using System;

namespace ConsoleApp17

{

class Program

{

static void DoMerge(int[] numbers, int left, int mid, int right)

{

int[] temp = new int[25];

int i, left\_end, num\_elements, tmp\_pos;

left\_end = (mid - 1);

tmp\_pos = left;

num\_elements = (right - left + 1);

while ((left <= left\_end) && (mid <= right))

{

if (numbers[left] <= numbers[mid]) temp[tmp\_pos++] = numbers[left++];

else temp[tmp\_pos++] = numbers[mid++];

}

while (left <= left\_end) temp[tmp\_pos++] = numbers[left++];

while (mid <= right) temp[tmp\_pos++] = numbers[mid++];

for (i = 0; i < num\_elements; i++)

{

numbers[right] = temp[right];

right--;

}

}

static public void MergeSort\_Recursive(int[] numbers, int left, int right)

{

int mid;

if (right > left)

{

mid = (right + left) / 2;

MergeSort\_Recursive(numbers, left, mid);

MergeSort\_Recursive(numbers, (mid + 1), right);

DoMerge(numbers, left, (mid + 1), right);

}

}

static void Main(string[] args)

{

Console.Write( "Enter array length: " );

int length = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

int[] arr = new int[length];

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

{

Console.Write( "Enter {0} element: " , i);

arr[i] = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

}

MergeSort\_Recursive(arr, 0, arr.Length - 1);

for (int i = 0; i < arr.Length; i++) Console.WriteLine(arr[i]);

}

}

}

18.   Write a program, which sorts an array of integer elements using a "**quick** **sort"**algorithm.

using System;

namespace ConsoleApp18

{

class Program

{

public static void Quicksort(int[] elements, int left, int right)

{

int i = left, j = right;

IComparable pivot = elements[(left + right) / 2];

while (i <= j)

{

while (elements[i].CompareTo(pivot) < 0) i++;

while (elements[j].CompareTo(pivot) > 0) j--;

if (i <= j)

{

int tmp = elements[i];

elements[i] = elements[j];

elements[j] = tmp;

i++;

j--;

}

}

if (left < j) Quicksort(elements, left, j);

if (i < right) Quicksort(elements, i, right);

}

static void Main(string[] args)

{

Console.Write( "Enter array length: " );

int length = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

int[] arr = new int[length];

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

{

Console.Write( "Enter {0} element: " , i);

arr[i] = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

}

Quicksort(arr, 0, arr.Length - 1);

for (int i = 0; i < arr.Length; i++) Console.WriteLine(arr[i]);

}

}

}

19.   Write a program, which finds **all prime numbers** in the range [1…10,000,000].

using System;

using System.Collections.Generic;

using System.Linq;

using System.Text;

using System.Threading.Tasks;

namespace ConsoleApp19

{

class Program

{

static void PrintList(List<int> nums, bool printZero = true)

{

foreach (int n in nums)

{

if (!printZero && n == 0) continue;

Console.Write( "{0}\t" , n);

}

Console.WriteLine();

}

static void Main(string[] args)

{

List<int> nums = new List<int>();

for (int i = 2; i <= 10000000; ++i) nums.Add(i);

int p = 2;

int indexAt = 0;

bool limitReached = false;

while (!limitReached)

{

for (int i = 0; i < nums.Count; ++i)

{

int v = nums[i];

if (v % p == 0 && v != p) nums[i] = 0;

}

do

{

p = nums[++indexAt];

if (indexAt >= nums.Count - 1)

{

limitReached = true;

break;

}

} while (p == 0);

}

PrintList(nums, false);

}

}

}

20.   \* Write a program, which checks whether there is a **subset**of given array of **N** elements, which has a **sum S**. The numbers **N**, **S** and the array values are read from the console. Same number can be used many times.

Example: {2, **1, 2**, 4, 3, **5**, 2, **6**}, **S** = **14**  yes (1 + 2 + 5 + 6 = 14).

using System;

namespace ConsoleApp20

{

class Program

{

static int wantedSum;

static bool solution = false;

static void GenerateSubset(int[] arr, int[] subset, int index, int current, int elementsInSubset)

{

if (index == elementsInSubset)

{

CheckSubsets(subset, elementsInSubset);

return;

}

for (int i = current; i < arr.Length; i++)

{

subset[index] = arr[i];

GenerateSubset(arr, subset, index + 1, i + 1, elementsInSubset);

}

}

static void CheckSubsets(int[] subset, int elementsInSubset)

{

int sum = 0;

for (int i = 0; i < elementsInSubset; i++) sum += subset[i];

if (sum == wantedSum)

{

for (int i = 0; i < elementsInSubset; i++) Console.Write( "{0} " , subset[i]);

Console.WriteLine();

solution = true;

}

}

static void Main()

{

Console.Write( "Enter array length: " );

int length = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

int[] arr = new int[length];

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

{

Console.Write( "Enter {0} element: " , i);

arr[i] = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

}

Console.Write( "Enter S: " );

wantedSum = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

int[] subset = new int[length];

for (int i = 1; i <= length; i++) GenerateSubset(arr, subset, 0, 0, i);

if (!solution) Console.WriteLine( "No subset with sum {0} found." , wantedSum);

}

}

}

21.   Write a program which by given **N** numbers, **K** and **S**, finds **K** elements out of the **N**numbers, the sum of which is exactly **S** or says it is not possible.

Example: {3, **1,**2, **4**, **9**, 6}, **S** = **14**, **K** = **3**  yes (1 + 2 + 4 = 14).

using System;

namespace ConsoleApp21

{

class Program

{

public static int[] findSolution(int[] a, bool[] filter, int index, int s, int size)

{

if (index < a.Length)

{

filter[index] = true;

int[] x = findSolution(a, filter, index + 1, s, size);

if (x.Length > 0) return x;

else

{

filter[index] = false;

return findSolution(a, filter, index + 1, s, size);

}

}

else

{

int sum = 0, count = 0;

for (int i = 0; i < a.Length; i++)

{

if (filter[i])

{

sum += a[i];

count++;

}

}

int[] solution = new int[0];

if (sum == s && count == size)

{

solution = new int[count];

count = 0;

for (int i = 0; i < a.Length; i++) if (filter[i]) solution[count++] = a[i];

}

return solution;

}

}

static void Main(string[] args)

{

Console.Write( "Enter N = " );

int n = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

Console.Write( "Enter K = " );

int size = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

int[] arr = new int[n];

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

{

Console.Write( "{0}: " , i);

arr[i] = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

}

Console.Write( "Sum of elements, s = " );

int s = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

int[] solution = findSolution(arr, new bool[arr.Length], 0, s, size);

Console.WriteLine( "Your solution:" );

for (int i = 0; i < solution.Length; i++) Console.Write(solution[i] + "; ");

Console.ReadLine();

}

}

}

22.   Write a program, which reads an array of integer numbers from the console and **removes a minimal number of elements** in such a way that **the remaining array is sorted** in an increasing order.

Example: {6, **1,** 4, **3**, 0, **3**, 6, **4**,**5**}  {1, 3, 3, 4, 5}.

using System;

namespace ConsoleApp22

{

class Program

{

static void Main(string[] args)

{

int subset = 0, longestLength = 0;

Console.Write( "Enter arr length: " );

int length = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

int[] arr = new int[length];

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

{

Console.Write( "Enter {0} element: " , i);

arr[i] = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

}

int m = (1 << length);

int[,] subsets = new int[m, length];

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

for (int j = 0; j < length; j++) subsets[i, j] = i / (m / 2 / (1 << j)) % 2;

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

{

int max = -1000, count = 0;

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

{

if (subsets[i, j] > 0)

{

if (arr[j] >= max)

{

count++;

max = arr[j];

}

else

{

count = 0;

break;

}

}

}

if (longestLength < count)

{

longestLength = count;

subset = i;

}

}

Console.WriteLine( "Result:" );

for (int i = 0; i < length; i++) if (subsets[subset, i] > 0) Console.Write(arr[i] + "; ");

}

}

}

23.   Write a program, which reads the integer numbers **N** and **K** from the console and prints **all variations of K elements of the numbers in the interval** **[1…N]**. Example: N = 3, K = 2  {1, 1}, {1, 2}, {1, 3}, {2, 1}, {2, 2}, {2, 3}, {3, 1}, {3, 2}, {3, 3}.

using System;

namespace ConsoleApp23

{

class Program

{

public static int n;

static void Main(string[] args)

{

Console.Write( "Enter N: " );

n = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

Console.Write( "Enter K: " );

int k = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

int[] arr = new int[k];

recSolution(arr, 0);

}

static void recSolution(int[] array, int index)

{

if (index != array.Length)

for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)

{

array[index] = i;

recSolution(array, index + 1);

}

else

{

for (int i = 0; i < array.Length; i++) Console.Write(array[i] + " ");

Console.WriteLine();

}

}

}

}

24.   Write a program, which reads an integer number **N** from the console and prints **all** **combinations of K elements of numbers in range** **[1** **…** **N]**. Example: N = 5, K = 2  {1, 2}, {1, 3}, {1, 4}, {1, 5}, {2, 3}, {2, 4}, {2, 5}, {3, 4}, {3, 5}, {4, 5}.

25.   \*Write a program, which finds in a given matrix the **largest area of equal numbers**. We define an **area** in the matrix as a set of neighbor cells (by row and column). Here is one example with an area containing 13 elements with equal value of 3:

[](https://introprogramming.info/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/clip_image0297.png)