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Algorithm Lab. Class Assignment-2

CSE Group 1

Date: - 16th July 2021

Q1.

Write a program that takes three variables (A, B, C) as separate parameters and rotates the values stored so that value A goes to B, B to C, and C to A by using SWAP(x,y) as a function that swaps/exchanges the numbers x & y.

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>

#define sf(x)          scanf("%d", &x)
#define pf(x)          printf("%d ", x)
#define pfn(x)         printf("%d\n", x)
#define pfc(x)         printf("%d, ", x)
#define f(i,x,y)       for(int i = x; i < y; i++)
#define fi(i,x,y,inc)  for(int i = x; i < y; i += inc)
#define rf(i,x,y)      for(int i = x; i >= y; i--)

void c_() {

#ifdef ONLINE_JUDGE
    freopen("C:\\Users\\KIIT\\input", "r", stdin);
    freopen("C:\\Users\\KIIT\\output", "w", stdout);
#endif
}

void swap(int *x, int *y) {
    int temp = *x;
```

```

        *x = *y;
        *y = temp;
    }

int main() {

    c_();

    int a, b, c;
    sf(a); sf(b); sf(c);

    pfc(a); pfc(b); pfn(c);

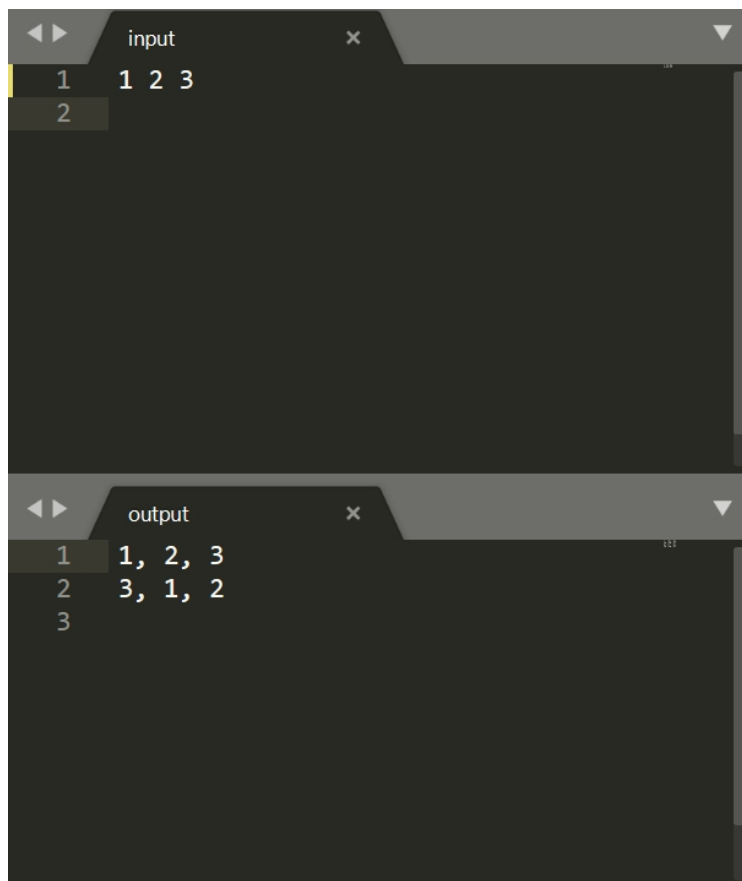
    swap(&a, &b);
    swap(&a, &c);

    pfc(a); pfc(b); pfn(c);

    return 0;
}

```

Output:



```

input
1 1 2 3
2

output
1 1, 2, 3
2 3, 1, 2
3

```

Q2.

1. Let A be $n \times n$ square matrix array. WAP by using appropriate user-defined functions for the following:
 - a) Find the number of nonzero elements in A
 - b) Find the sum of the elements above the leading diagonal.
 - c) Display the elements below the minor diagonal.
 - d) Find the product of the diagonal elements.

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>

#define sf(x)          scanf("%d", &x)
#define pf(x)          printf("%d ", x)
#define pfn(x)         printf("%d\n", x)
#define pfc(x)         printf("%d, ", x)
#define f(i,x,y)       for(int i = x; i < y; i++)
#define fi(i,x,y,inc)  for(int i = x; i < y; i += inc)
#define rf(i,x,y)      for(int i = x; i >= y; i--)

void c_() {

#ifdef ONLINE_JUDGE
    freopen("C:\\Users\\KIIT\\input", "r", stdin);
    freopen("C:\\Users\\KIIT\\output", "w", stdout);
#endif
}

int main() {

    c_();

    int n;
    sf(n);

    int non_zero = 0;
    int sum_above = 0;
    int pro_diag = 1;

    int mat[n][n];
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
            sf(mat[i][j]);
            if (mat[i][j]) {
                non_zero++;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

    }
    if (i == j) {
        pro_diag *= mat[i][j];
    }
    if (j > i) {
        sum_above += mat[i][j];
    }
}

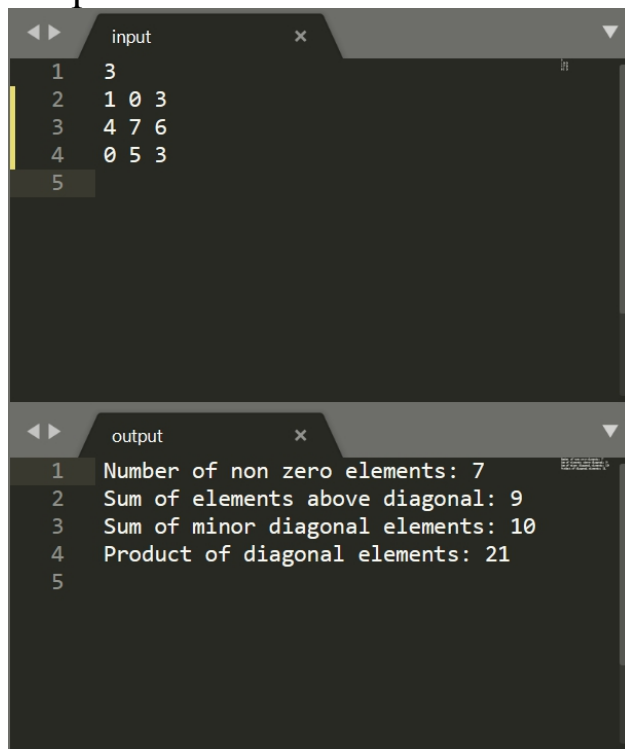
printf("Number of non zero elements: %d\n", non_zero);
printf("Sum of elements above diagonal: %d\n", sum_above);
printf("Product of diagonal elements: %d\n", pro_diag);
printf("Minor diagonal elements: ");

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
        sf(mat[i][j]);
        if (i + j == n - 1) {
            pfc(mat[i][j]);
        }
    }
}

return 0;
}

```

Output:



The screenshot shows a C++ IDE with two windows: 'input' and 'output'. The 'input' window displays a 5x5 matrix with the following values:

Row	Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5
1	3				
2	1	0	3		
3	4	7	6		
4	0	5	3		
5					

The 'output' window displays the results of the program execution:

```

1 Number of non zero elements: 7
2 Sum of elements above diagonal: 9
3 Sum of minor diagonal elements: 10
4 Product of diagonal elements: 21
5

```

Q3.

WAP in C to store 1 million integers in an array. To search an element in that array and find out its time complexity (best, worst, and average).

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <time.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

#define sf(x)          scanf("%d", &x)
#define pf(x)          printf("%d ", x)
#define pfn(x)         printf("%d\n", x)
#define pfc(x)         printf("%d, ", x)
#define f(i,x,y)       for(int i = x; i < y; i++)
#define fi(i,x,y,inc)  for(int i = x; i < y; i += inc)
#define rf(i,x,y)      for(int i = x; i >= y; i--)

void c_() {

#ifdef ONLINE_JUDGE
    freopen("C:\\Users\\KIIT\\input", "r", stdin);
    freopen("C:\\Users\\KIIT\\output", "w", stdout);
#endif
}

int main() {

    c_();

    int n = 100000;
    int arr[n];

    f(i, 0, n) {
        //arr[i] = 1 + rand() % 100;
        arr[i] = i + 1;
    }

    int best = arr[0];
    int worst = arr[n - 1];
    int avg = arr[n / 2];
    time_t strt, end;
```

```

    strt = clock();
    f(i, 0, n) {
        if (best == arr[i]) {
            end = clock();
            double t = end - strt;
            printf("Time taken for best case: %f\n", (t / CLOCKS_PER_SEC));
            break;
        }
    }

    strt = clock();
    f(i, 0, n) {
        if (avg == arr[i]) {
            end = clock();
            double t = end - strt;
            printf("Time taken for avg case: %f\n", (t / CLOCKS_PER_SEC));
            break;
        }
    }

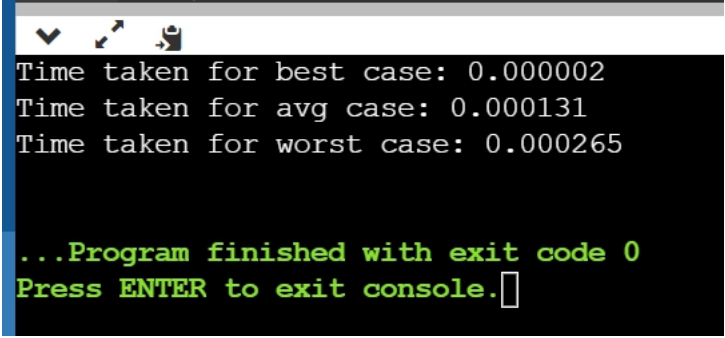
    strt = clock();
    f(i, 0, n) {
        if (worst == arr[i]) {
            end = clock();
            double t = end - strt;
            printf("Time taken for worst case: %f\n", (t / CLOCKS_PER_SEC));
            break;
        }
    }

    return 0;
}

return 0;
}

```

Output:



```

Time taken for best case: 0.000002
Time taken for avg case: 0.000131
Time taken for worst case: 0.000265

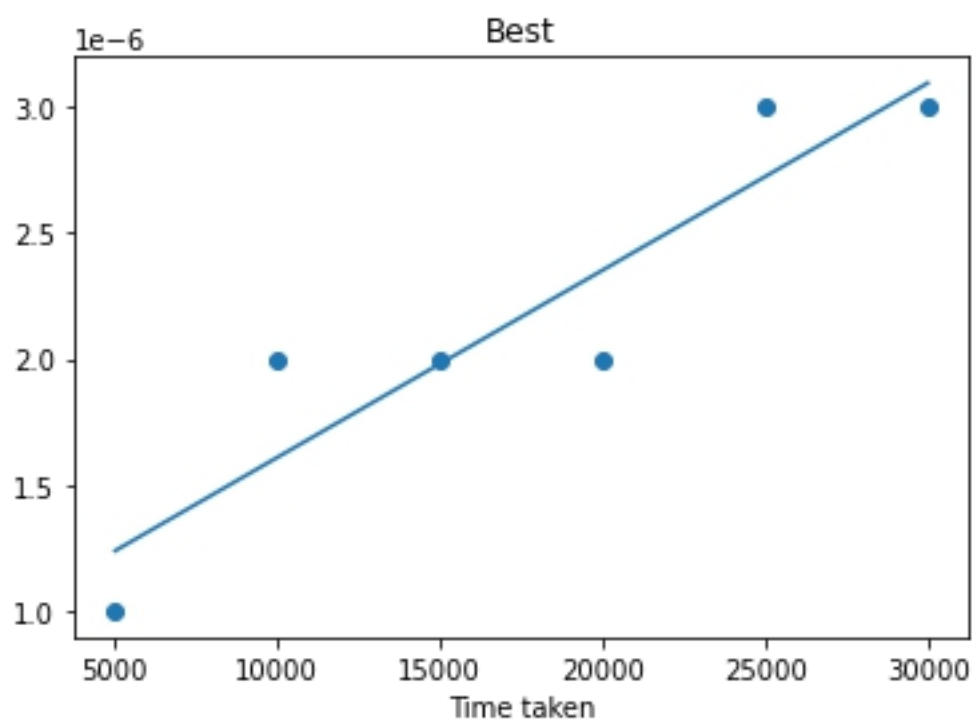
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.

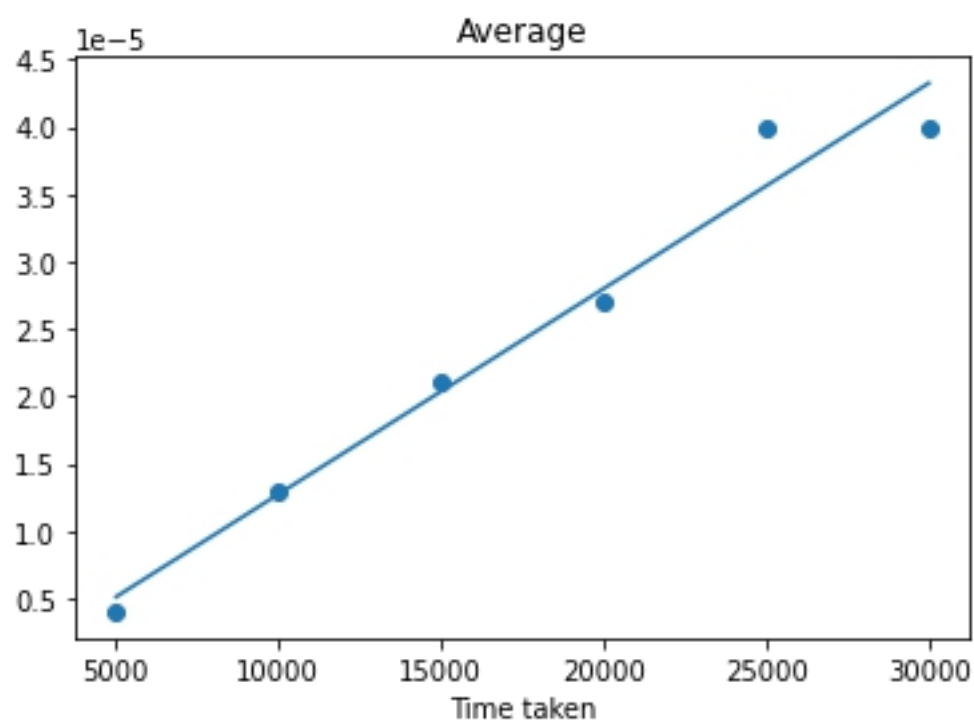
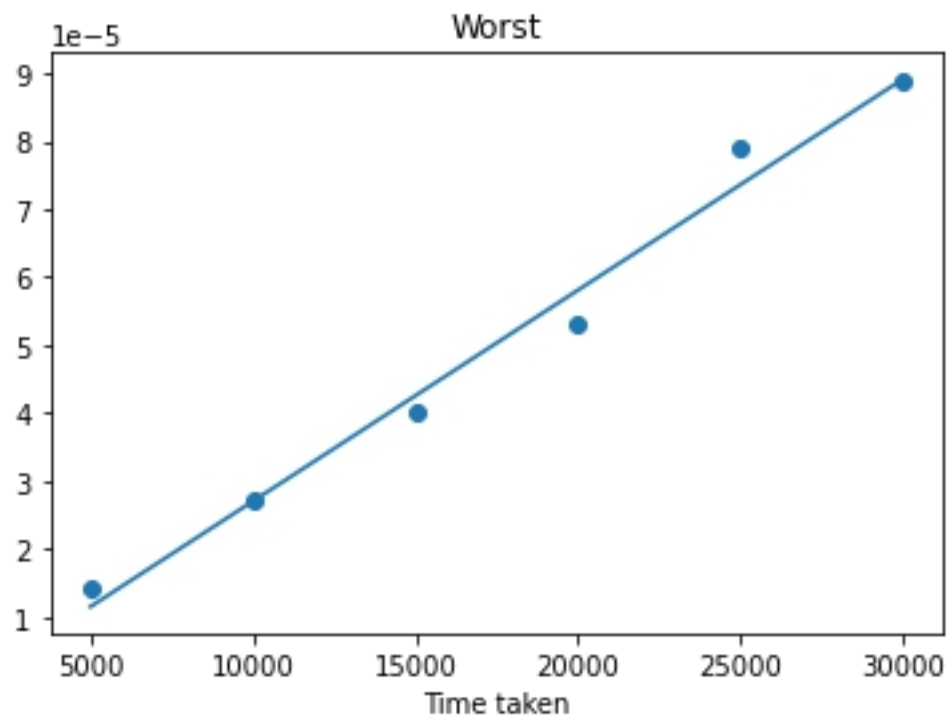
```

Tables:

Sl No.	No. of element	Time Complexity (Best Case)	Time Complexity (Worst Case)	Time Complexity (Average Case)
1	5000	0.000001	0.000014	0.000004
2	10000	0.000002	0.000027	0.000013
3	15000	0.000002	0.000040	0.000021
4	20000	0.000002	0.000053	0.000027
5	25000	0.000003	0.000079	0.000040
6	30000	0.000003	0.000089	0.000040

Graphs:





Q4.

WAP in C to store 1 million integers in an array. To search an element in that array and find out its time complexity using binary search (best, worst, and average).

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <time.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

#define sf(x)          scanf("%d", &x)
#define pf(x)          printf("%d ", x)
#define pfn(x)         printf("%d\n", x)
#define pfc(x)         printf("%d, ", x)
#define f(i,x,y)       for(int i = x; i < y; i++)
#define fi(i,x,y,inc)  for(int i = x; i < y; i += inc)
#define rf(i,x,y)       for(int i = x; i >= y; i--)

void c_() {

#ifdef ONLINE_JUDGE
    freopen("C:\\Users\\KIIT\\input", "r", stdin);
    freopen("C:\\Users\\KIIT\\output", "w", stdout);
#endif
}

int main() {

    c_();

    int n = 100000;
    int arr[n];

    f(i, 0, n) {
        //arr[i] = 1 + rand() % 100;
        arr[i] = i + 1;
    }

    int best = arr[(n - 1) / 2];
    int worst = arr[1];
    int avg = arr[n / 16];
    time_t strt, end;
```

```

int lo = 0, hi = n - 1;

strt = clock();
while (lo < hi)
{
    int mid = (lo + hi) / 2;

    if (arr[mid] == best) {
        end = clock();
        double t = end - strt;
        printf("Time taken for best case: %f\n", (t / CLOCKS_PER_SEC));
        break;
    }

    if (arr[mid] > best)
    {
        hi = mid;
    }
    else
    {
        lo = mid + 1;
    }
}

```

```

lo = 0, hi = n - 1;

strt = clock();
while (lo < hi)
{
    int mid = (lo + hi) / 2;

    if (arr[mid] == avg) {
        end = clock();
        double t = end - strt;
        printf("Time taken for avg case: %f\n", (t / CLOCKS_PER_SEC));
        break;
    }

    if (arr[mid] > avg)
    {
        hi = mid;
    }
    else
    {
        lo = mid + 1;
    }
}

```

```

lo = 0, hi = n - 1;

strt = clock();
while (lo < hi)
{
    int mid = (lo + hi) / 2;

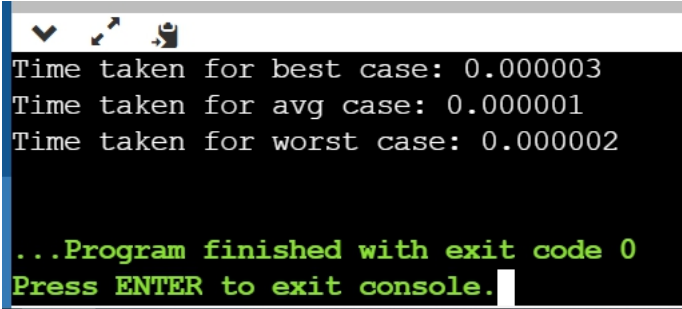
    if (arr[mid] == worst) {
        end = clock();
        double t = end - strt;
        printf("Time taken for worst case: %f\n", (t / CLOCKS_PER_SEC));
        break;
    }

    if (arr[mid] > worst)
    {
        hi = mid;
    }
    else
    {
        lo = mid + 1;
    }
}

return 0;
}

```

Output:



```

Time taken for best case: 0.000003
Time taken for avg case: 0.000001
Time taken for worst case: 0.000002

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.

```

Table:

Sl No.	No. of element	Time Complexity (Best Case)	Time Complexity (Worst Case)	Time Complexity (Average Case)
1	5000	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001
2	10000	0.000001	0.000002	0.000003
3	15000	0.000001	0.000004	0.000004
4	20000	0.000002	0.000004	0.000004
5	25000	0.000002	0.000005	0.000005
6	30000	0.000002	0.000006	0.000005

Graph:

