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Q. 1)

i)

Greedy approach

1. Greedy method is used for obtaining optimum solution.
2. In greedy method a set of feasible solutions are generated and the best one is picked up as the optimum solution.
3. In this method the optimum selection is without revising previously generated solutions.
4. There is no such guarantee of getting optimum solution.
5. In this method only one decision sequence is generated.

Dynamic programming

Dynamic programming is also used for obtaining optimum solution.

- 2) There is no special set of feasible solution in this method.
- 3) It considers all possible sequences in order to obtain the optimum solution.
- 4) It is guaranteed that the dynamic programming will generate optimal solution using principle of optimality.
- 5) In this method many decision sequences may be generated.

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Q.1)

11) - This is the simple and inefficient brute force approach. It compares first character of pattern with searchable text. If match is found pointers in both strings are advanced. If match is not found pointer of text is incremented and pointer of pattern is reset. This process is repeated till the end of text.

- Naive approach does not require any pre-processing. Given text T and pattern P , it directly starts comparing both strings character by character.
- After each comparison it shifts pattern string one position to the right.
- Following ~~expt~~ example illustrates the working of naive string matching algorithm, Here $T = \text{PLANINGANDANALYSIS}$ and $P = \text{AND}$.
Here t_i and p_j are indices of text and pattern respectively.

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Algorithm \rightarrow NAIVE-STRENGTH-MATCHING(T, P)

// T is the text string of length n

// P is the pattern of length m

for $i \leftarrow 0$ to $n-m$ do

if $P[1 \dots m] == T[i+1 \dots i+m]$ then

print "Match Found"

end

end.

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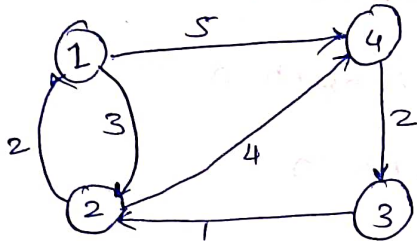
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Q.2

i)



SOLUTION -

$$D_k[i, j] = \min \{ D_k[i, j], D_k[i, k] + D_k[k, j] \}$$

$$D_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & \infty & 5 \\ 2 & 0 & \infty & 4 \\ \infty & 1 & 0 & \infty \\ \infty & \infty & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\pi_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \infty & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & \infty & 2 \\ \infty & 3 & 0 & \infty \\ \infty & \infty & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Iteration 1

$$D_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & \infty & 5 \\ 2 & 0 & \infty & 4 \\ \infty & 1 & 0 & \infty \\ \infty & \infty & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\pi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \infty & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & \infty & 2 \\ \infty & 3 & 0 & \infty \\ \infty & \infty & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Iteration 2

$$D_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & \infty & 5 \\ 2 & 0 & \infty & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ \infty & \infty & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\pi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \infty & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & \infty & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 2 \\ \infty & \infty & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Iteration 3

$$D_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & \infty & 5 \\ 2 & 0 & \infty & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 5 & 3 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\pi_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \infty & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & \infty & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Iteration 4

$$D_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 7 & 5 \\ 2 & 0 & 6 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 5 & 3 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\pi_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

The final matrix with the shortest path distance between every pair i's

$$D_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 7 & 5 \\ 2 & 0 & 6 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 5 & 3 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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11.)

1. Algorithm nqueen(k, n)
2. // this procedure prints all possible
3. // placement of n queen on an $n \times n$
4. // chess board so that they are
5. // non-attacking
6. {
7. For $i = 1$ to n do
8. {
9. if place(k, i) then
10. {
11. $x[k] = i$
12. if ($k = n$) then write ($x[1:n]$);
13. else nqueen($k+1, n$);
14. }
15. }
16. }
- 17.

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17 Algorithm place (k,i)

18 // return true if a queen can be placed in

19 // kth row ith column else it return False

20 // x[] is a global array . abs (r) returns

21 // absolute value of r

22 {

23 for j = 1 to k-1 do

24 if (x[j] = i) // same column

25 or (abs (x[j] - i) = abs (j - k)) // same diagonal

26 then return false;

27 return true;

28 }