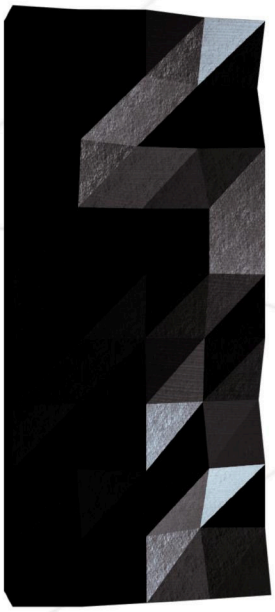


Dash – problem solving

Summary: this document is the subject for the dash @ 42Seoul.

Contents

Chapter 1

Foreword

This project focuses on solving problems and aims to develop a diverse perspective on problems.

Chapter 2

Objective

Problem solving

Chapter 3

Instructions

- include c99-Wall-Wextra-Werror for the build option.
- I strongly recommend using global variables
- There are limitations for each question, so please read Red Box carefully
- We don't keep normal.
- You can use scanf.

Chapter 4

Exercise 00 : forward_print

	Exercise 00
forward_print	
Turn-in directory : ex00/	
Files to turn in : forward_print.c	
Allowed function : write	

Prohibit declaration of repeat statements and variables.

Output the string given by the parameter in the forward direction

void forward_print(char *msg);

hint: recursion..?

Chapter 5

Exercise 01 : backward_print

	Exercise 01
backward_print	
Turn-in directory : ex01/	
Files to turn in : backward_print.c	
Allowed function : write	

Prohibit declaration of repeat statements and variables.

Output the string given by the parameter in reverse

void backward_print(char *msg);

Chapter 6

Exercise 02 : memoization

	Exercise 02
	memoization
Turn-in directory : ex02/	
Files to turn in : memoization.c	
Allowed function : write	

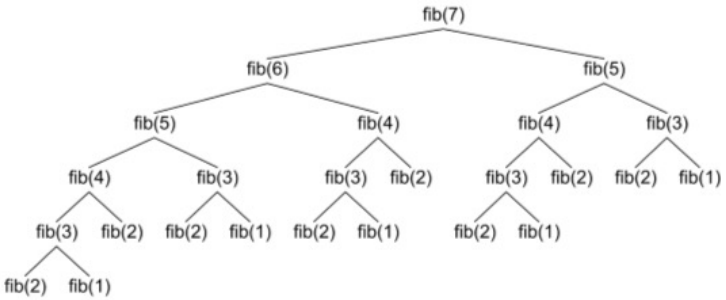
Prohibits the use of repeat statements.

In this chapter, you can learn Memoization skills.

Why did Richard Bellman name it Dynamic Programming? 🤔

(It's a memo technique, but it's called dynamic programming because it's cool...)

(It's the Belman we know!)



The Nth fibonacci number may be obtained by Fib(N) = Fib(N-1) + Fib(N-2).

As you can see from the above, there is an overlapping process. A memo technique is a way to reduce duplicate operations while taking notes on this is a memo technique.

Write a function that can obtain the Nth fibonacci number.

long long fib(int index);

1 <= N <= 90