**Program efficiency**

Efficiency is all about time and space complexity.

**Dynamic programming**

**Greedy approach:**

In greedy approach whatever is the solution for the problem give at the first go is fixed as the final solution

**Note:** This is not the best approach for all the scenarios however is also work for some cases.

In dynamic programming we will be finding or we will find out all the possible solution for the given problem out of which the best will be selected or picked.

**Time and space complexity:**

**Aymptotic notation:**

* Big O
* Omega
* Theta

**Program-1:**

Swajith is having 1 lakh in his bank Account; rate of interest is 12% per annum. In the 5th month Swajith is withdrawing 25000 rupees in order to buy gift for his loved one. In the 9th month 10000 is being deposited in his account by his second loved one. End of the financial year how much Swajith is having in his account .

**Space complexity**

**Structure:**

it allocates space for each individual member

**Union:**

it allocates space of the largest member.

**Time complexity:**

A for loop executes n+1 times



10-



5-



10 20

For (i=0;i<n;i+2){

Statements;

}

n/2

f(n)=n/2

Degree of polynomial is n

So n/ anything is n

So here also

O(n)

So irrespective of iteration time is gonna be same o(n)

**Nested loops**

For(i=0;i<n; i++){ …n+1 times

For(j=0;j<n; j++){ n\*(n+1)

Statements; n\*n---- square

}

}

Time complexity = o(n square)

**Q) Implement a 2d array rotate the array 90 degrees.**

**Nested loops continue**

For(i=0;i<n;i++){

For(j=0;j<n;j++){

Statements;

}

}

I=0 then 0<0 no I j

1. nothing
2. o will execure

will stop

1. will stop

For (i=1;i<n;i\*2){

Statements;

}

**Analyze**

I=1 1 time

I=2 2 times (1\*2)

I=3 4 times (1\*2)\*2=2 power 2

I=4 8 times (1\*2)\*2)\*2=2 power 3

So when stopes i>=n

I=2 power k

2 power k>=n

K=log n base 2

So when complexity O(log n base 2)

**Create an array (1d), it should contain number b/w 10 to 30, in this array extract and print**

1. **Even numbers**
2. **power values**

* **Constant Time complexity:** O(1)…
* **Linear Time complexity** :O(n)…
* **Logarithmic Time complexity**: O(log n)…
* **Quadratic Time complexity** :O(n2)…
* **Exponential Time complexity:** O(2n)…

**FINAL SUMMARY:**

I++ i- - i+2 O(n)

I\*2 i/2 log(n) base 2

P=0

For(i=0;P<n; i++) O(sqrt(n))

P+=i

def generate\_lists(n):

    table\_list=[]

    for num in range(n):

        row=[]

        for i in range(n):

            row.append(i)

        table\_list.append(row)

    return table\_list

print(generate\_lists(10))

it is called log-linear complexity

**Polynomial complexity:**

Space complexity grows proportionally square of input O(n2).

**Assignment day-2:**

What is stack and heap memory. Which languages are using heap.

What is quick sort?

**Precedence:**

**Q) 10\*4/6+3-1%2**

Ans:

1. 10\*4=40
2. 40/6=6.66
3. 1%2=1
4. 6.66+3=9.66
5. 9.66-1=8.66

**Q) 7+2&4+3&9**

Ans :

1. 7+2=9
2. 4+3=7
3. 9&7=1
4. 1&9=1

**Operator precedence table**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Category | Operator | Associativity |
| Postfix | () [] -> . ++ - - | Left to right |
| Unary | + - ! ~ ++ - - (type)\* & sizeof | Right to left |
| Multiplicative | \* / % | Left to right |
| Additive | + - | Left to right |
| Shift | << >> | Left to right |
| Relational | < <= > >= | Left to right |
| Equality | == != | Left to right |
| Bitwise AND | & | Left to right |
| Bitwise XOR | ^ | Left to right |
| Bitwise OR | | | Left to right |
| Logical AND | && | Left to right |
| Logical OR | || | Left to right |
| Conditional | ?: | Right to left |
| Assignment | = += -= \*= /= %=>>= <<= &= ^= |= | Right to left |
| Comma | , | Left to right |

**Note :** ~ -> & -> ^ -> |

**Q) 6|3&9+6**

Ans:

1. 9+6=15
2. 3&15=3
3. 6|3=7

**Q) ~9+4&6**

Ans:

1. 9+4=13
2. ~13=2
3. 2&6=2

**Bit manipulation tricks**

**Xor ^**

Even 1’s :0

Odd 1’s:1

Xor of number itself is 0

Xor of number with 0 is number itself

**Ex:** 4^6^5

0100

0110

0101

0111=7

**Right shift :**

1) 5>>1

5/2 ans 2

5>>2 = 2

**Left shift :**

Int 32 bits

1) 5 – 0101

5<<2

5\*power(2,2) ans 20

2) 10<<3

10\*power(2,3)=80

**XOR programs:**

**Q1) Find element that repeat only once in a list using xor.**

def findsingle(ar,n):

    res=ar[0]

    for i in range(1,n):

        res=res^ar[i]

        print(res)

    return res

ar=[2,3,5,4,5,3,4,2,88]

print(findsingle(ar,len(ar)))

**Q2) Swap two number using xor.**

a=100

b=200

a=a^b

b=a^b

a=a^b

print(f"a:{a} b:{b}")

**Q3) For the given number n check the kth bit is set or not.**

# using bitwise

n=int(input("enter the number:"))

p=int(input("enter the position of bit:"))

res=n&(1<<(p-1))

if res==0:

    print("not set")

else:

    print("set")

**Q) Write a program to find the xor of all the numbers in the given range.**

def xor(n):

    if n==0:

        return 0

    return n^xor(n-1)

l=int(input("enter lower range:"))

r=int(input("enter upper range:"))

res=xor(r)^xor(l-1)

print(res)

**Tower of Hanoi:**