

[CENG 315 ALL Sections] Algorithms

[Dashboard](#) / [My courses](#) / [571 - Computer Engineering](#) / [CENG 315 ALL Sections](#) / [October 30 - November 5](#) / [THE1](#)

Description

Submission

Edit

Submission view

THE1

 **Available from:** Saturday, November 4, 2023, 11:59 AM

 **Due date:** Sunday, November 5, 2023, 11:59 PM

 **Requested files:** the1.cpp, test.cpp ( [Download](#))

Type of work:  Individual work

Problem

In this exam, you are asked to complete the **quickSort()** function definition to sort the given array **arr** in **descending** order.

```
int quickSort(unsigned short* arr, long &swap, double & avg_dist, double & max_dist, bool hoare, bool median_of_3, int size);
```

You are expected to implement three variants of quickSort() in one function definition as follows:

- **Quicksort with Lomuto Partitioning** is called using the function **quickSort()** with **hoare=false**. You should use the Lomuto partitioning algorithm in the partition step. You can find the relevant pseudocode below.
- **Quicksort with Hoare Partitioning** is called using the function **quickSort()** with **hoare=true**. You should use the Hoare partitioning algorithm in the partition step. You can find the relevant pseudocode below.
- **Quicksort with Median of 3 Pivot Selection** is called using the function **quickSort()** with **median_of_3=true**. Before partitioning, you should select and arrange a better pivot according to the median of 3 pivot selection algorithm. It should work with the above two partitioning algorithms. It is a simple algorithm: First, find the median of the first, last, and middle (*same as Hoare's middle, meaning the index $\text{floor}((\text{size}-1)/2)$*) elements. Then, swap this median with the element in the pivot position before calling the partition function. According to the partitioning algorithm, the pivot position may differ. If a swap occurs, update relevant control variables (**swap**, **avg_dist** etc.).

For all 3 tasks:

You should sort the array in **descending** order, count the number of **swaps** executed during the sorting process, calculate the average distance between swap positions as **avg_dist**, find the max distance between swap positions as **max_dist** (both of which are 0 if no swap occurs). Finally, the **quickSort()** function should return the number of recursive calls.

You may notice that there will be swaps in which both sides are pointed by the **same** indexes during partitioning. You do not need to handle anything. Just like other swaps, apply the swap, increment your swap variable, and update your average distance.

For partition tasks follow these pseudocodes exactly:

```

1 # PSEUDOCODE FOR QUICKSORT WITH CLASSICAL PARTITIONING
2 PARTITION(arr[0:size-1])
3
4     X←arr[size-1]
5     i←-1
6     for j←0 to size-2                // The last element excluded
7     do if arr[j]≥x
8         then i←i+1
9         swap arr[i]↔arr[j]
10    swap arr[i+1]↔arr[size-1]
11    return i+1
12
13 QUICKSORT-CLASSICAL(arr[0:size-1])
14
15 if size>1
16 then P←PARTITION(arr[0:size-1])
17     QUICKSORT-CLASSICAL(arr[0:P-1])    //P is excluded on recursive calls
18     QUICKSORT-CLASSICAL(arr[P+1:size-1])

```

```

1 # PSEUDOCODE FOR QUICKSORT WITH HOARE PARTITIONING
2 HOARE(arr[0:size-1])
3
4     X←arr[floor((size-1)/2)]    // i.e. 1 when size=3,4 ---- 2 when size=5,6
5     i←-1
6     j←size
7     while True
8     do repeat j←j-1
9         until arr[j]≥x
10    repeat i←i+1
11        until arr[i]≤x
12    if i<j
13        then swap arr[i]↔arr[j]
14    else return j
15
16 QUICKSORT-HOARE(arr[0:size-1])
17
18 if size>1
19 then P←HOARE(arr[0:size-1])
20     QUICKSORT-HOARE(arr[0:P])    //P is now included
21     QUICKSORT-HOARE(arr[P+1:size-1])

```

Specifications:

- There are 3 **tasks** to be solved in **36 hours** in this take-home exam.
- You will implement your solutions in **the1.cpp** file.
- You are free to add other functions to **the1.cpp**
- Do **not** change the first line of **the1.cpp**, which is **#include "the1.h"**
- Do **not** change the arguments and return value of the functions **quickSort()** in the file **the1.cpp**
- Do **not** include any other library or write include anywhere in your **the1.cpp** file (not even in comments).
- You are given **test.cpp** file to **test** your work on **ODTUClass** or your **locale**. You can (and you are encouraged to) modify this file to add different test cases.
- If you want to **test** your work and see your outputs you can **compile** your work on your locale as:

```

>g++ test.cpp the1.cpp -Wall -std=c++11 -o test
> ./test

```

- You can test your **the1.cpp** on the virtual lab environment. If you click **run**, your function will be compiled and executed with **test.cpp**. If you click **evaluate**, you will get feedback for your current work and your work will be **temporarily** graded for a **limited** number of inputs.
- The grade you see in lab is **not** your final grade, your code will be reevaluated with **completely different** inputs after the exam.

The system has the following limits:

- a maximum execution time of 32 seconds (your functions should return in less than 1 seconds for the largest inputs)
- a 192 MB maximum memory limit
- an execution file size of 1M.
- Solutions with longer running times will not be graded.
- If you are sure that your solution works in the expected complexity constraints but your evaluation fails due to limits in the lab environment, the constant factors may be the problem.

Evaluation:

- After your exam, black box evaluation will be carried out. You will get full points if you set all the variables as stated.

Example IO:

```
1)
initial array = {4, 3, 2, 1}, size=4
sorted array = {4, 3, 2, 1}
Classical Lomuto partitioning -> swap=9, avg_dist=0, max_dist=0, n_calls=7
Classical Hoare Partitioning -> swap=0, avg_dist=0, max_dist=0, n_calls=7

2)
initial array = {1, 2, 3, 4} size=4
sorted array = {4, 3, 2, 1}
Classical Lomuto partitioning -> swap=5, avg_dist=0.8, max_dist=3, n_calls=7
Classical Hoare partitioning -> swap=2, avg_dist=2, max_dist=3, n_calls=7
Median of 3 Lomuto partitioning -> swap=6, avg_dist=0.833333, max_dist=2, n_calls=5
Median of 3 Hoare partitioning -> swap=2, avg_dist=2, max_dist=3, n_calls=7

3)
initial array = {5, 23, 3, 98, 45, 1, 90}, size=7
sorted array = {98, 90, 45, 23, 5, 3, 1}
Classical Lomuto partitioning -> swap=6, avg_dist=2.66667, max_dist=5, n_calls=9
Classical Hoare partitioning -> swap=6, avg_dist=1.83333, max_dist=4, n_calls=13
Median of 3 Lomuto partitioning -> swap=7, avg_dist=2.28571, max_dist=5, n_calls=7
Median of 3 Hoare partitioning -> swap=6, avg_dist=3, max_dist=6, n_calls=13
```

Requested files

the1.cpp

```
1 #include "the1.h"
2
3 //You may write your own helper functions here
4
5 int quickSort(unsigned short* arr, long& swap, double& avg_dist, double& max_dist, bool hoare, bool median_of_3, int size)
6     //Your code here
7
8 }
9
```

test.cpp

```

1 //This file is entirely for your test purposes.
2 //This will not be evaluated, you can change it and experiment with it as you want.
3 #include <iostream>
4 #include <fstream>
5 #include <random>
6 #include <ctime>
7 #include "the1.h"
8
9 using namespace std;
10
11 void randomFill(unsigned short*& arr, int size, unsigned short minval, unsigned short interval){
12     arr = new unsigned short [size];
13     for (int i=0; i <size; i++)
14     {
15         arr[i] = minval + (random() % interval);
16     }
17 }
18
19 void print_to_file(unsigned short* arr, int size){
20     ofstream ofile;
21     ofile.open("sorted.txt");
22     ofile<<size<<endl;
23     for(int i=0;i<size; i++)
24         ofile<<arr[i]<<endl;
25 }
26
27 void read_from_file(unsigned short*& input_array, int& size, bool& hoare, bool& median_of_3){
28     char addr[] = "inp01.txt";
29     ifstream infile (addr);
30     if (!infile.is_open())
31     {
32         cout << "File \"<\"< addr
33         << "\"' can not be opened. Make sure that this file exists.\" <<endl;
34         return;
35     }
36     infile >> hoare;
37     infile >> median_of_3;
38     infile >> size;
39     input_array = new unsigned short[size];
40     for(int j=0; j<size; j++){
41         infile >> input_array[j];
42     }
43 }
44
45 }
46
47
48 void test(){
49     int size = 1 << 8;
50     int number_of_recursive_calls;
51     long swap=0;
52     double avg_dist=0, max_dist=0;
53     bool hoare=true, median_of_3=true;
54     bool rand_fill = false;
55     unsigned short* input_array;
56     unsigned short minval=0;
57     unsigned short interval= (unsigned short)((1<<16)-1); // unsigned short 65535 in maximum , you can try to minimize
58
59     if(rand_fill)
60         randomFill(input_array, size, minval, interval); //Randomly generate initial array
61     else
62         read_from_file(input_array, size, hoare, median_of_3);
63
64     //Calculate duration and print output
65     std::cout << "Size: " << size << std::endl <<
66         "Median of three: " << median_of_3 << std::endl <<
67         "Hoare: " << hoare << std::endl <<
68         "Array elements: {"<";
69     for(int idx=0; idx < size - 1; idx++) std::cout << input_array[idx] << ", ";
70     std::cout << input_array[size-1] << "}" << std::endl;
71     number_of_recursive_calls = quickSort(input_array, swap, avg_dist, max_dist, hoare, median_of_3, size);
72     std::cout << "Swap: " << swap << std::endl <<
73         "Average Distance: " << avg_dist << std::endl <<
74         "Maximum Distance: " << max_dist << std::endl <<
75         "Number of recursive calls: " << number_of_recursive_calls << std::endl <<
76         "Sorted array: {"<";
77     for(int idx=0; idx<size-1; idx++) std::cout << input_array[idx] << ", ";
78     std::cout << input_array[size-1] << "}" << std::endl;
79 }
80
81
82 int main(){
83     srand(time(0));
84     test();
85     return 0;
86 }
87
88

```