## Requirements

- -There can be more lines.
- -You have to add just one space between numbers.
- -You can't add any unnecessary new lines.
- -Every line has to has 6 number, not below or not more.

## **Registers Meaning**

```
# $a1 - str2 array addres for reading
# $t0 - counter for digit of number
#$t1 - save the read character for controlling that it is space or new line
# $t2 - save new line character
#$t3 - save space character
# $t4 - saves the hexadecimal of first digit of number
# $t5 - saves the hexadecimal of second digit of number
# $t6 - str3 array address for saving
# $s0 - size
# $s1 - i
```

- # \$s2 i\_1
- # \$s3 seq\_number
- # \$s4 seq\_counter
- # \$s5 seq\_len
- # \$s6 str3
- # \$s7 temp\_srt3
- # \$t7 temp2\_srt3

#### **File Read Function**

```
while(1){
    for (i = 0; fscanf(fp,"%d",&arr[i]) == 1 && i < 5 ; i++);

    if (i!=0)
    {
        seq_len = 0;
        recursive_max_squence_finder(temp_arr,print_arr,arr,size,0,0,0,0,&seq_len);
    }
    else
        break;
    for ( i = 0; i < seq_len; i++)
        printf("%d ",print_arr[i]);
}</pre>
```

Time Complexity: O(n2) Space Complexity: O(1)

Firstly we will read file but we have to read one line every time. Because every line has different test sequence so that there are two loops for that .First loop is reading one line numbers to the array after that call the recursive max sequence function.

## **Recursive Max Squence Finder Function**

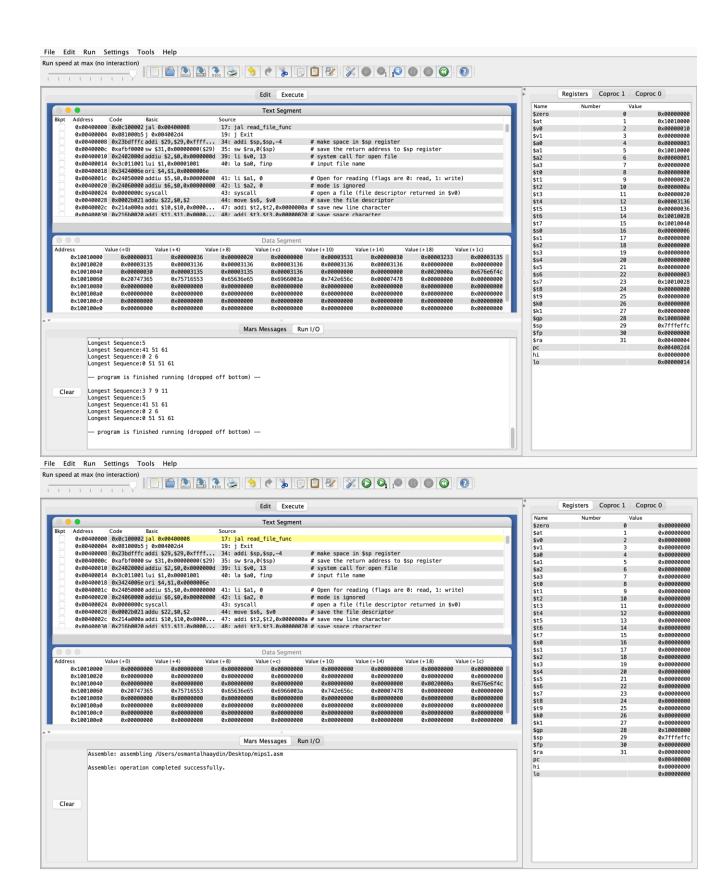
Time Complexity: O(n2) Space Complexity: O(n)

The first loop traverses the array elements one by one. And the number of sequence we keep while traveling and the number we visit are compared each time. If equal, this number is

saved in the temp\_arr array. Indexes are incremented by one. The new sequence number becomes our current number in the array(arr) and this function is called again.

If the length of the array we already have when the first loop is over is lower than what is calculated now, the longer array is recorded in the print array.

**Test Photos** 





# My C Code For This Program

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

void recursive_max_squence_finder(
int *temp_arr,
    int *print_arr,
    int *arr,
    int size,
    int i,
    int i_1,
    int seq_number,
    int seq_counter,
    int *seq_len);
```

```
int arr[6];
int print_arr[6];
int temp_arr[6];
int i;
int temp;
int seq_len =0;
int size=6;
FILE *fp;
fp = fopen("file.txt","r");
if(fp != NULL)
{
while(1){
for (i = 0; fscanf(fp, "%d", &arr[i]) == 1 && i < 5; i++);
if (i!=0)
{
seq_len = 0;
recursive\_max\_squence\_finder(temp\_arr,print\_arr,arr,size,0,0,0,0,&seq\_len);
}
else
break;
for ( i = 0; i < seq_len; i++)</pre>
printf("%d ",print_arr[i]);
printf("Açılmadı.");
return 0;
```

```
void recursive_max_squence_finder(
int *temp_arr,
int *print_arr,
int *arr,
int size,
int i,
int i_1,
int seq_number,
int \ seq\_counter,
int *seq_len
for (;i < size;i++) {
if(seq\_number \le *(arr+i))
seq_counter++;
*(temp\_arr+i\_1) = *(arr+i);
recursive\_max\_squence\_finder(\textit{temp\_arr,print\_arr,arr,size,i+1,i\_1+1,*(arr+i),seq\_counter,seq\_len});
seq_counter--;
if(seq_counter >= *seq_len)
for(int j=0;j<seq_counter;j++ )</pre>
*(print\_arr+j) = *(temp\_arr+j);
*seq_len = seq_counter;
```