

3a) String longest(int array[]) Greedy 1

```
{ String result = "";
  int l1 = 0;
  int l2 = array.length;
  while (l1 < l2)
  {
    int index = getSmallestIndex(array, l1, l2);
    result += Integer.toString(array[index]);
    l1 = index + 1;
  }
  return result;
}
```

```
int getSmallestIndex(int array[], int l1, int l2)
{
  int current = array[l1];
  int result = l1;
  for (int i = l1; i < l2; i++)
  {
    if (array[i] < current)
    {
      current = array[i];
      result = i;
    }
  }
  return result;
}
```

3b) Input: 4 5 6 7 2  
 Optimal Solution: 4 5 6 7  
 Algorithm output: 2

Comments: Algorithm fails if minimum value is at last position of array



```

3a) String longest(int array[])
{
    String result[] = new String[array.length];
    int smallest = 0;
    for(int l=0; l < array.length; l++)
    {
        i = l;
        result[l] += Integer.toString(array[i]);
        for(int j=0; j < array.length; j++)
        {
            if (array[i] < array[j])
            {
                i = j;
                result[l] += Integer.toString(array[j]);
            }
        }
        return result
    }
    int index = 0;
    int longest = result[0].length();
    for(int i=0; i < result.length; i++)
    {
        if (result[i].length() > longest)
        {
            longest = result[i].length();
            index = i;
        }
    }
    return result[index];
}

```

3b) Input: 4 5 6 1 10 7 9

Optimal: 4 5 6 7 9

Algorithm: 4 5 6 10

Comments: Algorithm fails if smaller numbers come after a big no.