Assignment2

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HW1 Problem

Given a string and a pattern, find all starting indices that matches a pattern inside a string.

HW1 Sudocode

```
char s[31];
char p[31];
int failure[31];
bool success_idx[30];
void kmp_algorithm(char * string, char * pattern, int * failure, bool* success_idx){
    while (s_index < len_of_string) and (p_index < len_of_pattern){</pre>
     i = s_index, j = p_index
     if string[i] == pattern[j] {
       if end of pattern?
          then FIND MATCH
          success_idx[i-j] = True
          set i to i-j+1 and set j to 0
          then increase 1 to s_index and p_index
      }
        if (j != 0) then j = failure[j-1] + 1
        else then NO MATCH, set i = i + 1, set j to 0
    }
}
void initialize_failure_function(char * pattern, int * failure){
    failure[0] = -1;
    for(int j=1; j< len_of_pattern ; j++){</pre>
        int i = failure[j-1];
        Set i = failure[i] until pattern[j] equals to pattern[i+1] or i < 0 (while loop)
        case 1 : failure[j] = i+1 if pattern[j] == pattern[i+1]
```

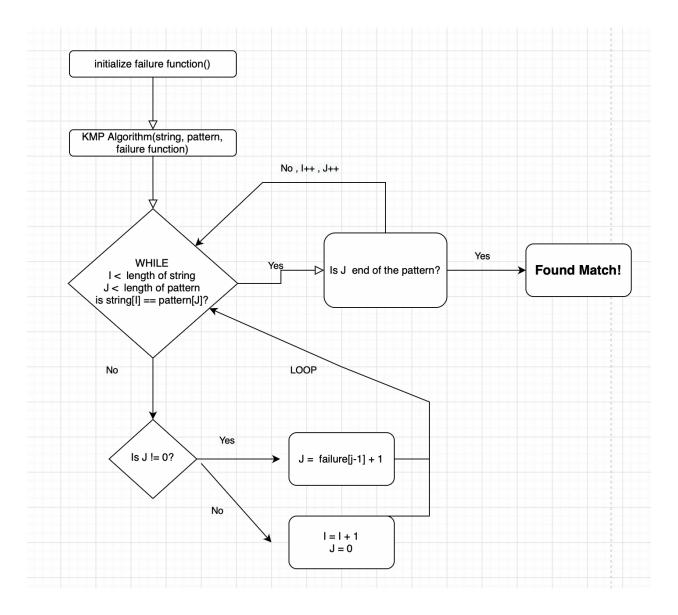
```
csse 2 : failure[j] = -1 if i < 0
}

main function:
  initialize_failure_function();
  kmp_algorithm();</pre>
```

HW1 Code Description

- 1. First, initialize failure function
 - If index = 0, then failure[0] = -1
 - For each index in Pattern Array 'j'
 - Initialize i = failure[j-1], then do while loop until pattern[j] equals to pattern[i+1] or i <
 - When breaks out of while loop,
 - Case 1 : If pattern[j] is equal to pattern[i+1], then set failure[j] to pattern[i+1]
 - Case 2 : If not (i.e i < 0), then failure[j] = -1</p>
- 2. Second, do KMP algorithm
- Do While loop until **index I** is smaller than length of String and **index J** is smaller than length of pattern.
 - Inside a loop, compare String[I] and Pattern[J], if it is same value and J is the end of the index, then it is a Found Match.
 - If J is not end of the index, then increase I and J by 1.
 - If String[I] and Pattern[J] is a mismatch
 - Case 1 : If J ≠0, then set J = failure[J-1] + 1
 - Case 2 : Else, then set J = 0, I = I + 1

HW1 FlowChart



HW1 Test Cases

```
> g++ -Wall --std=c++14 -o hw1 HW2_20171657_1.cpp
> ./hw1
bbbbbbbbbbbbbb
bbb
0
1
2
6
7
```

HW2 Problem

Given an Array, check if the elements in the array are consecutive values.

Condition: Time complexity: O(N)

HW2 Sudocode

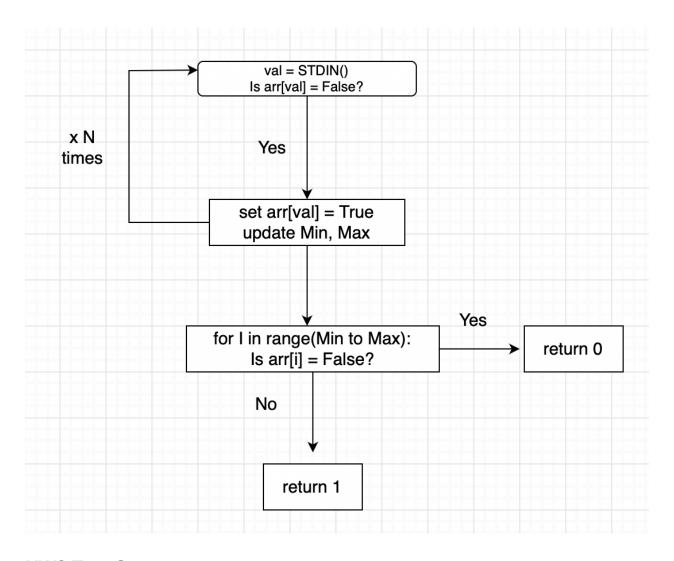
```
bool arr[101]; // initially all false
int Min, Max;
N = stdin();
while( number of N ){
 val = stdin();
 if arr[val] == false?
   then arr[val] = true
 else
    set flag = 1
  if max < val
    then max = val
 if min > val
    then min = val
for (i = min ; i < max ; i++){}
 if arr[i] == false?
   // then numbers are not consecutive
```

```
return 0;
}
// numbers are consecutive
return 1;
```

HW2 Code Description

- 1. First, make a boolean array and initialize false.
- 2. From stdin value, make array[value] to **true** . Update, Min, Max values at the same time.
- 3. After all stdin, from Min to Max, if there is a false value in array[], then the numbers are not consecutive.

HW2 Flowchart



HW2 Test Cases

```
> ./hw2
4
2 2 3 1
0
```

HW3 Problem

Read data from student.txt , make a program that sorts student name according to lexical order.

HW3 Sudocode

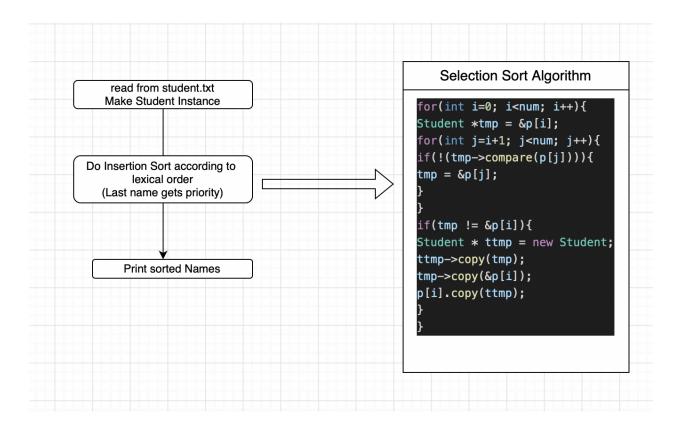
```
class Student{
private:
    char last_name[50];
    char first_name[50];
public:
 void init_str(char * name)
  // initialize string to ""
 void replace_strcpy(char *str1, char * str2)
  // copying str2 to str1
  int replace_strcmp(char *str1, char *str2)
  // compare str1 and str2, If same then return 0, If str1 > str2 then return 1 , else return -1
 int replace_strlen(char * str)
  // returns length of str
  void allocate(char * n_l, char * n_f)
  // allocate private variable 'last_name' and 'first_name' from n_l , n_f
  bool compare(Student s)
  // compare Student1 and Student2 's last_name and first_name .
  // If Student1 name > Student2 name then return false else return true
 void print()
  // stdout last_name and first_name
  void copy(Student *tmp)
   // Copy name from Student tmp
main func(){
  Read from student.txt
 Initialize Student Instance
  Do insertion sort
  Stdout sorted names
```

HW3 Code Description

- 1. First, read data from student.txt
- 2. Second, Create a 'student instance' as many as the number read from 'student.txt'.

- 3. Then do an insertion sort according to lexical order. (Last Name gets priority than First Name)
- 4. Print the sorted names .

HW3 Flowchart



HW3 Test Cases

```
) g++ -Wall --std=c++14 -o hw3 Hw2_20171657_3.cpp
) ./hw3
Cho Yujin
Choi Hojeong
Choi Minjeong
Kim Minju
Kim Minsu
Lee Minsu
```