

```

# Write a program to calculate Fibonacci numbers and find its step count
# Function to calculate Fibonacci number using recursion
def fibonacci_recursive(n):
    if n <= 0:
        return 0
    elif n == 1:
        return 1
    else:
        return fibonacci_recursive(n - 1) + fibonacci_recursive(n - 2)

# Function to calculate Fibonacci number using iteration (dynamic programming)
def fibonacci_iterative(n):
    if n <= 0:
        return 0
    elif n == 1:
        return 1

    fib = [0] * (n + 1)
    fib[1] = 1

    for i in range(2, n + 1):
        fib[i] = fib[i - 1] + fib[i - 2]

    return fib[n]

# Function to count the number of steps needed to calculate a Fibonacci number
using recursion
def count_steps_recursive(n):
    if n <= 0:
        return 0
    elif n == 1:
        return 1
    else:
        return 1 + count_steps_recursive(n - 1) + count_steps_recursive(n - 2)

# Function to count the number of steps needed to calculate a Fibonacci number
using iteration
def count_steps_iterative(n):
    if n <= 0:
        return 0
    elif n == 1:
        return 1

    steps = [0] * (n + 1)
    steps[1] = 1

    for i in range(2, n + 1):
        steps[i] = 1 + steps[i - 1] + steps[i - 2]

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        return steps[n]

# Input the desired Fibonacci number 'n'
n = int(input("Enter the value of n: "))

# Calculate and print the Fibonacci number using recursion
fib_recursive = fibonacci_recursive(n)
print(f"Fibonacci number (Recursive) for n = {n}: {fib_recursive}")

# Calculate and print the number of steps needed using recursion
steps_recursive = count_steps_recursive(n)
print(f"Number of steps (Recursive) to calculate Fibonacci number for n = {n}: {steps_recursive}")

# Calculate and print the Fibonacci number using iteration
fib_iterative = fibonacci_iterative(n)
print(f"Fibonacci number (Iterative) for n = {n}: {fib_iterative}")

# Calculate and print the number of steps needed using iteration
steps_iterative = count_steps_iterative(n)
print(f"Number of steps (Iterative) to calculate Fibonacci number for n = {n}: {steps_iterative}")

def generate_fibonacci_sequence(n):
    if n <= 0:
        return []

    fibonacci_sequence = []
    a, b = 0, 1

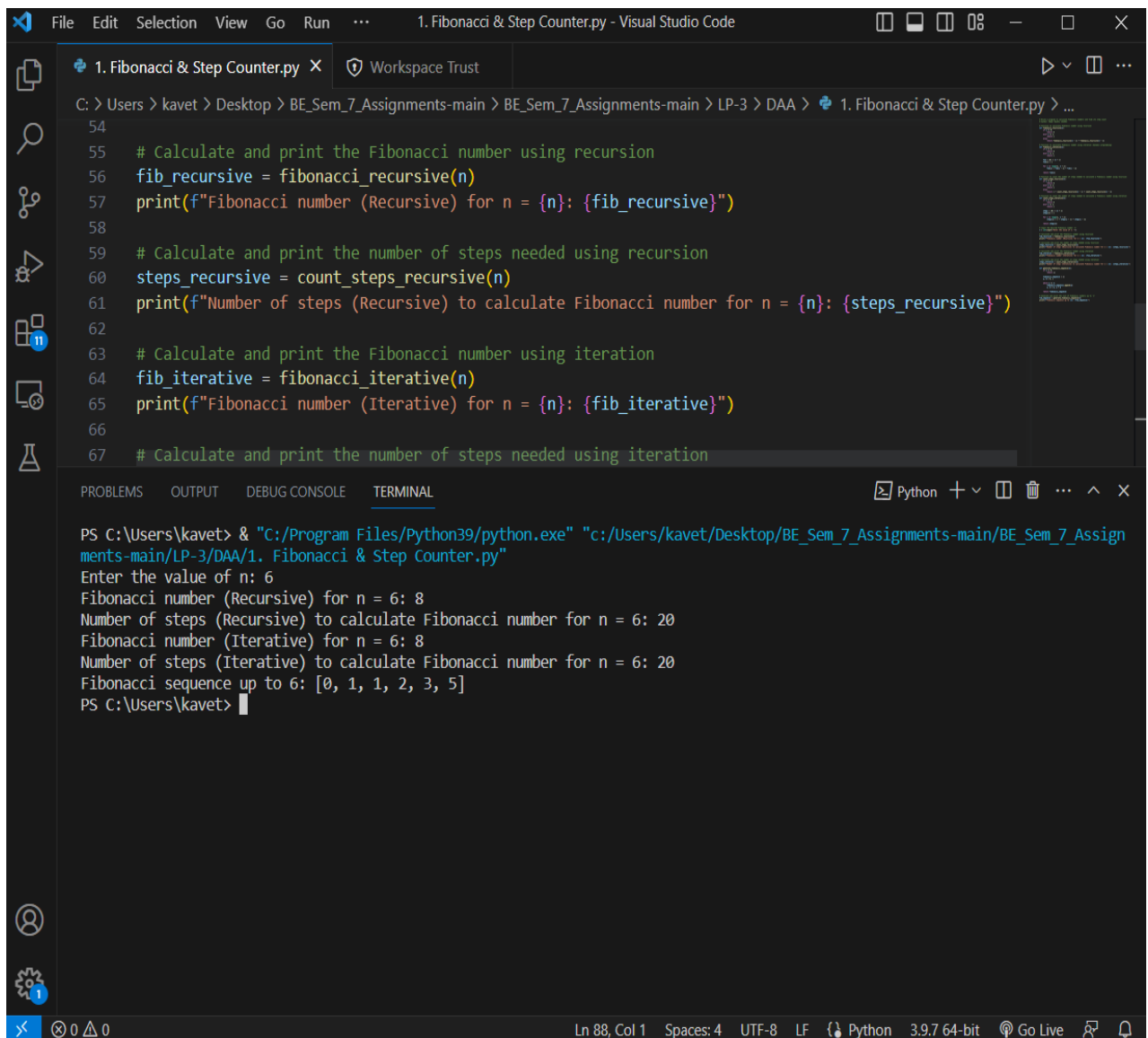
    while a <= n:
        fibonacci_sequence.append(a)
        a, b = b, a + b

    return fibonacci_sequence

# Generate and print the list of Fibonacci numbers up to 'n'
fib_sequence = generate_fibonacci_sequence(n)
print(f"Fibonacci sequence up to {n}: {fib_sequence}")

```

OUTPUT:



The image shows a Visual Studio Code editor window with a Python file named "1. Fibonacci & Step Counter.py". The code defines recursive and iterative functions for calculating Fibonacci numbers and counting steps. The terminal output shows the execution of the script with input n=6, displaying the Fibonacci number (8), the number of steps (20), and the Fibonacci sequence up to 6.

```
1. Fibonacci & Step Counter.py X Workspace Trust
C: > Users > kavet > Desktop > BE_Sem_7_Assignments-main > BE_Sem_7_Assignments-main > LP-3 > DAA > 1. Fibonacci & Step Counter.py > ...
54
55 # Calculate and print the Fibonacci number using recursion
56 fib_recursive = fibonacci_recursive(n)
57 print(f"Fibonacci number (Recursive) for n = {n}: {fib_recursive}")
58
59 # Calculate and print the number of steps needed using recursion
60 steps_recursive = count_steps_recursive(n)
61 print(f"Number of steps (Recursive) to calculate Fibonacci number for n = {n}: {steps_recursive}")
62
63 # Calculate and print the Fibonacci number using iteration
64 fib_iterative = fibonacci_iterative(n)
65 print(f"Fibonacci number (Iterative) for n = {n}: {fib_iterative}")
66
67 # Calculate and print the number of steps needed using iteration

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL
PS C:\Users\kavet> & "C:/Program Files/Python39/python.exe" "c:/Users/kavet/Desktop/BE_Sem_7_Assignments-main/BE_Sem_7_Assignments-main/LP-3/DAA/1. Fibonacci & Step Counter.py"
Enter the value of n: 6
Fibonacci number (Recursive) for n = 6: 8
Number of steps (Recursive) to calculate Fibonacci number for n = 6: 20
Fibonacci number (Iterative) for n = 6: 8
Number of steps (Iterative) to calculate Fibonacci number for n = 6: 20
Fibonacci sequence up to 6: [0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5]
PS C:\Users\kavet>
```

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```

# Write a program to implement Huffman Encoding using a greedy strategy.

import collections, heapq

# d - tree direction (0/1)
Node = collections.namedtuple('Node', ['d', 'freq', 'lchild', 'rchild'])

def print_codes(root, code):
    if root is not None:
        if root.d != "$":
            print(f"{root.d}: {code}")
            print_codes(root.lchild, code + "0")
            print_codes(root.rchild, code + "1")

def HuffmanCodes(data, frequency):
    min_heap = []
    for i in range(len(data)):
        heapq.heappush(min_heap, Node(data[i], frequency[i], None, None))
    while(len(min_heap) > 1):
        lchild = heapq.heappop(min_heap)
        rchild = heapq.heappop(min_heap)
        top = Node("$", lchild.freq + rchild.freq, lchild, rchild)
        heapq.heappush(min_heap, top)
    print("Huffman Code: ")
    print_codes(min_heap[0], "")

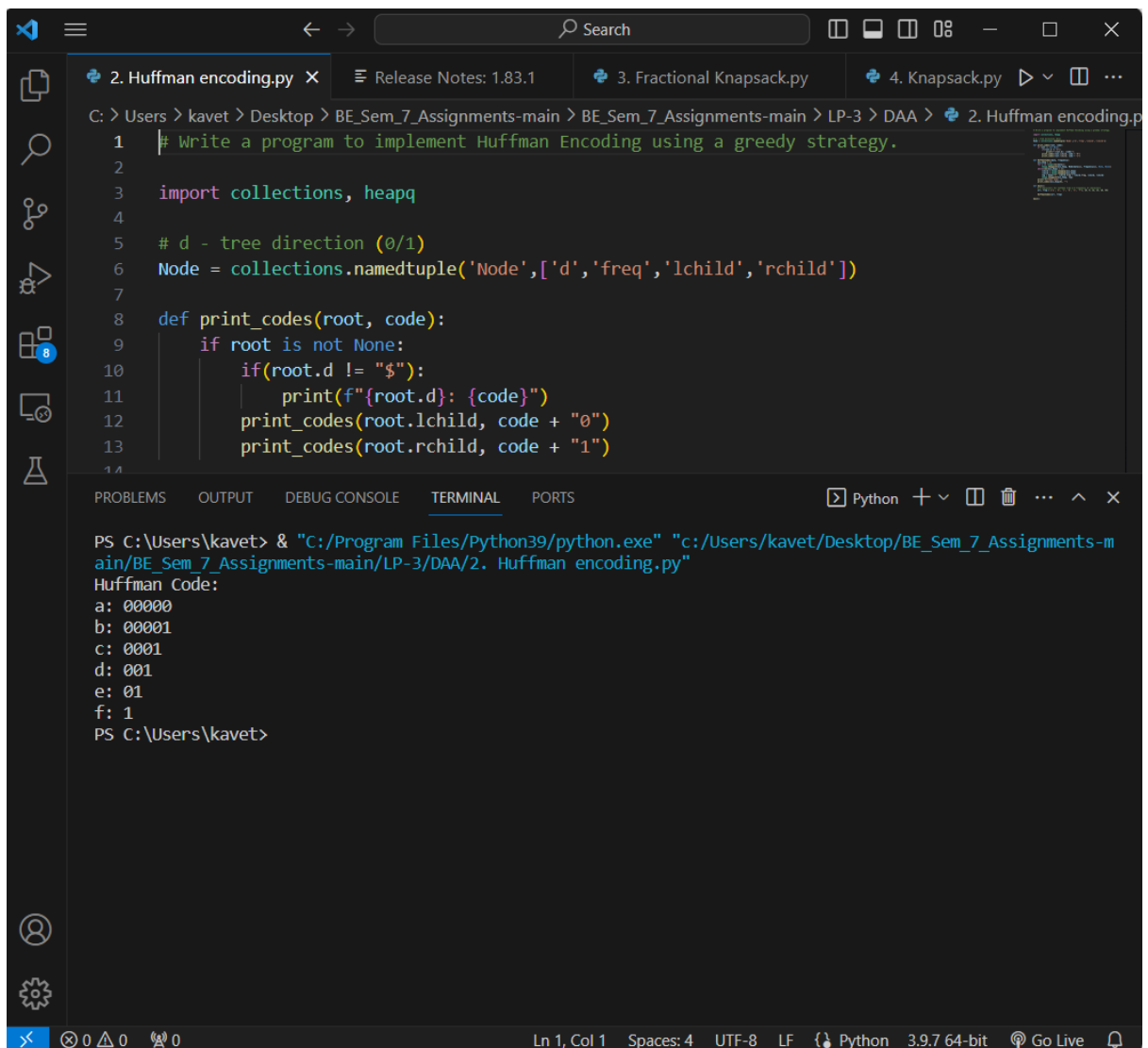
def main():
    # # characters for huffman tree & # frequency of characters
    arr, freq = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f'], [5, 9, 12, 13, 16, 45]

    HuffmanCodes(arr, freq)

main()

```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with a Python file named '2. Huffman encoding.py' open. The code implements a Huffman encoding algorithm using a greedy strategy. The terminal window at the bottom shows the execution of the script, which outputs the Huffman codes for characters a through f.

```
C: > Users > kavet > Desktop > BE_Sem_7_Assignments-main > BE_Sem_7_Assignments-main > LP-3 > DAA > 2. Huffman encoding.p
1  # Write a program to implement Huffman Encoding using a greedy strategy.
2
3  import collections, heapq
4
5  # d - tree direction (0/1)
6  Node = collections.namedtuple('Node', ['d', 'freq', 'lchild', 'rchild'])
7
8  def print_codes(root, code):
9      if root is not None:
10         if (root.d != "$"):
11             print(f"{root.d}: {code}")
12             print_codes(root.lchild, code + "0")
13             print_codes(root.rchild, code + "1")
14
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS Python + - [ ] [X] ... ^ X

```
PS C:\Users\kavet> & "C:/Program Files/Python39/python.exe" "c:/Users/kavet/Desktop/BE_Sem_7_Assignments-m
ain/BE_Sem_7_Assignments-main/LP-3/DAA/2. Huffman encoding.py"
Huffman Code:
a: 00000
b: 00001
c: 0001
d: 001
e: 01
f: 1
PS C:\Users\kavet>
```

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```

import collections

Item = collections.namedtuple('Item', ['profit', 'weight'])

def FractionalKnapsack2(arr, n, W):
    summ, tot = W, 0
    for i in range(n):
        summ -= arr[i].weight
        if(summ >= 0):
            tot += arr[i].profit
        elif(arr[i].weight >= summ):
            summ += arr[i].weight
            # print("Sum ", summ)
            tot += arr[i].profit * summ // arr[i].weight
            summ -= arr[i].weight
            # print("Tota ", tot)
        # print("tot ", tot)
    # print("Total ", tot)
    return tot

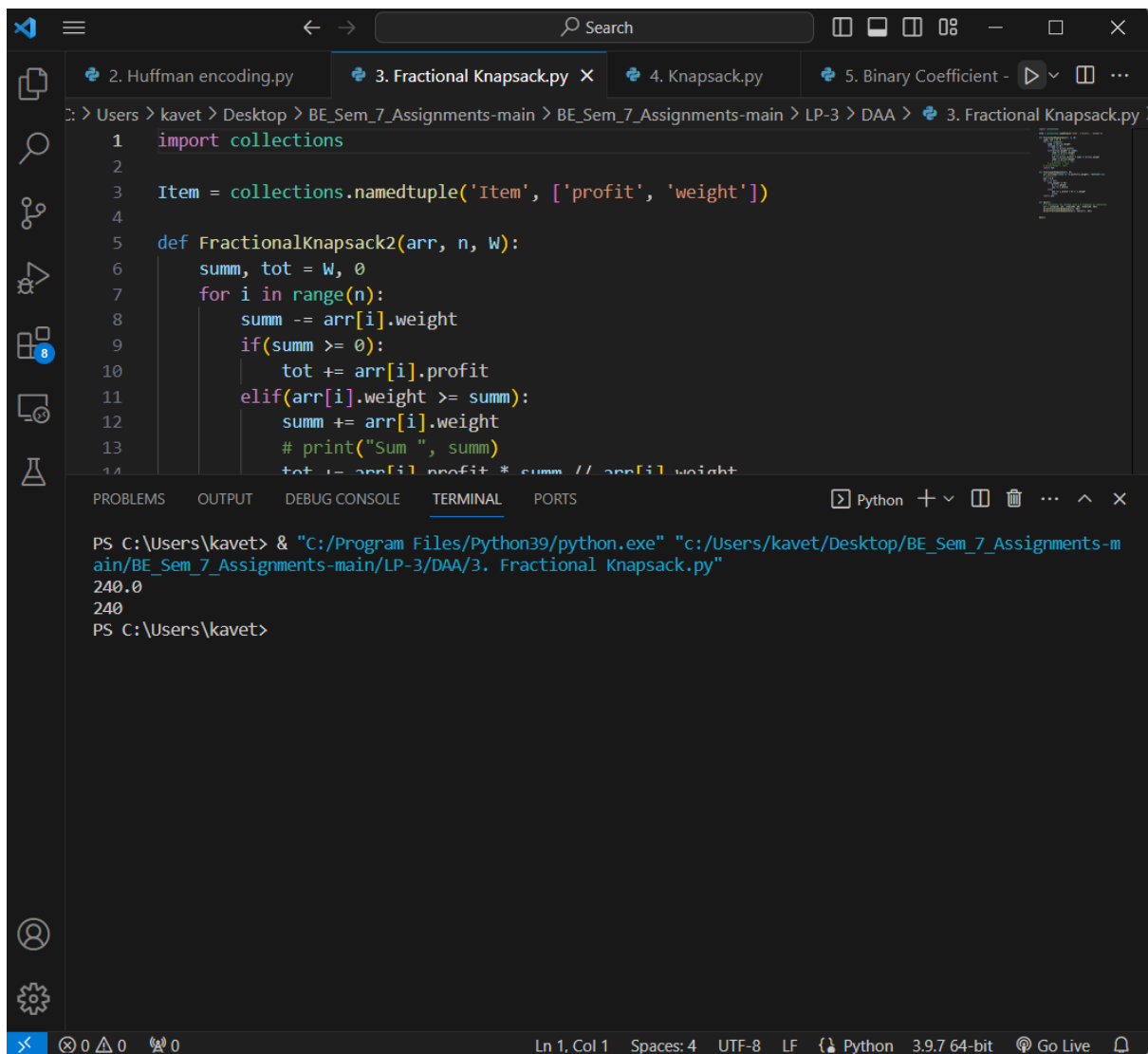
def FractionalKnapsack(arr, W):
    arr.sort(key=lambda x: (x.profit/x.weight), reverse=True)
    # print(arr)
    ans = 0.0
    for i in arr:
        if(i.weight <= W):
            W -= i.weight
            ans += i.profit
        else:
            ans += i.profit * W // i.weight
            break
    return ans

def main():
    # # characters for huffman tree & # frequency of characters
    arr = [Item(60, 10), Item(100, 20), Item(120, 30)]
    print(FractionalKnapsack(arr, 50))
    print(FractionalKnapsack2(arr, len(arr), 50))

main()

```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot displays the Visual Studio Code interface. The editor window shows a Python file named '3. Fractional Knapsack.py' with the following code:

```
1 import collections
2
3 Item = collections.namedtuple('Item', ['profit', 'weight'])
4
5 def FractionalKnapsack2(arr, n, W):
6     summ, tot = W, 0
7     for i in range(n):
8         summ -= arr[i].weight
9         if(summ >= 0):
10             tot += arr[i].profit
11         elif(arr[i].weight >= summ):
12             summ += arr[i].weight
13             # print("Sum ", summ)
14             tot += arr[i].profit * summ // arr[i].weight
```

The terminal window at the bottom shows the command to run the script and its output:

```
PS C:\Users\kavet> & "C:/Program Files/Python39/python.exe" "c:/Users/kavet/Desktop/BE_Sem_7_Assignments-main/BE_Sem_7_Assignments-main/LP-3/DAA/3. Fractional Knapsack.py"
240.0
240
PS C:\Users\kavet>
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates the file is at Line 1, Column 1, with 4 spaces, UTF-8 encoding, LF line endings, and is a Python 3.9.7 64-bit file.







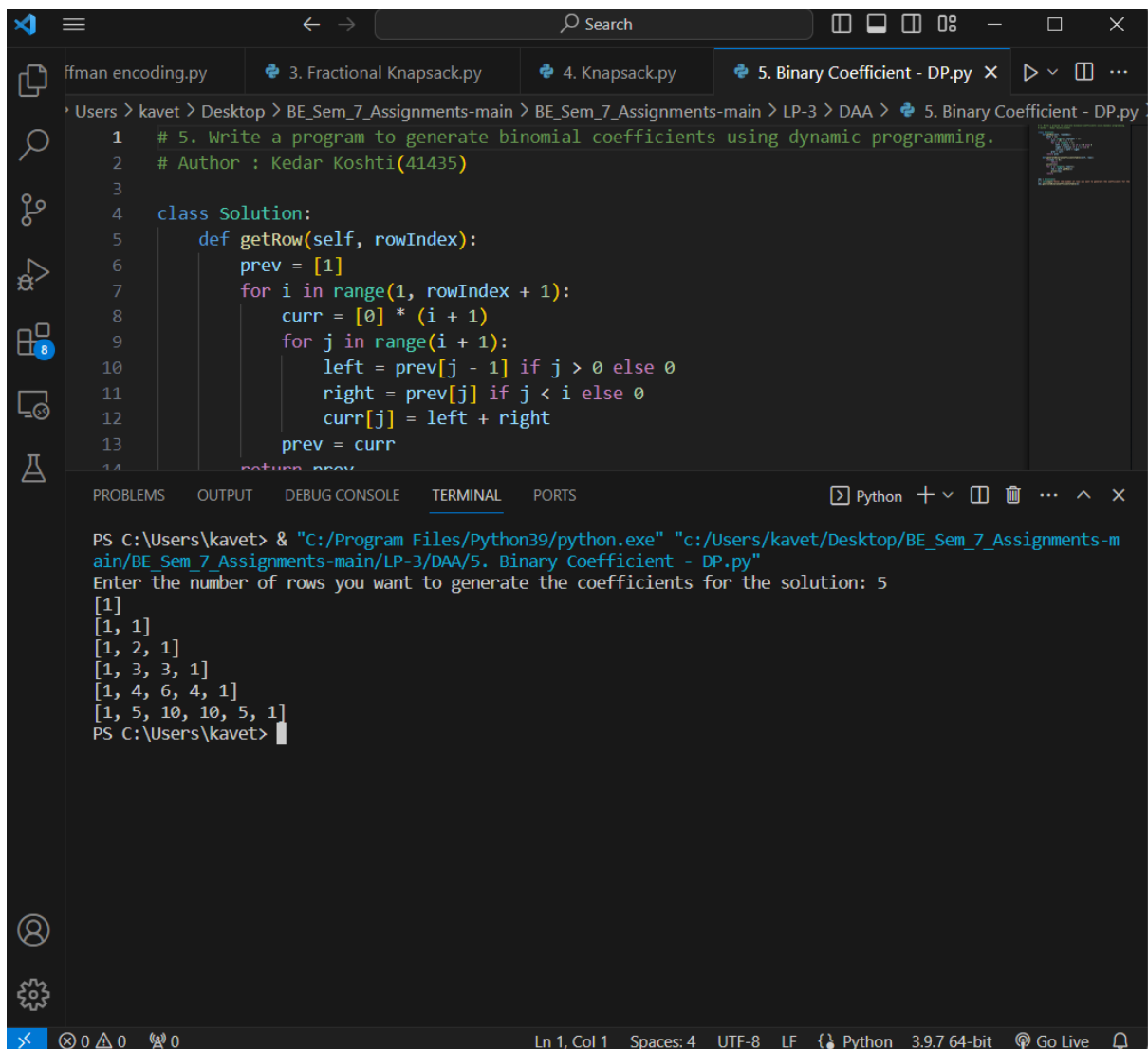
# 5. Write a program to generate binomial coefficients using dynamic programming.

```
class Solution:
    def getRow(self, rowIndex):
        prev = [1]
        for i in range(1, rowIndex + 1):
            curr = [0] * (i + 1)
            for j in range(i + 1):
                left = prev[j - 1] if j > 0 else 0
                right = prev[j] if j < i else 0
                curr[j] = left + right
            prev = curr
        return prev

    def generateBinaryCoefficientsTable(self, rows):
        if(rows <= 0):
            return
        print([1])
        for i in range(1, rows+1):
            row = self.getRow(i)
            print(row)
        return

obj = Solution()
n = int(input("Enter the number of rows you want to generate the coefficients for the solution: "))
obj.generateBinaryCoefficientsTable(n)
```

OUTPUT:



The image shows a Visual Studio Code editor window with a Python file named '5. Binary Coefficient - DP.py'. The code defines a class 'Solution' with a method 'getRow' that generates binomial coefficients for a given row index. The terminal output shows the execution of the program, where the user enters '5' for the number of rows, and the program outputs the first five rows of binomial coefficients.

```
1 # 5. Write a program to generate binomial coefficients using dynamic programming.
2 # Author : Kedar Koshti(41435)
3
4 class Solution:
5     def getRow(self, rowIndex):
6         prev = [1]
7         for i in range(1, rowIndex + 1):
8             curr = [0] * (i + 1)
9             for j in range(i + 1):
10                left = prev[j - 1] if j > 0 else 0
11                right = prev[j] if j < i else 0
12                curr[j] = left + right
13            prev = curr
14        return prev
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

PS C:\Users\kavet> & "C:/Program Files/Python39/python.exe" "c:/Users/kavet/Desktop/BE\_Sem\_7\_Assignments-main/BE\_Sem\_7\_Assignments-main/LP-3/DAA/5. Binary Coefficient - DP.py"

Enter the number of rows you want to generate the coefficients for the solution: 5

[1]  
[1, 1]  
[1, 2, 1]  
[1, 3, 3, 1]  
[1, 4, 6, 4, 1]  
[1, 5, 10, 10, 5, 1]  
PS C:\Users\kavet>

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```

from threading import Thread

MAX, MAX_THREAD = 4, 4

FinalMatrix = [[0 for i in range(MAX)] for j in range(MAX)]

step_i = 0

# Function to multiply a row of matrix A with entire matrix B to get a row of
matrix C

def multi():
    global step_i, FinalMatrix
    i = step_i
    step_i += 1
    for j in range(MAX):
        for k in range(MAX):
            FinalMatrix[i][j] += (A[i][k] * B[k][j])

def normalMultiplication(a, b):
    ans = [[0 for i in range(len(b[0]))] for j in range(len(a))]
    for m in range(len(a)):
        for n in range(len(b[0])):
            for o in range(len(b)):
                ans[m][n] += (a[m][o] * b[o][n])
    print(ans)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # A = [[5, 4, 3],
    #      [2, 4, 6],
    #      [4, 7, 9]]
    # B = [[3, 2, 4],
    #      [4, 3, 6],
    #      [2, 7, 5]]
    # [37, 43, 59]
    # [34, 58, 62]
    # [58, 92, 103]
    # normalMultiplication(A, B)

    A = [[3, 7, 3, 6],
          [9, 2, 0, 3],
          [0, 2, 1, 7],
          [2, 2, 7, 9]]
    B = [[6, 5, 5, 2],
          [1, 7, 9, 6],
          [6, 6, 8, 9],

```

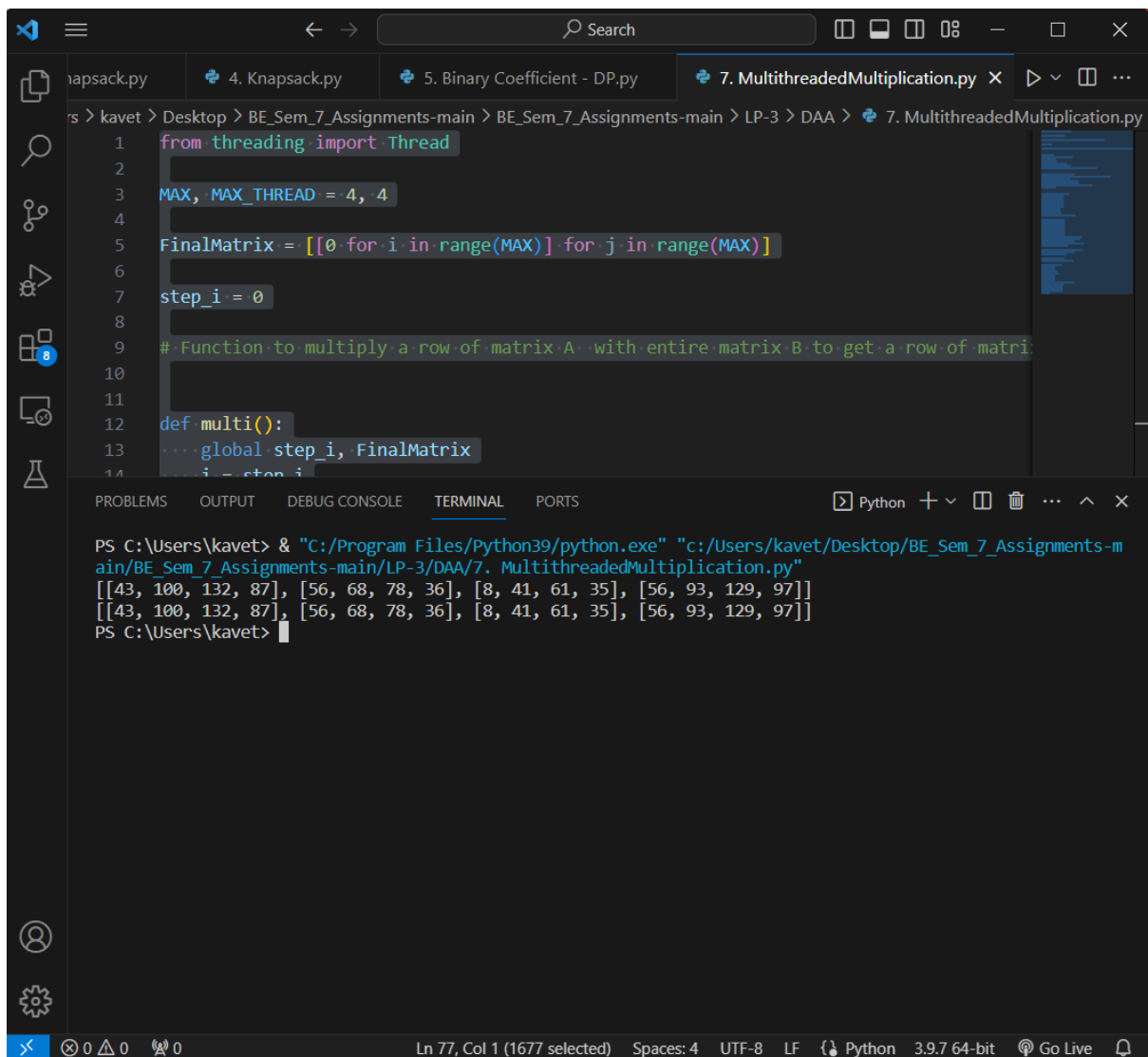
```
[0, 3, 5, 2]]
# creating list of size MAX_THREAD
thread = list(range(MAX_THREAD))
for i in range(MAX_THREAD):
    thread[i] = Thread(target=multi)
    thread[i].start()

# Waiting for all threads to finish
for i in range(MAX_THREAD):
    thread[i].join()

print(FinalMatrix)
normalMultiplication(A, B)

# A = [[7 2 6 8
# 7 0 6 6
# 6 1 7 5
# 3 7 7 2]]
# B = 3 5 3 6
# 5 7 5 8
# 8 9 4 9
# 6 5 7 2
# Multiplication of A and B
# 127 143 111 128
# 105 119 87 108
# 109 125 86 117
# 112 137 86 141
# main()
```

OUTPUT:



The image shows a Visual Studio Code editor window with a Python file named `7. MultithreadedMultiplication.py` open. The code defines a function `multi()` that uses threading to calculate a row of a matrix product. The terminal output shows the execution of the script, displaying two rows of a 4x4 matrix.

```
1 from threading import Thread
2
3 MAX, MAX_THREAD = 4, 4
4
5 FinalMatrix = [[0 for i in range(MAX)] for j in range(MAX)]
6
7 step_i = 0
8
9 # Function to multiply a row of matrix A with entire matrix B to get a row of matrix C
10
11
12 def multi():
13     global step_i, FinalMatrix
14     i = step_i
```

Terminal Output:

```
PS C:\Users\kavet> & "C:/Program Files/Python39/python.exe" "c:/Users/kavet/Desktop/BE_Sem_7_Assignments-main/BE_Sem_7_Assignments-main/LP-3/DAA/7. MultithreadedMultiplication.py"
[[43, 100, 132, 87], [56, 68, 78, 36], [8, 41, 61, 35], [56, 93, 129, 97]]
[[43, 100, 132, 87], [56, 68, 78, 36], [8, 41, 61, 35], [56, 93, 129, 97]]
PS C:\Users\kavet>
```

VS Code status bar: Ln 77, Col 1 (1677 selected) Spaces: 4 UTF-8 LF Python 3.9.7 64-bit Go Live

