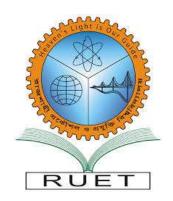
#### RAJSHAHI UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY



### DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

## **Lab Report 2**

Course Code: CSE 2202

Course Title: <u>Sessional Based on CSE 2201.</u>

## **Submitted By:**

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**Problem Statement:** Comparison of Straight forward and recursive algorithms for finding maximum and minimum.

#### **Description and Algorithm:**

**Straight forward** method means the basic method to solve a problem. In this method, the maximum and minimum number can be found separately. To find the maximum and minimum numbers, the following straightforward algorithm can is used:

```
Maximum-Minimum (numbers[])
max := numbers[1]
min := numbers[1]

for i = 2 to n do
   if numbers[i] > max then
      max := numbers[i]
   if numbers[i] < min then
      min := numbers[i]
return (max, min)</pre>
```

In this algorithm, number of comparisons for n number of inputs is 2n -2.

By **Divide and Conquer** approach, the array is divided into two halves. Then using recursive approach maximum and minimum numbers in each half are found. Then, return the maximum of two maximum of each half and the minimum of two minimum of each half and thus the final minimum and maximum are found. To find the maximum and minimum numbers, the following divide and conquer algorithm can is used:

```
Maximum-Minimum (x, y)
if y - x \leq 1 then
    return (max(numbers[x], numbers[y]), min((numbers[x],
numbers[y]))
else
    (max1, min1):= Maximum-Minimum(x, \[((x + y)/2)\])
    (max2, min2):= Maximum-Minimum(\[((x + y)/2) + 1)\],y)
return (max(max1, max2), min(min1, min2))
```

In this algorithm, number of comparisons for n number of inputs where,  $n = 2^k$  is  $\frac{3n}{2} - 2$ .

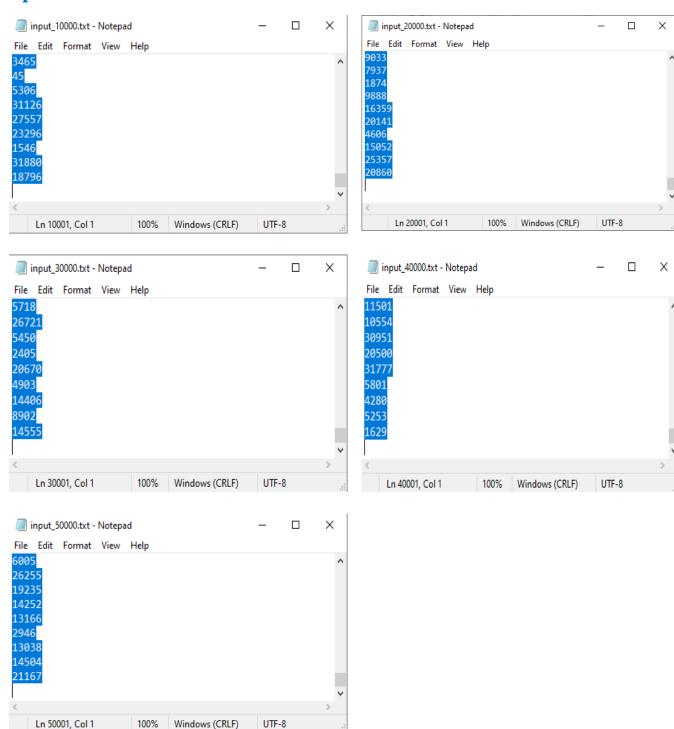
#### **Code:**

```
#include<bits//stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
long long arr[100010],len = 0;
long long cnt1=0,cnt2=0;
void find min max(long long &mini,long long &maxi)
{cnt1++;
    for(long long i = 0; i < len; i++)
    {cnt1+=2;
        cnt1++;
        if (arr[i] < mini)</pre>
        {cnt1++;
            mini = arr[i];
        }
        cnt1++;
        if (arr[i]>maxi)
        {cnt1++;
            maxi = arr[i];
    }
}
void divide and conquer min max(long long i, long long n, long long
&mini, long long &maxi)
{
    cnt2++;
    if(n-i == 0)
        cnt2+=2;
        mini = min(arr[i], mini);
        maxi = max(arr[i], maxi);
        return;
    }
    else if (n-i == 1)
        cnt2+=2;
        mini = min(mini, min(arr[i], arr[n]));
        maxi = max(maxi, max(arr[i], arr[n]));
        return;
    }
    cnt2+=2;
    divide_and_conquer_min_max(i,(i+n)/2,mini,maxi);
    divide and conquer min \max(((i+n)/2+1), n, \min, \max);
}
void readFile(string fname)
    long long x, i=0;
    ifstream inFile;
    inFile.open(fname);
    if (!inFile)
    {
        cout << "Cannot open file.\n";</pre>
        exit(1);
    while (inFile >> x)
        arr[i++] = x;
    }inFile.close();
```

```
len = i;
}
int main()
{
    long long a,b,data[100][8],i=0;
        cnt1=0;
        cnt2=0;
        readFile("input 10000.txt");
        data[i][0] = len;
        a = LLONG MAX;
        b = LLONG_MIN;
        find min max(a,b);
        data[i][1] = a;
        data[i][2] = b;
        data[i][5] = cnt1;
        a = LLONG MAX;
        b = LLONG MIN;
        divide_and_conquer_min_max(0,len-1,a,b);
        data[i][3] = a;
        data[i][4] = b;
        data[i++][6] = cnt2;
        cnt1=0;
        cnt2=0;
        readFile("input 20000.txt");
        data[i][0] = len;
        a = LLONG_MAX;
        b = LLONG MIN;
        find min max(a,b);
        data[i][1] = a;
        data[i][2] = b;
        data[i][5] = cnt1;
        a = LLONG MAX;
        b = LLONG MIN;
        divide and conquer min max(0,len-1,a,b);
        data[i][3] = a;
        data[i][4] = b;
        data[i++][6] = cnt2;
        cnt1=0;
        cnt2=0;
        readFile("input 30000.txt");
        data[i][0] = len;
        a = LLONG MAX;
        b = LLONG MIN;
        find min max(a,b);
        data[i][1] = a;
        data[i][2] = b;
        data[i][5] = cnt1;
        a = LLONG MAX;
        b = LLONG MIN;
        divide and conquer min max(0,len-1,a,b);
        data[i][3] = a;
        data[i][4] = b;
        data[i++][6] = cnt2;
```

```
cnt1=0;
        cnt2=0;
        readFile("input_40000.txt");
        data[i][0] = len;
        a = LLONG MAX;
        b = LLONG MIN;
        find min max(a,b);
        data[i][1] = a;
        data[i][2] = b;
        data[i][5] = cnt1;
        a = LLONG MAX;
        b = LLONG MIN;
        divide and conquer min max(0,len-1,a,b);
        data[i][3] = a;
        data[i][4] = b;
        data[i++][6] = cnt2;
        cnt1=0;
        cnt2=0;
        readFile("input 50000.txt");
        data[i][0] = len;
        a = LLONG MAX;
        b = LLONG MIN;
        find min max(a,b);
        data[i][1] = a;
        data[i][2] = b;
        data[i][5] = cnt1;
        a = LLONG MAX;
        b = LLONG MIN;
        divide_and_conquer_min_max(0,len-1,a,b);
        data[i][3] = a;
        data[i][4] = b;
        data[i++][6] = cnt2;
    cout<<"Data\tNormal Minimum\t Normal Maximum\t DAC Minimum\t</pre>
DAC Maximum\t Normal Steps\t DAC Steps\n\n";
    for(long long j = 0; j < i; j++)
        cout<<data[j][0]<<"\t\t"<<data[j][1]<<"\t\t"<<data[j][2]<<"</pre>
\t\t"<<data[j][3]<<"\t\t"<<data[j][4]<<"\t\t"<<data[j][5]<<"\t\t"<<data
[i][6]<<"\n\n";
    return 0;
}
```

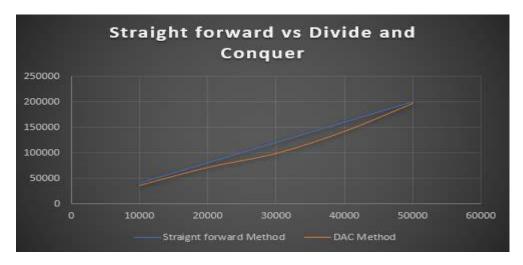
# **Input:**

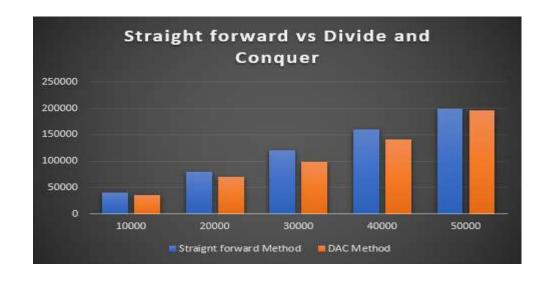


# **Output:**

ata	Normal_Minimum	Normal_Maximum	DAC_Minimum	DAC_Maximum	Normal_Steps	DAC_Steps
9000	3	32765	3	32765	40014	35421
000	0	32764	0	32764	80025	70845
000	1	32767	1	32767	120024	98301
999	0	32767	0	32767	160022	141693
900	0	32767	0	32767	200016	196605

# **Graph:**





#### **Discussion and conclusion:**

In this problem we have seen the comparison of recursive and non-recursive method for finding minimum of maximum from a given array. Here, we see from the algorithm that the divide and conquer method takes less comparison than the straight forward algorithm which we can also notice in the two graphs. The line of divide and conquer method is always below the line of straight forward method. However, using the asymptotic notation time complexity of the both methods are represented by  $\mathbf{O}(\mathbf{n})$ .