Jak (prawdopodobnie) zaliczyć SW Test level Expert

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Jak (prawdopodobnie) zaliczyć SW Test level Expert

- Jak się przygotować?
- Krótkie implementacje znanych algorytmów.
- Szybsze nie zawsze znaczy lepsze, koszt implementacji.
- Dynamiczna alokacja pamięci, wskaźniki NIE!
- Cache
- Omówienie przykładowych problemów.
- Podsumowanie i gdzie znaleźć dodatkowe materiały.
- Pytanie / uwagi końcowe.
- Ankieta odnośnie szkolenia.

1. Jak się przygotować?

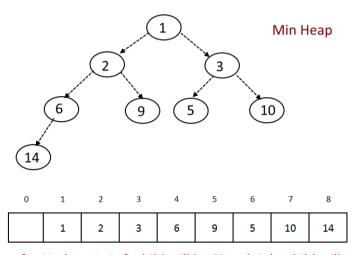
- Znajomość algorytmów
 - Wprowadzenie do algorytmów Autors: Cormen Thomas H. ...
 - Niebieskie Książeczki oi
- Potyczki Algorytmiczne: potyczki.mimuw.edu.pl
- main.edu.pl
- Ćwiczyć, ćwiczyć, ćwiczyć
 - zadanie zawsze powinno być wykonane

2. Krótkie implementacje znanych algorytmów

- Algorytm powinien być krótki
- Robi tylko to co ma robić i nic więcej
- Przykładowe algorytmy:
 - kopiec
 - sortowanie: counting sort, insert sort, heap sort, merge sort
 - hash mapa

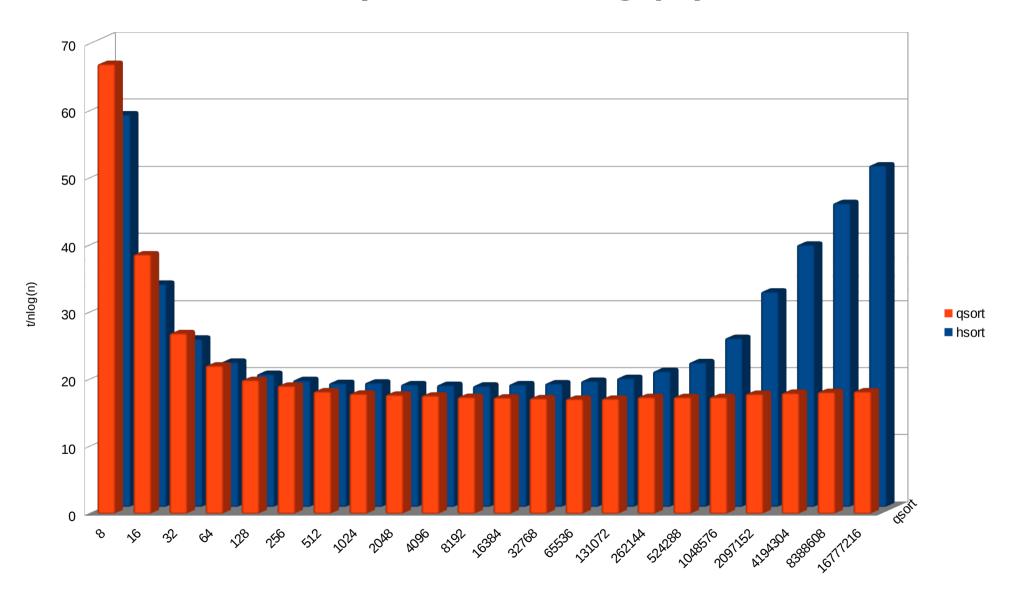
```
2 #define MAX_SIZE 100000000
   int heap[MAX SIZE]; //heap starts at heap[1]
   int size = 0;
 5
6⊖ inline void swap(int i, int j) {
        int t = heap[i];
 8
        heap[i] = heap[j];
 9
        heap[j] = t;
10
110 inline bool Less(int i, int j) {
12
        return heap[i] < heap[j];</pre>
13
14⊖ void up(int start) {
       while (start > 1 && Less(start, start / 2)) {
15
16
            swap(start / 2, start);
17
            start /= 2;
18
        }
19
   }
20@ void down(int i) {
        while ( i * 2
21
                            <= size && Less(i * 2, i)
              || i * 2 + 1 \le size \&\& Less(i * 2 + 1, i)) {
22
                           == size || Less(i * 2, i * 2 + 1)) {
23
            if ( i * 2
24
                swap(i, i * 2);
25
                i = i * 2;
26
            } else {
27
                swap(i, i * 2 + 1);
28
                i = i * 2 + 1:
29
30
31
32
33⊖ void push(int e) {
34
        heap[++size] = e;
35
        up(size);
36 }
37⊖ int pop() {
38
        int r = heap[1];
39
        swap(1, size--);
40
        down(1);
41
        return r;
42 }
43
   void make_heap() { } //not implemented!
45
46
   //----heap sort
47
48⊖ void hsort(int *T, int size) {
49
        for(int i=0;i<size;i++) push(T[i]);</pre>
50
        for(int i=0;i<size;i++) T[i]=pop();</pre>
51 }
```

kopiec



for Node at i: Left child will be 2i and right child will be at 2i+1 and parent node will be at [i/2].

Kopiec: t/nlog(n)



Krótkie implementacje na przykładzie sortowania

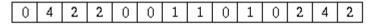
Counting sort:

Stable counting sort:

```
void csort_stable(int *from, int *to, int size, int maks)
{
    for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
        count[from[i]]++;

    for (int i = 1; i <= maks; i++)
        count[i] += count[i - 1];
    for (int i = size - 1; i >= 0; i--)
        to[--count[from[i]]] = from[i];
    for (int i = 0; i <= maks; i++)
        count[i] = 0;
}</pre>
```

Input Data



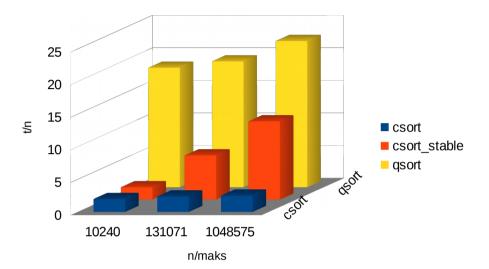
Count Array

```
0 1 2 3 4 5 3 4 0 2
```

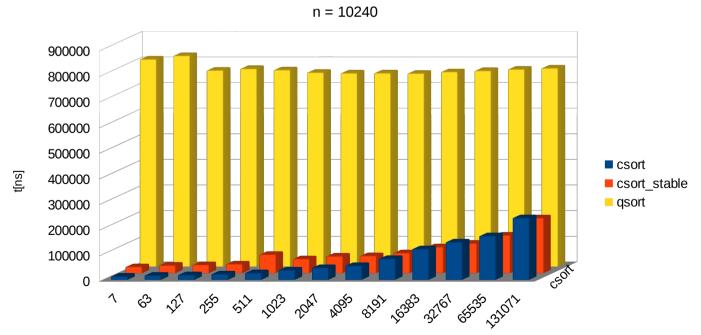
Sorted Data

0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	4	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--

Counting sort



n	csort	csort_ stable	qsort	
10240	2,0	1,9	18,4	
131071	2,4	6,8	19,3	
1048575	2,5	12,0	22,5	



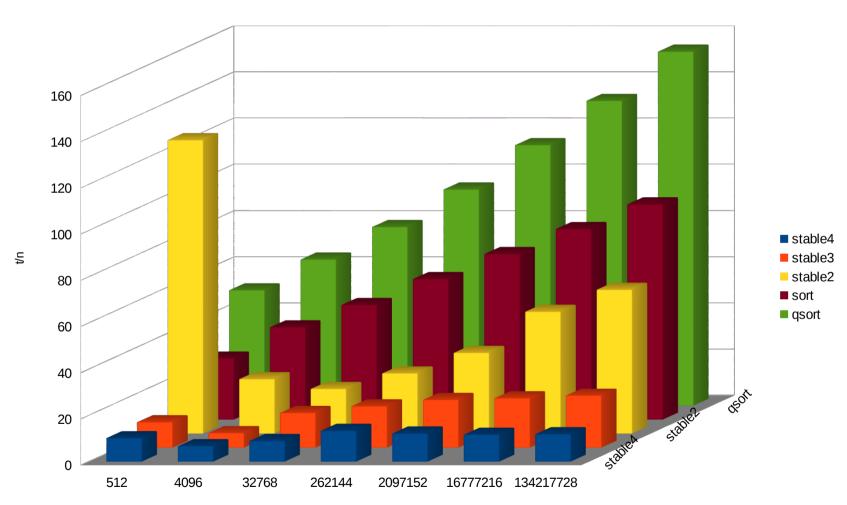
maks

Counting sort

```
#define MAX 100000
static int count[MAX];
template<int mask, int shift>
void csort_(int *from, int *to, int size)
    for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)</pre>
        count[(from[i] >> shift)&mask]++;
    for (int i = 1; i <= mask; i++)
        count[i] += count[i - 1];
    for (int i = size - 1; i >= 0; i--)
        to[--count[(from[i] >> shift)&mask]] = from[i];
    for (int i = 0; i <= mask; i++)
        count[i] = 0:
}
void csort_stable4(int *from, int *to, int size)
    csort <255, 0>(from, to, size);
    csort <255, 8>(to, from, size);
    csort <255, 16>(from, to, size);
    csort_<255, 24>(to, from, size);
void csort_stable3(int *from, int *to, int size)
    csort_<2047, 0>(from, to, size);
    csort_<2047, 11>(to, from, size);
    csort <2047, 22>(from, to, size);
}
void csort_stable2(int *from, int *to, int size)
    csort <65535, 0>(from, to, size);
    csort <65535, 16>(to, from, size);
```

Sortowanie dużych intów

Stable sort int32: t/n

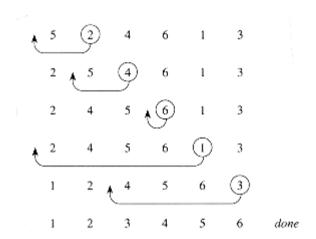


"simple" sort

Insertion sort

```
void isort(int *T, int size)
{
    for (int j, x, i = 1; i < size; i++) {
        x = T[i];
        j = i - 1;
        while (j >= 0 && T[j] > x) {
            T[j + 1] = T[j];
            j--;
        }
      T[j + 1] = x;
    }
}
```

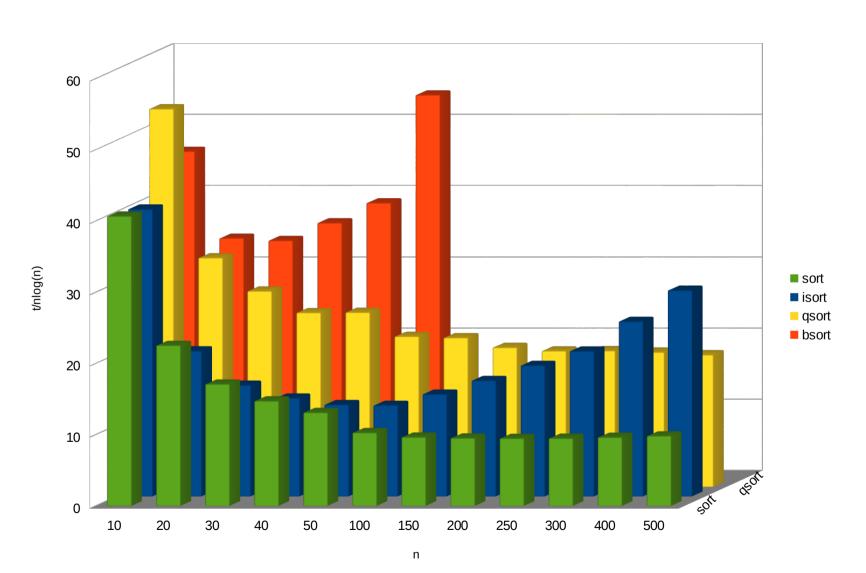
Bubble sort



Bubble Sort Example

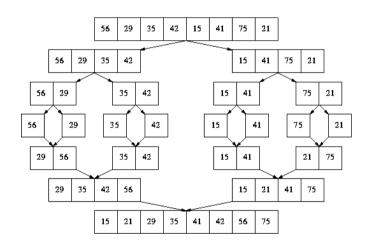
```
9, 6, 2, 12, 11, 9, 3, 7
6, 9, 2, 12, 11, 9, 3, 7
6, 2, 9, 12, 11, 9, 3, 7
6, 2, 9, 12, 11, 9, 3, 7
6, 2, 9, 11, 12, 9, 3, 7
6, 2, 9, 11, 9, 12, 3, 7
6, 2, 9, 11, 9, 3, 12, 7
6, 2, 9, 11, 9, 3, 7, 12
```

"simple" sort: t/nlog(n)



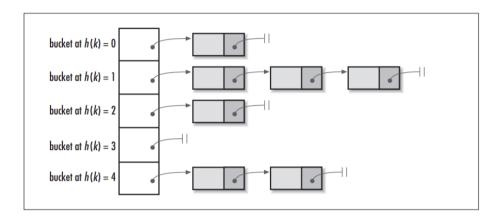
Bonus: krótka implementacja merge sort

```
#define MAX 1000000000
   int t2[MAX];
   int *t; //should be t[MAX]
 80 void merge_sort(int b, int e) { // sort [b,e)
       if (b + 1 >= e) return;
10
11
       int s = (b + e) / 2;
       merge_sort(b, s);
       merge_sort(s, e);
13
14
15
        int i1 = b, i2 = s;
       for (int p = b; p < e; p++) {
16
           if (i2 == e || i1 < s && t[i1] <= t[i2]) {
17
                t2[p] = t[i1++]:
18
19
           } else {
               t2[p] = t[i2++];
20
21
22
       for (int p = b; p < e; p++) t[p] = t2[p];
23
24 }
```

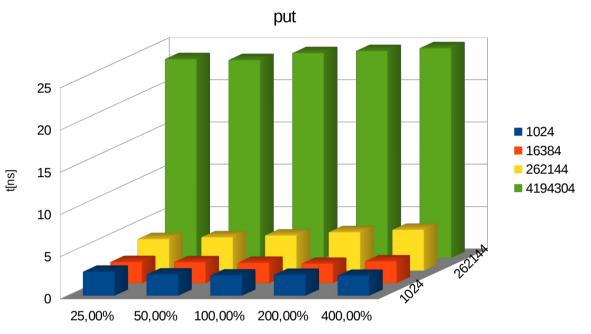


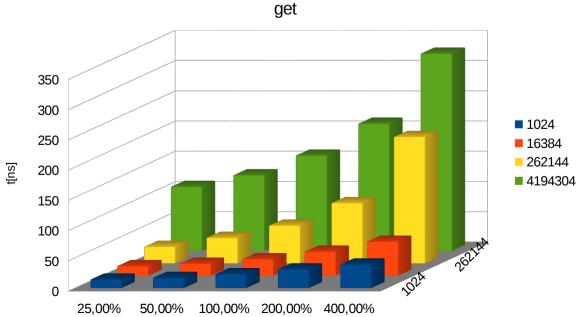
Hash map

```
#define MAP SIZE
                   1000000000
#define DATA SIZE 100000000
struct Data {
    int something:
    int key;
    int next;
};
Data data[DATA_SIZE]; //data starts at data[1]
int data size = 0;
int hashMap[MAP_SIZE];
int map size; //needed only for benchmarking
inline int hash(int key) { return key % map size; }
void put(int idx) {
    int h = hash(data[idx].key);
    data[idx].next = hashMap[h];
    hashMap[h] = idx;
int get(int key) {
    int idx = hashMap[hash(key)];
    while (idx != 0 && data[idx].key != key)
        idx = data[idx].next;
    return idx;
void remove(int key) { //probably not needed
    data[get(key)].key = -1;
    //or data[idx].key = -1;
```



Hash map





3.Szybsze nie zawsze znaczy lepsze

- Koszt implementacji (czas implementacji)
- Wielkość danych wejściowych algorytmu
- Rekurencja jest na ogół prostsza w implementacji, a ma porównywalne wyniki wydajnościowe

Dynamiczna alokacja pamięci, wskaźniki – NIE!(?)

- Staramy się nie używać: new/malloc (czasem można, np. w przy grafach)
 - nadmiar: 8 bytes
 - alokator alokuje zawsze >= 32/24 bytes (uwzg. Nadm.)
- Staramy się nie używać delete/free (chyba, że mamy test casy)
- Wskaźnik vs. Index:
 - 8 bytes vs. 4 bytes
 - problemy z debugowaniem
- Alokujemy pamięć statycznie wszędzie tam gdzie się da

5. Cache (procesora)

- CppCon 2016: Timur Doumler "Want fast C++? Know your hardware!"
- Przykład: mnożenie macierzy

```
void mul1(int n)
     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
         for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)
             for (int k = 0; k < n; k++)
                 C[i][j] += A[i][k] * B[k][j];
}
                                                        }
void mul2(int n)
     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
             for (int k = 0; k < n; k++)
         for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)
                 C[i][j] += A[i][k] * B[k][j];
                                                       }
void mul4(int n)
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)
            for (int k = 0; k < n; k++)
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
                C[i][j] += A[i][k] * B[k][j];
}
                                                       }
```

```
void mul3(int n)
{
    for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)
    for (int k = 0; i < n; i++)
        for (int k = 0; k < n; k++)
        C[i][j] += A[i][k] * B[k][j];
}

void mul5(int n)
{
    for (int k = 0; k < n; k++)
    for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)
        C[i][j] += A[i][k] * B[k][j];
}

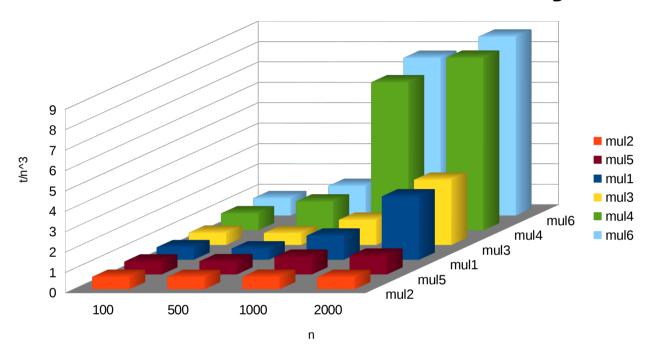
void mul6(int n)
{
    for (int k = 0; k < n; k++)
    for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        C[i][j] += A[i][k] * B[k][j];
}</pre>
```

#define MAX 2000

int A[MAX][MAX];
int B[MAX][MAX];

int C[MAX][MAX];

Mnożenie macierzy



n	mul1	mul2	mul3	mul4	mul5	mul6
100	0,619	0,614	0,606	0,835	0,641	0,859
500	0,558	0,608	0,594	1,419	0,652	1,457
1000	1,187	0,614	1,244	7,265	0,873	7,735
2000	3,114	0,608	3,206	8,470	0,927	8,777

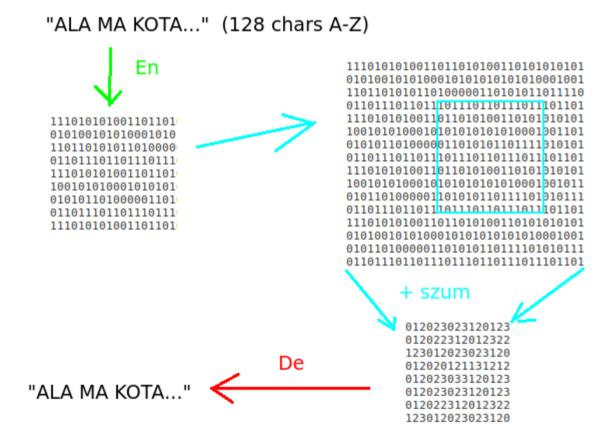
6. Omówienie przykładowych problemów

- Szybkie mnożenie
- odzyskiwanie informacji z "zaszumionych obrazków"

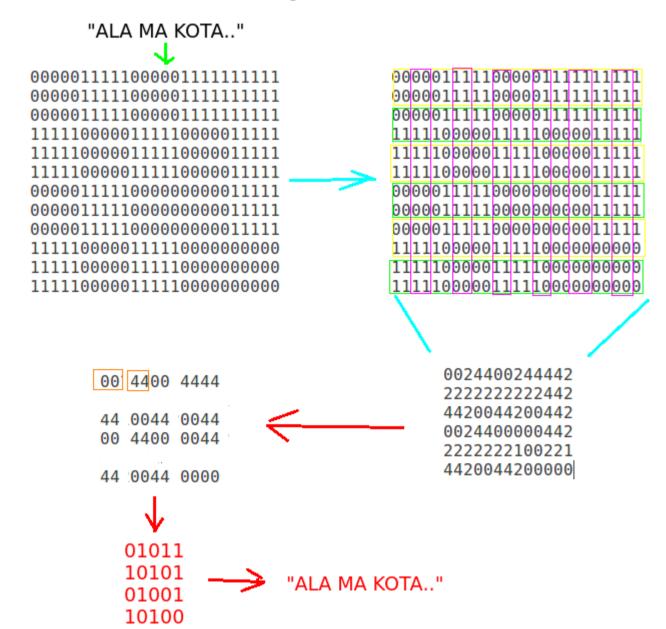
Szybkie mnożenie

```
2 #define MAX 128
   #define BASE 40
 5 #define DIGITS 5
                            //4
 6 #define LEN 26
                             //32
   #define LL unsigned long long
9 LL A[3 * LEN], B[3 * LEN], V[3 * LEN], MAX NUM = 102400000ull;
10
11 void read(LL *v, char *str) {
12
       LL m = 1;
13
       for (int i = 0; i < MAX; i++) {
14
           v[i / DIGITS] += str[MAX - 1 - i] * m;
15
           m *= BASE:
16
           if (m >= MAX NUM) m = 1:
17
18 }
19
20@ void write(char *str, LL *v) {
21
       LL x = 0;
       for (int i = 0; i < 2 * MAX; i++) {
22
23
           if (i % DIGITS == 0) x += v[i / DIGITS];
24
           str[2 * MAX - 1 - i] = x % BASE;
25
           x /= BASE;
26
27 }
28
29⊖ woid mul(char *v, char *a, char *b) {
30
       for (int i = 0; i < 2 * LEN; i++) B[i] = A[i] = V[i] = 0;
31
32
       read(A, a);
       read(B, b); //0.7s
33
34
35
       for (int i = 0; i < LEN; i++)
36
           for (int j = 0; j < LEN; j++)
               V[i + j] += A[i] * B[j]; //0.6s
37
38
39
       write(v, V); //0.8s
40 }
```

odzyskiwanie informacji z "zaszumionych obrazków"



odzyskiwanie informacji z "zaszumionych obrazków"



odzyskiwanie informacji z "zaszumionych obrazków"

```
1200 /*
121 * 100'000 -> 1084,5 (c-'A')
               -> 1071,5 (c-'A'+1)
123 *
               -> 910,5 (c-'A'+5)
124 */
125 // encode code
126 #define toB(c, s)
                        (((c)-'A'+5)<<s)
                        (((b)&31)+'A'-5)
127 #define fromB(b)
128 #define STR1 "PAWI"
129 #define STR2 "WUPE"
130⊖ #define STR1_hex (toB('P', 0)|toB('A', 5)\
131 |toB('W', 10)|toB('I', 15))
134@ #define STR_hex(d,i) (toB(d[i], 0)|toB(d[i+1],5) \
                         |toB(d[i+2],10)|toB(d[i+3],15))
135
136
137 #define MASK ((1<<20)-1)
138 #define LL unsigned long long
139
140⊖ void saveLL(char QRC[LEN][LEN], int &y, LL c) {
        for (int y_last = y + 3; y < y_last; y++)</pre>
141
142
            for (int x = 0; x < 5 * 20; x++)
143
                QRC[y][x] = (c >> (x / 5)) & 1;
144 }
145
146@ void encode(char QRC[LEN][LEN], char SRC[LEN]) {
        char d[LEN + 8] = STR1 STR2;
147
148
        memcpy(d + 8, SRC, LEN);
149
        for (int y = 0, i = 0; i < LEN + 8; i += 4)
150
            saveLL(QRC, y, STR_hex(d, i));
151 }
152
```

```
153 //decode
154@ void dToChar(LL d, char *c) {
         for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
156
             c[i] = fromB(d);
157
             d >>= 5;
158
159 }
160
161⊖LL decodeLine(char GRY[LEN][LEN], int y, int p) {
         LL d = 0, bit = 1;
163
         for (int i = (p + 1) / 2, j = 0; j < 40; j++) {
             if (GRY[v][i] + GRY[v][i + 1] >= 8) d |= bit;
164
165
             bit <<= 1:
166
             p ^= 1;
             i += 2 + (p & 1);
167
168
169
         return d;
170 }
171
172⊖ void decode(char DST[LEN], char GRY[LEN][LEN]) {
173
         LL out[6][LEN];
174
175
         for (int y = 0; y < LEN; y++)
176
             for (int p = 0; p < 5; p++)
177
                 out[p][y] = decodeLine(GRY, y, p);
178
179
         for (int p = 0; p < 10; p++)
180
             for (int x = 0; x \le 20; x++)
                 for (int y = 0; y <= LEN / 2; y++)
181
                     if ( STR1_hex == ((out[p / 2][y] >> x) & MASK)
182
183
                       && STR2_hex == ((out[p / 2][y + 1
                                      + !(p & 1)] >> x) & MASK)) {
184
185
                         y = y + 1 + !(p & 1);
                         for (int i = 0; i < LEN; i += 4) {
186
187
                              p ^= 1:
188
                              y += 1 + !(p & 1);
189
                              dToChar(out[p / 2][y] >> x, &DST[i]);
190
191
                         return;
192
193 }
```

odzyskiwanie informacji z "zaszumionych obrazków" ECC

- Kod Hamminga "za trudny" w implementacji :/
- "Rectangular Parity Codes":

```
1010101-P1
0001001-P2
1010111-P3
1101101-P4
|||||||
PPPPPPP
1234567
```

Obrazki z ECC

```
1 /*
 2 * 100'000 -> 4 fail
 3 * 100'000 -> 13 fail (without STR1,STR2)
 5 // encode/decode code
 6 // #define...
 7 int parBit(UI v) {
      v ^= v >> 1; v ^= v >> 2;
      v = (v \& 0x1111111110) * 0x1111111110;
       return !((v >> 28) & 1);
10
11 }
12
13 int countBits(int i) {
      i = i - ((i >> 1) \& 0x55555555);
15
       i = (i \& 0x33333333) + ((i >> 2) \& 0x33333333);
16
       return (((i + (i >> 4)) & 0x0F0F0F0F) * 0x01010101) >> 24;
17 }
18
19 void saveLL(char QRC[LEN][LEN], int &y, LL c) {
       for (int y last = y + 3; y < y last; y++)</pre>
21
           for (int x = 0; x < 5 * 20; x++)
22
               ORC[v][x] = (c >> (x / 5)) & 1:
23 }
24
25 void encodeECC(char QRC[LEN][LEN], int &y, char *d, int len) {
       LL c, parH = 0, parW = 0, bit = 1;
27
       for (int i = 0; i < len; i += 4) {
28
           c = STR hex(d, i);
29
           saveLL(QRC, y, c);
30
           parW ^= c:
31
           parH |= parBit(c) ? bit : 0;
32
           bit <<= 1:
33
34
       saveLL(QRC, y, parW);
35
       saveLL(QRC, y, parH);
36 }
37
38 void encode(char QRC[LEN][LEN], char SRC[LEN]) {
       char d[LEN + 8] = STR1 STR2;
40
       memcpy(d + 8, SRC, LEN);
41
       int y = 0;
42
       encodeECC(QRC, y, d, 9 * 4);
43
       encodeECC(QRC, y, d + 9 * 4, 9 * 4);
44
       encodeECC(QRC, y, d + 18 * 4, 9 * 4);
45 }
```

```
47 //decode
 48 void dToChar(LL d, char *c) {
        for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
 50
           c[i] = fromB(d):
 51
            d >>= 5:
 52
 53 }
 54 LL decodeLine(char GRY[LEN][LEN], int y, int p) {
        LL d = 0, bit = 1;
 56
        int i = (p + 1) / 2;
 57
        for (int j = 0; j < 40; j++) {
 58
            if (GRY[y][i] + GRY[y][i + 1] >= 8) d |= bit;
 59
            bit <<= 1; p ^= 1; i += 2 + (p & 1);
 60
 61
        return d;
 62 }
 63 bool correctECC(UI *out, int len) {
        UI cor = 0, parW = 0, parH = out[len + 1];
        for (int i = 0; i <= len; i++) {
 65
 66
            parW ^= out[i];
 67
 68
        for (int i = 0; i < len; i++) {
 69
            if (parBit(out[i]) != (parH & 1))
                out[i] ^= parW, cor++;
 70
 71
            parH >>= 1;
 72
 73
        return countBits(parW) + cor < 3;</pre>
 74 }
 75 void decode(char DST[LEN], char GRY[LEN][LEN]) {
 76
        LL out[6][LEN];
 77
        UI out2[LEN];
 78
        for (int y = 0; y < LEN; y++)
 79
            for (int p = 0; p < 5; p++)
 80
                out[p][v] = decodeLine(GRY, v, p);
 81
 82
        for (int p = 0; p < 10; p++)
 83
            for (int x = 0; x <= 20; x++)
 84
                for (int y = 0; y \le LEN / 2; y++) {
 85
                    int y = y, p = (p \& 1);
 86
                    for (int i = 0; i < 34; i++) {
 87
                        out2[i] = (out[p / 2][y ] >> x) & MASK;
 88
                        p ^= 1;
 89
                        y += 1 + p;
 90
 91
                    if ( correctECC(&out2[0], 9)
 92
                      && out2[0] == STR1 hex
                      && out2[1] == STR2 hex
 94
                      && correctECC(&out2[11], 9)
                      && correctECC(&out2[22], 9)) {
                        int i = 0, i;
 97
                        for (i = 2; j < 7 * 4; i++, j += 4)
 98
                            dToChar(out2[i], &DST[j]);
 99
                        for (i += 2; j < 16 * 4; i++, j += 4)
100
                            dToChar(out2[i], &DST[i]);
101
                        for (i += 2; j < 25 * 4; i++, j += 4)
102
                            dToChar(out2[i], &DST[j]);
103
                        return;
104
105
               }
106 }
```

7. Podsumowanie i gdzie znaleźć dodatkowe materiały

- Ćwiczyć, ćwiczyć, ćwiczyć
- Praca magisterska Piotra Stańczyka: "Algorytmika praktyczna w konkursach informatycznych" z 2007r.
- Potyczki Algorytmiczne
 20 26 listopada

\dots macro D(x)

```
#include <iostream>
 3 using namespace std;
 5 #define D(x) x
 6 //#define D(x)
 8 void print(int *v) { ... }
10⊖ int main()
11 {
        cin >> n;
12
        while(n--) {
13
14
15
             D(print(m));
16
17
             D(\text{cout} << i << ":" << j << " = " << r << "\t" << (((i+j)&1) && m[i*M+j]<1) << " - " << p << "\n");
18
19
             . . . .
20
             . . . .
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30 }
             D(
                 for(int i=1;i<=l;i++)</pre>
                      for(int j=1;j<=l;j++)
                          print(m[i][j]);
             );
             D(cout << "----\n");
             . . . . .
        }
31
32
```

8. Pytanie / uwagi końcowe

9. Ankieta odnośnie szkolenia