Design and Analysis of Algorithms Lab
Academic Year: 2020 - 21

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Department of Computer Science and Engineering

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DAA Lab 1 Due Date: February 7, 2021

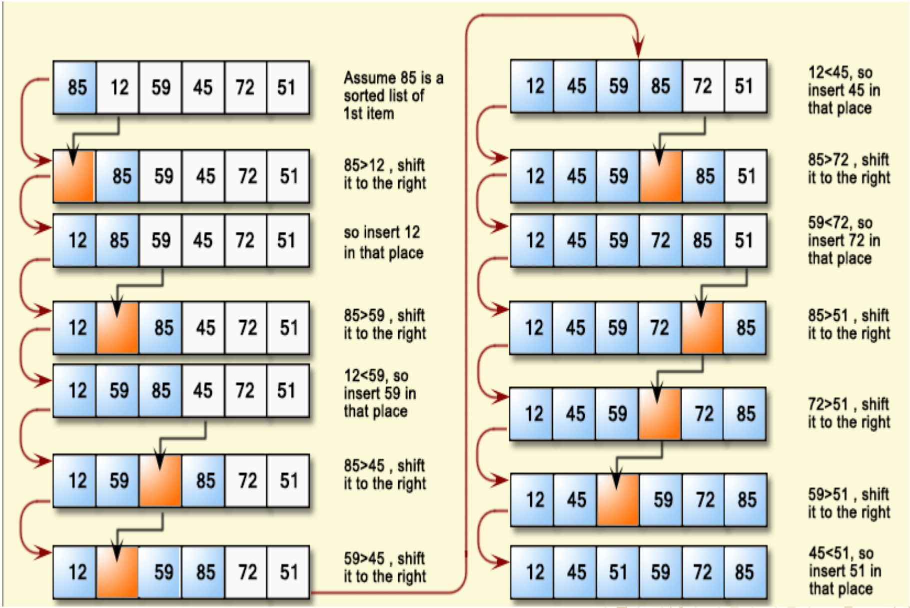
1. Use Selection Sort and Insertion Sort techniques to sort a set of student records by considering a specified field (Hall Ticket Number, Name, or Team Number).
2. Use Selection Sort and Insertion Sort techniques to sort a set of student records by considering all the fields in a specific order (Team Number, Hall Ticket Number, and Name).

Note:

- Input should be read from a file **DAALab_input1.txt**
- Output should be written into a file **DAALab_output1.txt**

Logic: Selection Sort

Logic: Insertion Sort



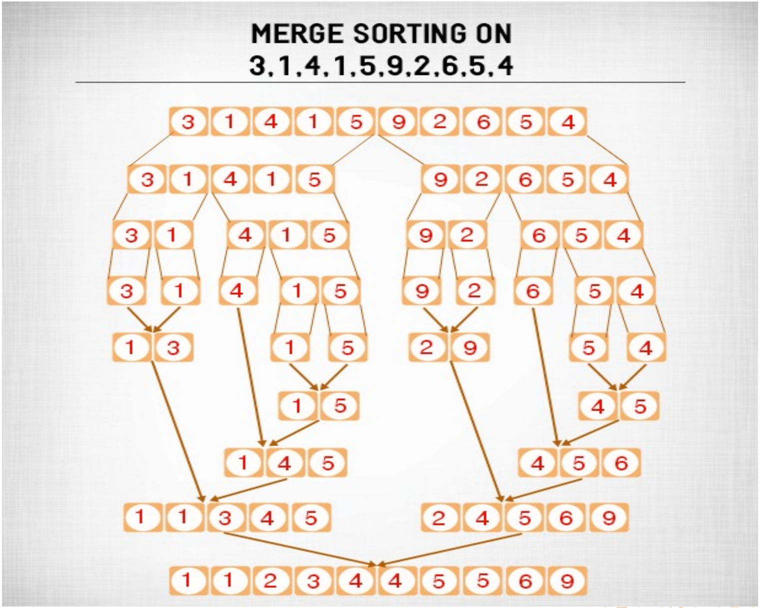
DAA Lab 2 Due Date: February 14, 2021

1. Use Merge Sort and Quick Sort techniques to sort a set of student records by considering a specified field (Hall Ticket Number, Name, or Team Number).
2. Use Merge Sort and Quick Sort techniques to sort a set of student records by considering all the fields in a specific order (Team Number, Hall Ticket Number, and Name).

Note:

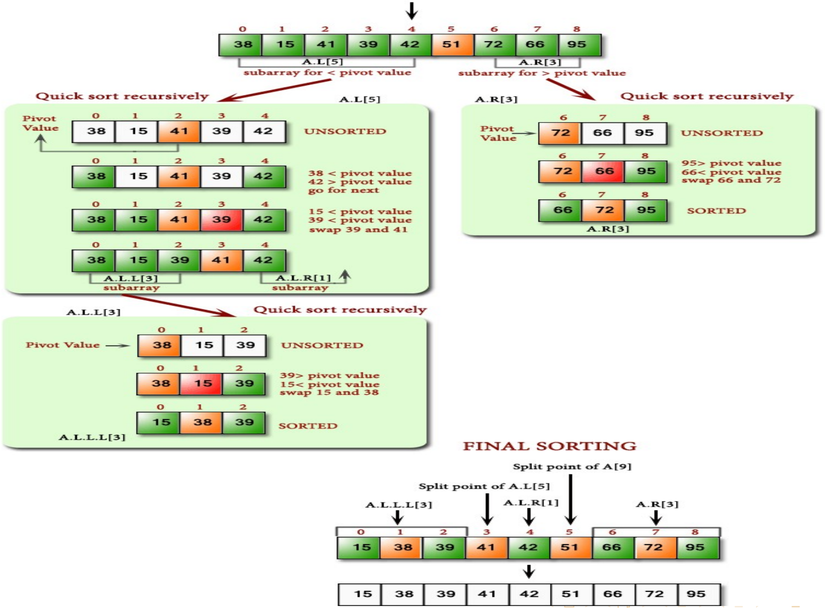
- Input should be read from a file **DAALab_input1.txt**
- Output should be written into a file **DAALab_output1.txt**

Logic: Merge Sort



Logic: Quick Sort

Logic: Quick Sort



DAA Lab 3 Due Date: February 21, 2021

1. Use Linear Search technique to search a student record by considering a specified field (Hall Ticket Number, Name, or Team Number).
2. Use Binary Search technique to search a student record by considering a specified field (Hall Ticket Number, Name, or Team Number).

Note:

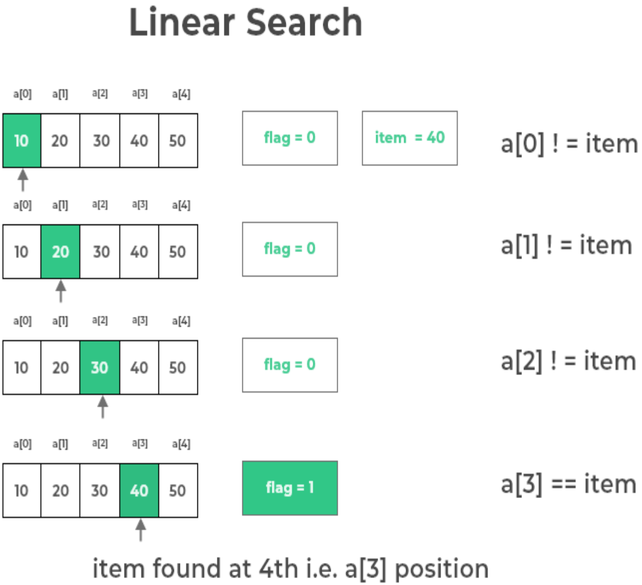
- Input should be read from a file **DAALab_input1.txt**
- Output should be written into a file **DAALab_output1.txt**

DAA Lab 3 Due Date: February 21, 2021

Bonus:

1. Use Fibonacci Search technique to search a student record by considering a specified field (Hall Ticket Number, Name, or Team Number).

Logic: Linear Search



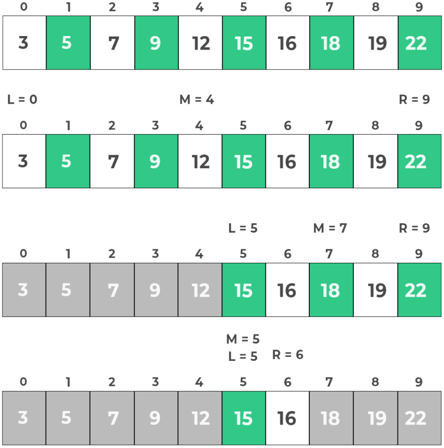
Binary Search

$$M = \frac{(L + R)}{2}$$

or

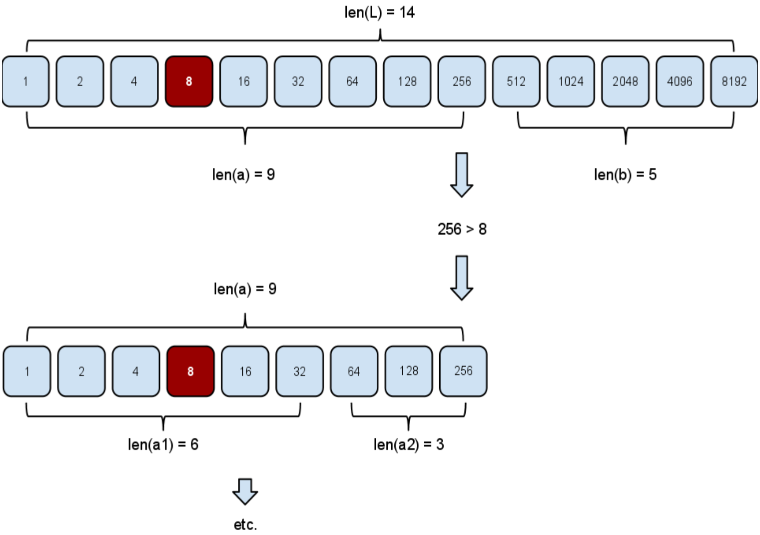
$$M = L + \frac{(R - L)}{2}$$

Search 15



Found at M = 5

Logic: Fibonacci Search



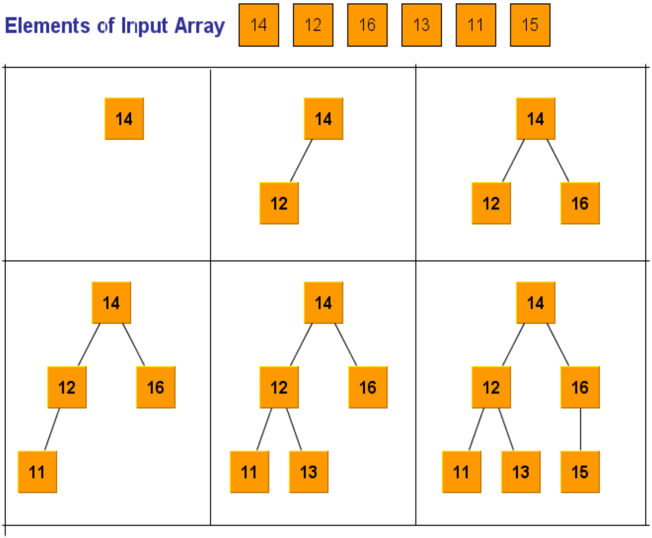
DAA Lab 4 Due Date: March 02, 2021

1. Use a Tree Sort technique to sort a set of student records by considering Hall Ticket Number.
2. Develop a program to multiply two square-matrices of order 1024 X 1024 using Block Matrix Multiplications by considering the block sizes: 4, 8, 16, 32, and 64. Use *gettimeofday*() for calculating *runtime* (the average of 5 runs). Draw a plot using *runtime* and block-size.

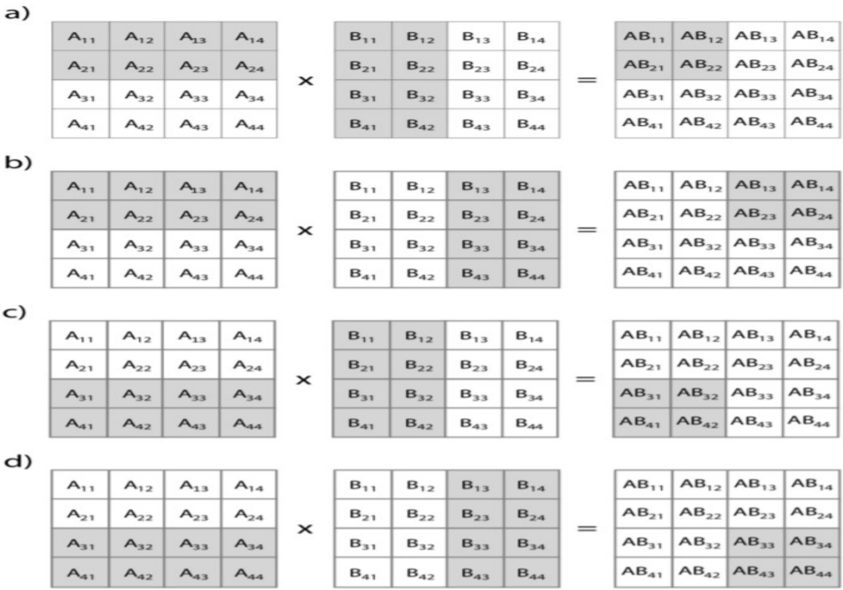
Note:

- Input should be read from a file **DAALab_input1.txt**
- Output should be written into a file **DAALab_output1.txt**

Logic: Tree Sort



Logic: Block Matrix Multiplication



DAA Lab 5 Due Date: March 14, 2021

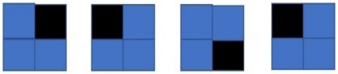
1. Develop a program for the Defective Chessboard problem (N=1024, 2048, and 4096). Use *gettimeofday*() for calculating *runtime* (the average of 5 runs).
2. Develop a program to multiply two square-matrices of order 1024 X 1024 using Strassen's Matrix Multiplication. Use *gettimeofday*() for calculating *runtime* (the average of 5 runs).

Bonus Problem Statements:

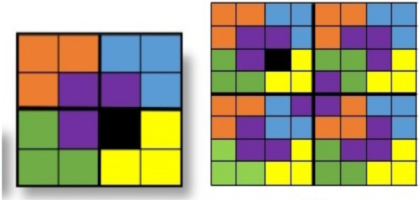
1. Given an array of n numbers and a positive integer i, write a program to find the i^{th} smallest element that runs in O(n) time.
2. Given two sorted arrays, each consisting of n numbers, write a program to find the median of $2n$ elements that runs in $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$ time.

Logic: Defective Chessboard

A chessboard that has one unavailable square. We have to cover the remaining squares using triominos.
(Triomino is an **L** shaped object and it is formed with three squares.)



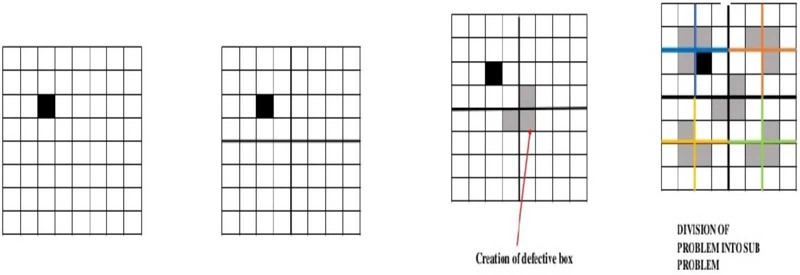
2 x2 2 x2 2 x2 2 x2



4x4 8x8

Black color square is the defective one.
Number of triomino's required for an $n \times n$ defective chess board: $\frac{n^2-1}{3}$.

8 X 8 Defective Chessboard



1. Divide the chessboard into 4 equal parts.
2. Identify the part which has the defective square and put a triomino that cover all the remaining three parts.
3. Now assume that all 4 parts are defective chessboards.
4. Repeat the steps 1 to 3 until all the squares are covered with triominos.

Defective Chessboard: Analysis

$$
\begin{aligned}
T(n) &= 4 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \mathcal{O}(1) \\
&= 4 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + constant \\
&= 4 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + constant \\
&= \Theta(n^2)
\end{aligned}
$$

Reasoning:

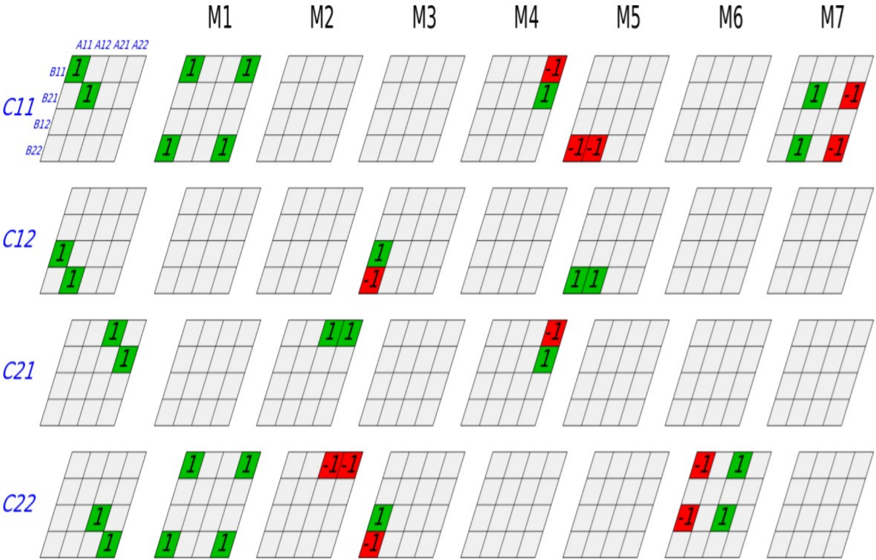
From case 1 of Master Theorem, where a=4, b=2, and f(n)= $\mathcal{O}(1)$
$n^{\log_b a} = n^{\log_2 4}$
$f(n) = n^{\log_2 4 - \epsilon}$, where $\epsilon = 2$
So, $f(n)$ is polynomially less than $n^{\log_2 4} = n^2$.
$\therefore\ T(n) = \Theta(n^2)$

Logic: Strassen's Matrix Multiplication

$$
\begin{aligned}
M_1 &= (A_{11} + A_{22}) \cdot (B_{11} + B_{22}) \\
M_2 &= (A_{21} + A_{22}) \cdot B_{11} \\
M_3 &= A_{11} \cdot (B_{12} - B_{22}) \\
M_4 &= A_{22} \cdot (B_{21} - B_{11}) \\
M_5 &= (A_{11} + A_{12}) \cdot B_{22} \\
M_6 &= (A_{21} - A_{11}) \cdot (B_{11} + B_{12}) \\
M_7 &= (A_{12} - A_{22}) \cdot (B_{21} + B_{22})
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
C_{11} &= M_1 + M_4 - M_5 + M_7 \\
C_{12} &= M_3 + M_5 \\
C_{21} &= M_2 + M_4 \\
C_{22} &= M_1 - M_2 + M_3 + M_6
\end{aligned}
$$

Strassen's Matrix Multiplication



Strassen's Matrix Multiplication:Analysis

$$
\begin{aligned}
T(n) &= 7 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + 18 \cdot \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{n^2}{4}\right) \\
&= 7 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \mathcal{O}\left(n^2\right) \\
&= 7 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + c \cdot n^2 \\
&= \Theta(n^{2.81})
\end{aligned}
$$

Reasoning:

From case 1 of Master Theorem, where a=7, b=2, and f(n)= $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$
$n^{\log_b a} = n^{\log_2 7}$
$f(n) = n^{\log_2 7 - \epsilon}$, where $\epsilon = 0.81$
So, $f(n)$ is polynomially less than $n^{\log_2 7} = n^{2.81}$.
$\therefore\ T(n) = \Theta(n^{2.81})$

DAA Lab 6 Due Date: March 31, 2021

1. **Kanpsack Problem:** We are given with n objects and a knapsack with capacity M. Let w_1, w_2, w_3, ... w_n and p_1, p_2, ... p_n be the weights and profits of n objects, respectively. If we place a fraction $x_i, (0 \leq\ x_i \leq 1)$ of object i into the Knapsack, then we get a profit $p_i.x_i$ and kanpsack capacity is reduced by $M - w_i.x_i$. Write a program to find a solution vector (x_1,x_2,x_3, ... , x_n) in such a way that we have to get the maximum profit.
2. **Job Sequencing with Deadlines:** We are given with a machine and a set of n jobs. Each job i has an integer deadline (d_i) and a profit (p_i). Execution time of any job is one unit. If a job i is executed within its deadline, then we get profit p_i. Write a program to find a solution vector (x_1,x_2,x_3, ... , x_n) in such a way that we have to get the maximum profit.

An Example of Kanpsack Problem

Objects	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Profit	10	5	15	7	6	18	3
Weight	2	3	5	7	1	4	1

M 15

An Example of Job Sequencing with Deadlines Problem

Job	Deadline	Profit
1	2	40
2	4	15
3	3	60
4	2	20
5	3	10
6	1	45
7	1	55

DAA Lab Submission Guide Lines

- Mail-ID: cs203.daa.mec@gmail.com (Doubt Clarification).
- Submission Link will be shared.
- Late Submission (<=3-Days):50% weightage will be given.
- Write a readme file to understand your solutions.
- Submit source files only (C or JAVA).

Lab Weightage - 30%.
Lab Instructor: Sri. Brahmaiah G

DAA (Design and Analysis of Algorithms) Lab

Reference Books:

1. Introduction to Algorithms, 3rd edition, T.H.Cormen, C.E.Leiserson, R.L.Rivest and C.Stein.
2. Fundamentals of Computer Algorithms, Ellis Horowitz, Satraj Sahni and Rajasekaran.
3. Algorithms, 4th edition, Robert Sedgewick.
4. Design and Analysis of Computer Algorithms, Aho, Ullman, and Hopcroft.

Web Resources:

1. Algorithms by Robert Sedgewik
2. Algorithms by Abdul Bari
3. MIT - Open Courseware Videos on Algorithms
4. Data Structures and Algorithms