

## Übungen zur Vorlesung Informatik II (D-BAUG) FS 2017

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<http://lec.inf.ethz.ch/baug/informatik2/2017>

Problem set # 5

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**Problem 5.1. Compare sort algorithms.**

Consider an array  $A[1 \dots n]$  and the following (not necessarily optimal) Java implementations of the sort algorithms *Bubblesort*, *Insertion sort*, *Selection sort* and *Quicksort*.

The functions are called with  $l = 1$  and  $r = n$  to sort  $A$  in ascending order.

```
void bubbleSort(int[] A, int l, int r) {
    for(int i=r; i>l; i--)
        for(int j=l; j<i; j++)
            if(A[j] > A[j+1])
                swap(A, j, j+1);
}

void insertionSort(int[] A, int l, int r) {
    for(int i=l; i<=r; i++)
        for(int j=i-1; j>=l && A[j] > A[j+1]; j--)
            swap(A, j, j+1);
}

void selectionSort(int[] A, int l, int r) {
    for(int i=l; i<r; i++) {
        int minJ = i;
        for(int j=i+1; j<=r; j++){
            if(A[j] < A[minJ])
                minJ = j;
        }
        if(minJ != i)
            swap(A, i, minJ);
    }
}

void quicksort(int[] A, int l, int r) {
    if(l<r){
        int i=l+1, j=r;
        do{
            while(i<j && A[i] <= A[l])
                i++;
            while(i<=j && A[j] >= A[l])
                j--;
            if(i<j) swap(A, i, j);
        } while(i<j);
        swap(A, l, j);
        quicksort(A, l, j-1);
        quicksort(A, j+1, r);
    }
}
```

The function  $\text{swap}(A, i, j)$  exchanges the elements of  $A$  at positions  $i$  and  $j$ . Provide for each algorithm an asymptotic lower and upper bound on the number of calls to *swap*. Also give the sequence of integers  $1, 2, \dots, n$  where these cases occur. Describe the sequence generically depending on  $n$ . For instance, describe the sequence of descending numbers as  $n, n-1, \dots, 1$ .

**Submission link:** <https://codeboard.ethz.ch/inf2baugex05t01>

### Problem 5.2. Exceptions

Open the code template at: <https://codeboard.ethz.ch/inf2baugex05t02>.

Your task is to open the file at the location `./Root/gedicht.txt`, read the file and print out the number of lines which are not empty.

For reading the file use the `FileReader` and `BufferedReader` provided by the `java.io` library.

To successfully compile the program you have to catch the `IOException`.

Advice: Look up the method `readLine()` of the class `BufferedReader` in the Java 8 API documentation<sup>1</sup>. To check if a string is empty use the function `isEmpty()` function.

To test your program un-comment the annotation `@RunTests`. Once you pass the test you can submit your program.

### Problem 5.3. Statistics on a Stream of Data (“Online Algorithm”)

Open the code template at: <https://codeboard.ethz.ch/inf2baugex05t03a>.

Assume you have a continuous stream of data (we simulate this with user input). For each incoming data point of type `double`, you are asked to compute the mean  $\mu_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i}{n}$  and sum of squares  $\sigma_n^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu_n)^2$  of the data received until now.

Make sure your algorithm can do this in  $\mathcal{O}(1)$  for each new data point arriving. Hint: think about how to compute  $\mu_{n+1}$  from  $\mu_n$  and  $x_{n+1}$  (write down the sum formula) and try to do the same for  $\sigma_{n+1}^2$ .

Once you have implemented the functionality, you can test your program by un-commenting the annotation `@RunTests`. Once you pass the test you can submit your program.

**Question:** can you implement a similar algorithm for the median? If so, how? If not, why not?

Provide your answer here: <https://codeboard.ethz.ch/inf2baugex05t03b>

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<sup>1</sup><http://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/io/BufferedReader.html>