



SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY



Coimbatore-36.

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COURSE NAME : 23CST101– PROBLEM SOLVING & C PROGRAMMING

I YEAR/ I SEMESTER

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION TO PROBLEM SOLVING TECHNIQUES

Topic: Simple Strategies For Developing Algorithm

Dr. B.Vinodhini

Associate Professor

Department of Computer Science and Engineering



Simple Strategies for Developing Algorithm



They are two commonly strategies used in developing algorithm

1. Iteration
2. Recursion

Iteration:

The iteration is when a loop **repeatedly executes** till the controlling condition becomes **false**.

The iteration is applied to the set of instructions which we want to get repeatedly executed.

Iteration includes “**initialization, condition, and execution**” of statement within loop and **update (increments and decrements)** the control variable.

A sequence of statements is executed until a specified condition is true is called iterations.

1. for loop
2. While loop



Iteration

for loop

Syntax for For:	Example: Print n natural numbers
<pre>FOR(start-value to end-value) DO statement ... ENDFOR</pre>	<pre>BEGIN GET n INITIALIZE i=1 FOR (i<=n)DO PRINT i i=i+ 1 ENDFOR END</pre>

```
/* C Program to Print Natural Numbers from 1 to N using For Loop */
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int Number, i;
    printf("\n Please Enter any Integer Value : ");
    scanf("%d", &Number);
    printf("\n List of Natural Numbers from 1 to %d are \n", Number);
    for(i = 1; i <= Number; i++)
    {
        printf(" %d \t", i);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

```
C:\Users\Suresh\Documents\C Programs\NNumber1.exe
Please Enter any Integer Value : 5
List of Natural Numbers from 1 to 5 are
1 2 3 4 5
©tutorialgateway.org
```



while loop

<u>Syntax for While:</u>	<u>Example: Print n natural numbers</u>
WHILE (condition) DO statement ... ENDWHILE	BEGIN GET n INITIALIZE i=1 WHILE(i<=n) DO PRINT i i=i+1 ENDWHILE END

```
/* C Program to Print Natural Numbers from 1 to N using While Loop */
```

```
#include<stdio.h>
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
int Number, i = 1;
```

```
printf("\n Please Enter any Integer Value : ");
```

```
scanf("%d", &Number);
```

```
printf("\n List of Natural Numbers from 1 to %d are \n", Number);
```

```
while(i <= Number)
```

```
{
```

```
printf(" %d \t", i);
```

```
i++;
```

```
}
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
Please Enter any Integer Value : 15
```

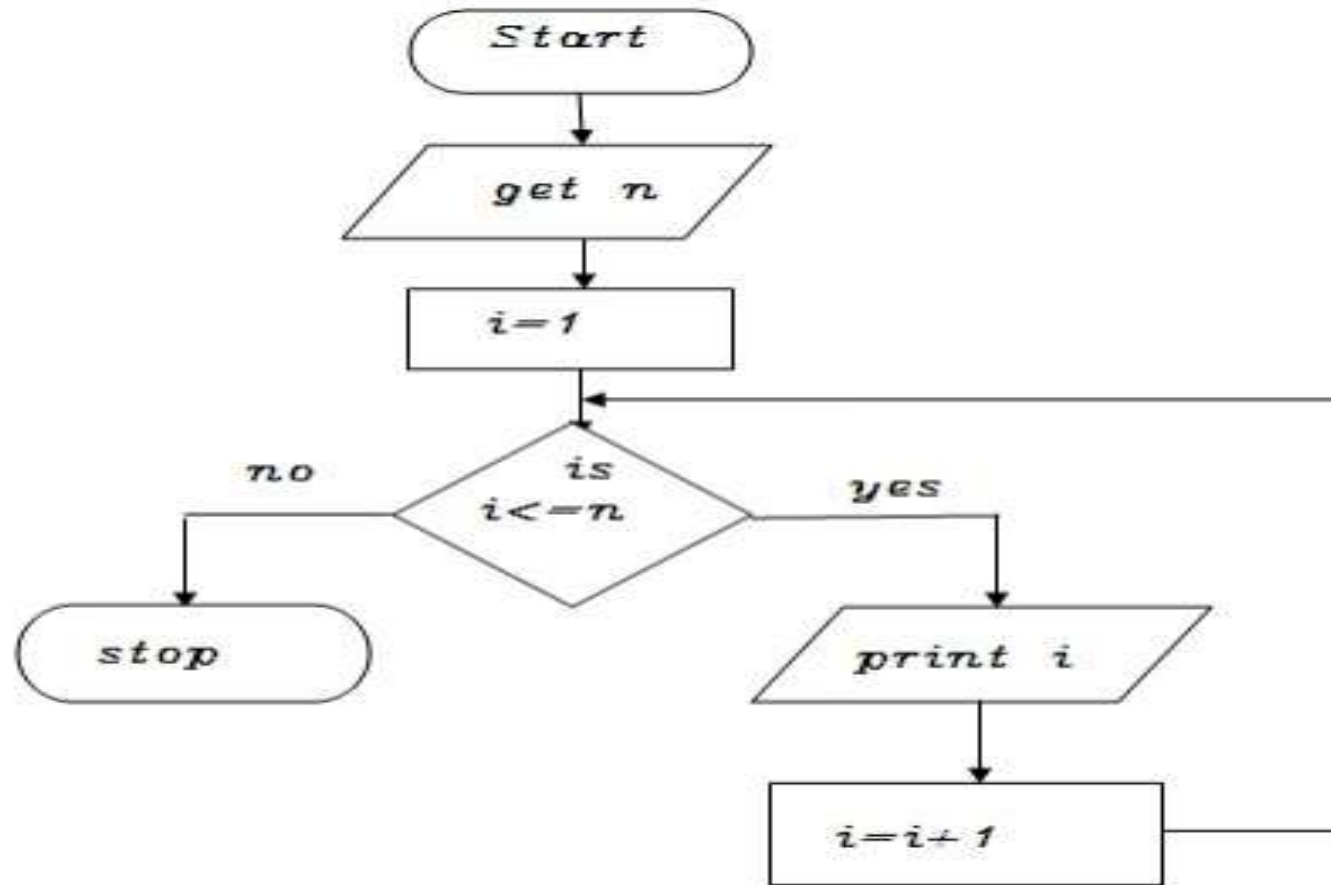
```
List of Natural Numbers from 1 to 15 are
```

```
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
```



Iteration

Flow chart for (for loop & while loop)





Recursion



Recursions:

A function that **calls itself** is known as recursion.

Recursion is a process by which a function calls itself repeatedly until some specified condition has been satisfied.

Algorithm for factorial of n numbers using recursion

Main function:

- Step1: Start
- Step2: Get n
- Step3: call factorial(n)
- Step4: print fact
- Step5: Stop

Sub function factorial(n):

- Step1: if(n==1) then fact=1 return fact
- Step2: else fact=n*factorial(n-1) and return fact



Recursion

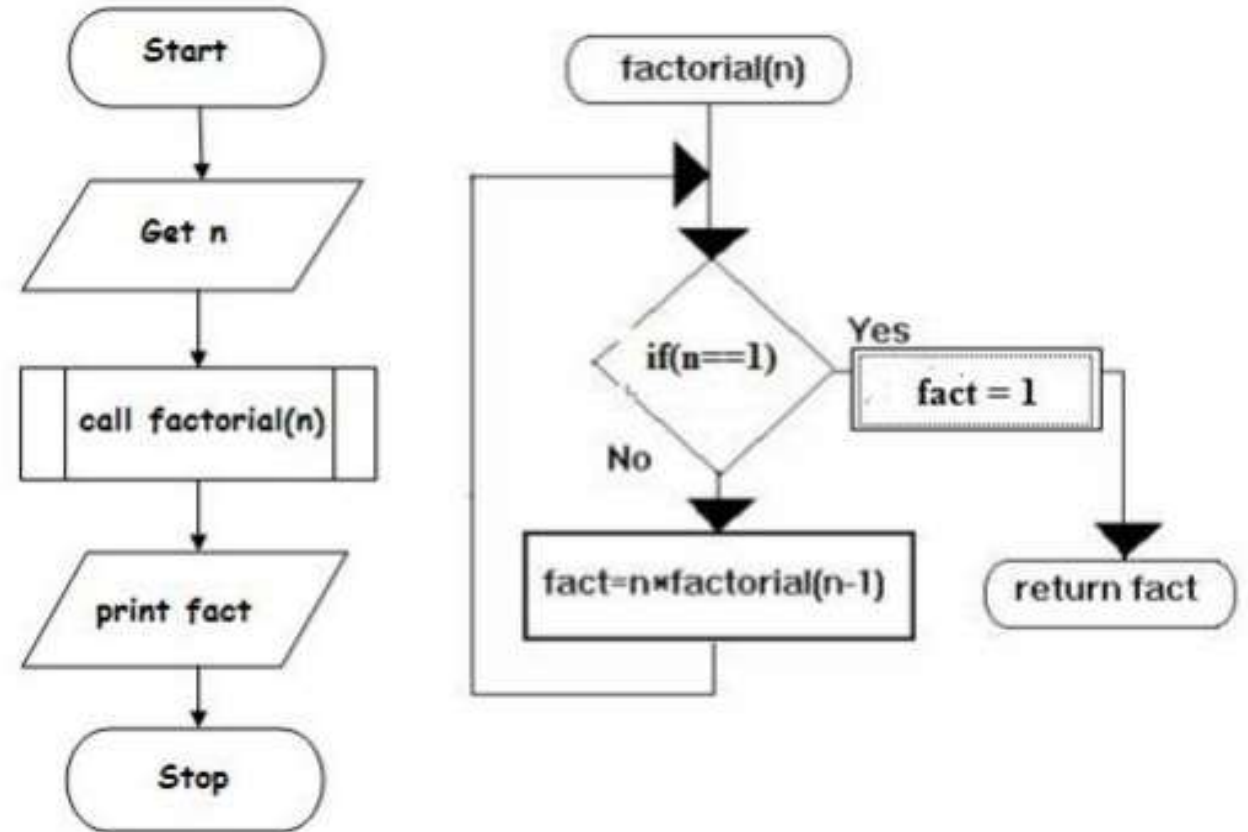
Pseudo code for factorial using recursion:

Main function:

```
BEGIN  
GET n  
CALL factorial(n)  
PRINT fact  
END
```

Sub function factorial(n):

```
IF(n==1) THEN  
    fact=1  
    RETURN fact  
ELSE  
    RETURN fact = n * factorial (n - 1)
```





Recursion



```
Project Classes Debug test.c
1  #include<stdio.h>
2  #include<conio.h>
3  void main()
4  {
5  int n=0,f=0;
6  printf("enter the number");
7  scanf("%d",&n);
8  f=fact(n);
9  printf("factorial of %d is %d",n,f);
10 }
11 int fact(int n)
12 {
13     if(n==1)
14         return 1;
15     else
16         return(n*fact(n-1));
17 }
```

```
C:\Users\Ad\Documents\test.exe
enter the number 6
factorial of 6 is 720
-----
Process exited after 2.411 seconds with return value 21
Press any key to continue . . .
```




Thank
you

THANK YOU