# CSC 323 Algorithm Design and Analysis 

Spring 2016
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## Project 3: Computing h-index using Sorting and Max-Min Formulation <br> Due: March 3, 2016: 1 PM

The h-index is considered as a measure of both the productivity of a researcher as well as the impact of his/her publications in the research community. A researcher is said to have an h-index of ' h ' if $\mathrm{s} / \mathrm{he}$ has published at least ' h ' papers each of which have received at least ' h ' citations.

Given an array A of size ' n ' (let the number of papers published by a researcher be ' n ') whose entries indicate the number of citations received by each paper, your task is to find the h-index of the researcher.

## Steps suggested for implementation

Step 1: Generate an array of $n$ integers (ranging from 1 to 100) using a random number generator (see the template in Project 1 for how to generate and use random number generator in Java).

Step 2: Sort the input array A using any sorting algorithm of your choice. You need to sort the array in the reverse order (i.e., non-increasing order). You could use a modified version of the insertion sort or merge sort algorithms that we went over in Module 2 to sort an array in reverse order. You could also use a modified version of the simple bubble sort algorithm to sort an array in reverse order (pseudo code given below). Let the sorted array be denoted $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{s}}$.

```
Pseudo code of Bubble sort algorithm to sort an array in reverse order
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```
for (int j = 0; j \(\leq n-2 ; j++\) )
```

for (int j = 0; j $\leq n-2 ; j++$ )
for (int $k=0 ; k \leq n-j-2 ; k++$ )
for (int $k=0 ; k \leq n-j-2 ; k++$ )
if (A[k] < A[k+1])
if (A[k] < A[k+1])
Swap(A[k], $A[k+1])$

```
Swap(A[k], \(A[k+1])\)
```

Step 3: Run the sorted array $A_{s}$ through the following Max-Min formulation test and find the index $i(i$ runs from 1 to ' $n$ ') that satisfies the formulation: $\operatorname{Max}\left\{\operatorname{Min}\left(A_{S}[i], i\right)\right\}$

## Example to Illustrate the Computation of the h-index

Let an array of 10 integers be: $\mathrm{A}=\{10,4,5,21,8,9,15,17,7,2\}$
The reverse sorted array $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{S}}=\{21,17,15,10,9,8,7,5,4,2\}$

| Index, $i$ | $\mathrm{~A}_{S}[i]$ | $\operatorname{Min}\left(\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{S}}[i], i\right)$ | $\operatorname{Max}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | 21 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 17 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 10 | 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 9 | 5 | 5 |
| 6 | 8 | 6 | 6 |
| 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 8 | 5 | 5 | 7 |
| 9 | 4 | 4 | 7 |
| 10 | 2 | 2 | 7 |

[^0]
## Submission

(1) Submit a hardcopy of your code for generating the array of random integers, sorting and identifying the h-index through the Max-Min formulation steps. Also include a screenshot of the results obtained for an array of 15 random integers.
(2) Submit a desktop-recorded video of your explanation of the code.

Demo and Reporting: For demo and reporting purposes, each of you should generate an array of 15 integers (ranging from 1 to 100 ) using a random number generator (see the template in Project 1 for how to generate and use random number generator in Java).


[^0]:    h-index = 7

