

## Re: Arrange them [ updated ]

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*Source:* <http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.math/2008-11/msg02607.html>

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- *From:* Matt <[matt271829-news@xxxxxxxxxxxxx](mailto:matt271829-news@xxxxxxxxxxxxx)>
  - *Date:* Fri, 21 Nov 2008 10:39:46 -0800 (PST)
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On Nov 21, 5:08 pm, Nimo <[azeez...@xxxxxxxxx](mailto:azeez...@xxxxxxxxx)> wrote:

On Nov 21, 8:22 pm, dan73 <[fasttrac...@xxxxxxx](mailto:fasttrac...@xxxxxxx)> wrote:

Cobra wrote:

Thanks for the 'algorithm'  
want to know one thing here,  
can we again get the 'original sequence' back ? by this  
>procedure.

A lot less code than I thought!

I still can not understand your logic but here is the  
new program that destroys A\$ after it is retrieved by an  
array in the first "I" loop on line 40.  
This I loop also gives the two variables X and X1 there  
values.

If A\$ is destroyed in line 100 without rebuilding it first  
the integrity of the original A\$ is lost it cannot be  
rebuilt from just the pairing values of X and X1.

Please enlighten me on your logic in all of this?

Re: Arrange them [ updated ]

Are you investigating some sort of encryption method?

```
10 CLS
20 DIM B1$(34)
30 A$="1101100101101110010001000011110101":PRINT A$
40 FOR I=1 TO 34
50 REM I value at it's greatest equals the length of the string.
60 B$=MID$(A$,I,1)
70 IF B$="1" THEN X=X+1:B1$(I)="1":GOTO 90
80 X1=X1+1:B1$(I)="0"
90 NEXT I
100 PRINT "The pairing of this string is --":PRINT " ":A$=""
110 FOR I = 1 TO 18
120 REM (18) represents the total count of pairs and singles added together
140 IF X>0 AND X1>0 THEN PRINT "10 ";;X=X-1:X1=X1-1
150 IF X>0 AND X1=0 THEN PRINT "1 ";;X=X-1
160 IF X1>0 AND X=0 THEN PRINT "0 ";;Y=Y-1
170 NEXT I
190 PRINT " ":PRINT "New string values from array built
from first I loop on line 40 ="
200 FOR I=1 TO 34
210 PRINT B1$(I);
220 NEXT I
230 PRINT "": PRINT "Print A$";A$;" ——A$ was destroyed
on line 100 therefore now empty"
240 REM The only way to retrieve the original A$ before
its' destruction on line 100 is rebuild it in
the first I loop on line 40.
```

No, not encryption methods, but compression technique.

Wow, your algorithm is great,

now lets see you arranged some thing  
like this 11000011110111 into  
10 10 10 .....

its fine, now we can write it as n(10)  
say,if n = 5  
i.e 10 10 10

with this again "trying" to 'reproduce'

original 11000011110111

some of the members are saying it's impossible  
and waste of time.

Re: Arrange them [ updated ]

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I have no idea what you are going on about. The paired string gives you a little information about the original string (specifically, how many 0's and 1's). If you save sufficient additional information about the original string (in whatever form) then obviously you can reconstruct it. If you don't then obviously you can't.

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