

**Question - 1**
Insertion Sort

SCORE: 10 points

Consider an array of elements `array[5] = [5,4,3,2,1]`. What are the steps of insertion done while insertion sort in the array, to sort them in ascending order?

- ☐ 4 5 3 2 1, 2 3 4 5 1, 3 4 5 2 1, 1 2 3 4 5
- ☒ 4 5 3 2 1, 3 4 5 2 1, 2 3 4 5 1, 1 2 3 4 5
- ☐ 5 4 3 2 1, 1 4 3 2 5, 1 2 4 3 5, 1 2 3 4 5
- ☐ 5 4 3 1 2, 5 4 1 2 3, 5 1 2 3 4, 1 2 3 4 5

Question - 2
Merge Sort

SCORE: 10 points

The time complexity required to merge two sorted arrays of size m and n is

- ☐ $O(mn)$
- ☒ $O(m+n)$
- ☐ $O(m \log n)$
- ☐ $O(n \log m)$

Question - 3
Sorting

SCORE: 10 points

Which sorting method runs faster for an array with all keys identical, selection sort or insertion sort?

- ☒ Insertion sort
- ☐ Selection sort
- ☐ Same

Question - 4
Sorting

SCORE: 10 points

Which method runs faster for an array in reverse order, selection sort or insertion sort?

- ☐ Insertion sort
- ☐ Selection sort
- ☒ Same

Question - 5

Find the median

SCORE: 60 points

All of you know the concept of a median. If not, When a distribution is sorted, the middle value(or mean of the middle two values) is known as the median.

Example:

When the number of elements is odd : [1,2,4,5,7]
The median = 4

When the number of elements is even :
[1,2,4,5,7,8]
The median = 4.5

This program finds the median of an array. The logic for finding the median is provided. All you have to do is implement the **mergeSort()** and **merge()** methods.

needless to say, the mergeSort() implements the logic for the sort and merge() merges the two arrays. The array **a[]** contains the actual list of elements while **tempA[]** is an auxiliary array for the merge sort.

Sample Input :
3
8 6 7

The first line is size of the array.
The second line is the value of the integers in the array, ie. The elements in the array.

Sample output :
7.0

The output is the median of the array [8,6,7]
(from the example input above)

NOTE: you are NOT allowed to use the Arrays.sort() method.