

Task-5 Implement various searching and sorting operations in Python programming

Aim: To implement various searching & sorting operations in python programming

5.1 A company stores employee records in a list of dictionaries where each dictionary contains id name and department write a function find-employee-by-id, that takes this list and a target employee ID as arguments and returns the dictionary of the employee with the matching ID.

Algorithm:

1. Input definition.
 2. Define the function find-employee-by-id that takes two parameters
 - a. A list of dictionaries (employees) where each dictionary represent an employee record with keys id , name and department
 - b. An integer (target-id) representing the employee ID, to be searched
 3. iterate through the list
use a for loop to iterate through each dictionary in the employee list
 4. check for matching ID
within the loop check if the id of the current dictionary matches the target ID
 5. return matching record
if a match is found return the current dictionary

6. Handle no match
if the loop completes without finding a match,
return None

```
def find_employee_by_id(employee, target_id):  
    for employee in employees:  
        if employee['id'] == target_id:  
            return employee  
    return None  
  
# Test the function  
employees = [  
    {'id': 1, 'name': 'Alice', 'department': 'HR'},  
    {'id': 2, 'name': 'Bob', 'department': 'Engineering'},  
    {'id': 3, 'name': 'Charlie', 'department': 'Sales'},  
]
```

print(find_employee_by_id(employees, 2))
output: {'id': 2, 'name': 'Bob', 'department': 'engineering'}

output

==== RESTART: C:\USERS\41979\Desktop
/point 1/63.PY

{'d': 2, 'mine': 'Bob's Department Store', 'Engineering': 'Engineering'}

✓

Call bi-partition function - divide - divide - left

first point

use of dichotomy (divide - conquer) method

and implement it in Python

divide into two halves

3. If left part is the target

use a for loop to iterate through

each element in the list

4. Check if the target is

in the list if yes then break if no

the count increases by one

target is

return resulting count

If a target is found return the

count of elements

5.2 you are developing a grade management system for a school the system maintains a list of student records is represented as a dictionary containing a students name and score. the school needs to generate a report that displays students scores in ascending order your task is to implement a feature that sorts the students records by their scores using the bubble sort algorithm

Algorithm:

1. initialization:-

Get the length of the students list & sort it inn.

2. outer loop

• iterate from $i=0$ to $n-1$ (inclusive) this loop represents the number of passes through the list

3. inner swap

• initialize a boolean variable swapped to false. this variable will track if any swaps are made in the current pass

4. inner loop

• iterate from $j=0$ to $n-i-2$ (inclusive) this loop compares adjacent elements in the list and perform swap if necessary

5. compare and swap:

• for each pair of adjacent elements (ie $\text{students}[j]$ and $\text{students}[j+1]$);
• compare their score value

- if $\text{students}[j][\text{score}] > \text{students}[j+1][\text{score}]$
swap the two elements
- set swapped to True to indicate that a swap was made
- Early Termination
- After each pass of the inner loop check if swapped is false if no swaps were made during the pass. If the list is already sorted you can break out of the outer loop early

7. Completion
- The function modifies the students list in place, sorting it by score

Program:

```

def bubble_sort(score):
    n = len(score)
    for i in range(n):
        # Track if any swap is made in this pass
        swapped = False
        for j in range(0, n-i-1):
            if score[j] > score[j+1]:
                # Swap if the score of the current student
                # is greater than the next student [j],
                # students[j+1], students[j]
                swapped = True
                # If no two elements were swapped
                # the list is already sorted
                if not swapped:
                    break
    # Example usage

```

Output:

Before sorting

{'name': 'Alice', 'score': 882}

{'name': 'Bob', 'score': 954}

{'name': 'Charlie', 'score': 753}

{'name': 'Diana', 'score': 853}

After sorting

{'name': 'Charlie', 'score': 753}

{'name': 'Diana', 'score': 853}

{'name': 'Alice', 'score': 882}

{'name': 'Bob', 'score': 954}

students = [

```
{'name': 'Alice', 'score': 88},  
{'name': 'Bob', 'score': 95},  
{'name': 'Charlie', 'score': 75},  
{'name': 'Diana', 'score': 85},  
]
```

print("Before sorting:")

for student in students:

print(student)

bubble-sort-scores(students)

print("After sorting:")

for student in students:

print(student)

VELTECH	
EX No	5
PERFORMANCE (5)	5
RESULT AND AND. +SIS (5)	5
VIVA VOCE (5)	5
RECORD (5)	5
TOTAL (20)	20
SIGN WITH DATE	25/10

Result:

This the program for various searching and sorting operation is executed and verified successfully.