

Task 5: implement various searching and sorting operations in Python programming.

Aim: To implement various searching and sorting operations in Python programming.

S.1 A company stores employee record in a list of dictionaries, where each dictionary contains id, name and department. Write a function find employee - by - id that takes list and a target employee id as arguments and returns the dictionary of the employee with the matching id. (or) None if no such employee is found.

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 represents 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 employees list.
4. check for matching id:
with in the loop, check if the id field of the current dictionary matches the target - id.

Output from print(`bob`) function is:

Output

{id: 2, name: 'Bob', department: 'Engineering'}

So when we run this code, it will print the output as {id: 2, name: 'Bob', department: 'Engineering'}.

Serialization

Defining the `__str__` method in our class will help us to print the object in a readable form. So if we define `__str__` method in our class like this:

```
def __str__(self):
```

```
    return str(self.id) + " " + self.name + " " + self.department
```

```
    return str(self.id) + " " + self.name + " " + self.department
```

```
    print("Object in print form is: ", self)
```

Now when we run this code, it will print the output as {id: 2, name: 'Bob', department: 'Engineering'}

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.

Program 5.1:-

```
def find_employee_by_id(employees, 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'}

5.2 You are developing a grade management system for a school. The system maintains a list of student records, where each record is represented as a dictionary containing a student's scores in ascending order. Your task is to implement a feature that sorts the student records by their scores using the Bubble sort algorithm.

Algorithm:-

1. Initialization:

Get the length of the students list and store it in n.

2. outer loop:

iterate from $i=0$ to $n-1$ (inclusive). This loop represents the no. of passes through the list.

3. track swaps:

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

4. inner loop:

iterate from $j=0$ to $n-i-2$. This loop compares adjacent elements in the list and performs swaps if necessary.

5. compare and swap:-

- For each pair of adjacent elements and students (j) and students $(j+1)$:

Output

Before sorting:

{'name': 'Alice', 'score': 88}

{'name': 'Bob', 'score': 95}

{'name': 'Charlie', 'score': 75}

{'name': 'Diana', 'score': 85}

After sorting:

{'name': 'Charlie', 'score': 75}

{'name': 'Diana', 'score': 85}

{'name': 'Alice', 'score': 88}

{'name': 'Bob', 'score': 95}

- compare their score values
- if students [j] ['score'] > student [j+1] ['score'], swap these two elements.
- set swapped to true to indicate that a swap was made.

6. Early Termination:

- After each pass of the inner loop, check if @swapped is false. If no swaps were made during the pass, the list is already sorted and you can break out of outer loop early.

7. Completion:

The function modifies the studently list in place, sorting it by score.

Program 5.2:-

Let bubble - sort - scores (students);

n = len (students)

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 students [j] ['score'] > student [j+1] ['score']

swap if score of the current student is greater than the next

student [j], students [j+1] = student [j+1], students [j]

swapped = True

if not swapped:-

break

student = [

{'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 ("In After sorting":)

for student in students:

 Point (student)

VELTECH	
EX No.	
PERFORMANCE (S)	5
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (S)	5
VIVA VOCE (S)	5
MARKED (S)	/
TOTAL (0)	18
WITH DATE	20/01/2020

VELTECH	
EX No.	
PERFORMANCE (S)	
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (S)	
VIVA VOCE (S)	
MARKED (S)	
WITH DATE	20/01/2020

Result:-

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