

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• IN PLACE algorithm requires small amount of extra space.</li><li>• Extra space should in range <math>[O(1) \text{ to } O(\log N)]</math>.</li><li>• Produces array in same memory as input array.</li><li>• Example – insertion, selection, quick, bubble sort, heap sort uses in- place sorting.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Out-of-place sorting algorithm uses extra space for sorting.</li><li>• Extra space should be greater than <math>\log(N)</math>.</li><li>• Space depends on input size.</li><li>• Example – standard sort algorithm.</li></ul>

## ANS-2

```
//insertion sort in-place
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

void insertionSort(int arr[], int N)
{
    int i, key, j;
    for (i = 1; i < N; i++)
    {
        key = arr[i];
        j = i - 1;

        while (j >= 0 && arr[j] > key)
        {
            arr[j + 1] = arr[j];
            j = j - 1;
        }
        arr[j + 1] = key;
    }
}

void printArray(int arr[], int N)
{
    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
        cout << arr[i] << " ";
```

```
    cout << endl;  
}
```

```
int main()  
{  
    int arr[] = { 1,2,3,6,7,18,19,25 };  
    int N = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);  
  
    insertionSort(arr, N);  
    printArray(arr, N);  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

```
//insertion sort OUT-place  
#include <bits/stdc++.h>  
using namespace std;  
  
void insertionSort(int arr[], int N)  
{  
    int i, key, j;  
    for (i = 1; i < N; i++)  
    {  
        key = arr[i];  
        j = i - 1;
```

```

while (j >= 0 && arr[j] > key)
{
    arr[j + 1] = arr[j];
    j = j - 1;
}
arr[j + 1] = key;
int k = 0;
arr2[k] = key;
k++;

}
}

```

```

void printArray(int arr[], int N)
{
    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
        cout << arr[i] << " ";
    cout << endl;
}

```

```

int main()
{
    int arr[] = { 1,2,3,6,7,18,19,25 };
    int N = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);

```

```
insertionSort(arr, N);  
printArray(arr, N);  
  
return 0;  
}
```

**ANS-3**

## **Inplace techniques** are useful to sort the lists containing limited amount of data in an efficient and space optimised manner.

// **Outplace techniques** are useful when we have large amount of data such that we need to store the immediate results. Here extra space requirement is necessary.