Software Engineering - IT 314 Lab-05

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Steps for Static Analysis

For the exercise we are using PyLint for performing the static analysis:

Installation & Analysis

- 1. First run the command prompt
- 2. Enter the command "pip install pylint"
- 3. After successful installation of pylint, change the directory to the folder with all the files which have to be static analyzed.
- 4. Run the files with the help of command prompt by entering the command "py -m pylint filename.py"

Code and Output

File 1 - Code

```
#Author: OMKAR PATHAK
#This program shows an example of selection sort
#Selection sort iterates all the elements and if the smallest element in the list is found
then that number
#is swapped with the first
#Best O(n^2); Average O(n^2); Worst O(n^2)
def selectionSort(List):
    for i in range(len(List) - 1): #For iterating n - 1 times
       minimum = i
        for j in range( i + 1, len(List)): # Compare i and i + 1 element
           if(List[j] < List[minimum]):</pre>
               minimum = j
       if(minimum != i):
            List[i], List[minimum] = List[minimum], List[i]
    return List
if name == ' main ':
    List = [3, 4, 2, 6, 5, 7, 1, 9]
    print('Sorted List:',selectionSort(List))
```

Output:

File2 - Code

```
Author: OMKAR PATHAK
#This program shows an example of bubble sort using Python
   Bubblesort is an elementary sorting algorithm. The idea is to
   imagine bubbling the smallest elements of a (vertical) array to the
   top; then bubble the next smallest; then so on until the entire
   array is sorted. Bubble sort is worse than both insertion sort and
    (bad) and it takes as long as selection sort (bad). On the positive
   improved variants of bubble sort.
def bubbleSort(List):
   for i in range(len(List)):
        for j in range(len(List) - 1, i, -1):
            if List[j] < List[j - 1]:</pre>
               List[j], List[j - 1] = List[j - 1], List[j]
   return List
if name == ' main ':
   List = [3, 4, 2, 6, 5, 7, 1, 9]
   print('Sorted List:',bubbleSort(List))
```

Output:

File3: Code

```
#Author: OMKAR PATHAK
#This program shows an example of insertion sort using Python
  Insertion sort is good for collections that are very small
  or nearly sorted. Otherwise it's not a good sorting algorithm:
  it moves data around too much. Each time an insertion is made,
  all elements in a greater position are shifted.
  Best O(n); Average O(n^2); Worst O(n^2)
def insertionSort(List):
    for i in range(1, len(List)):
        currentNumber = List[i]
        for j in range(i - 1, -1, -1):
            if List[j] > currentNumber :
                List[j], List[j + 1] = List[j + 1], List[j]
            else:
                List[j + 1] = currentNumber
               break
    return List
if name == ' main ':
    List = [3, 4, 2, 6, 5, 7, 1, 9]
    print('Sorted List:',insertionSort(List))
```

Output:

File 4: Code

```
#Author: OMKAR PATHAK

#This program gives an example of Merge sort

# Merge sort is a divide and conquer algorithm. In the divide and

# conquer paradigm, a problem is broken into pieces where each piece

# still retains all the properties of the larger problem -- except

# its size. To solve the original problem, each piece is solved

# individually; then the pieces are merged back together.
```

```
Best = Average = Worst = O(nlog(n))
def merge(a,b):
   """ Function to merge two arrays """
   c = []
   while len(a) != 0 and len(b) != 0:
       if a[0] < b[0]:
            c.append(a[0])
            a.remove(a[0])
       else:
           c.append(b[0])
           b.remove(b[0])
   if len(a) == 0:
       c += b
   else:
       c += a
   return c
 Code for merge sort
def mergeSort(x):
   """ Function to sort an array using merge sort algorithm """
   if len(x) == 0 or len(x) == 1:
       return x
   else:
       middle = len(x)//2
       a = mergeSort(x[:middle])
       b = mergeSort(x[middle:])
       return merge(a,b)
if name == ' main ':
   List = [3, 4, 2, 6, 5, 7, 1, 9]
   print('Sorted List:',mergeSort(List))
```

Output:

```
C:\Users\student\Desktop\202001080>py -m pylint file4.py
*************** Module file4
file4.py:42:0: C0304: Final newline missing (missing-final-newline)
file4.py:10: C0114: Missing module docstring (missing-module-docstring)
file4.py:12:10: C0103: Argument name "a" doesn't conform to snake_case naming style (invalid-name)
file4.py:12:12: C0103: Argument name "b" doesn't conform to snake_case naming style (invalid-name)
file4.py:12:12: C0103: Variable name "c" doesn't conform to snake_case naming style (invalid-name)
file4.py:23:8: C0103: Variable name "c" doesn't conform to snake_case naming style (invalid-name)
file4.py:25:8: C0103: Variable name "c" doesn't conform to snake_case naming style (invalid-name)
file4.py:30:14: C0103: Function name "mergeSort" doesn't conform to snake_case naming style (invalid-name)
file4.py:30:14: C0103: Argument name "x" doesn't conform to snake_case naming style (invalid-name)
file4.py:30:14: C0103: Argument name "x" doesn't conform to snake_case naming style (invalid-name)
file4.py:30:14: C0103: Variable name "a" doesn't conform to snake_case naming style (invalid-name)
file4.py:36:8: C0103: Variable name "a" doesn't conform to snake_case naming style (invalid-name)
file4.py:37:8: C0103: Variable name "a" doesn't conform to snake_case naming style (invalid-name)
file4.py:37:8: C0103: Variable name "b" doesn't conform to snake_case naming style (invalid-name)
file4.py:37:8: C0103: Variable name "b" doesn't conform to snake_case naming style (invalid-name)
```

File 5: Code

```
#Author: OMKAR PATHAK
#This program illustrates an example of quick sort
 Quicksort works by selecting an element called a pivot and splitting
  the array around that pivot such that all the elements in, say, the
  left sub-array are less than pivot and all the elements in the right
  sub-array are greater than pivot. The splitting continues until the
  array can no longer be broken into pieces. That's it. Quicksort is
  Best = Average = O(nlog(n)); Worst = O(n^2
import time
def quickSort(myList, start, end):
    if start < end:</pre>
        # partition the list
        pivot = partition(myList, start, end)
        quickSort(myList, start, pivot-1)
        quickSort(myList, pivot+1, end)
    return myList
def partition(myList, start, end):
   pivot = myList[start]
   left = start+1
    right = end
   done = False
    while not done:
        while left <= right and myList[left] <= pivot:</pre>
            left = left + 1
        while myList[right] >= pivot and right >=left:
            right = right -1
        if right < left:
            done= True
        else:
            # swap places
            temp=myList[left]
            myList[left]=myList[right]
            myList[right]=temp
    # swap start with myList[right]
    temp=myList[start]
    myList[start]=myList[right]
   myList[right]=temp
    return right
# A more efficient solution
def quicksortBetter(arr):
   if len(arr) <= 1:
```

```
return arr
   pivot = arr[len(arr) // 2]
   left = [x for x in arr if x < pivot]</pre>
   middle = [x for x in arr if x == pivot]
   right = [x for x in arr if x > pivot]
   return quicksortBetter(left) + middle + quicksortBetter(right)
if name == ' main ':
   List = [3, 4, 2, 6, 5, 7, 1, 9]
   start = time.time()
   print('Sorted List:',quickSort(List, 0, len(List) - 1))
   stop = time.time()
   print('Time Required:', (stop - start))
   start = time.time()
   print('Sorted List:', quicksortBetter(List))
   stop = time.time()
   print('Time Required:', (stop - start))
```

Output:

References

Codes: https://github.com/OmkarPathak/Python-Programs

Pylink:

https://pylint.readthedocs.io/en/latest/user_guide/messages/messages_overview.html