

Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan's

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Experiment No. 2

Aim – Experiment on finding the running time of an algorithm.

Details – The understanding of running time of algorithms is explored by implementing two basic sorting algorithms namely Merge and Quick Sort. These algorithms work as follows.

Merge Sort - A sorting algorithm that works by dividing an array into smaller subarrays, sorting each subarray, and then merging the sorted subarrays back together to form the final sorted array. In simple terms, we can say that the process of merge sort is to divide the array into two halves, sort each half, and then merge the sorted halves back together. This process is repeated until the entire array is sorted.

Quick Sort - Like Merge Sort, QuickSort is a Divide and Conquer algorithm. It picks an element as a pivot and partitions the given array around the picked pivot. There are many different versions of quickSort that pick pivot in different ways.

- Always pick the first element as a pivot.
- Always pick the last element as a pivot (implemented below)
- Pick a random element as a pivot.
- Pick the median as the pivot.

The key process in quicksort is a partition(). The target of partitions is, given an array and an element x of an array as the pivot, put x at its correct position in a sorted array and put all smaller elements (smaller than x) before x, and put all greater elements (greater than x) after x. All this should be done in linear time.

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Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <time.h>
void merge(int arr[], int 1,
           int m, int r)
    int i, j, k;
    int n1 = m - 1 + 1;
    int L[n1], R[n2];
    for (i = 0; i < n1; i++)</pre>
        L[i] = arr[l + i];
    for (j = 0; j < n2; j++)
        R[j] = arr[m + 1 + j];
    i = 0;
    j = 0;
    while (i < n1 && j < n2)
        if (L[i] <= R[j])</pre>
            arr[k] = L[i];
           i++;
            arr[k] = R[j];
            j++;
        k++;
    while (i < n1)
        arr[k] = L[i];
        i++;
        k++;
    while (j < n2)
        arr[k] = R[j];
        j++;
        k++;
```

```
void mergeSort(int arr[],
               int 1, int r)
    if (1 < r)
        int m = 1 + (r - 1) / 2;
        mergeSort(arr, 1, m);
        mergeSort(arr, m + 1, r);
        merge(arr, 1, m, r);
int main()
    FILE *fp;
    fp = fopen("Experiment2.txt", "w");
    int arr[100000];
    int arr_size = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);
    for (int k = 0; k < arr_size; k++)</pre>
        arr[k] = rand() % 100 + 1;
    fprintf(fp, "Unsorted array is \n");
    for (int i = 0; i < arr_size; i++)</pre>
        fprintf(fp, "%d ", arr[i]);
    printf("\n");
    printf("\nMerge Sort : \n");
    fprintf(fp, "\nMerge Sort : \n");
    for (int k = 100; k <= arr_size; k += 100)</pre>
        clock_t start, end;
        double cpu_time_used;
        start = clock();
        mergeSort(arr, 0, k - 1);
        end = clock();
        cpu_time_used = ((double)(end - start)) / CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
```

```
fprintf(fp, "\nTime taken for %d elements %lf seconds.", k,
cpu time used);
        printf("\n %d elements %lf ", k, cpu_time_used);
    printf("\n");
    printf("\nQuick Sort : \n");
    fprintf(fp, "\n");
    fprintf(fp, "\nQuick Sort : \n");
    for (int k = 100; k <= arr_size; k += 100)</pre>
        clock_t start, end;
        double cpu_time_used;
        start = clock();
        quicksort(arr, 0, k - 1);
        end = clock();
        cpu_time_used = ((double)(end - start)) / CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
        fprintf(fp, "\nTime taken for %d elements %lf seconds", k,
cpu_time_used);
        printf("\n %d elements %lf", k, cpu_time_used);
    printf("\n");
    return 0;
void quicksort(int number[25], int first, int last)
    int i, j, pivot, temp;
    if (first < last)</pre>
        pivot = first;
        i = first;
        j = last;
        while (i < j)
            while (number[i] <= number[pivot] && i < last)</pre>
                i++;
            while (number[j] > number[pivot])
                j--;
            if (i < j)
                temp = number[i];
                number[i] = number[j];
                number[j] = temp;
```

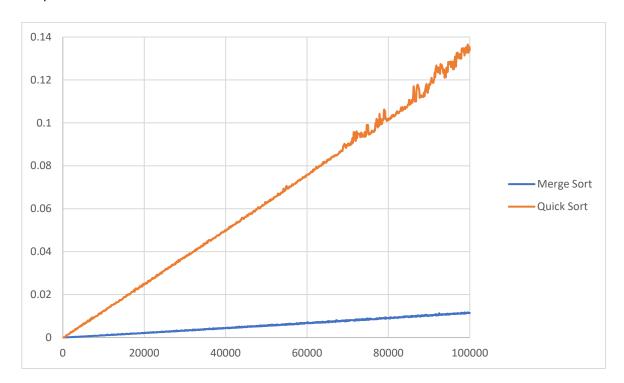
```
}
temp = number[pivot];
number[pivot] = number[j];
number[j] = temp;
quicksort(number, first, j - 1);
quicksort(number, j + 1, last);
}
}
```

Output:

Unsorted array is
42 68 35 1 70 25 79 59 63 65 6 46 82 28 62 92 96 43 28 37 92 5 3 54 93 83 22 17 19 96 48 27 72 39 70 13 68
54 13 9 33 46 14 57 22 59 47 83 82 45 97 23 30 62 36 51 74 67 45 60 93 40 54 25 35 11 46 50 87 14 75 23 64 14 75 27 81 68 44 14 93 25 2 93 60 71 29 28 85 76 87 99 71 88 48 5 4 22 64 7 64 11 72 90 41 65 43 76 91 93 88 88 21 33 73 11 51 08 85 57 91 94 97 53 55 46 9 49 92 13 32 15 40 59 23 5 96 53 70 80 39 24 19 98 25 85 51 15 99 59 62 64 57 8 79 90 36 66 76 87 87 34 61 31 49 29 93 34 41 67 36 11 100 38 93 83 29 53 70 87 47 79 49 7 72 67 97 98 21 95 30 89 10 85 70 79 18 16 27 85 69 7 29 88 19 91 100 86 87 100 21 11 72 14 16 84 68 37 26 19 38 29 20 78 38 92 57 96 61 2 94 33 37 81 76 8 85 75 20 91 77 42 52 30 91 75 73 92 90 88 91 6 82 15 68 94 97 62 47 39 71 39 77 56 18 72 61 53 59 34 56 66 27 2 35 60 94 49 74 93 94 34 38 4 91 12 95 57 62 13 12 60 52 39 71 25 8 8 85 52 2 90 59 42 91 14 13 56 61 94 73 3 77 44 74 67 52 76 29 33 62 70 4 30 8 78 88 18 41 43 1 1 59 77 55 36 31 32 96 38 24 23 28 30 12 12 55 81 54 94 22 86 29 44 1 56 72 71 53 76 32 41 70 94 78 15 58 54 49 61 29 44 39 99 91 100 91 94 75 50 75 15 74 70 19 66 34 39 12 53 64 95 08 94 68 42 17 66 87 20 60 14 36 29 2 69 70 57 32 79 75 96 44 75 17 25 18 62 37 74 51 58 46 74 27 14 67 89 57 8 67 58 79 100 75 56 92 91 33 59 97 18 91 68 8 35 47 63 3 40 27 96 7 42 100 68 9 45 70 82 80 9 8 60 7 50 76 27 25 8 75 85 29 47 46 82 15 50 69 39 84 59 96 23 84 32 4 33 1 9 24 19 18 77 74 5 1 69 24 48 97 67 31 66 53 1 18 74 87 69 98 80 25 29 61 59 26 68 13 35 53 70 63 71 12 36 8 95 23 25 8 26 2 84 70 89 65 64 25 35 71 52 98 25 12 68 66 41 80 56 29 62 33 28 61 40 67 38 49 49 5 49 66 22 32 25 8 26 2 84 70 89 65 64 25 35 71 52 98 25 12 68 66 41 80 56 29 62 33 28 61 40 67 38 49 49 5 49 66 22 19 47 51 64 62 47 59 95 75 44 62 89 86 62 73 87 67 90 52 5 34 40 62 67 75 75 74 62 98 96 62 68 63 30 61 19 74 80 10 63 25 75 88 31 61 64 47 73 36 69 87 69 79 59 53 30 41 61 47 78 84 50 10 63 25 75 88 31 61 64 47 73 36 98 56 62 73 87 67 90 52 5 34 40 50 40 50 50 50 50 50 50

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Graph:



Conclusion: From the graph, we can see that quick sort takes around 0.14 seconds to sort an array of 100,00 random numbers while merge sort only takes 0.01 seconds. Hence, it is obvious that merge sort is much quicker and more efficient than quick sort is.