Rajalakshmi Engineering College

Name: Binesh karthik
Email: 240701082@rajalakshmi.edu.in
Roll no: 240701082
Phone: 8637677276
Branch: REC
Department: I CSE AG
Batch: 2028
Degree: B.E - CSE

NeoColab_REC_CS23231_DATA STRUCTURES

REC_DS using C_Week 6_COD_Question 1

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 10
Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

John and Mary are collaborating on a project that involves data analysis. They each have a set of age data, one sorted in ascending order and the other in descending order. However, their analysis requires the data to be in ascending order.

Write a program to help them merge the two sets of age data into a single sorted array in ascending order using merge sort.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer N, representing the number of age values in each dataset.

The second line consists of N space-separated integers, representing the ages of participants in John's dataset (in ascending order).

The third line consists of N space-separated integers, representing the ages of participants in Mary's dataset (in descending order).

Output Format

The output prints a single line containing space-separated integers, which represents the merged dataset of ages sorted in ascending order.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 5
1 3 5 7 9
10 8 6 4 2
Output: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Answer

```c
#include <stdio.h>


// Function to merge two sorted arrays into a single sorted array
void merge(int merged[], int arr1[], int arr2[], int n, int m) {
    int i = 0, j = m - 1, k = 0;

    // Merge John's ascending dataset and Mary's reversed dataset
    while (i < n && j >= 0) {
        if (arr1[i] < arr2[j]) {
            merged[k++] = arr1[i++];
        } else {
            merged[k++] = arr2[j--];
        }
    }

    // Add remaining elements from John's dataset
    while (i < n) {
        merged[k++] = arr1[i++];
    }
```

```c
    // Add remaining elements from Mary's dataset
    while (j >= 0) {
        merged[k++] = arr2[j--];
    }
}

// Function to perform merge sort (not required in this case)
void mergeSort(int arr[], int n) {
    // Since John's dataset is already sorted and Mary's is reversed,
    // sorting is not necessary for this problem
}


int main() {
    int n, m;
    scanf("%d", &n);
    int arr1[n], arr2[n];
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &arr1[i]);
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &arr2[i]);
    }
    int merged[n + n];
    mergeSort(arr1, n);
    mergeSort(arr2, n);
    merge(merged, arr1, arr2, n, n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n + n; i++) {
        printf("%d ", merged[i]);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Status : Correct   *Marks : 10/10*

Rajalakshmi Engineering College

Name: Binesh karthik
Email: 240701082@rajalakshmi.edu.in
Roll no: 240701082
Phone: 8637677276
Branch: REC
Department: I CSE AG
Batch: 2028
Degree: B.E - CSE

NeoColab_REC_CS23231_DATA STRUCTURES

REC_DS using C_Week 6_COD_Question 2

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 10
Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Nandhini asked her students to arrange a set of numbers in ascending order. She asked the students to arrange the elements using insertion sort, which involves taking each element and placing it in its appropriate position within the sorted portion of the array.

Assist them in the task.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of the value of n, representing the number of array elements.

The second line consists of n elements, separated by a space.

Output Format

The output prints the sorted array, separated by a space.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 5
67 28 92 37 59

Output: 28 37 59 67 92

Answer

```c
#include <stdio.h>

void insertionSort(int arr[], int n) {
    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
        int key = arr[i];
        int j = i - 1;
        while (j >= 0 && arr[j] > key) {
            arr[j + 1] = arr[j];
            j--;
        }
        arr[j + 1] = key;
    }
}

void printArray(int arr[], int n) {
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        printf("%d ", arr[i]);
    }
}

int main() {
    int n;
    scanf("%d", &n);
    int arr[n];
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
    }
```

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

Status : Correct   **Marks : 10/10**

Rajalakshmi Engineering College

Name: Binesh karthik
Email: 240701082@rajalakshmi.edu.in
Roll no: 240701082
Phone: 8637677276
Branch: REC
Department: I CSE AG
Batch: 2028
Degree: B.E - CSE

Scan to verify results

NeoColab_REC_CS23231_DATA STRUCTURES

REC_DS using C_Week 6_COD_Question 3

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 10
Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

You are the lead developer of a text-processing application that assists writers in organizing their thoughts. One crucial feature is a character-sorting service that helps users highlight the most critical elements of their text.

To achieve this, you decide to enhance the service to sort characters in descending order using the Quick-Sort algorithm. Implement the algorithm to efficiently rearrange the characters, ensuring that it is sorted in descending order.

Input Format

The first line of the input consists of a positive integer value N, representing the number of characters to be sorted.

The second line of input consists of N space-separated lowercase alphabetical characters.

Output Format

The output displays the set of alphabetical characters, sorted in descending order.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 5
a d g j k
Output: k j g d a

Answer

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>


void swap(char *a, char *b) {
    char temp = *a;
    *a = *b;
    *b = temp;
}

int partition(char arr[], int low, int high) {
    char pivot = arr[high];
    int i = low - 1;
    for (int j = low; j < high; j++) {
        if (arr[j] > pivot) {
            i++;
            swap(&arr[i], &arr[j]);
        }
    }
    swap(&arr[i + 1], &arr[high]);
    return i + 1;
}
```

```c
void quicksort(char arr[], int low, int high) {
    if (low < high) {
        int pi = partition(arr, low, high);
        quicksort(arr, low, pi - 1);
        quicksort(arr, pi + 1, high);
    }
}

int main() {
    int n;
    scanf("%d", &n);

    char characters[n];

    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        char input;
        scanf(" %c", &input);
        characters[i] = input;
    }

    quicksort(characters, 0, n - 1);

    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        printf("%c ", characters[i]);
    }

    return 0;
}
```

Status : Correct   *Marks : 10/10*

Rajalakshmi Engineering College

Name: Binesh karthik
Email: 240701082@rajalakshmi.edu.in
Roll no: 240701082
Phone: 8637677276
Branch: REC
Department: I CSE AG
Batch: 2028
Degree: B.E - CSE

Scan to verify results

NeoColab_REC_CS23231_DATA STRUCTURES

REC_DS using C_Week 6_COD_Question 4

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 10
Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Kavya, a software developer, is analyzing data trends. She has a list of integers and wants to identify the nth largest number in the list after sorting the array using QuickSort.

To optimize performance, Kavya is required to use QuickSort to sort the list before finding the nth largest number.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer n, representing the size of the array.

The second line consists of n space-separated integers, representing the elements of the array nums.

The third line consists of an integer k, representing the position of the largest

number you need to print after sorting the array.

Output Format

The output prints the k-th largest number in the sorted array (sorted in ascending order).

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 6
-1 0 1 2 -1 -4
3
Output: 0

Answer

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

void swap(int *a, int *b) {
    int temp = *a;
    *a = *b;
    *b = temp;
}

int partition(int arr[], int low, int high) {
    int pivot = arr[high];
    int i = low - 1;
    for (int j = low; j < high; j++) {
        if (arr[j] < pivot) {
            i++;
            swap(&arr[i], &arr[j]);
        }
    }
    swap(&arr[i + 1], &arr[high]);
    return i + 1;
}

void quickSort(int arr[], int low, int high) {
```

```c
    if (low < high) {
        int pi = partition(arr, low, high);
        quickSort(arr, low, pi - 1);
        quickSort(arr, pi + 1, high);
    }
}

void findNthLargest(int arr[], int n, int k) {
    quickSort(arr, 0, n - 1);
    printf("%d\n", arr[n - k]);
}


int main() {
    int n, k;
    scanf("%d", &n);
    int* nums = (int*)malloc(n * sizeof(int));
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &nums[i]);
    }
    scanf("%d", &k);
    findNthLargest(nums, n, k);
    free(nums);
    return 0;
}
```

Status : Correct   **Marks : 10/10**

Rajalakshmi Engineering College

Name: Binesh karthik
Email: 240701082@rajalakshmi.edu.in
Roll no: 240701082
Phone: 8637677276
Branch: REC
Department: I CSE AG
Batch: 2028
Degree: B.E - CSE

Scan to verify results

NeoColab_REC_CS23231_DATA STRUCTURES

REC_DS using C_Week 6_COD_Question 5

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 10
Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1 : Coding

1.   Problem Statement

Jose has an array of N fractional values, represented as double-point numbers. He needs to sort these fractions in increasing order and seeks your help.

Write a program to help Jose sort the array using the merge sort algorithm.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer N, representing the number of fractions to be sorted.

The second line consists of N double-point numbers, separated by spaces, representing the fractions array.

Output Format

The output prints N double-point numbers, sorted in increasing order, and rounded to three decimal places.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 4
0.123 0.543 0.321 0.789
Output: 0.123 0.321 0.543 0.789

Answer

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

void merge(double arr[], int left, int mid, int right) {
    int n1 = mid - left + 1;
    int n2 = right - mid;
    double L[n1], R[n2];

    for (int i = 0; i < n1; i++) L[i] = arr[left + i];
    for (int i = 0; i < n2; i++) R[i] = arr[mid + 1 + i];

    int i = 0, j = 0, k = left;
    while (i < n1 && j < n2) {
        if (L[i] <= R[j]) arr[k++] = L[i++];
        else arr[k++] = R[j++];
    }

    while (i < n1) arr[k++] = L[i++];
    while (j < n2) arr[k++] = R[j++];
}

void mergeSort(double arr[], int left, int right) {
    if (left < right) {
        int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;
        mergeSort(arr, left, mid);
        mergeSort(arr, mid + 1, right);
        merge(arr, left, mid, right);
```

```c
        }
    }

    int main() {
        int n;
        scanf("%d", &n);
        double fractions[n];
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            scanf("%lf", &fractions[i]);
        }
        mergeSort(fractions, 0, n - 1);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            printf("%.3f ", fractions[i]);
        }
        return 0;
    }
```

Status : Correct　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　*Marks : 10/10*