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In CoCalc Workshop 7.2-Quicksort\_Performance, write a program quicksort.cpp OR quicksort.py that ultimately implements and demonstrates the QUICKSORT algorithm to sort a one-based array.

Listing 1: print a one based array

```
/*
    * print_one_based(v)
    * takes integer vector v as a const reference parameter
    * Prints the contents of vector v AFTER the initial unused position
    * v is not modified
    */
```

## Listing 2: partition

```
/*
* partition(A, p, r)
* takes integer vector A as a reference parameter
* subarray A[p..r] is the vector to partition into 3 (possibly empty) regions:
* A[p..q-1] elements <= A[q]
* A[q] = pivot
* A[q+1..r] elements > A[q]
* return q, the index of the pivot
* A IS modified
*/
```

## Listing 3: quicksort

```
/*
 * quicksort(A,p,r)
 * takes integer vector A as a reference parameter
 * subarray A[p..r] is the vector to sort
 * A IS modified
 */
```

## Listing 4: quicksort example run

```
One-based array A = <13,19,9,5,12,8,7,4,21,2,6,11>
```

After quicksort array  $A = \langle 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 19, 21 \rangle$