Assignment 3
Design
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1. General Ideas

The pseudo code and explanations for all required sorting algorithms was provided in the asgn3.pdf in Python, provided by Professor Long and Professor Veenstra. However, since there are syntax difference between Python and C, I read, understood the algorithm, and then converted the pseudo code into C.

The statistic for each sorts such as moves and compares were initialized by type Struct in the provided stats.h file. I used reset(stats) to reset the counts before each sort in order to keep all sorts' statistics separated.

Pseudo Code (in Python):

Shell sort

Shell Sort in Python

```python
def shell_sort(arr):
    for gap in gaps:
        for i in range(gap, len(arr)):
            j = i
            temp = arr[i]
            while j >= gap and temp < arr[j - gap]:
                arr[j] = arr[j - gap]
                j -= gap
            arr[j] = temp
```

Heap Sort

Heap maintenance in Python

```python
def max_child(A: list, first: int, last: int):
    left = 2 * first
    right = left + 1
    if right <= last and A[right - 1] > A[left - 1]:
        return right
    return left

def fix_heap(A: list, first: int, last: int):
    found = False
    mother = first
    great = max_child(A, mother, last)

    while mother <= last // 2 and not found:
        if A[mother - 1] < A[great - 1]:
            A[mother - 1], A[great - 1] = A[great - 1], A[mother - 1]
            mother = great
            great = max_child(A, mother, last)
        else:
            found = True
```

Heapsort in Python

```python
def build_heap(A: list, first: int, last: int):
    for father in range(last // 2, first - 1, -1):
        fix_heap(A, father, last)

def heap_sort(A: list):
    first = 1
    last = len(A)
    build_heap(A, first, last)
    for leaf in range(last, first, -1):
        A[first - 1], A[leaf - 1] = A[leaf - 1], A[first - 1]
        fix_heap(A, first, leaf - 1)
```

Quick sort

Partition in Python

```python
def partition(A: list, lo: int, hi: int):
    i = lo - 1
    for j in range(lo, hi):
        if A[j - 1] < A[hi - 1]:
            i += 1
            A[i - 1], A[j - 1] = A[j - 1], A[i - 1]
    A[i], A[hi - 1] = A[hi - 1], A[i]
    return i + 1
```

Recursive Quicksort in Python

```python
# A recursive helper function for Quicksort.
def quick_sorter(A: list, lo: int, hi: int):
    if lo < hi:
        p = partition(A, lo, hi)
        quick_sorter(A, lo, p - 1)
        quick_sorter(A, p + 1, hi)

def quick_sort(A: list):
    quick_sorter(A, 1, len(A))
```

Batcher’s method

Merge Exchange Sort (Batcher’s Method) in Python

```python
def comparator(A: list, x: int, y: int):
    if A[x] > A[y]:
        A[x], A[y] = A[y], A[x]

def batcher_sort(A: list):
    if len(A) == 0:
        return

    n = len(A)
    t = n.bit_length()
    p = 1 << (t - 1)

    while p > 0:
        q = 1 << (t - 1)
        r = 0
        d = p

        while d > 0:
            for i in range(0, n - d):
                if (i & p) == r:
                    comparator(A, i, i + d)
            d = q - p
            q >>= 1
            r = p

        p >>= 1
```

2. **sorting.c**

This is the testing code file for all the sorts. I used set.h, which is provided, as the reference for what to code in my own set.c file to collect the input correspond to the sort that need to be tested and print out the result accordingly.

Pseudo Code:

```
Create an empty set
Use switch case to collect user input to test respective sorting algorithm as well as the array size and printing element or print the main menu
Create an array of random number based on given size, seed and bit masked them to 30 bits
Call the sort function and print the number of elements, moves, and compares as well as all element in the array if the print element is smaller than the array size
```