# 10 - Searching & Sorting

# Ex. No. : 10.1 Date:

# Register No.: Name:

# Merge Sort

# Write a Python program to sort a list of elements using the merge sort algorithm.

# For example:

| Input | Result |
| --- | --- |
| 56 5 4 3 8 | 3 4 5 6 8 |

# PROGRAM:

# def bubble\_sort(arr):

# n = len(arr)

# for i in range(n):

# for j in range(0, n-i-1):

# if arr[j] > arr[j+1]:

# arr[j], arr[j+1] = arr[j+1], arr[j]

# num\_elements = int(input())

# array = list(map(int, input().split()))

# bubble\_sort(array)

# for element in array:

# print(element, end=" ")

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# Ex. No. : 10.2 Date:

# Register No.: Name:

# Bubble Sort

# Given an listof integers, sort the array in ascending order using the *Bubble Sort* algorithm above. Once sorted, print the following three lines:

# 1.      [List](http://118.185.187.137/moodle/mod/resource/view.php?id=1068) is sorted in numSwaps swaps., where numSwaps is the number of swaps that took place.

# 2.      First Element: firstElement, the  *first* element in the sorted [list](http://118.185.187.137/moodle/mod/resource/view.php?id=1068).

# 3.      Last Element: lastElement, the *last* element in the sorted [list](http://118.185.187.137/moodle/mod/resource/view.php?id=1068).

# For example, given a worst-case but small array to sort: a=[6,4,1]. It took  3 swaps to sort the array. Output would be

# Array is sorted in 3 swaps.

# First Element: 1

# Last Element: 6

# Input Format

# The first line contains an integer,n , the size of the [list](http://118.185.187.137/moodle/mod/resource/view.php?id=1068) a . The second line contains  n,  space-separated integers a[i].

# Constraints

# ·         2<=n<=600

# ·         1<=a[i]<=2x106.

# Output Format

# You must print the following three lines of output:

# 1.      [List](http://118.185.187.137/moodle/mod/resource/view.php?id=1068) is sorted in numSwaps swaps., where numSwaps is the number of swaps that took place.

# 2.      First Element: firstElement, the  *first* element in the sorted [list](http://118.185.187.137/moodle/mod/resource/view.php?id=1068).

# 3.      Last Element: lastElement, the *last* element in the sorted [list](http://118.185.187.137/moodle/mod/resource/view.php?id=1068).

# Sample Input 0

# 3

# 1 2 3

# Sample Output 0

# [List](http://118.185.187.137/moodle/mod/resource/view.php?id=1068) is sorted in 0 swaps.

# First Element: 1

# Last Element: 3

# For example:

| Input | Result |
| --- | --- |
| 33 2 1 | List is sorted in 3 swaps.First Element: 1Last Element: 3 |
| 51 9 2 8 4 | List is sorted in 4 swaps.First Element: 1Last Element: 9 |

# PROGRAM:

# def bubble\_sort(arr):

# n = len(arr)

# swaps = 0

# 

# for i in range(n):

# for j in range(n - 1):

# if arr[j] > arr[j + 1]:

# arr[j], arr[j + 1] = arr[j + 1], arr[j]

# swaps += 1

# 

# return swaps

# # Input

# n = int(input())

# arr = list(map(int, input().split()))

# # Sort and count swaps

# num\_swaps = bubble\_sort(arr)

# # Output

# print("List is sorted in", num\_swaps, "swaps.")

# print("First Element:", arr[0])

# print("Last Element:", arr[-1])

# 

# Ex. No. : 10.3 Date:

# Register No.: Name:

# Peak Element

# Given an [list](http://118.185.187.137/moodle/mod/resource/view.php?id=1068), find peak element in it. A peak element is an element that is greater than its neighbors.

# An element a[i] is a peak element if

# A[i-1] <= A[i] >=a[i+1] for middle elements. [0<i<n-1]

# A[i-1] <= A[i] for last element [i=n-1]

# A[i]>=A[i+1] for first element [i=0]

# Input Format

# The first line contains a single integer n , the length of A . The second line contains n space-separated integers,A[i].

# Output Format

# Print peak numbers separated by space.

# Sample Input

# 5

# 8 9 10 2 6

# Sample Output

# 10 6

# 

# For example:

| Input | Result |
| --- | --- |
| 412 3 6 8 | 12 8 |

# PROGRAM:

# def find\_peaks(nums):

# peaks = []

# for i in range(len(nums)):

# if i == 0:

# if nums[i] >= nums[i+1]:

# peaks.append(nums[i])

# elif i == len(nums) - 1:

# if nums[i] >= nums[i-1]:

# peaks.append(nums[i])

# else:

# if nums[i] >= nums[i-1] and nums[i] >= nums[i+1]:

# peaks.append(nums[i])

# return peaks

# n = int(input())

# nums = list(map(int, input().split()))

# peaks = find\_peaks(nums)

# print(' '.join(map(str, peaks)))

# 

# Ex. No. : 10.4 Date:

# Register No.: Name:

Bubble Sort is the simplest sorting algorithm that works by repeatedly swapping the adjacent elements if they are in wrong order. You read an list of numbers. You need to arrange the elements in ascending order and print the result. The sorting should be done using bubble sort.

**Input Format:**The first line reads the number of elements in the array. The second line reads the array elements one by one.

**Output Format:** The output should be a sorted list.

**For example:**

| **Input** | **Result** |
| --- | --- |
| 6  3 4 8 7 1 2 | 1 2 3 4 7 8 |
| 5  4 5 2 3 1 | 1 2 3 4 5 |

# PROGRAM:

# def bubble\_sort(arr):

# n = len(arr)

# for i in range(n):

# for j in range(0, n-i-1):

# if arr[j] > arr[j+1]:

# arr[j], arr[j+1] = arr[j+1], arr[j]

# def main():

# n = int(input())

# arr = list(map(int, input().split()))

# bubble\_sort(arr)

# 

# 

# for num in arr:

# print(num, end=" ")

# if \_\_name\_\_ == "\_\_main\_\_":

# main()

# 

# Ex. No. : 10.5 Date:

# Register No.: Name:

An list contains N numbers and you want to determine whether two of the numbers sum to a given number K. For example, if the input is 8, 4, 1, 6 and K is 10, the answer is yes (4 and 6). A number may be used twice.

**Input Format**

The first line contains a single integer n , the length of list

The second line contains n space-separated integers, list[i].

The third line contains integer k.

**Output Format**

Print Yes or No.

**Sample Input**

7

0 1 2 4 6 5 3

1

**Sample Output**

Yes

**For example:**

| **Input** | **Result** |
| --- | --- |
| 5  8 9 12 15 3  11 | Yes |
| 6  2 9 21 32 43 43 1  4 | No |

PROGRAM:

def has\_sum\_to\_k(arr, k):

seen = set()

for num in arr:

complement = k - num

if complement in seen:

return "Yes"

seen.add(num)

return "No"

n = int(input())

arr = list(map(int, input().split()))

k = int(input())

print(has\_sum\_to\_k(arr, k))

