LAB # 05

Sorting on Linear Array

OBJECTIVE: To sort a linear array using Selection Sort, Bubble Sort and Merge Sort.

LAB TASKS

1. Write a program for Selection sort that sorts an array containing numbers, prints all the sort values of array each followed by its location.

OUTPUT:

1. Write a program that takes 10 numbers as input in an array. Sort the elements of array by using Bubble sort. Print each iteration of the sorting process.

Code:

Output:

```
1 4 2 5 8
1 2 4 5 8
1 2 4 5 8
1 2 4 5 8
```

2. Write a program that takes 10 random numbers in an array. Sort the elements of array by using Merge sort applying recursive technique. Print each iteration of the sorting process.

```
public class Main {
Code:
          public static void mergeSort(int[] arr, int 1, int r) {
              if (1 < r) {
                  int m = (1 + r) / 2;
                  mergeSort(arr, 1, m);
                  mergeSort(arr, m + 1, r);
                  merge(arr, 1, m, r);
              }
          }
          public static void merge(int[] arr, int 1, int m, int r) {
              int n1 = m - 1 + 1;
              int n2 = r - m;
              int[] L = new int[n1];
              int[] R = new int[n2];
              for (int i = 0; i < n1; ++i) L[i] = arr[l + i];
              for (int j = 0; j < n2; ++j) R[j] = arr[m + 1 + j];
              int i = 0, j = 0, k = 1;
              while (i < n1 && j < n2) arr[k++] = (L[i] <= R[j]) ? L[i++] : R[j++];
              while (i < n1) arr[k++] = L[i++];
              while (j < n2) arr[k++] = R[j++];
          public static void main(String[] args) {
              int[] arr = {12, 11, 13, 5, 6, 7};
              mergeSort(arr, 0, arr.length - 1);
              for (int num : arr) System.out.print(num + " ");
```

Output: 5 6 7 11 12 13

Home Tasks

 Declare an array of size n to store account balances. Initialize with values 0 to 100000 and sort Account No's according to highest balance values by using Quick sort. Code:

```
public class Main {
    public static void quickSort(int[] balances, int[] accounts, int low, int high) {
        if (low < high) {
            int pi = partition(balances, accounts, low, high);
            quickSort(balances, accounts, low, pi - 1);
            quickSort(balances, accounts, pi + 1, high);
        }
    }
    public static int partition(int[] balances, int[] accounts, int low, int high) {
        int pivot = balances[high];
        int i = low - 1;
        for (int j = low; j < high; j++) {
            if (balances[j] >= pivot) {
                int temp = balances[i];
                balances[i] = balances[j];
                balances[j] = temp;
                temp = accounts[i];
                accounts[i] = accounts[j];
                accounts[j] = temp;
            }
        }
        int temp = balances[i + 1];
        balances[i + 1] = balances[high];
        balances[high] = temp;
        temp = accounts[i + 1];
        accounts[i + 1] = accounts[high];
        accounts[high] = temp;
        return i + 1;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int[] balances = {28000, 12000, 45000, 8000, 31000};
        int[] accounts = {3547, 1245, 8791, 2354, 7482};
        quickSort(balances, accounts, 0, balances.length - 1);
        for (int i = 0; i < balances.length; i++) {</pre>
            System.out.println(accounts[i] + " " + balances[i]);
    }
```

```
Output: 8791 45000
         7482 31000
         3547 28000
         1245 12000
         2354 8000
```

3. Write a program which takes an unordered list of integers (or any other objects e.g. String), you have to rearrange the list in their natural order using merge sort.

Code:

Output:

```
public class Main {
   public static void mergeSort(int[] arr, int 1, int r) {
       if (1 < r) {
           int m = (1 + r) / 2;
           mergeSort(arr, 1, m);
           mergeSort(arr, m + 1, r);
           merge(arr, 1, m, r);
       }
   }
   public static void merge(int[] arr, int 1, int m, int r) {
       int n1 = m - 1 + 1;
       int[] L = new int[n1];
       int[] R = new int[n2];
       for (int i = 0; i < n1; i++) L[i] = arr[1 + i];
       for (int j = 0; j < n2; j++) R[j] = arr[m + 1 + j];
       int i = 0, j = 0, k = 1;
       while (i < n1 && j < n2) arr[k++] = (L[i] <= R[j]) ? L[i++] : R[j++];
       while (i < n1) arr[k++] = L[i++];
       while (j < n2) arr[k++] = R[j++];
   }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       int[] arr = {28, 12, 15, 7, 34};
       mergeSort(arr, 0, arr.length - 1);
       for (int num : arr) System.out.println(num);
          7
          12
          15
          28
         34
```

2. You are given an unordered list of integers or strings. Write a program to Take this list as input. Sort it in natural order using Merge Sort. For integers, this means ascending order. For strings, this means

```
alphabetical order-Printzhesortschlister:
              public class Main {
                   public static void mergeSort(String[] arr, int 1, int r) {
      Code:
                           mergeSort(arr, 1, m);
                           mergeSort(arr, m + 1, r);
                           merge(arr, 1, m, r);
                       }
                   3
                   public static void merge(String[] arr, int 1, int m, int r) {
                       int n1 = m - 1 + 1;
int n2 = r - m;
String[] L = new String[n1];
                       String[] R = new String[n2];
                       for (int i = 0; i < n1; i++) L[i] = arr[1 + i]; for (int j = 0; j < n2; j++) R[j] = arr[m + 1 + j];
                       while (i < n1 && j < n2) arr[k++] = (L[i].compareTo(R[j]) <= 0) ? L[i++] : R[j++];
                       while (i < n1) arr[k++] = L[i++];
                       while (j < n2) arr[k++] = R[j++];
                   public static void main(String[] args) {
                       Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
                       System.out.println("Enter size of array:");
                       int n = sc.nextInt();
                       sc.nextLine();
                       String[] arr = new String[n];
                       System.out.println("Enter elements (integers or strings):");
                       for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
                           arr[i] = sc.nextLine();
                       mergeSort(arr, 0, arr.length - 1);
                       for (String s : arr) {
                           System.out.println(s);
```

Output:

```
Enter size of array:

5
Enter elements (integers or strings):
a
b
2
a
1
1
2
a
a
b
```

4. You are given a set of bank accounts, each with a unique account number and a balance. Write a Java program to Declare an array of size n to store account balances. Initialize each balance randomly with values between 0 and 100,000. Sort the accounts in descending order of their balances using Quick Sort. Print the sorted list in the format.

Code:

```
import java.util.Random;
public class Main {
    public static void quickSort(int[] balances, int[] accounts, int low, int high) {
       if (low < high) {
            int pi = partition(balances, accounts, low, high);
            quickSort(balances, accounts, low, pi - 1);
            quickSort(balances, accounts, pi + 1, high);
    public static int partition(int[] balances, int[] accounts, int low, int high) {
        int pivot = balances[high];
       int i = low - 1;
for (int j = low; j < high; j++) {</pre>
            if (balances[j] >= pivot) {
                i++;
                int temp = balances[i];
                balances[i] = balances[j];
                balances[j] = temp;
                temp = accounts[i];
                accounts[i] = accounts[j];
                accounts[j] = temp;
        int temp = balances[i + 1];
        balances[i + 1] = balances[high];
       balances[high] = temp;
        temp = accounts[i + 1];
        accounts[i + 1] = accounts[high];
       accounts[high] = temp;
        return i + 1;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int n = 10;
        int[] balances = new int[n];
       int[] accounts = new int[n];
       Random rand = new Random();
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            balances[i] = rand.nextInt(100001);
            accounts[i] = 1000 + i;
        quickSort(balances, accounts, 0, n - 1);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            System.out.println(accounts[i] + " " + balances[i]);
```