

## Task-5 Implement various searching and sorting operations in Python Programming.

### AIM:-

To implement various searching and sorting operations in Python Programming.

5.1 A company stores employee records in a list of dictionaries, where each dictionary contains id, name and department. Write a function `find_employee_by_id` that takes this list and a target employee ID as arguments and returns the dictionary of the employee with the matching ID, or none if no such employee is found.

### Algorithm:-

1. Input Definition:
2. Define the function `find_employee_by_id` that takes two parameters:
  - a. A list of dictionaries (employees), where each dictionary represents an employee record with keys `id`, `name`, and `department`.
  - b. An integer (`target_id`) representing the employee ID to be searched.
3. Iterate through the list:  
Use a for loop to iterate through each dictionary in the employees list.
4. Check for matching ID:-  
Within the loop, check if the `id` field of the current dictionary matches the `target_id`.
5. Return matching Record:  
if a match is found, return the current dictionary.
6. Handle No match.  
if the loop completes without finding a match, return none.

Output:-

{ 'id': 2, 'name': 'Bob', 'department': 'Engineering' }

Program 5.2

A company has a list of employees. Each employee has a unique ID, a name, and a department. The company wants to find the employee with the highest salary in each department. Write a program to find the employee with the highest salary in each department.

Input:

```
{ 'id': 1, 'name': 'John', 'department': 'Engineering', 'salary': 10000 }
{ 'id': 2, 'name': 'Bob', 'department': 'Engineering', 'salary': 12000 }
{ 'id': 3, 'name': 'Alice', 'department': 'Marketing', 'salary': 8000 }
{ 'id': 4, 'name': 'David', 'department': 'Marketing', 'salary': 9000 }
{ 'id': 5, 'name': 'Eve', 'department': 'Sales', 'salary': 7000 }
{ 'id': 6, 'name': 'Frank', 'department': 'Sales', 'salary': 6000 }
```

Output:

```
{ 'department': 'Engineering', 'employee': 'Bob', 'salary': 12000 }
{ 'department': 'Marketing', 'employee': 'David', 'salary': 9000 }
{ 'department': 'Sales', 'employee': 'Eve', 'salary': 7000 }
```



## Program 5.1

```
def find_employee_by_id (employees, target_id):  
    for employee in employees:
```

```
        if employee['id'] == target_id:
```

```
            return employee
```

```
    return None
```

```
# Test the function
```

```
employees = [
```

```
    {'id': 1, 'name': 'Alice', 'department': 'HR'},
```

```
    {'id': 2, 'name': 'Bob', 'department': 'Engineering'},
```

```
    {'id': 3, 'name': 'Charlie', 'department': 'Sales'},
```

```
]
```

```
print (find_employee_by_id (employees, 2)) # output: {'id': 2, 'name':
```

```
'Bob', 'department': 'Engineering'}
```

5.2:- You are developing a grade management system for a school. The system maintain a list of students records, where each record is represented as a dictionary a student's name and score. the bubble sort algorithm.

Algorithm:-

1. Initialization:

- Get the length of the students list and store it in n.

2. Outer loop:

- Iterate from i=0 to n-1 (inclusive). This loop represents the number of passes through the list

3. Track Swaps

- Initialize a boolean variable swapped to false. This variable will track if any swaps are made in the current pass.

4. Inner loop:

- Iterate from  $j = 0$  to  $n-i-2$  (inclusive). This loop compares adjacent elements in the list and performs swaps if necessary.

5. Compare and swap:

- For each pair of adjacent elements (i.e., `students[j]` and `students[j+1]`):
  - Compare their score values.
  - If `students[j]['score'] > students[j+1]['score']`, swap the two elements.
  - Set `swapped` to `true` to indicate that a swap was made.

6. Early termination:

- After each pass of the inner loop, check if `swapped` is `false`. If no swaps were made during the pass, the list is already sorted, and you can break out of the outer loop early.

7. Completion:

- The function modifies the `students` list in place, sorting it by score.

Program 52:

```
def bubble_sort_scores(students):
```

```
    n = len(students)
```

```
    for i in range(n):
```

```
        # Track if any swap is made this pass
```

```
        swapped = False
```

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

```
            if students[j]['score'] > students[j+1]['score']:
```

```
                # Swap if the score of the current student is greater  
                # than the next student's score
```

```
                students[j], students[j+1] = students[j+1], students[j]
```

```
                swapped = True
```

```
        # If no two elements were swapped, the list is already sorted
```

```
        if not swapped:
```

```
            break
```



## Output:-

Before sorting:

```
{ 'name': 'Alice', 'score': 88 }
```

```
{ 'name': 'Bob', 'score': 95 }
```

```
{ 'name': 'Charlie', 'score': 75 }
```

```
{ 'name': 'Diana', 'score': 85 }
```

After Sorting:

```
{ 'name': 'Charlie', 'score': 75 }
```

```
{ 'name': 'Diana', 'score': 85 }
```

```
{ 'name': 'Alice', 'score': 88 }
```

```
{ 'name': 'Bob', 'score': 95 }
```

# Example usage

```
students = [
```

```
{ 'name': 'Alice', 'score': 88 },
```

```
{ 'name': 'Bob', 'score': 95 },
```

```
{ 'name': 'Charlie', 'score': 75 },
```

```
{ 'name': 'Diana', 'score': 85 }
```

```
]
```

```
print ("Before sorting:")
```

```
for student in students:
```

```
    print (student)
```

```
bubble_sort_scores (students)
```

```
print ("After sorting:")
```

```
for student in students:
```

```
    print (student)
```

VEL TECH - CSE	
EX NO.	5
PERFORMANCE (5)	5
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	5
VIVA VOCE (5)	5
RECORD (5)	
TOTAL (20)	
SIGN WITH DATE	15

Result:- Thus, the program for various searching and sorting operations is executed and verified successfully.