DATA STRUCTURES AND ALGORITHMS LAB NO # 05

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.

INPUT:

```
public class SelectionSort {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
       int hussainArray[] = {70, 54, 119, 31, 23}; // Array to be sorted
        // Selection sort
        for (int i = 0; i < hussainArray.length - 1; i++) {</pre>
            int smallest = i; // Assume the smallest element is at index 'i'
            // Find the smallest element in the unsorted part of the array
            for (int j = i + 1; j < hussainArray.length; j++) {</pre>
               if (hussainArray[j] < hussainArray[smallest]) {</pre>
                    smallest = j; // Update the smallest element index
                }
            // Swap the smallest element with the first unsorted element
            int temp = hussainArray[smallest];
           hussainArray[smallest] = hussainArray[i];
           hussainArray[i] = temp;
            // Print the current sorted value along with its location (index)
           System.out.println("Sorted Value: " + hussainArray[i] + " at location: " + i);
        // Print the final sorted array
        System.out.print("Final Sorted Array: ");
        for (int i = 0; i < hussainArray.length; i++) {</pre>
            System.out.print(hussainArray[i] + " ");
       System.out.println(); // Print a new line after the array
```

Output;

```
run:
Sorted Value: 23 at location: 0
Sorted Value: 31 at location: 1
Sorted Value: 54 at location: 2
Sorted Value: 70 at location: 3
Final Sorted Array: 23 31 54 70 119
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 0 seconds)
```

2. 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.

Input:

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class BubbleSortExample {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
       // Create an array named arrHussain to store 10 numbers
       int[] arrHussain = new int[10];
       // Take 10 numbers as input from the user
       System.out.println("Enter 10 numbers:");
       for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
          arrHussain[i] = scanner.nextInt();
       // Perform Bubble Sort
       for (int i = 0; i < arrHussain.length - 1; i++) {</pre>
          // Flag to check if any swapping happened in this iteration
          boolean swapped = false;
           // Loop through the array from 0 to n-i-1
           for (int j = 0; j < arrHussain.length - 1 - i; <math>j++) {
              // If the current element is greater than the next element, swap them
              if (arrHussain[j] > arrHussain[j + 1]) {
                  // Swap the elements
                  int temp = arrHussain[j];
                  arrHussain[j] = arrHussain[j + 1];
                  arrHussain[j + 1] = temp;
                  swapped = true; // Mark that a swap has occurred
           // Print the final sorted array
           System.out.print("Sorted Array: ");
           printArray(arrHussain);
     // Method to print the array
     public static void printArray(int[] arrHussain) {
           for (int num : arrHussain) {
                System.out.print(num + " ");
           System.out.println();
```

Output:

```
run:
Enter 10 numbers:
0
60
50
0
30
20
G
Iteration 1: 0 60 50 0 30 20 10 9 5 80
Iteration 2: 0 50 0 30 20 10 9 5 60 80
Iteration 3: 0 0 30 20 10 9 5 50 60 80
Iteration 4: 0 0 20 10 9 5 30 50 60 80
Iteration 5: 0 0 10 9 5 20 30 50 60 80
Iteration 6: 0 0 9 5 10 20 30 50 60 80
Iteration 7: 0 0 5 9 10 20 30 50 60 80
Iteration 8: 0 0 5 9 10 20 30 50 60 80
Sorted Array: 0 0 5 9 10 20 30 50 60 80
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 25 seconds)
```

3. 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.

Input:

```
import java.util.Random;
public class MergeSortExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
       // Create an array named arrHussain with 10 random numbers
       int[] arrHussain = new int[10];
       Random random = new Random();
       // Fill the array with random numbers
       System.out.println("Original Array:");
        for (int i = 0; i < arrHussain.length; i++) {</pre>
           arrHussain[i] = random.nextInt(100); // Random numbers between 0 and 99
           System.out.print(arrHussain[i] + " ");
       System.out.println("\n");
        // Perform Merge Sort with recursive technique
       mergeSort(arrHussain, 0, arrHussain.length - 1);
    // Merge Sort recursive method
    public static void mergeSort(int[] arrHussain, int left, int right) {
        if (left < right) {</pre>
           // Find the middle point
            int mid = (left + right) / 2;
           // Recursively sort the first and second halves
           mergeSort(arrHussain, left, mid);
            mergeSort(arrHussain, mid + 1, right);
```

```
// Merge the sorted halves
       merge(arrHussain, left, mid, right);
       // Print the array after each merge step
       System.out.print("Array after merge: ");
       printArray(arrHussain);
// Merge method to combine the sorted subarrays
public static void merge(int[] arrHussain, int left, int mid, int right) {
   // Find the size of two subarrays to be merged
   int n1 = mid - left + 1;
   int n2 = right - mid;
   // Temporary arrays to hold the values
   int[] leftArray = new int[n1];
   int[] rightArray = new int[n2];
   // Copy the data to the temporary arrays
   System.arraycopy(arrHussain, left, leftArray, 0, n1);
   System.arraycopy(arrHussain, mid + 1, rightArray, 0, n2);
   // Merge the temporary arrays back into the original array
   int i = 0, j = 0, k = left;
   while (i < n1 && j < n2) {
       if (leftArray[i] <= rightArray[j]) {</pre>
           arrHussain[k] = leftArray[i];
       } else {
          arrHussain[k] = rightArray[j];
            j++;
        1
        k++;
    // Copy the remaining elements of leftArray, if any
    while (i < n1) {
        arrHussain[k] = leftArray[i];
        i++;
        k++;
    // Copy the remaining elements of rightArray, if any
    while (j < n2) {
        arrHussain[k] = rightArray[j];
         j++;
         k++;
// Method to print the array
public static void printArray(int[] arrHussain) {
    for (int num : arrHussain) {
        System.out.print(num + " ");
    System.out.println();
```

```
Original Array:
27 61 3 17 62 49 6 43 52 18

Array after merge: 27 61 3 17 62 49 6 43 52 18

Array after merge: 3 27 61 17 62 49 6 43 52 18

Array after merge: 3 27 61 17 62 49 6 43 52 18

Array after merge: 3 27 61 17 62 49 6 43 52 18

Array after merge: 3 17 27 61 62 49 6 43 52 18

Array after merge: 3 17 27 61 62 6 49 43 52 18

Array after merge: 3 17 27 61 62 6 49 43 52 18

Array after merge: 3 17 27 61 62 6 43 49 52 18

Array after merge: 3 17 27 61 62 6 43 49 18 52

Array after merge: 3 17 27 61 62 6 18 43 49 52

Array after merge: 3 6 17 18 27 43 49 52 61 62

BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 0 seconds)
```

Home tasks 1: 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, For e.g.:

Account No. 3547 Balance 28000 Account No. 1245 Balance 12000

```
import java.util.Random;
public class UniqueQuickSortAccounts {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
       int totalAccounts = 10; // Number of accounts
       int[] accIDs = new int[totalAccounts]; // Array to store account IDs
       int[] accBalances = new int[totalAccounts]; // Array to store account balances
        // Initialize account IDs and balances
        Random random = new Random();
        System.out.println("Initial Account Details:");
        for (int i = 0; i < totalAccounts; i++) {</pre>
           accIDs[i] = 1000 + random.nextInt(9000); // Generate random 4-digit account IDs
            accBalances[i] = random.nextInt(100001); // Generate random balances between 0 and 100,000
           System.out.println("Account ID: " + accIDs[i] + ", Balance: " + accBalances[i]);
       // Sort account balances in descending order using Quick Sort
       sortAccounts(accBalances, accIDs, 0, totalAccounts - 1);
       // Display sorted account details
       System.out.println("\nSorted Account Details (By Balance in Descending Order):");
        for (int i = 0; i < totalAccounts; i++) {</pre>
           System.out.println("Account ID: " + accIDs[i] + ", Balance: " + accBalances[i]);
    // Sort method (Ouick Sort logic)
    public static void sortAccounts(int[] balances, int[] ids, int start, int end) {
       if (start < end) {
           // Partition the array and get the pivot index
           int pivotIndex = partition(balances, ids, start, end);
```

```
int pivotIndex = partition(balances, ids, start, end);
       // Sort the two halves
       sortAccounts(balances, ids, start, pivotIndex - 1);
       sortAccounts(balances, ids, pivotIndex + 1, end);
1
// Partition method for Quick Sort
public static int partition(int[] balances, int[] ids, int start, int end) {
   int pivotValue = balances[end]; // Choose the last element as pivot
   int i = start - 1; // Index of the smaller element
   for (int j = start; j < end; j++) {
       if (balances[j] > pivotValue) { // For descending order
           // Swap balances[i] and balances[j]
           swap(balances, i, j);
           // Swap corresponding account IDs
          swap(ids, i, j);
       }
   // Place pivot element in the correct position
   swap(balances, i + 1, end);
   swap(ids, i + 1, end);
   return i + 1; // Return the index of the pivot
   // Swap method to simplify swapping logic
  public static void swap(int[] array, int a, int b) {
       int temp = array[a];
       array[a] = array[b];
       array[b] = temp;
   }
```

```
run:
Initial Account Details:
Account ID: 8075, Balance: 26414
Account ID: 9119, Balance: 82756
Account ID: 3757, Balance: 73051
Account ID: 1533, Balance: 47986
Account ID: 5238, Balance: 47442
Account ID: 6388, Balance: 75224
Account ID: 9003, Balance: 11313
Account ID: 8953, Balance: 2117
Account ID: 1459, Balance: 55253
Account ID: 6827, Balance: 65256
Sorted Account Details (By Balance in Descending Order):
Account ID: 9119, Balance: 82756
Account ID: 6388, Balance: 75224
Account ID: 3757, Balance: 73051
Account ID: 6827, Balance: 65256
Account ID: 1459, Balance: 55253
Account ID: 1533, Balance: 47986
Account ID: 5238, Balance: 47442
Account ID: 8075, Balance: 26414
Account ID: 9003, Balance: 11313
Account ID: 8953, Balance: 2117
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 0 seconds)
```

Home tasks 2: 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.

```
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class MergeSortListHussain {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
       // Input: Take an unordered list of integers
       System.out.print("Enter the number of elements in the list: ");
       int n = scanner.nextInt();
       Integer[] arrHussain = new Integer[n]; // Array named arrHussain for uniqueness
       System.out.println("Enter " + n + " integers:");
       for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
           arrHussain[i] = scanner.nextInt();
       // Display original list
       System.out.println("Unordered List (arrHussain): " + Arrays.toString(arrHussain));
       // Sort the list using Merge Sort
       mergeSort(arrHussain, 0, arrHussain.length - 1);
       // Display sorted list
       System.out.println("List in Natural Order (arrHussain): " + Arrays.toString(arrHussain));
   // Merge Sort function
   public static void mergeSort(Integer[] arrHussain, int left, int right) {
       if (left < right) {</pre>
          // Find the middle point
          int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;
            // Recursively sort the two halves
           mergeSort(arrHussain, left, mid);
            mergeSort(arrHussain, mid + 1, right);
            // Merge the sorted halves
           merge(arrHussain, left, mid, right);
   // Merge function to combine two sorted halves
   public static void merge(Integer[] arrHussain, int left, int mid, int right) {
       // Sizes of the two subarrays
       int n1 = mid - left + 1;
       int n2 = right - mid;
        // Temporary arrays
        Integer[] leftArray = new Integer[n1];
       Integer[] rightArray = new Integer[n2];
        // Copy data to temporary arrays
       for (int i = 0; i < n1; i++) {
            leftArray[i] = arrHussain[left + i];
        for (int j = 0; j < n2; j++) {
            rightArray[j] = arrHussain[mid + 1 + j];
        // Merge the temporary arrays back into the original array
       int i = 0, j = 0;
        int k = left;
        while (i < n1 && j < n2) {
```

```
if (leftArray[i] <= rightArray[j]) {</pre>
        arrHussain[k] = leftArray[i];
        i++:
    } else {
       arrHussain[k] = rightArray[j];
       j++;
    k++;
// Copy any remaining elements of the left array
while (i < n1) {
   arrHussain[k] = leftArray[i];
    i++;
   k++;
// Copy any remaining elements of the right array
while (j < n2) {
   arrHussain[k] = rightArray[j];
   j++;
   k++;
}
```

```
run:
Enter the number of elements in the list: 5
Enter 5 integers:
20
0
12
88
67
Unordered List (arrHussain): [20, 0, 12, 88, 67]
List in Natural Order (arrHussain): [0, 12, 20, 67, 88]
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 22 seconds)
```

Home tasks 3: 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. Print the sorted list.

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import java.util.Arrays;

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class MergeSortHussain {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
       // User chooses the type of list: integers or strings
       System.out.println("Choose the type of list:");
       System.out.println("1. Integer List");
       System.out.println("2. String List");
       int choice = scanner.nextInt();
       scanner.nextLine(); // Consume newline
       if (choice == 1) {
           // Integer List
           System.out.print("Enter the number of integers: ");
           int n = scanner.nextInt();
           Integer[] arrHussain = new Integer[n]; // Unique array name
           System.out.println("Enter " + n + " integers:");
           for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
               arrHussain[i] = scanner.nextInt();
           // Display and sort
           System.out.println("Original Integer List (arrHussain): " + Arrays.toString(arrHussain));
           mergeSort(arrHussain, 0, arrHussain.length - 1);
           System.out.println("Sorted Integer List (arrHussain): " + Arrays.toString(arrHussain));
       } else if (choice == 2) {
          // String List
          System.out.print("Enter the number of strings: ");
          int n = scanner.nextInt();
          scanner.nextLine(); // Consume newline
          String[] arrHussain = new String[n]; // Unique array name
          System.out.println("Enter " + n + " strings:");
          for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
              arrHussain[i] = scanner.nextLine();
          1
          // Display and sort
          System.out.println("Original String List (arrHussain): " + Arrays.toString(arrHussain));
          mergeSort(arrHussain, 0, arrHussain.length - 1);
          System.out.println("Sorted String List (arrHussain): " + Arrays.toString(arrHussain));
      } else {
          System.out.println("Invalid choice! Please run the program again.");
  // Generic Merge Sort function
  public static <T extends Comparable<T>> void mergeSort(T[] arrHussain, int left, int right) {
      if (left < right) {</pre>
          int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;
          // Recursively sort the two halves
          mergeSort(arrHussain, left, mid);
          mergeSort(arrHussain, mid + 1, right);
          // Merge the sorted halves
          merge(arrHussain, left, mid, right);
```

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Output:

```
run:
Choose the type of list:
1. Integer List
2. String List
1
Enter the number of integers: 5
Enter 5 integers:
100
250
187
34
78
Original Integer List (arrHussain): [100, 250, 187, 34, 78]
Sorted Integer List (arrHussain): [34, 78, 100, 187, 250]
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 29 seconds)
```

Home tasks 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

```
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.Random;
oublic class BankAccountsHussain {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       int n = 10; // Number of accounts
       int[][] arrHussain = new int[n][2]; // Array to store account numbers and balances
       Random random = new Random();
       // Initialize account numbers and random balances
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
           arrHussain[i][0] = 1000 + i; // Account numbers start from 1000
            arrHussain[i][1] = random.nextInt(100001); // Random balance between 0 and 100,000
        // Display unsorted accounts
        System.out.println("Unsorted Accounts (arrHussain):");
        printAccounts(arrHussain);
        // Sort accounts in descending order by balance using Quick Sort
        quickSort(arrHussain, 0, n - 1);
        // Display sorted accounts
        System.out.println("\nSorted Accounts by Balance (arrHussain):");
       printAccounts(arrHussain);
    // Quick Sort method
   public static void quickSort(int[][] arrHussain, int low, int high) {
       if (low < high) {
           int pi = partition(arrHussain, low, high); // Partition index
           quickSort(arrHussain, low, pi - 1); // Recursively sort left subarray
```

```
quickSort(arrHussain, pi + 1, high); // Recursively sort right subarray
}
// Partition method for Quick Sort
public static int partition(int[][] arrHussain, int low, int high) {
   int pivot = arrHussain[high][1]; // Use last element as pivot (balance)
    int i = low - 1; // Index of smaller element
    for (int j = low; j < high; j++) {
       // If current balance is greater than pivot, swap
        if (arrHussain[j][1] > pivot) {
           swap(arrHussain, i, j);
    // Swap the pivot element with the element at index i + 1
   swap(arrHussain, i + 1, high);
   return i + 1;
// Swap method to exchange rows in the array
public static void swap(int[][] arrHussain, int i, int j) {
   int[] temp = arrHussain[i];
   arrHussain[i] = arrHussain[j];
   arrHussain[j] = temp;
// Method to print account details
public static void printAccounts(int[][] arrHussain) {
   System.out.printf("%-15s%-15s\n", "Account No.", "Balance");
     for (int[] account : arrHussain) {
         System.out.printf("%-15d%-15d\n", account[0], account[1]);
}
```

```
Unsorted Accounts (arrHussain):
Account No. Balance
             56396
1001
1002
            19970
             54584
1003
1004
              59736
1005
             97212
1006
             35143
1007
              55691
             92134
1008
             33053
Sorted Accounts by Balance (arrHussain):
Account No. Balance
1005
             97212
             92134
59736
1008
1004
             56396
1001
1007
             55691
1003
              54584
             38019
1000
1006
             35143
     33053
19970
1009
1002
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 0 seconds)
```