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Subject	Data Analysis Algorithm
Experiment No	2

Aim-

1. To implement and find the runtime of divide and conquer sorting algorithms(merge sort and quick sort).

Algorithm-

```
1. Merge Sort
```

```
a. start
```

- b. declare array and left, right, mid variable
- c. perform merge function.

```
if left > right
    return
mid= (left+right)/2
mergesort(array, left, mid)
mergesort(array, mid+1, right)
merge(array, left, mid, right)
```

d. Stop

2. Quick Sort

```
a. quickSort(arr[], low, high) {
b. if (low < high) {</li>
i. /* pi is partitioning index, arr[pi] is now at right place */
ii. pi = partition(arr, low, high);
iii. quickSort(arr, low, pi - 1); // Before pi
iv. quickSort(arr, pi + 1, high); // After pi
}
c. partition (arr[], low, high)
{
// pivot (Element to be placed at right position)
pivot = arr[high];
d. i = (low - 1) // Index of smaller element and indicates the
// right position of pivot found so far
e. for (j = low; j <= high- 1; j++){</li>
```

```
i. // If current element is smaller than the pivot
    if (arr[j] < pivot){
        i++; // increment index of smaller element
        swap arr[i] and arr[j]
     }
    }
    swap arr[i + 1] and arr[high])
    return (i + 1)
}</li>
```

Code-

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<time.h>
void merge(int mrgsort[], int I, int m, int r)
{
  int i, j, k;
  int n1 = m - l + 1;
  int n2 = r - m;
  int Left[n1], Right[n2];
  for (i = 0; i < n1; i++)
     Left[i] = mrgsort[l + i];
  for (j = 0; j < n2; j++)
     Right[j] = mrgsort[m + 1 + j];
  i = 0;
  j = 0;
  k = I;
  while (i < n1 \&\& j < n2) {
     if (Left[i] <= Right[j]) {</pre>
```

```
mrgsort[k] = Left[i];
       i++;
    } else {
       mrgsort[k] = Right[j];
       j++;
    }
    k++;
  }
  while (i < n1) {
    mrgsort[k] = Left[i];
    i++;
    k++;
  }
  while (j < n2) {
    mrgsort[k] = Right[j];
    j++;
    k++;
  }
}
void mergesort(int mrgsort[], int count, int n)
{
  if (count < n) {
    int temp = count + (n - count) / 2;
    mergesort(mrgsort, count, temp);
    mergesort(mrgsort, temp + 1, n);
    merge(mrgsort, count, temp, n);
  }
```

```
}
void display(int mrgsort[], int quicksort[], int n)
{
  for(int i=0; i<n; i++) {
     printf("%d\t%d\n",mrgsort[i],quicksort[i]);
  }
}
void swap(int *a, int *b)
{
  int t = *a;
  *a = *b;
  *b = t;
}
int partition(int array[], int low, int high)
{
  int pivot = array[high];
  int i = (low - 1);
  for (int j = low; j < high; j++) {
     if (array[j] <= pivot) {</pre>
        i++;
        swap(&array[i], &array[j]);
     }
  }
  swap(&array[i + 1], &array[high]);
  return (i + 1);
}
```

```
void quickSort(int array[], int low, int high)
{
  if (low < high) {
     int pi = partition(array, low, high);
     quickSort(array, low, pi - 1);
     quickSort(array, pi + 1, high);
  }
}
void printArray(int array[], int size)
{
  for (int i = 0; i < size; ++i) {
     printf("%d ", array[i]);
  }
  printf("\n");
}
void main()
{
      int n=0;
      for(int j=0; j<(10000/100); j++)
      {
         n=n+100;
         int num[n];
         int mrgsort[n];
         int quicksort[n];
         clock_t start_t, end_t;
         double total_t;
         for(int i=0; i<n; i++) {
```

```
num[i]=rand() % 10;
           mrgsort[i]=num[i];
           quicksort[i]=num[i];
         }
         printf("%d\t",n);
         start_t = clock();
         mergesort(mrgsort, 0, n - 1);
         end_t = clock();
         total_t = (double)(end_t - start_t) / CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
         printf("%f\t", total_t );
         start_t = clock();
         quickSort(quicksort, 0, n - 1);
         end_t = clock();
         total_t = (double)(end_t - start_t) / CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
         printf("%f\n", total_t );
        //display(mrgsort, quicksort, n);
      }
}
```

Conclusion-

Thus I have understood the Merge and Quick sort algorithm and their time complexities. I also understood how to calculate them and draw similar inferences.