DSA ASSIGNMENT-6

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1.) Take the elements from the user and sort them in decending order and do the following.

a.) using Binary Search find the element and the location in the array where the element is asked from user.

b) Ask the user to enter any two locations in the Sorted array.

Sol:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main( )
{
int i, low, high, mid, n, key, arr[100], temp, i, one,
                                two, sum, product;

Printf ("Enter the number of elements in array"),
Scanf ("%d", dn);
Print f ("Enter%d integers, "n);
for (i=0°, i<n; i++)
Scanf ("%d",   arr[i]);
 for (i=0; i<n; i++)
 {
  if (j=i+1 ; j<n; j++)
  {
   if (arr[i] < arr[j])
   {
    if (temp= arr[j]);
  {
   arr [i] = arr [j];
   arr [j] = temp;
```

```
        }
    }
}
Print f ("In elements of array is sorted in
        decending order ; \n "));
  for (i=0, i<n; i++)
  {
   Print f ("%d", arr[i]);
  }
Printf ("Enter value to find");
Scan f ("%d", f key);
low = 0
high = n-1;
mid = (low + high) ;
while (low < high)
{
  if (arr [mid] > key)
  {
    low = mid + 1;
  }
  else if (arr[mid] = key]
 {
 Print f ("%d found at location %d", key,
                                    mid + 1);
  break ;
}
  else,
   high = mid - 1;
  mid = (low + high / 2 ;
}
```

```
if(low > high)
{
Print f ("Not found! %d isn't present in the list. n",
                                        key);
 }
 Print f ("/n");
Print f ("Enter two locations to find Sum and product
                        of the elements')
 Scan f ("%d", d one);
Scan f ("%d", d two);
Sum = (arr [one] + arr[two]';
Product = (arr[one] * arr [two]) ;
Print f ("The Sum of elements = %d", Sum);
Print f ("The product of elements = %d", product);
return 0;
}
```

output:

```
Enter number of elements in array 5
Enter 5 integers.
9
7
5
4
2
Element of array is Sorted in descending
                        order.
```

97542 Enter value to find 5

5 found at location 3

Enter two locations to find sum and Product of the elements

2

4

The Sum of elements = 87

The product of elements = 10.

(2) Sort the array using merge sort where elements are taken from the product of the k^{th} elements from first and last where k is taken from the user.

Sol:-

```
# include <Stdio.h>
# include <conio.h>
# define MAX_SIZE 5
void merge_Sort [MAX_SIZE];
void merge_array (int, int, int, int);
int arr_Sort [MAX_SIZE];
int main( )
{
 int i, k, pro=1;
Printf ("Sample merge Sort example functions
                                and array\n");
Printf ("\n Enter %od Elements for Sorting \n",
                                MAX_SIZE);
for (i:0, i<MAX_SIZE;i++)
{Scanf ("%d", farr_Sort[i]);
Printf ["In your data:");
}
for (i:0, i<MAX_SIZE ; i++
{ Printf ("\t%b d", arr_Sort(i));
}
 merge_Sort (0,MAX_SIZE_1);
Printf ("\n Sorted data:");
for (i:0; i<MAX_SIZE ; i++)
 {
```

```
    Print f ("\t%d", arr-Sort[i]);
  }
Print f ("find the product of the k^th element fo
                first and last where k \n");
  Scan f ("%od", d k);
 Pro = arr-Sort[k] * arr-Sort[MAX-SIZE-k-1];
  Print f (" produce = %od", Pro);
  getch ();
 }
 Void merge - Sort (int i; int j)
 {
   int m;
   If (i<j)
   {
     m = (i+j)/2;
     merge - Sort (i, m);
     merge - Sort (m+1, j);
    // merging two arrays.
    merge - array (i, m, m+1, j);
      }
 }
 Void merge - array (int a, int b, int c, int d)
  {
  int t[50];
  int i=a, j=c, k=0;
```

```
while (i<=m && j<=d)
{
if (arr-Sort[i] < arr-Sort[j])
    t[k++] = arr-Sort[i++];
else
t[k++] = arr-Sort[j++];
}
//collect remaining elements.
while (j<=b)
  t[k++] = arr-Sort[j++];
for (i=a, j=a, i<=d; i++; j++)
arr-Sort[i] = t[j];
}
```

outputs:-

```
Sample merge sort example - functions and array.
Enter 5 elements for sorting.
9
7
4
6
2
Your data: 9 7 4 6 2
Sorted data: 2 4 6 7 9
```

find the product of k^{th} elements from first and last where $k = 2$

Product = 36.

⑤ Discuss Insertion Sort and Selection Sort with examples.

Sol:- Insertion Sort:-

Insertion Sort works by inserting the set of values in the existing sorted file. It constructs the sorted array by inserting a single element at a time. This process continues untill whole array is sorted in same order. The primary concept behind insertion Sort is to insert each item into its appropriate place in the final list. The insertion Sort method saves an effective amount of memory

working of insertion Sort:-

→ It uses two sets of arrays where one stores the sorted data and other on unsorted data.

→ The sorting algorithm works untill there are elements in the unsorted set.

→ The first element of the unsorted portion has array index 1 (if LB=0)

→ After each interaction, it chooses the first element of the insorted position and puts it into the proper place in the sorted set

Advantages of Insertion Sort:-

→ Easily implemented and very efficient when used with small sets of data.

→ The additional memory space requirement of insertion sort is less (i.e, (O(1))).

→ If is considered to be line sorting techniques as the list can be sorted as the new elements are recieved

→ It is faster than other sorting algorithms

Complexity of Insertion Sort:-

The best case complexity of insertion sort is o(n) times, i.e when the array is previously sorted. In the same way, when the array is sorted in the reverse order, the first element in the unsorted array is to be composed with each element in the sorted set. So, in the worst case, running time of insertion sort is quadratic, i.e $(o(n^2))$. In average case also it has to make the minimum $(k-1)/2$ comparisions. Hence, the average case also has quadratec running time $o(n^2)$

Example:-

arr[] = 46 22 11 20 9

// Find the minimum element in arr[0... 11] and place at beginning

9 46 22 11 20

// find the minimum element in arr[1... 4] and Place at beginning of arr[1....4]

9 11 46 22 20.

// find the minimum element in the array a [3----4] and insert at the begining of the array [3 ----4]

∴ Sorted array

9 11 20 22 46.

Selection Sort:-

The Selection sort perform Sorting by Searching for the minimum value number and ploting it into the first or last position according to the order (ascending or descending). The process of Searching the minimum key and placing it in the proper position is continued until all the elements are placed at right position

Working of the Selection Sort:-

→ Suppose an array Arr with n elements in the memory.

→ In the first pass, the Smallest key is Searched along with hits position, then the Arr[pos] is Suppose and Swapped with Arr[0].

→ In the pass (n-1), the Same process is performed to Sort the n number of elements.

Advantages of Selection Sort:-

→ The main advantage of Selection Sort is that is performs well on a Small list.

→ Further more, because it is an inplace sorting algorithm, no additional temporary storage is required beyond what is needed to hold the original list

Complexity of Selection Sort:-

As the working of Selection Sort does not depend on the original order of the elements in the array, so there is not much difference between best case and worst case complexity of selection sort. The Selection Sort selects the minimum value element, in the selection process. At the 'n' number of elements are scanned, therefore n-1 comparisions are made in the first pass. Then, the elements are inter changed. we require scanning of rest n-1 elements and the process is continued till the whole array sorted.

$(n-1)+(n-2)+\cdots+2+1 = n(n-1)/2 = O(n^2)$

Example:-

13 12 14 6 7

Let us loop for i=1 (second element of the array) to 4 (last element of the array).

i=1, since 12 is smaller than 13, move 13 and insert 12 before 13.

do same for i=2, i=3, i=4

∴ Sorted array.

6 7 12 13 14.

4) Sort the array using bubble sort where elements are taken from the user and display
(i) in alternate order.
(ii) Sum of elements in odd positions and product of elements in even positions.
(iii) elements which are divided by m where m is taken from the user.

Sol:-
```
# include <stdio.h>
# include <conio.h>
int main ( )
{
int arr [5a], i, j, n, temp, sum=0, product=1;
Printf ("Enter total number of elements to store;")
Scanf ("%d", &n);
printf ("Enter %d elements; ", n);
for (i=0; i<n, i++)

Printf ("\n Sorting array using bubble Sort
                techinque \n");
  for (i=0; i<(n-1); i++);
{
for (j=0; j<(n-1-1); j++)
{
  if [arr [j] > arr [j+1]
{
 temp = arr [j];
  arr [i] = arr [j+1]
   arr [j+1] = temp;
  }
 }
}
```

```
Print f ("All array elements Sorted Successfully \n");
Print f ("Array elements in ascending order: \n\n");
for (i=0; i<n; i++)
{
Print f ("%d \n", arr[i]);
}
Print f ("array elements in alternate order \n");
for (i=0; i<=n; i=i+2)
{
Print f ("%d \n", arr[i]);
}
for (i=1; i<=n; i=i+2)
{
Sum= Sum + arr[i];
}
Print f ("the Sum of odd position elements
are = %d \n", Sum);
for (i=0; i<=n; i=i+2)
{
Product =arr[i];
}
Print f ("the products of even position
elements are = %d \n", product);
get n ();
return 0 ();
}
```

outputs :

Enter total number of elements to Store=5.

Enter 5 elements

8

6

4

3

2

Sorting array using bubble Sort technique.

All array elements Sorted Successfully.

Array elements in ascending order.

2
3
4
6
8

array elements in alternate order.

2
4
8

The Sum of odd position element is 9.

The product of even position element are 6,4.

(5) write a recussive program to implement binary search?

Sol:-

```
# include <stdio.h>
# include <stdio.h>
void binary search (int arr[], int num, int first,
                                    int last)
{
int mid;
 if (first > last)
{
Print f ("Number is not found");
}
else
 {
  mid = (first + last) /2;
}
 if (arr [mid] == num)
{
Print f ("element is found at index %d"
                                    mid);
 exit (0);
}
 else if (arr [mid] > num)
{
Primary search (arr, num, first mid - 1);
 }
else
{
 Binary search (arr; num, mid + 1, last);
   }
} }
```

```
Void main( ) {
int arr[100], beg, mid, end, i, n, num;
Printf ("Enter the size of an array");
Scanf ("%d", &n);
Printf ("Enter the value in Sorted Sequence \n");
for (i=0; i<n; i++)
{
Scanf ("%d", &arr[i]);
}
beg=0,
end= n-1;
Printf ("Enter a value to be Search;");
Scanf ("%d", &num)
Binary Search (arr, num, beg, end);
}
```

outputs:-

```
Enter the size of an array 5
Enter the value in Sorted Sequence
4
5
6
7
8
Enter a value to Search: 5
Element is found at index: 1
```