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NeoColab_REC_CS23231_DATA STRUCTURES

REC_DS using C_Week 6_COD_Question 4

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 10
Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Kavya, a software developer, is analyzing data trends. She has a list of integers and wants to identify the nth largest number in the list after sorting the array using QuickSort.

To optimize performance, Kavya is required to use QuickSort to sort the list before finding the nth largest number.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer n, representing the size of the array.

The second line consists of n space-separated integers, representing the elements of the array nums.

The third line consists of an integer k, representing the position of the largest number you need to print after sorting the array.

Output Format

The output prints the k-th largest number in the sorted array (sorted in ascending order).

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 6
-1 0 1 2 -1 -4
3
Output: 0

Answer

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

// You are using GCC
int partition(int arr[], int low, int high) {
   int pivot=arr[high];
   int i=low-1;
   for (int j=low; j<high; j++) {
      if (arr[j]<pivot) {
         i++;
         int temp=arr[i];
         arr[i]=arr[j];
         arr[j]=temp;
      }
   }
   int temp=arr[i+1];
   arr[i+1]=arr[high];
   arr[high]=temp;
   return i+1;
}

void quickSort(int arr[], int low, int high) {
   if (low<high) {
      int pi=partition(arr, low, high);
```

```
        quickSort(arr, low, pi-1);
        quickSort(arr, pi+1, high);
    }
}

void findNthLargest(int* nums, int n, int k) {
    quickSort(nums, 0, n-1);
    printf("%d\n", nums[n-k]);
}

int main() {
    int n, k;
    scanf("%d", &n);
    int* nums = (int*)malloc(n * sizeof(int));
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &nums[i]);
    }
    scanf("%d", &k);
    findNthLargest(nums, n, k);
    free(nums);
    return 0;
}
```

Status : Correct ***Marks : 10/10***