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Sort a given set of N integer elements using Quick Sort technique and
compute its time taken
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <time.h>
int arr[1000000];
void swap(int arr[], int index1,int index2){
 int temp= arr[index1];
 arr[index1] = arr[index2];
 arr[index2]=temp;
}
int partition(int arr[] ,int start , int end){
  int pivot = arr[end];
  int g = start-1;
  for(int i=start ; i<=end;i++){</pre>
    if(arr[i] <= pivot){</pre>
      g++;
       swap(arr,i,g);
     }
  return g;
}
void quicksort(int arr[] , int start , int end){
for(int i=0;i<800;i++)
  for(int i=0;i<400;i++)
}
  if(start>=end)
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return;
  int boundary = partition(arr, start, end);
  quicksort(arr, start, boundary-1);
  quicksort(arr, boundary+1, end);
}
void printArray(int arr[], int n)
{
  int i;
  for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
    printf("%d ", arr[i]);
  printf("\n");
}
int main()
{
  time_t start, end;
  int n;
  srand(time(0));
  printf("Enter the no of elements \n");
  scanf("%d", &n);
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
  {
    arr[i] = rand();
  }
  start = time(NULL);
  quicksort(arr,0,n-1);
  end = time(NULL);
  printf("The array is sorted\n");
  // printf("The sorted array is: \n");
  // printArray(arr, n);
  printf("The time taken is %.10f\n", difftime(end, start) /
CLOCKS_PER_SEC);
```

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return 0; }
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Enter the no of elements
1000
The array is sorted
The time taken is 0.00000000000
Process returned 0 (0x0) execution time: 61.001 s
Press any key to continue.
```