

## LabMst

Student Name: Rajiv Paul

Branch: CSE

Semester: 5<sup>th</sup>

Subject Name: Competitive Coding

UID: 20BCS1812

Section/Group: 20BCS\_WM\_702(A)

Date of Performance: 06/10/2022

Subject Code: 20CSP-314

### 1. Aim/Overview of the practical:

The previous challenges covered [Insertion Sort](#), which is a simple and intuitive sorting algorithm with a running time of  $O(n^2)$ . In these next few challenges, we're covering a divide-and-conquer algorithm called [Quicksort](#) (also known as Partition Sort). This challenge is a modified version of the algorithm that only addresses partitioning. It is implemented as follows:

#### Step 1: Divide

Choose some pivot element,  $p$ , and partition your unsorted array,  $arr$ , into three smaller arrays:  $left$ ,  $right$ , and  $equal$ , where each element in  $left < p$ , each element in  $right > p$ , and each element in  $equal = p$ .

#### Example

$arr = [5, 7, 4, 3, 8]$

In this challenge, the pivot will always be at  $arr[0]$ , so the pivot is 5.

$arr$  is divided into  $left = \{4, 3\}$ ,  $equal = \{5\}$ , and  $right = \{7, 8\}$ .

Putting them all together, you get  $\{4, 3, 5, 7, 8\}$ . There is a flexible checker that allows the elements of  $left$  and  $right$  to be in any order. For example,  $\{3, 4, 5, 8, 7\}$  is valid as well.

Given  $arr$  and  $p = arr[0]$ , partition  $arr$  into  $left$ ,  $right$ , and  $equal$  using the Divide instructions above. Return a 1-dimensional array containing each element in  $left$  first, followed by each element in  $equal$ , followed by each element in  $right$ .

#### Function Description

Complete the `quickSort` function in the editor below.

`quickSort` has the following parameter(s):

- `int arr[n]`:  $arr[0]$  is the pivot element

#### Returns

- `int[n]`: an array of integers as described above

#### Input Format

The first line contains  $n$ , the size of  $arr$ .

The second line contains  $n$  space-separated integers  $arr[i]$  (the unsorted array). The first integer,  $arr[0]$ , is the pivot element,  $p$ .


### 3. Steps for experiment/practical/Code:


```
import java.util.*;


public class QuickSort_1_partition {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner I = new Scanner(System.in);
        int n = I.nextInt();
        int []arr = new int[n];
        for (int i = 0; i < n ; i++) {
            arr[i]= I.nextInt();
        }
        partition(arr);
        printArr(arr);
    }
    static void printArr(int []arr){
        for(int n: arr){
            System.out.print(n+" ");
        }
        System.out.println("");
    }
    static void partition(int [] arr){
        int r = arr[0];
        int [] cp= Arrays.copyOf(arr,arr.length);
        int c =0;
        for (int i = 1; i < arr.length ; i++) {
            if(cp[i]<=r){
                arr[c]=cp[i];
                c++;
            }
        }
        arr[c]=r;
        c++;
        for (int i = 0; i < arr.length ; i++) {
            if (cp[i] > r) {
                arr[c]=cp[i];
                c++;
            }
        }
    }
}
```


#### 4. Result/Output/Writing Summary:

✓ Test case 0

✓ Test case 1 

✓ Test case 2 

✓ Test case 3 

✓ Test case 4 

Compiler Message

Success

Input (stdin) [Download](#)

1 5

2 4 5 3 7 2

Expected Output [Download](#)

1 3 2 4 5 7

**Evaluation Grid (To be created as per the SOP and Assessment guidelines by the faculty):**

Sr. No.	Parameters	Marks Obtained	Maximum Marks
1.			
2.			
3.			