



Bansilal Ramnath Agarwal Charitable Trust's
Vishwakarma Institute of Information Technology

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Subject Name & Code: Data Structure, ADUA21202

Title of Assignment: Sort the data in ascending order using Quick sort (Display corresponding list in each pass).

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Aim: Implement Quick sort to sort the given list of numbers. Display corresponding list in each pass.

Theory: like Merge sort, Quick sort is a Divide and conquer algorithm. It picks element as a pivot and Partition the given array around the picked pivot. There are many different version of quicksort that pick pivot in different way.

- Always pick the first element as pivot
- Always pick the last element as a pivot
- Pick a random element as a pivot
- pick median as the pivot

The key process in quick sort is a partition(). The target of Partition is, given an array and an element x of an array as the pivot, put x at its correct position in a sorted array and put all smaller element before x , and put all greater element after x . All this should be done in linear time.

Partition Algorithm: →

There can be many way to do partition, following pseudo-code adopts the method given in the CLRS book. The logic is simple, we start from the leftmost element and keep track of the index of smaller element as i . While traversing, if we find a smaller element, we swap the current element with $arr[i]$. Otherwise, we ignore the current element.

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Conclusion: Thus, we have successfully understand the implementation of quick sort to sort the given list of numbers.

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Program:

```
// Quick sort in C++

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int data[] = {8, 7, 6, 1, 0, 9, 2};
int n = sizeof(data) / sizeof(data[0]);
// function to swap elements
void swap(int *a, int *b) {
    int t = *a;
    *a = *b;
    *b = t;
}

// function to print the array
void printArray(int array[], int size) {
    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < size; i++)
        cout << array[i] << " ";
    cout << endl;
}

// function to rearrange array (find the partition point)
int partition(int array[], int low, int high) {

    // select the rightmost element as pivot
    int pivot = array[high];

    // pointer for greater element
    int i = (low - 1);

    // traverse each element of the array
    // compare them with the pivot
    for (int j = low; j < high; j++) {
        if (array[j] <= pivot) {

            // if element smaller than pivot is found
            // swap it with the greater element pointed by i
            i++;

            // swap element at i with element at j
            swap(&array[i], &array[j]);
        }
    }
    printArray(data,n);
}
```

```

    // swap pivot with the greater element at i
    swap(&array[i + 1], &array[high]);

    // return the partition point
    return (i + 1);
}

void quickSort(int array[], int low, int high) {
    if (low < high) {

        // find the pivot element such that
        // elements smaller than pivot are on left of pivot
        // elements greater than pivot are on right of pivot
        int pi = partition(array, low, high);

        // recursive call on the left of pivot
        quickSort(array, low, pi - 1);

        // recursive call on the right of pivot
        quickSort(array, pi + 1, high);
    }
}

// Driver code
int main() {
    //int data[] = {8, 7, 6, 1, 0, 9, 2};
    //int n = sizeof(data) / sizeof(data[0]);

    cout << "Unsorted Array: \n";
    printArray(data, n);

    cout<<"Steps"<<endl;
    // perform quicksort on data
    quickSort(data, 0, n - 1);

    cout << "Sorted array in ascending order: \n";
    printArray(data, n);
}

```

Output:

```
PROBLEMS  OUTPUT  DEBUG CONSOLE  TERMINAL

PS C:\Users\Dell\OneDrive\Desktop\program\cpp> cd "c:\U
  ass2.cpp -o ass2 } ; if ($?) { .\ass2 }
Unsorted Array:
8 7 6 1 0 9 2
Steps
8 7 6 1 0 9 2
8 7 6 1 0 9 2
8 7 6 1 0 9 2
1 7 6 8 0 9 2
1 0 6 8 7 9 2
1 0 6 8 7 9 2
1 0 6 8 7 9 2
1 0 2 8 7 9 6
0 1 2 8 7 9 6
0 1 2 8 7 9 6
0 1 2 8 7 9 6
0 1 2 6 7 9 8
0 1 2 6 7 9 8
Sorted array in ascending order:
0 1 2 6 7 8 9
PS C:\Users\Dell\OneDrive\Desktop\program\cpp> 
```