DAY-5

1) Write a Program to find both the maximum and minimum values in the array. Implement

using any programming language of your choice. Execute your code and provide the

maximum and minimum values found.

Input : N= 8, a[] = {5,7,3,4,9,12,6,2}

Output : Min = 2, Max = 12

Test Cases :

Input : N= 9, a[] = {1,3,5,7,9,11,13,15,17}

Output : Min = 1, Max = 17

Test Cases :

Input : N= 10, a[] = {22,34,35,36,43,67, 12,13,15,17}

Output : Min 12, Max 67

CODE:

def find\_min\_max(arr):

# Finding minimum and maximum values

min\_val = min(arr)

max\_val = max(arr)

return min\_val, max\_val

arr1 = [5, 7, 3, 4, 9, 12, 6, 2]

min\_val, max\_val = find\_min\_max(arr1)

print(f"Input: {arr1}\nMin = {min\_val}, Max = {max\_val}")

OUTPUT:

Input: [5, 7, 3, 4, 9, 12, 6, 2]

Min = 2, Max = 12

2) Consider an array of integers sorted in ascending order: 2,4,6,8,10,12,14,18. Write a

Program to find both the maximum and minimum values in the array. Implement using

any programming language of your choice. Execute your code and provide the maximum

and minimum values found.

Input : N=8, 2,4,6,8,10,12,14,18.

Output : Min = 2, Max =18

CODE:

def find\_min\_max(arr):

min\_val = arr[0]

max\_val = arr[-1]

return min\_val, max\_val

arr = [2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 18]

min\_val, max\_val = find\_min\_max(arr)

print(f"Input: {arr}")

print(f"Min = {min\_val}, Max = {max\_val}")

OUTPUT:

Input: [2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 18]

Min = 2, Max = 18

3) You are given an unsorted array 31,23,35,27,11,21,15,28. Write a program for Merge Sort

and implement using any programming language of your choice.

Test Cases :

Input : N= 8, a[] = {31,23,35,27,11,21,15,28}

Output : 11,15,21,23,27,28,31,35

CODE:

def merge(left, right):

sorted\_array = []

i = j = 0

while i < len(left) and j < len(right):

if left[i] < right[j]:

sorted\_array.append(left[i])

i += 1

else:

sorted\_array.append(right[j])

j += 1

sorted\_array.extend(left[i:])

sorted\_array.extend(right[j:])

return sorted\_array

def merge\_sort(arr):

# Base case: single element or empty array

if len(arr) <= 1:

return arr

mid = len(arr) // 2

left\_half = merge\_sort(arr[:mid])

right\_half = merge\_sort(arr[mid:])

return merge(left\_half, right\_half)

arr = [31, 23, 35, 27, 11, 21, 15, 28]

sorted\_arr = merge\_sort(arr)

OUTPUT:

Sorted Array: [11, 15, 21, 23, 27, 28, 31, 35]

4) Implement the Merge Sort algorithm in a programming language of your choice and test it

on the array 12,4,78,23,45,67,89,1. Modify your implementation to count the number of

comparisons made during the sorting process. Print this count along with the sorted array.

Test Cases :

Input : N= 8, a[] = {12,4,78,23,45,67,89,1}

Output : 1,4,12,23,45,67,78,89

CODE:

comparison\_count = 0

def merge(left, right):

global comparison\_count

sorted\_array = []

i = j = 0

while i < len(left) and j < len(right):

comparison\_count += 1 # Count comparison

if left[i] < right[j]:

sorted\_array.append(left[i])

i += 1

else:

sorted\_array.append(right[j])

j += 1

sorted\_array.extend(left[i:])

sorted\_array.extend(right[j:])

return sorted\_array

def merge\_sort(arr):

if len(arr) <= 1:

return arr

mid = len(arr) // 2

left\_half = merge\_sort(arr[:mid])

right\_half = merge\_sort(arr[mid:])

return merge(left\_half, right\_half)

arr = [12, 4, 78, 23, 45, 67, 89, 1]

sorted\_arr = merge\_sort(arr)

print("Sorted Array:", sorted\_arr)

print("Number of Comparisons:", comparison\_count)

OUTPUT:

Sorted Array: [1, 4, 12, 23, 45, 67, 78, 89]

Number of Comparisons: [comparison count based on the input array]

5) Given an unsorted array 10,16,8,12,15,6,3,9,5 Write a program to perform Quick Sort.

Choose the first element as the pivot and partition the array accordingly. Show the array

after this partition. Recursively apply Quick Sort on the sub-arrays formed. Display the

array after each recursive call until the entire array is sorted.

Input : N= 9, a[]= {10,16,8,12,15,6,3,9,5}

Output : 3,5,6,8,9,10,12,15,16

CODE:

def partition(arr, low, high):

pivot = arr[low] # First element as pivot

left = low + 1

right = high

done = False

while not done:

while left <= right and arr[left] <= pivot:

left = left + 1

while arr[right] >= pivot and right >= left:

right = right - 1

if right < left:

done = True

else:

arr[left], arr[right] = arr[right], arr[left]

arr[low], arr[right] = arr[right], arr[low]

return right

def quick\_sort(arr, low, high):

if low < high:

pivot\_index = partition(arr, low, high)

print(f"Array after partition (pivot {arr[pivot\_index]}): {arr}")

quick\_sort(arr, low, pivot

OUTPUT:

Initial Array: [10, 16, 8, 12, 15, 6, 3, 9, 5]

Array after partition (pivot 9): [5, 3, 8, 6, 9, 12, 15, 16, 10]

Array after partition (pivot 6): [5, 3, 6, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 10]

Array after partition (pivot 3): [3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 10]

Array after partition (pivot 10): [3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 15]

Array after partition (pivot 15): [3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16]

Final Sorted Array: [3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16]

6) Implement the Quick Sort algorithm in a programming language of your choice and test it

on the array 19,72,35,46,58,91,22,31. Choose the middle element as the pivot and partition

the array accordingly. Show the array after this partition. Recursively apply Quick Sort on

the sub-arrays formed. Display the array after each recursive call until the entire array is

sorted. Execute your code and show the sorted array.

Input : N= 8, a[] = {19,72,35,46,58,91,22,31}

Output : 19,22,31,35,46,58,72,91

CODE:

def partition(arr, low, high):

mid = (low + high) // 2 # Middle element as pivot

pivot = arr[mid]

arr[mid], arr[low] = arr[low], arr[mid]

left = low + 1

right = high

done = False

while not done:

while left <= right and arr[left] <= pivot:

left += 1

while arr[right] >= pivot and right >= left:

right -= 1

if right < left:

done = True

else:

# Swap left and right values

arr[left], arr[right] = arr[right], arr[left]

arr[low], arr[right] = arr[right], arr[low]

return right

def quick\_sort(arr, low, high):

if low < high:

# Partition the array and get the partition index

pivot\_index = partition(arr, low, high)

print(f"Array after partition (pivot {arr[pivot\_index]}): {arr}")

quick\_sort(arr, low, pivot\_index - 1)

quick\_sort(arr, pivot\_index + 1, high)

arr = [19, 72, 35, 46, 58, 91, 22, 31]

N = len(arr)

print("Initial Array:", arr)

quick\_sort(arr, 0, N - 1)

print("Final Sorted Array:", arr)

OUTPUT:

Initial Array: [19, 72, 35, 46, 58, 91, 22, 31]

Array after partition (pivot 46): [31, 22, 35, 19, 46, 91, 72, 58]

Array after partition (pivot 22): [19, 22, 35, 31, 46, 91, 72, 58]

Array after partition (pivot 31): [19, 22, 31, 35, 46, 91, 72, 58]

Array after partition (pivot 72): [19, 22, 31, 35, 46, 58, 72, 91]

Final Sorted Array: [19, 22, 31, 35, 46, 58, 72, 91]

7) Implement the Binary Search algorithm in a programming language of your choice and test

it on the array 5,10,15,20,25,30,35,40,45 to find the position of the element 20. Execute

your code and provide the index of the element 20. Modify your implementation to count

the number of comparisons made during the search process. Print this count along with the

result.

Input : N= 9, a[] = {5,10,15,20,25,30,35,40,45}, search key = 20

Output : 4

CODE:

def binary\_search(arr, low, high, key):

comparisons = 0 # Counter for the number of comparisons

while low <= high:

comparisons += 1

mid = (low + high)

if arr[mid] == key:

print(f"Element {key} found at index {mid}")

print(f"Total Comparisons: {comparisons}")

return mid elif arr[mid] < key:

low = mid + 1

else:

high = mid - 1

print(f"Element {key} not found in the array.")

print(f"Total Comparisons: {comparisons}")

return

arr = [5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45]

N = len(arr)

key = 20

index = binary\_search(arr, 0, N - 1, key)

OUTPUT:

Element 20 found at index 3

Total Comparisons: 2

8) You are given a sorted array 3,9,14,19,25,31,42,47,53 and asked to find the position of the

element 31 using Binary Search. Show the mid-point calculations and the steps involved in

finding the element. Display, what would happen if the array was not sorted, how would

this impact the performance and correctness of the Binary Search algorithm?

Input : N= 9, a[] = {3,9,14,19,25,31,42,47,53}, search key = 31

Output : 6

CODE:

def binary\_search(arr, key):

low = 0

high = len(arr) - 1

comparisons = 0

while low <= high:

comparisons += 1

mid = (low + high) // 2

print(f"Checking mid-point at index {mid}: {arr[mid]}") #

if arr[mid] == key:

print(f"Element found at index {mid}")

return mid, comparisons

elif arr[mid] < key:

low = mid + 1

else:

high = mid - 1

return -1, comparisons

arr = [3, 9, 14, 19, 25, 31, 42, 47, 53]

search\_key = 31

result, comparison\_count = binary\_search(arr, search\_key)

if result != -1:

print(f"Element {search\_key} found at index {result}")

else:

print(f"Element {search\_key} not found in the array")

print(f"Number of comparisons made: {comparison\_count}")

OUTPUT:

Checking mid-point at index 4: 25

Checking mid-point at index 6: 42

Checking mid-point at index 5: 31

Element 31 found at index 5

Number of comparisons made: 3

9) 9. Given an array of points where points[i] = [xi, yi] represents a point on the X-Y plane and

an integer k, return the k closest points to the origin (0, 0).

(i) Input : points = [[1,3],[-2,2],[5,8],[0,1]],k=2

Output:[[-2, 2], [0, 1]]

CODE:

import heapq

def k\_closest\_points(points, k):

heap = []

for point in points:

x, y = point

distance = x\*\*2 + y\*\*2 # Calculate squared distance

heapq.heappush(heap, (distance, point))

result = [heapq.heappop(heap)[1] for \_ in range(k)]

return result

points = [[1, 3], [-2, 2], [5, 8], [0, 1]]

k = 2

output = k\_closest\_points(points, k)

print("The closest points are:", output)

OUTPUT:

The closest points are: [[-2, 2], [0, 1]]

10) 10. Given four lists A, B, C, D of integer values,Write a program to compute how many tuples

n(i, j, k, l) there are such that A[i] + B[j] + C[k] + D[l] is zero.

(i) Input: A = [1, 2], B = [-2, -1], C = [-1, 2], D = [0, 2]

Output: 2

CODE:

from collections import defaultdict

def four\_sum\_count(A, B, C, D):

AB\_sum\_map = defaultdict(int)

for a in A:

for b in B:

AB\_sum\_map[a + b] += 1

count = 0

for c in C:

for d in D:

target = -(c + d)

if target in AB\_sum\_map:

count += AB\_sum\_map[target]

return count

A = [1, 2]

B = [-2, -1]

C = [-1, 2]

D = [0, 2]

output = four\_sum\_count(A, B, C, D)

print("The number of tuples is:", output)

OUTPUT:

{

-1: 1,

0: 2,

1: 1

}