10 - Searching & Sorting

Ex. No. : 10.1 Date:

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Merge Sort

Write a Python program to sort a list of elements using the merge sort algorithm.

For example:

Input	Result
	3 4 5 6 8
5 65438	

Program:

Output:

	Input	Expected	Got
~	5 6 5 4 3 8	3 4 5 6 8	3 4 5 6 8
~	9 14 46 43 27 57 41 45 21 70	14 21 27 41 43 45 46 57 70	14 21 27 41 43 45 46 5
~	4 86 43 23 49	23 43 49 86	23 43 49 86

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

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Bubble Sort

Given an list of integers, sort the array in ascending order using the *Bubble Sort* algorithm above. Once sorted, print the following three lines:

- 1. <u>List</u> is sorted in numSwaps swaps., where numSwaps is the number of swaps that took place.
- 2. First Element: firstElement, the *first* element in the sorted <u>list</u>.
- 3. Last Element: lastElement, the *last* element in the sorted <u>list</u>.

For example, given a worst-case but small array to sort: a=[6,4,1]. It took 3 swaps to sort the array. Output would be

Array is sorted in 3 swaps.

First Element: 1 Last Element: 6

Input Format

The first line contains an integer, n, the size of the <u>list</u> a. The second line contains n, space-separated integers a[i].

Constraints

- · 2<=n<=600
- $1 \le a[i] \le 2x10^6$.

Output Format

You must print the following three lines of output:

- 1. <u>List</u> is sorted in numSwaps swaps., where numSwaps is the number of swaps that took place.
- 2. First Element: firstElement, the *first* element in the sorted <u>list</u>.
- 3. Last Element: lastElement, the *last* element in the sorted list.

Sample Input 0

3

123

Sample Output 0

<u>List</u> is sorted in 0 swaps.

First Element: 1 Last Element: 3

For example:

Input	Result
3 3 2 1	List is sorted in 3 swaps. First Element: 1 Last Element: 3
5 19284	List is sorted in 4 swaps. First Element: 1 Last Element: 9

```
Program:
def bubble_sort(arr):
  n = len(arr)
swaps = 0
  for i in range(n):
                      for j in range(0, n-i-
           if arr[j] > arr[j + 1]:
1):
                                          #
Swap elements
                          arr[j], arr[j+1] =
arr[j + 1], arr[j]
                          swaps += 1
  return swaps
# Input the size of the list n
= int(input())
# Input the list of integers arr =
list(map(int, input().split()))
# Perform bubble sort and count the number of swaps
num_swaps = bubble_sort(arr)
# Print the number of swaps
```

print("List is sorted in", num_swaps, "swaps.")

Print the first element print("First

Element:", arr[0])

Print the last element print("Last

Element:", arr[-1])

Output:

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	3 3 2 1	List is sorted in 3 swaps. First Element: 1 Last Element: 3	List is sorted in 3 swaps. First Element: 1 Last Element: 3	~
~	5 1 9 2 8 4	List is sorted in 4 swaps. First Element: 1 Last Element: 9	List is sorted in 4 swaps. First Element: 1 Last Element: 9	~

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Ex. No. : 10.3 Date:

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Peak Element

Given an list, find peak element in it. A peak element is an element that is greater than its neighbors.

An element a[i] is a peak element if

$$A[i-1] \le A[i] \ge a[i+1]$$
 for middle elements. $[0 \le i \le n-1]$

 $A[i-1] \le A[i]$ for last element [i=n-1]

A[i]>=A[i+1] for first element [i=0]

Input Format

The first line contains a single integer n, the length of A. The second line contains n space-separated integers, A[i].

Output Format

Print peak numbers separated by space.

Sample Input

5

8 9 10 2 6

Sample Output

106

For example:

Input	Result
4 12 3 6 8	12 8

Program:

def find_peak(arr):
 peak_elements = [] # Check for
 the first element if arr[0] >=
 arr[1]:

```
peak_elements.append(arr[0])
  # Check for middle elements
                                   for
i in range(1, len(arr) - 1):
                               if arr[i
-1] \le arr[i] \ge arr[i+1]:
peak_elements.append(arr[i])
  # Check for the last element
if arr[-1] >= arr[-2]:
     peak_elements.append(arr[-1])
  return peak_elements
# Input the length of the list n
= int(input())
# Input the list of integers arr =
list(map(int, input().split()))
# Find peak elements and print the result
peak_elements = find_peak(arr) print(*peak_elements)
```

Output:

Passed all tests!

Correct

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Ex. No. : 10.4 Date:

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Binary Search

Write a Python program for binary search.

For example:

Input	Result
12358 6	False
3 5 9 45 42 42	True

Program:

a = input().split(",")

b = input() print(b

in a)

Output:



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Frequency of Elements

To find the frequency of numbers in a list and display in sorted order.

Constraints: 1<=n,

arr[i]<=100 **Input:**

 $1\;68\;79\;4\;90\;68\;1\;4\;5$

output:

1 2

42

5 1

682

79 1

90 1

For example:

Input	Result
4 3 5 3 4 5	3 2 4 2 5 2

Program:

def count_frequency(arr):

frequency = {}

```
# Count the frequency of each number in the list
for num in arr:
    frequency[num] = frequency.get(num, 0) + 1

# Sort the dictionary based on keys
sorted_frequency = sorted(frequency.items())

# Print the frequency of each number
for num, freq in sorted_frequency:
    print(num, freq)

# Input the list of numbers arr =
list(map(int, input().split()))

# Count the frequency and print the result
count_frequency(arr)
```

Output:

	Input	Expected	Got	
W	43 5 3 4 5	3 2	3 2	
		4 2	4 2	
		5 2	5 2	
W	12 4 4 4 2 3 5	2 1	2 1	W
		3 1	3 1	
		4 3	4 3	
		5 1	5 1	
		12 1	12 1	
	5 4 5 4 6 5 7 3	3 1	3 1	e'
		4 2	4 2	
		5 3	5 3	
		6 1	6 1	
		7 1	7 1	

Passed all tests! W



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