

Exp. - 3

(Q) Sort elements in ascending order using bubble sort.

Ans:-

```

#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int i, j, n;
    int temp = 0;
    printf("Enter number of array elements: ");
    scanf("%d", &n);

    int arr[n];
    printf("Enter array elements: \n");
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
    {
        printf("Enter element -%d: ", i);
        scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
    }

    for (i = 0; i < n - 1; i++)
    {
        for (j = 0; j < n - i - 1; j++)
        {
            if (arr[j] > arr[j + 1])
            {
                temp = arr[j];
                arr[j] = arr[j + 1];
                arr[j + 1] = temp;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

printf("Array sorted in ascending order:\n");
for ( i = 0 ; i < n ; i++)
{
    printf("\n %d", arr[i]);
}
return 0;
}

```

Output:-

Enter number of array elements : 5

Enter array elements:

Enter element 0 : 10

Enter element 1 : 5

Enter element 2 : 0

Enter element 3 : 200

Enter element 4 : 42

Array sorted in ascending order:

0

5

10

42

200

Q2) Sort elements in descending Order using Selection Sort.

Ans #include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

int i, j, n, temp = 0;

printf("Enter number of array elements: ");

scanf("%d", &n);

int arr[n]; {

```
printf("Enter array elements: \n");
for (i=0; i<n; i++)
```

```
{ printf("Enter Elements: > .d: ", i);
scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
```

```
{ for (i=0; i<n; i++)
{
```

```
    for (j=i+1; j<n; j++)
{
```

```
    if (a[i] < a[j])
{
```

```
        x = a[i];

```

```
        a[i] = a[j];

```

```
        a[j] = x;

```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
printf("\n Sorted array Element in descending order : \n");
```

```
for (i=0; i<n; i++)
{
```

```
    printf("%d\n", a[i]);
}
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

* Output

Enter no. of Elements in arrays : 5

Enter array Elements:

1

2

3

4

5

Sorted array element in descending order

5

4

3

2

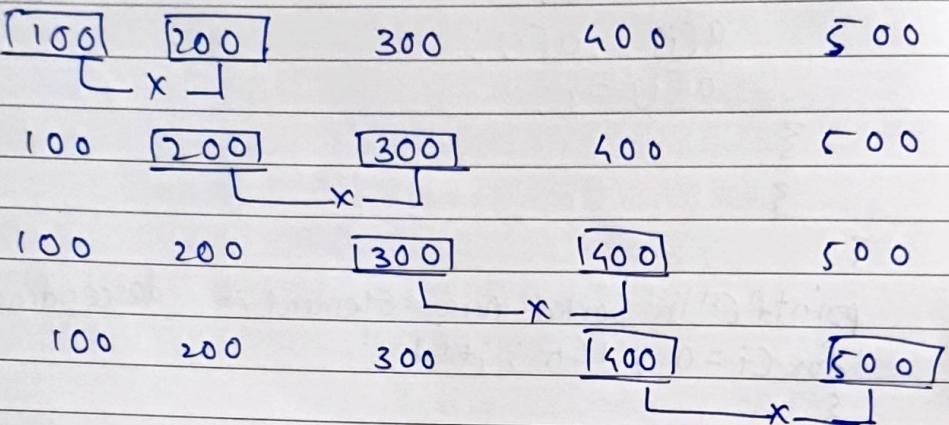
1

3)

Bubble sort:

S:- 100, 200, 300, 400, 500

we know no. of pass = $n(n-1)/2 = 5$



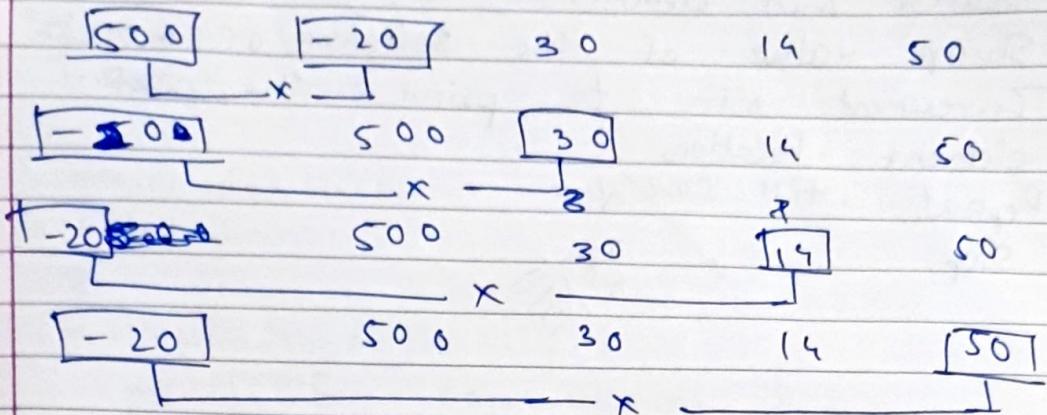
* Algorithm.

- 1) Start with the list of no.
- 2) Compare each element and swap if the first element is greater than second element.
- 3) After each full pass the largest unsorted element moves to the array.
- 4) Repeat the process of 2 step on the unsorted array.
- 5) Stop the program.

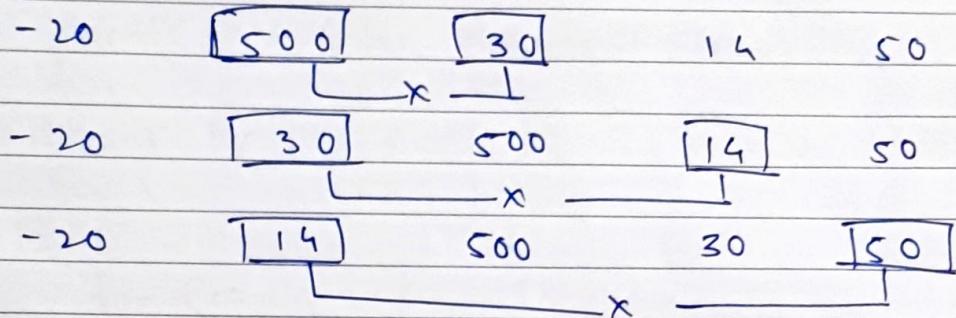
Q) Selection sort.

Ans.

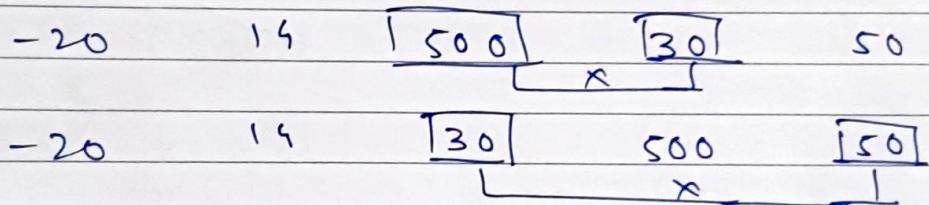
5 elements:- 500, -20, 30, 14, 50



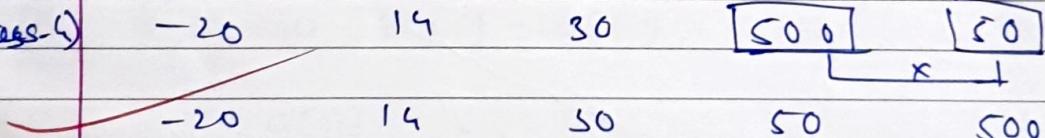
Pass-2)



Pass-3)



Pass-4)



- * Algorithm.
 - 1) Start
 - 2) Search min element of array.
 - 3) Swap value of the Selection of main
 - 4) Increment min to point the next element location
 - 5) Repeat . till sorted
 - 6) Stop

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