

Exp - 3

Q3) 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; i++)
    {
        for (j = 0; j < n - 1; j++)
        {
            if (arr[j] > arr[j + 1])
            {
                temp = arr[j];
                arr[j] = arr[j + 1];
                arr[j + 1] = temp;
            }
        }
    }
}
```


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```

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

Q 2) 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[j] < a[i])

{

x = a[j];

a[j] = a[i];

a[i] = 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 array : 5

Enter array elements:

1

2

3

4

5

Sorted array element in descending order

5

4

3

2

1

3)

Bubble sort:

5: - 100, 200, 300, 400, 500

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

100 200 300 400 500
└── x ──┘

100 200 300 400 500
└── x ──┘

100 200 300 400 500
└── x ──┘

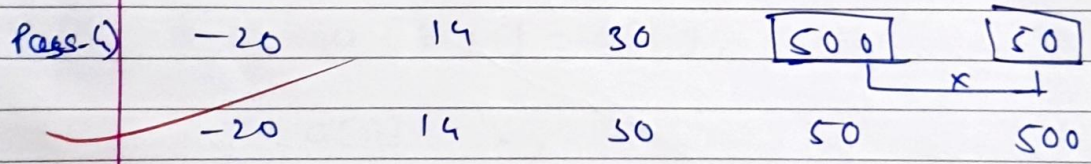
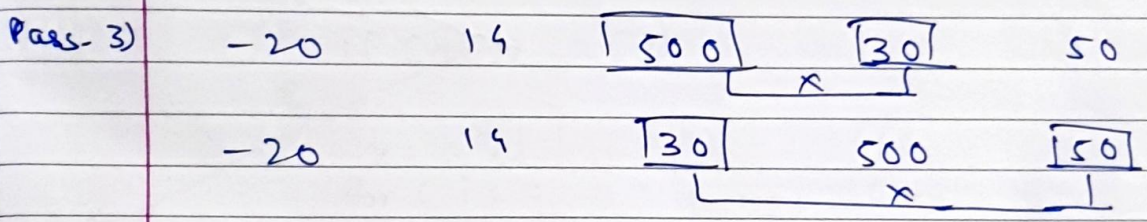
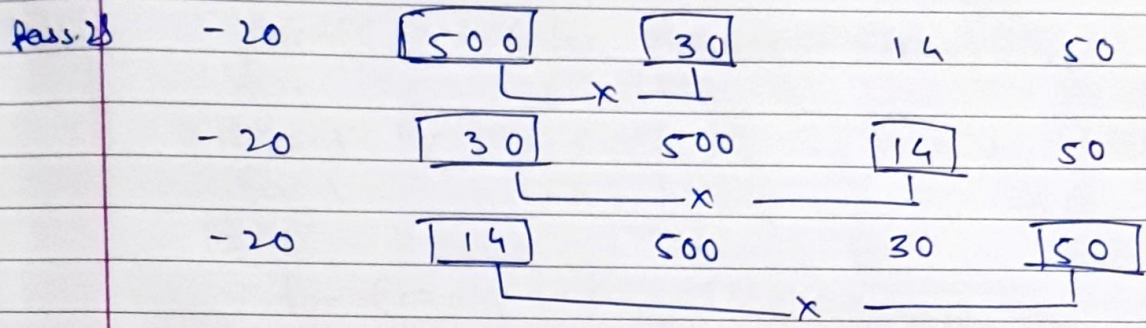
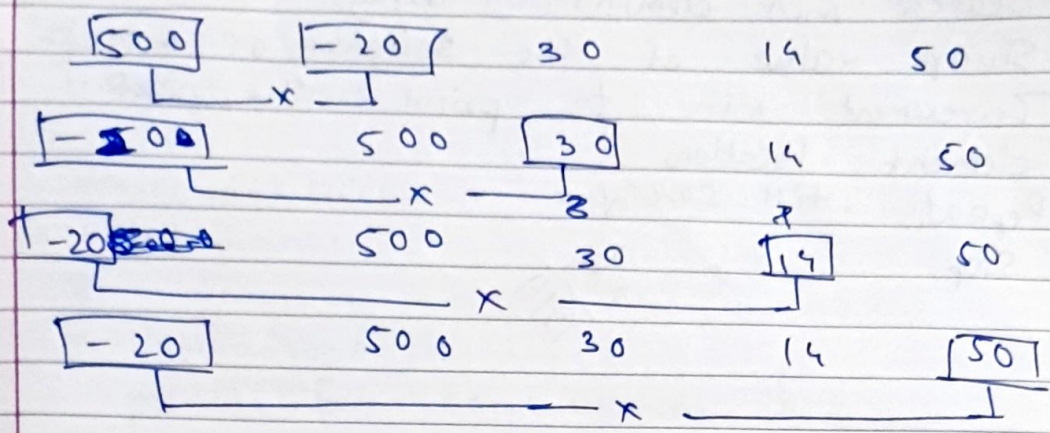
100 200 300 400 500
└── x ──┘

* 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 end.
- 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



* Algorithm.

- 1) Start
- 2) Search min element of array.
- 3) Swap value of the selection of a main
- 4) Increment min to print the next element location
- 5) Repeat till sorted
- 6) Stop

~~NA~~
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