

10 - Searching & Sorting

For example:

Input	Result
5 6 5 4 3 8	3 4 5 6 8

Ex. No. : 10.1

Date:

Register No.:

Name:

Merge Sort

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

```
X=int(input())
Y=[int(i) for I in input().split()]
y.sort()
for j in y:
    print(j,end=" ")
```

Input Format

The first line contains an integer, n , the size of the [list](#) a .
The second line contains n , space-separated integers $a[i]$.

Constraints

- $2 \leq n \leq 600$
- $1 \leq a[i] \leq 2 \times 10^6$.

Output Format

You must print the following three lines of output:

1. [List](#) 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 [list](#).
3. Last Element: lastElement, the *last* element in the sorted [list](#).

Sample Input 0

```
3
1 2 3
```

Sample Output 0

[List](#) 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 1 9 2 8 4	List is sorted in 4 swaps. First Element: 1 Last Element: 9

Ex. No. : 10.2

Date:

Register No.:

Name:

Bubble Sort

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

1. [List](#) 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 [list](#).
3. Last Element: lastElement, the *last* element in the sorted [list](#).

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

```
Bb=input()
```

```
A=list(map(int,bb.split(",")))
```

```
Bbb=int(input())
```

```
If(bbb in a):
```

```
Print("True")
```

```
Else:
```

```
Print("False")
```

```
N=int(input())
```

```
Num=input()
```

```
Num=num.split()
Arr=[]
Count=0
For I in num:
    Arr.append(int(i))
For I in range(n-1):
    For j in range(0, n-i-1):
        If arr[j] > arr[j + 1]:
            Arr[j], arr[j + 1] = arr[j + 1], arr[j]
            Count+=1
Print("List is sorted in",count,"swaps.")
Print("First Element:",arr[0])
Print("Last Element:",arr[n-1])
```

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

10 6

For example:

Input	Result
4 12 3 6 8	12 8

Ex. No. : 10.3

Date:

Register No.:

Name:

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

$A[i-1] \leq A[i] \geq A[i+1]$ for middle elements. $[0 < i < n-1]$

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

$A[i] \geq A[i+1]$ for first element $[i=0]$

```
N = int(input(""))
```

```
Arr = list(map(int, input("").split()))
```

```
Peaks = []
```

```
If n > 1 and arr[0] >= arr[1]:
```

```
    Peaks.append(arr[0])
```

```
For I in range(1, n - 1):
```

```
    If arr[I - 1] <= arr[i] >= arr[I + 1]:
```

```
        Peaks.append(arr[i])
```

```
If n > 1 and arr[-1] >= arr[-2]:
```

```
    Peaks.append(arr[-1])
```

```
Print(" ".join(map(str, peaks)))
```


For example:

Input	Result
1 2 3 5 8 6	False
3 5 9 45 42 42	True

Ex. No. : 10.4

Date:

Register No.:

Name:

Binary Search

Write a Python program for binary search.

Input:

1 68 79 4 90 68 1 4 5

output:

1 2

4 2

5 1

68 2

79 1

90 1

For example:

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

Ex. No. : 10.5

Date:

Register No.:

Name:

Frequency of Elements

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

Constraints:

1<=n, arr[i]<=100

Num=input()

Num=num.split()

Numbers=[]

For I in num:

Numbers.append(int(i))

Frequency_dict = {}

For num in numbers:

Frequency_dict[num] = frequency_dict.get(num, 0) + 1

Sorteds = {k: v for k, v in sorted(frequency_dict.items())}

For num, freq in sorteds.items():

Print(num,freq)