

Sorting

① Arrays.sort(arr). → it will sort in increasing order.

② Arrays.sort(arr, Collections.reverseOrder());

↳ It will sort the array in decreasing order

③ Arrays.sort(arr, si, ei);

↳ It will sort my array in increasing order
for si (starting index) till ei (ending index)-1;

arr. →

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|----|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 10 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 9 | 4 |

✓ Arrays.sort(arr, 2, 6);

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|----|---|
| 10 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 12 | 4 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

Arrays.sort(arr, 0, arr.length);

↓ ↳ It will sort whole array.

Arrays.sort(arr)

4.) Lambda Expression

4.1) $\text{Arrays.sort(arr, (a, b) \rightarrow \{$
 $\quad \quad \quad \text{return } \underline{a-b};$
 $\quad \quad \quad \}$



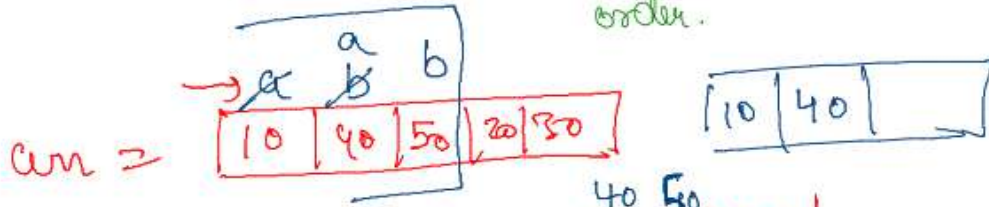
It will also sort my array in increasing order

4.2) $\text{Arrays.sort(arr, (a, b) \rightarrow \{$
 $\quad \quad \quad \text{return } b-a;$
 $\quad \quad \quad \}$

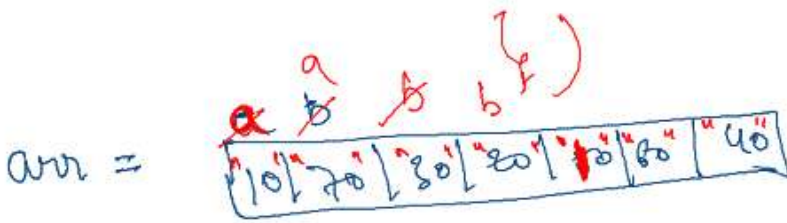
4.)

It will sort my array in decreasing order.

(a, b)
 $a > b \rightarrow a-b$ (+ve)
 $a < b \rightarrow a-b$ (-ve)
 $a == b \rightarrow a-b$ (0)



$\text{Arrays.sort(arr, (a, b) \rightarrow \{$
 $\quad \quad \quad \text{return } a-b;$
 $\quad \quad \quad \}$



Stream

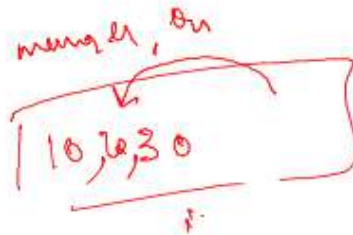
a, b

$a \geq b$ +ve (increasing)

$a < b$ -ve (decreasing order)

$a == b$ 0 (equal)

a →
b →



return a - b

Arrays.sort(arr, (a, b) → a)

return a - b

10 - 70

70 - 30

70 - 20

{ }

Question Sort square of array

arr = [0, 6, -1, 4, -3, 2]

Squares = [0, 36, 1, 16, 9, 4]

Sort = [0, 1, 4, 9, 16, 36] α

↓
✓ Ans = [0, -1, 2, -3, 4, 6] ✓ ans

Arrays.sort(arr, (a, b) → a)

int sgua = a * a;

int sg, b = b * b;

return sgua < sgua b;

Ques Sort by parity.

arr →

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Sol

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

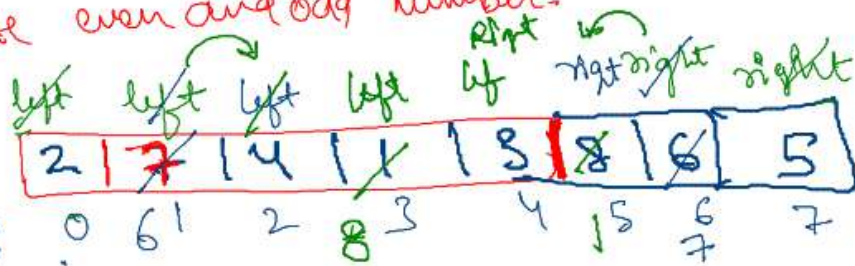
→ →

All evens are starting and then sort in increasing order, do same for odd no followed by even highest no also in increasing order.

① Separate even and odd numbers.

left = 0,

right = arr.length - 1;

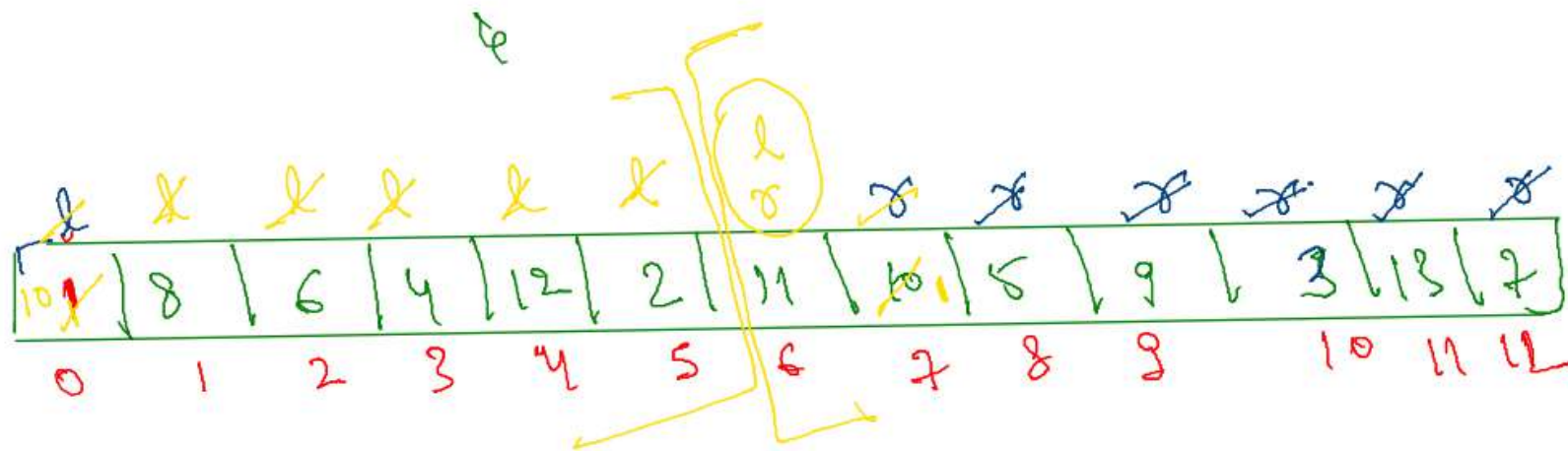


if (arr[left] % 2 == 0) {
 left++;
} else if (arr[right] % 2 == 1) {
 right--;

} its already even in standing

else {
 int temp = arr[left];
 arr[left] = arr[right];
 arr[right] = temp;
 left++;
 right--;

}



```

while (left < right) {
    if (even → left) left++;
    else if (right → odd) right--;
    else {
        swap;
        left++;
        right--;
    }
}

```

```

Arrays.sort(arr, 0, left);
Arrays.sort(arr, left, arr.length);

```

4

```

Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
int n = scn.nextInt();
int[] arr = new int[n];
for(int i=0; i<arr.length; i++){
    arr[i] = scn.nextInt();
}

```

```

int left = 0;
int right = arr.length-1;

```

```

while(left<right){
    if(arr[left]%2==0){
        left++;
    }else if(arr[right]%2==1){
        right--;
    }else{
        int temp = arr[left];
        arr[left] = arr[right];
        arr[right] = temp;
        right--;
        left++;
    }
}

```

```

Arrays.sort(arr, 0, left);
Arrays.sort(arr, left, arr.length);

```

```

for(int i=0; i<arr.length; i++){
    System.out.print(arr[i]+" ");
}

```

Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output to STDOUT

$$O(n) + O(n \log n) + O(n \log n)$$

$$TC = O(n \log n)$$

$$O(n \log n)$$

$$O(n \log n)$$