Practical no: 1

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Aim: To implement Merge sort and Quick sort using C.

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1) Merge Sort (Code and Output):
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
void printArray(int A∏, int size);
void merge(int arr[], int l,int m, int r);
void mergeSort(int arr[],int 1, int r);
int main()
{
  int n;
  printf("\n Enter the number of elements: ");
  scanf("%d",&n);
  int arr[n];
  printf("\n Enter the elements: ");
  for(int i=0;i< n;i++)
  scanf("%d",&arr[i]);
  printf("\n Before Merge Sort:-");
  printf("\n Given array is : ");
  printArray(arr, n);
  mergeSort(arr, 0, n - 1);
  printf("\n After Merge Sort:-");
  printf("\n Sorted array is: ");
  printArray(arr,n);
  return 0;
}
void merge(int arr[], int l,int m, int r)
  int i, j, k;
  int n1 = m - 1 + 1;
  int n2 = r - m;
  int L[n1], R[n2];
```

```
for (i = 0; i < n1; i++)
  L[i] = arr[1+i];
  for (j = 0; j < n2; j++)
  R[j] = arr[m+1+j];
  i = 0;
  j = 0;
  k = 1;
  while (i \le n1 \&\& j \le n2)
     if (L[i] \leq R[j])
       arr[k] = L[i];
        i++;
     else
        arr[k] = R[j];
       j++;
     k++;
  while (i \le n1) {
     arr[k] = L[i];
     i++;
     k++;
  while (j < n2)
     arr[k] = R[j];
     j++;
     k++;
  }
}
void mergeSort(int arr[],int l, int r)
  if (1 \le r)
     int m = 1 + (r - 1) / 2;
     mergeSort(arr, l, m);
```

```
mergeSort(arr, m + 1, r);
    merge(arr, l, m, r);
}

void printArray(int A[], int size)
{
    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < size; i++)
    printf("\%d ", A[i]);
    printf("\n");
}</pre>
```

```
Enter the number of elements: 7

Enter the elements: 65 56 23 89 12 7 45

Before Merge Sort:-
Given array is: 65 56 23 89 12 7 45

After Merge Sort:-
Sorted array is: 7 12 23 45 56 65 89

...Program finished with exit code 0

Press ENTER to exit console.
```

```
2) Quick Sort (Code and Output):
#include <stdio.h>
// main function
int main()
{
   int n;
   printf("\n Enter the size of array: ");
   scanf("%d",&n);
   int data[n];
   printf("\n Enter the elements of array: ");
   for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
   scanf("%d",&data[i]);</pre>
```

```
printf("\n Array before Quick Sort: ");
  printArray(data, n);
  // perform quicksort on data
  quickSort(data, 0, n - 1);
  printf("\n\n Array after Quick Sort: ");
  printArray(data, n);
}
// function to swap elements
void swap(int *a, int *b)
  int t = *a;
  *a = *b;
  *b = t;
}
// function to find the partition position
int partition(int array[], int low, int high)
  int pivot = array[high]; // select the rightmost element as pivot
  int i = (low - 1); // pointer for greater element
  /* traverse each element of the array compare them with the pivot*/
  for (int j = low; j < high; j++) {
     if (array[j] \le pivot) {
       /* if element smaller than pivot is found swap it with the greater element pointed by i*/
       i++;
       swap(&array[i], &array[j]); // swap element at i with element at j
  }
  // swap the pivot element with the greater element at i
  swap(\&array[i+1], \&array[high]);
  // return the partition point
  return (i + 1);
}
void quickSort(int array[], int low, int high)
```

```
if (low < high) {
    /* find the pivot element such that elements smaller than pivot are on left of pivot and
    elements greater than pivot are on right of pivot*/
  int pi = partition(array, low, high);
  // recursive call on the left of pivot
  quickSort(array, low, pi - 1);
  // recursive call on the right of pivot
  quickSort(array, pi + 1, high);
}
// function to print array elements
void printArray(int array[], int size) {
  for (int i = 0; i < size; ++i)
  printf("%d ", array[i]);
}
 Enter the size of array: 6
 Enter the elements of array: 34 56 12 90 76 45
 Array before Quick Sort: 34 56 12 90 76 45
 Array after Quick Sort: 12 34 45 56 76 90
 ... Program finished with exit code 0
```

Conclusion: We have successfully studied and implemented Merge sort and Quick sort using recursion in C.

Press ENTER to exit console.