

j	Action	Array contents
0	since $A[0] \leq A[7]$ , $i=i+1=-1+1=0$	
	we then exchange $A[i]$ w/ $A[j]$ , $A[0]$ w/ $A[0]$	[1,5,3,2,0,4,6,8]
1	since $A[1] \leq 8$ , $i=i+1=0+1=1$	
	we then exchange $A[i]$ w/ $A[j]$ , $A[1]$ w/ $A[1]$	[1,5,3,2,0,4,6,8]
2	since $A[2] \leq 8$ , $i=i+1=1+1=2$	
	we exchange $A[i]$ w/ $A[j]$ , $A[2]$ w/ $A[2]$	[1,5,3,2,0,4,6,8]
3	since $A[3] \leq 8$ , $i=i+1=2+1=3$	
	we exchange $A[i]$ w/ $A[j]$ , $A[3]$ w/ $A[3]$	[1,5,3,2,0,4,6,8]

4    since  $A[4] \leq 8$ ,  $i = i + 1 = 3 + 1 = 4$

we exchange  $A[i]$  w/  $A[j]$ ,  $A[4]$  w/  $A[4]$

[1,5,3,2,0,4,6,8]

5    since  $A[5] \leq 8$ ,  $i = i + 1 = 4 + 1 = 5$

we exchange  $A[i]$  w/  $A[j]$ ,  $A[5]$  w/  $A[5]$

[1,5,3,2,0,4,6,8]

6    since  $A[6] \leq 8$ ,  $i = i + 1 = 5 + 1 = 6$

we exchange  $A[i]$  w/  $A[j]$ ,  $A[6]$  w/  $A[6]$

[1,5,3,2,0,4,6,8]

out of for loop,  $A[7]$  exchange with  $A[7]$ , result array is the same

partition returns  $i + 1 = 6 + 1 = 7$

2a selection sort

1st [5,7,1,9,45,23,7]

2<sup>nd</sup> [45,7,1,9,5,23,7]

3<sup>rd</sup> [45,23,1,9,5,7,7]

4<sup>th</sup> [45,23,9,1,5,7,7]

5<sup>th</sup> [45,23,9,7,5,1,7]

6<sup>th</sup> [45,23,9,7,7,1,5]

7<sup>th</sup> [45,23,9,7,7,5,1]

2b insertion sort

1st [7,5,1,9,45,23,7]

2<sup>nd</sup> [7,5,1,9,45,23,7]

3<sup>rd</sup> [9,7,5,1,45,23,7]

4<sup>th</sup> [45,9,7,5,1,23,7]

5<sup>th</sup> [45,23,9,7,5,1,7]

6<sup>th</sup> [45,23,9,7,7,5,1]

7<sup>th</sup>

2c bubble sort

1<sup>st</sup> [5,7,7,9,23,45,1]

2<sup>nd</sup> [7,7,9,23,45,5,1]

3<sup>rd</sup> [7,9,23,45,7,5,1]

4<sup>th</sup> [9,23,45,7,7,5,1]

5<sup>th</sup> [23,45,9,7,7,5,1]

6<sup>th</sup> [45,23,9,7,7,5,1]

p3 For (i=1 to n) {

Initialize storeIndex to keep track of the next index to replace with negative

If negative found, switch the element at i with element at storeIndex

Increment storeIndex

}

return arranged array

p4 1. not efficient to sort 1<sup>st</sup>

For (i=1 to size\_of\_array) {

```
    if (elem_In_Index_Of_array > elem_stored_in_var)

        elem_stored_in_var = elem_In_Index_Of_array

}

return elem_stored_in_var
```

2. efficient to sort, because to find mode I have to find out the maximum repetition of each value; thus

in this case, it is better to sort the values within the array

than to create a new array the size of the unsorted array just to store the count of each value.

3. efficient to sort because to find the median number we have to put all the elements in a order 1<sup>st</sup>.

and if the total number of elements are odd, the median is the middle number; .

else the median will be the mean of the two central numbers

4. not efficient to sort

For (i=1 to size\_of\_array) {

    If (array[i] == particular\_item){

        Increment particular\_item\_count

    }

Return particular\_item\_count

5. not efficient to sort

For (i=1 to size\_of\_array) {

    If ( array[i] < store\_min\_value ){

        store\_min\_value = array[i]

}

}

Return store\_min\_value



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1	since $A[1] \leq 8$ , $i=i+1=0+1=1$	
	we then exchange $A[i]$ w/ $A[j]$ , $A[1]$ w/ $A[1]$	[1,5,3,2,0,4,6,8]
2	since $A[2] \leq 8$ , $i=i+1=1+1=2$	
	we exchange $A[i]$ w/ $A[j]$ , $A[2]$ w/ $A[2]$	[1,5,3,2,0,4,6,8]
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5<sup>th</sup> [45,23,9,7,5,1,7]

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2c bubble sort

1<sup>st</sup> [5,7,7,9,23,45,1]

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    If (array[i] == particular\_item){

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    }

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5. not efficient to sort

For (i=1 to size\_of\_array) {

    If ( array[i] < store\_min\_value ){

        store\_min\_value = array[i]

}

}

Return store\_min\_value