Kathmandu University

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Dhulikhel, Kavre



A Lab Report On

"Sorting"

[Code No.: COMP 202]

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Lab Report 4

Sorting

Sorting is a fundamental operation in computer science, where the elements of a list or array are arranged in a specific order, typically in ascending or descending order. Efficient sorting algorithms are crucial for optimizing the performance of various applications, including search algorithms, database query processing, and more.

Two commonly used sorting algorithms are **Insertion Sort** and **Quick Sort**. Each has its strengths and weaknesses, and they are chosen based on the specific requirements of the task at hand.

Insertion Sort

Insertion Sort is a simple and intuitive sorting algorithm that builds the final sorted array one item at a time. It is much like the way you might sort playing cards in your hands. General idea:-

- **Start** with the second element (element at index 1) as the key.
- Compare the key with elements in the sorted part of the array (to its left).
- **Shift** all elements greater than the key to the right.
- **Insert** the key at the correct position.
- **Repeat** steps 2-4 for all elements in the array.

Quick Sort

Quick Sort is a highly efficient sorting algorithm that uses the divide-and-conquer strategy. It works by selecting a 'pivot' element and partitioning the array into two halves such that elements less than the pivot are on the left, and elements greater than the pivot are on the right. The process is then recursively applied to both halves. General idea:-

- **Choose** a pivot element from the array.
- **Partition** the array such that elements less than the pivot are on the left, and elements greater than the pivot are on the right.
- **Recursively** apply the above steps to the left and right sub-arrays.
- **Combine** the sub-arrays to get the sorted array.

Code

Github Link: https://github.com/hridayanshu236/CE2022_Lab_1_2

Outputs:

For randomly generated datas:

-Insertion Sort:

Time Complexities:-

• Worst-case: O(n²).

• Best-case: O(n) (when the array is already sorted).

• Average-case: O(n²).

-Quick Sort

```
## Control Control

## Findings Control

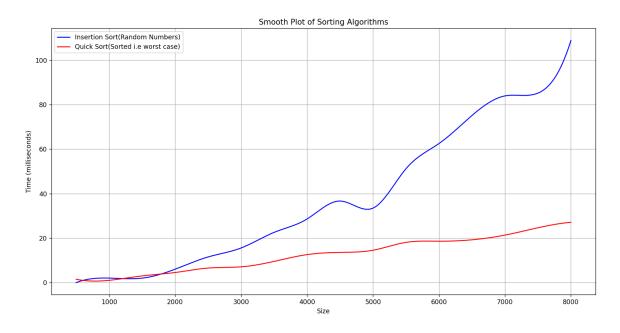
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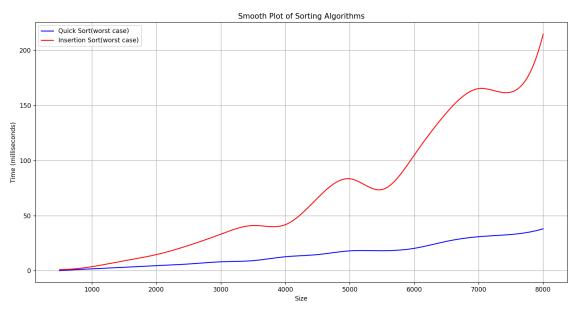
Time Complexities

• Worst-case: O(n²) (when the smallest or largest element is always chosen as the pivot)

Best-case: O(n log n)Average-case: O(n log n)

Graphs of Size of Data vs Time:-





Conclusion:

Both Insertion Sort and Quick Sort have their unique advantages and are suited for different scenarios. Insertion Sort is ideal for small datasets and arrays that are already nearly sorted. Quick Sort, with its average-case O(n log n) complexity, is one of the fastest sorting algorithms for larger datasets but requires careful pivot selection to avoid worst-case performance. Understanding these algorithms and their characteristics is essential for choosing the appropriate sorting technique based on the specific requirements of the task.