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Advanced Internet Programming

Project nr. 3 Report: 2023-03-09

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Plan:

- Define a set of functions in JavaScript, responsible for:
 - o creating an array of 10 random numbers
 - o merge-sort algorithm
 - o quick-sort algorithm
- Define an HTML page as a front-end to the JS code
- Testing

Given task:

Tasks

1. Generate a list of numbers in JavaScript using a Random function
2. Sort the numbers using one sorting algorithm (Bubble-Sort, Selection Sort, Quick-Sort, Merge Sort)
3. Print the obtained list of sorted number
4. Redo the points 1-3 using the second method

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1. Initial function definition

Initially the functions were called to console.log outputs, but after changing the scope to include a basic HTML layout, basic output was replaced to references to those elements.

Code is commented for readability:

```
/* Generate and print initial list of numbers */
function generateArray() {
  let arr = [];
  for (let i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
    arr.push(Math.floor(Math.random() * 100) + 1);
  }
  document.getElementById("originalArray").innerHTML =
    "Original Array: " + arr.join(", ");
  return arr;
}

/* Merge two arrays function */
function merge(lArray, rArray) {
  let sortedArr = [];
  while (lArray.length && rArray.length) {
    if (lArray[0] <= rArray[0]) {
      sortedArr.push(lArray[0]);
      lArray = lArray.slice(1);
    } else {
      sortedArr.push(rArray[0]);
    }
  }
}
```

```

        rArray = rArray.slice(1);
    }
    }
    while (lArray.length) sortedArr.push(lArray.shift());
    while (rArray.length) sortedArr.push(rArray.shift());
    return sortedArr;
}
/* Merge-sort algorithm function */
function mergeSort(arr) {
    if (arr.length <= 1) {
        return arr;
    }
    else {
        let mid = Math.floor(arr.length / 2);
        let lArray = arr.slice(0, mid);
        let rArray = arr.slice(mid, arr.length);
        return merge(mergeSort(lArray), mergeSort(rArray));
    }
}

/* Quick-sort algorithm function */
function quickSort(arr) {
    if (arr.length <= 1) {
        return arr;
    }
    else {
        let pivotIndex = Math.floor(arr.length / 2);
        let pivot = arr.splice(pivotIndex, 1)[0];
        let lArray = [];
        let rArray = [];
        for (let i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
            if (arr[i] < pivot) {
                lArray.push(arr[i]);
            }
            else {
                rArray.push(arr[i]);
            }
        }
        return quickSort(lArray).concat([pivot], quickSort(rArray));
    }
}

/* Action for when the button is pressed */
function execute() {
    let arr = generateArray();
    let sorterMerge = mergeSort(arr);
    let sortedQuick = quickSort(arr);
    document.getElementById("sortedMerge").innerHTML =
    "Sorted Array (Merge Sort): " + sorterMerge.join(", ");
    document.getElementById("sortedQuick").innerHTML =
    "Sorted Array (Quick Sort): " + sortedQuick.join(", ");
}

```

2. Define an HTML page

The layout should include three basic elements:

- Header of the page
- “Execute” button
- Display of initial and sorted values

Appending to the above JS code is the following HTML layout:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Sorting Algorithms</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Sorting Algorithms</h1>
    <button onclick="execute()">Execute</button>
    <br><br>
    <div id="originalArray"></div>
    <br>
    <div id="sortedMerge"></div>
    <br>
    <div id="sortedQuick"></div>
  </body>
</html>

```

```
...  
</script>  
</body>  
</html>
```

The page looks as follows:

Sorting Algorithms

Execute

And once the “Execute” button is pressed...

Sorting Algorithms

Execute

Original Array: 96, 30, 22, 76, 14, 87, 42, 67, 28, 82

Sorted Array (Merge Sort): 14, 22, 28, 30, 42, 67, 76, 82, 87, 96

Sorted Array (Quick Sort): 14, 22, 28, 30, 42, 67, 76, 82, 87, 96

We can verify that both algorithms work as intended and produce the same result.

Testing

Testing was carried out inside of Chrome (or any Chromium-based browser for that matter, Edge is shown here).

The page is also hosted on <http://10.44.99.99:23880/~309062/sort.html>

Conclusion:

After having completed this project, I got familiar with JavaScript basic syntax for function definitions, as well as sorting algorithms. I was able to successfully use and implement these algorithms into a user-friendly HTML page using IDs.