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## AA - Experiment 3 - Randomised Quicksort

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	Experiment 3 - Randomised quick sixt c22
	din I dend midned with a
	din To implement randomised quick sort
	Theory:
	TACCO -
1.	Parliage : a and I die
	Randomization is a powerful technique used in advance algas to overcome worst case scenarios, that con
_2	John cold la
2	plaque deterministi, algos.
	random choses during execution.
3.	The sandom choice often have a significant impat
9	the allowed the name a significant impat
	or average cove performance making algorithm more
	Africant accross a wider range of inputs.
4.	Claricksorf is a efficient divide & conquer sorting
	algorithm known for its efficient average case performance
_	O(logn-n) however the world use is o(n2).
9.	Randomized quick sort solves this poolken by introducing
	randomization in proof selection.
	(.). L:
1	De l'alle Test De la 1
1.	Random prior selection - Instead of fixed pivot, academ
	oxist for random selection.
	Plus random sexection.
2.	Partitioning - edly partition the data around chosen  pind placing element less than pint to its left  E denotes greater than or qual to pinot its right.  Recursion - Rawsinely Kost left & right.
	2 h Le placing exement tess than pivot to it's left
	De exemple of sealer than or equal to proof HS Sight.
3	Recursion - Rawsinely Rost left & right.
F 1 8	FOR EDUCATIONAL USE
(Sundaram)	

<b>→</b>	Code contains 2 algos - Normal OS & Randomised OS.  To deterministic it takes a fixed indexed element as
	To deterministic it takes a fixed indexed element as
	Pivot.
-1	to little as in Normal one leads to worst case for
	ascending andered array Ind in other it break
	adadid : insut it on average Subarrays corrected
	die and biles are image Oralanced.
-»	potential in input it on average Suboroays corrected  ascending protection are unore balanced.  Comparisons  Comparisons
	in both algos sesp-which is analyzed laker.
	In both algos sespanda is analyzed into
	and the state of t
	Clarelusion - Alence, rundomized OS: was implemented
	with enormal one. For normal, no. of
	comparisons are 12 79800 4 for reindomized CIS
WITTEN.	its 38203 for already sorted are of length
	400
	. 0
(Fundaram)	FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

## CODE:

```
import random
c1, c2 = 0, 0
def randomized qs(arr):
  global c1
  if len(arr) <= 1:
    return arr
  else:
    pivot = random.choice(arr)
    left = []
    right = []
    for i in range(len(arr)):
       if arr[i] < pivot:
         left.append(arr[i])
         c1 += 1
       elif arr[i] > pivot:
         right.append(arr[i])
         c1 += 1
    return randomized_qs(left) + [pivot] + randomized_qs(right)
def quicksort(arr):
  global c2
  if len(arr) <= 1:
    return arr
  else:
    pivot = arr[0]
    left = []
    right = []
    for i in range(1, len(arr)):
       if arr[i] < pivot:
         left.append(arr[i])
         c2 += 1
       else:
         right.append(arr[i])
         c2 += 1
    return quicksort(left) + [pivot] + quicksort(right)
```

```
arr = [i for i in range(400)]

print('Normal Quicksort')
print("Sorted Array:", quicksort(arr))
print("Number of Comparisons:", c2)

print("Randomized QS")
print("Sorted Array:", randomized_qs(arr))
print("Number of Comparisons:", c1)
```

## **OUTPUT:**