Assignment No. 2

Bubble Sort

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Code -
import time
import random
#timer to keep track of performance
start = time.perf_counter()
# a function to implement bubble sort in parallel
def Parallel_bubble_sort(lst):
  # variable to keep track of swaps to end the while loop
        Sorted = 0
  # variable to get length of list
       n = len(lst)
  #loop to traverse all list elements in phases
       while Sorted == 0:
     # set to 1 initially to assume list is sorted
     # and no swaps occurred
               Sorted = 1
     # traverse all list elements in pair
     # start at index 0 for odd phase
     # start at index 1 for even phase
               for i in range(0, n-1, 2):
       # check if current element greater than next element
                       if lst[i] > lst[i+1]:
          # if so, swap the elements
                               |st[i], |st[i+1] = |st[i+1], |st[i]|
          # set to 0 to imply a swap occurred
                               Sorted = 0
               for i in range(1, n-1, 2):
                       if lst[i] > lst[i+1]:
                               |st[i], |st[i+1] = |st[i+1], |st[i]|
                               Sorted = 0
```

print final sorted list
print(lst)

an example list to test above program

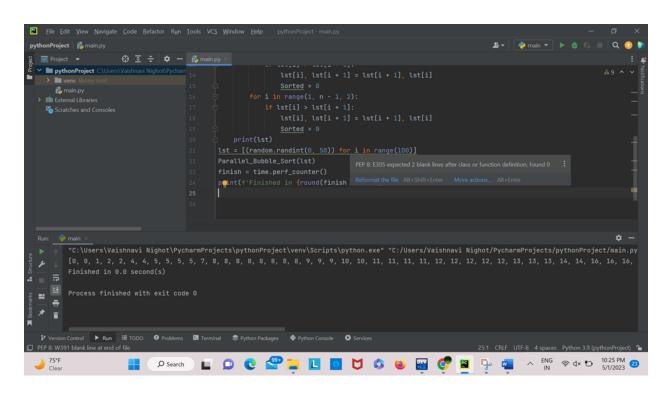
lst = [(random.randint(0,100)) for i in range(100)]

Parallel_Bubble_Sort(lst)

finish = time.perf_counter()

print(f'Finished in {round(finish-start,2)} second(s)')

Output -



Merge Sort

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Code -
def merge(arr, I, m, r):
        n1 = m - l + 1
       n2 = r - m
       # create temp arrays
        L = [0] * (n1)
        R = [0] * (n2)
       # Copy data to temp arrays L[] and R[]
       for i in range(0, n1):
               L[i] = arr[l + i]
        for j in range(0, n2):
               R[j] = arr[m + 1 + j]
       # Merge the temp arrays back into arr[l..r]
                # Initial index of first subarray
       i = 0
       i = 0
                # Initial index of second subarray
       k = I
                # Initial index of merged subarray
       while i < n1 and j < n2:
               if L[i] <= R[j]:
                       arr[k] = L[i]
                       i += 1
               else:
                       arr[k] = R[j]
                       j += 1
               k += 1
        # Copy the remaining elements of L[], if there
        # are any
       while i < n1:
               arr[k] = L[i]
               i += 1
               k += 1
        # Copy the remaining elements of R[], if there
        # are any
       while j < n2:
               arr[k] = R[j]
```

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j += 1
               k += 1
# I is for left index and r is right index of the
# sub-array of arr to be sorted
def mergeSort(arr, I, r):
       if I < r:
               # Same as (I+r)//2, but avoids overflow for
               # large I and h
               m = I + (r-I)/2
               # Sort first and second halves
               mergeSort(arr, I, m)
               mergeSort(arr, m+1, r)
               merge(arr, I, m, r)
# Driver code to test above
arr = [12, 11, 13, 5, 6, 7]
n = len(arr)
print("Given array is")
for i in range(n):
       print("%d" % arr[i],end=" ")
mergeSort(arr, 0, n-1)
print("\n\nSorted array is")
for i in range(n):
       print("%d" % arr[i],end=" ")
```

Output -

