ALGORITHM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN PRACTICAL -6

Create an application for Ganpat University to list and sort student's marks. Repeat the experiment for different values of n. The number of elements in the list to be sorted and plot a graph of the comparison count of any 3 sorting algorithms.

CODE:

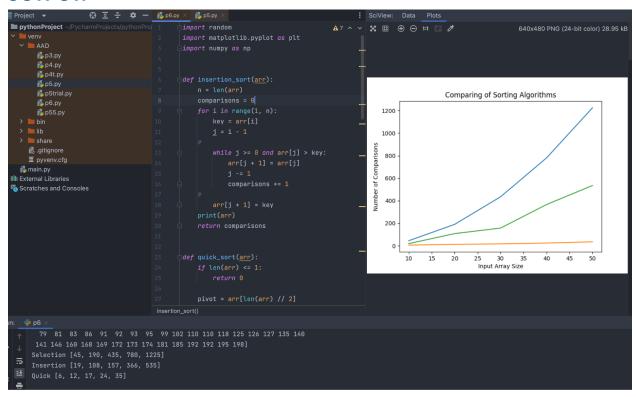
```
import random
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
def insertion_sort(arr):
n = len(arr)
comparisons = 0
for i in range(1, n):
key = arr[i]
j = i - 1
while j >= 0 and arr[j] > key:
arr[j + 1] = arr[j]
j -= 1
comparisons += 1
arr[j + 1] = key
print(arr)
return comparisons
def quick_sort(arr):
if len(arr) <= 1:</pre>
return 0
pivot = arr[len(arr) // 2]
left = [x for x in arr if x < pivot]</pre>
middle = [x for x in arr if x == pivot]
right = [x for x in arr if x > pivot]
left_comparisons = quick_sort(left)
right_comparisons = quick_sort(right)
```

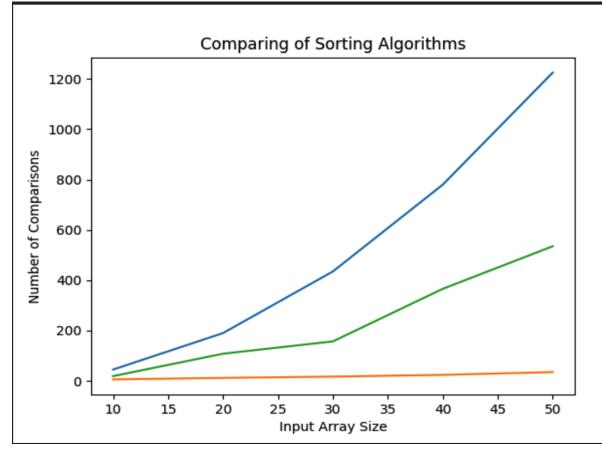
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```
total_comparisons = left_comparisons + right_comparisons + len(arr) -
len(left) - len(right)
return total comparisons
def selection_sort(arr):
cmp = 0
for a in range(len(arr)):
min index = a
for b in range(a + 1, len(arr)):
cmp += 1
if arr[b] < arr[min index]:</pre>
min index = b
arr[a], arr[min index] = arr[min index], arr[a]
return cmp
arr = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]
selection = []
insertion = []
quick = []
for j in range(len(arr)):
nums = np.random.randint(1, 200, arr[j])
insertion.append(insertion sort(nums))
quick.append(quick sort(nums))
selection.append(selection_sort(nums))
print("Selection", selection)
print("Insertion", insertion)
print("Quick", quick)
plt.plot(arr, selection)
plt.plot(arr, quick)
plt.plot(arr, insertion)
plt.ylabel("Number of Comparisons")
plt.xlabel("Input Array Size")
plt.title("Comparing of Sorting Algorithms")
plt.show()
```

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OUTPUT:





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