

Assignment 1

Sorting Techniques

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- Program description:

We implement 6 different sorting techniques 3 of them have complexity n^2 and the other 3 have $n \cdot \log(n)$ we generate array of size [10,100,1000,10000,100000] and for each array size run the 6 different algorithms and compare the running time performance of your algorithms against each other and plot the relationship between the execution time of the sorting algorithm versus the input size.

- Pseudo code for each algorithm:

- 1. Quick sort:

```
Quicksort(A,p,r) {  
    if (p < r) {  
        q <- Partition(A,p,r)  
        Quicksort(A,p,q)  
        Quicksort(A,q+1,r)  
    }  
}
```

```
Partition(A,p,r)  
    x <- A[p]  
    i <- p-1  
    j <- r+1  
    while (True) {  
        repeat  
            j <- j-1  
            until (A[j] <= x)  
        repeat  
            i <- i+1  
            until (A[i] >= x)  
        if (i <= j)  
            else  
                return(j)  
    }  
}
```

2. Merge Sort:

```
public static void mergeSort(int arr[], int l, int r)
{
    if (l < r)
    {
        int m = (l+r)/2;

        mergeSort(arr, l, m);
        mergeSort(arr, m+1, r);

        merge(arr, l, m, r);
    }
}
```

```
public static void merge(int arr[], int l, int m, int r)
{
    int n1 = m - l + 1;
    int n2 = r - m;

    int L[] = new int [n1];
    int R[] = new int [n2];

    for (int i=0; i<n1; ++i)
        L[i] = arr[l + i];
    for (int j=0; j<n2; ++j)
        R[j] = arr[m + 1 + j];

    int i = 0, j = 0;

    int k = l;
    while (i < n1 && j < n2)
    {
        if (L[i] <= R[j])
        {
            arr[k] = L[i];
            i++;
        }
        else
        {
            arr[k] = R[j];
            j++;
        }
        k++;
    }
}
```

```

while (i < n1)
{
    arr[k] = L[i];
    i++;
    k++;
}

while (j < n2)
{
    arr[k] = R[j];
    j++;
    k++;
}
}

```

3. Heap Sort:

```

public static void heapSort(int arr[])
{
    int n = arr.length;

    for (int i = n / 2 - 1; i >= 0; i--)
        heapify(arr, n, i);

    for (int i=n-1; i>=0; i--)
    {
        int temp = arr[0];
        arr[0] = arr[i];
        arr[i] = temp;
        heapify(arr, i, 0);
    }
}

public static void heapify(int arr[], int n, int i)
{
    int largest = i;
    int l = 2*i + 1;
    int r = 2*i + 2;

    if (l < n && arr[l] > arr[largest])
        largest = l;

    if (r < n && arr[r] > arr[largest])
        largest = r;

    if (largest != i)

```

```

    {
        int swap = arr[i];
        arr[i] = arr[largest];
        arr[largest] = swap;

        heapify(arr, n, largest);
    }
}

```

4. Bubble Sort:

```

public static void bubbleSort(int[] arr)
{
    int n = arr.length;
    for(int k =0;k<n-1;k++){
        for(int j =0;j<n-k-1;j++)
        {
            if(arr[j]>arr[j+1])
            {
                int temp = arr[j];
                arr[j] = arr[j+1];
                arr[j+1] = temp;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

5. Insertion Sort:

```

public static void InsertionSort(int arr1[])
{
    int n = arr1.length;
    for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
        int key = arr1[i];
        int j = i - 1;
        while (j >= 0 && arr1[j] > key) {
            arr1[j + 1] = arr1[j];
            j = j - 1;
        }
        arr1[j + 1] = key;
    }
}

```

6. Selection Sort:

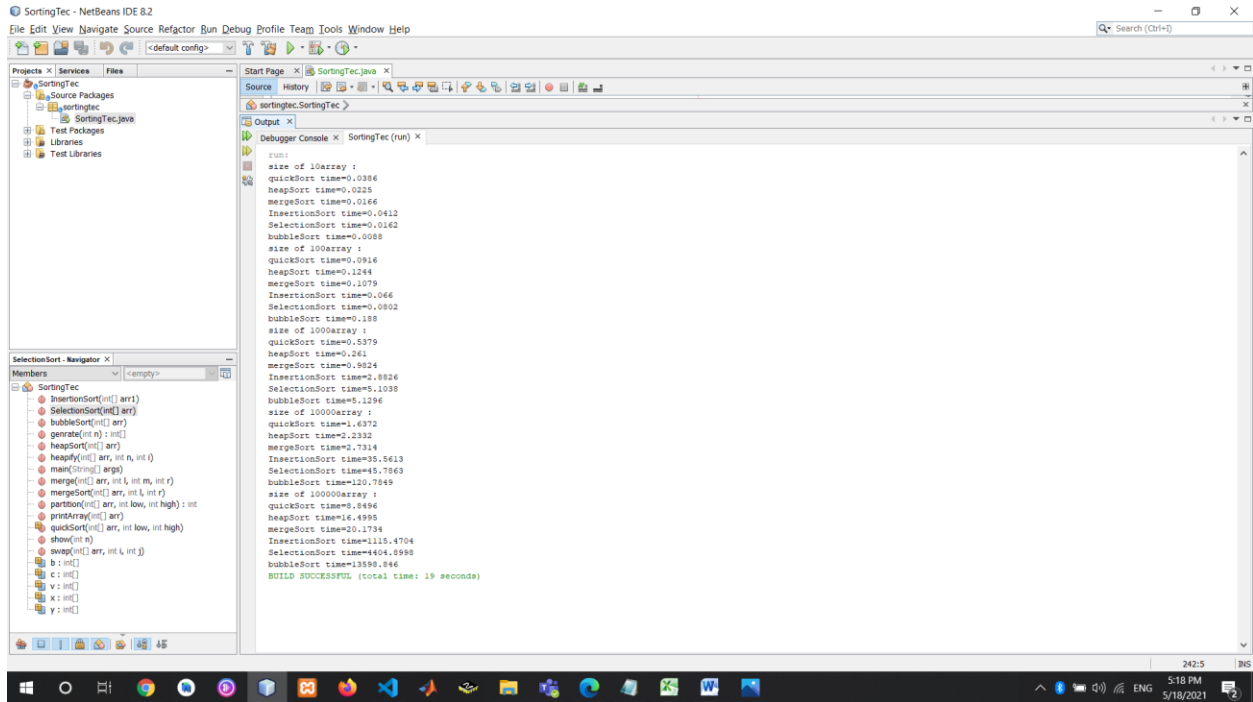
```
public static void SelectionSort(int arr[])
{
    int n = arr.length;

    for (int i = 0; i < n-1; i++)
    {

        int min_idx = i;
        for (int j = i+1; j < n; j++)
            if (arr[j] < arr[min_idx])
                min_idx = j;

        int temp = arr[min_idx];
        arr[min_idx] = arr[i];
        arr[i] = temp;
    }
}
```

- Sample Run:



• Graph :

