



Symbiosis Institute of Technology

Faculty of Engineering
CSE - Academic Year 2023-24
Data Structures Lab Batch 2022-26

| Lab Assignment 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|------------|------------|--|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
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| Batch | 2022-26 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Class | CS B1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Academic year & semester | 2023-24 | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Title of Assignment | Implement following sorting techniques and find the time complexity for merge sort. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Theory | <div>A table comparing the best case, average case, and worst case time complexities of Merge Sort.</div> <table><tr><th>Algorithm</th><th>Best Case</th><th>Avg Case</th><th>Worst Case</th></tr><tr><td>Merge sort</td><td>O(n log n)</td><td>O(n log n)</td><td>O(n log n)</td></tr></table> <div>Best case and Worst case time complexities of merge sort. Merge Sort: Best Case: O(n log n) - The array is divided evenly at each step, leading to balanced merging. Worst Case: O(n log n) - The array is divided unevenly at each step, still leading to efficient merging due to divide-and-conquer.</div> | | | | Algorithm | Best Case | Avg Case | Worst Case | Merge sort | O(n log n) | O(n log n) | O(n log n) |
| Algorithm | Best Case | Avg Case | Worst Case | | | | | | | | | |
| Merge sort | O(n log n) | O(n log n) | O(n log n) | | | | | | | | | |
| Source Code: | Merge Sort: | | | | | | | | | | | |

```

1  #include <stdio.h>
2  void mer(int arr[], int l, int mid, int r) {
3      int n1 = mid - l + 1;
4      int n2 = r - mid;
5      int larr[n1];
6      int rarr[n2];
7      for (int i = 0; i < n1; i++)
8          larr[i] = arr[l + i];
9      for (int j = 0; j < n2; j++)
10         rarr[j] = arr[mid + 1 + j];
11     int i = 0;
12     int j = 0;
13     int k = l;
14     while (i < n1 && j < n2) {
15         if (larr[i] <= rarr[j]) {
16             arr[k] = larr[i];
17             i++;
18         } else {
19             arr[k] = rarr[j];
20             j++;
21         }
22         k++;
23     }
24     while (i < n1) {
25         arr[k] = larr[i];
26         i++;
27         k++;
28     }
29     while (j < n2) {
30         arr[k] = rarr[j];
31         j++;
32         k++;
33     }
34 }
35
36 void ms(int arr[], int l, int r) {
37     if (l < r) {
38         int mid = l + (r - l) / 2;
39
40         ms(arr, l, mid);
41         ms(arr, mid + 1, r);
42         mer(arr, l, mid, r);
43     }
44 }
45 int main() {
46     int arr[] = {69,53,66,78,30};
47     int n = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);
48     printf("Original array: ");
49     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
50         printf("%d ", arr[i]);
51     }
52     ms(arr, 0, n - 1);
53     printf("\nSorted array: ");
54     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
55         printf("%d ", arr[i]);
56     }
57     return 0;
58 }

```

Output :

```
Original array: 69 53 66 78 30
Sorted array: 30 53 66 69 78

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

Conclusion:

Thus, we have studied merge sort algorithm and its time complexity.