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&lt;&lt; Prev

Next &gt;&gt;

## Quick sort using Lomuto Partition

### Lomuto's Partition Scheme:

This algorithm works by assuming the pivot element as the last element. If any other element is given as a pivot element then swap it first with the last element. Now initialize two variables i as low and j also low, iterate over the array and increment i when  $\text{arr}[j] \leq \text{pivot}$  and swap  $\text{arr}[i]$  with  $\text{arr}[j]$  otherwise increment only j. After coming out from the loop swap  $\text{arr}[i]$  with  $\text{arr}[\text{hi}]$ . This i stores the pivot element.

```
partition(arr[], lo, hi)
    pivot = arr[hi]
    i = lo-1    // place for swapping
    for j := lo to hi - 1 do
        if arr[j] <= pivot then
            i = i + 1
            swap arr[i] with arr[j]
    swap arr[i+1] with arr[hi]
    return i+1
```

Refer [QuickSort](#) for details of this partitioning scheme.

Below are implementations of this approach:-

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```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
/* This function takes last element as pivot, places  
the pivot element at its correct position in sorted  
array, and places all smaller (smaller than pivot)  
to left of pivot and all greater elements to right  
of pivot */
```

```
int partition(int arr[], int low, int high)
```

```
{
```

```
    int pivot = arr[high];    // pivot
```

```
    int i = (low - 1); // Index of smaller element
```

```
    for (int j = low; j <= high- 1; j++)
```

```
    {
```

```
        // If current element is smaller than or
```

```
        // equal to pivot
```

```
        if (arr[j] <= pivot)
```

```
        {
```

```
            i++;    // increment index of smaller element
```

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

```
            arr[i] = arr[j];
```

```
            arr[j] = temp;
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
    int temp = arr[i + 1];
```

```
    arr[i + 1] = arr[high];
```

```
    arr[high] = temp;
```





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```

    return (i + 1);
}

/* The main function that implements QuickSort
arr[] --> Array to be sorted,
low  --> Starting index,
high --> Ending index */
void quickSort(int arr[], int low, int high)
{
    if (low < high)
    {
        /* pi is partitioning index, arr[p] is now
        at right place */
        int pi = partition(arr, low, high);

        // Separately sort elements before
        // partition and after partition
        quickSort(arr, low, pi - 1);
        quickSort(arr, pi + 1, high);
    }
}

```

```

void printArray(int arr[], int size)
{
    int i;
    for (i=0; i < size; i++)
        cout<<arr[i]<<" ";
    cout<<"\n";
}

```





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```
}

// Driver program to test above functions
int main()
{
    int arr[] = {10, 7, 8, 9, 1, 5};
    int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);
    quickSort(arr, 0, n-1);
    cout<<"Sorted array: <<"\n";
    printArray(arr, n);
    return 0;
}
```

## Output

Sorted array:

1 5 7 8 9 10

**Time Complexity:**  $O(N^2)$

**Auxiliary Space:**  $O(1)$

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