

- 1- Pseudocode is a series of text that is written in plain English which makes it easier for the programmer to understand but impossible for the computer to compile. Algorithm is a computer procedure that tells the program how to solve a problem in steps.

- 2- *Pseudo code

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
Prototype linearSearch(int a[], int v, int n) in void
```

```
Int main(){
```

```
    initialize an array with int.
```

```
    initialize a value with int.
```

```
    find the size of an array with int.
```

```
    call linearSearch function.
```

```
}
```

```
Void linearSearch function{
```

```
    initialize x with int
```

```
    write a for loop (x=0;x<n;x++){
```

```
        Check if x<n{
```

```
            Tell the user that the element is not found with printf
```

```
}
```

Check if a[x] is equal to v{

Tell the user that the element is found with printf

Break from the loop

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

3a- Bubble sort

Pseudo code

```
Void bubbleSort(int a, int n){
```

Initialize i, j, k and z with int

Create a for loop(i=0;i<n-1;i++){

Create a for loop(j=0;j<n-i-1;j++){

Check if a[j]>a[j+1]{

Swap a[j] with a[j+1] by using variable k

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Create a for loop(z=0;z<n;z++){

printf("%d ", a[z]);

```
}
```

Algorithm

Assume i and j are 0

Compare element j and j+1

If out of order then swap the two elements and add 1 to j until j=n

i=i+1

3b-

Quick sort pseudo code

Initialize partition function with int(int a, int low, int high){

 Initialize k and z variable with int and set k to 0

 Initialize pivot variable with int and set to a[high]

 Initialize i variable with int and set to low-1

 Create a for loop(j=low; j<=high-1; j++){

 Check if a[j]<=pivot{

 i++

 swap a[i] and a[j]

 }

 }

 Swap a[i+1] and a[high]

 Return i+1

}

Initialize quicksort function with void(int a[], int low, int high){

 Check if (low<high){

 Initialize pi and set it to partition function

 Call quicksort function(a, low, pi-1)

 Call quicksort function(a, pi+1, high)

 }

}

Algorithm

Set pi to partition faction

Partition array into 2 subarrays around element called pivot

Assume pivot is first element of the array

Start by comparing 2nd element of the array to pivot

If element j is smaller or equal to pivot i equal to i+1 and swap the two elements

Work j through whole array

Swap pivot with element in position i

Recursive sort two subarrays and combine two subarrays

Codes and results altogether:

The screenshot displays the Microsoft Visual Studio Express 2012 interface. The main window shows a C++ source file named 'pradip_lamsal_lab_session_4.c'. The code includes a header file, defines several functions (linearSearch, bubbleSort, partition, quickSort), and a main function that tests these functions with an array {2,4,3,9,1,13,12}. The Solution Explorer on the right shows the project structure, and the Properties window shows details for the 'main' function.

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int linearSearch(int a[], int v, int n);
4 void bubbleSort(int a[], int n);
5 int partition(int a[], int low, int high);
6 void quickSort(int a[], int low, int high);
7
8 int main() {
9     int a[] = {2,4,3,9,1,13,12};
10
11     int z;
12     int v=9;
13     int n=sizeof(a)/sizeof(a[0]);
14
15     printf("The index of %d is: %d\n", v, linearSearch(a, v, n));
16     printf("The sorted array is: ");
17     bubbleSort(a,n);
18     printf("\nThe sorted array is: ");
19     quickSort(a, 0, n-1);
20     for(z=0;z<n;z++){
21         printf("%d ", a[z]);
22         printf("\n");
23     }
24     return 0;
25 }
26
27
28 int linearSearch(int a[], int v, int n) {
29     int x = 0;
30     while (x<n) {
```

Properties

main VCodeFunction	
C++	
(Name)	main
File	c:\users\lamsa\documents\visual
FullName	main
IsInjected	False
IsInline	False
IsOverloaded	False
IsSealed	False
IsTemplate	False



