4th Sem CSE

BUBBLE SORT

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
void swap(int *xp, int *yp)
{
        int temp = *xp;
        *xp = *yp;
        *yp = temp;
}
void bubbleSort(int arr[], int n)
{
        int i, j;
        bool swapped;
        for (i = 0; i < n-1; i++)
        {
                swapped = false;
                for (j = 0; j < n-i-1; j++)
                {
                        if (arr[j] > arr[j+1])
                        swap(&arr[j], &arr[j+1]);
                        swapped = true;
                         }
                }
                // IF no two elements were swapped by inner loop, then break
                if (swapped == false)
                        break;
        }
}
```

```
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                                                                                                  сору
  1. #include <bits/stdc++.h>
  using namespace std;
  void swap(int *xp, int *yp)
  4. {
  5.
          int temp = *xp;
  6.
          *xp = *yp;
  7.
          *yp = temp;
  8. }

    void bubbleSort(int arr[], int n)

  10. {
  11.
           int i, j;
  12.
          bool swapped;
          for (i = 0; i < n-1; i++)
  13.
  14.
              swapped = false;
  16.
             for (j = 0; j < n-i-1; j++)
  17.
  18.
                 if (arr[j] > arr[j+1])
  19.
  20.
                swap(&arr[j], &arr[j+1]);
  21.
                 swapped = true;
  22.
  23.
  24.
             // IF no two elements were swapped by inner loop, then break
  25.
             if (swapped == false)
  26.
                 break;
  27.
28. }
         }
  29. void printArray(int arr[], int size)
  30. {
  31.
  32.
          for (i=0; i < size; i++)
  33.
             printf("%d ", arr[i]);
          printf("n");
  34.
  35. }
  36. int main()
  37. {
  38.
          int arr[] = {64, 34, 25, 12, 22, 11, 90};
  39.
          int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);
          bubbleSort(arr, n);
  41.
          printf("Sorted array: \n");
  42.
          printArray(arr, n);
  43.
          return 0;
  44.
```



Time Complexity:

Worst and Average Case Time Complexity: O(n*n). Worst case occurs when array is reverse sorted. Best Case Time Complexity: O(n). Best case occurs when array is already sorted.

INSERTION SORT

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
void insertionSort(int arr[], int n)
{
        int i, key, j;
        for (i = 1; i < n; i++)
                 key = arr[i];
                 j = i - 1;
                 while (j \ge 0 \&\& arr[j] > key)
                 {
                          arr[j + 1] = arr[j];
                          j = j - 1;
                  }
                 arr[j + 1] = key;
         }
}
void printArray(int arr[], int n)
{
        int i;
         for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
                 cout << arr[i] << " ";
        cout << endl;
}
int main()
```

```
{
        int arr[] = { 12, 11, 13, 5, 6 };
        int n = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);
        insertionSort(arr, n);
        printArray(arr, n);
        return 0;
}
Time Complexity: O(n*2)
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                                                                                                ♣ copy
    1. #include <bits/stdc++.h>
    using namespace std;

 void insertionSort(int arr[], int n)

    4. {
    5.
         int i, key, j;
          for (i = 1; i < n; i++)
    6.
    7.
               key = arr[i];
             j = i - 1;
    9.
             while (j >= 0 && arr[j] > key)
   10.
   11.
       }
arr′
}
                  arr[j + 1] = arr[j];
   12.
                  j = j - 1;
   14.
   15.
               arr[j + 1] = key;
   16.
   17. }
   18. void printArray(int arr[], int n)
   19. {
   20. int i;
          for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
   21.
             cout << arr[i] << " ";
   22.
   23.
          cout << endl;</pre>
   24. }
   25. int main()
   26. {
   27.
          int arr[] = { 12, 11, 13, 5, 6 };
          int n = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);
         insertionSort(arr, n);
   30.
         printArray(arr, n);
   31.
           return 0;
   32. }
 Success #stdin #stdout 0s 5460KB
                                                                                         comments (0)
 stdin

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 Standard input is empty
 ⇔ stdout
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```

5 6 11 12 13