

# **DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF ALGORITHMS**

## **LAB WORKBOOK**

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# 1.QUICK SORT

CODE:

```
#include <stdio.h>

int splitArray(int arr[], int start, int end) {
    int key = arr[end];
    int pos = start - 1;
    int swap, idx;

    for (idx = start; idx < end; idx++) {
        if (arr[idx] <= key) {
            pos++;
            swap = arr[pos];
            arr[pos] = arr[idx];
            arr[idx] = swap;
        }
    }
    swap = arr[pos + 1];
    arr[pos + 1] = arr[end];
    arr[end] = swap;

    return pos + 1;
}

void sortQuick(int arr[], int start, int end) {
    if (start < end) {
        int pivotIndex = splitArray(arr, start, end);
        sortQuick(arr, start, pivotIndex - 1);
        sortQuick(arr, pivotIndex + 1, end);
    }
}
```

```
int main() {
    int size, data[50], i;

    printf("Enter number of elements: ");
    scanf("%d", &size);

    printf("Enter elements:\n");
    for (i = 0; i < size; i++)
        scanf("%d", &data[i]);

    sortQuick(data, 0, size - 1);

    printf("Sorted array:\n");
    for (i = 0; i < size; i++)
        printf("%d ", data[i]);
    printf("\n");

    return 0;
}
```

OUTPUT:

```
Enter number of elements: 12
Enter elements:
157
110
147
122
111
149
151
141
143
112
117
133
Sorted array:
110 111 112 117 122 133 141 143 147 149 151 157
```

## Time Complexity

- The pivot divides the array into two equal halves.
- At each level, all  $n$  elements are compared once.
- The array is divided  $\log n$  times.
- So,

$$\text{Time} = n \times \log n = O(n \log n)$$

## 2.MERGE SORT

CODE:

```
#include <stdio.h>
void merge(int a[], int s, int m, int e) {
    int t[50], i=s, j=m+1, k=s;
    while(i<=m && j<=e)
        t[k++] = a[i]<a[j]?a[i++]:a[j++];
    while(i<=m) t[k++] = a[i++];
    while(j<=e) t[k++] = a[j++];
    for(i=s;i<=e;i++) a[i]=t[i];
}
void mergeSort(int a[], int s, int e) {
    if(s<e){
        int m=(s+e)/2;
        mergeSort(a,s,m);
        mergeSort(a,m+1,e);
        merge(a,s,m,e);
    }
}
int main(){
    int n,a[50];
    scanf("%d",&n);
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++) scanf("%d",&a[i]);
    mergeSort(a,0,n-1);
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++) printf(" %d ",a[i]);
    return 0;
}
```

OUTPUT:

```
Enter number of elements: 12
Enter elements:
157 110 147 122 111 149 151 141 143 112 117 133
110 111 112 117 122 133 141 143 147 149 151 157
```

### Time Complexity

- The array is always divided into two equal halves.
  - Number of divisions =  $\log n$ .
  - At each level, all  $n$  elements are merged.
  - So,
- Time =  $n \times \log n = O(n \log n)$