## Question01.cpp

```
1 // <--- DSA LAB 8 --->
 2
   // <--- 01 --->
 3
    // Write a program to implement a recursive version of merge-sort. Run it for some sample
 4
 5
   // data.
 6
    #include<iostream>
 7
    using namespace std;
8
9
    void merge(int *arr, int s, int e) {
10
11
12
        int mid = (s+e)/2;
13
14
        int len1 = mid - s + 1;
15
        int len2 = e - mid;
16
        int *first = new int[len1];
17
        int *second = new int[len2];
18
19
20
        //copy values
21
        int mainArrayIndex = s;
22
        for(int i=0; i<len1; i++) {</pre>
23
            first[i] = arr[mainArrayIndex++];
24
        }
25
        mainArrayIndex = mid+1;
26
        for(int i=0; i<len2; i++) {</pre>
27
28
             second[i] = arr[mainArrayIndex++];
29
        }
30
31
        //merge 2 sorted arrays
        int index1 = 0;
32
33
        int index2 = 0;
34
        mainArrayIndex = s;
35
36
        while(index1 < len1 && index2 < len2) {</pre>
37
             if(first[index1] < second[index2]) {</pre>
                 arr[mainArrayIndex++] = first[index1++];
38
39
             }
            else{
40
41
                 arr[mainArrayIndex++] = second[index2++];
42
             }
43
        }
44
45
        while(index1 < len1) {</pre>
             arr[mainArrayIndex++] = first[index1++];
46
47
        }
48
49
        while(index2 < len2 ) {</pre>
50
            arr[mainArrayIndex++] = second[index2++];
51
        }
52
53
        delete []first;
```

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  54
          delete []second;
  55
  56
      }
  57
  58
      void mergeSort(int *arr, int s, int e) {
  59
  60
          //base case
          if(s >= e) {
  61
  62
              return;
  63
          }
  64
  65
          int mid = (s+e)/2;
  66
  67
          //left part sort karna h
          mergeSort(arr, s, mid);
  68
  69
  70
          //right part sort karna h
          mergeSort(arr, mid+1, e);
  71
  72
  73
          //merge
  74
          merge(arr, s, e);
  75
  76
      }
  77
  78
      int main() {
  79
          int arr[15] = {3,7,0,1,5,8000,3,2000,34,66,870,230,128,120,122};
  80
  81
          int n = 15;
  82
  83
          mergeSort(arr, 0, n-1);
  84
  85
          for(int i=0;i<n;i++){</pre>
  86
              cout << arr[i] << " ";
  87
          } cout << endl;</pre>
  88
  89
          return 0;
```

90 }

## Question02.cpp

```
1 // <--- DSA LAB 8 --->
 2
   // <--- 02 --->
 3
    // Write a program to implement a recursive version of quicksort. Run it for some sample
 4
 5
   // data.
 6
 7
    #include<iostream>
    using namespace std;
8
9
10
    int partition( int arr[], int s, int e) {
11
12
13
        int pivot = arr[s];
14
15
        int cnt = 0;
16
        for(int i = s+1; i<=e; i++) {</pre>
            if(arr[i] <=pivot) {</pre>
17
18
                cnt++;
19
20
        }
21
22
        //place pivot at right position
23
        int pivotIndex = s + cnt;
24
        swap(arr[pivotIndex], arr[s]);
25
26
        //left and right wala part smbhal lete h
27
        int i = s, j = e;
28
        while(i < pivotIndex && j > pivotIndex) {
29
30
            while(arr[i] <= pivot)</pre>
31
32
33
                i++;
34
35
36
            while(arr[j] > pivot) {
37
                j--;
38
            }
39
40
            if(i < pivotIndex && j > pivotIndex) {
41
                swap(arr[i++], arr[j--]);
42
            }
43
44
        }
45
46
        return pivotIndex;
47
48
    }
49
50
    void quickSort(int arr[], int s, int e) {
51
52
        //base case
53
        if(s >= e)
```

```
54
            return ;
55
56
        //partitioon karenge
57
        int p = partition(arr, s, e);
58
59
        //left part sort karo
60
        quickSort(arr, s, p-1);
61
62
        //right wala part sort karo
63
        quickSort(arr, p+1, e);
64
65
    }
66
67
    int main() {
68
        int arr[10] = {2,4,1,6,1000,8,5,0,8,10};
69
70
        int n = 10;
71
        quickSort(arr, 0, n-1);
72
73
        for(int i=0; i<n; i++)</pre>
74
75
76
            cout << arr[i] << " ";</pre>
        } cout << endl;</pre>
77
78
79
80
        return 0;
81 }
```