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Second Year. B.TECH

(Computer Science and Engineering)

(DAA Lab Work)

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1. Merge Sort

CODE:

```
//ch.sc.u4cse24110
//merge sort
#include <stdio.h>
void merge(int arr[],int left,int mid,int right) {
    int n1= mid- left+1;
    int n2= right-mid;

    int L[n1], R[n2];

    for(int i=0;i<n1;i++) {
        L[i]=arr[left+i];
    }
    for(int j=0;j<n2;j++) {
        R[j]=arr[mid+1+j];
    }

    int i=0,j=0,k=left;

    while (i<n1 && j<n2) {
        if(L[i]<=R[j])
            arr[k++]=L[i++];
        else
            arr[k++]=R[j++];
    }

    while (i<n1)
        arr[k++]=L[i++];
    while (j<n2)
        arr[k++]=R[j++];
}
```

```

void mergeSort(int arr[], int left, int right) {
    if(left<right) {
        int mid= (left+right)/2;
        mergeSort(arr,left,mid);
        mergeSort(arr, mid+1,right);
        merge(arr,left,mid,right);
    }
}

int main() {
    int arr[]={157,110,147,122,111,149,151,141,123,112,117,133};
    int n= sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);
    mergeSort(arr,0,n-1);
    printf("sorted array:");
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++) {
        printf("%d ",arr[i]); }
    printf("\n");
    return 0;
}

```

OUTPUT:

```

C:\Users\mrngns\Desktop\daa\task3>gcc mergesort.c -o mergesort

C:\Users\mrngns\Desktop\daa\task3>.\mergesort
sorted array:110 111 112 117 122 123 133 141 147 149 151 157

```

TIME COMPLEXITY: $O(n \log n)$ because array is split into 2 halves repeatedly $\log n$ times and at each level all n elements are being compared.

SPACE COMPLEXITY: $O(n)$ because only left and right arrays are created.

2. Quick Sort

CODE:

```
//ch.sc.u4cse24110
//quick sort
#include <stdio.h>
void swap(int *a, int *b) {
    int temp=*a;
    *a=*b;
    *b=temp;
}

int partition(int arr[], int low, int high) {
    int pivot=arr[high];
    int i=low-1;

    for(int j=low; j<high; j++) {
        if (arr[j]<pivot) {
            i++;
            swap(&arr[i],&arr[j]);
        }
    }
    swap(&arr[i+1],&arr[high]);
    return i+1;
}

void quickSort(int arr[], int low, int high) {
    if (low<high) {
        int pi= partition(arr,low,high);
        quickSort(arr,low,pi-1);
        quickSort(arr,pi+1,high);
    }
}

int main() {
    int arr[]={157,110,147,122,111,149,151,141,123,112,117,133};
    int n= sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);
    quickSort(arr,0,n-1);
    printf("sorted array:");
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++) {
        printf("%d ",arr[i]); }
    return 0;
}
```

OUTPUT:

```
C:\Users\mrgns\Desktop\daa\task3>gcc quicksort.c -o quicksort
C:\Users\mrgns\Desktop\daa\task3>.\quicksort
sorted array:110 111 112 117 122 123 133 141 147 149 151 157
```

TIME COMPLEXITY: Best case is $O(n \log n)$ because array is split into 2 halves repeatedly $\log n$ times and at each level all n elements are being compared.

Worst case is $O(n^2)$ when pivot element chosen is the smallest or the largest.

SPACE COMPLEXITY: Worst case is $O(n)$ because of recursion stack.