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#-----Ficha 10-----#SORT ALGORITHMS SORTED
FUNCTION E BINARY SEARCH
from collections import Counter
import csv
import math
#1
def openFile(x):
    with open(x,'r') as fileOp:
        text = fileOp.read()
    return text

"""x = input('File Name - ')
a = openFile(x).replace("\n","").split(" ")
print(sorted(a, key=Counter(a).get))"""

#3
def medi(l):
    l = sorted(l)
    b = len(l)
    if b%2 != 0:
        mediana = l[b//2]
    else:
        mediana = (l[int(b/2)]+l[int(b/2)-1])/2
    return mediana

"""ana = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]
print(medi(ana))"""

#Application of the binary search
def binSearch(lst,x):
    first = 0
    last = len(lst)
    while first < last:
        mid = (first+last)//2
        if x <= lst[mid]:
            last = mid
        else:
            first = mid+1
    return first

def calcValue(x,yk,xk):
    a = binSearch(xk,x)
    print(a)
    if xk[a] != x:
        b = a-1
        print(b)
        result = yk[a]-yk[b]*xk[a]-xk[b]*(x-xk[b])+ yk[b]
    else:
        result = yk[a]
    return result

"""xk = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 13, 16, 20]
yk = [0, 78, 156, 233, 309, 454, 588, 707, 853, 951, 1000]
x = float(input("X = "))
print('Y = ',calcValue(x,yk,xk))"""

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#7
def function(x):
    y = x + math.sin(10*x)
    return y

def rootFinder(a,b,f,p=0.0001): #This function is pretty much a
deviation of the Binary Search
    #p = precision (p=0 would search for a value close to
infinity)
    mid = a+(b-a)/2
    while abs(f(mid)) > p:
        if (f(mid) > 0 and f(a)>0) or (f(mid)<0 and f(a)<0):
#situations in which a is equal to mid
            a=mid
        else: #situations in which b is equal to mid
            b=mid
        mid = a+(b-a)/2
    return z

#print('Zeros between 0.25 and 0.5 = ',rootFinder(0.25,0.5,function, p
= 0.0001))

#####3
#ALGORITHMS

#This is the binary search algorithm(finds medium value):
def binSearch(alist):
    first = 0
    last = len(lst)
    while first < last:
        mid = (first+last)//2
        if x <= lst[mid]:
            last = mid
        else:
            first = mid+1
    return first

"""alist = [54,26,93,17,77,31,44,55,20]
x = int(input())
binSearch(alist)
print(alist)"""

#####
#ALTERNATIVES TO USING NORMAL PYTHON SORTED

#This is a BUBBLE SORT. It compares each value with the one in front
#to check if its bigger(if it is, then they swap places)
def bubbleSort(alist):
    for passnum in range(len(alist)-1,0,-1):
        for i in range(passnum):
            if alist[i]>alist[i+1]:
                temp = alist[i]
                alist[i] = alist[i+1]
                alist[i+1] = temp

"""

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```
alist = [54,26,93,17,77,31,44,55,20]
bubbleSort(alist)
print(alist)"""
```

```
#This is a SELECTION SORT. It goes through a list and finds its biggest
#Value. then it puts that value at the end of the list. Keeps repeating
def selectionSort(alist):
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    for fillslot in range(len(alist)-1,0,-1):
        positionOfMax=0
        for location in range(1,fillslot+1):
            if alist[location]>alist[positionOfMax]:
                positionOfMax = location
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        temp = alist[fillslot]
        alist[fillslot] = alist[positionOfMax]
        alist[positionOfMax] = temp
```

```
"""alist = [54,26,93,17,77,31,44,55,20]
selectionSort(alist)
print(alist)"""
```

```
#This is the INSERTION ALGORITHM. It keeps track of a value and sees
#if the one behind it is bigger. if it is then they swap places
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def insertionSort(alist):
    for index in range(1,len(alist)):
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        currentvalue = alist[index]
        position = index
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        while position>0 and alist[position-1]>currentvalue:
            alist[position]=alist[position-1]
            position = position-1
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        alist[position]=currentvalue
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"""alist = [54,26,93,17,77,31,44,55,20]
insertionSort(alist)
print(alist)"""
```