

## Find the Minimum length Unsorted Subarray, sorting which makes the complete array sorted

Given an unsorted array  $arr[0..n-1]$  of size  $n$ , find the minimum length subarray  $arr[s..e]$  such that sorting this subarray makes the whole array sorted.

### Examples:

- 1) If the input array is [10, 12, 20, 30, 25, 40, 32, 31, 35, 50, 60], your program should be able to find that the subarray lies between the indexes 3 and 8.
- 2) If the input array is [0, 1, 15, 25, 6, 7, 30, 40, 50], your program should be able to find that the subarray lies between the indexes 2 and 5.

### Solution:

#### 1) Find the candidate unsorted subarray

- a) Scan from left to right and find the first element which is greater than the next element. Let  $s$  be the index of such an element. In the above example 1,  $s$  is 3 (index of 30).
- b) Scan from right to left and find the first element (first in right to left order) which is smaller than the next element (next in right to left order). Let  $e$  be the index of such an element. In the above example 1,  $e$  is 7 (index of 31).

#### 2) Check whether sorting the candidate unsorted subarray makes the complete array sorted or not. If not, then include more elements in the subarray.

- a) Find the minimum and maximum values in  $arr[s..e]$ . Let minimum and maximum values be  $min$  and  $max$ .  $min$  and  $max$  for [30, 25, 40, 32, 31] are 25 and 40 respectively.
- b) Find the first element (if there is any) in  $arr[0..s-1]$  which is greater than  $min$ , change  $s$  to index of this element. There is no such element in above example 1.
- c) Find the last element (if there is any) in  $arr[e+1..n-1]$  which is smaller than  $max$ , change  $e$  to

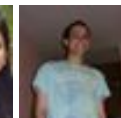
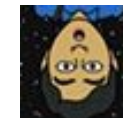
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index of this element. In the above example 1, e is changed to 8 (index of 35)

### 3) Print s and e.

#### Implementation:

```
#include<stdio.h>

void printUnsorted(int arr[], int n)
{
    int s = 0, e = n-1, i, max, min;

    // step 1(a) of above algo
    for (s = 0; s < n-1; s++)
    {
        if (arr[s] > arr[s+1])
            break;
    }
    if (s == n-1)
    {
        printf("The complete array is sorted");
        return;
    }

    // step 1(b) of above algo
    for(e = n - 1; e > 0; e--)
    {
        if(arr[e] < arr[e-1])
            break;
    }

    // step 2(a) of above algo
    max = arr[s]; min = arr[s];
    for(i = s + 1; i <= e; i++)
    {
        if(arr[i] > max)
            max = arr[i];
        if(arr[i] < min)
            min = arr[i];
    }

    // step 2(b) of above algo
    for( i = 0; i < s; i++)
    {
        if(arr[i] > min)
```



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```

    {
        s = i;
        break;
    }
}

// step 2(c) of above algo
for( i = n - 1; i >= e + 1; i--)
{
    if(arr[i] < max)
    {
        e = i;
        break;
    }
}

// step 3 of above algo
printf(" The unsorted subarray which makes the given array "
       " sorted lies between the indices %d and %d", s, e);
return;
}

int main()
{
    int arr[] = {10, 12, 20, 30, 25, 40, 32, 31, 35, 50, 60};
    int arr_size = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);
    printUnsorted(arr, arr_size);
    getchar();
    return 0;
}

```

**Time Complexity:**  $O(n)$

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