```
def min max(arr, left, right):
  # Base case: when the subarray has only one element
  if left == right:
    return arr[left], arr[left]
  # Base case: when the subarray has two elements
  if right == left + 1:
    if arr[left] < arr[right]:</pre>
      return arr[left], arr[right]
    else:
      return arr[right], arr[left]
  # Find the middle index of the array
  mid = (left + right) // 2
  # Recursively find the min and max in the left and right halves
  min_left, max_left = min_max(arr, left, mid)
  min_right, max_right = min_max(arr, mid + 1, right)
  # Combine the results
  final min = min(min left, min right)
  final_max = max(max_left, max_right)
  return final_min, final_max
def find_min_max(arr):
  if not arr:
    raise ValueError("Array is empty")
  return min_max(arr, 0, len(arr) - 1)
# Example usage
if __name__ == "__main__":
  n=int(input('Enter No. of eleements in array:'))
  array =[]
  for i in range(n):
    element=int(input())
    array.append(element)
  min_val, max_val = find_min_max(array)
  print(f"The minimum element in the array is: {min val}")
  print(f"The maximum element in the array is: {max_val}")
```

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19043.928]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

E:\5thsem\DAA\practicals>python min_max.py
Enter No. of eleements in array:8
24
22
13
14
19
12
27
10
The minimum element in the array is: 10
The maximum element in the array is: 27
E:\5thsem\DAA\practicals>
```

```
def merge sort(arr):
  if len(arr) <= 1:
    return arr
  # Find the middle point of the array
  mid = len(arr) // 2
  # Recursively sort the two halves
  left_half = merge_sort(arr[:mid])
  right_half = merge_sort(arr[mid:])
  # Merge the sorted halves
  return merge(left_half, right_half)
def merge(left, right):
  sorted_array = []
  i = j = 0
  # Merge the arrays while both have elements
  while i < len(left) and j < len(right):
    if left[i] < right[j]:</pre>
      sorted_array.append(left[i])
      i += 1
    else:
      sorted_array.append(right[j])
      j += 1
  # If there are remaining elements in left array
  while i < len(left):
    sorted_array.append(left[i])
    i += 1
  # If there are remaining elements in right array
  while j < len(right):
    sorted_array.append(right[j])
    i += 1
  return sorted_array
# Example usage
if __name__ == "__main__":
  n=int(input('Enter No. of elements in array:'))
  array = []
  for i in range(n):
    element=int(input())
    array.append(element)
  sorted_array = merge_sort(array)
  print(f"The sorted array is: {sorted_array}")
```

```
E:\Sthsem\DAA\practicals>python merge.py
Enter No. of elements in array:8
27
16
23
32
45
16
10
99
The sorted array is: [10, 16, 16, 23, 27, 32, 45, 99]
E:\Sthsem\DAA\practicals>
```

```
def quick sort(arr, low, high):
  if low < high:
    # Partition the array and get the pivot index
    pi = partition(arr, low, high)
    # Recursively apply quick_sort to the sub-arrays
    quick_sort(arr, low, pi - 1)
    quick_sort(arr, pi + 1, high)
def partition(arr, low, high):
  # Choose the pivot element, here we choose the last element in the array
  pivot = arr[high]
  i = low - 1
  # Rearrange the array by placing elements less than the pivot before the pivot
  for j in range(low, high):
    if arr[j] < pivot:
       i += 1
       arr[i], arr[j] = arr[j], arr[i]
  # Place the pivot element in the correct position
  arr[i + 1], arr[high] = arr[high], arr[i + 1]
  return i + 1
# Example usage
if __name__ == "__main__":
  n = int(input("Enter the number of elements: "))
  sample_array = []
  for i in range(n):
    element = int(input())
    sample_array.append(element)
  print("Original array:", sample_array)
  quick_sort(sample_array, 0, len(sample_array) - 1)
  print("Sorted array:", sample_array)
```

```
E:\5thsem\DAA\practicals>python quick.py
Enter the number of elements: 8
15
24
32
8
97
4
60
77
Original array: [15, 24, 32, 8, 97, 4, 60, 77]
Sorted array: [4, 8, 15, 24, 32, 60, 77, 97]
E:\5thsem\DAA\practicals>_
```