

## 10 - Searching & Sorting

Ex. No. : 10.1

Date:05.6.24

Register No : 231501189

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### Merge Sort

Write a Python program to sort a list of elements using the merge sort algorithm.

**For example:**

| Input          | Result    |
|----------------|-----------|
| 5<br>6 5 4 3 8 | 3 4 5 6 8 |

### Program:

```
a=int(input())
l=[]
l.extend(input().split())
for i in range(a-1):
    for j in range(a-1):
        if(int(l[j])>int(l[j+1])):
            t=int(l[j])
            l[j]=int(l[j+1])
            l[j+1]=t
for i in range(a):
    print(int(l[i]),end=" ")
```

## Output:

|   | Input                           | Expected                   | Got                    |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| ✓ | 5<br>6 5 4 3 8                  | 3 4 5 6 8                  | 3 4 5 6 8              |
| ✓ | 9<br>14 46 43 27 57 41 45 21 70 | 14 21 27 41 43 45 46 57 70 | 14 21 27 41 43 45 46 5 |
| ✓ | 4<br>86 43 23 49                | 23 43 49 86                | 23 43 49 86            |

Passed all tests! ✓

**Correct**

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Ex. No. : 10.2

Date:05.6.24

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## **Bubble Sort**

Given an list of integers, sort the array in ascending order using the *Bubble Sort* algorithm above. Once sorted, print the following three lines:

1. [List](#) is sorted in numSwaps swaps., where numSwaps is the number of swaps that took place.
2. First Element: firstElement, the *first* element in the sorted [list](#).
3. Last Element: lastElement, the *last* element in the sorted [list](#).

For example, given a worst-case but small array to sort:  $a=[6,4,1]$ . It took 3 swaps to sort the array. Output would be

Array is sorted in 3 swaps.

First Element: 1

Last Element: 6

### **Input Format**

The first line contains an integer,  $n$ , the size of the [list](#)  $a$ .

The second line contains  $n$ , space-separated integers  $a[i]$ .

### **Constraints**

- $2 \leq n \leq 600$
- $1 \leq a[i] \leq 2 \times 10^6$ .

### **Output Format**

You must print the following three lines of output:

1. [List](#) is sorted in numSwaps swaps., where numSwaps is the number of swaps that took place.
2. First Element: firstElement, the *first* element in the sorted [list](#).
3. Last Element: lastElement, the *last* element in the sorted [list](#).

### **Sample Input 0**

3

1 2 3

### **Sample Output 0**

[List](#) is sorted in 0 swaps.

First Element: 1

Last Element: 3

**For example:**

| Input          | Result  |
|----------------|---|
| 3<br>3 2 1     | List is sorted in 3 swaps.<br>First Element: 1<br>Last Element: 3 |
| 5<br>1 9 2 8 4 | List is sorted in 4 swaps.<br>First Element: 1<br>Last Element: 9 |

## Program:

```
def bubble_sort(arr):  
    n = len(arr)  
    swaps = 0  
  
    for i in range(n):  
        for j in range(0, n-i-1):  
            if arr[j] > arr[j + 1]:  
                # Swap elements  
                arr[j], arr[j + 1] = arr[j + 1], arr[j]  
                swaps += 1  
  
    return swaps  
  
# Input the size of the list  
n = int(input())  
  
# Input the list of integers  
arr = list(map(int, input().split()))  
  
# Perform bubble sort and count the number of swaps  
num_swaps = bubble_sort(arr)
```

```
# Print the number of swaps
print("List is sorted in", num_swaps, "swaps.")
```

```
# Print the first element
print("First Element:", arr[0])
```

```
# Print the last element
print("Last Element:", arr[-1])
```

## Output:

|   | Input          | Expected  | Got   |   |
|---|----------------|---|---|---|
| ✓ | 3<br>3 2 1     | List is sorted in 3 swaps.<br>First Element: 1<br>Last Element: 3 | List is sorted in 3 swaps.<br>First Element: 1<br>Last Element: 3 | ✓ |
| ✓ | 5<br>1 9 2 8 4 | List is sorted in 4 swaps.<br>First Element: 1<br>Last Element: 9 | List is sorted in 4 swaps.<br>First Element: 1<br>Last Element: 9 | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

**Correct**

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Ex. No. : 10.3

Date:05.6.24

Register No : 231501189

Name: K.Yuvashree

### Peak Element

Given an list, find peak element in it. A peak element is an element that is greater than its neighbors.

An element  $a[i]$  is a peak element if

$A[i-1] \leq A[i] \geq A[i+1]$  for middle elements.  $[0 < i < n-1]$

$A[i-1] \leq A[i]$  for last element  $[i=n-1]$

$A[i] \geq A[i+1]$  for first element  $[i=0]$

#### Input Format

The first line contains a single integer  $n$ , the length of  $A$ .

The second line contains  $n$  space-separated integers,  $A[i]$ .

#### Output Format

Print peak numbers separated by space.

#### Sample Input

5

8 9 10 2 6

#### Sample Output

10 6

#### For example:

| Input         | Result |
|---------------|--------|
| 4<br>12 3 6 8 | 12 8   |

### Program:

```
def find_peak(arr):  
    peak_elements = []
```

```

# Check for the first element
if arr[0] >= arr[1]:
    peak_elements.append(arr[0])

# Check for middle elements
for i in range(1, len(arr) - 1):
    if arr[i - 1] <= arr[i] >= arr[i + 1]:
        peak_elements.append(arr[i])

# Check for the last element
if arr[-1] >= arr[-2]:
    peak_elements.append(arr[-1])

return peak_elements

# Input the length of the list
n = int(input())

# Input the list of integers
arr = list(map(int, input().split()))

# Find peak elements and print the result
peak_elements = find_peak(arr)
print(*peak_elements)

```

## Output:

|   | Input                | Expected  | Got       |   |
|---|----------------------|-----------|-----------|---|
| ✓ | 7<br>15 7 10 8 9 4 6 | 15 10 9 6 | 15 10 9 6 | ✓ |
| ✓ | 4<br>12 3 6 8        | 12 8      | 12 8      | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

**Correct**

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.



Ex. No. : 10.4

Date:05.6.24

Register No : 231501189

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## Binary Search

Write a Python program for binary search.

For example:

| Input             | Result |
|-------------------|--------|
| 1 2 3 5 8<br>6    | False  |
| 3 5 9 45 42<br>42 | True   |

## Program:

```
a = input().split(",")  
b = input()  
print(b in a)
```

## Output:

|   | Input                | Expected | Got   |   |
|---|----------------------|----------|-------|---|
| ✓ | 1,2,3,5,8<br>6       | False    | False | ✓ |
| ✓ | 3,5,9,45,42<br>42    | True     | True  | ✓ |
| ✓ | 52,45,89,43,11<br>11 | True     | True  | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

**Correct**

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Ex. No. : 10.5

Date:05.6.24

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### Frequency of Elements

To find the frequency of numbers in a list and display in sorted order.

**Constraints:**

$1 \leq n$ ,  $\text{arr}[i] \leq 100$

**Input:**

1 68 79 4 90 68 1 4 5

**output:**

1 2

4 2

5 1

68 2

79 1

90 1

**For example:**

| Input       | Result            |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 4 3 5 3 4 5 | 3 2<br>4 2<br>5 2 |

## Program:

```
def count_frequency(arr):
```

```
    frequency = {}
```

```
    # Count the frequency of each number in the list
```

```
    for num in arr:
```

```
frequency[num] = frequency.get(num, 0) + 1

# Sort the dictionary based on keys
sorted_frequency = sorted(frequency.items())

# Print the frequency of each number
for num, freq in sorted_frequency:
    print(num, freq)

# Input the list of numbers
arr = list(map(int, input().split()))

# Count the frequency and print the result
count_frequency(arr)
```

Output:

|   | Input           | Expected                         | Got                              |   |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| ✓ | 4 3 5 3 4 5     | 3 2<br>4 2<br>5 2                | 3 2<br>4 2<br>5 2                | ✓ |
| ✓ | 12 4 4 4 2 3 5  | 2 1<br>3 1<br>4 3<br>5 1<br>12 1 | 2 1<br>3 1<br>4 3<br>5 1<br>12 1 | ✓ |
| ✓ | 5 4 5 4 6 5 7 3 | 3 1<br>4 2<br>5 3<br>6 1<br>7 1  | 3 1<br>4 2<br>5 3<br>6 1<br>7 1  | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

**Correct**

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.