

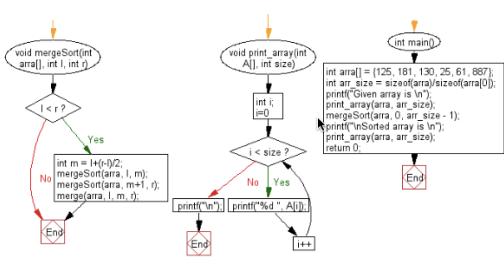
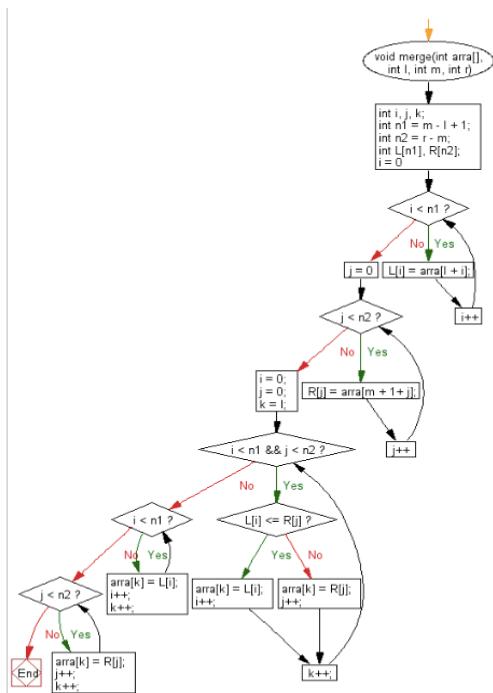
**NAME – RAJDEEP JAISWAL**
**DATE – 05 Oct 2021**
**BRANCH – BTECH CSE**
**SEC = 13 A**
**UID -20BCS2761**
**SUB- DS LAB**

**Q -Write a C/C++ program to sort a list of elements using the merge sort algorithm.**

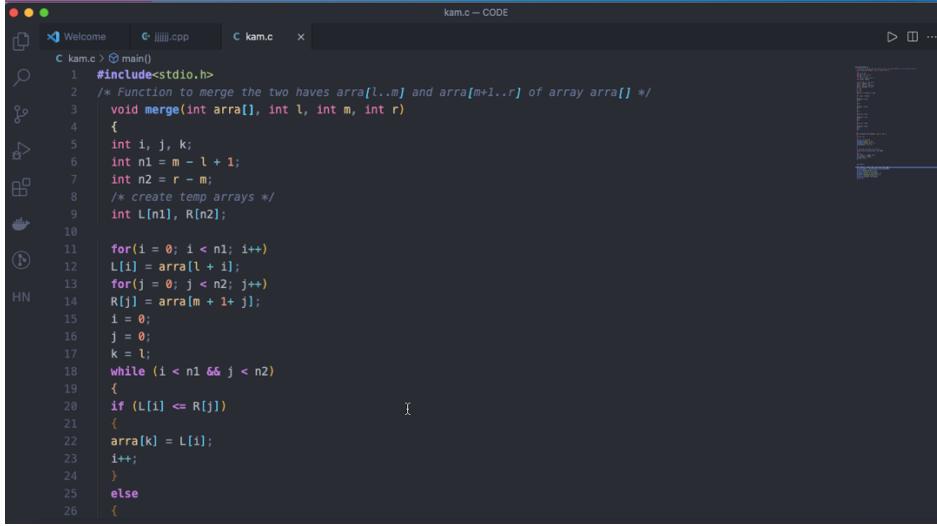
**Note:** Merge sort is an  $O(n \log n)$  comparison-based sorting algorithm. Most implementations produce a stable sort, which means that the implementation preserves the input order of equal elements in the sorted output.

**Solution –**

**FlowChart/Algorithms –**



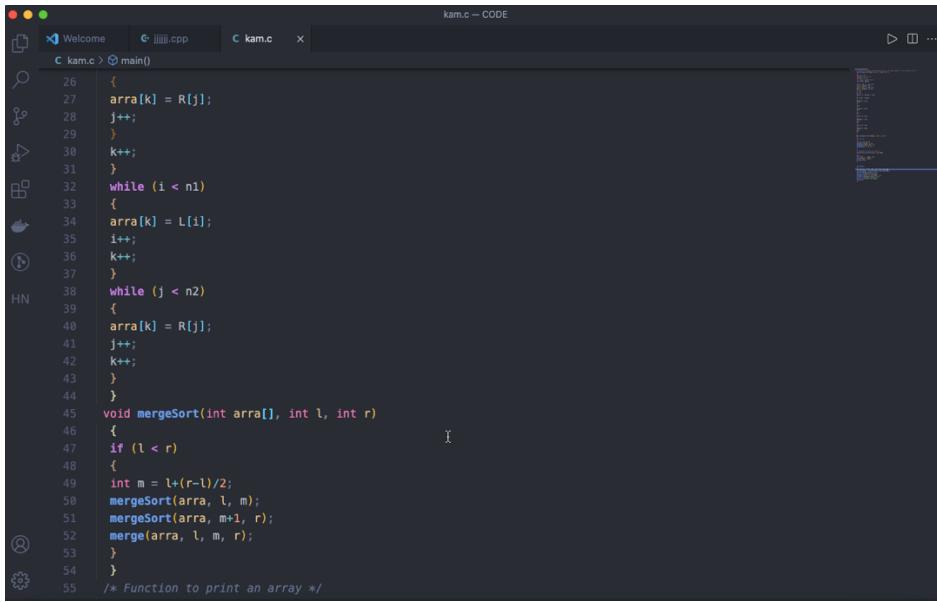
## CODE IN COMPILER –



```

kam.c -- CODE
C kam.o > main()
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 /* Function to merge the two halves arra[l..m] and arra[m+1..r] of array arra[] */
3 void merge(int arra[], int l, int m, int r)
{
4
5     int i, j, k;
6     int n1 = m - l + 1;
7     int n2 = r - m;
8     /* create temp arrays */
9     int L[n1], R[n2];
10
11    for(i = 0; i < n1; i++)
12        L[i] = arra[l + i];
13    for(j = 0; j < n2; j++)
14        R[j] = arra[m + 1+ j];
15    i = 0;
16    j = 0;
17    k = l;
18    while (i < n1 && j < n2)
19    {
20        if (L[i] <= R[j])
21        {
22            arra[k] = L[i];
23            i++;
24        }
25        else
26        {

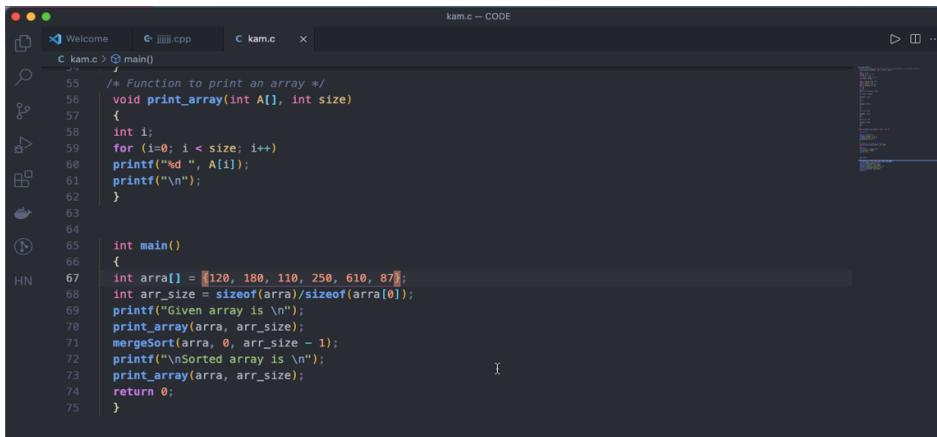
```



```

kam.c -- CODE
C kam.o > main()
27
28     arra[k] = R[j];
29
30     j++;
31     k++;
32     while (i < n1)
33     {
34         arra[k] = L[i];
35         i++;
36         k++;
37     }
38     while (j < n2)
39     {
40         arra[k] = R[j];
41         j++;
42         k++;
43     }
44     void mergeSort(int arra[], int l, int r)
45     {
46         if (l < r)
47         {
48             int m = l+(r-l)/2;
49             mergeSort(arra, l, m);
50             mergeSort(arra, m+1, r);
51             merge(arra, l, m, r);
52         }
53     }
54
55 /* Function to print an array */

```



```

kam.c -- CODE
C kam.o > main()
55 /* Function to print an array */
56 void print_array(int A[], int size)
57 {
58     int i;
59     for (i=0; i < size; i++)
60         printf("%d ", A[i]);
61     printf("\n");
62 }
63
64
65 int main()
66 {
67     int arra[] = {120, 180, 110, 250, 610, 87};
68     int arr_size = sizeof(arra)/sizeof(arra[0]);
69     printf("Given array is \n");
70     print_array(arra, arr_size);
71     mergeSort(arra, 0, arr_size - 1);
72     printf("\nSorted array is \n");
73     print_array(arra, arr_size);
74     return 0;
75 }

```

**CODE IN TEXT -**#include<stdio.h>

```
/* Function to merge the two halves arra[l..m] and arra[m+1..r] of array arra[] */

void merge(int arra[], int l, int m, int r)
{
    int i, j, k;
    int n1 = m - l + 1;
    int n2 = r - m;
    /* create temp arrays */
    int L[n1], R[n2];
    for(i = 0; i < n1; i++)
        L[i] = arra[l + i];
    for(j = 0; j < n2; j++)
        R[j] = arra[m + 1+ j];
    i = 0;
    j = 0;
    k = l;
    while (i < n1 && j < n2)
    {
        if (L[i] <= R[j])
        {
            arra[k] = L[i];
            i++;
        }
        else
        {
            arra[k] = R[j];
            j++;
        }
        k++;
    }
    while (i < n1)
    {
        arra[k] = L[i];
        i++;
        k++;
    }
}
```

```
while (j < n2)

{
    arra[k] = R[j];
    j++;
    k++;
}

}

void mergeSort(int arra[], int l, int r)
{
    if (l < r)
    {
        int m = l+(r-l)/2;
        mergeSort(arra, l, m);
        mergeSort(arra, m+1, r);
        merge(arra, l, m, r);
    }
}

/* Function to print an array */
void print_array(int A[], int size)
{
    int i;
    for (i=0; i < size; i++)
        printf("%d ", A[i]);
    printf("\n");
}

int main()
{
    int arra[] = {120, 180, 110, 250, 610, 87};
    int arr_size = sizeof(arra)/sizeof(arra[0]);
    printf("Given array is \n");
    print_array(arra, arr_size);
    mergeSort(arra, 0, arr_size - 1);
    printf("\nSorted array is \n");
    print_array(arra, arr_size);
    return 0;
}
```



## **OUTPUT -**

**GIVEN ARRAYS IS - {120, 180, 110, 250, 610, 87};**

SORTED ARRAY IS - 87 110 120 180 250 610