## Annotated QuickSort

Example, sort: 10, 4, 8, 1, 7 void quickS( int start, int finish, int[] array) 0 and 4 and the array, in the example int pivot, left, right, temp; left = start; right = finish: 0 + 4 = 4 / 2 = 2, which stores 8 in the example pivot = array[ (left + right) / 2]; while (right > left) So we don't cross over when working in from the ends. (And actually the last time right and left do cross over, and so then the outer while stops.) The following two lines are to while (array[left] < pivot) {left = left + 1;} get us to appropriate values to swap. They will leave numbers while (pivot < array[right])  ${right = right - 1;}$ in place if they are less than the Right being greater than left was already checked above. pivot and left of it or greater if (left <=right) But here right = to left is checked as well. This serves the purpose than the pivot and to the right of getting the left and right to cross over each other in preparation of it. temp = array[left]; for the recursive calls. array[left] = array[right]; array[right] = temp; So swap the present left and right left = left + 1: Move both left and right in one, in order to set up right = right - 1;the next checks by the two whiles above. This recursively does the left, since start stays start, and right So for the left side, start stays start (which will become left). is now left of the pivot. if (start < right) quickS(start, right, array);</pre> Right is sent to finish, which will become right, so right stays right, as it ended\*\*. And this recursively does the if (left < finish) quickS(left, finish, array); And for the right side, left is sent to start, which will become left right, since finish stays finish, so left stays left, as it ended.\*\* & left is now right of the pivot. Finish stays finish (which will become right). \*\*Remember that right ended up left of the pivot,

and left end ended up right of the pivot.