Welcome to
IT Lightning Talks session #12

7 talks on computing/IT topics
plus one “open mic” slot for a spontaneous talk

One talk is 5 minutes + 2 minute Q&A

Please silence your mobile phone

Coffee and snacks offered afterwards

Propose talks for future sessions:
ITLT #13 – April/May 2017
email: lightning-talks@cern.ch
Welcome to
IT Lightning Talks session #12

Webplus: lxplus in your browser
Ricardo Brito Da Rocha (IT/CM)

Developers@CERN Forums: It is about U and I
Luis Rodriguez Fernandez (IT/DB)

The path of code linting
Alejandro Avilés (IT/CDA)

Having fun at THE Port Hackathon@CERN
Lorena Lobato (IT/CM)

LabVIEW: what is it and why is it used?
Odd Oyvind Andreassen (EN/STI)

openlab reading clubs
Omar Awile (IT/CF)

LunchCollider - a wholly new social experience at CERN
Piotr Nikiel (ATLAS)

Open mic
How to do *quicksort* in Python?
How to do quicksort in Python?

5.12. The Quick Sort — Problem Solving with ... - Interactive Python
https://interactivepython.org/runestone/static/pythondotnet/SortSearch/TheQuickSort.html
The quicksort algorithm uses divide and conquer to gain the same advantages as the merge sort, while not using additional storage. As a trade-off, however, it is possible ...

algorithm - Quicksort with Python - Stack Overflow
stackoverflow.com/questions/18262306/quicksort-with-python
Aug 15, 2013 - def sort(array=[12,4,5,6,7,3,1,15]): less = [] equal = [] greater = [] if len(array) > 1: pivot = array[0] for x in array: if x < pivot: less.append(x) if x ...

Quicksort - Python School
https://pythonschool.net/data-structures-algorithms/quicksort/
Nov 1, 2012 - Quicksort. Quicksort is a very efficient sorting algorithm invented by C.A.R. Hoare. It has two phases: the partition phase; the sort phase.
StackOverflow surely has the answer

```python
def sort(array=[12, 4, 5, 6, 7, 3, 1, 15]):
    less = []
    equal = []
    greater = []

    if len(array) > 1:
        pivot = array[0]
        for x in array:
            if x < pivot:
                less.append(x)
            elif x == pivot:
                equal.append(x)
            else:
                greater.append(x)

    return sort(less) + equal + sort(greater)  # Just use the + operator to join lists
    # Note that you want equal ^^^^^ ^ not pivot

else:
    # You need to handle the part at the end of the recursion - when you only have one
case.
    return array
```

22 Answers

- upvote count: 92
- downvote count: 0
- accepted answer

Community

- Brionius

- 7,695 points
- 1 rep
- 14
- 26

Edited Mar 19 '14 at 11:52
Answered Aug 15 '13 at 21:42
We’ve all read this book, right!
No need to copy & paste anymore!

StackOverflow Importer

Do you ever feel like all you’re doing is copy/pasting from Stack Overflow? Let’s take it one step further.

```python
>>> from stackoverflow import quick_sort, split_into_chunks

>>> print(quick_sort.sort([1, 3, 2, 5, 4]))
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```
Don’t keep such life-saving tips to yourself!

Share them at *IT Lightning Talks* 😊
Thank you for participating in IT Lightning Talks session #12

What now?

Enjoy coffee and snacks :-)  

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Propose a lightning talk

... for example:
I discovered this cool technology - anyone else using it?
I solved a common problem in an unusual way
I did ... and it didn’t work – don’t repeat my mistake
Which platform or language would you chose to...
There is a new online service – very useful!
Look what I developed at home, just for fun!
I think CERN could... / IT Department should...
I have this idea for a project, what do others think?
I’ve heard about this new trend in computing...
Here’s a question I’ve been always asking myself
I predict than in 10 years everybody will...
References

IT Lightning Talks on Twiki:
http://twiki.cern.ch/IT/LightningTalks

IT Lightning Talks on Indico:
http://indico.cern.ch/category/5419

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