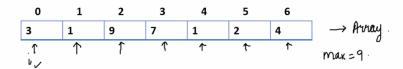




0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

(out 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Count Sort -> Dree of the fastest



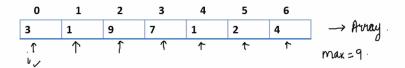
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

(ount 0 2 1 ! 1 0 0 ! 0 !

Count Sort -> Dre of the fastest

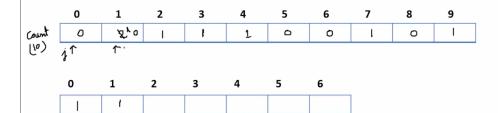
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
3	1	9	7	1	2	4	o Array.
.1	\uparrow	1	1	↑	1	٢	_ max =9 ·

Count Sort -> Dree of the fastest

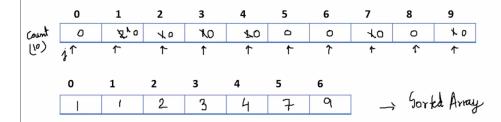


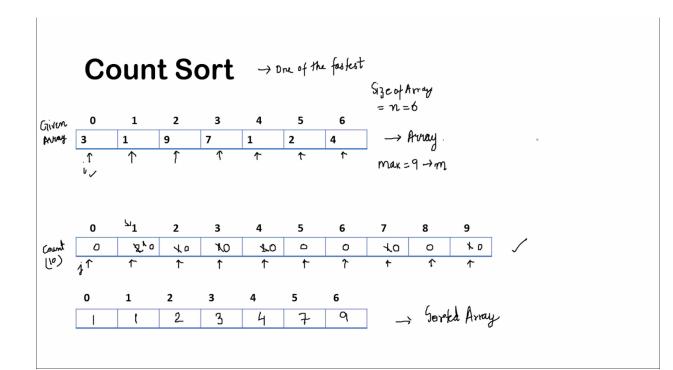
Count Sort -> DRE of the fastest

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
3	1	9	7	1	2	4	ightarrow Array.
. T	\uparrow	1	1	↑	1	^	_ max =9 ·



Count Sort -> Dre of the fastest





Analysis

- 1. Demerit → It takes extra spaces
- 2. Time complexity = $O(m + n) \sim O(n) \rightarrow$ as time complexity is discussed for large n
 - a. where m = size of new count array
 - b. n = size of given array
 - c. if both 'm' and 'n' are comparable then time complexity is O(m + n)