

Count sort → One of the fastest methods

Count Sort → One of the fastest

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	1	9	7	1	2	4

→ Array.
max = 9.

Count
(10)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Count Sort → One of the fastest

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	1	9	7	1	2	4

→ Array.
max = 9.

↑
✓

Count
(10)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1

Count Sort → One of the fastest

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	1	9	7	1	2	4
↑ ✓	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑

→ Array.
max = 9.

Count (10)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
↑ j	↑								

0	1	2	3	4	5	6

Count Sort → One of the fastest

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	1	9	7	1	2	4
↑ ✓	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑

→ Array.
max = 9.

Count (10)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
↑ j	↑								

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1						

Count Sort → One of the fastest

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	1	9	7	1	2	4
↑ ✓	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑

→ Array.
max = 9.

Count (10)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
↑	↑								

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1					

Count Sort → One of the fastest

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	1	9	7	1	2	4
↑ ✓	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑

→ Array.
max = 9.

Count (10)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	2	3	4	7	9

→ Sorted Array

Count Sort → One of the fastest

Size of Array
= $n = 6$

Given Array

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	1	9	7	1	2	4

↑
✓

→ Array.

max = 9 → m

Count (no)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1

↑

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	2	3	4	7	9

→ Sorted Array

Analysis

1. Demerit → It takes extra spaces
2. Time complexity = $O(m + n) \sim O(n)$ → 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 $O(m + n)$