By Prince Agarwal
[ " Hello World " ]

# Main Idea Behind this Algorithm :-

**Count the Frequency of all the elements** 

**Example:** 

5 2 9 5 2 3 5

Sort this array by counting sort

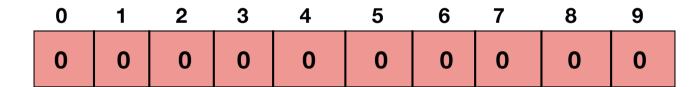
**Solution:** Find the Maximum in the array

Max = 9

Now,

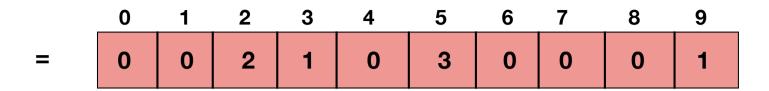
Create an Array of size (Max + 1) = 10

Auxiliary Array



Now, Write the Frequency of respective Elements in Aux. Array

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



Now, Iterate the Auxiliary array and Print the index

Aux[ i ] number of times

Sorted array = 2 2 3 5 5 9

**Example:** 

7 2 1 1 4 3 5 4 3 5 7 2

**Sort this array by counting sort** 

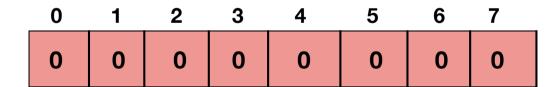
**Solution:** Find the Maximum in the array

Max = 7

Now,

Create an Array of size (Max + 1) = 8

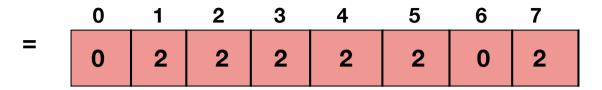
Auxiliary Array



Now, Write the Frequency of respective Elements in Aux. Array

 0
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7

 =
 0
 2
 2
 2
 2
 2
 0
 2



Now, Iterate the Auxiliary array and Print the index

Aux[i] number of times

Now, suppose a situation

Where only 5 elements are there: 4,7,8,1&1000000 (10^6)

And question is :-

Sort this array with the help of counting sort

Then we have to create an array of size  $= 10^6 + 1 = 10^6$ 

It means, lots of consumption of space and time

That will increase the maximum memory - size allocation

So, It is recommended that do not use this Algorithm ........

Either use QUICK sort or MERGE sort

# **Time Complexity**

Firstly we traversed the Unsorted Array of Size N

For finding the maximum element size

So time taken = O(N)

Now, say Maximum element is 'K'

Then we create a Auxiliary array of size = O (K)

And we also traverse Auxiliary array for finally print the sorted array

So time taken = O ( K )

so, total time Complexity = O(N + K)

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# **Hello World**

" If you feel any problem then comments in my video I will reply as soon as possible "

- Prince Agarwal