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Radix Sort in Python

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Unit Test
  Code
                                      Sponsors
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Title: Radix Sort
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           Project: geekviewpoint
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           Package: algorithms
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           Given a disordered list of integers, rearrange them in natural order.
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           Sample Input: [18,5,100,3,1,19,6,0,7,4,2]
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           Sample Output: [0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,18,19,100]
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       #
           Time Complexity of Solution:
           Best Case O(kn); Average Case O(kn); Worst Case O(kn), where k is the length of the longest number and n is the
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       #
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           size of the input array.
           Note: if k is greater than \log(n) then an n\log(n) algorithm would be a better fit. In reality we can always change the radix
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           to make k less than log(n).
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           Approach:
           radix sort, like counting sort and bucket sort, is an integer based algorithm (i.e. the values of the input array are assumed to be
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           integers). Hence radix sort is among the fastest sorting algorithms
           around, in theory. The particular distinction for radix sort is
           that it creates a bucket for each cipher (i.e. digit); as such, similar to bucket sort, each bucket in radix sort must be a growable list that may admit different keys.
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           For decimal values, the number of buckets is 10, as the decimal system has 10 numerals/cyphers (i.e. 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9). Then the keys are continuously sorted by significant digits.
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          RADIX = 10
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          maxLength = False
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          tmp , placement = -1, 1
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          while not maxLength:
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43
            maxLength = True
# declare and initialize buckets
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             buckets = [list() for _ in range( RADIX )]
45
46
             # split aList between lists
               or i in aList:
tmp = i / placement
47
48
49
                buckets[tmp % RADIX].append( i )
50
                if maxLength and tmp > 0:
51
                  maxLength = False
52
53
54
            # empty lists into aList array a = 0
            for b in range( RADIX ):
   buck = buckets[b]
55
56
                for i in buck:
57
58
                  aList[a] = i
59
                  a += 1
60
             # move to next digit
62
             placement *= RADIX
```

SORTING ALGORITHMS

Bubble Sort In Python
Bucket Sort In Python
Counting Sort In Python
Cycle Sort In Python
Heap Sort In Python
Insertion Sort In Python
Merge Sort In Python
Quicksort In Python
Selection Sort in Python

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