

CS 113 – Computer Science I

Lecture 16 – Sorting

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Announcements

- Assignment 08
 - Due tonight Thursday 11/10

Guessing game – in class exercise

Pair up:

- Person A chooses a number between 1 and 64
- Person B guesses the number
- Until the guess is correct:
 - Person A tells whether the guess is too high or too low
 - Person B guesses again

After 2 rounds each, choose a number between 1 and 512

Binary Search run time

As the size of our collection increases, the number of guesses/comparisons increases, but not *linearly*

The time increases by $\log n$ (we use base 2)

If our collection contains 8 data points, how many comparisons in worst case do we make:

$$\log_2 8 = 3$$

If our collection contains 512 data points, how many comparisons in worst case do we make:

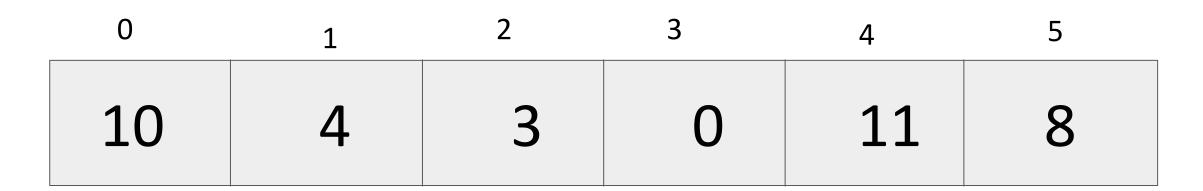
$$\log_2 512 = 9$$

Sorting

Compare two adjacent items, and swap if needed

Repeat until largest item is at the back

Repeat process until done



What do we do first?

len = 6

0	1	2	3	4	5
10	4	3	0	11	8

Compare j-1 and j; Swap if L[j-1] > L[j]

len = 6

0	1	2	3	4	5
4	10	3	0	11	8

Compare j-1 and j; Swap if L[j-1] > L[j]

len = 6

0	1	2	3	4	5
4	10	3	0	11	8
		†			
	j - 1 1	j 2			

Compare j-1 and j; Swap if L[j-1] > L[j]

len = 6

0	1	2	3	4	5
4	3	10	0	11	8
	↑ j - 1 1	† j 2			

Compare j-1 and j; Swap if L[j-1] > L[j]

len = 6

0	1	2	3	4	5
4	3	10	0	11	8
			†		
		j - 1 2	j 3		

Compare j-1 and j; Swap if L[j-1] > L[j]

len = 6

0	1	2	3	4	5
4	3	0	10	11	8
		†			
		j - 1 2	j 3		

Compare j-1 and j; Swap if L[j-1] > L[j]

len = 6

0	1	2	3	4	5
4	3	0	10	11	8
			†	†	
			j - 1 3	j 4	

Compare j-1 and j; Swap if L[j-1] > L[j]

len = 6

0	1	2	3	4	5
4	3	0	10	11	8
				†	1
				j - 1 4	j 5

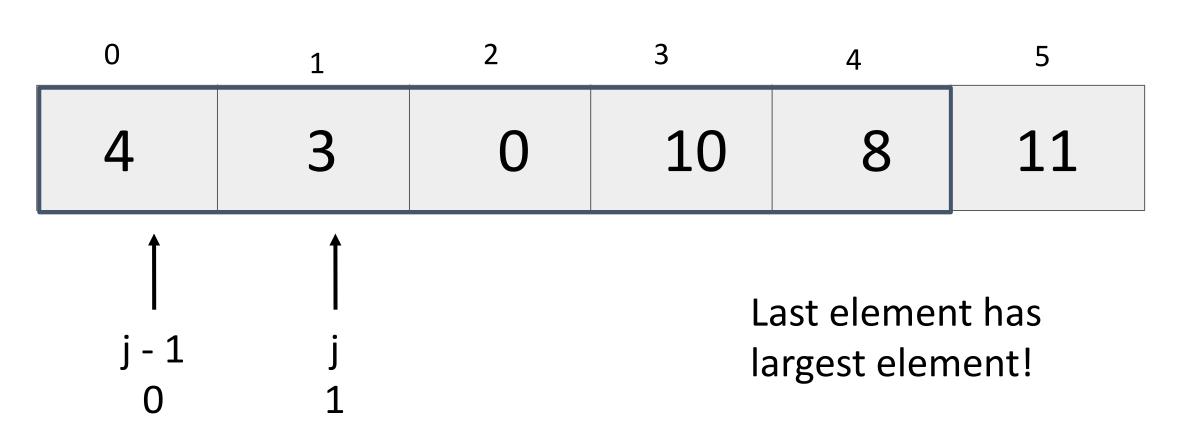
Compare j-1 and j; Swap if L[j-1] > L[j]

len = 6

0	1	2	3	4	5
4	3	0	10	8	11
				1	†
				j - 1 4	j 5

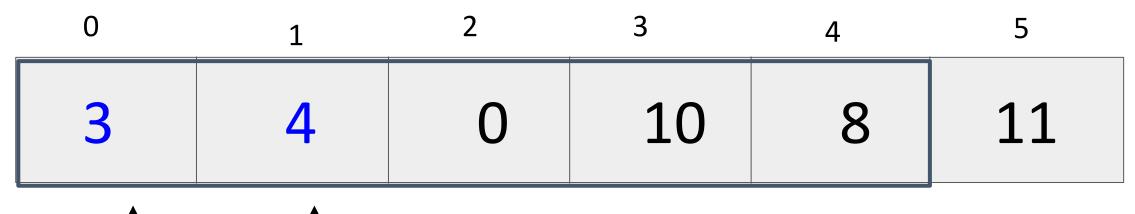
Compare j-1 and j; Swap if L[j-1] > L[j]

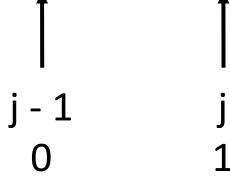
len = 5



Reset and compare pairs with shorter list!

len = 5





Last element has largest element!

Compare j-1 and j; Swap if L[j-1] > L[j]

len = 5

0	1	2	3	4	5
3	4	0	10	8	11
	. 1	<u> </u>			
	j - 1 1	J 2			

Compare j-1 and j; Swap if L[j-1] > L[j]

len = 5

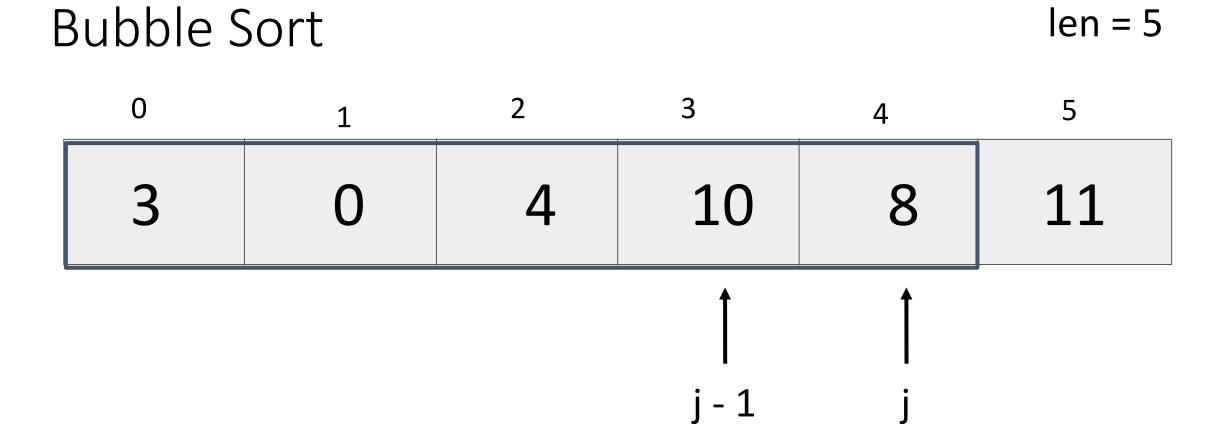
0	1	2	3	4	5
3	0	4	10	8	11
	j - 1 1	j 2			

Compare j-1 and j; Swap if L[j-1] > L[j]

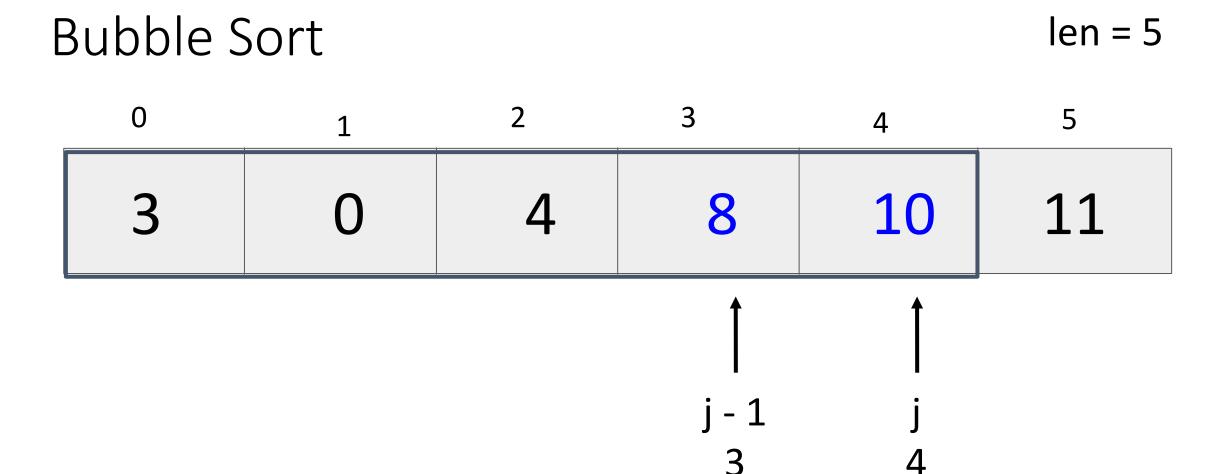
len = 5

0	1	2	3	4	5
3	0	4	10	8	11
		j - 1 2	j 3		

Compare j-1 and j; Swap if L[j-1] > L[j]



Compare j-1 and j; Swap if L[j-1] > L[j]



Compare j-1 and j; Swap if L[j-1] > L[j]

len = 4

0	1	2	3	4	5
3	0	4	8	10	11
j - 1	j				

Reset and check pairs with shorter list

len = 4

0	1	2	3	4	5
0	3	4	8	10	11

Compare j-1 and j; Swap if L[j-1] > L[j]

len = 4

0	1	2	3	4	5
0	3	4	8	10	11
	1	†			
	j - 1 1	j 2			

Compare j-1 and j; Swap if L[j-1] > L[j]

len = 4

0	1	2	3	4	5
0	3	4	8	10	11
		j - 1 2	j 3		

Compare j-1 and j; Swap if L[j-1] > L[j]

len = 3

0	1	2	3	4	5
0	3	4	8	10	11
	•				
j - 1 0	j 1				

Reset; Compare j-1 and j; Swap if L[j-1] > L[j]

len = 3

0	1	2	3	4	5
0	3	4	8	10	11
	i - 1	Ì			
	0	1			

Reset; Compare j-1 and j; Swap if L[j-1] > L[j]

len = 2

0	1	2	3	4	5
0	3	4	8	10	11
1	1				
j - 1 0	j 1				

Reset; Compare j-1 and j; Swap if L[j-1] > L[j]

Idea: bubble highest values to the end of the list; Check a shorter sublist each time

```
bubbleSort(L):

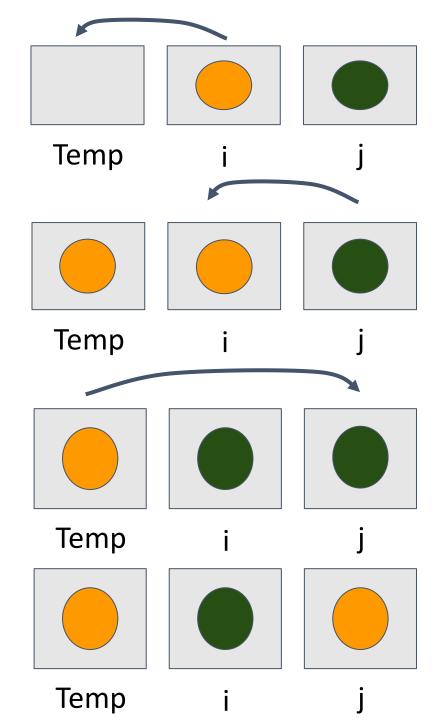
for len in range(len(L), 1, -1):

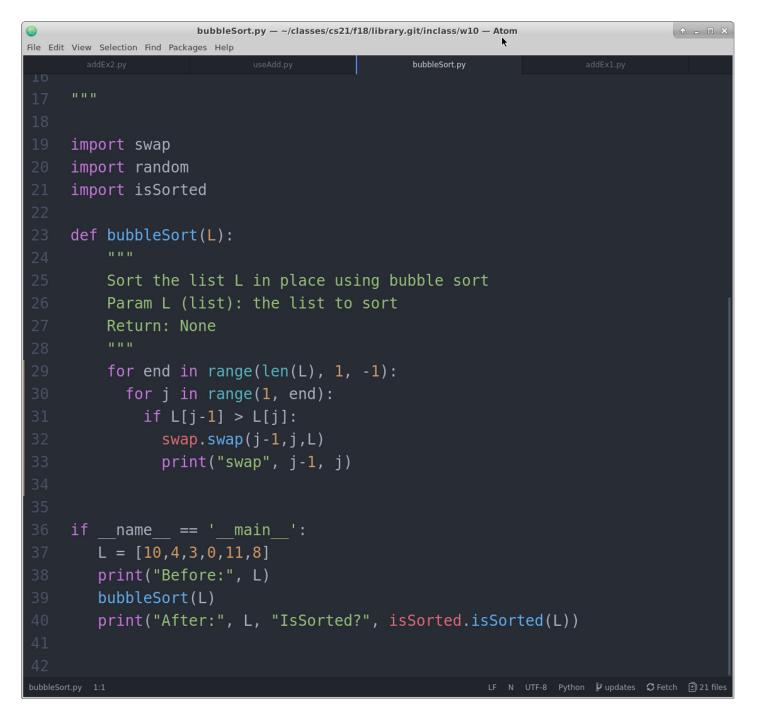
for j in range(1, len): # bubble

if L[j-1] > L[j]:

swap(j-1, j, L)
```

```
swap(i, j, L):
    temp = L[i] # step 1
    L[i] = L[j] # step 2
    L[j] = temp # step 3
```





Selection sort

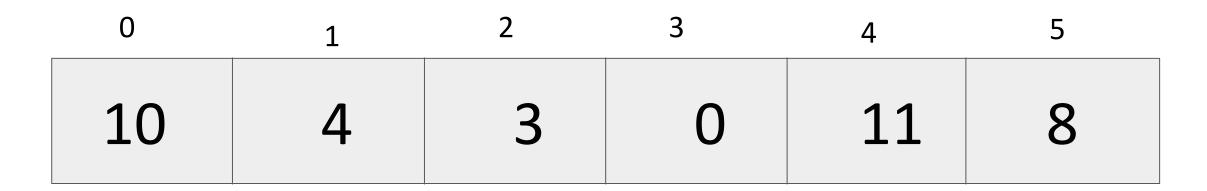
Repeatedly find the smallest item and put it at front of list selectionSort(L):

for startIdx in range(len(L)):

minIdx = findMinimum(startIdx, L)

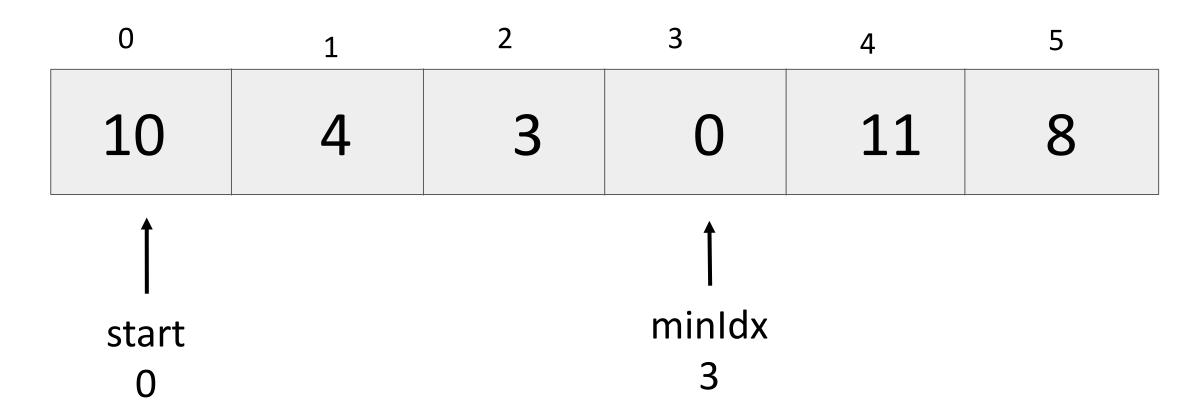
swap(startIdx, minIdx, L)

Selection Sort

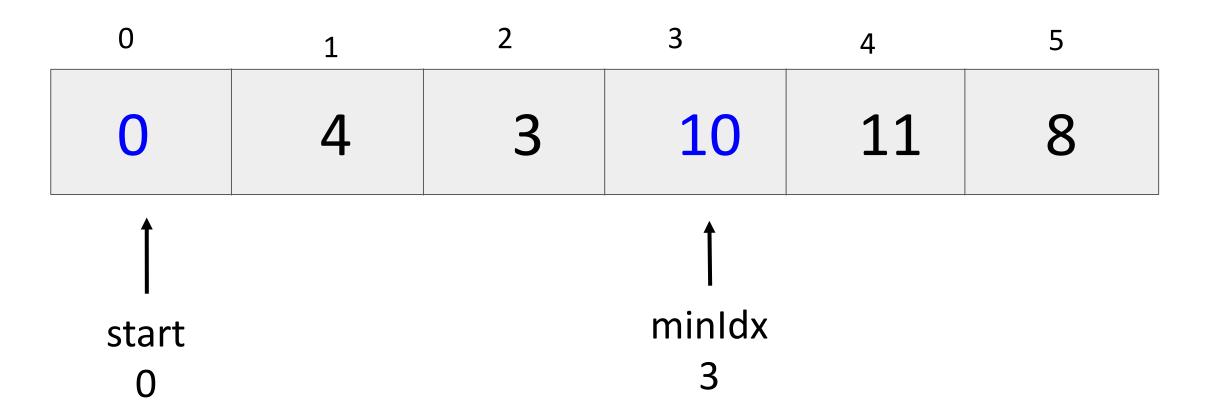


What do we do first?

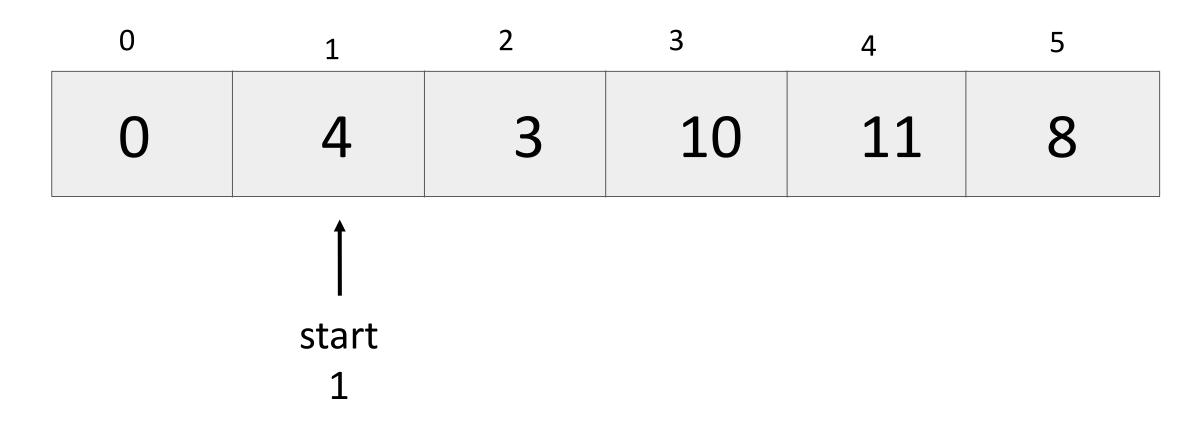
Selection Sort



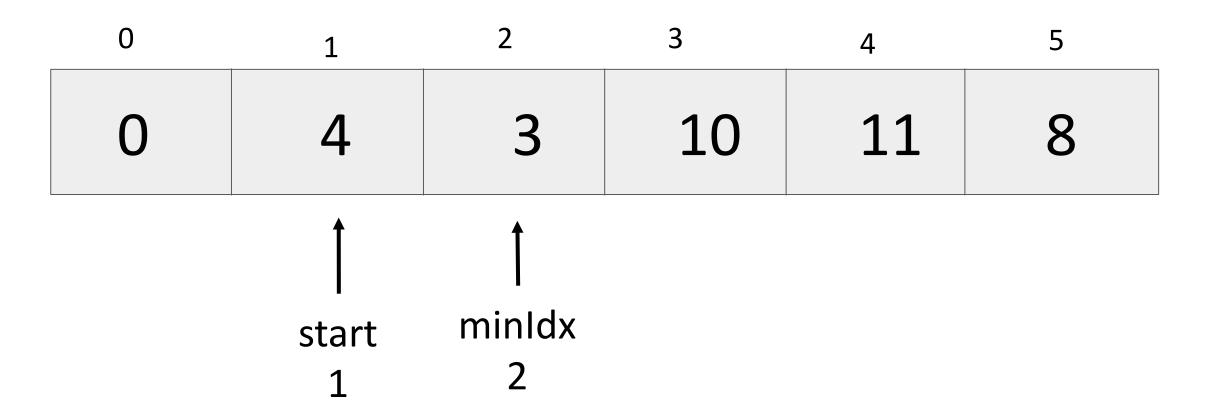
Find minimum element idx between start to end



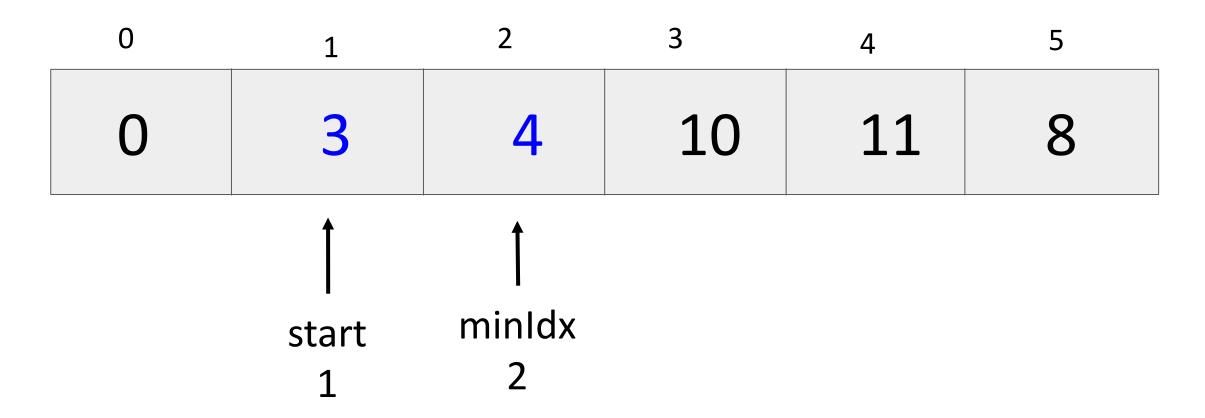
Swap the elements at start and minIdx



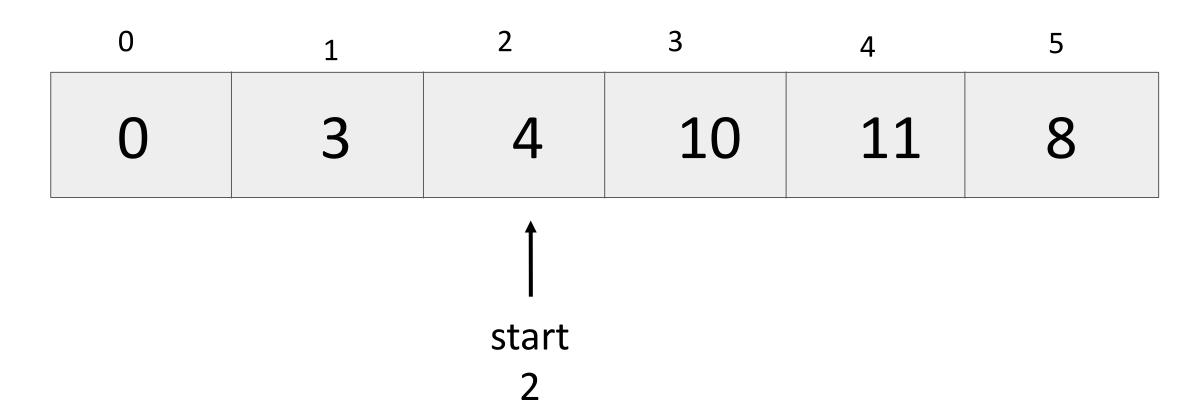
Decrease the interval.



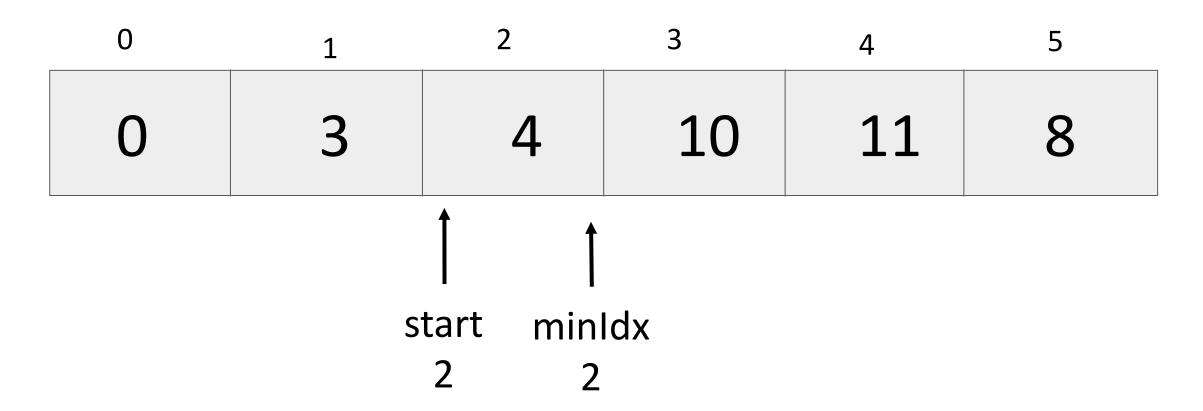
Find minimum element between start to end



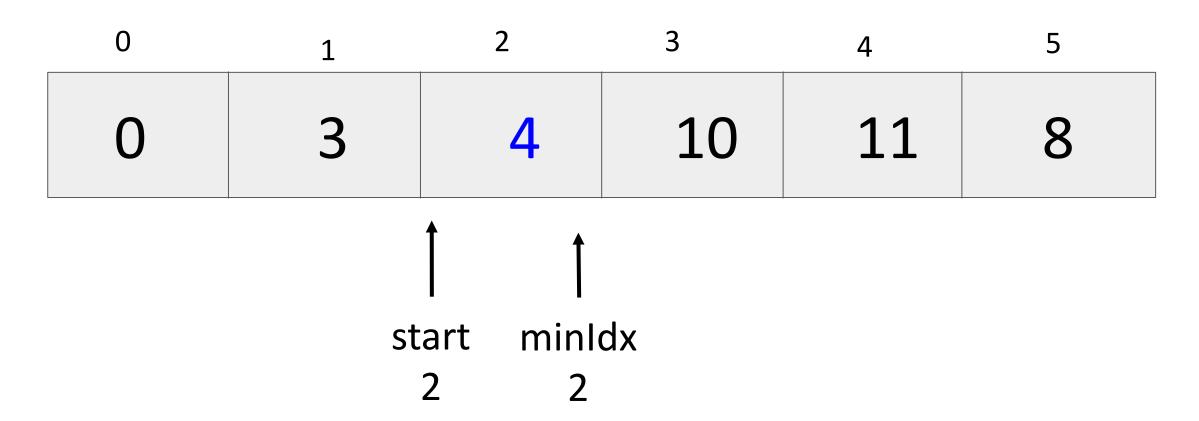
Swap the elements at start and minIdx



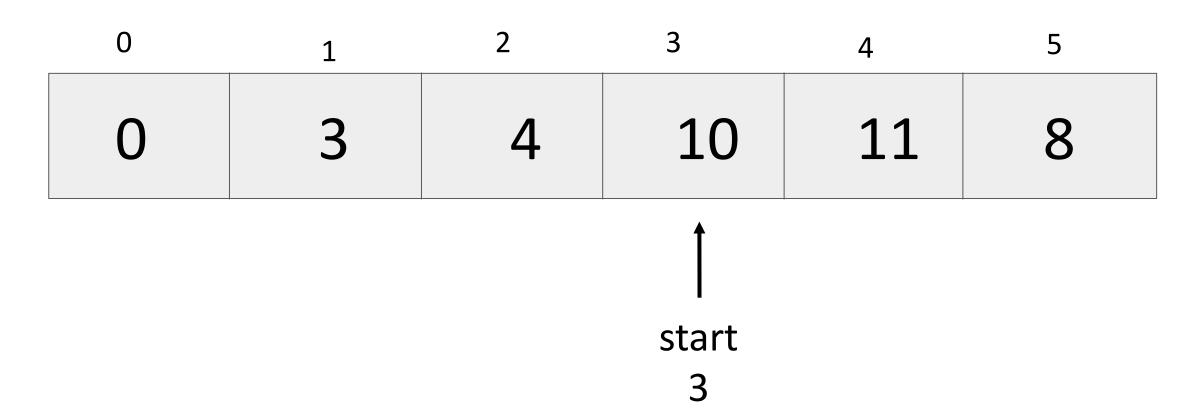
Decrease the interval.



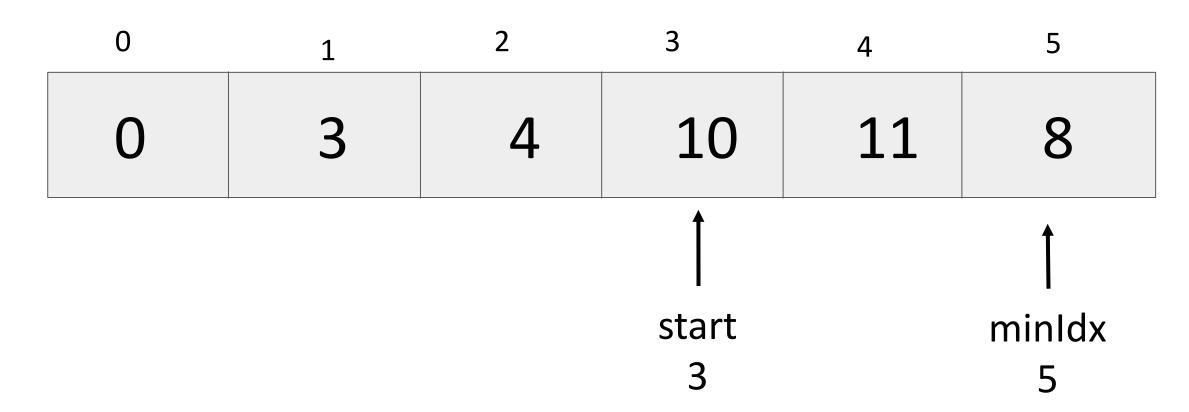
Find minimum element idx between start to end



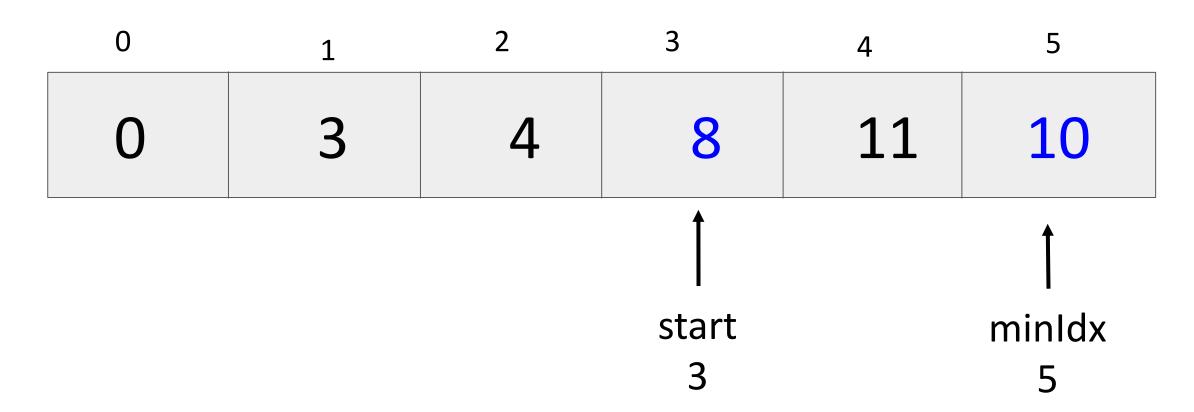
Swap the elements at start and minIdx



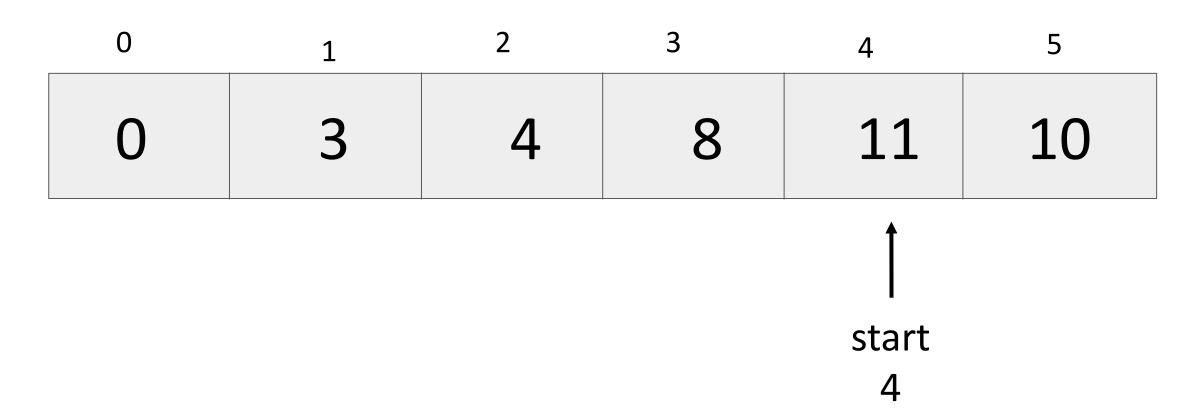
Decrease the interval.



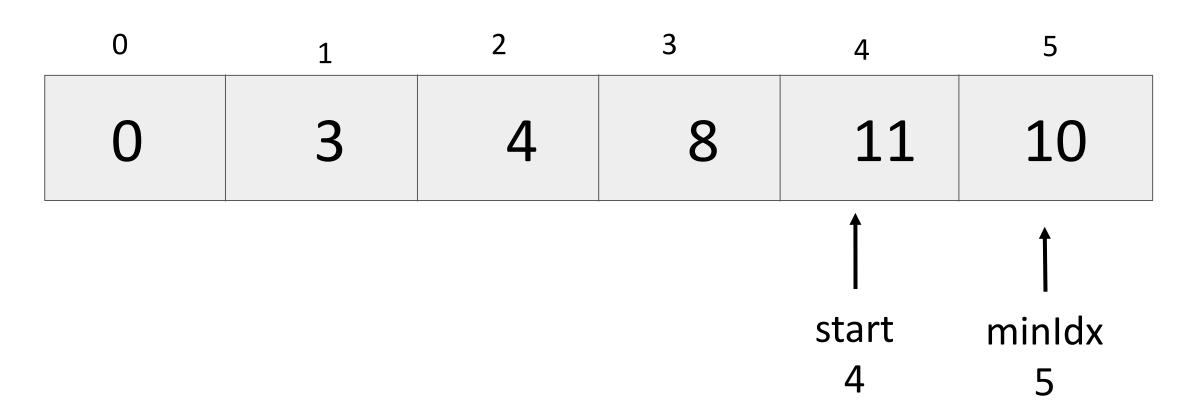
Find minimum element idx between start to end



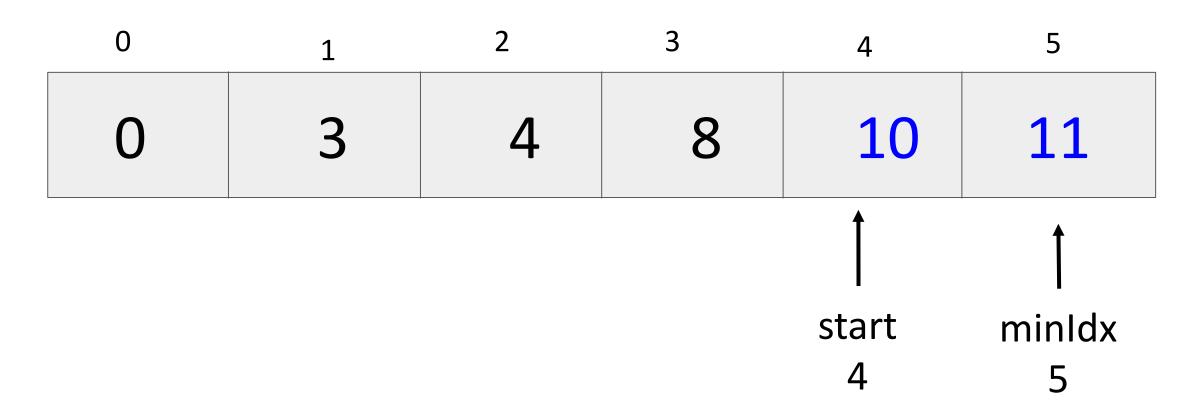
Swap the elements at start and minIdx



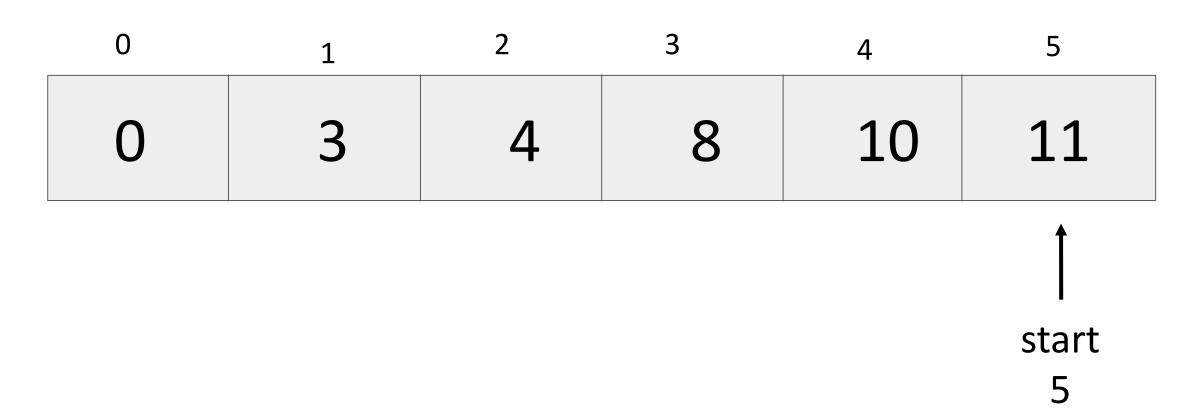
Decrease the interval.



Find minimum element idx between start to end



Swap the elements at start and minIdx



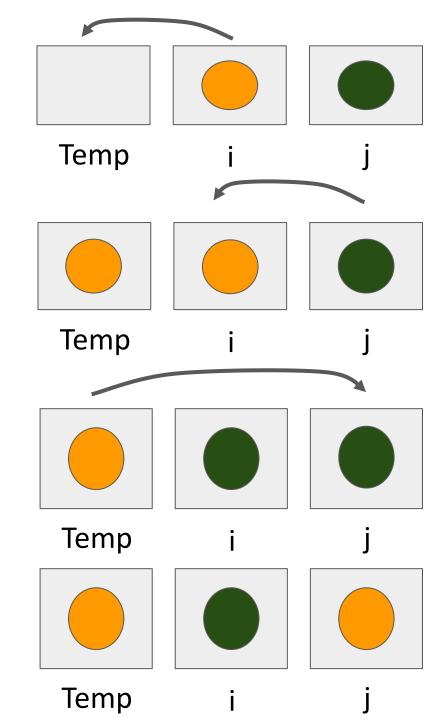
Decrease the interval.

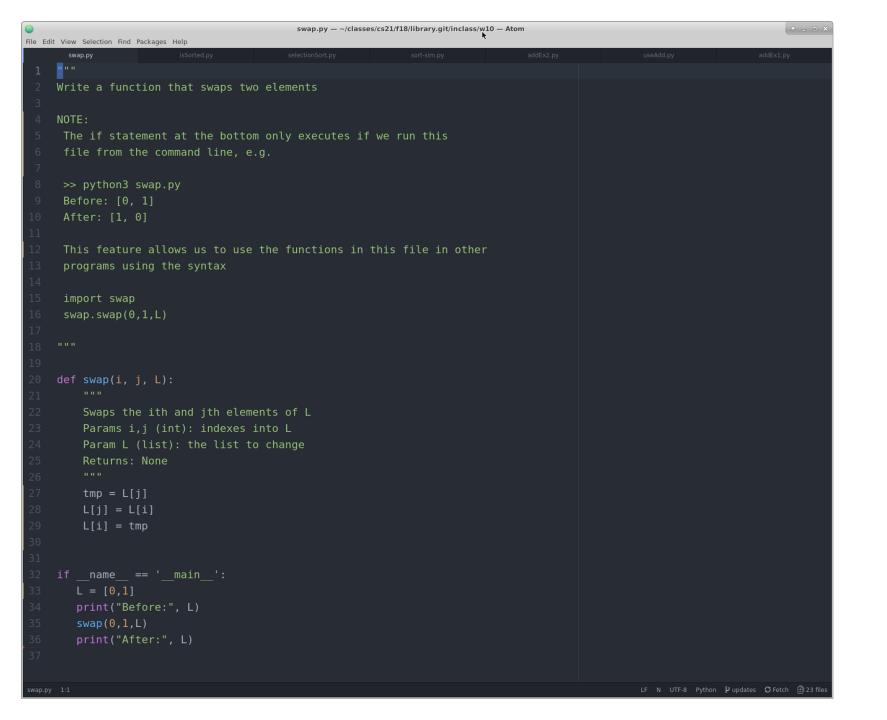
We're done!

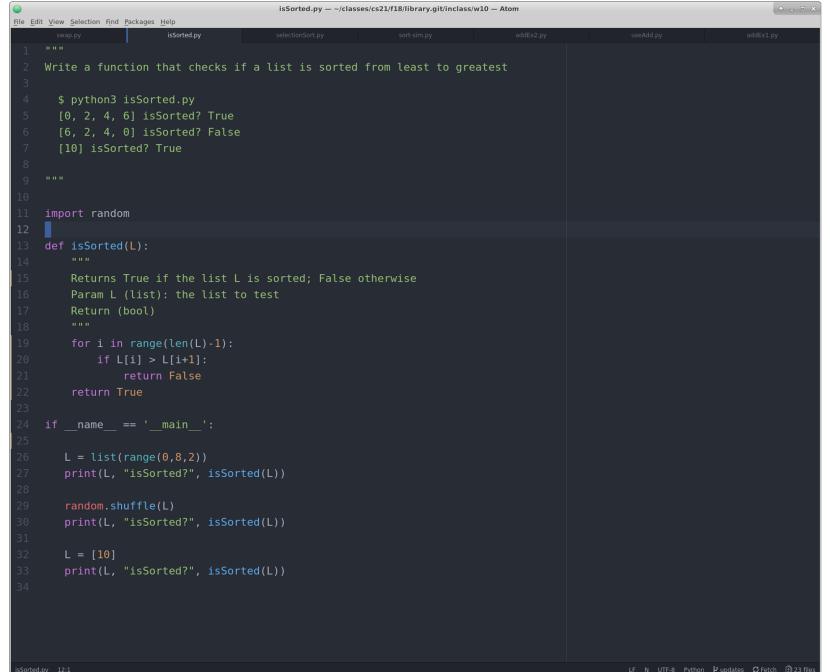
```
findMinimum(startIdx, L):
      minIdx = startIdx
    for i in range(startIdx, len(L)):
      if L[i] < L[minIdx]:
             minIdx = i
    return minIdx
```

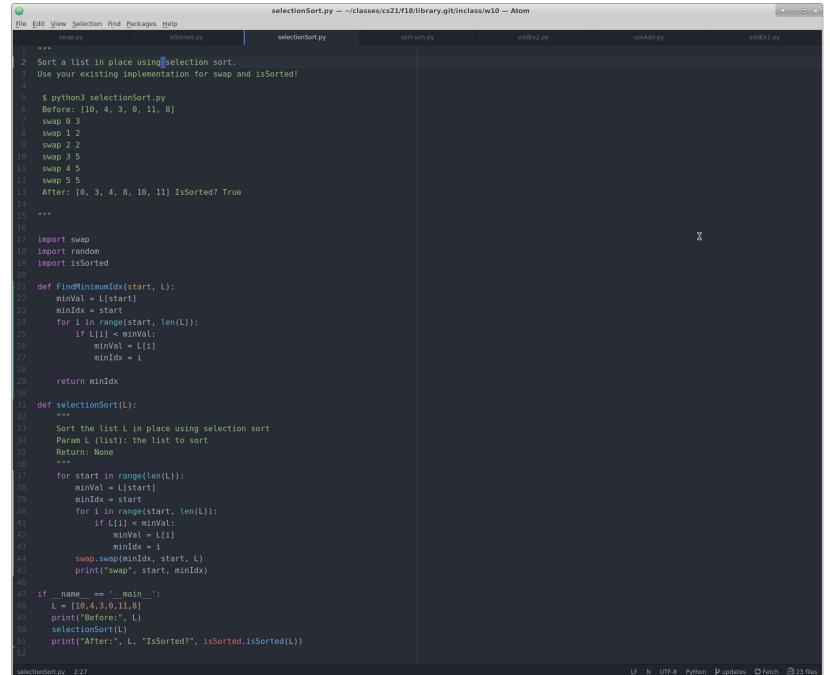
Swap

```
swap(i, j, L):
    temp = L[i] # step 1
    L[i] = L[j] # step 2
    L[j] = temp # step 3
```









Selection sort and Bubble sort are O(N²)

