

CS2040C Semester 2 2021/2022
Data Structures and Algorithms

Tutorial+Lab 02
Sorting, ADT, List
For Week 03

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1 Introduction and Objective

In this tutorial, we will discuss various Sorting algorithms and the concept of Abstract Data Type (ADT) that will appear several times throughout this course via discussion of List ADT.

You are encouraged to review e-Lecture of <https://visualgo.net/en/sorting?slide=1> (to the last slide 19-5; if you read all these slides under login (all three sectors of the e-Slides are fully read), you will get a ‘one star achievement’ from the VisuAlgo system) and <https://visualgo.net/en/list?slide=2> (to the last slide 9-6; also aim to get another ‘one star’ here) for this tutorial.

2 Tutorial 02 Questions

Sorting

Q1). At <https://visualgo.net/en/sorting?slide=1-2>, Steven mentions a few array applications that become easier/more efficient if the underlying array is sorted. In this tutorial, we will quickly discuss application *a few* of these application 1-6 in algorithmic level only as many of these are asked in PS1 A (/basicprogramming2), PS1 B (/universityzoning), and one hands-on exercise today.

Sorting, Mini Experiment

Q2). Please use the ‘Exploration Mode’ of <https://visualgo.net/en/sorting> to complete the following table. You can use ‘Create’ menu to create input array of various types. You will need to fully understand the **individual strengths and weaknesses of each sorting algorithms** discussed in class in order to be able to complete this mini experiment properly.

For example, on random input, Optimized (Opt) Bubble Sort that stops as soon as there is no more swap inside the inner loop runs in $O(N^2)$ but if we are given an ascending numbers as input, that Optimized Bubble Sort can terminate very fast, i.e., in $O(N)$.

Note that N-d and N-i means Non-decreasing (increasing or equal) and Non-increasing (decreasing or equal), respectively.

Input type → ↓ Algorithm	Random	Sorted N-d N-i	Nearly Sorted N-d N-i	Many Duplicates
(Opt) Bubble Sort	$O(N^2)$	$O(N)$		
(Min) Selection Sort			$O(N^2)$	$O(N^2)$
Insertion Sort		$O(N)$		
Merge Sort			$O(N \log N)$	
Quick Sort	$O(N^2)$			$O(N \log N)$
(Rand) Quick Sort	$O(N \log N)$			
Counting Sort	$O(N + K)$		$O(N + K)$	$O(N + K)$
Radix Sort		$O(N)$		

Finding k -th Smallest Element in an Unsorted Array (Selection Algorithm)

Q3). We will revisit the concept of QuickSort's partitioning algorithm (please review <https://visualgo.net/en/sorting?slide=12-2> to slide 12-7) and combine it with a binary search-like algorithm on an unsorted array to find the k -th smallest element in the array *efficiently*. In this tutorial, we will spend some time discussing the details. Your job before attending this **tutorial is to read this algorithm from the Internet:** <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quickselect>, or if you have Competitive Programming 4 (or earlier) book, read about it in Section 2.3.4 (the earlier part of Order Statistics Tree).

Abstract Data Type (ADT)

Q4). Please **self-read List ADT and its common operations:** <https://visualgo.net/en/list?slide=2-1>. Now **compare it with the sample (fixed-size array) implementation** discussed back in last Tutorial Tut01 and if we replace that fixed-size array with STL `std::vector` implementation instead. What are the concepts of ADT that you have understood by now? We will discuss List ADT in more details in Lecture when we discuss 3 related ADTs: Stack, Queue, Deque.

Hands-on 2

TA will run the second half of this session with a few to do list:

- Do a sample speed run of VisuAlgo online quiz that are applicable so far, e.g., <https://visualgo.net/training?diff=Medium&n=5&tl=5&module=sorting> (students (and TAs) will not be able to train on Hard setting for now).
- Finally, live solve another chosen Kattis problem involving sorting.

Problem Set 1

We will end the tutorial with mostly the discussion about PS1 B (/universityzoning). PS1 A (/basicprogramming2) is simply parts of Q1 of this week's tutorial.