



DSA - Experiment 2

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Batch: A/3

Aim: To implement and analyze Insertion and Selection sort.

Selection Sort

Theory:

The selection sort algorithm sorts an array by repeatedly finding the minimum element (considering ascending order) from unsorted part and putting it at the beginning.

Time Complexity: the time complexity of Selection Sort is $O(N^2)$ as there are two nested loops

- one loop to select an element of Array one by one = $O(N)$
- Another loop to compare that element with every other Array element

$O(N)$

therefore overall complexity $O(N*N) = O(N^2)$

CODE:

```
int main()
{
    int a[100], n, i, j, min, temp;
    printf("Enter value of n: ");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    printf("Enter array: ");
    for(i=0; i<n; i++)
    {
        scanf("%d", &a[i]);
    }
    for(i=0; i<=n-2; i++)
    {
        min=i;
        for(j=i+1; j<=n-1; j++)
        { if(a[j]<a[min]) min=j; }
        temp=a[i]; a[i]=a[min]; a[min]=temp;
    } printf("The sorted array is: ");
    for (i=0; i<n; i++) {
        printf("%d\n", a[i]);
    }
}
```

OUTPUTS:



```
Enter value of n: 5
Enter array: 23
45
1
45
7
The sorted array is: 1
7
23
45
45

-----
Process exited after 5.355 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .
```

Insertion sort

Theory:

Insertion sort is a simple sorting algorithm that works similar to the way you sort playing cards in your hands. The array is virtually split into a sorted and an unsorted part. Values from the unsorted part are picked and placed at the correct position in the sorted part.

Time Complexity :

Since there is a while loop enclosed by the for loop the time complexity adds up to $O(N^2)=O(N*N)$

CODE:

```
1  #include<stdio.h>
2  #include<conio.h>
3  int main()
4  {
5  int a[100], i, n, j, temp;
6  printf("Enter value of n: ");
7  scanf("%d", &n);
8  printf("Enter the array: ");
9  for(i=0; i<n; i++) {
10 scanf("%d", &a[i]);
11 }
12 for(i=1; i<=n-1; i++)
13 {
14 temp=a[i]; j=i-1;
15 while(j>=0 && a[j]>temp)
16 {
17 a[j+1]=a[j];
18 j=j-1;
19 } a[j+1]=temp;
20 }
21 printf("The sorted array is: ");
22 for(i=0; i<n; i++)
23 {
24 printf("%d \n", a[i]);
25 }
26 }
27 }
```



OUTPUTS:

```
Enter value of n: 5
Enter the array: 53
1
43
87
6
The sorted array is: 1
6
43
53
87

-----
Process exited after 13.57 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .
```

Conclusion: Thus insertion and selection sort were implemented.