Sorting

... and Insertion Sort

Sorting Techniques

- Ideally, when we set up a new data collection, we ensure that it is (somehow) ordered:
 - Initially easy if it is empty or contains one item
 - Each addition ensures that the ordering is preserved (e.g. by inserting in the correct place)
- We also need a sorting technique to put jumbled data into order
- The data may be completely randomly ordered, or we may know that some order already exists
 - Different sorting algorithms may perform better in different circumstances

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Sorting

Sorting Algorithms

- Problem: Given a sequence of N values, rearrange them so that they are in non-decreasing order.
 - E.g. ascending numerical order, or alphabetical order
 - 'non-decreasing' allows for repeat/duplicate values
 - For our examples, we restrict ourselves to arrays of numbers
- Algorithms for sorting lists:
 - "Naïve": Bubble sort, Selection sort
 - Cleverer: Quick sort
 - There are many others: Insert sort, Merge sort,...
- · We'll look at a few of these,
 - and understand their complexity analysis

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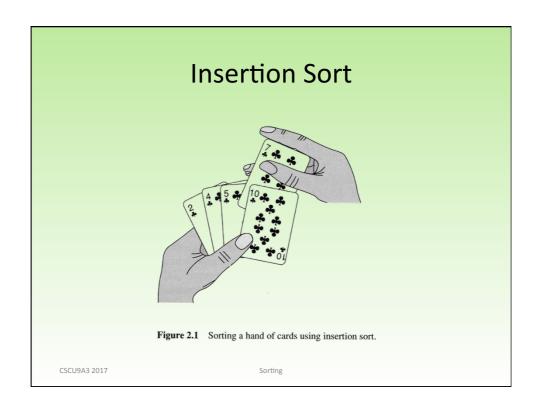
Sorting

Things to keep in mind...

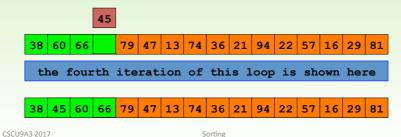
- The data to be sorted may vary in type and be simple or more complex objects
 - The sorting techniques remain the same.
- · The result of sorting is simply the rearranged list
 - No value is "returned", and no exception can be thrown
- · As before we will assume:
 - The data is size integers, in elements indexed 0 to (size-1) of array numbers

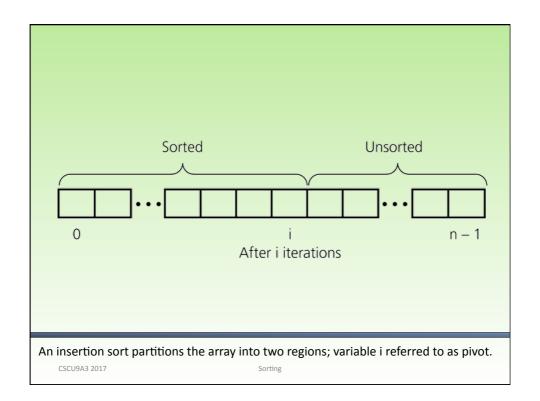
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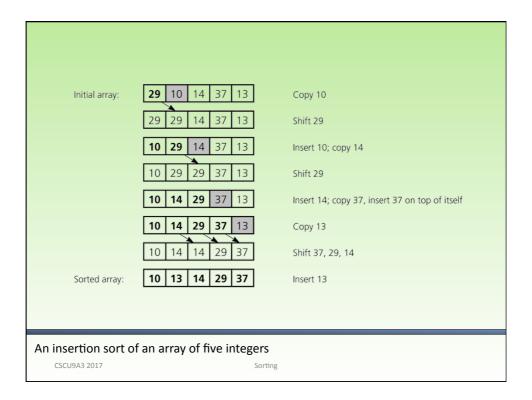


- while some elements unsorted:
 - Using linear search, find the location in the sorted portion where the 1st element of the unsorted portion should be inserted
 - Move all the elements after the insertion location up one position to make space for the new element





Algorithm



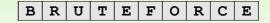
Insertion Sort Demo: Another perspective

Sorting problem (recall):

 Given an array of N values, rearrange them so that they are in increasing order.

Insertion sort (general idea)

- Brute-force sorting solution.
- Move left-to-right through array.
- Exchange next element with larger elements to its left, one-by-one.



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Insertion sort

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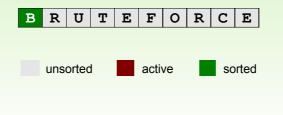


Insertion Sort Demo

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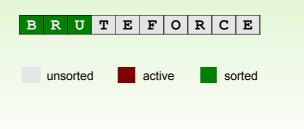


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Insertion Sort Demo Sorting problem: Given an array of N values, rearrange them so that they are in increasing order. Insertion sort Brute-force sorting solution. Move left-to-right through array. Exchange next element with larger elements to its left, one-by-one. BRTUEFORCE unsorted active sorted

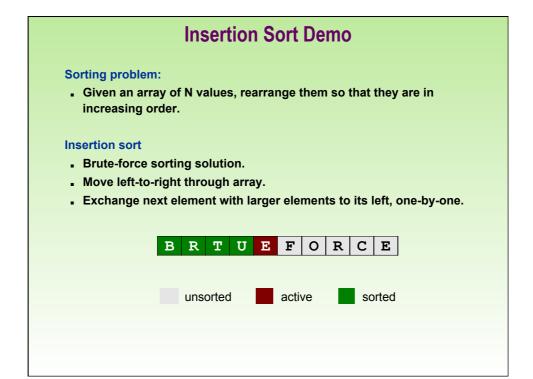
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Insertion sort

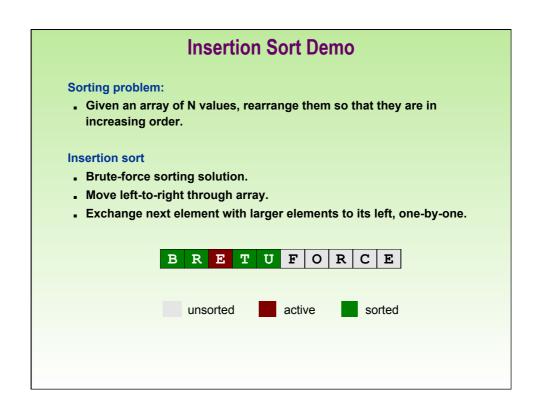
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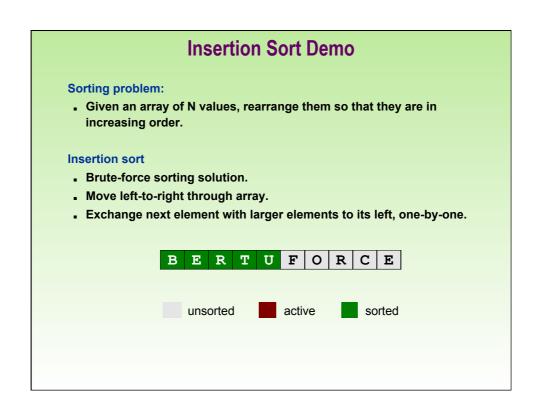




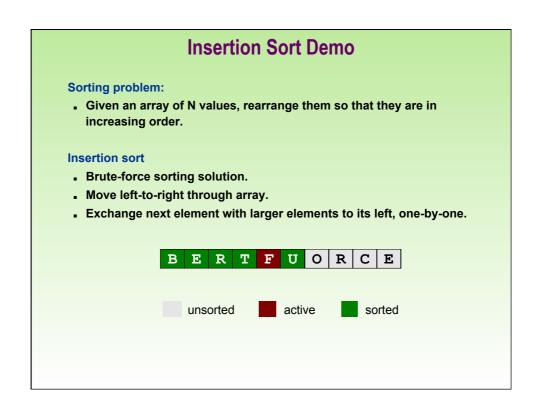
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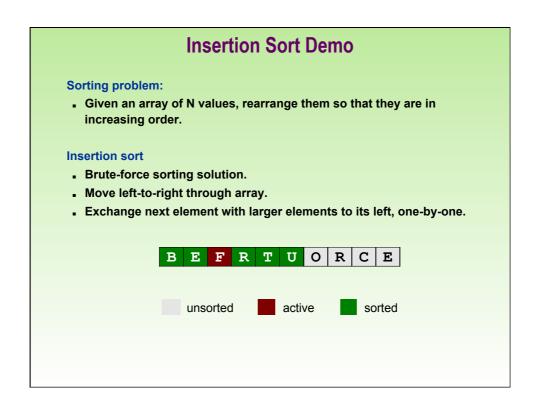
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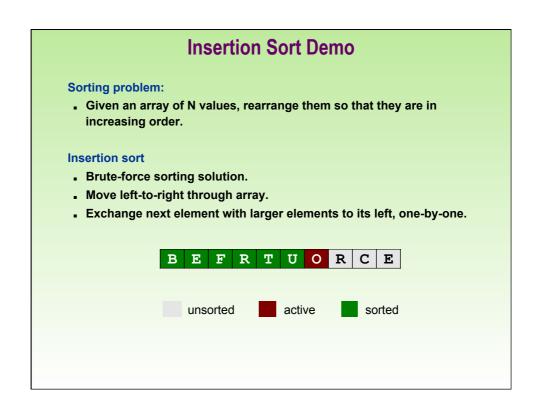
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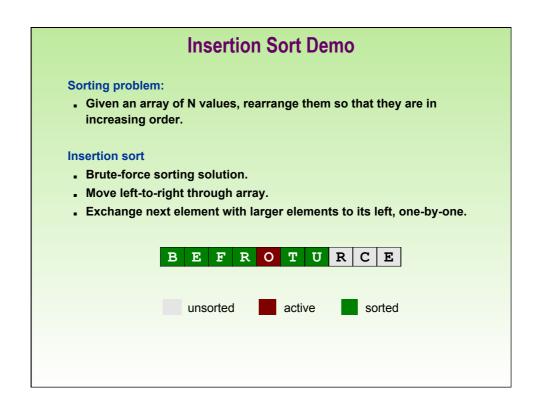
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Insertion Sort Demo

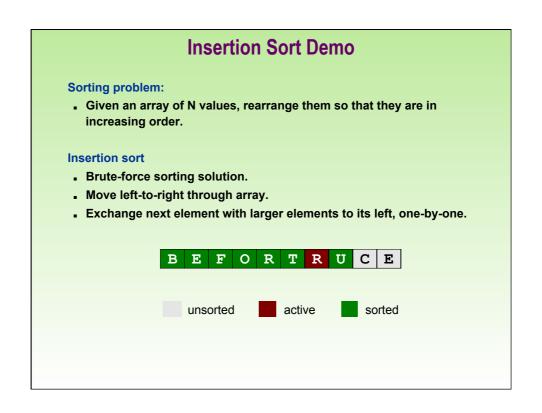
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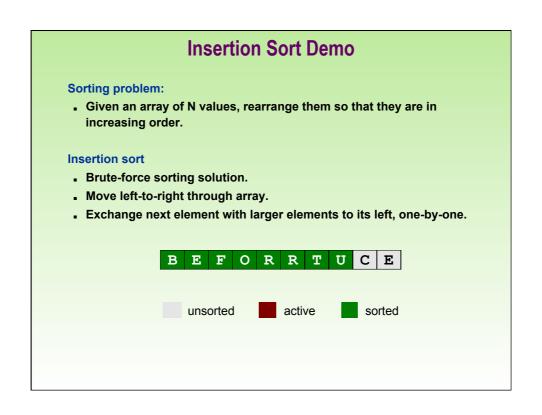
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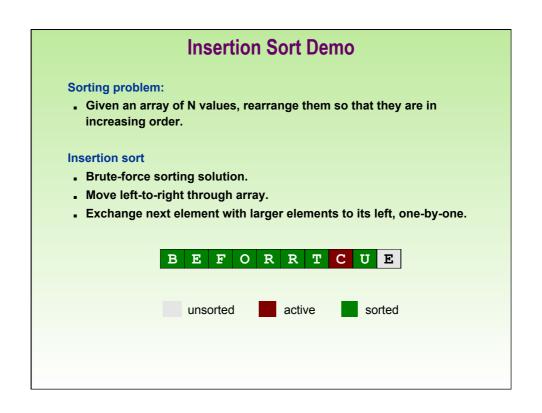
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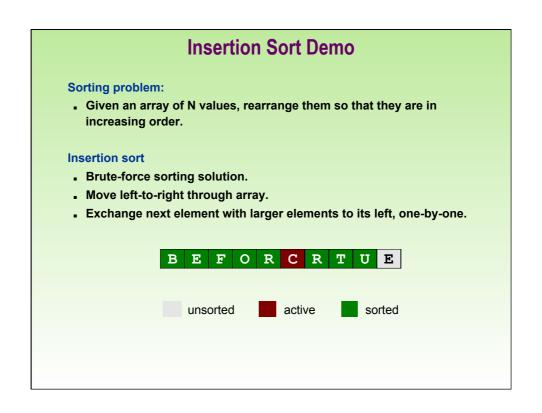
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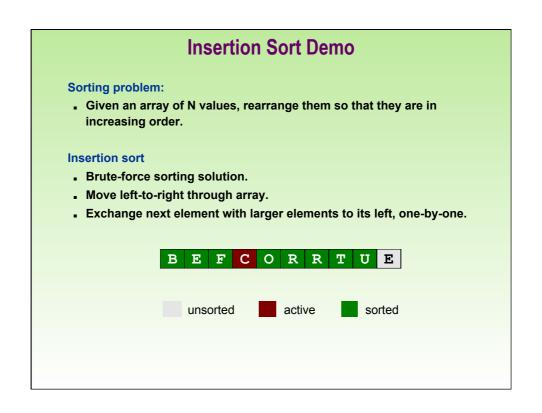
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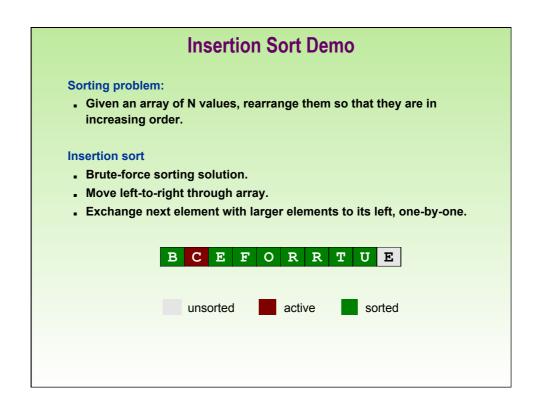
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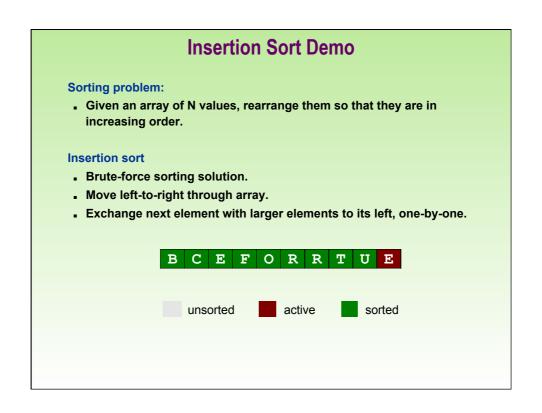
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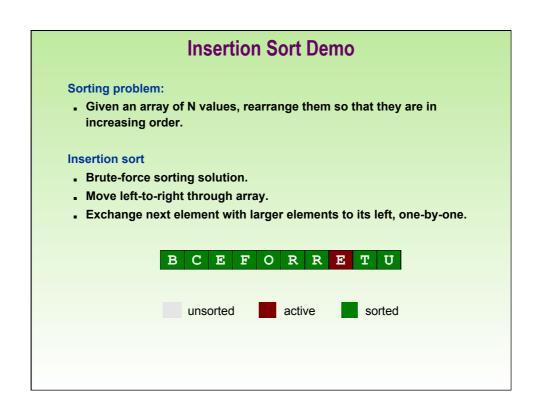
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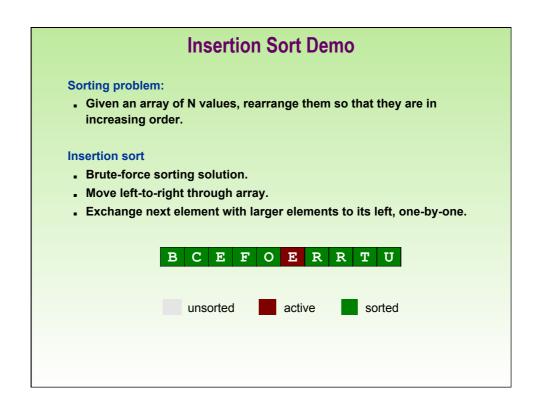
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Insertion Sort: Number of Comparisons

# of Sorted Elements	Best case	Worst case
0	0	0
1	1	1
2	1	2
n-1	1	n-1
	n-1	n(n-1)/2

Remark: we only count comparisons of elements in the array.

```
Count the steps
  Input: An array 'A' of n comparable items
  Output: The array 'A' with elements in non-decreasing order
InsertionSort(A)
                           outer loop
for i←1 to n-1 do
    //Insert A[i] at is proper location in A[0]...A[i-1].
    pivot ← A[i]
                              outer steps
    j ← i-1
    While j >= 0 and A[j] > pivot do •
                                             inner loop
        A[j+1] \leftarrow A[j]
                           inner steps
        j ← j - 1
    A[j+1] \leftarrow pivot
                             outer step
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```

Insertion Sort: Cost Function

- 1 operation to initialize the outer loop
- The outer loop is evaluated *n-1* times
 - 5 instructions (including outer loop comparison and increment)
 - Total cost of the outer loop: 5(n-1)
- How many times the inner loop is evaluated is affected by the state of the array to be sorted
- Best case: the array is already completely sorted, so no "shifting" of array elements is required.
 - We only test the condition of the inner loop once (2 operations = 1 comparison + 1 element comparison), and the body is never executed
 - Requires 2(n-1) operations, ie. O(n).

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Insertion Sort: Cost Function

- Worst case: the array is sorted in reverse order (so each item has to be moved to the front of the array)
 - In the *i*-th iteration of the outer loop, the inner loop will perform 4*i*+1 operations
 - Therefore, the total cost of the inner loop will be 2n(n-1)+n-1, ie. O(n2)
- Time cost:
 - Best case: 7(n-1)
 - Worst case: 5(n-1)+2n(n-1)+n-1
- · What about the number of moves?
 - Best case: no moves
 - Worst case: 2(n-1)+n(n-1)/2
- Aside: Where are the dominant terms, above?

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Insertion Sort: Average Case

- Is it closer to the best case (*n* comparisons)?
- Is it closer to the worst case (n * (n-1) / 2) comparisons?
- It turns out that when random data is sorted, insertion sort is usually closer to the worst case
 - Around n * (n-1) / 4 comparisons
 - Calculating the average number of comparisons more exactly would require us to state assumptions about what the "average" input data set looked like
 - This would, for example, necessitate discussion of how items were distributed over the array
- Exact calculation of the number of operations required to perform even simple algorithms can be challenging!

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