Quick and Radix Sorts

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Sorting

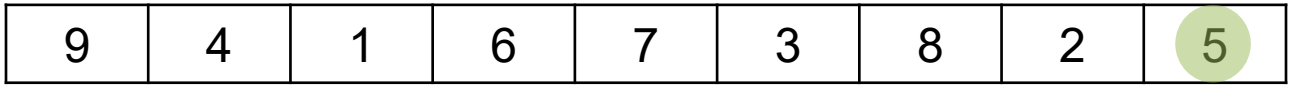
- Sorting means arranging the elements of an array so that they are placed in some relevant order which may be either ascending or descending

- A sorting algorithm is defined as an algorithm that puts the elements of a list in a certain order, which can be either numerical order, lexicographical order, or any user-defined order
  - **Bubble, Insertion, Tree**
  - **Selection, Merge**, Shell
  - Quick, Radix, Heap

Quick Sort.

- Quick sort is a widely used sorting algorithm developed by C. A. R. Hoare
  - Quick sort is also known as **partition exchange sort**

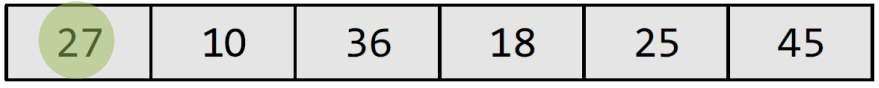
- The quick sort algorithm works as follows:
  1. Select an element **pivot** from the array elements
  2. Rearrange the elements in the array in such a way that all elements that are less than the pivot appear before the pivot and all elements greater than the pivot element come after it
  3. Recursively sort the two sub-arrays thus obtained



Example.

- Sort the given array using quick sort algorithm

We choose the first element as the pivot.
Set `loc` = 0, `left` = 0, and `right` = 5.



`loc`
`left`

`right`

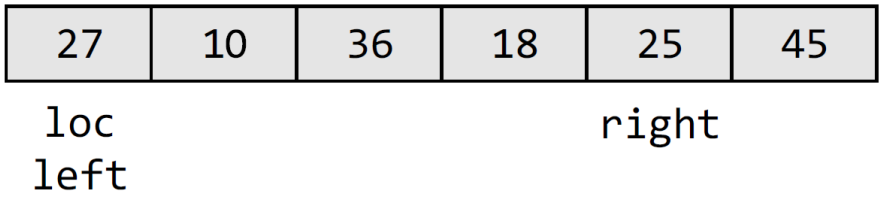
Scan from right to left. Since `a[loc]` < `a[right]`, decrease the value of `right`.

`loc`
`left`

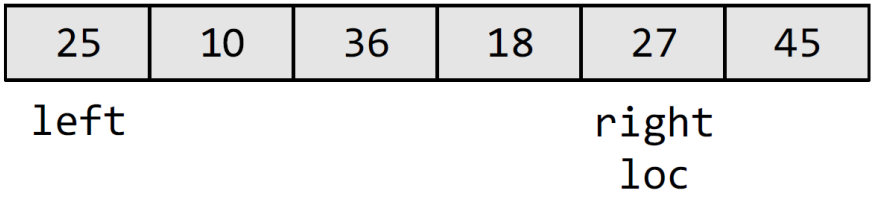
`right`

Example..

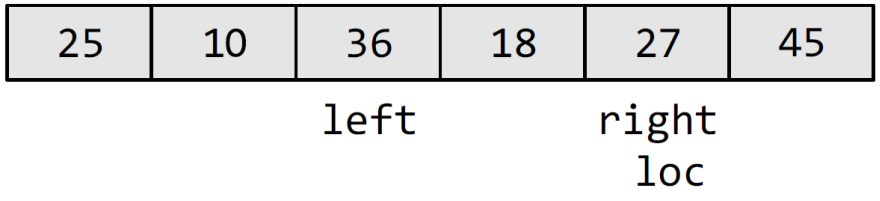
Scan from right to left. Since `a[loc]` < `a[right]`, decrease the value of `right`.



Since `a[loc]` > `a[right]`, interchange the two values and set `loc = right`.

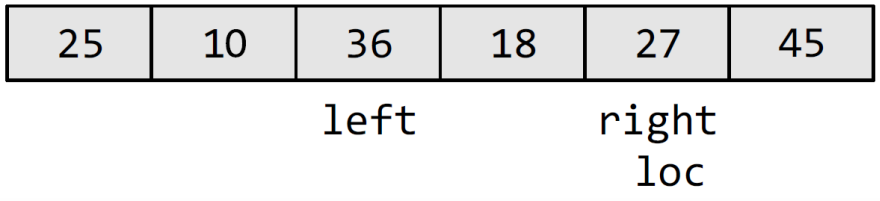


Start scanning from left to right. Since `a[loc]` > `a[left]`, increment the value of `left`.

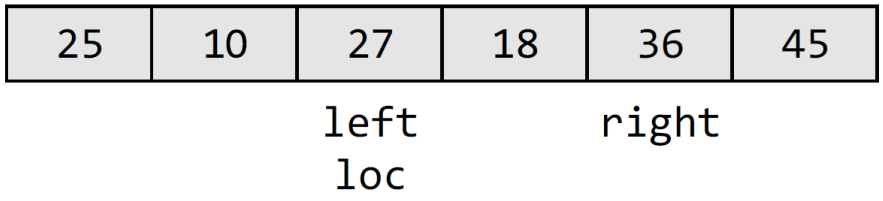


Example…

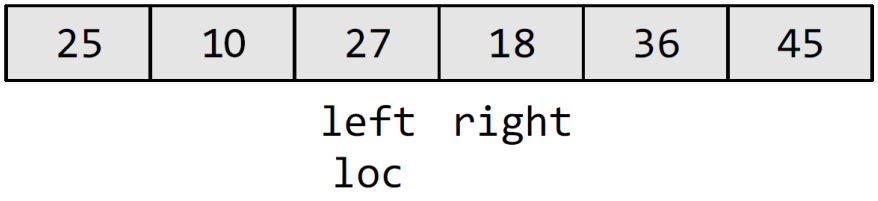
Start scanning from left to right. Since a[loc] > a[left], increment the value of left.



Since a[loc] < a[left], interchange the values and set loc = left.

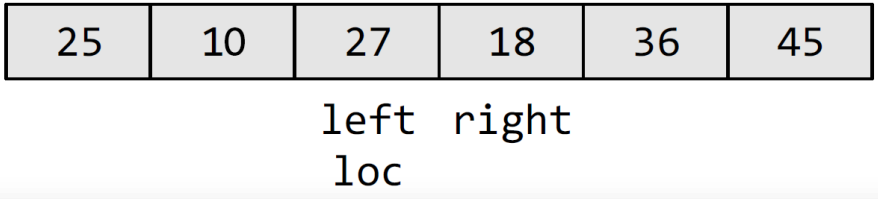


Scan from right to left. Since a[loc] < a[right], decrement the value of right.

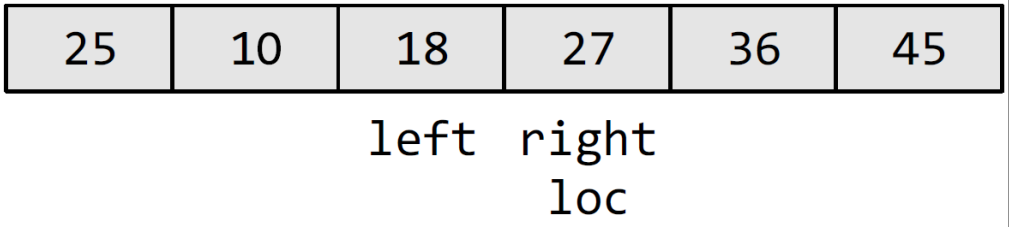


Example….

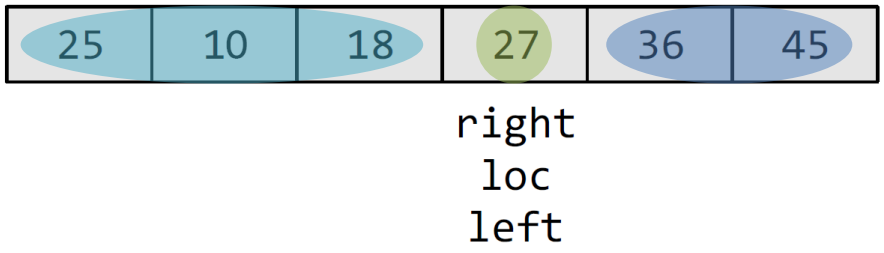
Scan from right to left. Since `a[loc]` < `a[right]`, decrement the value of `right`.



Since `a[loc]` > `a[right]`, interchange the two values and set `loc = right`.



Start scanning from left to right. Since `a[loc]` > `a[left]`, increment the value of `left`.



Quick Sort..

```
QUICKSORT (ARR, BEG, END)

Step 1: IF (BEG < END)
            CALL PARTITION (ARR, BEG, END, LOC)
            CALL QUICKSORT(ARR, BEG, LOC - 1)
            CALL QUICKSORT(ARR, LOC + 1, END)
        [END OF IF]
Step 2: END
```

Quick Sort…

```
PARTITION (ARR, BEG, END, LOC)

Step 1: [INITIALIZE] SET LEFT = BEG, RIGHT = END, LOC = BEG, FLAG = 0
Step 2: Repeat Steps 3 to 6 while FLAG = 0
Step 3: Repeat while ARR[LOC] <= ARR[RIGHT] AND LOC != RIGHT
                SET RIGHT = RIGHT - 1
        [END OF LOOP]
Step 4: IF LOC = RIGHT
                SET FLAG = 1
        ELSE IF ARR[LOC] > ARR[RIGHT]
                SWAP ARR[LOC] with  ARR[RIGHT]
                SET LOC = RIGHT
        [END OF IF]
Step 5: IF FLAG = 0
                Repeat while ARR[LOC] >= ARR[LEFT] AND LOC != LEFT
                SET LEFT = LEFT + 1
                [END OF LOOP]
Step 6:         IF LOC = LEFT
                        SET FLAG = 1
                ELSE IF ARR[LOC] < ARR[LEFT]
                        SWAP ARR[LOC] with  ARR[LEFT]
                        SET LOC = LEFT
                [END OF IF]
        [END OF IF]
Step 7: [END OF LOOP]
Step 8: END
```

Quick Sort… - 1

- Sort the given array using quick sort algorithm

27	10	36	18	25	45

```
PARTITION (ARR, BEG, END, LOC)

Step 1: [INITIALIZE] SET LEFT = BEG, RIGHT = END, LOC = BEG, FLAG = 0
Step 2: Repeat Steps 3 to 6 while FLAG = 0
Step 3: Repeat while ARR[LOC] <= ARR[RIGHT] AND LOC != RIGHT
                SET RIGHT = RIGHT - 1
        [END OF LOOP]
Step 4: IF LOC = RIGHT
                SET FLAG = 1
        ELSE IF ARR[LOC] > ARR[RIGHT]
                SWAP ARR[LOC] with  ARR[RIGHT]
                SET LOC = RIGHT
        [END OF IF]
Step 5: IF FLAG = 0
                Repeat while ARR[LOC] >= ARR[LEFT] AND LOC != LEFT
                SET LEFT = LEFT + 1
                [END OF LOOP]
Step 6:         IF LOC = LEFT
                        SET FLAG = 1
                ELSE IF ARR[LOC] < ARR[LEFT]
                        SWAP ARR[LOC] with  ARR[LEFT]
                        SET LOC = LEFT
                [END OF IF]
        [END OF IF]
Step 7: [END OF LOOP]
Step 8: END
```

We choose the first element as the pivot. Set `loc` = 0, `left` = 0, and `right` = 5.

27	10	36	18	25	45

`loc` `left` `right`

Scan from right to left. Since `a[loc]` < `a[right]`, decrease the value of `right`.

27	10	36	18	25	45

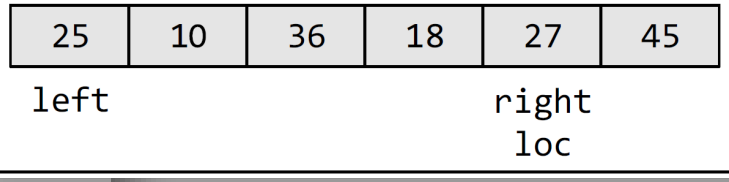
`loc` `left` `right`

Quick Sort… - 2

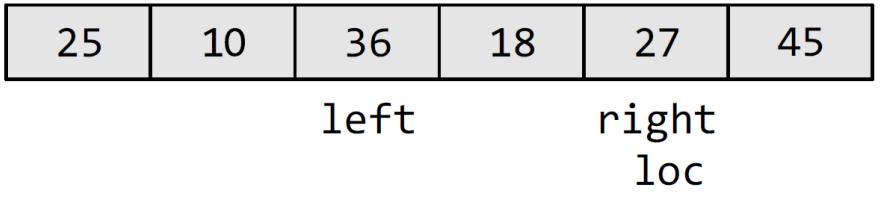
```
PARTITION (ARR, BEG, END, LOC)

Step 1: [INITIALIZE] SET LEFT = BEG, RIGHT = END, LOC = BEG, FLAG = 0
Step 2: Repeat Steps 3 to 6 while FLAG = 0
Step 3: Repeat while ARR[LOC] <= ARR[RIGHT] AND LOC != RIGHT
                SET RIGHT = RIGHT - 1
        [END OF LOOP]
Step 4: IF LOC = RIGHT
                SET FLAG = 1
        ELSE IF ARR[LOC] > ARR[RIGHT]
                SWAP ARR[LOC] with  ARR[RIGHT]
                SET LOC = RIGHT
        [END OF IF]
Step 5: IF FLAG = 0
                Repeat while ARR[LOC] >= ARR[LEFT] AND LOC != LEFT
                SET LEFT = LEFT + 1
                [END OF LOOP]
Step 6:         IF LOC = LEFT
                        SET FLAG = 1
                ELSE IF ARR[LOC] < ARR[LEFT]
                        SWAP ARR[LOC] with  ARR[LEFT]
                        SET LOC = LEFT
                [END OF IF]
        [END OF IF]
Step 7: [END OF LOOP]
Step 8: END
```

Since `a[loc] > a[right]`, interchange the two values and set `loc = right`.



Start scanning from left to right. Since `a[loc] > a[left]`, increment the value of `left`.

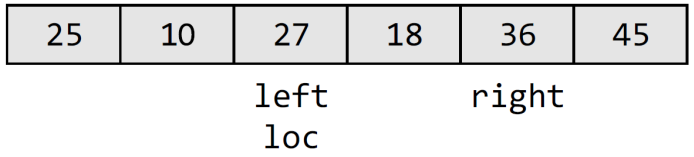


Quick Sort… - 3

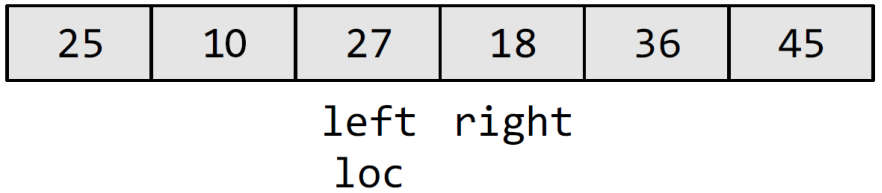
```
PARTITION (ARR, BEG, END, LOC)

Step 1: [INITIALIZE] SET LEFT = BEG, RIGHT = END, LOC = BEG, FLAG = 0
Step 2: Repeat Steps 3 to 6 while FLAG = 0
Step 3: Repeat while ARR[LOC] <= ARR[RIGHT] AND LOC != RIGHT
                SET RIGHT = RIGHT - 1
        [END OF LOOP]
Step 4: IF LOC = RIGHT
                SET FLAG = 1
        ELSE IF ARR[LOC] > ARR[RIGHT]
                SWAP ARR[LOC] with  ARR[RIGHT]
                SET LOC = RIGHT
        [END OF IF]
Step 5: IF FLAG = 0
                Repeat while ARR[LOC] >= ARR[LEFT] AND LOC != LEFT
                SET LEFT = LEFT + 1
                [END OF LOOP]
Step 6:         IF LOC = LEFT
                        SET FLAG = 1
                ELSE IF ARR[LOC] < ARR[LEFT]
                        SWAP ARR[LOC] with  ARR[LEFT]
                        SET LOC = LEFT
                [END OF IF]
        [END OF IF]
Step 7: [END OF LOOP]
Step 8: END
```

Since `a[loc] < a[left]`, interchange the values and set `loc = left`.



Scan from right to left. Since `a[loc] < a[right]`, decrement the value of `right`.

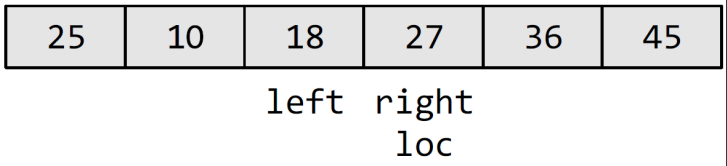


Quick Sort… - 4

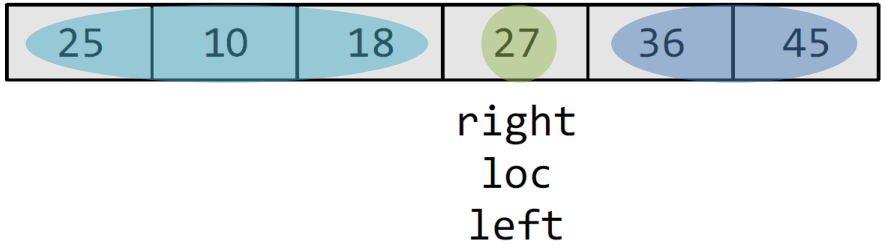
```
PARTITION (ARR, BEG, END, LOC)

Step 1: [INITIALIZE] SET LEFT = BEG, RIGHT = END, LOC = BEG, FLAG = 0
Step 2: Repeat Steps 3 to 6 while FLAG = 0
Step 3: Repeat while ARR[LOC] <= ARR[RIGHT] AND LOC != RIGHT
                SET RIGHT = RIGHT - 1
        [END OF LOOP]
Step 4: IF LOC = RIGHT
                SET FLAG = 1
        ELSE IF ARR[LOC] > ARR[RIGHT]
                SWAP ARR[LOC] with  ARR[RIGHT]
                SET LOC = RIGHT
        [END OF IF]
Step 5: IF FLAG = 0
                Repeat while ARR[LOC] >= ARR[LEFT] AND LOC != LEFT
                SET LEFT = LEFT + 1
                [END OF LOOP]
Step 6:         IF LOC = LEFT
                        SET FLAG = 1
                ELSE IF ARR[LOC] < ARR[LEFT]
                        SWAP ARR[LOC] with  ARR[LEFT]
                        SET LOC = LEFT
                [END OF IF]
        [END OF IF]
Step 7: [END OF LOOP]
Step 8: END
```

Since `a[loc] > a[right]`, interchange the two values and set `loc = right`.



Start scanning from left to right. Since `a[loc] > a[left]`, increment the value of `left`.



Radix Sort.

- Radix sort is a linear sorting algorithm for **integers** and uses the concept of sorting names in alphabetical order
  - Radix sort is also known as bucket sort

```
Algorithm for RadixSort (ARR, N)

Step 1: Find the largest number in ARR as LARGE
Step 2: [INITIALIZE] SET NOP = Number of digits in LARGE
Step 3: SET PASS = 0
Step 4: Repeat Step 5 while PASS <= NOP-1
Step 5:            SET I = 0 and INITIALIZE buckets
Step 6:            Repeat Steps 7 to 9 while I<N-1
Step 7:                  SET DIGIT  = digit at PASSth place in A[I]
Step 8:                  Add A[I] to the bucket numbered DIGIT
Step 9:                  INCEREMENT bucket count for bucket numbered DIGIT
                   [END OF LOOP]
Step 10:           Collect the numbers in the bucket
        [END OF LOOP]
Step 11: END
```

Example.

- Sort the given numbers using radix sort

345, 654, 924, 123, 567, 472, 555, 808, 911

  - The first step: The numbers are sorted according to the digit at ones place
    - The new order is 911, 472, 123, 654, 924, 345, 555, 567, 808

Number	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
345						345				
654					654					
924					924					
123				123						
567								567		
472			472							
555						555				
808									808	
911		911								

Example..

- After the first step, the new sequence is 911, 472, 123, 654, 924, 345, 555, 567, 808

- The second step
  - The numbers are sorted according to the digit at the tens place
  - Consequently, the new order is: 808, 911, 123, 924, 345, 654, 555, 567, 472

Number	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
911		911								
472								472		
123			123							
654						654				
924			924							
345					345					
555						555				
567							567			
808	808									

Example…

- After the second step, the new sequence is 808, 911, 123, 924, 345, 654, 555, 567, 472

- The third step is
  - The numbers are sorted according to the digit at the hundreds place
  - Finally, the ordered sequence is: 123, 345, 555, 567, 654, 808, 911, 924

Number	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
808									808	
911										911
123		123								
924										924
345				345						
654							654			
555						555				
567						567				
472					472					

Questions?

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