

Selection Sort

Let's start with an example:

Example

Pass 1

i
3 7 2 5

Variable i initially refers to 0. We need to find the smallest value in the list and swap it with item at index i . The smallest value is 2, so it is swapped with the item at i . Increase i by one.

2 7 3 5

Pass 2

Note that i now refers to the index of the first item in the unsorted part of the list.

i
 2 7 3 5
 sorted || unsorted

We need to find the smallest value in the unsorted part of the list and swap it with the item at index i . The smallest value is 3, so it is swapped with the item at i . Increase i by one.

i
 2 3 7 5
 sorted || unsorted

Pass 3

i
 2 3 7 5
 sorted || unsorted

We need to find the smallest value in the unsorted part of the list and swap it with the item at index i . The smallest value is 5, so it is swapped with the item at i . Increase i by one.

i
 2 3 5 7
 sorted || unsorted

Pass 4

```

    ||i
2 3 5 7
sorted || unsorted

```

There is only one item left in the unsorted part, therefore the list is sorted.

Generalized List States

 generalized list states

Implementation

```

def get_index_of_smallest(L, i):
    """ (list, int) -> int

    Return the index of the smallest item in L[i:].

    >>> get_index_of_smallest([2, 7, 3, 5], 1)
    2
    """

    # The index of the smallest item so far.
    index_of_smallest = i

    for j in range(i + 1, len(L)):
        if L[j] < L[index_of_smallest]:
            index_of_smallest = j

    return index_of_smallest


def selection_sort(L):
    """ (list) -> NoneType

    Sort the items of L from smallest to largest.

    >>> L = [3, 7, 2, 5]
    >>> selection_sort(L)
    >>> L
    [2, 3, 5, 7]
    """

    for i in range(len(L)):

        # Find the index of the smallest item in L[i:] and swap that
        # item with the item at index i.

        index_of_smallest = get_index_of_smallest(L, i)
        L[index_of_smallest], L[i] = L[i], L[index_of_smallest]


if __name__ == '__main__':
    import doctest
    doctest.testmod()

```

