

**Data Structure & Algorithm** 

Selection Sorting

<u>Vs</u>

Bubble Sorting





## Selection sorting

Think of arranging books on a shelf. You find the smallest book and put it first. Then, find the next smallest and put it next. Repeat until all books are in order.

Let, 
$$[5,6,8,9,2,1]$$
 select the smallest value  $\Rightarrow \textcircled{3}$ 

G [1,6,8,9,2,5] select smallest  $\Rightarrow \textcircled{2}$ 

G [1,2,8,9,6,5] select smallest  $\Rightarrow \textcircled{5}$ 

G [1,2,5,9,6,8] select smallest  $\Rightarrow \textcircled{6}$ 

G [1,2,5,6,9,8] select smallest  $\Rightarrow \textcircled{6}$ 

G [1,2,5,6,8,9] Sorted

in this example we find > smallest we also find the largest value as value with selection sort technique

[3,1,5,4,2] Select largost value - 5  $(5 \quad [3,1,2,4,5]$  Select larges  $\rightarrow 4$ 4 [3,1,2,4,5] select largest -> 3 4 [2,1,3,4,5] Select largest → ② <, [1,2,3,4,5] - sorted Selection Sort which technique follow stable or unstable sort [3,5,2,5'11] <u>(X</u>) → **⑤** select largest <u></u> خ (5′) 9 [3,1, 2, 5', 5] **→** ③ 4[3,1,2,5,5] **→** ② 4[2,1,3,5',5] ) Before sorting -> 5 Before 5' 9 [1,2,3,5,5] After sorting - 5' Before 5 Selection sorting follow Unstable sort (change happen) Code for the selection sort,

```
Selection sort Vs Bubble sort
```

V/5°

```
# Selection sorting

def selection.sort(arr):
    for i in range(len(arr)):  ## iterating through range
        min = i
        for j in range(i+1, len(arr)):  ## finding the min values
        if arr[j] < arr[min]:
        min = j

    # find the smallest value
    arr[i], arr[min] = arr[min], arr[i]</pre>
```

: # bubble sorting

T(c) = の(か)

Comparision > 2 m2

selection sort better Performere than bubble sort because selection sort having less swapping Campare to bubble sort.