Session 32: Sorting Algorithms

- Bubble Sort
- Insertion Sort

Sorting Problems

Task: Given a list $S = a_1$, a_2 , a_3 , ..., a_n , return a list where the elements are put in increasing order.

Sorting is an important problem because:

- A nontrivial percentage of all computing resources are devoted to sorting (e.g. in large databases)
- An amazing number of fundamentally different algorithms have been invented for sorting
- Sorting algorithms are useful to illustrate the basic notions of computer science.

Bubble Sort

Bubble sort makes multiple passes through a list.

- In one pass, every pair of elements that are found to be out of order are interchanged.
- Since the last element is guaranteed to be the largest after the first pass, in the second pass it needs no more to be inspected.
- In every pass one more element at the end needs to be no more inspected.

Example

Bubblesort Pseudocode

```
procedure bubblesort(a_1,...,a_n): real numbers with n \ge 2)

for i := 1 to n-1

for j := 1 to n-i

if a_j > a_{j+1} then interchange a_j and a_{j+1}
```

Insertion Sort

Insertion sort begins with the 2nd element.

- It compares the 2nd element with the 1st and puts it before the first if it is not larger.
- Next the 3rd element is put into the correct position among the first 3 elements.
- In each subsequent pass, the j+1st element is put into its correct position among the first j+1 elements.
- Linear search is used to find the correct position.

Example

Insertion Sort Pseudocode

```
procedure insertion sort(a_1,...,a_n): real numbers with n \ge 2)

for j := 2 to n

i := 1

while a_j > a_i and i < j {move element a_j to right position}

i := i + 1

m := a_j

for k := 0 to j - i - 1 {shift elements to make place for a_i}

a_{j-k} := a_{j-k-1}

a_i := m
```

Summary

- Sorting is a fundamental operation for data
- Bubble and Insertion Sort are basic algorithms