**LaGuardia Community College – Last Update**

08

**Fall**

Part 12: Sorting Algorithms

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Lecture Notes for MAC 101 (Introduction to Computer Science)

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Table of Contents

[1. Sorting Algorithms – The Bubble Sort 2](#_Toc404758301)

[2. Selection Sort 3](#_Toc404758302)

[3. Insertion Sort 4](#_Toc404758303)

# Sorting Algorithms – The Bubble Sort

Very often we need to arrange (sort) data for searching or other purposes. There is a large variety of sorting algorithms. We will only discuss here the simplest algorithms.

Bubble Sort

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| --- | --- |
| BubbleSort.cpp | Output |
| #include<iostream>  using namespace std;  const int arraySize = 10;  int comparisonCount = 0;  int swapCount = 0;  int myArray[arraySize];  void BubbleSort();  void swap(int one, int two);  int main(){  cout<<"Enter " << arraySize << " integers: "<<endl;  // Input values to array  for(int i=0; i<arraySize; i++)  cin >> myArray[i];  cout << endl;  cout<<"Array values before sorting: ";  for(int j=0; j<arraySize; j++)  cout << myArray[j] << " ";  cout<<endl;  BubbleSort();  cout<<"Array values after sorting: ";  for(int j=0; j<arraySize; j++)  cout << myArray[j] << " ";  cout << endl << endl;  cout << "Comparisons used: " << comparisonCount << endl;  cout << "Swaps used: " << swapCount << endl;  return 0;  } // end main  void BubbleSort(){  for(int i=0; i<arraySize; i++)  for(int j=0; j<arraySize-1; j++){  comparisonCount++;  if(myArray[j] > myArray[j+1])  swap(j, j+1);  }  } // end BubbleSort  void swap(int one, int two){  swapCount++;  int temp = myArray[one];  myArray[one] = myArray[two];  myArray[two] = temp;  }// end swap | Enter 10 integers:  6  5  4  8  9  2  1  4  5  6  Array values before sorting: 6 5 4 8 9 2 1 4 5 6  Array values after sorting: 1 2 4 4 5 5 6 6 8 9  Comparisons used: 90  Swaps used: 23 |

**Question:** Can we improve the above algorithms to reduce the number of operations performed?

# Selection Sort

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| SelectionSort.cpp | Output |
| #include<iostream>  using namespace std;  const int arraySize = 10;  int comparisonCount = 0;  int swapCount = 0;  int myArray[arraySize];  void SelectionSort();  void swap(int one, int two);  int main(){  cout<<"Enter " << arraySize << " integers: "<<endl;  // Input values to array  for(int i=0; i<arraySize; i++)  cin >> myArray[i];  cout << endl;  cout<<"Array values before sorting: ";  for(int j=0; j<arraySize; j++)  cout << myArray[j] << " ";  cout<<endl;  SelectionSort();  cout<<"Array values after sorting: ";  for(int j=0; j<arraySize; j++)  cout << myArray[j] << " ";  cout << endl << endl;  cout << "Comparisons used: " << comparisonCount << endl;  cout << "Swaps used: " << swapCount << endl;  return 0;  } // end main  void SelectionSort(){  int min;  for(int i=0; i<arraySize-1; i++){  min=i;  for(int j=i+1; j<arraySize; j++){  comparisonCount++;  if(myArray[j] < myArray[min])  min=j;  }  swap(i, min);  }  } // end SelectionSort  void swap(int one, int two){  swapCount++;  int temp = myArray[one];  myArray[one] = myArray[two];  myArray[two] = temp;  }// end swap | Enter 10 integers:  6  5  4  2  1  65  4  6  1  32  Array values before sorting: 6 5 4 2 1 65 4 6 1 32  Array values after sorting: 1 1 2 4 4 5 6 6 32 65  Comparisons used: 45  Swaps used: 9 |

# Insertion Sort

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| InsertionSort.cpp | Output |
| #include<iostream>  using namespace std;  const int arraySize = 10;  int comparisonCount = 0;  int myArray[arraySize];  void InsertionSort();  int main(){  cout<<"Enter " << arraySize << " integers: "<<endl;  // Input values to array  for(int i=0; i<arraySize; i++)  cin >> myArray[i];  cout << endl;  cout<<"Array values before sorting: ";  for(int j=0; j<arraySize; j++)  cout << myArray[j] << " ";  cout<<endl;  InsertionSort();  cout<<"Array values after sorting: ";  for(int j=0; j<arraySize; j++)  cout << myArray[j] << " ";  return 0;  } // end main  void InsertionSort(){  int in, out;  for(out=1; out<arraySize; out++){  int temp=myArray[out];  in = out;  while (in>0 && myArray[in-1]>=temp){  myArray[in] = myArray[in-1];  in--;  }  myArray[in]=temp;  } // end for  } // end InsertionSort | Enter 10 integers:  5  5  1  63  9  7  1  3  1  6  Array values before sorting: 5 5 1 63 9 7 1 3 1 6  Array values after sorting: 1 1 1 3 5 5 6 7 9 63 |

**Try now:** Add a counter for the number of comparisons and the number of shifts. Print the value of each counter at the end of the output.

**Question:** Which of the three sorting algorithms performs better and under what circumstances?