

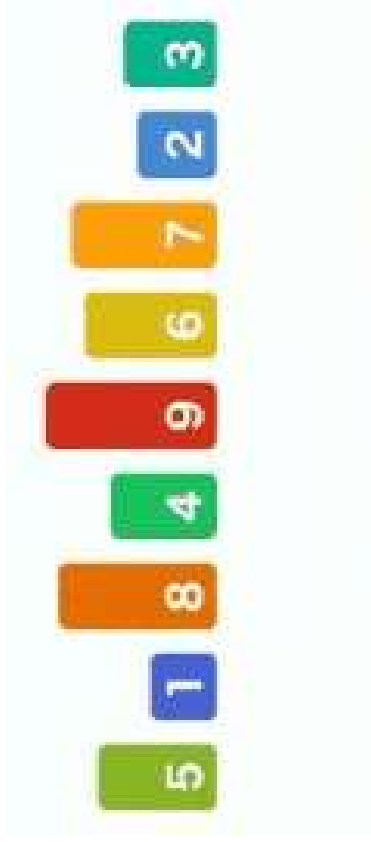
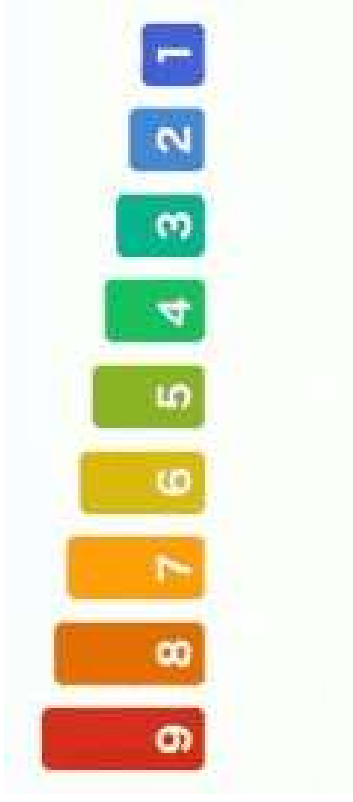
Monsoon-2023

Selection Sort Algorithm

CS2002D Program Design

Selection Sort - Visualization

Which among the two
takes more swaps?



Selection Sort

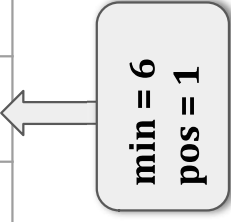
- One among the simple comparison based sorting technique.
- In each iteration, the array is divided into two parts such that the first part of the array is sorted and the second part is unsorted.
- The algorithm begins with an empty first part and the entire array in the second part.
- The minimum element from the unsorted part is appended to the sorted first part in each iterations.
- At the end, the second part vanishes and the whole array constitute the first part - the sorted array.

Selection Sort

SELECTION_SORT(A)

1. for $i=1$ to $A.length - 1$
 - a. Initialize $min=A[i]$, $pos=i$
 - b. for $j=i+1$ to $A.length$
 - if ($min > A[j]$)
Update $min=A[j]$
and $pos=j$
 - c. Swap $A[i]$ with $A[pos]$

index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
value	6	4	8	10	2	14	12




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index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
value	6	4	8	10	2	14	12



min = 4
pos = 2


Selection Sort

SELECTION_SORT(A)

1. for $i=1$ to $A.length - 1$
 - a. Initialize $min=A[i]$, $pos=i$
 - b. for $j=i+1$ to $A.length$
 - if $(min > A[j])$
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 - c. Swap $A[i]$ with $A[pos]$

index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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$min = 4$
 $pos = 2$

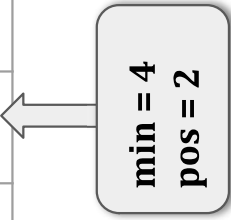


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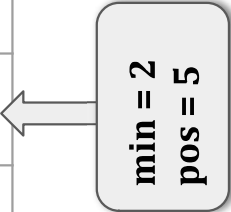
$min = 2$
 $pos = 5$

Selection Sort

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 - a. Initialize $min=A[i]$, $pos=i$
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 - Update $min=A[j]$
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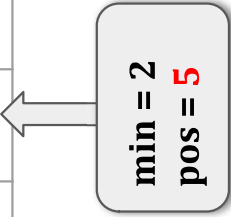
$min = 2$
 $pos = 5$

Selection Sort

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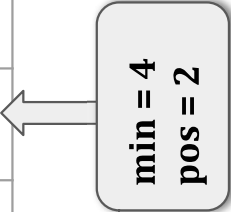
min = 2
pos = 5

Selection Sort

SELECTION_SORT(A)

1. for $i=1$ to $A.length - 1$
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Update $min=A[j]$
and $pos=j$
 - c. Swap $A[i]$ with $A[pos]$

index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
value	2	4	8	10	6	14	12



$min = 4$
 $pos = 2$

Selection Sort

SELECTION_SORT(A)

1. for $i=1$ to $A.length - 1$
 - a. Initialize $min=A[i]$, $pos=i$
 - b. for $j=i+1$ to $A.length$
 - if ($min > A[j]$)
Update $min=A[j]$
and $pos=j$
 - c. Swap $A[i]$ with $A[pos]$

index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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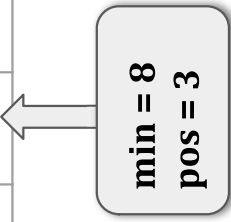
min = 4
pos = 2

Selection Sort

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 - a. Initialize $min=A[i]$, $pos=i$
 - b. for $j=i+1$ to $A.length$
 - if ($min > A[j]$)
 Update $min=A[j]$
 and $pos=j$
 - c. Swap $A[i]$ with $A[pos]$

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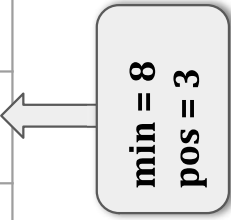


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min = 8
pos = 3

Selection Sort

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 - b. for $j=i+1$ to $A.length$
 - if ($min > A[j]$)
Update $min=A[j]$
and $pos=j$
 - c. Swap $A[i]$ with $A[pos]$

index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
value	2	4	8	10	6	14	12

$min = 8$
 $pos = 3$

Selection Sort

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1. for $i=1$ to $A.length - 1$
 - a. Initialize $min=A[i]$, $pos=i$
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Update $min=A[j]$
and $pos=j$
 - c. Swap $A[i]$ with $A[pos]$

index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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$min = 6$
 $pos = 5$

Selection Sort

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 - a. Initialize $min=A[i]$, $pos=i$
 - b. for $j=i+1$ to $A.length$
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Update $min=A[j]$
and $pos=j$
 - c. Swap $A[i]$ with $A[pos]$

index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
value	2	4	8	10	6	14	12

$min = 6$
 $pos = 5$

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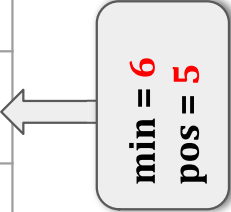
$min = 6$
 $pos = 5$

Selection Sort

SELECTION_SORT(A)

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 - if ($min > A[j]$)
Update $min=A[j]$
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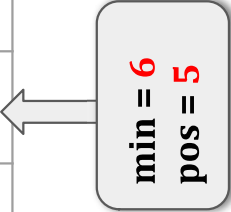


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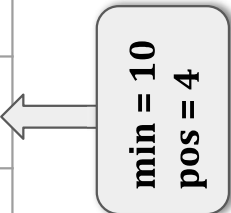


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$min = 10$
 $pos = 4$

Selection Sort

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 - b. for $j=i+1$ to $A.length$
 - if $(min > A[j])$
 - Update $min=A[j]$
 - and $pos=j$
 - c. Swap $A[i]$ with $A[pos]$

index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
value	2	4	6	10	8	14	12

$min = 8$
 $pos = 5$


Selection Sort

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 - a. Initialize $min=A[i]$, $pos=i$
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value	2	4	6	10	8	14	12

min = 8
pos = 5



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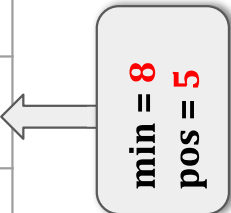
$min = 8$
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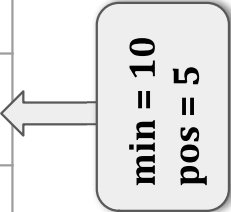
$min = 10$
 $pos = 5$

Selection Sort

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1. for $i=1$ to $A.length - 1$
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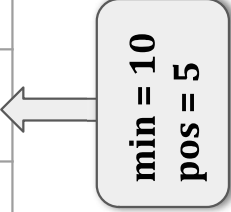
$min = 10$
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SELECTION_SORT(A)

1. for $i=1$ to $A.length - 1$
 - a. Initialize $min=A[i]$, $pos=i$
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 - and $pos=j$
 - c. Swap $A[i]$ with $A[pos]$

index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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min = 10
pos = 5

Selection Sort

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 - c. Swap $A[i]$ with $A[pos]$

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value	2	4	6	8	10	14	12

$min = 14$
 $pos = 6$

Selection Sort

SELECTION_SORT(A)

1. for $i=1$ to $A.length - 1$
 - a. Initialize $min=A[i]$, $pos=i$
 - b. for $j=i+1$ to $A.length$
 - if ($min > A[j]$)
Update $min=A[j]$
and $pos=j$
 - c. Swap $A[i]$ with $A[pos]$

index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
value	2	4	6	8	10	14	12

$min = 12$
 $pos = 7$

Selection Sort

SELECTION_SORT(A)

1. for $i=1$ to $A.length - 1$
 - a. Initialize $min=A[i]$, $pos=i$
 - b. for $j=i+1$ to $A.length$
 - if $(min > A[j])$

Update $min=A[j]$
and $pos=j$
 - c. Swap $A[i]$ with $A[pos]$

index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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$min = 12$
 $pos = 7$

Selection Sort

SELECTION_SORT(A)

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 - a. Initialize $min=A[i]$, $pos=i$
 - b. for $j=i+1$ to $A.length$
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Update $min=A[j]$
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 - c. Swap $A[i]$ with $A[pos]$

index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
value	2	4	6	8	10	12	14

$min = 12$
 $pos = 7$

Selection Sort

1. Loop invariant: (ascending order)
 - a. At the start of i^{th} iteration of the for loop, the subarray $A[1\dots i-1]$ is sorted, which contains the least ' $i-1$ ' elements.
2. # comparisons (step 1.b) to sort the array in asce. order,
 - a. If the input is in asce. order $(n(n-1)/2)$
 - b. If the input is in desc. order $(n(n-1)/2)$
3. Minimum and maximum number of comparisons and swaps?

Questions

1. At the start of i^{th} iteration of the for loop, the subarray $A[1 \dots i-1]$ contains the **first** $i-1$ elements of the original array A , in sorted order.
 - a. True for insertion sort
 - b. False for selection sort
2. To sort ' n ' elements,
 - a. Insertion sort requires ____ copy operations (steps 6 and 8) ? $nC_2 + n - 1$
 - b. Selection sort requires ____ swaps (step 1.c)? $n - 1$
 - c. Selection sort requires ____ comparisons (step 1.b)? nC_2
3. Is selection sort Stable? What about the other sorts?

Proof of correctness - Selection sort

Loop invariant: (ascending order)

At the start of i^{th} iteration of the for loop, the subarray $A[1 \dots i-1]$ is sorted, which contains the least ' $i-1$ ' elements of Array A .

- **Initialization:** Loop invariant trivially holds before the first loop iteration. $A[1]$ contains the minimum element, which is sorted by itself.
- **Maintenance:** At the end of i^{th} iteration, the minimum of $A[i..A.length]$ is selected and placed at i^{th} position
- $A[1..i-1]$ consists of the least $i-1$ elements in A , in sorted order.
- **Termination:** When the loop terminates, $i = A.length$ and the subarray $A[1 \dots A.length-1]$ is sorted and $A[A.length]$ has the max element.

Selection Sort and Insertion sort

SELECTION_SORT(A)

1. for $i=1$ to $A.length - 1$
 - a. Initialize $min=A[i]$, $pos=i$
 - b. for $j=i+1$ to $A.length$
 - if ($min > A[j]$)
 - Update $min=A[j]$
 - and $pos=j$
 - c. Swap $A[i]$ with $A[pos]$

INSERTION_SORT(A)

1. for $j=2$ to $A.length$
2. $key = A[j]$;
4. $i = j-1$
5. while $i > 0$ and $A[i] > key$
6. $A[i+1] = A[i]$
7. $i=i-1$
8. $A[i+1] = key$

Thank You !!!