

# **Design and Analysis of Algorithm**

## **Linear Time Sorting (Counting Sort)**

**Lecture -18**

# Overview

- Running time of counting sort is  $O(n+k)$ .
- Required extra space for sorting.
- Is a stable sorting.

# Counting Sort

- Counting sort is a type of sorting technique which is based on keys between a specific range.
- It works by counting the number of objects having distinct key values (i.e. one kind of hashing).

# Counting Sort

- Consider the input set : 4, 1, 3, 4, 3. Then  $n=5$  and  $k=4$ .
- Counting sort determines for each input element  $x$ , the number of elements less than  $x$ .
- This information is used to place element  $x$  directly into its position in the output array.
- For example if there exists 17 elements less than  $x$  then  $x$  is placed into the 18<sup>th</sup> position into the output array.

# Counting Sort

- Assumptions:
  - $n$  records
  - Each record contains keys or data
  - All keys are in the range of 0 to  $k$ , where  $k$  is the highest key value of the array.
- Space:

For coding this algorithm uses three array:

- **Input Array:**  $A[1..n]$  store input data , where  $n$  is the length of the array.
- **Output Array:**  $B[1..n]$  finally store the sorted data
- **Temporary Array:**  $C[0..k]$  store data temporarily

# Counting Sort

- Let us illustrate the counting sort with an example.  
Apply the concept of counting sort on the given array.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	2	5	3	0	2	3	0	3

# Counting Sort

- Let us illustrate the counting sort with an example. Apply the concept of counting sort on the given array.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	2	5	3	0	2	3	0	3

- First create a new array  $C[0.....k]$  , where  $k$  is the highest key value. And initialize with 0(i.e. zero)

for  $i=0$  to  $k$   
 $C[i] = 0;$

	0	1	2	3	4	5
C	0	0	0	0	0	0

# Counting Sort

- Let us illustrate the counting sort with an example. Apply the concept of counting sort on the given array.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	2	5	3	0	2	3	0	3

- Find the frequencies of each object and store it in C array.

for j=1 to A.length

$C[A[j]] = C[A[j]] + 1;$

	0	1	2	3	4	5
C	2	0	2	3	0	1



# Counting Sort

- Let us illustrate the counting sort with an example.  
Apply the concept of counting sort on the given array.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	2	5	3	0	2	3	0	3

- Find the frequencies of each object and store it in C array.

for j=1 to A.length

$C[A[j]] = C[A[j]] + 1;$

	0	1	2	3	4	5
C	2	0	2	3	0	1

- And then cumulatively add C array.

for i=1 to k

$C[i] = C[i] + C[i-1];$

	0	1	2	3	4	5
C	2	2	4	7	7	8

# Counting Sort

for  $j = A.length$  down to 1

$B[C[A[j]]] = A[j];$

$C[A[j]] = C[A[j]] - 1;$

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	2	5	3	0	2	3	0	3
							j	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B							3	

	0	1	2	3	4	5
C	2	2	4	7	7	8

# Counting Sort

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$B[C[A[j]]] = A[j];$

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	2	5	3	0	2	3	0	3

$j$

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B							3	

	0	1	2	3	4	5
C	2	2	4	7	7	8

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B		0					3	

	0	1	2	3	4	5
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for  $j = A.length$  down to 1

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j

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B		0					3	

	0	1	2	3	4	5
C	2	2	4	6	7	8

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	2	5	3	0	2	3	0	3

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B		0					3	

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for  $j = A.length$  down to 1

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						j		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B		0				3	3	

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B		0		2		3	3	

	0	1	2	3	4	5
C	1	2	4	5	7	8

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	2	5	3	0	2	3	0	3

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B		0		2		3	3	

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	0	1	2	3	4	5
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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			j					

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B	0	0		2	3	3	3	

	0	1	2	3	4	5
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j

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B	0	0		2	3	3	3	

	0	1	2	3	4	5
C	0	2	3	5	7	8

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	2	5	3	0	2	3	0	3

j

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B	0	0		2	3	3	3	

	0	1	2	3	4	5
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	j							

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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A	2	5	3	0	2	3	0	3
	j							

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B	0	0	2	2	3	3	3	5

	0	1	2	3	4	5
C	0	2	3	4	7	7



# Counting Sort

for  $j = A.length$  down to 1

$B[C[A[j]]] = A[j];$

$C[A[j]] = C[A[j]] - 1;$

A

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	5	3	0	2	3	0	3

j

B

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	0	2	2	3	3	3	5

C

0	1	2	3	4	5
0	2	3	4	7	7

A

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	5	3	0	2	3	0	3

j

B

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	0	2	2	3	3	3	5

C

0	1	2	3	4	5
0	2	2	4	7	7

# Counting Sort

## Counting-Sort(A, B, k)

1. Let  $C[0.....k]$  be a new array
2. for  $i=0$  to  $k$
3.      $C[i] = 0$ ;
4. for  $j=1$  to  $A.length$
5.      $C[A[j]] = C[A[j]] + 1$ ;
6. for  $i=1$  to  $k$
7.      $C[i] = C[i] + C[i-1]$ ;
8. for  $j=A.length$  down to  $1$
9.      $B[C[A[j]]] = A[j]$ ;
10.     $C[A[j]] = C[A[j]] - 1$ ;

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6. for  $i=1$  to  $k$
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9.     $B[C[A[j]]] = A[j];$
10.     $C[A[j]] = C[A[j]] - 1;$

**[Loop 1]**

**[Loop 2]**

**[Loop 3]**

**[Loop 4]**

# Complexity Analysis

## Counting-Sort(A, B, k)

1. Let  $C[0.....k]$  be a new array
2. for  $i=0$  to  $k$  **[Loop 1]**  *$O(k)$  times*
3.  $C[i] = 0;$
4. for  $j=1$  to  $A.length$  **[Loop 2]**  *$O(n)$  times*
5.  $C[A[j]] = C[A[j]] + 1;$
6. for  $i=1$  to  $k$  **[Loop 3]**  *$O(k)$  times*
7.  $C[i] = C[i] + C[i-1];$
8. for  $j=A.length$  down to 1 **[Loop 2]**  *$O(n)$  times*
9.  $B[C[A[j]]] = A[j];$
10.  $C[A[j]] = C[A[j]] - 1;$

# Complexity Analysis

- So the counting sort takes a total time of:  $O(n + k)$
- Counting sort is called ***stable sort***.  
(A sorting algorithm is ***stable*** when numbers with the same values appear in the output array in the same order as they do in the input array.)

# Pro's and Con's of Counting Sort

- Pro's
  - Asymptotically very Fast -  $O(n + k)$
  - Simple to code
- Con's
  - Doesn't sort in place.
  - Requires  $O(n + k)$  extra storage space.

Thank u