Definition:

Insertion Sort is a simple comparison-based sorting algorithm that builds the final sorted array one element at a time. It picks each element from the unsorted part and **inserts it at its correct position** in the already sorted part by shifting larger elements to the right.

C Code for Insertion Sort

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
  int arr[] = \{5, 1, 4, 2, 8\};
  int size = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);
  for(int i = 1; i < size; i++) {
    int key = arr[i]; // Naya card uthaya
    int j = i - 1;
    // Pichle sorted cards ke sath compare karo
    while(j \ge 0 \&\& arr[j] > key) {
       arr[j + 1] = arr[j]; // Bada card right shift
      j--;
    }
    arr[j + 1] = key; // Key ko uski sahi jagah pe daal do
  }
  // Sorted array print karo
  printf("Sorted array: ");
  for(int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
    printf("%d ", arr[i]);
  }
                                                                         Iteration C
                             Start
                                                         2
                                                             1
                                                                                                     2 3
  return 0;
}
                   Iteration A
                   Iteration B
                                                                            Finished
```

Step-by-Step Breakdown

- 1. Array diya: {5, 1, 4, 2, 8}
- 2. Loop starts from i = 1 (kyunki pehla element already sorted maana jaata hai)
- 3. Har step pe:
 - key = arr[i] (ye hai naya card jo haath mein aaya)
 - o Compare karo key ko pichle elements se
 - o Jab tak koi bada element milta hai, usko right shift kar do
 - o Fir key ko uss position pe insert karo

Pseudocode Algorithm (Exam Format)

- 1. Start
- 2. Input array and find its size
- 3. Repeat steps for i = 1 to size 1:
 - a. key = arr[i]
 - b. j = i 1
 - c. While $j \ge 0$ and arr[j] > key:
 - i. arr[j + 1] = arr[j] (shift right)
 - ii. j = j 1
 - d. arr[j + 1] = key
- 4. Print the sorted array
- 5. Stop

Time Complexity:

Case	Time	Reason
Best (sorted)	O(n)	No shifts needed
Average	O(n²)	Moderate comparisons & shifts
Worst	O(n²)	Fully reversed array

When To Use Insertion Sort:

- Data set **chhota ho** (small arrays)
- Already partially sorted ho
- Memory efficient logic chahiye (no extra space used)

○ Insertion Sort – Real Life Analogy

Situation:

Socho tum ek dost ke sath taash (playing cards) khel rahe ho.

Scene:

- Tumhare haath mein already 3 sorted cards hain: 4♠, 7♠, 9♠
- Ab tumhe ek naya card milta hai: 6♥

Ab kya karoge?

- Tum 6 ko uthane ke baad **left se compare karte ho**:
 - Kya $6 < 9? \rightarrow Haan \rightarrow 9$ ko ek jagah right shift karo
 - Kya $6 < 7? \rightarrow Haan \rightarrow 7$ ko bhi right shift karo
 - \circ Kya 6 < 4? → Nahi → To 6 ko 4 ke baad rakh do

3 Yahi hai Insertion Sort!

- Har naye card ko uski sahi jagah pe insert karte jaate ho
- Pehle ke cards hamesha sorted hi rehte hain
- Aur tum left se compare karke card ghusa dete ho

Aam Zindagi Mein:

- School mein notebook ke pages arrange karna
- Files ko alphabetical order mein set karna
- Bookshelf mein books sort karna based on height or title