ANALYSIS AND COMPARISION OF DIFFERENT SORTING ALGORITHM PROJECT REPORT

Submitted for the course: Data Structures and Algorithms (CSE 2003)

By

(Name of students with reg. number)

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MAY,2017

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project work entitled "Analysis and Comparison of different sorting

algorithms" that is being submitted by "Rajesh kumar Singh" for Data Structures and Algorithms

(CSE 2003) is a record of bonafide work done under my supervision. The contents of this Project

work, in full or in parts, have neither been taken from any other source nor have been submitted

for any other CAL course.

Place: Vellore

Date: 02 MAY 2015

Signature of students:

(Rajesh Kumar Singh)

Signature of faculty:(Prof. Boominathan P)

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we would thank VIT University for being a supporter for the new projects. It could not be done

without the whole team getting involved in the topic with their heart and soul.

(Rajesh kumar Singh)

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INTRODUCTION:

What is sorting?

In computer science a sorting algorithm is an algorithm that puts elements of a list in a certain order. The most-used orders are numerical order. Sorting is important for optimizing the use of other algorithms (such as search and merge algorithms) which require input data to be in sorted lists. It is also often useful for arranging data and for producing human-readable output. More formally, the output must satisfy two conditions:

- 1. The output is in non-decreasing order (each element is no smaller than the previous element according to the desired total order)
- 2. The output is in non-increasing order (each element is no larger than the previous element according to the desired total order)

Further, the data is often taken to be in an array, which allows random access, rather than a list, which only allows sequential access, though often algorithms can be applied with suitable modification to either type of data.

ABSTRACT

From the beginning of computing, the sorting problem has attracted a great deal of research, perhaps due to the complexity of solving it efficiently despite its simple and familiar statement. Among the authors of early sorting algorithms around 1951 was Betty Holberton, who worked on ENIAC and UNIVAC. Bubble sort was analyzed as early as 1956. Comparison sorting algorithms have a fundamental requirement of O(n log n) comparisons, algorithms not based on comparisons, such as counting sort, can have better performance. Although many consider sorting a solved problem, asymptotically optimal algorithms have been known since the mid-20th century, useful new algorithms are still being invented, with the now widely used Tim sort dating to 2002, and the library sort being first published in 2006. So this attracted us towards this project and we decided to compare some famous sorting algorithms on the basis of their time.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF SORTING ALGORITHMS

Till 2017, there are many sorting algorithms and many more are being developed from the previous algorithms. For a single sorting algorithm, there are many versions of it. So, it is impractical to analyze all the algorithms. Here we have taken six famous sorting algorithms.

- 1) **Bubble sort:** Bubble sort is a simple sorting algorithm. The algorithm starts at the beginning of the data set. It compares the first two elements, and if the first is greater than the second, it swaps them. It continues doing this for each pair of adjacent elements to the end of the data set. It then starts again with the first two elements, repeating until no swaps have occurred on the last pass. This algorithm's average time and worst-case performance is $O(n^2)$, so it is rarely used to sort large, unordered data sets. Bubble sort can be used to sort a small number of items (where its asymptotic inefficiency is not a high penalty).
- 2) Insertion sort: Insertion sort is also a simple sorting algorithm that is relatively efficient for small lists and mostly sorted lists. It works by taking elements from the list one by one and inserting them in their correct position into a new sorted list. In arrays, the new list and the remaining elements can share the array's space, but insertion is expensive, requiring shifting all following elements over by one. Shell sort is a variant of insertion sort that is more efficient for larger lists.
- 3) **Selection sort**: *Selection sort* is an in-place comparison sort. It has $O(n^2)$ complexity, making it inefficient on large lists, and generally performs worse than the similar insertion sort. Selection sort is noted for its simplicity, and has performance advantages over more complicated algorithms in certain situations. The algorithm finds the minimum value, swaps it with the value in the first position, and repeats these steps for the remainder of the list. It does no more than n swaps, and thus is useful where swapping is very expensive.
- 4) Merge sort: Merge sort takes advantage of the ease of merging already sorted lists into a new sorted list. It starts by comparing every two elements (i.e., 1 with 2, then 3 with 4...) and swapping them if the first should come after the second. It then merges each of the resulting lists of two into lists of four, then merges those lists of four, and so on; until at last two lists are merged into the final sorted list. [21] Of the algorithms described here, this is the first that scales well to very large lists, because its worst-case running time is O(n log n). It is also easily applied to lists, not only arrays, as it only requires sequential access, not random access. However, it has additional O(n) space complexity, and involves many copies in simple implementations.

- 5) Quick sort: Quicksort is a divide and conquer algorithm which relies on a partition operation: to partition an array an element called a pivot is selected. All elements smaller than the pivot are moved before it and all greater elements are moved after it. This can be done efficiently in linear time and inplace. The lesser and greater sub-lists are then recursively sorted. This yields average time complexity of O (n log n), with low overhead, and thus this is a popular algorithm. Efficient implementations of quick sort are typically unstable sorts and somewhat complex, but are among the fastest sorting algorithms in practice. Together with its modest O (log n) space usage, quicksort is one of the most popular sorting algorithms and is available in many standard programming libraries.
- 6) Heap sort: Heapsort is a much more efficient version of selection sort. It also works by determining the largest (or smallest) element of the list, placing that at the end (or beginning) of the list, then continuing with the rest of the list, but accomplishes this task efficiently by using a data structure called a heap, a special type of binary tree. Once the data list has been made into a heap, the root node is guaranteed to be the largest (or smallest) element. When it is removed, and placed at the end of the list, the heap is rearranged so the largest element remaining moves to the root. Using the heap, finding the next largest element takes O (log n) time, instead of O(n) for a linear scan as in simple selection sort. This allows Heapsort to run in O (n log n) time, and this is also the worst-case complexity.

PSEUDOCODE AND EXAMPLE

Bubble sort

```
func bubblesort( var a as array )

for i from 1 to N

for j from 0 to N - 1

if a[j] > a[j + 1]

swap( a[j], a[j + 1] )
```

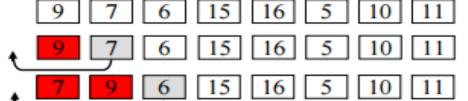
end func

| First pass | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---------------------------------|--|
| 54 | 26 | 93 | 17 | 77 | 31 | 44 | 55 | 20 | Exchange | |
| 26 | 54 | 93 | 17 | 77 | 31 | 44 | 55 | 20 | No Exchange | |
| 26 | 54 | 93 | 17 | 77 | 31 | 44 | 55 | 20 | Exchange | |
| 26 | 54 | 17 | 93 | 77 | 31 | 44 | 55 | 20 | Exchange | |
| 26 | 54 | 17 | 77 | 93 | 31 | 44 | 55 | 20 | Exchange | |
| 26 | 54 | 17 | 77 | 31 | 93 | 44 | 55 | 20 | Exchange | |
| 26 | 54 | 17 | 77 | 31 | 44 | 93 | 55 | 20 | Exchange | |
| 26 | 54 | 17 | 77 | 31 | 44 | 55 | 93 | 20 | Exchange | |
| 26 | 54 | 17 | 77 | 31 | 44 | 55 | 20 | 93 | 93 in place after first pass | |

Insertion sort

INSERTION-SORT(A)

- 1. for j = 2 to n
- 2. $key \leftarrow A[j]$
- 3. // Insert A[j] into the sorted sequence A[1..j-1]
- 4. $j \leftarrow i 1$
- 5. while i > 0 and A[i] > key
- 6. $A[i+1] \leftarrow A[i]$
- 7. $i \leftarrow i 1$
- 8. A[j+1] ← key

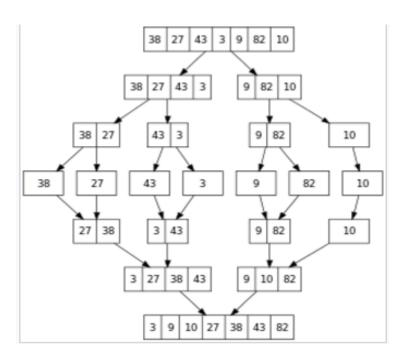


- 6 7 9 15 16 5 10 11
- 6 7 9 15 16 5 10 11
- 6 7 9 15 16 5 10 11
 - 5 6 7 9 15 16 10 11
 - 5 6 7 9 10 15 16 11
 - 5 6 7 9 10 11 15 16

Selection sort

```
SELECTION-SORT(A)
     for j \leftarrow 1 to n-1
1.
2.
         smallest ← j
3.
         for i \leftarrow j + 1 to n
4.
               if A[i] < A[smallest]
5.
                    smallest ← i
6.
          Exchange A[i] ↔ A[smallest]
64 25 12 22 11 // this is the initial, starting state of the array
11 25 12 22 64 // sorted sublist = {11}
11 12 25 22 64 // sorted sublist = {11, 12}
11 12 22 25 64 // sorted sublist = {11, 12, 22}
11 12 22 25 64 // sorted sublist = {11, 12, 22, 25}
11 12 22 25 64 // sorted sublist = {11, 12, 22, 25, 64}
Merge sort
void mergesort(int *a, int low, int high)
{ if (low < high)
  { mid=(low+high)/2
    mergesort(a,low,mid)
    mergesort(a,mid+1,high)
    merge(a,low,high,mid)
  }
}
void merge(int *a, int low, int high, int mid)
\{ i = low, k = low, j = mid + 1, \}
  while (i <= mid and j <= high)
     if (a[i] < a[j])
        c[k] = a[i]
        k++, i++
    else
       c[k] = a[j]
        k++, j++
  while (i <= mid)
     c[k] = a[i]
     k++, i++
  while (j <= high)
```

```
c[k] = a[j]
k++, j++
for (i = low; i < k; i++)
a[i] = c[i]
}
```

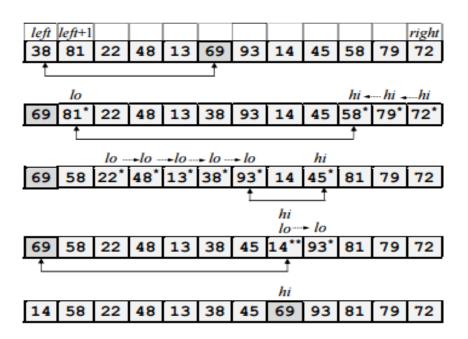


Quick sort

```
algorithm quicksort(A, lo, hi) is
  if lo < hi then
    p := partition(A, lo, hi)
    quicksort(A, lo, p)
    quicksort(A, p + 1, hi)

algorithm partition(A, lo, hi) is
  pivot := A[lo]
  i := lo
  j := hi + 1
  do
  {    do
        i++
        while(A[i]<pivot&&i<=hi);</pre>
```

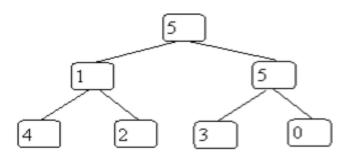
entire array is sorted by quicksort(A, 0, length(A))

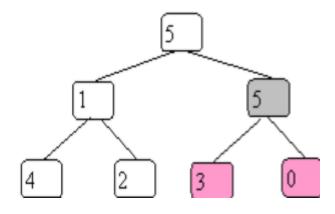


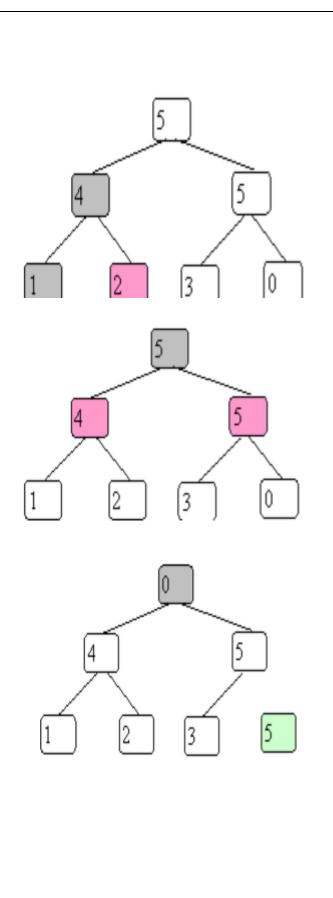
Heap sort

```
max_heapify(a, i,t n)
  temp = a[i]
  j = 2*i
  while (j <= n)
    if j < n and a[j+1] > a[j]
        j = j+1
    if (temp > a[j])
        end loop
```

```
else if temp <= a[j]
      a[j/2] = a[j]
      j = 2*j
a[j/2] = temp
end func
heapsort(a, n)
  for (i = n, i >= 2, i--)
      swap a[i],a[1]
      call max_heapify(a, 1, i - 1)
end func
build_maxheap(a, n)
  for(i = n/2, i >= 1, i--)
      max_heapify(a, i, n);
end func
all will be called by
  callbuild_maxheap(a,n)
  Call heapsort(a, n)
```







Source code in c++ Bubble sort

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
  int i,j,temp;
  int n=10;
  int a[];
  for(i=1;i<n;++i)
    for(j=0;j<(n-i);++j)
      if(a[j]>a[j+1])
      {
         temp=a[j];
         a[j]=a[j+1];
         a[j+1]=temp;
      }
  }
  cout<<"Array after bubble sort:";</pre>
  for(i=0;i<n;++i)
    cout<<" "<<a[i];
  return 0;
}
```

Insertion sort

```
if (a[j] < a[j-1])
{
    temp = a[j];
    a[j] = a[j-1];
    a[j-1] = temp;
}
    else
       break;
}

cout<<"sorted array\n"<<endl;
for (k = 0; k < n; k++)
       cout<<a[k]<<endl;
return 0;
}</pre>
```

Selection sort

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
  int i,j,loc,temp,min;
  int n=10;
  int a[];
  for(i=0;i<n-1;i++)
    min=a[i];
    loc=i;
    for(j=i+1;j<n;j++)
      if(min>a[j])
         min=a[j];
         loc=j;
      }
     temp=a[i];
     a[i]=a[loc];
```

```
a[loc]=temp;
  }
  cout<<"\nSorted list is as follows\n";</pre>
  for(i=0;i<n;i++)
     cout<<a[i]<<" ";
  return 0;
}
Merge sort
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
#include <conio.h>
void merge(int *,int, int , int );
void mergesort(int *a, int low, int high)
{
  int mid;
  if (low < high)
    mid=(low+high)/2;
    mergesort(a,low,mid);
    mergesort(a,mid+1,high);
    merge(a,low,high,mid);
  }
  return;
void merge(int *a, int low, int high, int mid)
  int i, j, k, c[50];
  i = low;
  k = low;
  j = mid + 1;
  while (i \leq mid && j \leq high)
    if (a[i] < a[j])
    {
       c[k] = a[i];
       k++;
```

i++;

```
}
     else
     {
       c[k] = a[j];
       k++;
      j++;
    }
  }
  while (i <= mid)
    c[k] = a[i];
    k++;
    i++;
  while (j <= high)
    c[k] = a[j];
     k++;
    j++;
  for (i = low; i < k; i++)
    a[i] = c[i];
  }
}
int main()
{
  int i;
  int n=10,a[10];
  mergesort(a, 0, n);
  cout<<"sorted array\n";</pre>
  for (i = 0; i <n; i++)
    cout<<a[i];
  return 0;
}
```

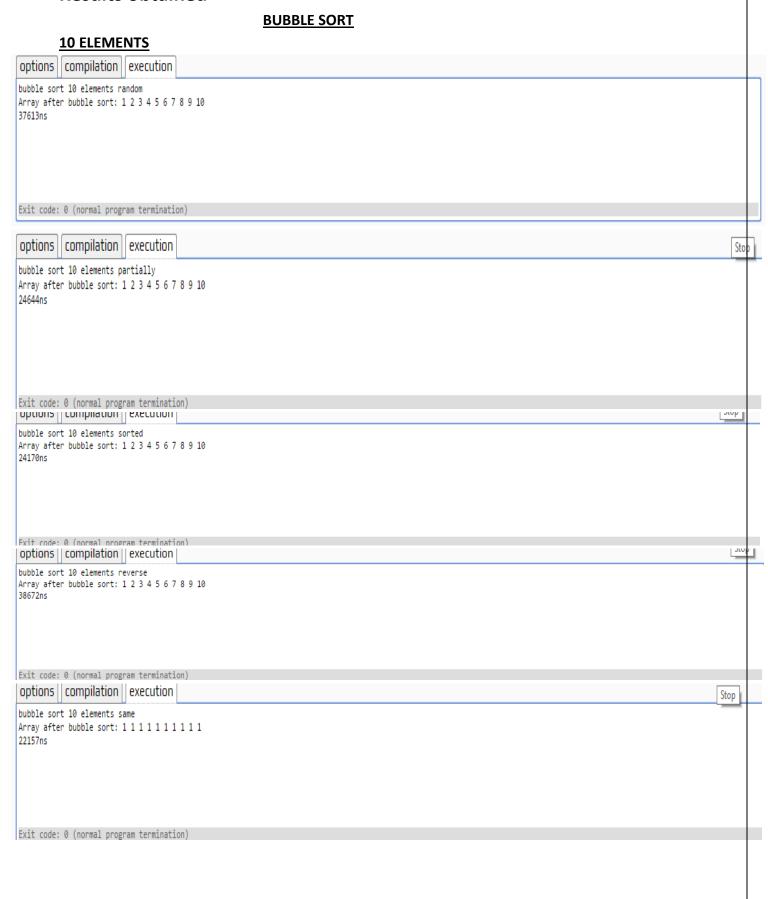
Quick sort

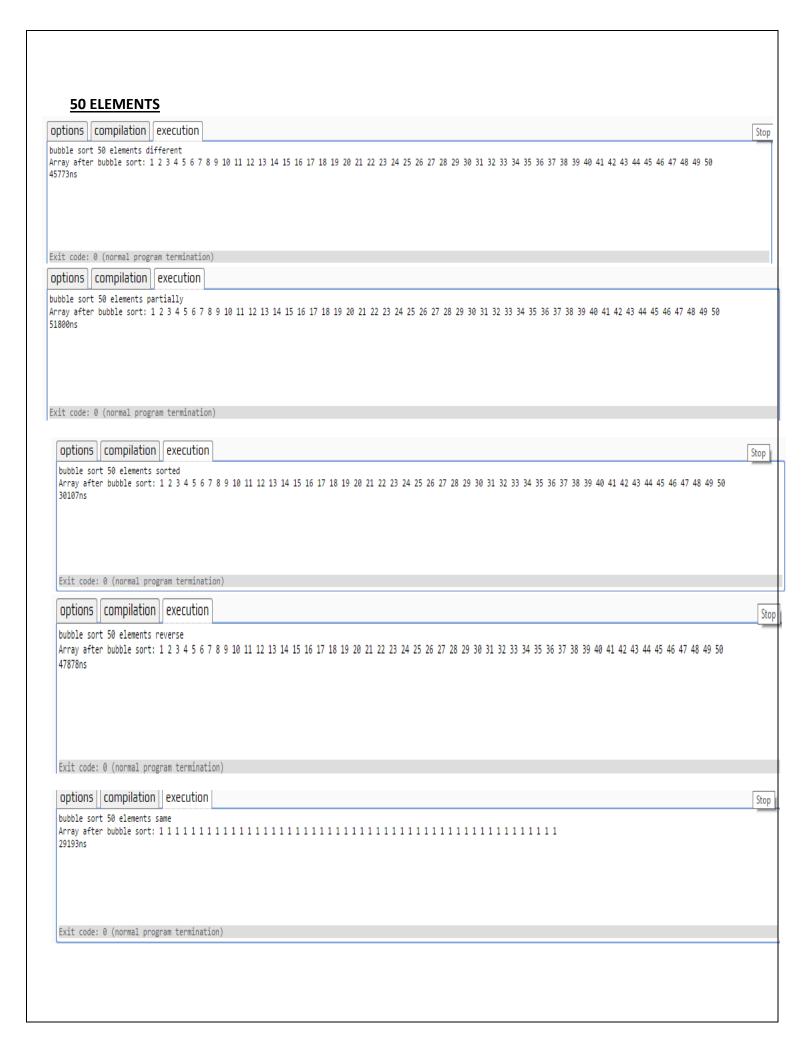
```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
void quick_sort(int[],int,int);
int partition(int[],int,int);
int main()
{
  int i;
  int n=10,a[];
  quick_sort(a,0,n-1);
  cout<<"\nArray after sorting:";</pre>
  for(i=0;i<n;i++)
    cout<<a[i]<<" ";
  return 0;
}
void quick_sort(int a[],int l,int u)
  int j;
  if(l<u)
    j=partition(a,l,u);
    quick_sort(a,l,j-1);
    quick_sort(a,j+1,u);
  }
}
int partition(int a[],int l,int u)
{
  int v,i,j,temp;
  v=a[l];
  i=l;
  j=u+1;
  do
  { do
     while(a[i]<v&&i<=u);
```

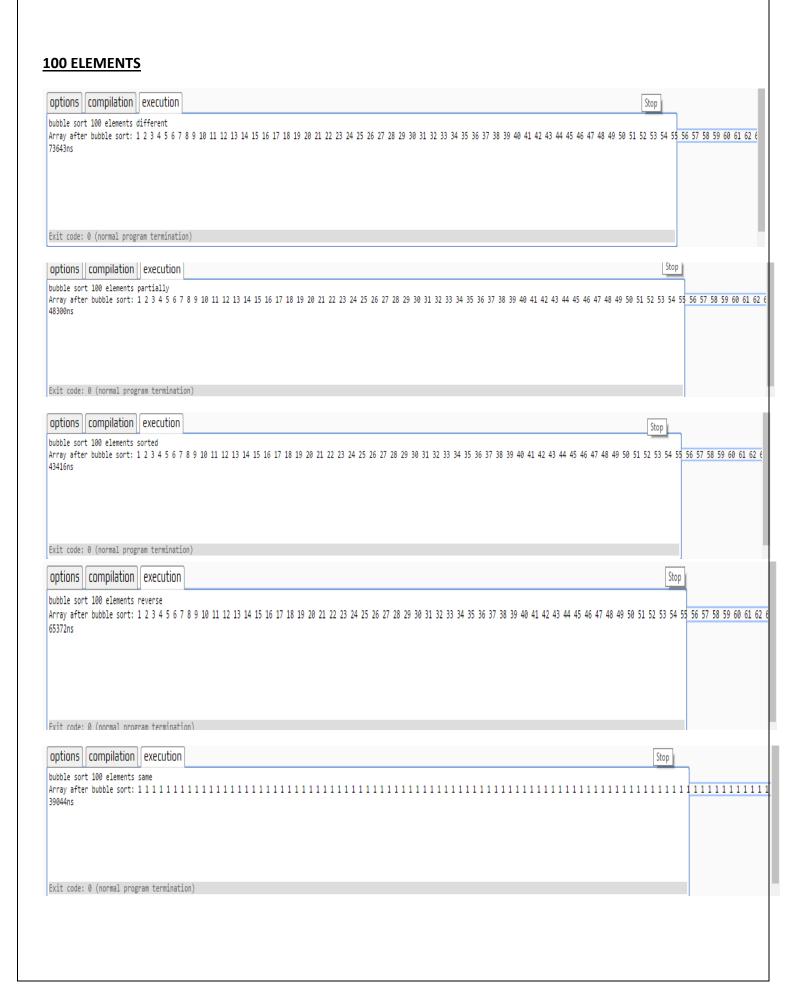
```
do
      j--;
    while(v<a[j]);
    if(i < j)
    {
       temp=a[i];
       a[i]=a[j];
       a[j]=temp;
    }
  }while(i<j);</pre>
  a[l]=a[j];
  a[j]=v;
  return(j);
}
Heap sort
#include <iostream>
#include <conio.h>
using namespace std;
void max_heapify(int *a, int i, int n)
  int j, temp;
  temp = a[i];
  j = 2*i;
  while (j \le n)
    if (j < n && a[j+1] > a[j])
      j = j+1;
    if (temp > a[j])
       break;
    else if (temp <= a[j])
       a[j/2] = a[j];
      j = 2*j;
    }
  a[j/2] = temp;
```

```
return;
}
void heapsort(int *a, int n)
  int i, temp;
  for (i = n; i >= 2; i--)
    temp = a[i];
    a[i] = a[1];
    a[1] = temp;
    max_heapify(a, 1, i - 1);
  }
}
void build_maxheap(int *a, int n)
{
  int i;
  for(i = n/2; i >= 1; i--)
    max_heapify(a, i, n);
}
int main()
  int i, x;
  int n=10,a[];
  build_maxheap(a,n);
  heapsort(a, n);
  cout<<"sorted output\n";</pre>
  for (i = 1; i <= n; i++)
    cout<<a[i]<<endl;
  return 0;
```

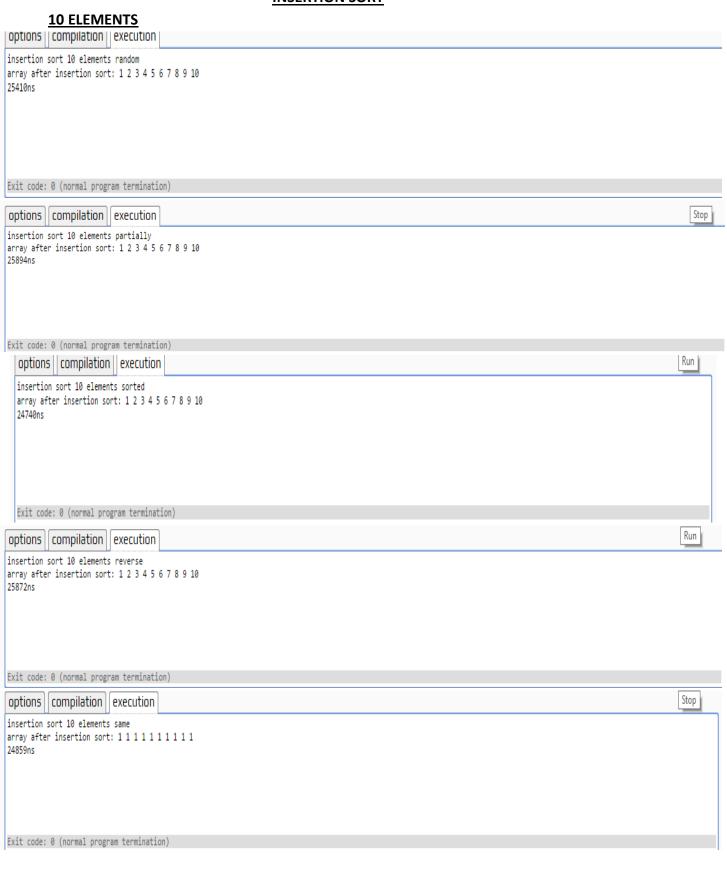
Results obtained

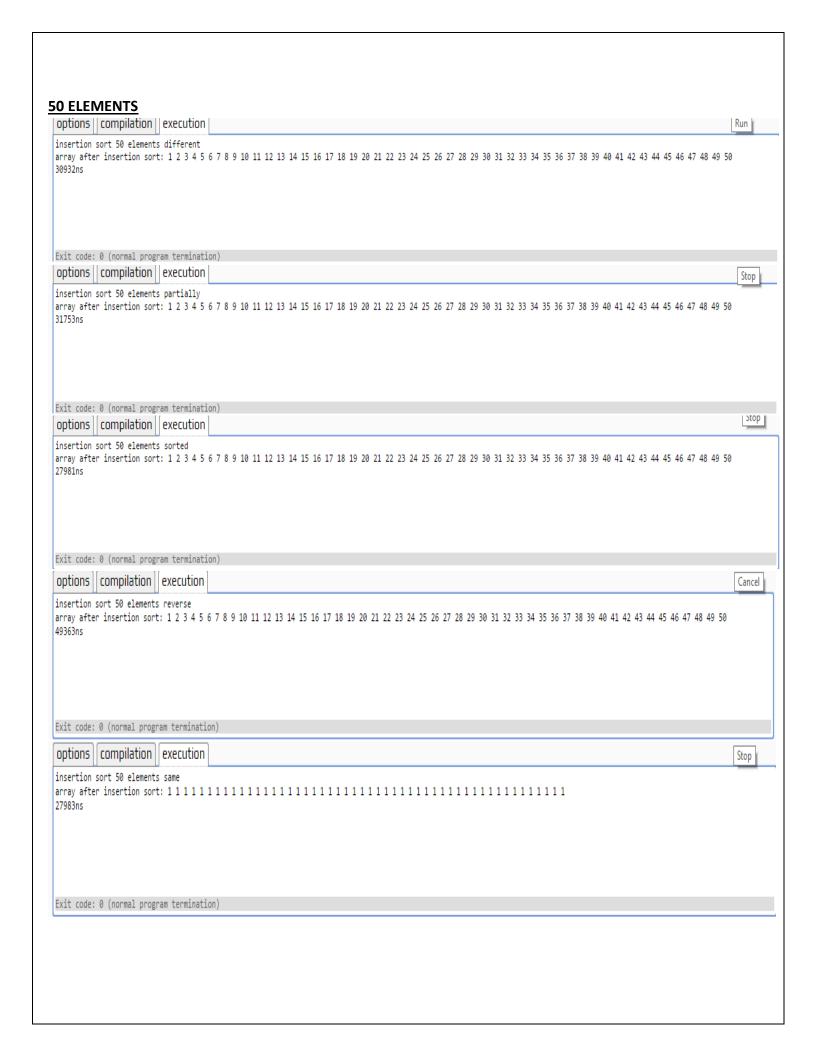


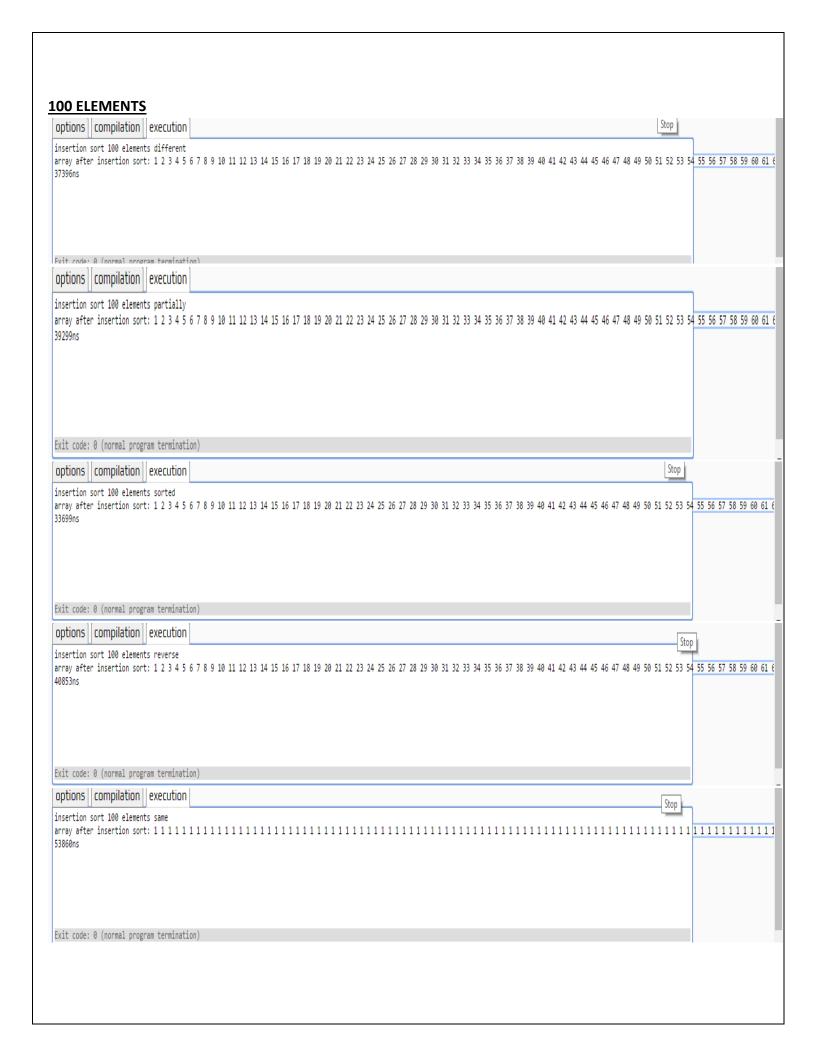




INSERTION SORT

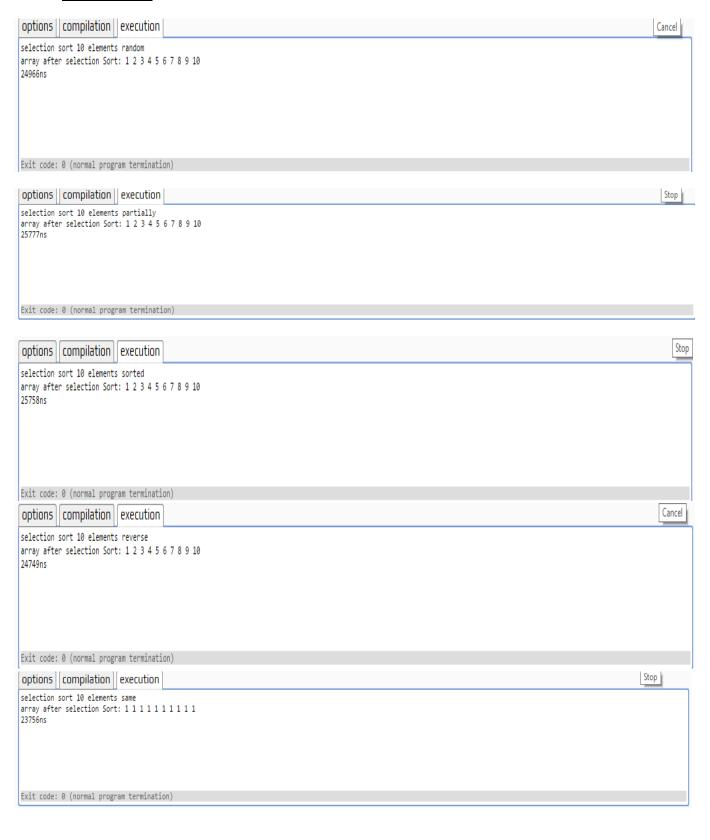






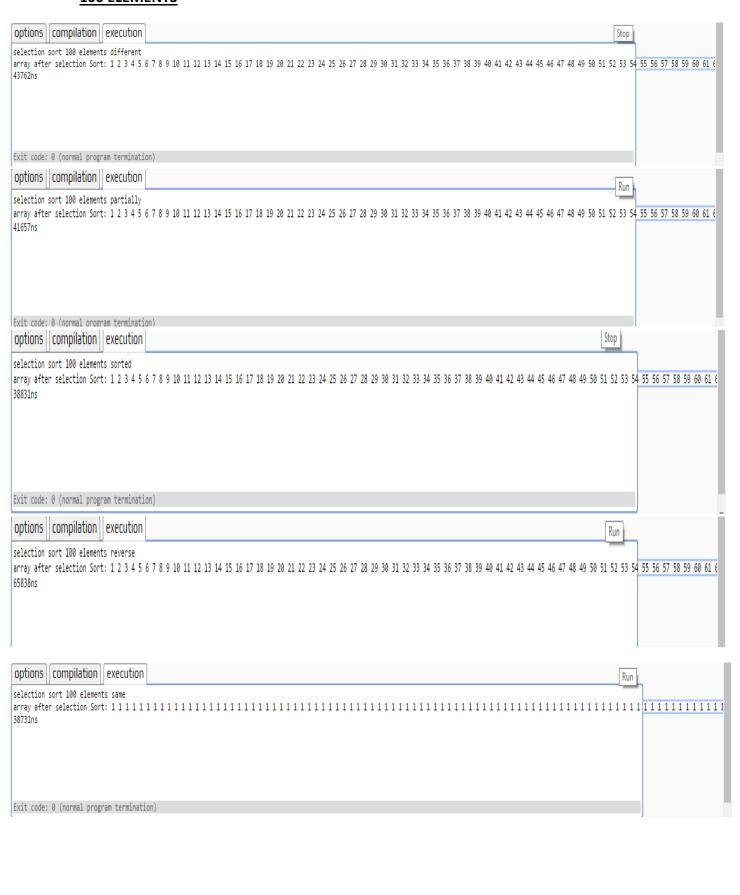
SELECTION SORT

10 ELEMENTS

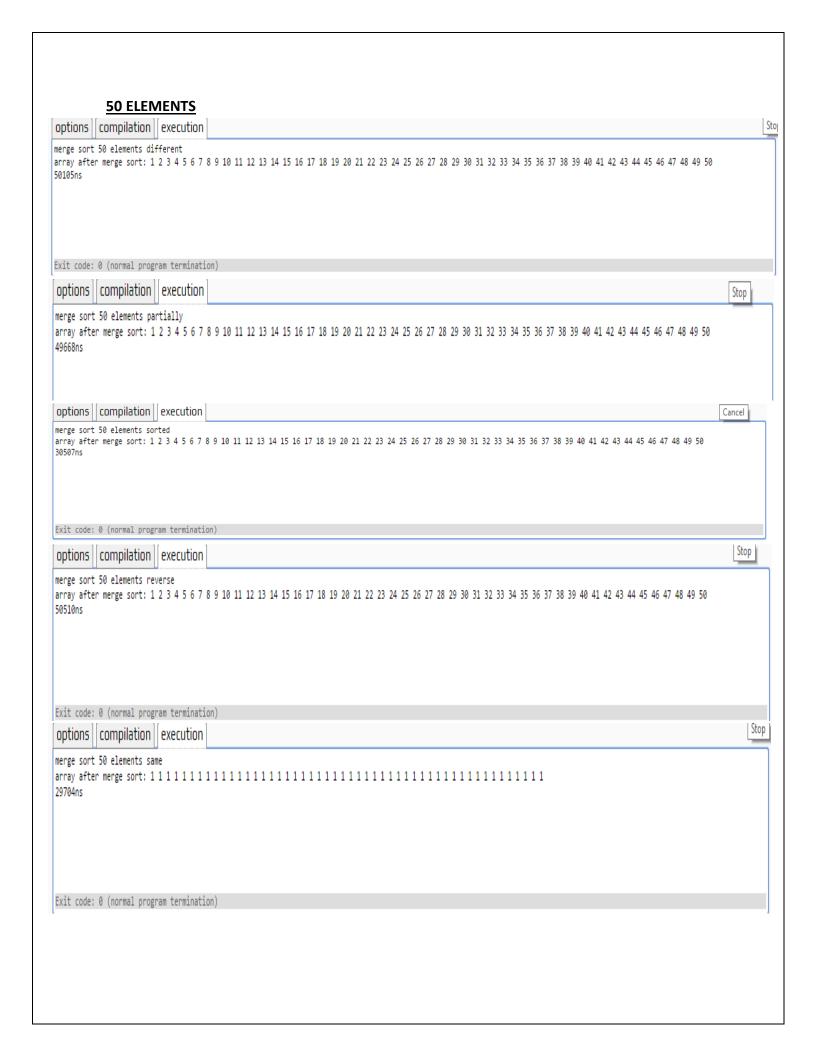


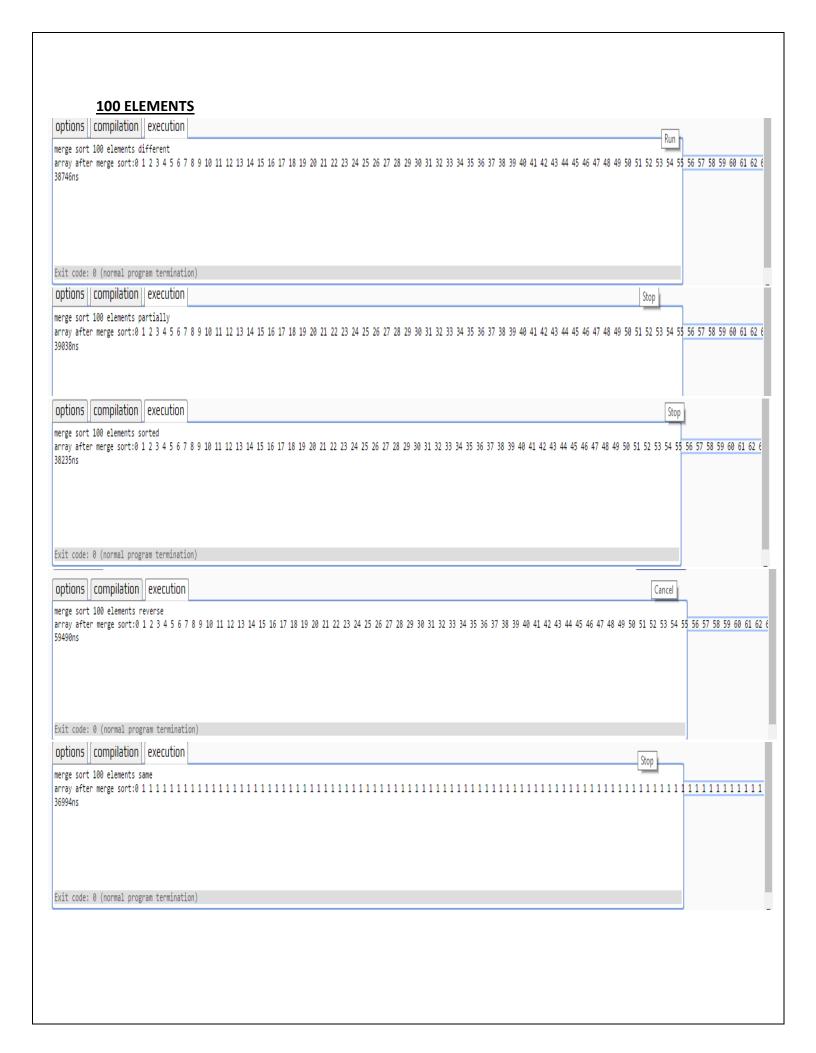
50 ELEMENTS options compilation execution selection sort 50 elements different array after selection Sort: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 36057ns Exit code: 0 (normal program termination) Stop options | compilation | execution selection sort 50 elements partially array after selection Sort: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 31511ns Exit code: 0 (normal program termination) options compilation execution Stop selection sort 50 elements sorted array after selection Sort: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 29704ns options | compilation | execution selection sort 50 elements reverse array after selection Sort: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 44791ns Exit code: 0 (normal program termination) options | compilation | execution Cancel selection sort 50 elements same 30840ns Exit code: 0 (normal program termination)

100 ELEMENTS

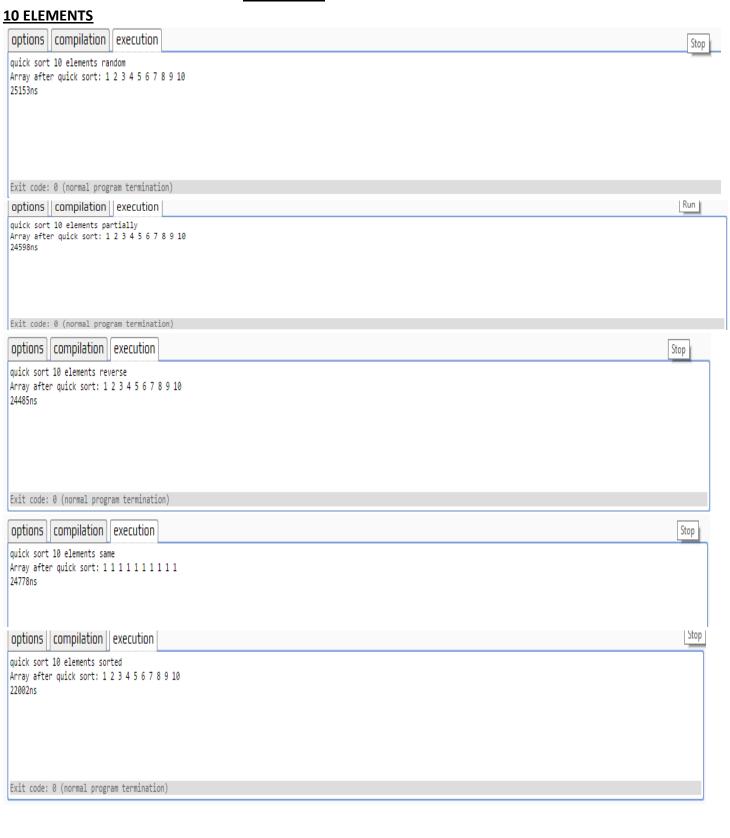


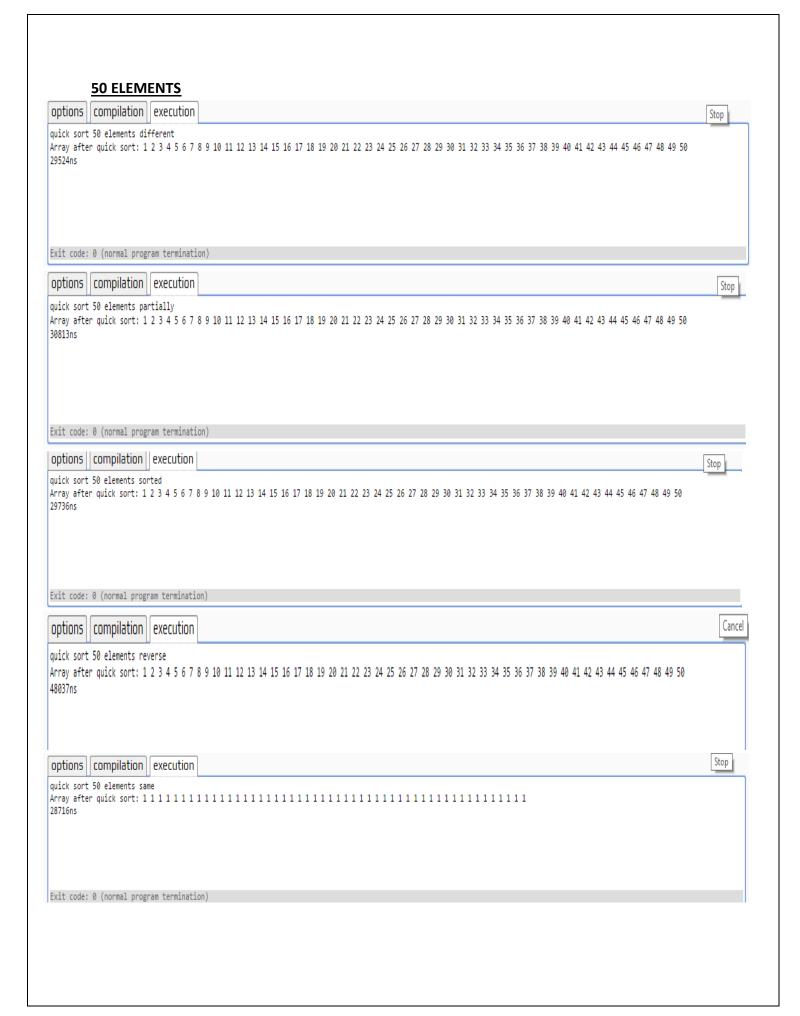
MERGE SORT 10 ELEMENTS Sto options | compilation | execution merge sort 10 elements random array after merge sort: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 24618ns Exit code: 0 (normal program termination) options | compilation | execution Stop merge sort 10 elements partially array after merge sort: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 26091ns Exit code: 0 (normal program termination) Stop options | compilation | execution merge sort 10 elements sorted array after merge sort: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 25758ns Exit code: 0 (normal program termination) options | compilation | execution Stop merge sort 10 elements reverse array after merge sort: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 25083ns Exit code: 0 (normal program termination) Stop options | compilation | execution merge sort 10 elements same array after merge sort: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 27282ns Exit code: 0 (normal program termination)





QUICK SORT





100 ELEMENTS options | compilation | execution Stop quick sort 100 elements different Array after quick sort: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 62 Exit code: 0 (normal program termination) Stop options | compilation | execution quick sort 100 elements partially Array after quick sort: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 62 37358ns Stop options | compilation | execution quick sort 100 elements sorted Array after quick sort: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 40089ns Exit code: 0 (normal program termination) options | compilation | execution Stop quick sort 100 elements reverse Array after quick sort: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 61 37494ns Exit code: 0 (normal program termination) options | compilation | execution Stop quick sort 100 elements same 33047ns Exit code: 0 (normal program termination)

HEAP SORT

10 ELEMENTS options | compilation | execution heap sort 10 elements random Array after heap sort: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 38370ns Exit code: 0 (normal program termination) options compilation execution heap sort 10 elements partially Array after heap sort: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 26292ns Exit code: 0 (normal program termination) options | compilation | execution heap sort 10 elements sorted Array after heap sort: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 30866ns Exit code: 0 (normal program termination) options compilation execution heap sort 10 elements reverse Array after heap sort: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 24389ns Exit code: 0 (normal program termination) options compilation execution heap sort 10 elements same Array after heap sort: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 25441ns Exit code: 0 (normal program termination)

50 ELEMENTS

options | compilation | execution

heap sort 50 elements different

Array after heap sort: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 47978ns

Exit code: 0 (normal program termination)

options | compilation | execution

heap sort 50 elements partially

Array after heap sort: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 48890ns

Exit code: 0 (normal program termination)

options compilation execution

heap sort 50 elements sorted

Array after heap sort: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 49978ns

options | compilation | execution

heap sort 50 elements reverse

Array after heap sort: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 39376ns

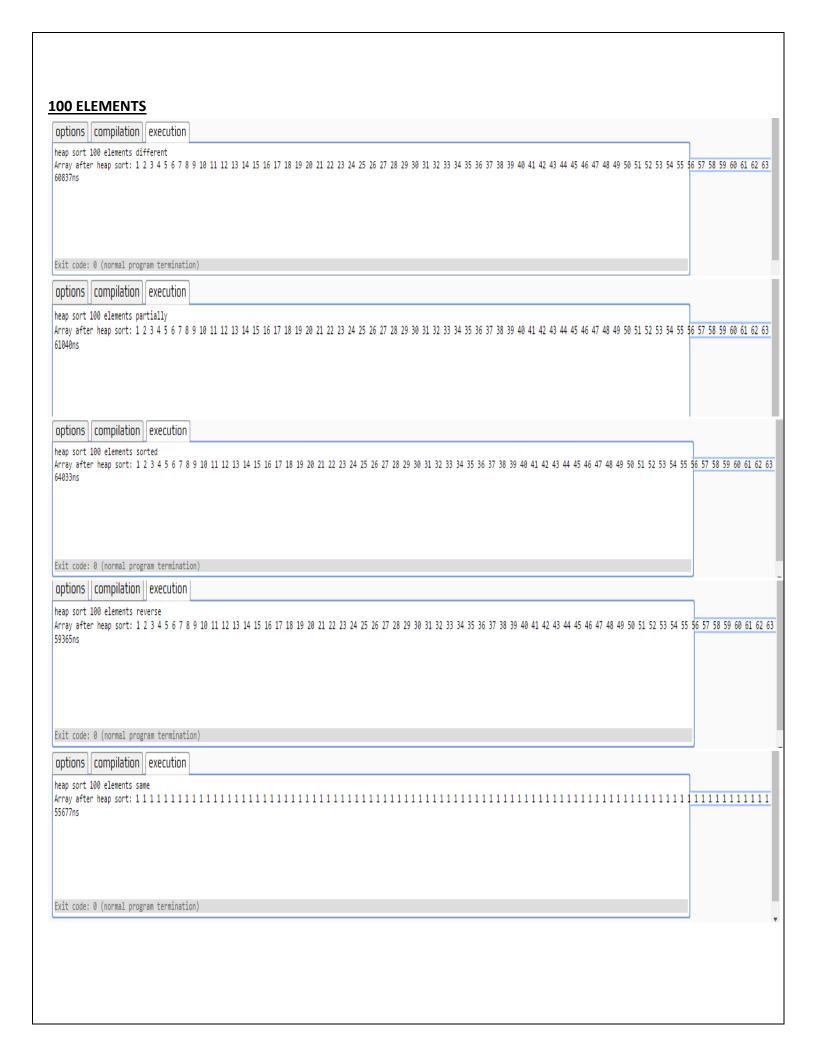
Exit code: 0 (normal program termination)

options compilation execution

heap sort 50 elements same

33297ns

Exit code: 0 (normal program termination)



EXECUTION TIME FOR ALL ALGORITHMS

| ALGORITHM | TEST CASES | RANDOM | PARTIALLY | SORTED | REVERSE | SAME |
|-----------|------------|--------|-----------|--------|---------|-------|
| | | | SORTED | | SORTED | |
| BUBBLE | 10 | 37613 | 24644 | 24170 | 38672 | 22157 |
| SORT | 50 | 45773 | 51800 | 30107 | 47878 | 29193 |
| | 100 | 73643 | 48300 | 43416 | 65372 | 39044 |
| INSERTION | 10 | 25410 | 25894 | 24740 | 25872 | 24859 |
| SORT | 50 | 30932 | 31753 | 27981 | 49363 | 27983 |
| | 100 | 37396 | 39299 | 33699 | 40853 | 53860 |
| SELECTION | 10 | 24966 | 25777 | 25758 | 24749 | 23756 |
| SORT | 50 | 36057 | 31511 | 29704 | 44791 | 30840 |
| | 100 | 43762 | 41657 | 38831 | 65838 | 38731 |
| MERGE | 10 | 24618 | 26091 | 25758 | 25083 | 27282 |
| SORT | 50 | 50105 | 49668 | 30507 | 50510 | 29704 |
| | 100 | 38746 | 39038 | 38235 | 59490 | 36994 |
| QUICK | 10 | 25153 | 24598 | 24485 | 24778 | 22002 |
| SORT | 50 | 29524 | 30813 | 29736 | 48037 | 28716 |
| | 100 | 38639 | 37358 | 40089 | 37494 | 33047 |
| HEAP | 10 | 38370 | 26292 | 30866 | 24389 | 25441 |
| SORT | 50 | 47978 | 48890 | 49978 | 39376 | 33297 |
| | 100 | 60837 | 61040 | 64033 | 59365 | 55677 |
| | | 1 | | | | |

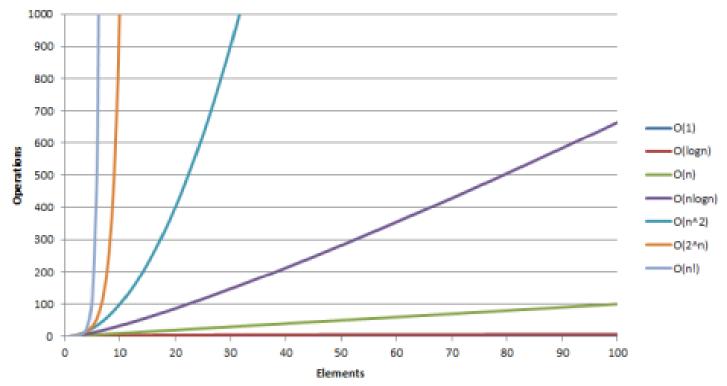
Table: execution time, time are in nanoseconds(ns)

SPACE AND TIME COMPLEXITY

| ALGORITHM | DATA STRUCTURE | TIME COMPLEXITY: BEST | TIME COMPLEXITY: AVERAGE | TIME COMPLEXITY: WORST | SPACE COMPLEXITY: WORST |
|------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| BUBBLE | ARRAY | O(<i>n</i>) | $O(n^2)$ | O(<i>n</i> ²) | O(1) |
| SORT | | | | | |
| INSERTION | ARRAY | O(<i>n</i>) | O(<i>n</i> ²) | O(<i>n</i> ²) | O(1) |
| SORT | | | | | |
| SELECTION | ARRAY | $O(n^2)$ | $O(n^2)$ | O(<i>n</i> ²) | O(1) |
| SORT | | | | | |
| MERGE | ARRAY | $O(n \log(n))$ | $O(n \log(n))$ | $O(n \log(n))$ | O(n) |
| SORT | | | | | |
| QUICK SORT | ARRAY | $O(n \log(n))$ | O(<i>n</i> log(<i>n</i>)) | O(<i>n</i> ²) | O(n) |
| HEAP SORT | HEAP | $O(n \log(n))$ | O(<i>n</i> log(<i>n</i>)) | O(<i>n</i> log(<i>n</i>)) | O(1) |

TABLE: Time and space complexity for all algorithms





CONCLUSION

From the above analysis, it can be said that, Bubble Sort, Selection Sort and Insertion Sort are fairly straightforward, but they are relatively inefficient except for small lists. Merge Sort and Quick Sort are more complicated, but also much faster for large lists. Quick Sort is, on average, the fastest algorithm.

We find heap Sort algorithm and bubble sort algorithm is the slowest.

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