

Bucket & Radix Sort

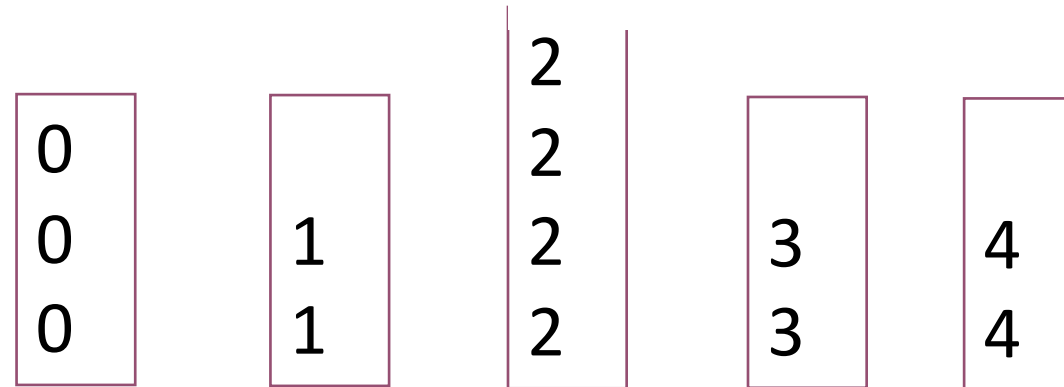
IIITS

Bucket Sort

- Bucket sort
 - Assumptions: the keys are in the range $[0, N]$, and there are repetitions.
 - Basic idea:
 1. Create N linked lists (*buckets*) to divide interval $[0, N]$ into subintervals of size 1
 2. Add each input element to appropriate bucket
 3. Concatenate the buckets
 - Expected total time is $O(n + N)$, with n = size of original sequence
 - if N is $O(n)$ \rightarrow sorting algorithm in $O(n)$!

Example

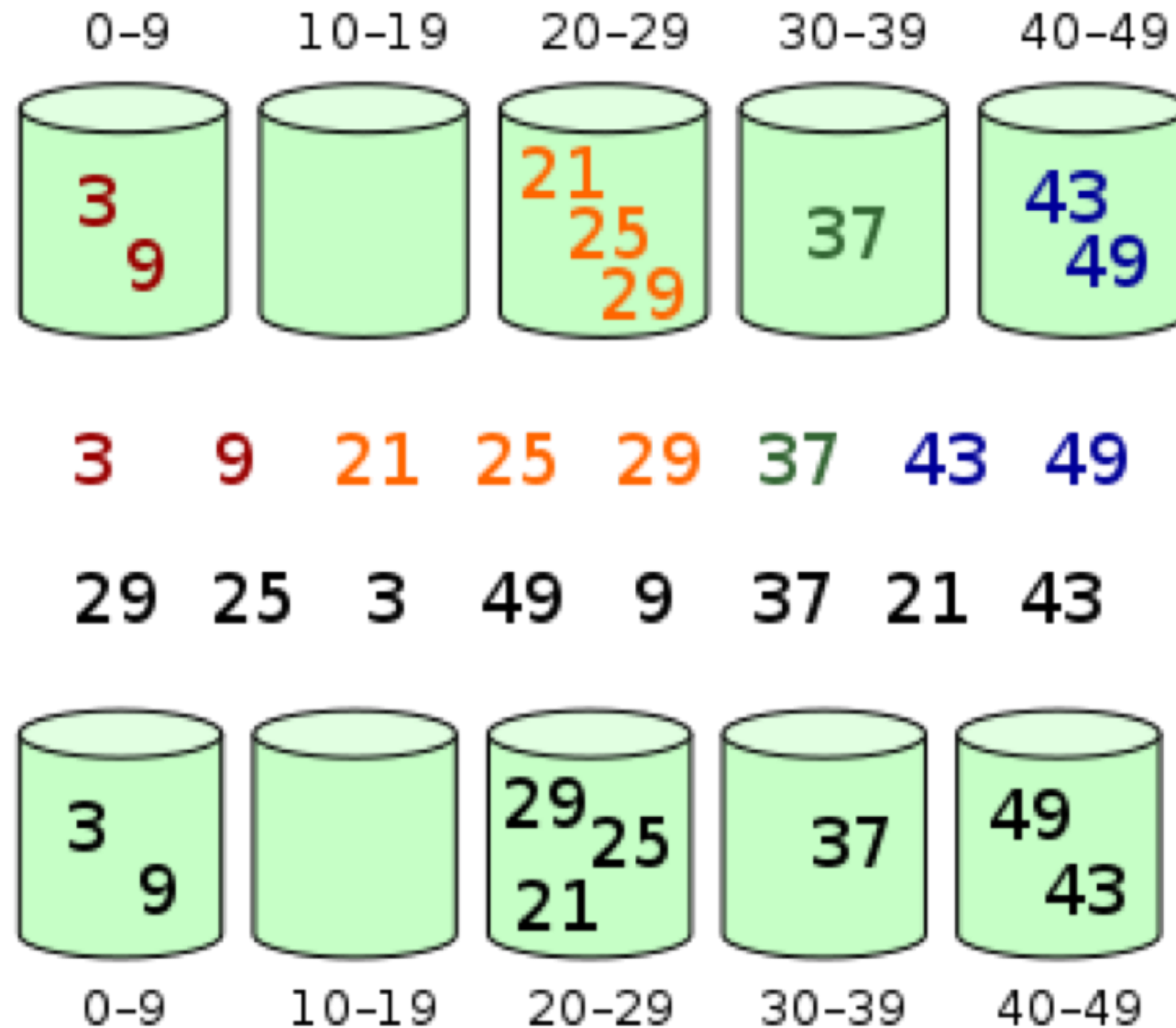
4	2	1	2	0	3	2	1	4	0	2	3	0
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0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4
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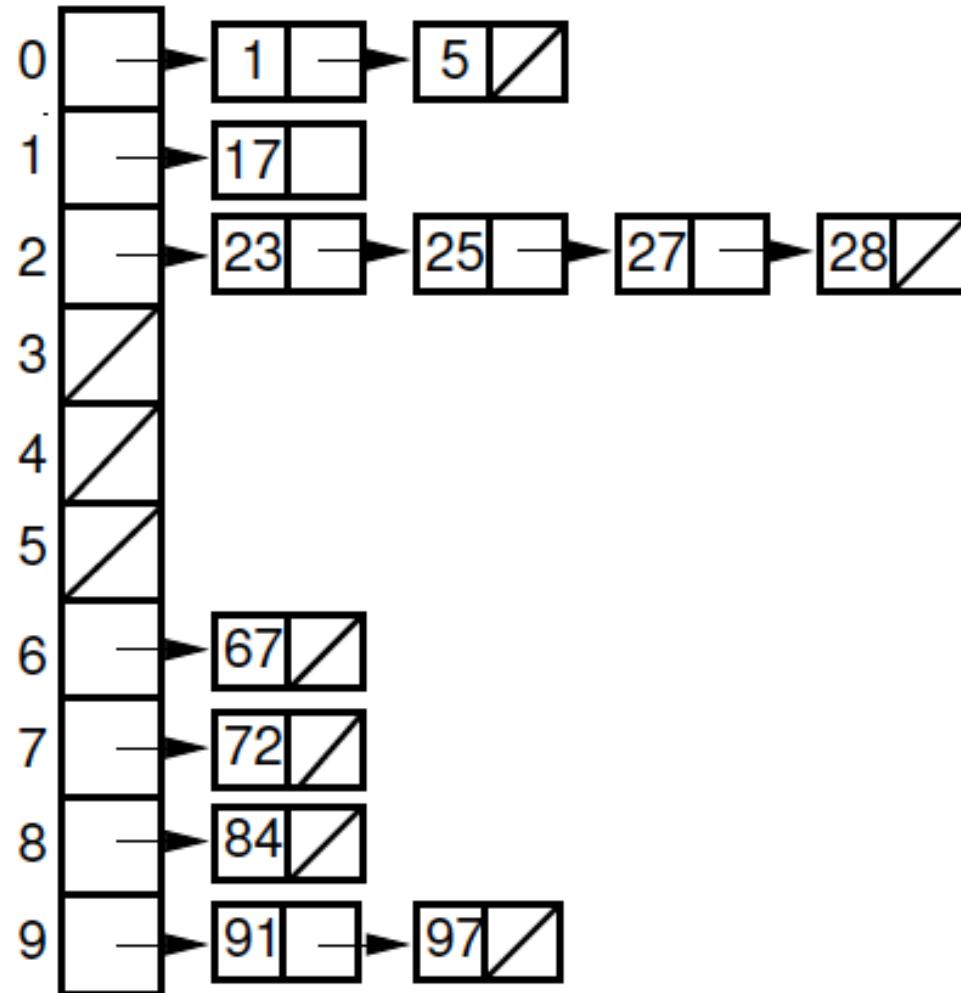
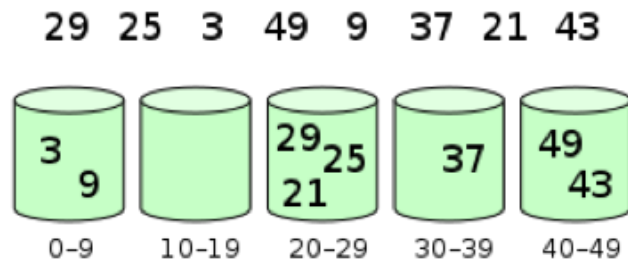
```
void bucketSort(int a[], int n) {  
    int i, j, k, buckets[SIZE];  
  
    for(i = 0; i < SIZE; ++i)  
        buckets[i] = 0;  
  
    for(i = 0; i < n; ++i)  
        ++buckets[a[i]];  
  
    for(i = 0, j = 0; j < SIZE; ++j)  
        for(k = buckets[j]; k > 0; --k)  
            a[i++] = j;  
}
```

Bucket– Linked List



Bucket– Linked List Assignment

27	91	1	97	17	23	84	28	72	5	67	25
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Does it Work for Real Numbers? **Assignment**

- What if keys are not integers?
 - Assumption: input is n reals from $[0, 1]$
 - Basic idea:
 - Create k linked lists (*buckets*) to divide interval $[0,1]$ into subintervals of size n/k
 - Add each input element to appropriate bucket and sort buckets with insertion sort

RadixSort

- Radix = “The base of a number system” (Webster’s dictionary)
- History: used in 1890 U.S. census
- Idea: Bucket Sort on each digit, bottom up.

Radix sort

- Example:

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

Radix sort characteristics

- Each sorting step can be performed via bucket sort, and is thus $O(N)$.
- If the numbers are all b bits long, then there are b sorting steps.
- Hence, radix sort is $O(bN)$.

What about non-binary?

- Radix sort can be used for decimal numbers and alphanumeric strings.

0	3	2
2	2	4
0	1	6
0	1	5
0	3	1
1	6	9
1	2	3
2	5	2

0	3	1
0	3	2
2	5	2
1	2	3
2	2	4
0	1	5
0	1	6
1	6	9

0	1	5
0	1	6
1	2	3
2	2	4
0	3	1
0	3	2
2	5	2
1	6	9

0	1	5
0	1	6
0	3	1
0	3	2
1	2	3
1	6	9
2	2	4
2	5	2

RadixSorting Strings

- Break strings into characters.
- Need to know length of biggest string (or calculate this on the fly).
- The size of the data structure would be as the longest string.

RadixSorting Strings example

	5 th pass	4 th pass	3 rd pass	2 nd pass	1 st pass
String 1	z	i	p	p	y
String 2	z	a	p		
String 3	a	n	t	s	
String 4	f	l	a	p	s

NULLs are
just like fake
characters

Radix Sort - *Assignments*

- For string
- For floating point numbers