

RADIX SORT

For example, assume that array `nums` contains the integers 380, 95, 345, 382, 260, 100, and 492. The sort will take three passes, because the largest integer in the array has 3 digits. The following diagram shows the sorting process. (For Pass II and III, only the non-empty buckets are shown in order to save space.)

	nums before <u>Pass</u>				<u>bucket</u>	<u>front</u> <u>rear</u>		<u>nums</u> after <u>Pass</u>	
							↓ ↓		
Pass I	[0]	380		[0]	380	260	100	[0]	380
	[1]	95		[1]				[1]	260
	[2]	345		[2]	382	492		[2]	100
	[3]	382	=>	[3]				[3]	382
	[4]	260	Step 1	[4]				[4]	492
	[5]	100		[5]	95	345		[5]	95
	[6]	492		[6]				[6]	345
				[7]					
				[8]					
				[9]					
Pass II	[0]	380		[0]	100			[0]	100
	[1]	260		[4]	345			[1]	345
	[2]	100	=>	[6]	260			[2]	260
	[3]	382	Step 1	[8]	380	382		[3]	380
	[4]	492		[9]	492	95		[4]	382
	[5]	95						[5]	492
	[6]	345						[6]	95
Pass III	[0]	100		[0]	95			[0]	95
	[1]	345		[1]	100			[1]	100
	[2]	260	=>	[2]	260			[2]	260
	[3]	380	Step 1	[3]	345	380	382	[3]	345
	[4]	382		[4]	492			[4]	380
	[5]	492						[5]	382
	[6]	95						[6]	492

