

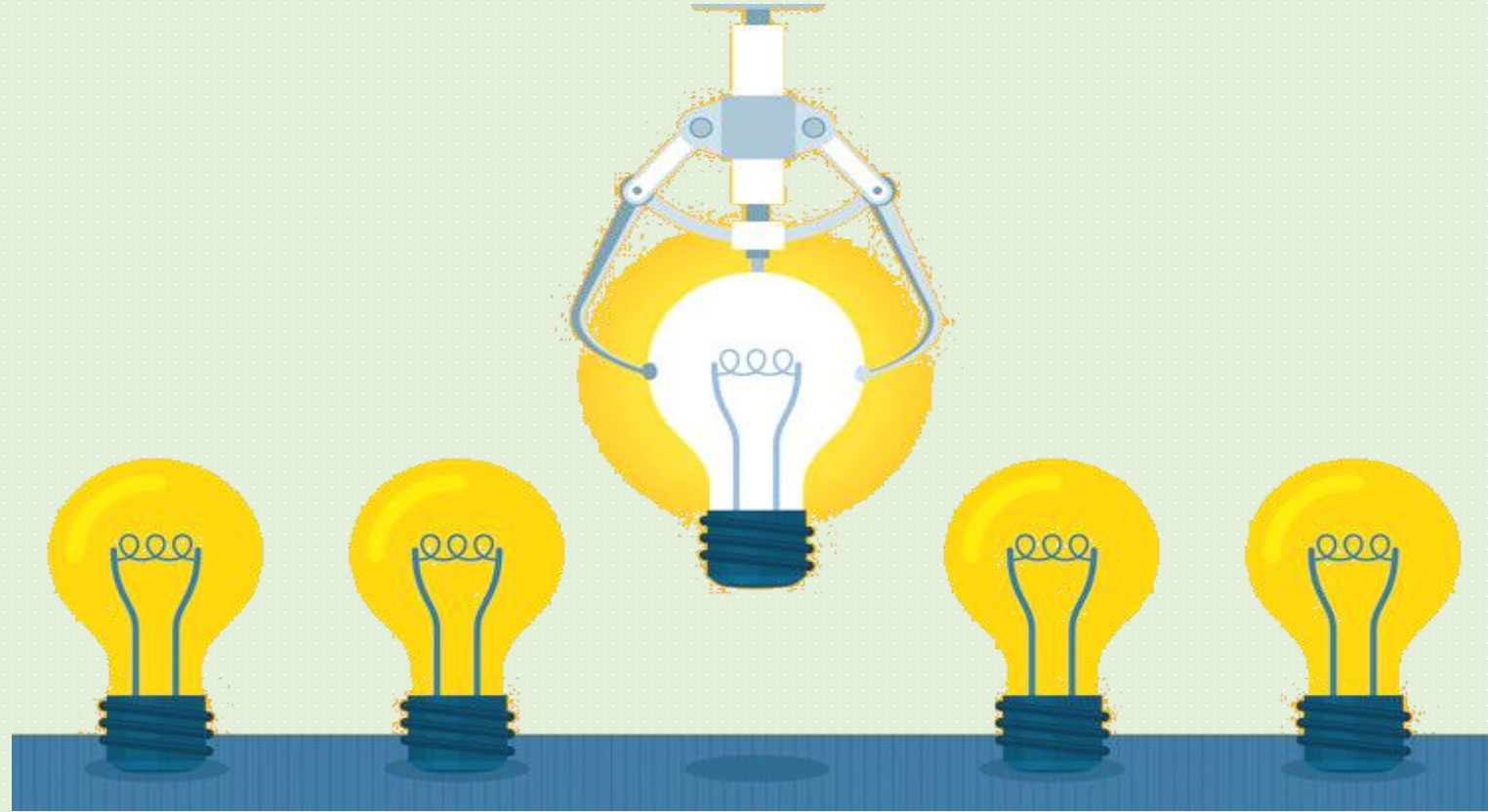


Data Structure & Algorithm

Class X
lab 10

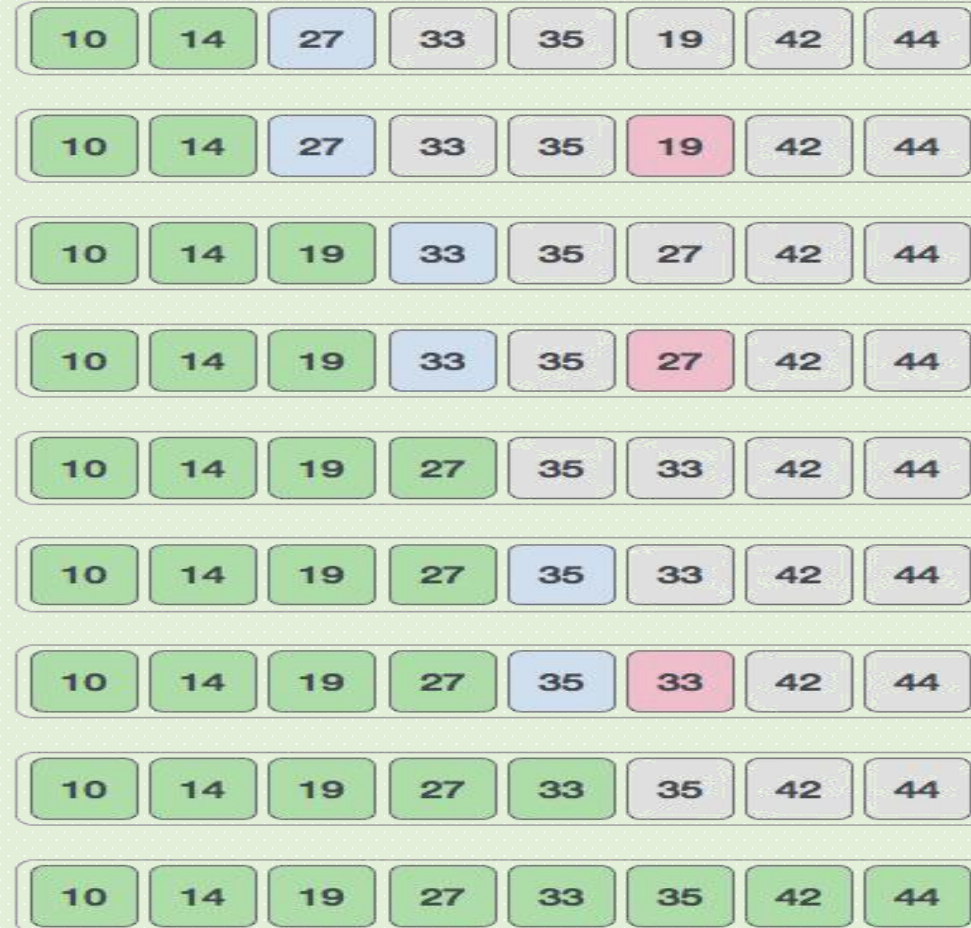
Selection Sort

an in-place
comparison-based
algorithm



How it Works

entire sorting
process



Example 1

12	24	6	56	3	9	15	41
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3	24	6	56	12	9	15	41
---	----	---	----	----	---	----	----

3	6	24	56	12	9	15	41
---	---	----	----	----	---	----	----

3	6	9	56	12	24	15	41
---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----

3	6	9	12	56	24	15	41
---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----

3	6	9	12	15	24	56	41
---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----

3	6	7	12	15	24	41	56
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Example 2

Selection Sort.	comparisons
<div>8</div> 5 7 <div>1</div> 9 3 (n - 1) first smallest	
<div>1</div> <div>5</div> 7 8 9 <div>3</div> (n - 2) second smallest	
<div>1</div> <div>3</div> <div>7</div> 8 9 <div>5</div> (n - 3) third smallest	
<div>1</div> <div>3</div> <div>5</div> <div>8</div> 9 <div>7</div> 2	
<div>1</div> <div>3</div> <div>5</div> <div>7</div> <div>9</div> <div>8</div> 1	
<div>1</div> <div>3</div> <div>5</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> 0	

Sorted List.

Current.

$$\text{Total comparisons} = n(n - 1)/2$$

Algorithm

- Step 1 – Set MIN to location 0
- Step 2 – Search the minimum element in the list
- Step 3 – Swap with value at location MIN
- Step 4 – Increment MIN to point to next element
- Step 5 – Repeat until list is sorted

SO YOU WANNA BE A **BETTER** PROGRAMMER



eat ();



sleep ();



code ();



repeat ();

