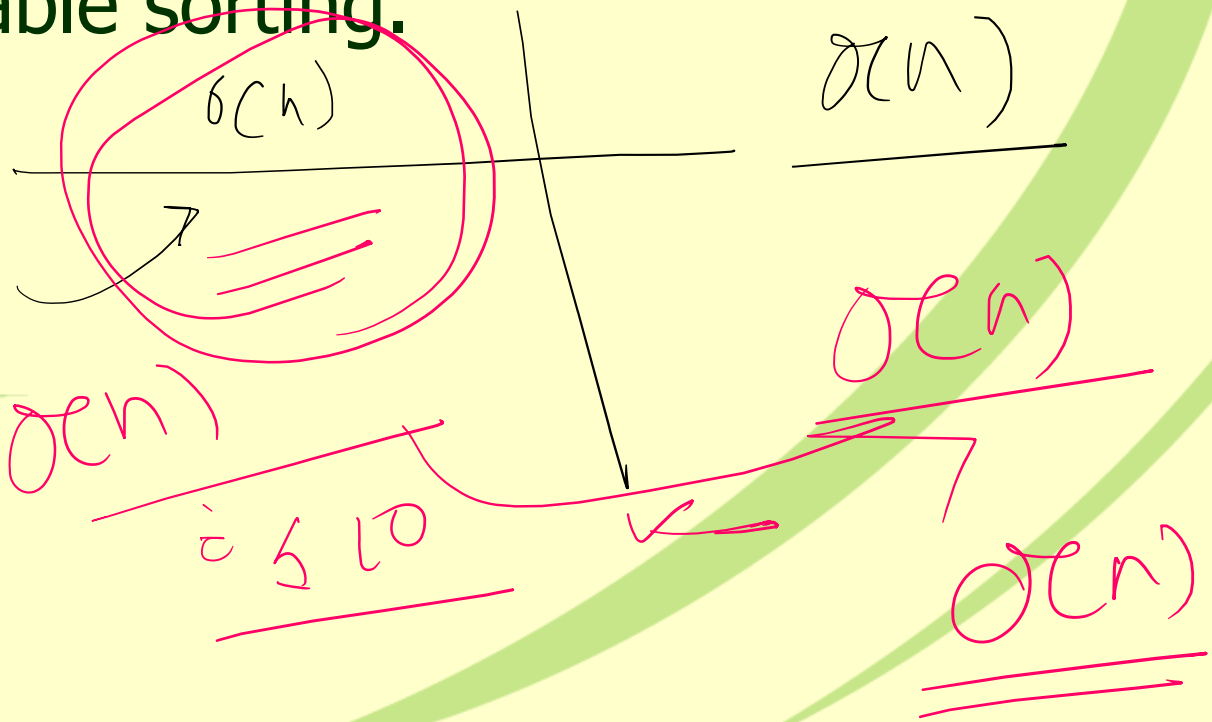
Algorithm Analysis and Design

Linear Time Sorting
(Counting Sort)

Lecture -21

Overview

- Running time of counting sort is *O(n+k)*.
- Required extra space for sorting.
- Is a stable sorting.



Counting Sort

- Counting sort is a type of sorting technique which is based on keys between a specific range.
- It works by counting the number of objects having distinct key values (i.e. one kind of hashing).

Counting Sort

- Consider the input set : 4, 1, 3, 4, 3. Then n=5 and k=4.
- Counting sort determines for each input element x, the number of elements less than x.
- This information is uses to place element x directly into its position in the output array.
- For example if there exits 17 elements less that x then x is placed into the 18^{th} position into the output array.

Counting Sort

- **Assumptions:**
  - *n* records
  - Each record contains keys or data
  - All keys are in the range of 0 to k, where k is the highest key value of the array.
- **Space:**

  For coding this algorithm uses three array:
  - **Input Array: A[1..*n*]** store input data , where ***n*** is the length of the array.
  - **Output Array: B[1..*n*]** finally store the sorted data
  - **Temporary Array: C[0..*k*]** store data temporarily

Counting Sort

- Let us illustrate the counting sort with an example.

Apply the concept of counting sort on the given array.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	2	5	3	0	2	3	0	3

Counting Sort

- Let us illustrate the counting sort with an example. Apply the concept of counting sort on the given array.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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- First create a new array C[0…..k] , where k is the highest key value. And initialize with 0(i.e. zero)

```
for i=0 to k
    C[i]= 0;
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5
C	0	0	0	0	0	0

Counting Sort

- Let us illustrate the counting sort with an example.

Apply the concept of counting sort on the given array.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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- Find the frequencies of each object and store it in C array.

```
for j=1 to A. length
    C[ A[j] ] = C[ A[j] ] +  1;
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5
C	2	0	2	3	0	1

Counting Sort

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	0	1	2	3	4	5
C	2	0	2	3	0	1

- And then cumulatively add C array.

```
for i=1 to k
    C[i] = C[i] + C[i-1];
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5
C	2	2	4	7	7	8

Counting Sort

```
for j=A. length down to 1
        B[C[ A[j] ]] = A[j];
        C[ A[j] ] = C[ A[j] ] - 1;
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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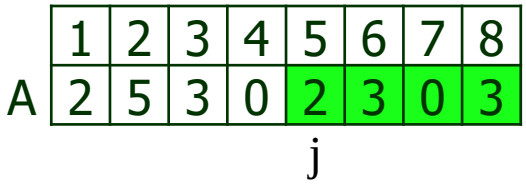

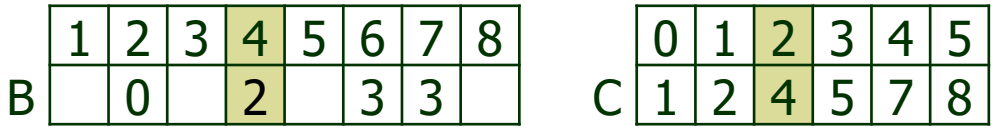

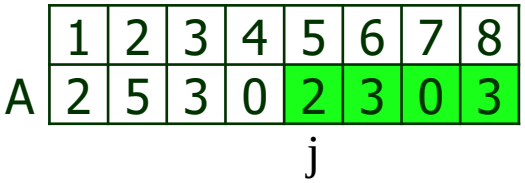

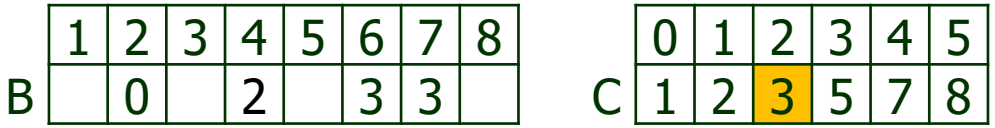

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C	0	2	2	4	7	7

Counting Sort

Counting-Sort(A, B, k)

```
1.  Let C[0…..k] be a new array
2.  for i=0 to k
3.          C[i]= 0;
4.  for j=1 to A. length
5.          C[ A[j] ] = C[ A[j] ] + 1;
6.  for i=1 to k
7.          C[i] = C[i] + C[i-1];
8.  for j=A. length down to 1
9.          B[C[ A[j] ]] = A[j];
10.         C[ A[j] ] = C[ A[j] ] - 1;
```

Counting Sort

Counting-Sort(A, B, k)

```
1.  Let C[0…..k] be a new array
2.  for i=0 to k                                  [Loop 1]
3.      C[i]= 0;
4.  for j=1 to A. length                          [Loop 2]
5.      C[ A[j] ] = C[ A[j] ] + 1;
6.  for i=1 to k                                  [Loop 3]
7.      C[i] = C[i] + C[i-1];
8.  for j=A. length down to 1                     [Loop 4]
9.      B[C[ A[j] ]] = A[j];
10.     C[ A[j] ] = C[ A[j] ] - 1;
```

Complexity Analysis

Counting-Sort(A, B, k)

1.	Let C[0…..k] be a new array		
2.	for i=0 to k	**[Loop 1]**	$\mathbf{O}(k)$ ***times***
3.	C[i]= 0;		
4.	for j=1 to A. length	**[Loop 2]**	$\mathbf{O}(n)$ ***times***
5.	C[A[j]] = C[A[j]] + 1;		
6.	for i=1 to k	**[Loop 3]**	$\mathbf{O}(k)$ ***times***
7.	C[i] = C[i] + C[i-1];		
8.	for j=A. length down to 1	**[Loop 2]**	$\mathbf{O}(n)$ ***times***
9.	B[C[A[j]]] = A[j];		
10.	C[A[j]] = C[A[j]] - 1;		

Complexity Analysis

- So the counting sort takes a total time of: $O(n + k)$
- Counting sort is called ***stable sort***.

  (A sorting algorithm is ***stable*** when numbers with the same values appear in the output array in the same order as they do in the input array.)

Pro's and Con's of Counting Sort

- Pro's
  - Asymptotically fast Fast - $O(n + k)$
  - Simple to code
- Con's
  - Doesn't sort in place.
  - Requires $O(n + k)$ extra storage space.


Thank U