

Sorting algorithms Cheat Sheet

by Priyal (pryl) via cheatography.com/66402/cs/16808/

Sorting algorithms and Methods		
Sorting algorithms	Methods	
Bubble sort	Exchanging	
Heapsort	Selection	
Insertion sort	Insertion	
Introsort	Partitioning & Selection	
Merge sort	Merging	
Patience sorting	Insertion & Selection	
Quicksort	Partitioning	
Selection sort	Selection	
Timsort	Insertion & Merging	
Unshuffle sort	Distribution and Merge	

Best and Worst Case		
Algorithms	Best Case	Worst Case
Bogosort	n	∞
Bubble sort	n	n^2
Bucket sort (uniform keys)	-	n ² k
Heap sort	n log n	n log n
Insertion sort	n	n^2
Merge sort	n log n	n log n
Quick sort	n log n	n^2
Selection sort	n^2	n^2
Shell sort	n log n	n ^{4/3}
Spreadsort	n	n(k/s+d)
Timsort	n	n log n
Unshuffle sort	n	kn

Insertion sort

```
function insertionSortR(array A, int n) if n>0 ins ert ion Sor tR(A,n-1)  x \leftarrow A[n] \\  j \leftarrow n-1 \\  while j >= 0 \text{ and } A[j] > x \\  A[j+1] \leftarrow A[j] \\  j \leftarrow j-1 \\  end while \\  A[j+1] \leftarrow x \\  end if \\ end function
```

Merge sort

```
function merge sort(list m)
       // Base case. A list of zero or one
elements is sorted, by defini tion.
      if length of m \le 1 then
               return m
       // Recursive case. First, divide the list
into equal- sized sublists
      // consisting of the first half and second
half of the list.
      // This assumes lists start at index 0.
       var left := empty list
       var right := empty list
       for each x with index i in m do
               if i < (length of m)/2 then
                      add x to left
               else
                      add x to right
       // Recurs ively sort both sublists.
       left := merge_ sor t(left)
        right := merge_ sor t(r ight)
       // Then merge the now-sorted sublists.
        return merge( left, right)
```

Bogosort

Bucket sort

```
function bucketSort(array, n) is
  buckets 		 new array of n empty lists
  for i = 0 to (lengt h(a rra y)-1) do
        insert array[i] into bucket s[m sbi ts( -
arr ay[i], k)]
  for i = 0 to n - 1 do
        nex tSo rt( buc ket s[i]);
  return the concat enation of bucket s[0],
..., bucket s[n-1]
```

Resources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sorting_algorithm#Comparison_of_algorithms

http://bigocheatsheet.com



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Sorting algorithm comp	plexities	
Algorithms	Average Case	Memory complexity
Bitonic sorter	log ² n	n log ² n
Bogosort	n × n!	1
Bubble sort	n^2	1
Bucket sort (uniform keys)	n+k	nk
Burstsort	n(k/d)	n(k/d)
Counting sort	n+r	n+r
Heap sort	n log n	1
Insertion sort	n^2	1
Introsort	n log n	log n
LSD Radix Sort	n(k/d)	n+2 ^d
Merge sort	n log n	n
MSD Radix Sort (in- place)	n(k/d)	2 ^d
Patience sort	-	n
Pigeonhole sort	n+2 ^k	2 ^k
Quicksort	n log n	log n
Selection sort	n^2	1
Shell sort	Depends on gap sequence	1
Spaghetti sort	n	n^2
Spreadsort	n(k/d)	(k/d)2 ^d
Stooge sort	n ^(log 3/log1.5)	n
Timsort	n log n	n

Bubble sort

Bubble sort (cont)

end procedure

Quicksort

```
algorithm quicksort(A, lo, hi) is
   if lo < hi then
        p := partit ion(A, lo, hi)
        qui cks ort(A, lo, p - 1)
        qui cks ort(A, p + 1, hi)

algorithm partit ion(A, lo, hi) is
   pivot := A[hi]
   i := lo
   for j := lo to hi - 1 do
        if A[j] < pivot then
            swap A[i] with A[j]
        i := i + 1

swap A[i] with A[hi]
   return i</pre>
```

Selection sort

```
procedure selection sort
    list : array of items
    n : size of list
     for i = 1 to n - 1
     $et current element as minimum/
           min = i
        chekk the element to be minimum /
           for j = i+1 to n
                 if list[j] < list[min] then</pre>
                       min = j;
                 end if
           end for
        swap the minimum element with the current
element/
           if indexMin != i then
                 swap list[min] and list[i]
           end if
    end for
end procedure
```

