

* Sort colors

Can use Hashtable & count each occurrence & then use another traversal to sort.

- Can do like quick sorting. use 3 pointers. one to the 0's end, another to the current place, last to the end/begin of 2's.

the space
(4)
(1)
0

0	1	1	0	2	1	0	2
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i
 k

when we find a 2 & then swap we can't do $k++$ as we don't know if it's 0 or 1.

But as already left items of k are sorted, we can do $k++$ when we find 0 or 1 at k .

0	0	1	1	0	1	2	2
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i k j

when $k \geq j$ terminate