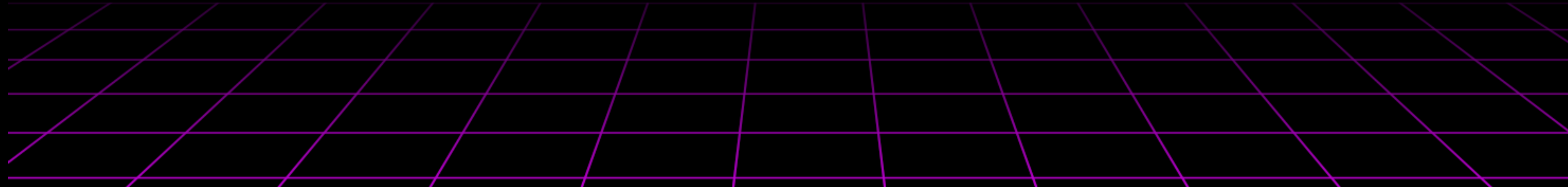




GRAB A BYTE

SELECTION SORT





BUBBLE SORT ALGORITHM

Last week we learned about the Bubble Sort Algorithm, which repeatedly swaps adjacent elements to sort a list step-by-step.



SELECTION SORT ALGORITHM

Today we will be learning the Selection Sort Algorithm.
It works by repeatedly finding the smallest element
and moving it to its correct position in the list.



Selection Sort is like
organizing a line of people
from shortest to tallest by
repeatedly picking the
shortest person and moving
them to the front.



3 1 7 0 4 1 3
0 4 5 7 8 6 5 2
8 9 6 7 0 1 7 1
2 8 1 9 4 9 1
4 5 0 3 8 5 7
2 8 9 7 2 0 6
6 0 2 3 4 3 4 5 6
3 8 9 6 5 9 7

But Instead of People...
Let's use a sequence of numbers
instead!

We'll organize them from smallest to
largest by repeatedly selecting the
smallest number and moving it to the
front.



Lets consider an array of integer values:

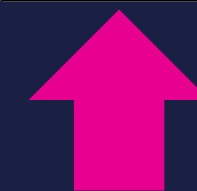
Index:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	100	50	40	30	20	60	90	80	70	10



Look at the whole list and find the smallest number.

Index:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
100	50	40	30	20	60	90	80	70	10





Swap that smallest number with the first number in the list.

Index:

0

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

50

40

30

20

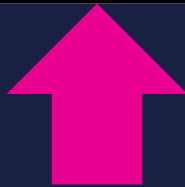
60

90

80

70

100





Repeat the process—find the smallest number in the remaining list and swap it with the second number.

Index:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	50	40	30	20	60	90	80	70	100

Two pink arrows point upwards to the boxes containing 50 (at index 1) and 20 (at index 4).



Repeat the process—find the smallest number in the remaining list and swap it with the second number.

Index:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	20	40	30	50	60	90	80	70	100

Two pink arrows point upwards to the boxes containing 40 and 30.



Repeat the process—find the smallest number in the remaining list and swap it with the second number.

Index:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	20	30	40	50	60	90	80	70	100

Two pink arrows point upwards to the values 90 and 70 at indices 6 and 8 respectively.



Keep doing this until the entire list is sorted.

Index:

0

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

20

30

40

50

60

70

80

90

100



THE PSEUDOCODE

```
array = [64, 25, 12, 22, 11]
```

```
FOR i from 0 to length of array - 1  
  SET min_idx = i  number
```

```
    FOR j from i + 1 to length of array - 1  
      IF array[j] < array[min_idx] THEN  
        SET min_idx = j  
      END IF  
    END FOR
```

```
  END FOR
```

```
  SWAP array[i] and array[min_idx]
```



EXAMPLES REPLIT! PLEASE GO TO:
[HTTPS://REPLIT.COM/
@RIKKIEHRHART/GRABABYTE](https://replit.com/@RIKKIEHRHART/GRABABYTE)



UP NEXT

Feb 19 - Selection Sort

Feb 26 - Insertion Sort

Mar 5 - Merge Sort

Mar 12 - Quick Sort

SPRING BREAK!

Mar 26 - Breadth-First Search (BFS)

Apr 2 - Depth-First Search (DFS)

Apr 9 Hashing

Apr 16 - Dijkstra's Algorithm

Apr 23 - Dynamic Programming
(Knapsack Problem)

Apr 30 - Union-Find

May 7 - Kruskal's Algorithm

May 14 - Prim's Algorithm

Questions? - rikki.ehrhart@ausitncc.edu

If you'd like the opportunity to run a Grab a Byte algorithm workshop, please let me know!