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**Aim:** Implement Insertion and selection sort both. Show all intermediate passes and give analysis in terms of no of Comparisons and Exchanges

# Program:

```
#include <stdio.h>
void display(int arr[], int n) {
  printf("Array is: ");
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
     printf("%d ", arr[i]);
  printf("\n");
}
void insertion sort(int arr[], int n) {
  int comparisons = 0, swaps = 0;
  for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
     int key = arr[i];
     int j = i - 1;
     while (j \ge 0) {
       comparisons += 1;
       if (arr[j] > key) {
          arr[j+1] = arr[j];
          j = 1;
          swaps += 1;
       } else
          break;
     arr[j+1] = key;
     display(arr, n);
     printf("Comparisons: %d\n", comparisons);
     printf("Swaps: %d\n", swaps);
}
void selection sort(int arr[], int n) {
  int comparisons = 0, swaps = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
```

```
int min index = i;
     for (int j = i + 1; j < n; j++) {
       comparisons += 1;
       if (arr[min index] > arr[j]) {
          min index = j;
       }
     }
     swaps += 1;
     int temp = arr[i];
     arr[i] = arr[min_index];
     arr[min index] = temp;
     display(arr, n);
     printf("Comparisons: %d\n", comparisons);
     printf("Swaps: %d\n", swaps);
}
void main() {
  int n;
  printf("Enter the size of array: ");
  scanf("%d", &n);
  int arr1[n], arr2[n];
  printf("Enter the elements of the array: ");
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
     scanf("%d", &arr1[i]);
     arr2[i] = arr1[i];
  }
  printf("\nInsertion Sort: \n");
  insertion sort(arr1, n);
  display(arr1, n);
  printf("\nSelection Sort: \n");
  selection_sort(arr2, n);
  display(arr2, n);
}
```

### **Output:**

### Best Case:

```
Enter the size of array: 4
Enter the elements of the array: 1 2 3 4
Insertion Sort:
Array is: 1 2 3 4
Comparisons: 1
Swaps: 0
Array is: 1 2 3 4
Comparisons: 2
Swaps: 0
Array is: 1 2 3 4
Comparisons: 3
Swaps: 0
Array is: 1 2 3 4
Selection Sort:
Array is: 1 2 3 4
Comparisons: 3
Swaps: 1
Array is: 1 2 3 4
Comparisons: 5
Swaps: 2
Array is: 1 2 3 4
Comparisons: 6
Swaps: 3
Array is: 1 2 3 4
Comparisons: 6
Swaps: 4
Array is: 1 2 3 4
```

The number of swaps is 0 for insertion sort in the best case. The number of comparisons is 3. The number of swaps is 4 for selection sort in the best case. The number of comparisons is 6.

#### Worst Case:

```
Enter the size of array: 4
Enter the elements of the array: 4 3 2 1
Insertion Sort:
Array is: 3 4 2 1
Comparisons: 1
Swaps: 1
Array is: 2 3 4 1
Comparisons: 3
Swaps: 3
Array is: 1 2 3 4
Comparisons: 6
Swaps: 6
Array is: 1 2 3 4
Selection Sort:
Array is: 1 3 2 4
Comparisons: 3
Swaps: 1
Array is: 1 2 3 4
Comparisons: 5
Swaps: 2
Array is: 1 2 3 4
Comparisons: 6
Swaps: 3
Array is: 1 2 3 4
Comparisons: 6
Swaps: 4
Array is: 1 2 3 4
```

The number of swaps is 6 for insertion sort in the worst case. The number of comparisons is 6.

The number of swaps is 4 for selection sort in the worst case. The number of comparisons is 6.

# Random Array Case:

```
Enter the size of array: 4
Enter the elements of the array: 4 2 1 3
Insertion Sort:
Array is: 2 4 1 3
Comparisons: 1
Swaps: 1
Array is: 1 2 4 3
Comparisons: 3
Swaps: 3
Array is: 1 2 3 4
Comparisons: 5
Swaps: 4
Array is: 1 2 3 4
Selection Sort:
Array is: 1 2 4 3
Comparisons: 3
Swaps: 1
Array is: 1 2 4 3
Comparisons: 5
Swaps: 2
Array is: 1 2 3 4
Comparisons: 6
Swaps: 3
Array is: 1 2 3 4
Comparisons: 6
Swaps: 4
Array is: 1 2 3 4
```

The number of swaps is 4 for insertion sort in the random array case. The number of comparisons is 5.

The number of swaps is 4 for selection sort in the random array case. The number of comparisons is 6.