#5 (text)

1. QuickSort
2. MergeSort
3. ShellSort
4. Insertion Sort
5. Selection Sort
6. Bubble Sort

QuickSort and MergeSort lead the ranking with their O(nlogn)O(nlogn) efficiency, handling large datasets effectively. ShellSort lands in the middle since its performance depends on the gap sequence, giving it an edge over quadratic algorithms but still lagging behind O(nlogn)O(nlogn) algorithms. Insertion Sort outpaces Selection Sort on nearly sorted data but still shares the O(n2)O(n2) complexity, while Selection Sort's inefficiency in scanning the entire array places it just above Bubble Sort, which is the least efficient due to excessive swapping.