# **BASIC SORTING ALGORITHM**

1. Bubble Sort (increasing order)

```
import java.util.Scanner;
oublic class bubbleSort { // O(n^2)
   public static void bubble_sort (int arr[]) {
        for (int turn = 0; turn < arr.length-1; turn++) {</pre>
            for (int j = 0; j < arr.length-1-turn; j++) {
                if (arr[j] > arr[j+1]) {
                    // swapping
                    int temp = arr[j];
                    arr[j] = arr[j+1];
                    arr[j+1] = temp;
        }
    public static void printArr (int arr[]) {
        for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {</pre>
           System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");
        System.out.println();
    }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner (System.in);
        System.out.print("Enter size of an Array: ");
        int size = sc.nextInt();
        int num[] = new int[size];
        System.out.print("Enter elements of an Array: ");
        for (int i = 0; i < num.length; i++) {</pre>
            num[i] = sc.nextInt();
        bubble_sort(num);
        System.out.print("Sorted Array: ");
        printArr(num);
```

2. Bubble Sort (decreasing order)

```
oublic class BubblesSort {
   public static void printArr(int arr[]) {
       for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {</pre>
           System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");
       System.out.println();
   public static void Bubble_sort(int arr[]) {
       for (int turn = 0; turn < arr.length-1; turn++) {</pre>
           for (int j = 0; j < arr.length-1-turn; j++) {</pre>
                if (arr[j] < arr[j+1]) {</pre>
                    int temp = arr[j];
                    arr[j] = arr[j+1];
                    arr[j+1] = temp;
                }
       }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      int arr[] = {3, 6, 2, 1, 8, 7, 4, 5, 3, 1};
      Bubble_sort(arr);
      printArr(arr);
```

### 3. Counting Sort (increasing order)

```
import java.util.Scanner;
oublic class countingSort {
   public static void printArr (int arr[]) {
       for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {</pre>
            System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");
       System.out.println();
   public static void counting_sort (int arr[]) {
       int largest = Integer.MIN_VALUE;
       for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {</pre>
            largest = Math.max(largest, arr[i]);
        int count[] = new int[largest+1]; // +1 becoz we're starting from 0
        for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {</pre>
           count[arr[i]]++;
        int j = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < count.length; i++) {</pre>
           while (count[i] > 0) {
                arr[j] = i;
                j++;
                count[i]--;
        }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       Scanner sc = new Scanner (System.in);
       System.out.print("Enter size of the Array: ");
        int size = sc.nextInt();
        int arr[] = new int[size];
        System.out.print("Enter elements of an Array: ");
        for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {</pre>
            arr[i] = sc.nextInt();
        counting_sort(arr);
        System.out.print("Sorted Array: ");
        printArr(arr);
```

## 4. Counting Sort (decreasing order)

```
ublic class SelectionsSort {
  public static void printArr (int arr[]) {
      for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {</pre>
          System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");
      System.out.println();
  public static void Selection_sort (int arr[]) {
      for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {</pre>
           int minPos = i;
           for (int j = i+1; j < arr.length; j++) {</pre>
               if (arr[minPos] < arr[j]) {</pre>
                   minPos = j;
               }
           int temp = arr[minPos];
          arr[minPos] = arr[i];
          arr[i] = temp;
  public static void main(String[] args) {
      int arr[] = {3, 6, 2, 1, 8, 7, 4, 5, 3, 1};
      Selection_sort(arr);
      printArr(arr);
```

#### 5. Insertion Sort (increasing order)

```
import java.util.Scanner;
oublic class insertionSort {
    public static void printArr (int arr[]) {
        for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {</pre>
            System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");
        System.out.println();
    public static void insertion_sort (int arr[]) {
        for (int i = 1; i < arr.length; i++) {</pre>
            int curr = arr[i];
            int prev = i-1;
            // Finding out the right position to do insertion
            while (prev >= 0 && arr[prev] > curr) {
                arr[prev+1] = arr[prev];
                prev--;
            // Insertion
            arr[prev+1] = curr;
    public static void main (String args[]) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner (System.in);
        System.out.print("Enter size of an Array: ");
        int size = sc.nextInt();
        int arr[] = new int[size];
        System.out.print("Enter elements of an Array: ");
        for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {</pre>
            arr[i] = sc.nextInt();
        insertion_sort(arr);
        System.out.print("Sorted Array: ");
        printArr(arr);
```

#### 6. Insertion Sort (decreasing order)

```
ublic class InsertionsSort {
  public static void printArr(int arr[]) {
      for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {</pre>
           System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");
      System.out.println();
  }
  public static void Insertion_sort(int arr[]) {
      for (int i = 1; i < arr.length; i++) {</pre>
           int curr = arr[i];
           int prev = i - 1;
           while (prev >= 0 && arr[prev] < curr) {</pre>
               arr[prev+1] = arr[prev];
               prev--;
           arr[prev+1] = curr;
      }
  public static void main (String[] args) {
       int arr[] = {3, 6, 2, 1, 8, 7, 4, 5, 3, 1};
       Insertion_sort(arr);
       printArr(arr);
```

#### 7. Selection Sort (increasing order)

```
import java.util.Scanner;
oublic class selectionSort {
    public static void printArr (int arr[]) {
        for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {</pre>
            System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");
        System.out.println();
    public static void selection_sort (int arr[]) {
        for (int i = 0; i < arr.length-1; i++) {</pre>
            int minPos = i;
            for (int j = i+1; j < arr.length; j++) {</pre>
                if (arr[minPos] > arr[j]) { // if we want it in decreasing order then change > to <
            int temp = arr[minPos];
            arr[minPos] = arr[i];
            arr[i] = temp;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner (System.in);
        System.out.print("Enter size of an Array: ");
        int size = sc.nextInt();
        int arr[] = new int[size];
        System.out.print("Enter elements of an Array: ");
        for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {</pre>
            arr[i] = sc.nextInt();
        selection_sort(arr);
        System.out.print("Sorted Array: ");
        printArr(arr);
```

#### 8. Selection Sort (decreasing order)

```
ublic class SelectionsSort {
  public static void printArr (int arr[]) {
      for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {</pre>
          System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");
      System.out.println();
  public static void Selection_sort (int arr[]) {
      for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {</pre>
          int minPos = i;
           for (int j = i+1; j < arr.length; j++) {</pre>
               if (arr[minPos] < arr[j]) {</pre>
                   minPos = j;
               }
           int temp = arr[minPos];
          arr[minPos] = arr[i];
          arr[i] = temp;
      }
  public static void main(String[] args) {
      int arr[] = {3, 6, 2, 1, 8, 7, 4, 5, 3, 1};
      Selection_sort(arr);
      printArr(arr);
```