Elementary Sorting Algorithms

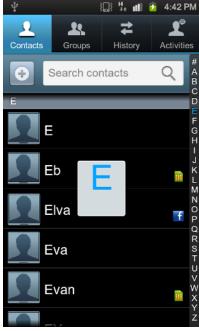
Data Structures CS2001

Overview

- Bubble Sort and it's implementation Details
- Insertion Sort and it's implementation Details
- Selection Sort and it's implementation Details
- Shell Sort and it's implementation Details

Sorting

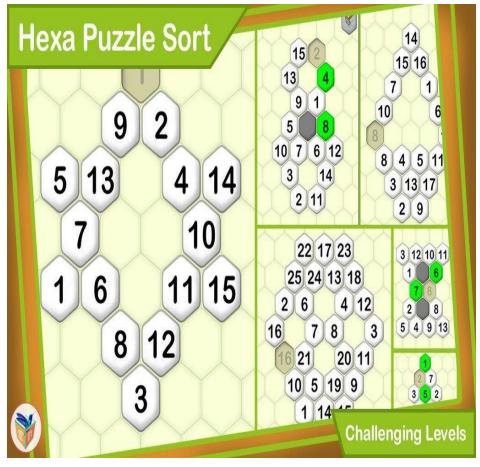






Sorting Applications





Sorting Algorithm

- Bubble Sort
- Insertion Sort
- Selection Sort
- Shell Sort
- Merge Sort
- Quick Sort
- Radix Sort
- Count Sort
- Heap Sort
- Topological Sort

Bubble Sort

- It is a naïve sorting algorithm
- Performs slow for large number of inputs
- Bubbles out the largest element after every iteration
- Working principle of Bubble Sort

Implementation Details of Bubble Sort

```
Algorithm Bubble Sort(A)
Input: An array of size n
Output: Sorted array
For(i=0 to n-1) do
      For (j=0 \text{ to } n-1-i) do
              if(a[j] > a[j+1]) then
                     Swap(a[j],a[j+1])
              end if
       end for
End for
```

Selection Sort

- It is a simple algorithm
- Inefficient for large number of inputs
- Repeatedly finds the minimum element and insert it into the sorted sub array.
- Working principle of selection sort

Implementation Details of Selection Sort

```
Algorithm Selection Sort(A)
Input: An array of size n
Output: Sorted array
For(i=0 to A.size) do
       min value=i
       for(j=i+1 to A.size) do
                if(A[j] < A [min_value]) then
                        min_value= j
                end if
       end for
       swap(A[min_value], A[j])
End for
```

Insertion Sort

- Insertion sort performs faster than bubble sort
- It works the same way as organization of play cards
- Pick an element from unsorted list and insert it at the correct position
- Working principle of insertion sort

Implementation Details of Insertion Sort

```
Algorithm Insertion Sort(A)
Input: An array of size n
Output: Sorted Array
for (j = 1 \text{ to A.size}) do
    temp = A[j]
    i = j-1
    while (i \ge 0 \&\& A[i] \ge temp) do
      A[i+1] = A[i]
      i = i-1
    end while
    A[i+1] = temp
End for
```

Shell Sort

- It is a variation of insertion sort
- It starts sorting pairs of element far apart from each other
- By the end, the gap is reduced to 1
 - It will act like insertion sort algorithm
- Working principle

Implementation Details of Shell Sort

```
Algorithm Shell Sort(A)
Input: An array of size n
Output: Sorted Array
for (gap = n/2 ; gap > 0 ; gap/=2) do
    for (i= gap; i < n; i+=1) do
       temp= A[i]
       for(j=i; j \ge gap && A[j-gap] > temp; <math>j-gap) do
                A[i] = A[i - gap]
        end for
       A[j]= temp
    end for
End for
```

Properties of Sorting Algorithms

Property	Description
Adaptive	A sort is adaptive if it runs faster on a partially sorted array
Stable	A sort is stable if it preserves the relative order of equal keys in the database
In-place	A sort is in-place when it does not require extra storage space to sort the elements

Properties of Sorting Algorithms

Algorithm	Adaptive	Stable	In-place
Bubble Sort	No	Yes	Yes
Selection Sort	No	No	Yes
Insertion Sort	Yes	Yes	Yes
Shell Sort	Yes	No	Yes

Summary

- Sorting makes searching easy
- For large number of elements binary search will outperform as compared to linear search
- Elementary sorting techniques are good for small scale. However for larger scale some advanced sorting techniques are required.