#### NAME

quickselect – multiple selection of order statistics and sorting

## **SYNOPSIS**

#include <quickselect.h>

unsigned int quickselect\_options(void);

int quickselect(void \*base, size\_t nmemb, size\_t size, int (\*compar)(const void \*, const void \*), size\_t \*pk, size t nk, unsigned int options);

errno\_t quickselect\_s(void \*base, rsize\_t nmemb, rsize\_t size, int (\*compar)(const void \*, const void \*, void \*), void \*context, size\_t \*pk, size\_t nk, unsigned int options);

void QSORT\_FUNCTION\_NAME(void \*base, size\_t nmemb, size\_t size, int (\*compar)(const void ,
const void \*));

errno\_t QSORT\_S\_FUNCTION\_NAME(void \*base, rsize\_t nmemb, rsize\_t size, int (\*compar)(const void \*, const void \*, void \*), void \*context);

int dedicated\_sort (char \*base, size\_t first, size\_t beyond, /\*const\*/ size\_t size, int(\*compar)(const void \*,const void \*), void (\*swapf)(char \*, char \*, size\_t), size\_t alignsize, size\_t size\_ratio, size\_t cache\_sz, size\_t pbeyond, unsigned int options);

void find\_minmax (char \*base, size\_t first, size\_t beyond, size\_t size, int(\*compar)(const void \*,const void \*), unsigned int options, char \*\*pmn, char \*\*pmx);

char \*fmed3(register /\*const\*/char \*pa, register /\*const\*/char \*pb, register /\*const\*/char \*pc, int(\*compar)(const void \*,const void \*), unsigned int options);

void klimits(size\_t first, size\_t beyond, const size\_t \*pk, size\_t firstk, size\_t beyondk, size\_t \*pfk, size\_t \*pbk);

void partition (char \*base, size\_t first, size\_t beyond, char \*pc, char \*pd, char \*pivot, char \*pe, char \*pf, size\_t size, int(\*compar)(const void \*,const void \*), void (\*swapf)(char \*, char \*, size\_t), size\_t alignsize, size\_t size\_ratio, size\_t cachesz, unsigned int options, size\_t \*peq, size\_t \*pgt);

int pivot\_method (size\_t \*pk, size\_t nmemb, size\_t firstk, size\_t beyondk, unsigned int raw\_distribution, size\_t size\_ratio, unsigned int options);

unsigned int sample\_index (const struct sampling\_table\_struct \*psts, unsigned int idx, size\_t nmemb);

size\_t samples (size\_t nmemb, int method, unsigned int distribution, unsigned int options);

unsigned int sampling\_table (size\_t first, size\_t beyond, const size\_t \*pk, size\_t firstk, size\_t beyondk, char \*\*ppeq, const size\_t \*\*ppk, size\_t nmemb, size\_t size\_ratio, unsigned int options);

void select\_max (char \*base, size\_t first, size\_t beyond, size\_t size, int(\*compar)(const void \*,const void \*),void (\*swapf)(char \*, char \*, size\_t), size\_t alignsize, size\_t size\_ratio, unsigned int options, char \*\*ppeq, char \*\*ppgt);

void select\_min (char \*base, size\_t first, size\_t beyond, size\_t size, int(\*compar)(const void \*,const void \*),void (\*swapf)(char \*, char \*, size\_t), size\_t alignsize, size\_t size\_ratio, unsigned int options, char \*\*ppeq, char \*\*ppgt);

void select\_minmax (char \*base, size\_t first, size\_t beyond, size\_t size, int(\*compar)(const void \*,const void \*),void (\*swapf)(char \*, char \*, size\_t), size\_t alignsize, size\_t size\_ratio, unsigned int options);

char \*select\_pivot (char \*base, size\_t first, size\_t beyond, size\_t size, int(\*compar)(const void \*,const void \*), void (\*swapf)(char \*, char \*, size\_t), size\_t alignsize, size\_t size\_ratio, unsigned int distribution, const size\_t \*pk, size\_t firstk, size\_t beyondk, size\_t cachesz, size\_t pbeyond, unsigned int options, char \*\*ppc, char \*\*ppd, char \*\*ppe, char \*\*ppf, int \*pmethod, size\_t \*psamples);

unsigned int should\_repivot (const size\_t nmemb, const size\_t n, const size\_t samples, int method,

```
unsigned int options, const size_t *pk, int *pn2);
size_t size_t_sqrt (size_t n);
#include <compare.h>
int size_tcmp(const void *, const void *);
```

# **DESCRIPTION**

The **quickselect** function implements multiple selection of order statistics. Given an array **pk** of **nk** *size\_t* elements representing 0-based order statistic ranks, **quickselect** partially orders the array **base** (having **nmemb** elements of size **size**) such that the specified order statistics are in-place in the array. If **pk** is *NULL* or **nk** is 0UL, a full sort of the array is performed.

Function **compar** is provided by the caller, and should return a value less than zero, equal to zero, or greater than zero when the array element pointed to by the first argument is less than, equal to, or greater than the array element pointed to by the second argument. An example of such a function (for NUL-terminated character arrays) is *strcmp*.

The **options** argument affects operation by bitwise or'ing any of the following components:

### QUICKSELECT STABLE

causes sorting or selection to preserve partial order present in the input. There is a substantial performance penalty; the default operation does not guarantee preservation of partial order.

# QUICKSELECT\_OPTIMIZE\_COMPARISONS

uses minimum-comparison methods and is suitable if the comparison function **compar** is known to be relatively expensive. The default operation attempts to minimize run-time for simple comparisons.

## QUICKSELECT\_INDIRECT

allocates an array of pointers and initializes it to point to elements in the base array. Sorting or selection then proceeds by dereferencing the pointers for comparisons (using the user-supplied compar function, and caching dereferenced pointers where practical), finally rearranging base array elements and freeing the allocated pointers. Direct sorting or selection is used if memeory cannot be allocated for the pointers. Caching of dereferenced pointers provides a tiny performance gain compared to caller indirection (the comparison function in that case would do the dereferencing, and caching (e.g. the pivot element used for partitioning) would not be possible). Rearranging base array elements after sorting the pointers saves considerable data movement (moving only pointers during sorting or selection, and moving each base array element one time to its correct position is considerably less overall data movement than moving base array elements during sorting or selection if size is appreciably larger than a pointer). However, the final data movement has poor locality of access for random inputs, which may cause poor performance when the data array (the product of element **size** and the number of elements **nmemb**) is large relative to cache size. The primary advantage of internal indirection is caller convenience: the caller provides a normal compar function rather than one which dereferences pointers; allocating, initializing, and freeing the pointers is handled transparently to the caller, fallback to direct sorting is also automatic, and the final O(N) base array reordering is efficient (though not cache-friendly).

Options may have been limited at library compile time to more restrictive values than those found in *quickselect.h*. Function **quickselect\_options** may be called to determine the options available at run-time: bits not present in the returned value provided from **quickselect\_options** should not be included in the *options* argument to **quickselect**; they will cause **quickselect** to fail and set *errno* to **EINVAL**.

The function **size\_tcmp** is defined for use in comparing order statistic ranks for the purpose of sorting those ranks. It is externally visible, and may be used to compare *size\_t* variables. It is safe even if one or both values is **SIZE\_MAX**.

Several support functions are also externall visible.

### **RETURN VALUES**

none for QSORT\_FUNCTION\_NAME. **quickselect** returns zero on normal execution and sets the global variable *errno* to **EINVAL** and returns that value if there is an argument error. If \_\_STDC\_WANT\_LIB\_EXT1\_\_ is defined with non-zero value when *quickselect.h* is included, quickselect\_s and QSORT\_S\_FUNCTION\_NAME are provided, which return zero on normal exection and non-zero if there is an argument error. Arguments **nmemb** and **size** are compared to **RSIZE\_MAX**, and **compar** is compared to **NULL**. In addition, the comparison function **compar** is expected to take a third argument, which is provided by the **contect** argument.

**size\_tcmp** returns -1, 0, or 1 depending on whether the *size\_t* value pointed to by the first pointer is less than, equal to, or greater than (respectively) the value pointed to by the second pointer.

## **ERRORS**

If **base** is *NULL*, **nmemb** is 0UL, **size** is 0UL, **compar** is *NULL*, or **options** requests unavailable options, the global variable *errno* is set to **EINVAL**.

### **EXAMPLES**

```
#include "quickselect.h"
#include <errno.h>
int r;
size_t karray[2];
unsigned int options;
karray[0] = (nmemb-1UL)/2UL;
karray[1] = nmemb/2UL;
options = quickselect_options();
r=quickselect(base, nmemb, size, compar, NULL, karray, 2UL, 0U);
```

places the median (**nmemb** odd) or medians (**nmemb** even) in the middle element(s) of the array pointed to by **base.** Refer to the BUGS and CAVEATS section regarding duplicated order statistic ranks.

```
(void)quickselect(base, nmemb, size, compar, NULL, NULL, 0UL, 0U);
sorts the array, and is equivalent to
QSORT_FUNCTION_NAME(base, nmemb, size, compar);
errno = 0;
r=quickselect(base, nmemb, size, compar, NULL, NULL, 0UL, QUICKSELECT_STABLE);
```

requests a stable sort; if that option is unavailable, the array **base** will be unaltered, and r and errno will be set to **EINVAL**.

r=quickselect(base, nmemb, size, compar, NULL, NULL, OUL, options & QUICKSELECT STABLE);

requests a stable sort if that option is available, avoiding error return if the option is unavailable.

### APPLICATION USAGE

If the macro **QSORT\_FUNCTION\_NAME** is defined before *quickselect.h* is included when compiling the *quickselect.c* source, a sorting function with the same semantics as **qsort** is generated, using the specified name. A library implementation of **qsort** may be generated by defining **QSORT\_FUNCTION\_NAME** as **qsort**.

#### **RATIONALE**

While many libraries include a standard **qsort** function, those **qsort** implementations may tend to quadratic performance on adverse inputs. Many implementations exhibit poor performance for some types of structured input sequences, such as reverse-sorted or rotated sequences. Most **qsort** implementations provide no guarantee of stability (in the sense of preservation of partial order), and there is no means to

adjust the algorithm to compensate for expensive comparisons or swaps. Few libraries provide a function for selection of order statistics. Those libraries that do provide a selection function usually only permit selection of a single order statistic per function call.

## **BUGS and CAVEATS**

Array **pk** may be sorted by **quickselect** and therefore initially unsorted order statistic ranks may be permuted by a call to quickselect. It is recommended (but not required) that the order statistics array pk be supplied in sorted order.

If array pk contains duplicated ranks, those duplicates will be ignored during processing and will be grouped together by sorting after processing. This may be expensive if a large number of order statistics are specified and there is at least one duplicate. It is recommended (but not required) that the order statistics array **pk** contain no duplicates.

quickselect has expected and worst-case linear complexity for finding a single order statistic. Worst-case non-stable selection of multiple order statistics is linearithmic. quickselect has expected and worst-case linearithmic complexity for non-stable sorting.

When stable sorting or selection is specified by setting QUICKSELECT\_STABLE, selection may become linearithmic and sorting may become  $O(N \log^2 N)$  due to additional data movement (the complexity of comparisons is unchanged) for random input. Moreover, locality of access may be poor, resulting in performance deterioration due to cache size effects. Sorting and selection may remain in-place, or additional size-related temporary memory may be used if available. Worst-case stable selection and sorting may be polynomial with an exponent of 1.5.

Compiled library code might have been built with QUICKSELECT\_STABLE and/or QUICKSELECT\_INDIRECT set to values other than those which appear in quickselect.h. If the library was built without the option to sort or select while maintaining partial order stability, specifying QUICKSELECT\_STABLE in options will not be effective; quickselect will set errno to EINVAL and the array will not be sorted. Likewise for **OUICKSELECT INDIRECT**. It is strongly recommended to call quickselect\_options to determine which option bits are available. Compiled options may also be determined by running external programs such as what or ident or strings on the library archive containing quickselect; suitable strings indicating compile-time build options are encoded in the object files.

## **FUTURE DIRECTIONS**

none

#### SEE ALSO

qsort, what, ident, strcmp, strings

# CHANGE HISTORY

Function implementation initial version June 2016. Implementation backward-compatible updates through March 2019.

Manual page initial version January 2017. Latest manual page update March 2019.

## **AUTHOR**

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You may send bug reports to bruce.lilly@gmail.com with subject "quickselect".