

# Introduction to Bucket Sort

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# Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Working Strategy
- 3 Variants
- 4 Optimization

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  - Either using a different sorting algorithm like insertion sort
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- Also called Bin sort
- Cousine of radix sort

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# Working Strategy

Pseudocode :

```
function bucketSort(array, n) is  
  buckets  $\leftarrow$  new array of n empty lists  
  for i = 0 to (length(array)-1) do  
    insert array[i] into buckets[msbits(array[i], k)]  
  for i = 0 to n - 1 do  
    nextSort(buckets[i]);  
  return the concatenation of buckets[0], ..., buckets[n-1]
```

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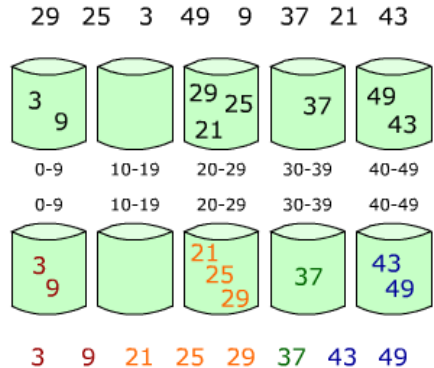
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# Conclusion

- **Generic bucket sort**
- **ProxmapSort**
- **Histogram sort**
- **Postman's sort**
- **Shuffle sort**

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  - put the unsorted elements of the buckets back in the original array first
  - then run insertion sort over the complete array
- insertion sort's runtime is based on how far each element is from its final position
- the number of comparisons remains relatively small

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- If we use insertion sort algorithm to sort this array then we have to compare almost 10000000000 times
- But if we use only 100 buckets to sort it then we have to compare only  $100 \times (10000) = 10000000$  times
- It's here what this buckets give us advantages!!