

Advantages and Disadvantages of sort

Bubble Sort

| Advantages | Disadvantages |
|---|--|
| The primary advantage of the bubble sort is that it is popular and easy to implement. | The main disadvantage of the bubble sort is the fact that it does not deal well with a list containing a huge number of items. |
| In the bubble sort, elements are swapped in place without using additional temporary storage. | The bubble sort requires n^2 processing steps for every n number of elements to be sorted. |
| The space requirement is at a minimum | The bubble sort is mostly suitable for academic teaching but not for real-life applications. |

Insertion Sort

| Advantages | Disadvantages |
|--|---|
| The main advantage of the insertion sort is its simplicity. | The disadvantage of the insertion sort is that it does not perform as well as other, better sorting algorithms |
| It also exhibits a good performance when dealing with a small list. | With n^2 steps required for every n element to be sorted, the insertion sort does not deal well with a huge list. |
| The insertion sort is an in-place sorting algorithm so the space requirement is minimal. | The insertion sort is particularly useful only when sorting a list of few items. |

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Selection Sort

| Advantages | Disadvantages |
|---|---|
| The main advantage of the selection sort is that it performs well on a small list. | The primary disadvantage of the selection sort is its poor efficiency when dealing with a huge list of items. |
| Because it is an in-place sorting algorithm, no additional temporary storage is required beyond what is needed to hold the original list. | The selection sort requires n^2 number of steps for sorting n elements. |
| Its performance is easily influenced by the initial ordering of the items before the sorting process. | Quick Sort is much more efficient than selection sort |

Quick Sort

| Advantages | Disadvantages |
|--|---|
| The quick sort is regarded as the best sorting algorithm. | The slight disadvantage of quick sort is that its worst-case performance is similar to average performances of the bubble, insertion or selections sorts. |
| It is able to deal well with a huge list of items. | If the list is already sorted than bubble sort is much more efficient than quick sort |
| Because it sorts in place, no additional storage is required as well | If the sorting element is integers than radix sort is more efficient than quick sort. |

Advantages and Disadvantages of search

Binary Search

| Advantages | Disadvantages |
|---|--|
| It is a much faster algorithm | It can be used only when data is sorted |
| It works on the divide and conquers principle | It is more complicated |
| It is efficient | If random access is not supported then efficiency might be lost |
| It is a simple algorithm to understand | It can be implemented only for two-way transversal data structures |

Linear Search

| Advantages | Disadvantages |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Easy to understand | Time-consuming |
| No special data structure required | Not suitable for large data sets |
| Can be used on unsorted data | Not suitable for ordered data |
| No additional memory required | Not suitable for repetitive task |
| Not affected by data size | Not suitable for real-time applications |



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