Insertion Sort

Mr. Poole Java

Insertion Sort

Key represents the next value to sort.

Left side of the key is completely **sorted**.

Insert the **Key value** into the sorted set, move everything up.

iteration	4	3	2	10	12	1	5	6
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Example - Insertion Sort

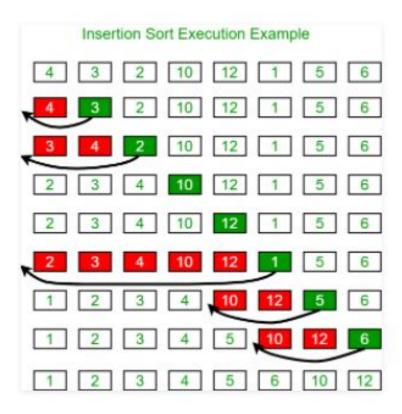
Green = key, Red = move

iteration	4	3	2	10	12	1	5	6
0	4	3	2	10	12	1	5	6
1	3	4	2	10	12	1	5	6
2	2	3	4	10	12	1	5	6
3	3	4	2	10	12	1	5	6
4	3	4	2	10	12	1	5	6
5	1	2	3	4	10	12	5	6
6	1	2	3	4	5	10	12	6
7	1	2	3	4	5	6	10	12

Insertion Sort - Code

```
public static void insertionSort(int [] arr){
    int outer, inner, key;
    for(outer = 1; outer < arr.length; outer++){</pre>
        key = arr[outer];
        inner = outer-1;
        while(inner >= 0 && arr[inner] > key){
            arr[inner + 1] = arr[inner];
            inner = inner - 1;
        arr[inner + 1] = key;
```

Sorting - Insertion Sort



Sorting - Insertion Sort

```
/* Function to sort an array using insertion sort*/
void insertionSort(int arr[], int n)
    int i, key, j;
   for (i = 1; i < n; i++)
        kev = arr[i];
        j = i - 1;
        /* Move elements of arr[0..i-1], that are
        greater than key, to one position ahead
        of their current position */
        while (j >= 0 && arr[j] > key)
           arr[j + 1] = arr[j];
           j = j - 1;
        arr[j + 1] = key;
```

Runtime = O(?)

Sorting - Insertion Sort

```
/* Function to sort an array using insertion sort*/
void insertionSort(int arr[], int n)
    int i, key, j;
   for (i = 1; i < n; i++)
        kev = arr[i];
        j = i - 1;
        /* Move elements of arr[0..i-1], that are
        greater than key, to one position ahead
        of their current position */
        while (j >= 0 && arr[j] > kev)
           arr[j + 1] = arr[j];
           j = j - 1;
        arr[j + 1] = key;
```

Runtime = $O(n^2)$

Because of 2 nested loops

Lab: Implement Insertion Sort

Create an array of 200 random values, Sort them with Insertion Sort and print.