Sorting Algorithms

Sorting Algorithms

Song Name	Time	Track #	Artist	Album
Letters from the Wasteland	4:29	1 of 10	The Wallflowers	Breach
When You're On Top	3:54	1 of 13	The Wallflowers	Red Letter Days
Hand Me Down	3:35	2 of 10	The Wallflowers	Breach
How Good It Can Get	4:11	2 of 13	The Wallflowers	Red Letter Days
Sleepwalker	3:31	3 of 10	The Wallflowers	Breach
Closer To You	3:17	3 of 13	The Wallflowers	Red Letter Days
I've Been Delivered	5:01	4 of 10	The Wallflowers	Breach
Everybody Out Of The Water	3:42	4 of 13	The Wallflowers	Red Letter Days
Witness	3:34	5 of 10	The Wallflowers	Breach
Three Ways	4:19	5 of 13	The Wallflowers	Red Letter Days
Some Flowers Bloom Dead	4:43	6 of 10	The Wallflowers	Breach
Too Late to Quit	3:54	6 of 13	The Wallflowers	Red Letter Days
Mourning Train	4:04	7 of 10	The Wallflowers	Breach
If You Never Got Sick	3:44	7 of 13	The Wallflowers	Red Letter Days
Up from Under	3:38	8 of 10	The Wallflowers	Breach
Health and Happiness	4:03	8 of 13	The Wallflowers	Red Letter Days
Murder 101	2:31	9 of 10	The Wallflowers	Breach
See You When I Get There	3:09	9 of 13	The Wallflowers	Red Letter Days
Birdcage	7:42	10 of 10	The Wallflowers	Breach
Feels Like Summer Again	3:48	10 of 13	The Wallflowers	Red Letter Days
Everything I Need	3:37	11 of 13	The Wallflowers	Red Letter Days
Here in Pleasantville	3:40	12 of 13	The Wallflowers	Red Letter Days
Empire in My Mind (Bonus Track)	3:31	13 of 13	The Wallflowers	Red Letter Days

Bubble Sort

Bubble Sort

Function : BUBBLE_SORT (K,N)

```
1.  [Initialize]
        LAST ← N   (entire list assumed unsorted at this point)
2.  [Loop on pass index]
        Repeat thru step 5 for PASS = 1, 2, ..., N - 1
3.  [Initialize exchanges counter for this pass]
        EXCHS ← 0
4.  [Perform pairwise comparisons on unsorted elements]
        Repeat for I = 1, 2, ..., LAST - 1
            If K[I] > K[I + 1]
            then   K[I] ⟷ K[I + 1]
                   EXCHS ← EXCHS + 1
5.  [Were any exchanges made on this pass ?]
        If EXCHS = 0
        then   Return   (mission accomplished; return early)
        else   LAST ← LAST - 1   (reduce size of unsorted list)
6.  [Finished]
        Return   (maximum number of passes required)
```

Bubble Sort

Function : BUBBLESORT (A)

```
BUBBLESORT(A)
1  for i = 1 to A.length − 1
2      for j = A.length downto i + 1
3          if A[j] < A[j − 1]
4              exchange A[j] with A[j − 1]
```

Bubble Sort

Function : BUBBLESORT (A)

	Unsorted	*Pass Number (i)*					*Sorted*
j	K_j	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	42	23	23	11	11	11	11
2	23	42	11	23	23	23	23
3	74	11	42	42	42	36	36
4	11	65	58	58	36	42	42
5	65	58	65	36	58	58	58
6	58	74	36	65	65	65	65
7	94	36	74	74	74	74	74
8	36	94	87	87	87	87	87
9	99	87	94	94	94	94	94
10	87	99	99	99	99	99	99

FIGURE Trace of a bubble sort.

Insertion Sort

Insertion Sort

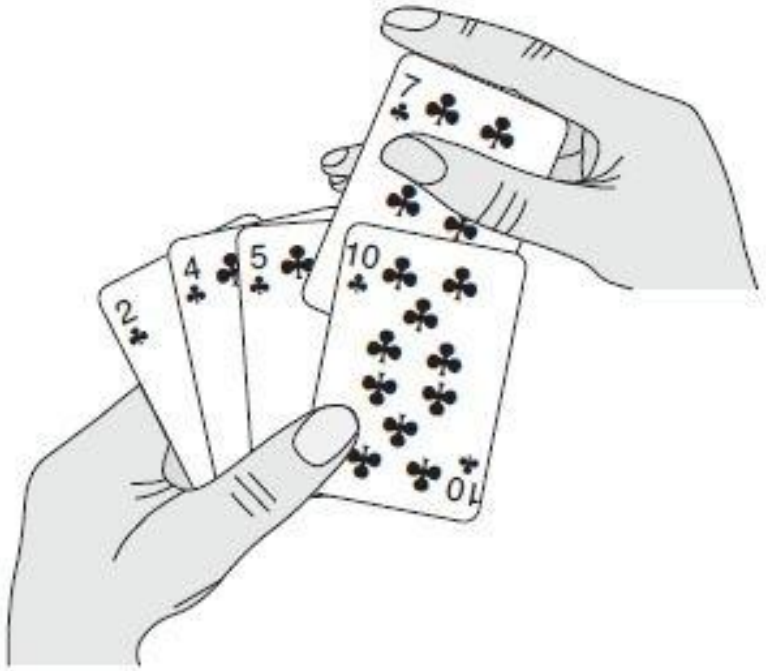


Figure Sorting a hand of cards using insertion sort.

Insertion Sort

Function : INSERTION-SORT (A)

```
INSERTION-SORT(A)
1  for j = 2 to A.length
2      key = A[j]
3      // Insert A[j] into the sorted sequence A[1 .. j − 1].
4      i = j − 1
5      while i > 0 and A[i] > key
6          A[i + 1] = A[i]
7          i = i − 1
8      A[i + 1] = key
```

Selection Sort

Selection Sort

- Consider sorting n numbers stored in array A by first finding the smallest element of A and exchanging it with the element in A[1]. Then find the second smallest element of A, and exchange it with A[2]. Continue in this manner for the first n-1 elements of A. Write pseudo-code for this algorithm, which is known as selection sort.

Merge Sort

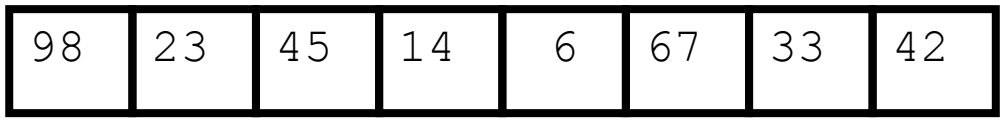
Merge Sort

```
MergeSort(low,high)
{
   if(low<high)
   {
         mid=(low+high)/2
         MergeSort(low,mid)
         MergeSort(mid+1,high)
         Merge(low,mid,high)
   }
}
```

Merge Sort

```
Merge(low,mid,high){
    h=low; i=low; j=mid+1;
    while ( (h<=mid) and (j<=high) )
    {       if(a[h]<=a[j])
            {           b[i]=a[h]
                        h=h+1
            }
            else
            {           b[i]=a[j]
                        j=j+1
            }
            i=i+1
    }//End of while
    If(h>mid)
    {       for k=j to high
            {           b[i]=a[k]
                        i=i+1
            }
    }
    else
    {       for k=h to mid
            {           b[i]=a[k]
                        i=i+1
            }
    }
    for k=low to high
            a[k]=b[k]
}//End of Merge
```

Merge Sort (Example)



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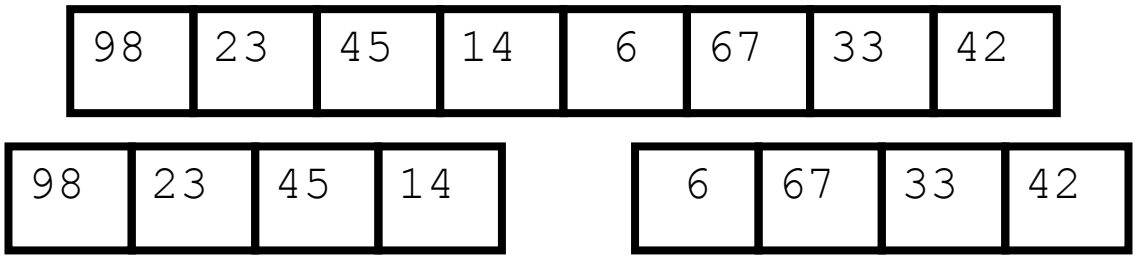

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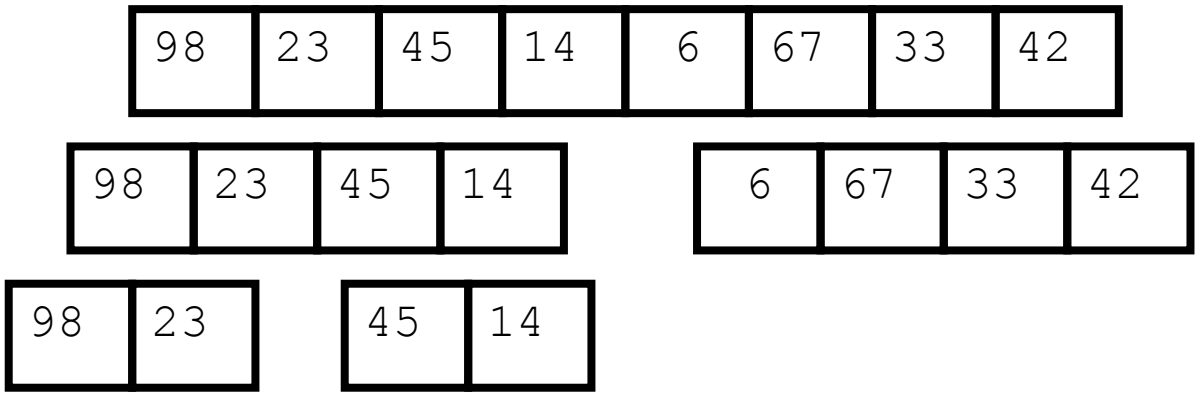

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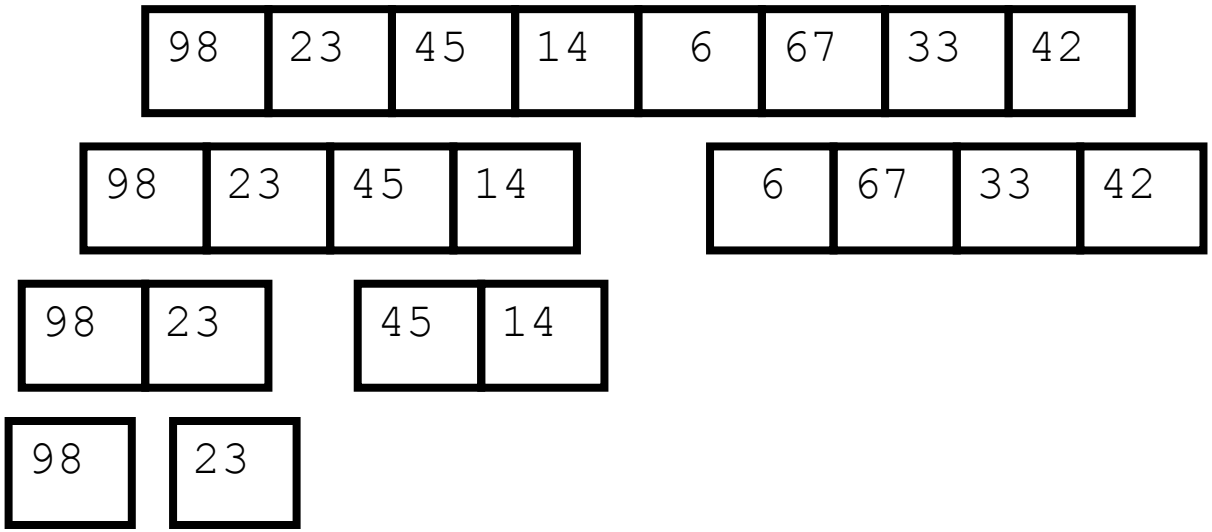

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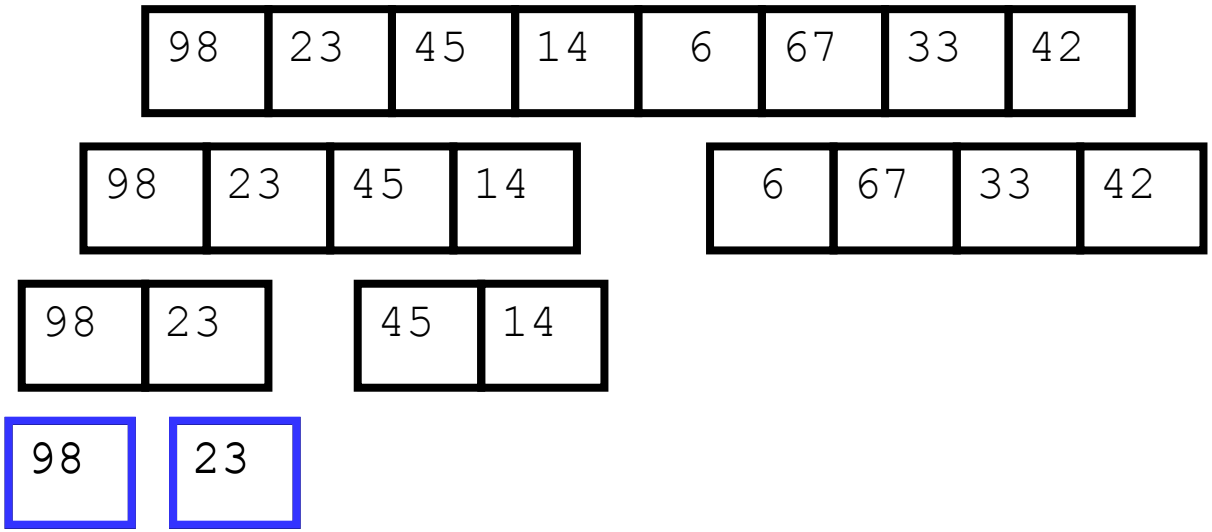

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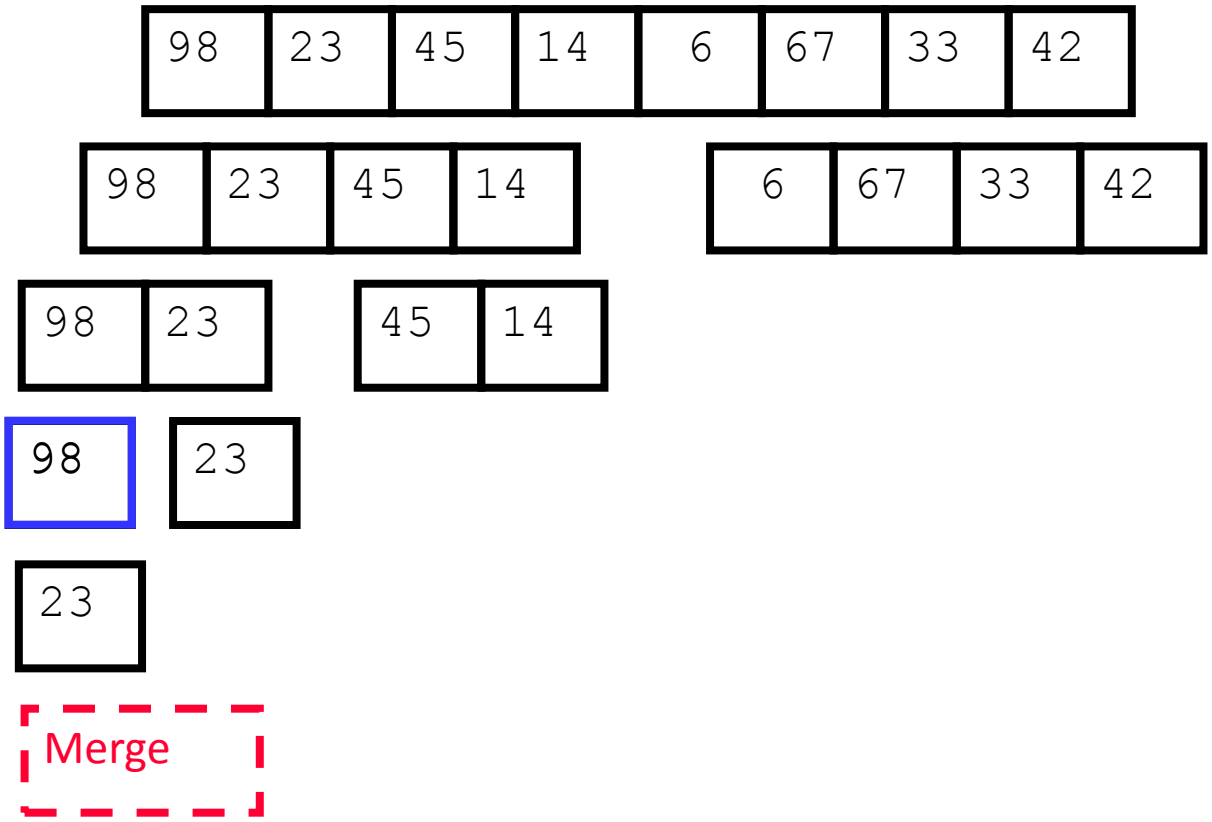

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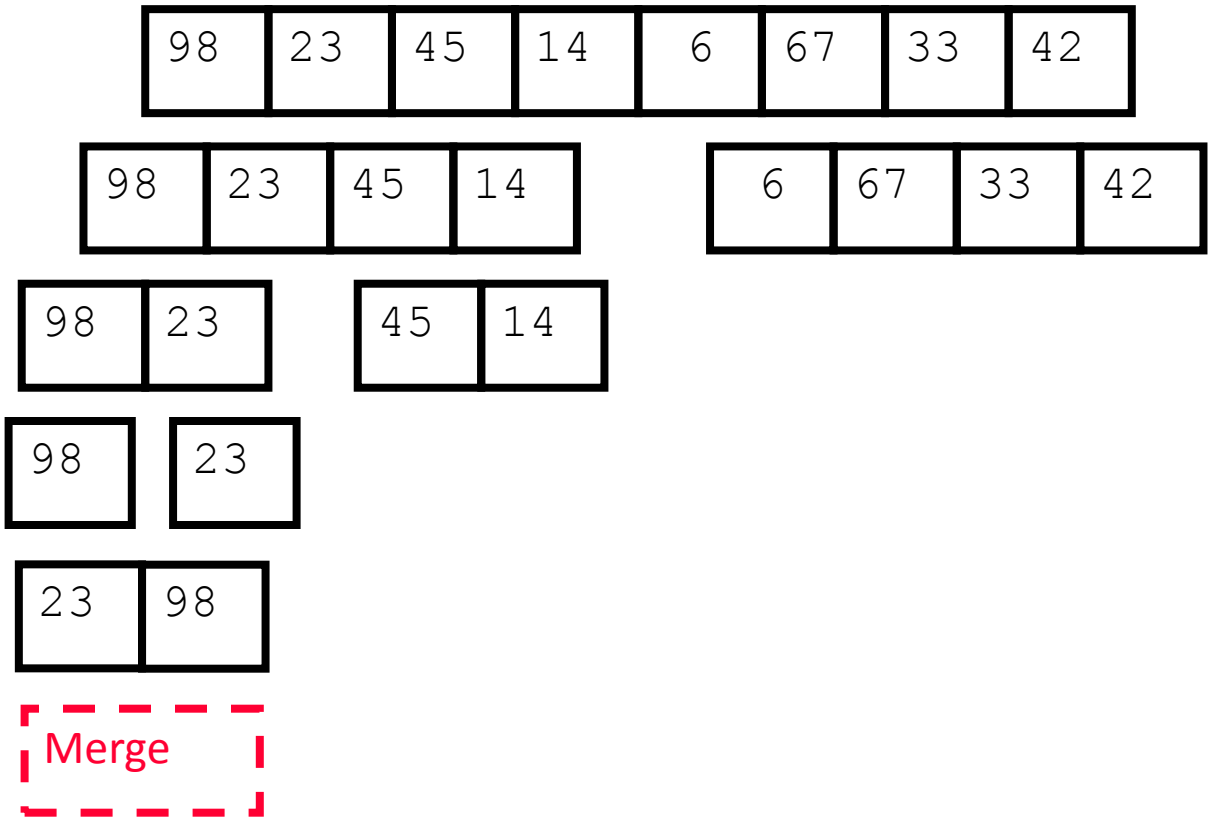

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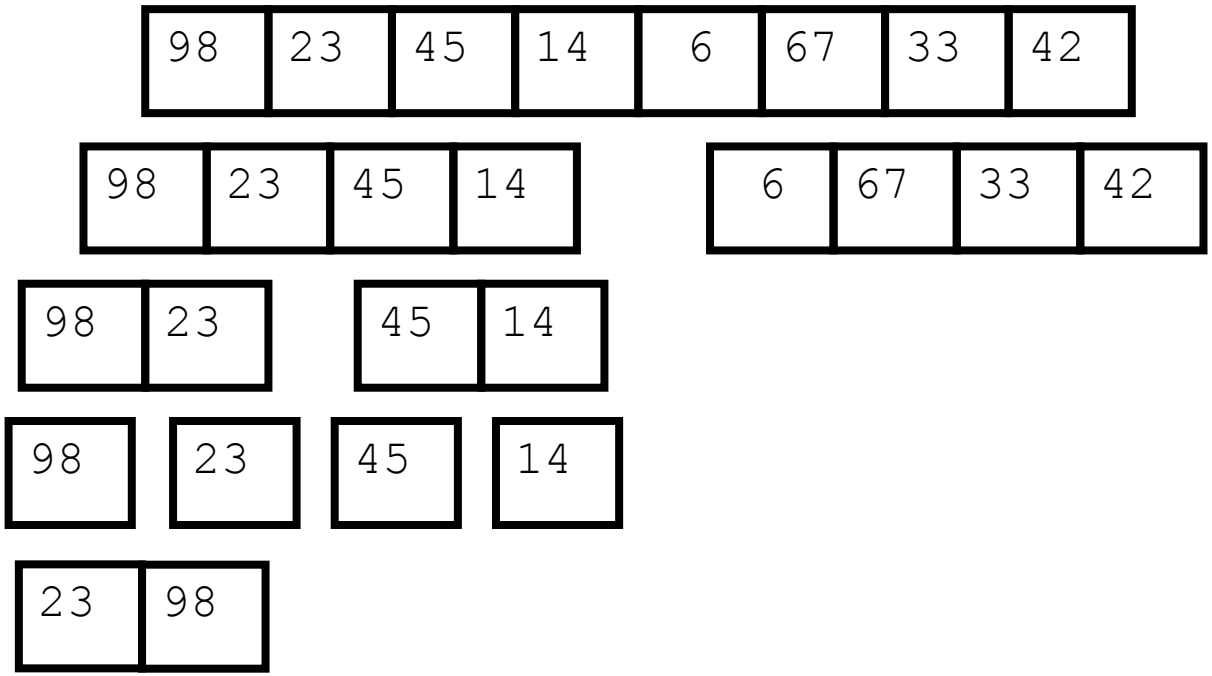

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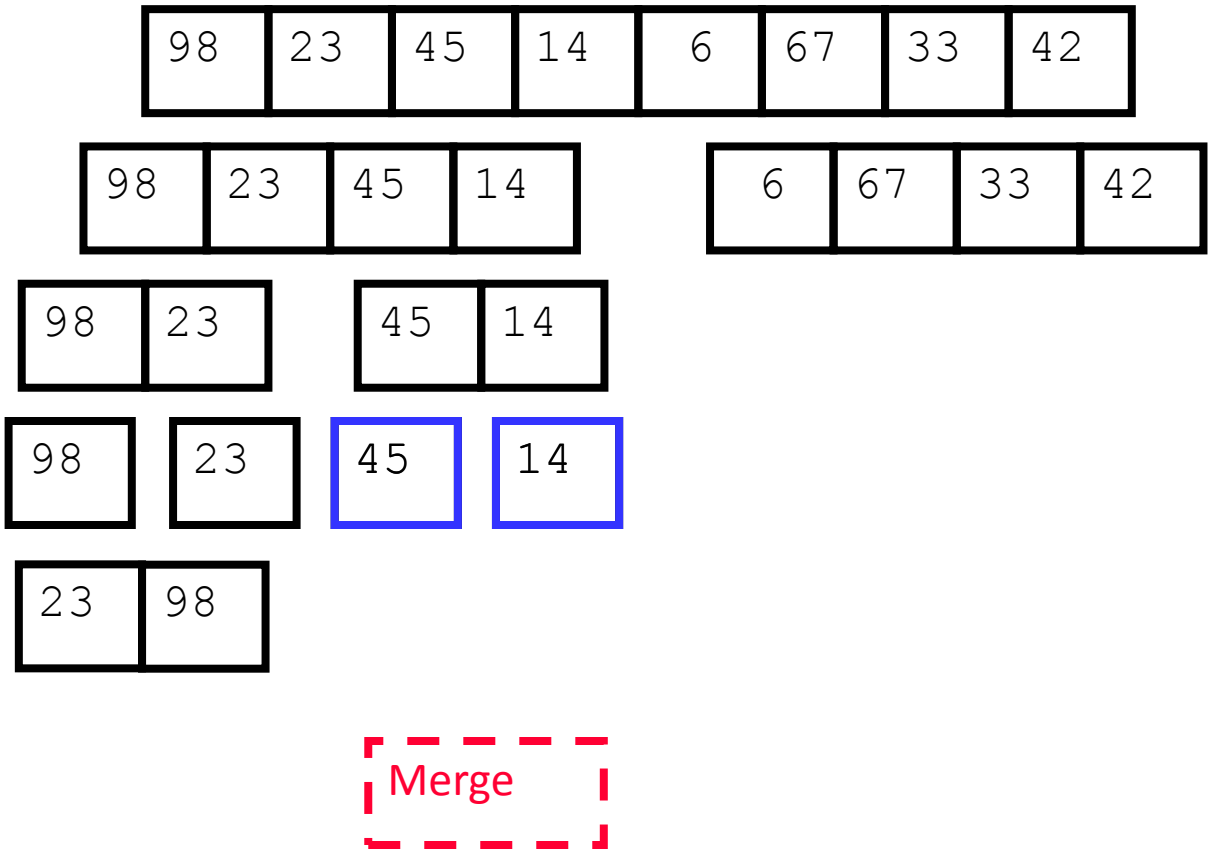

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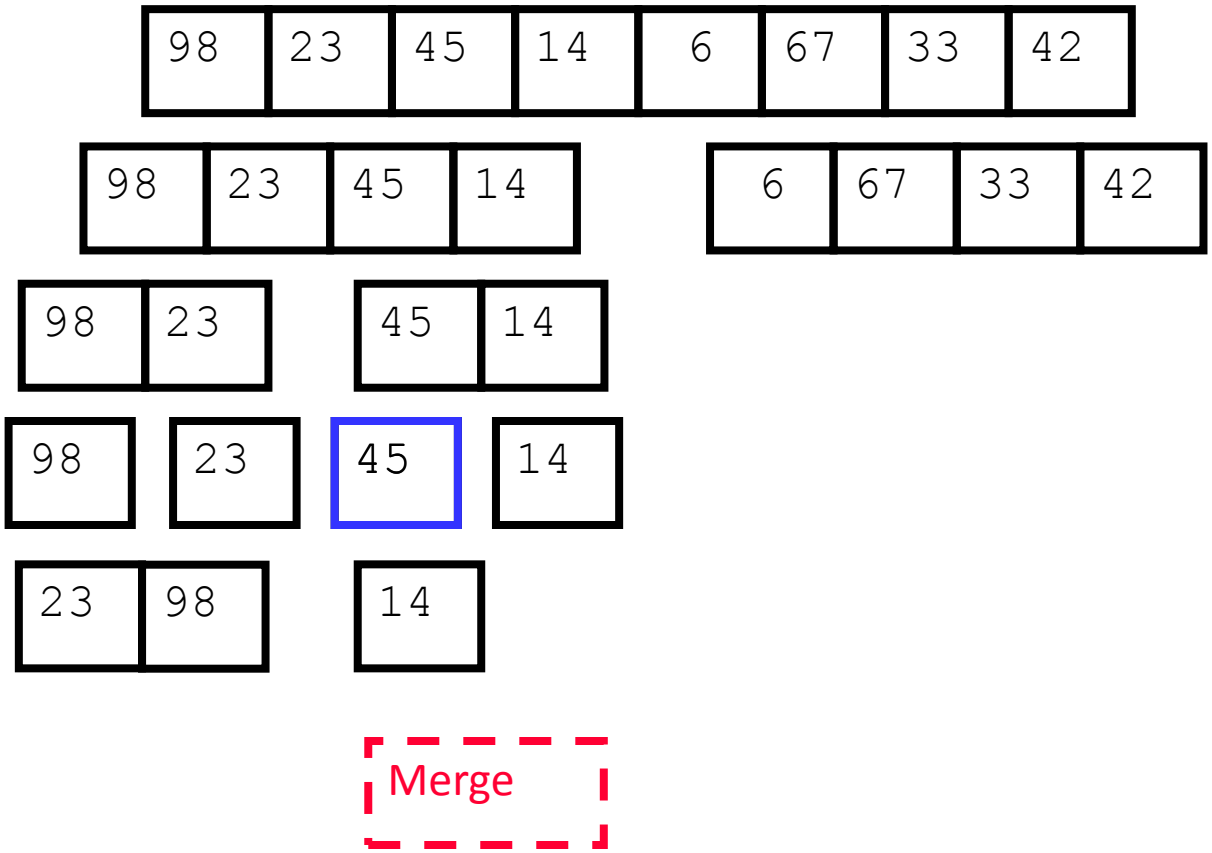

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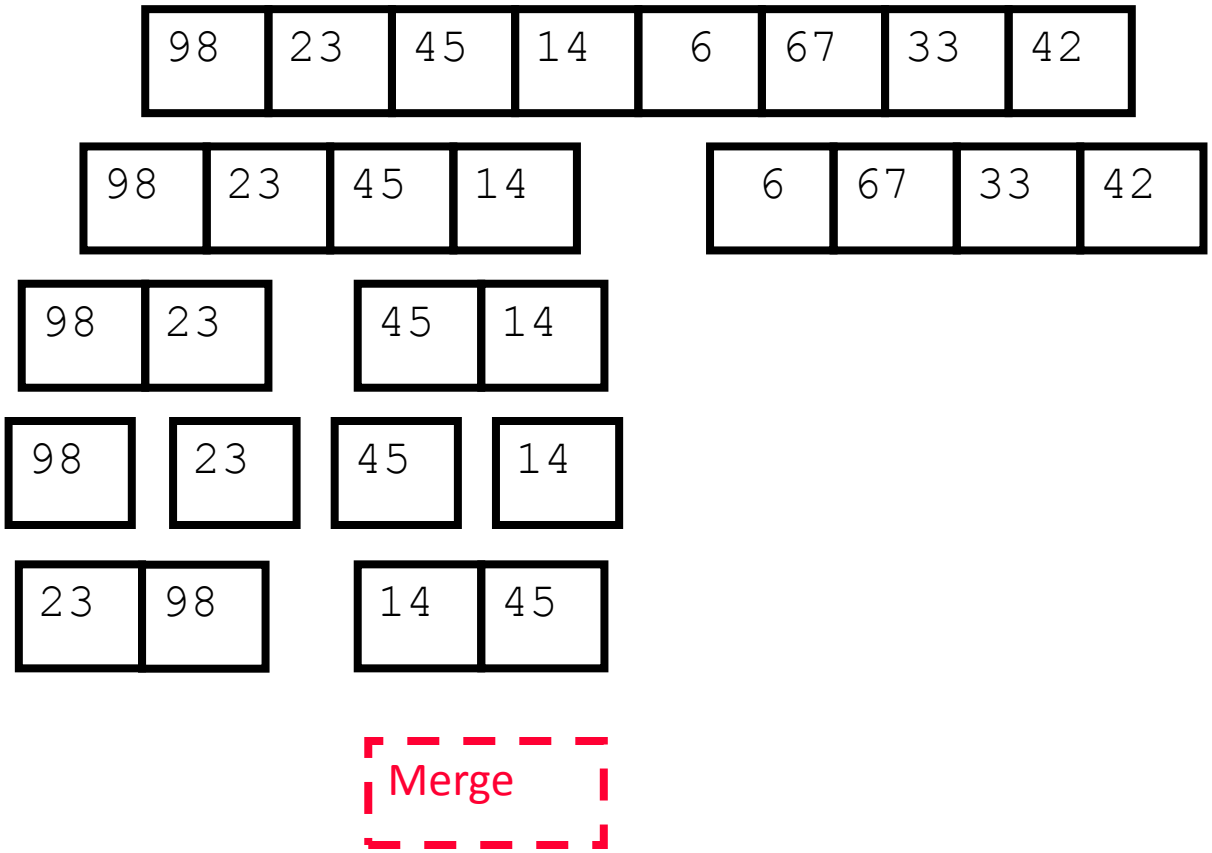

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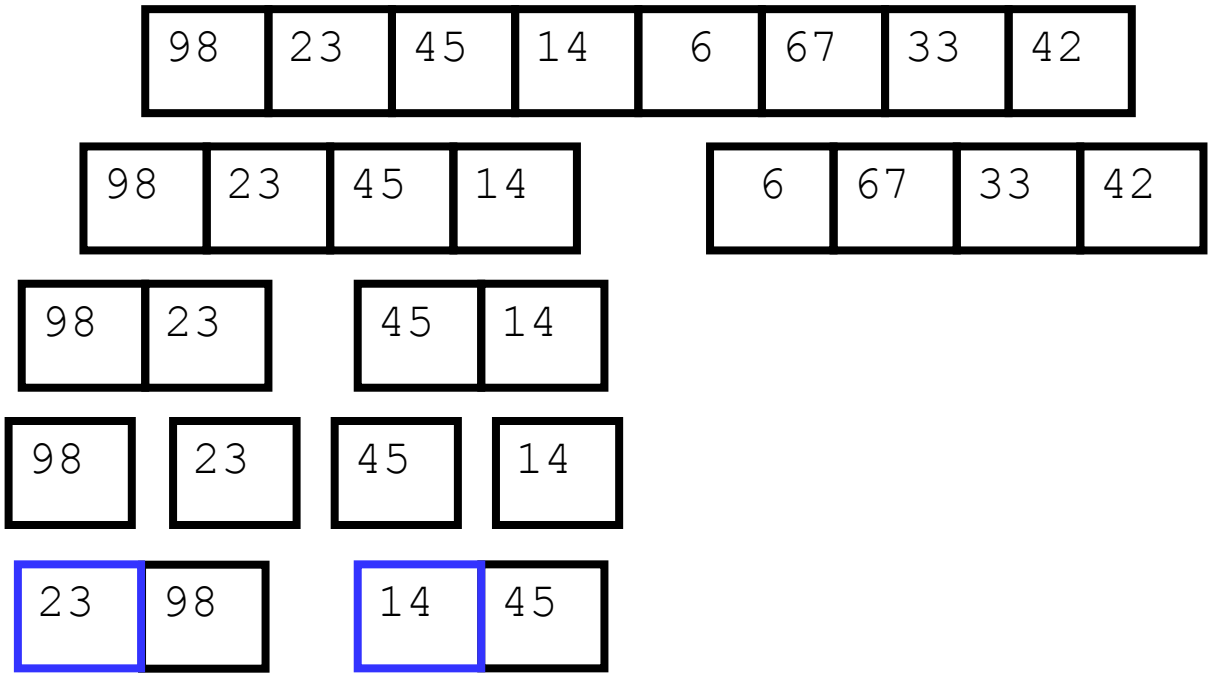

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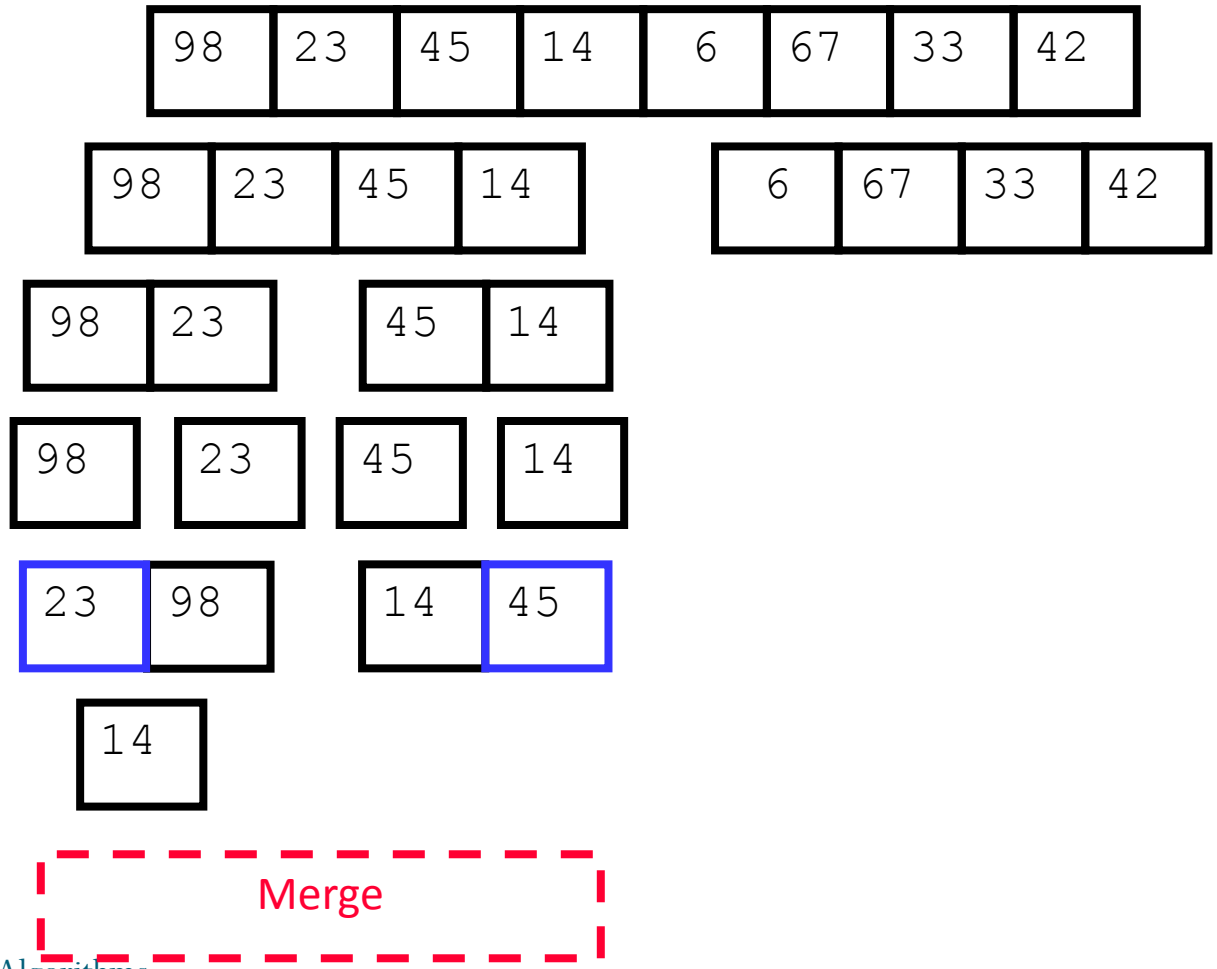

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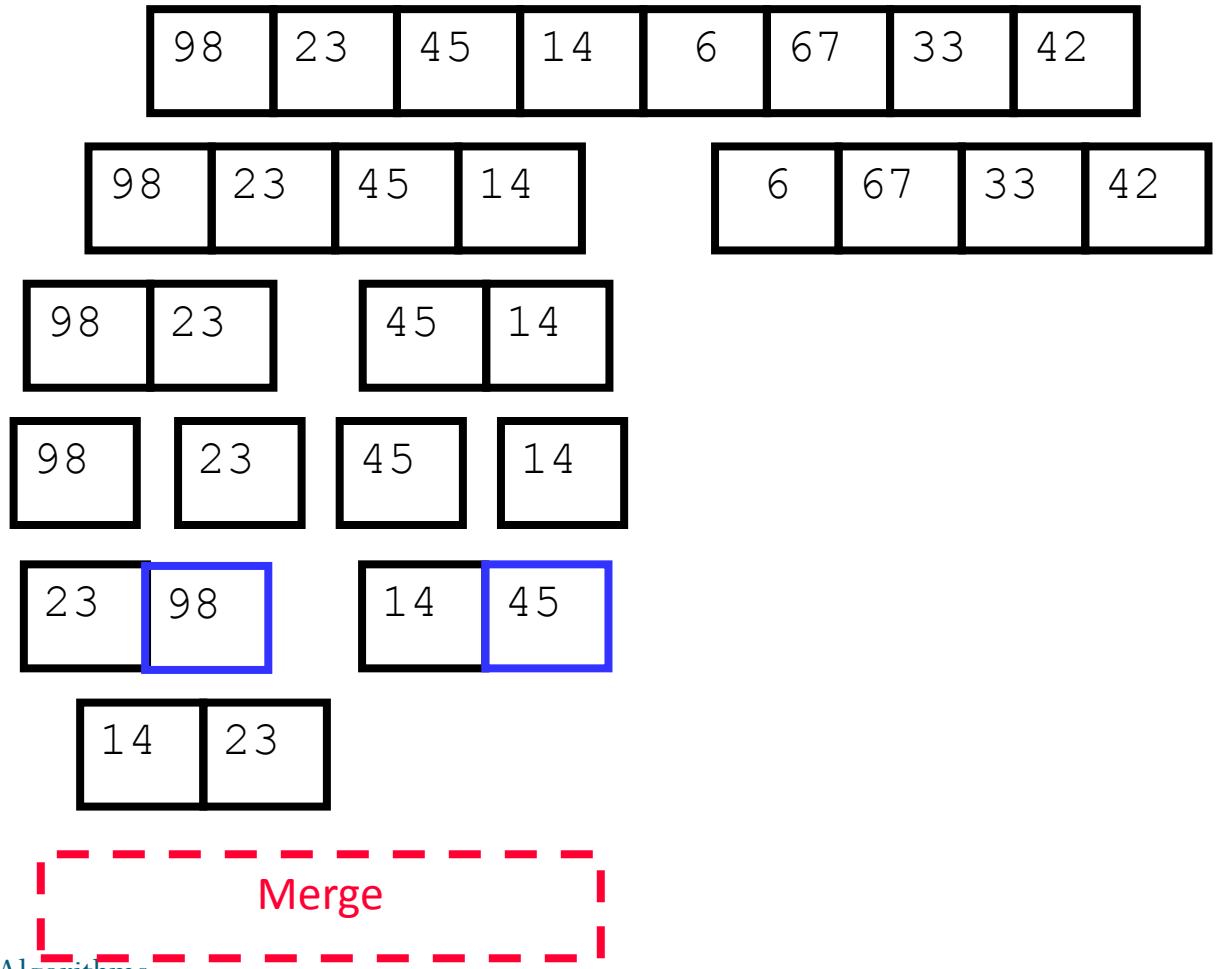

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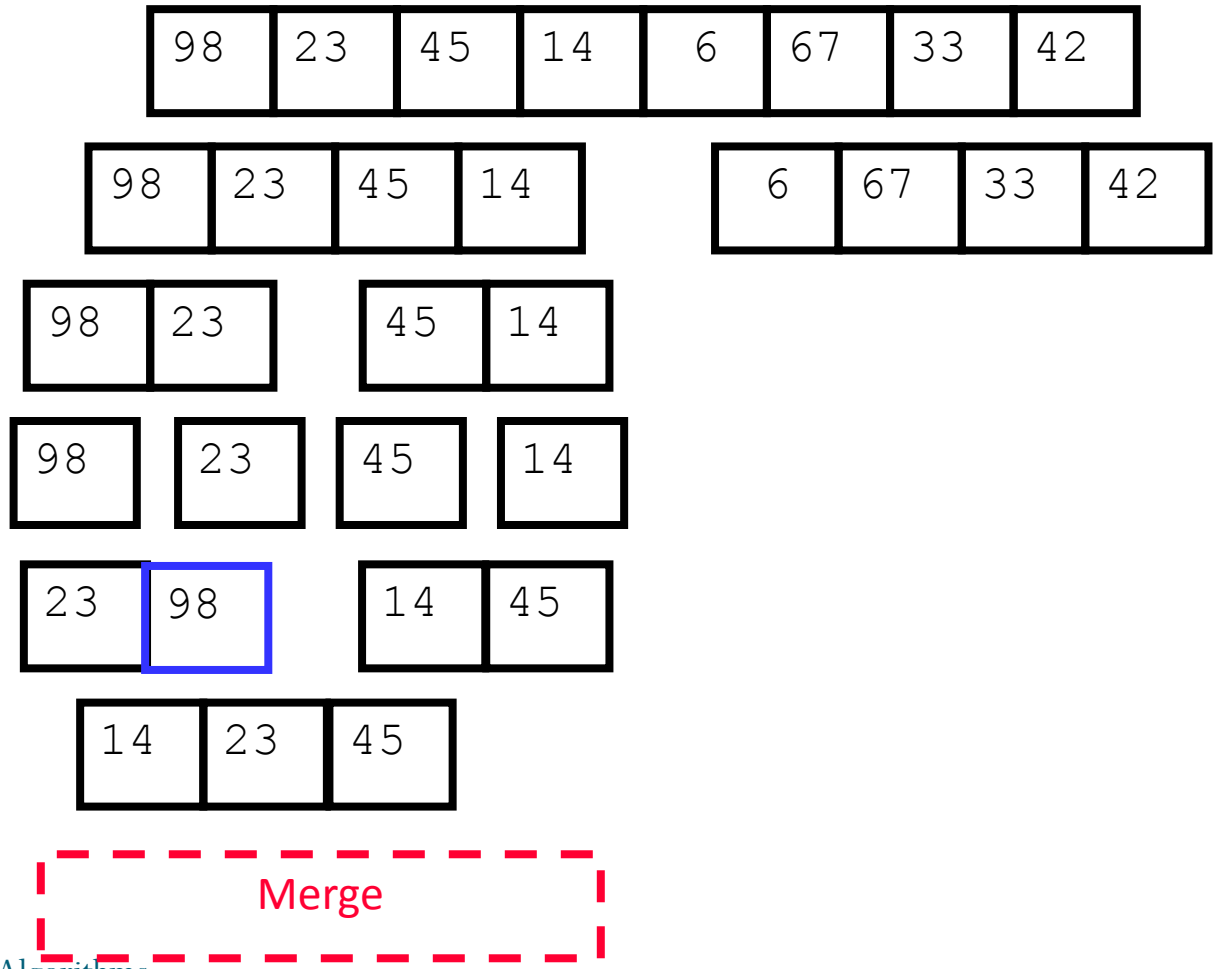

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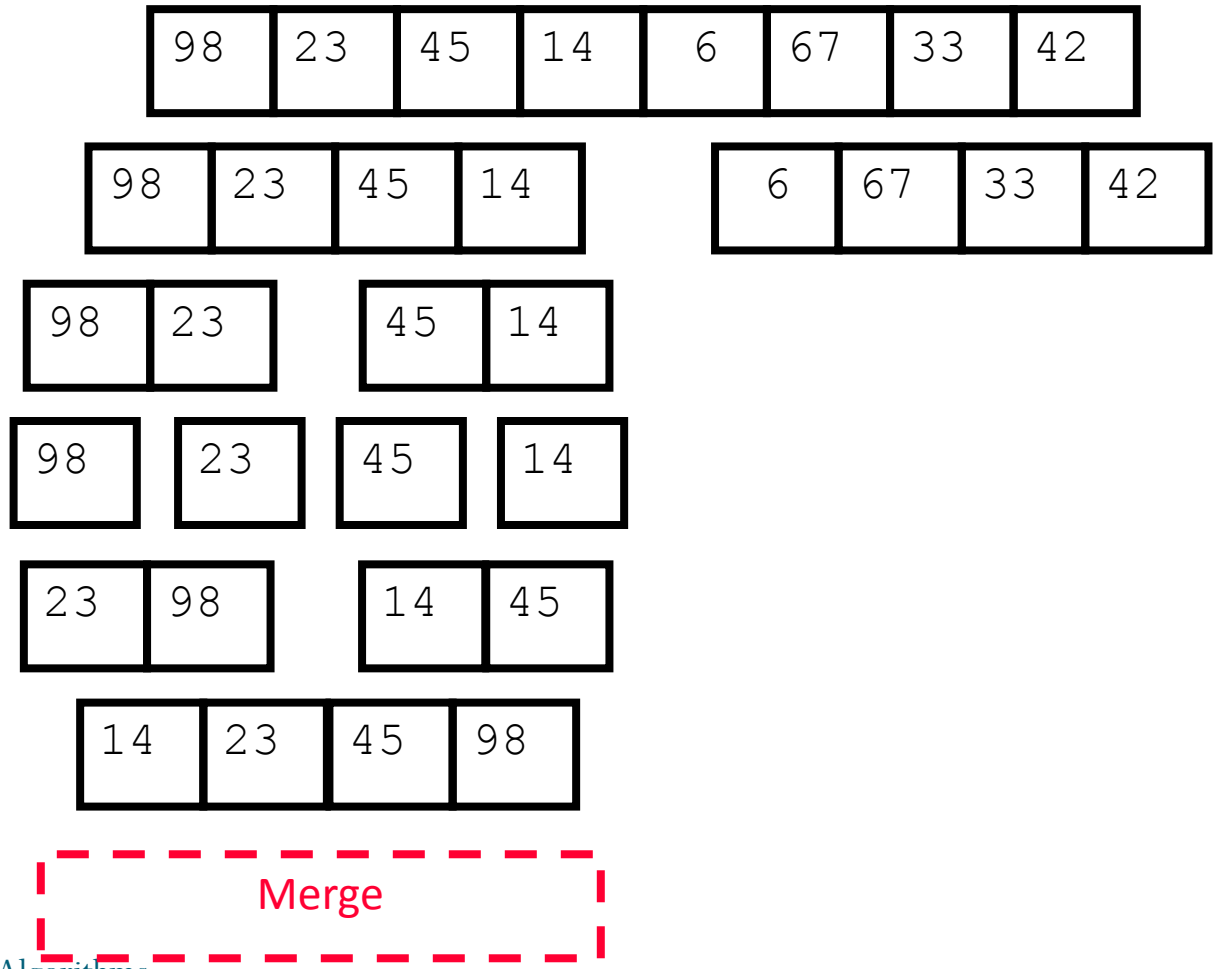

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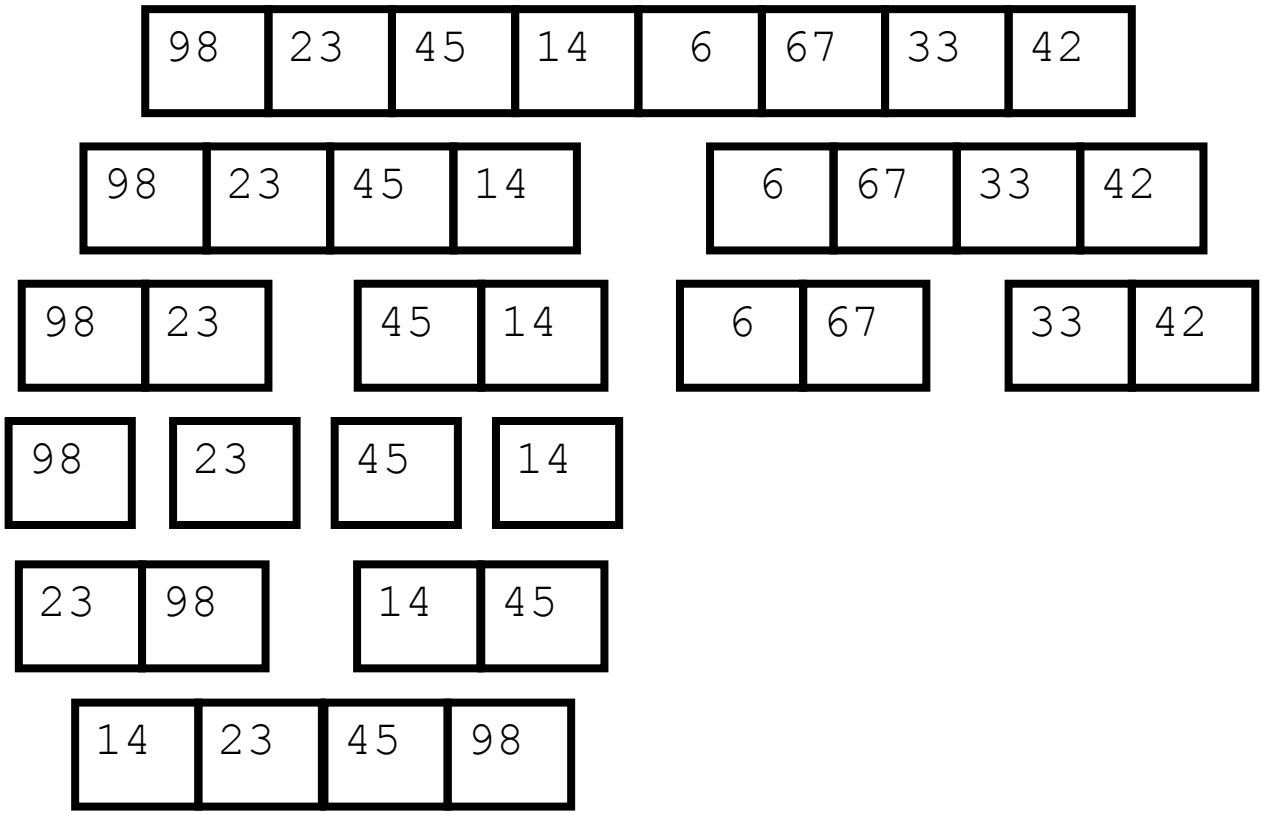
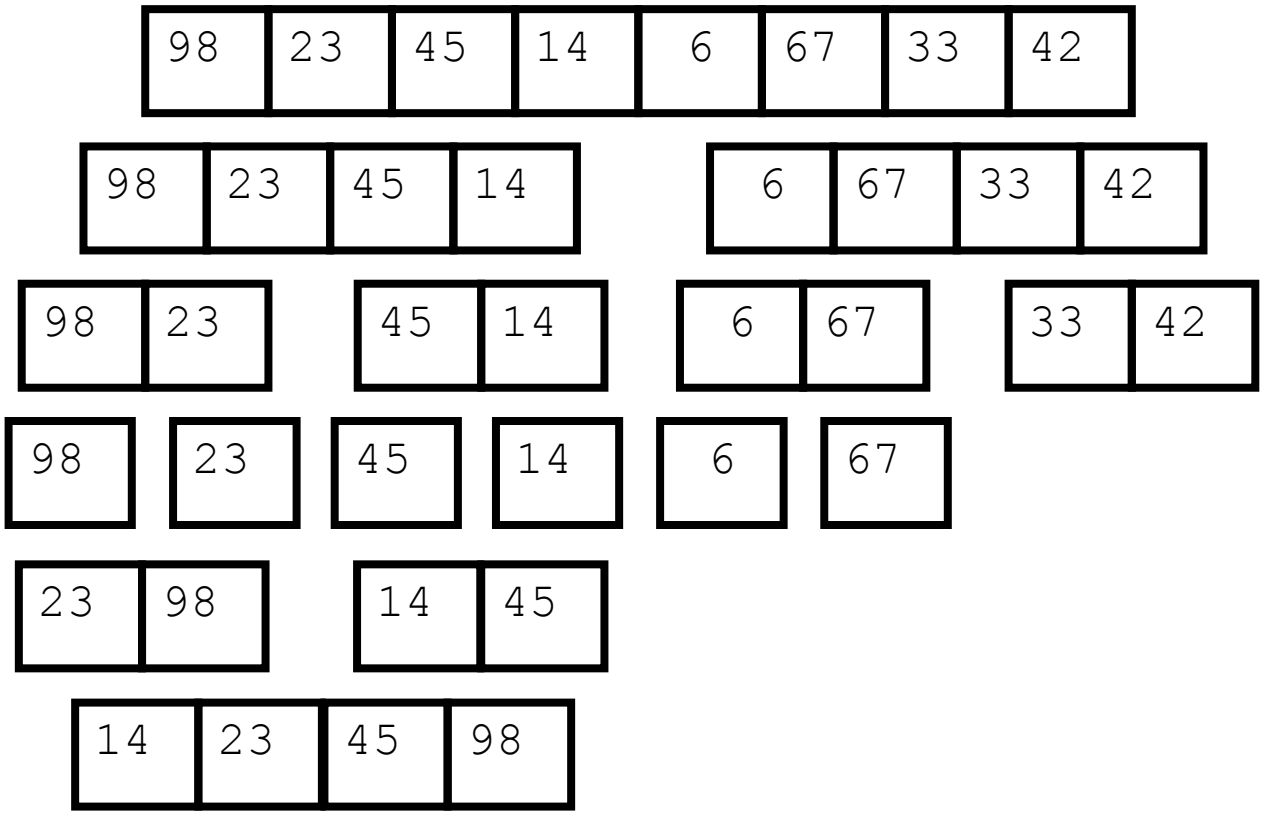


Merge Sort (Example)



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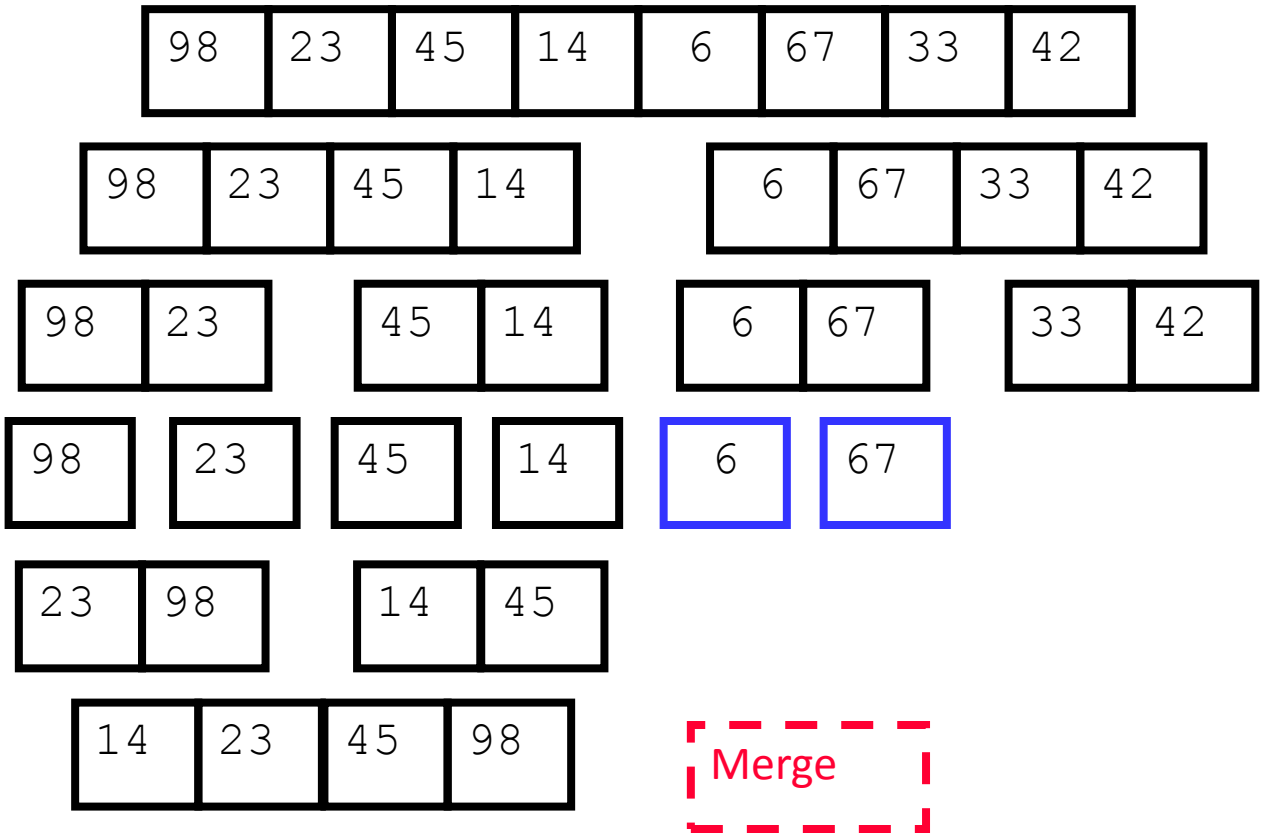

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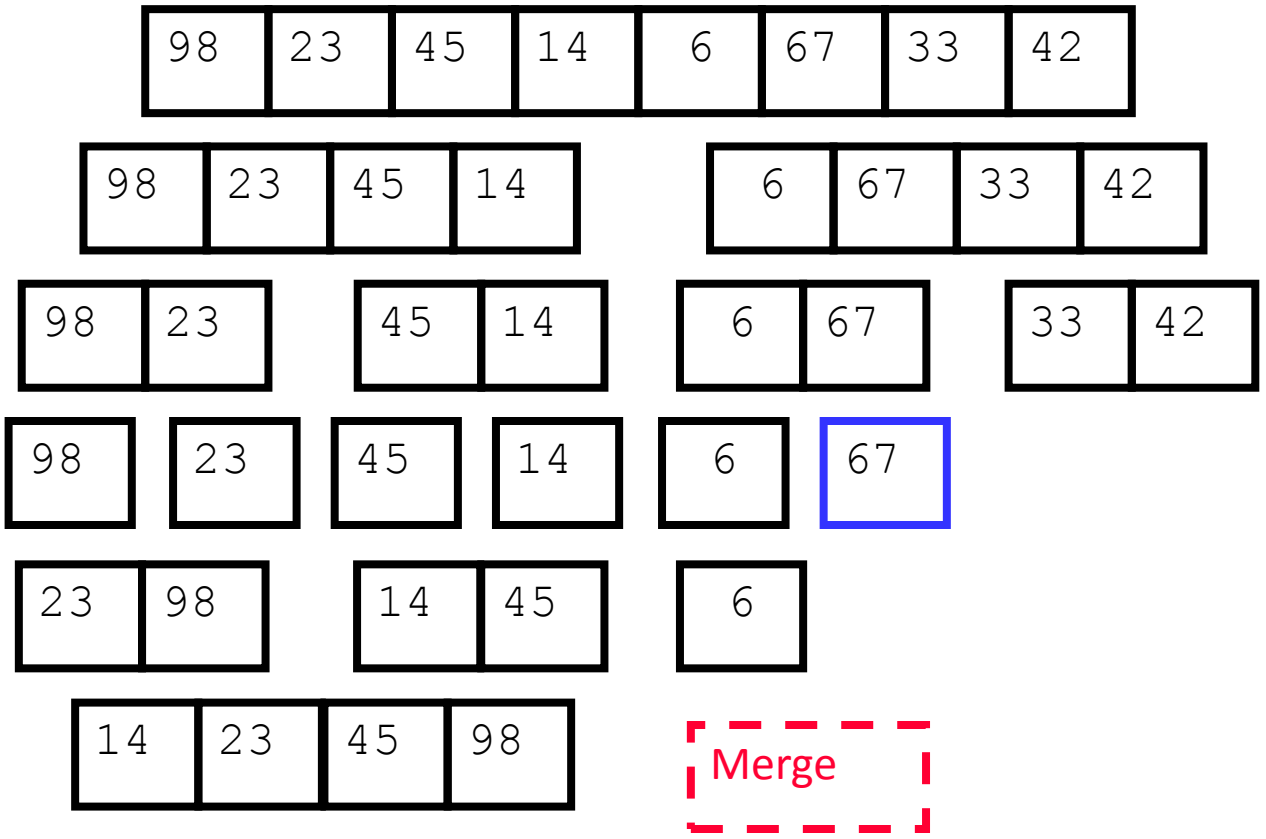

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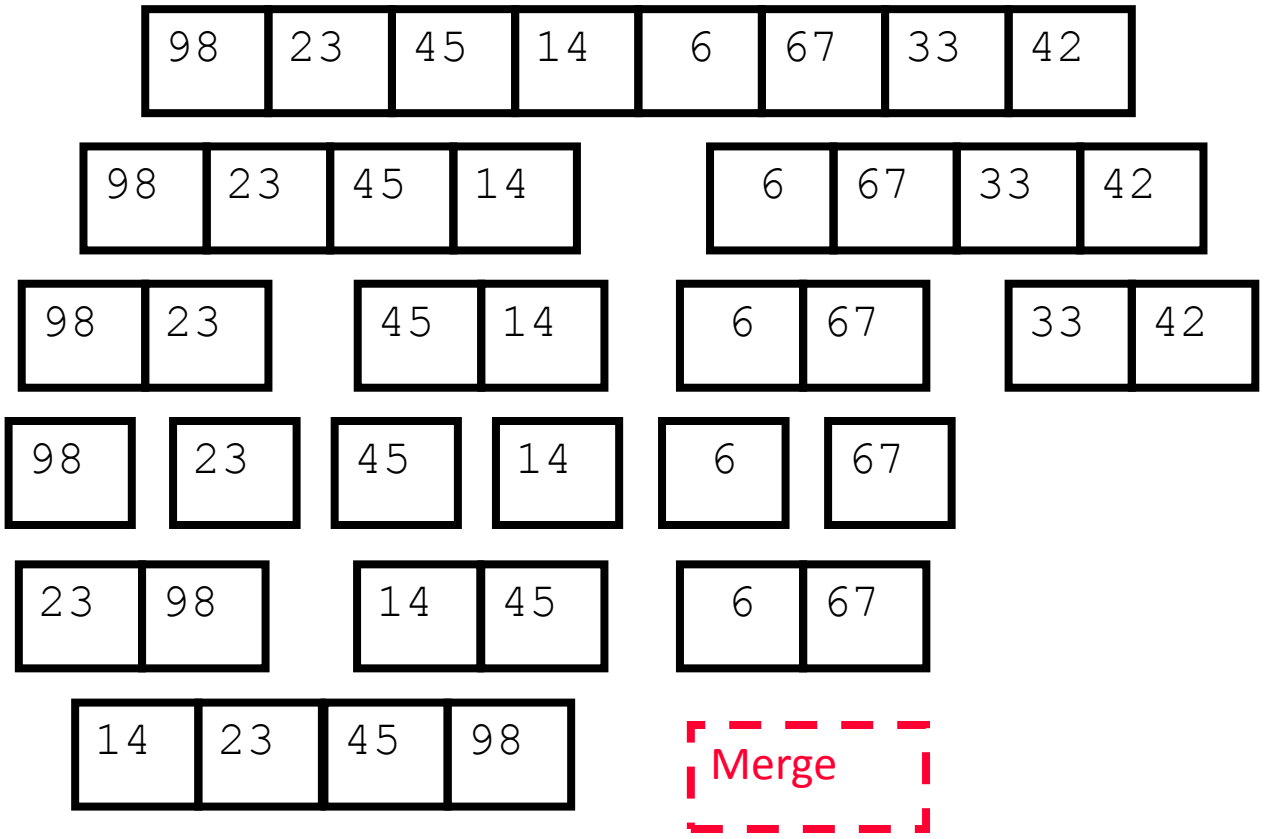

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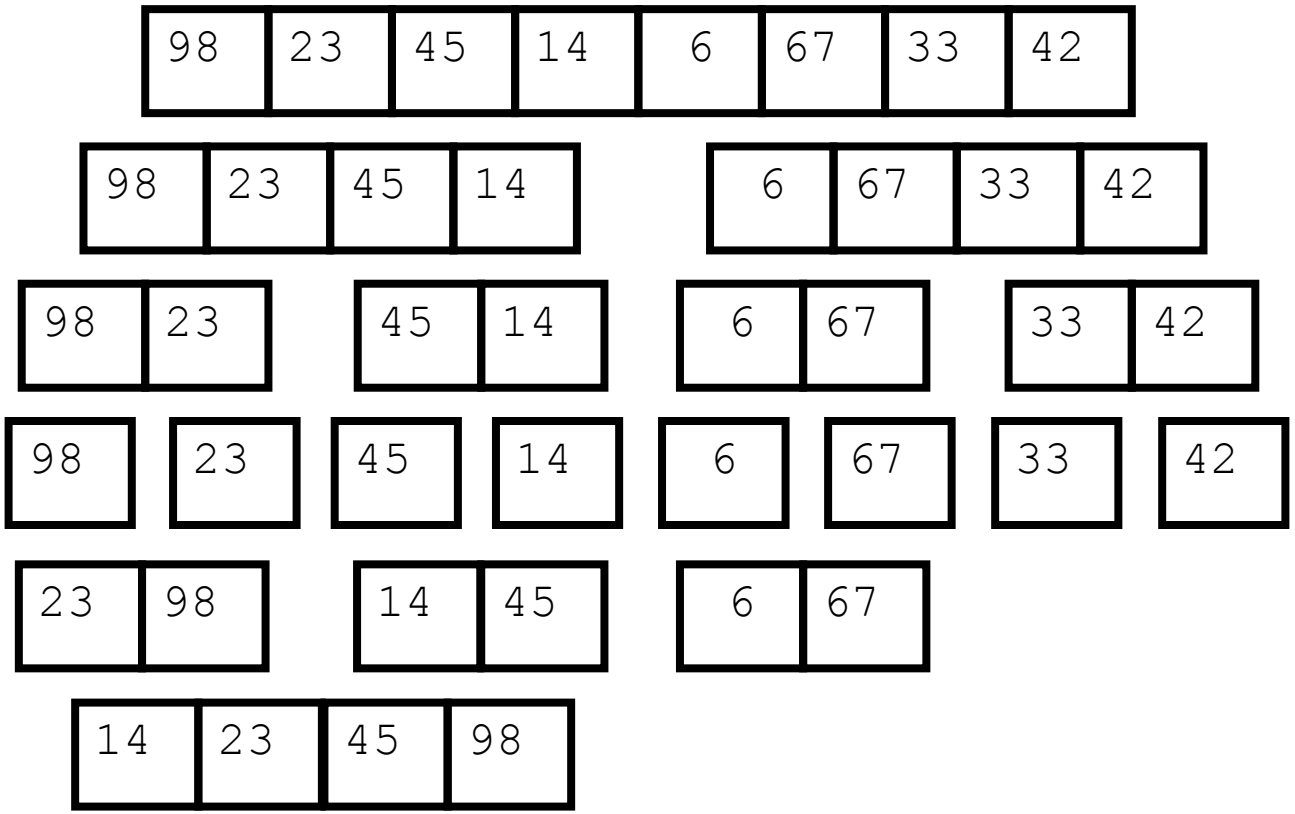

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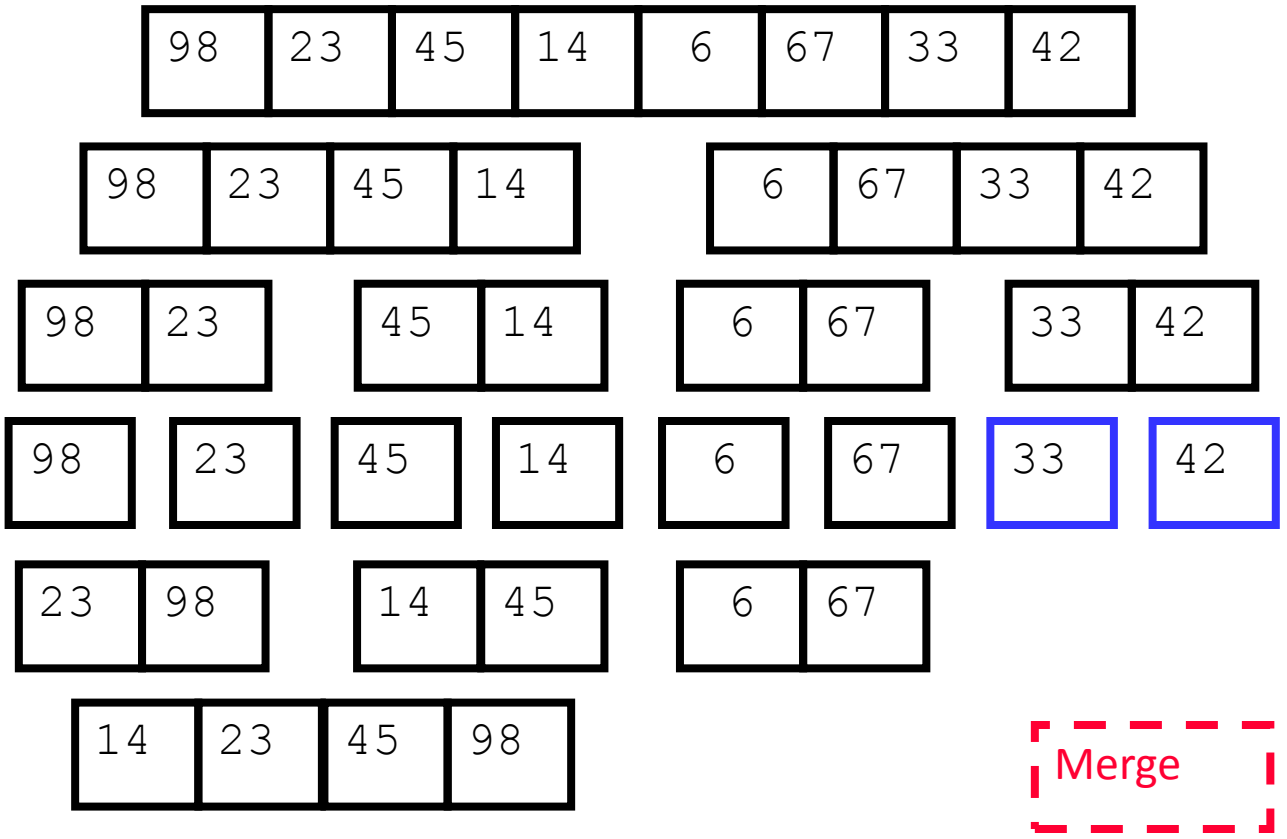
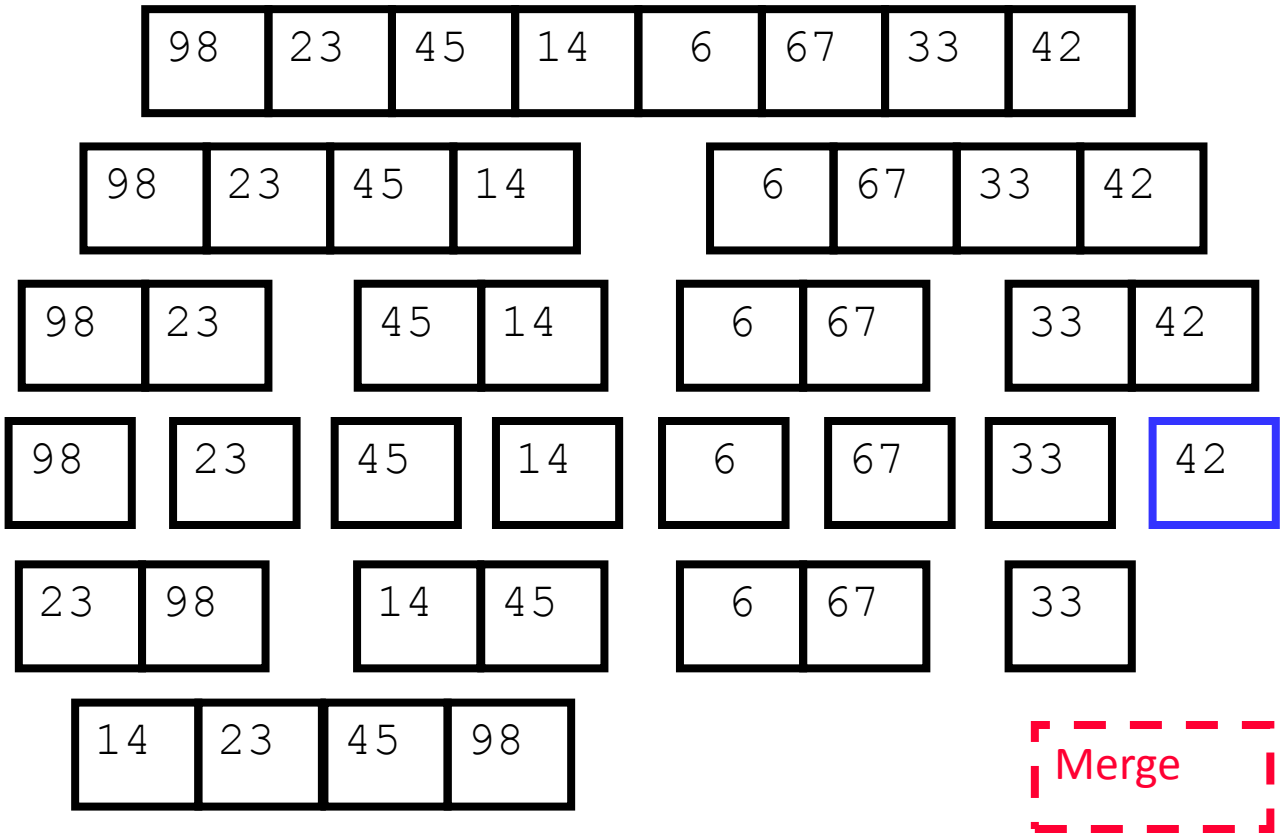


Merge Sort (Example)



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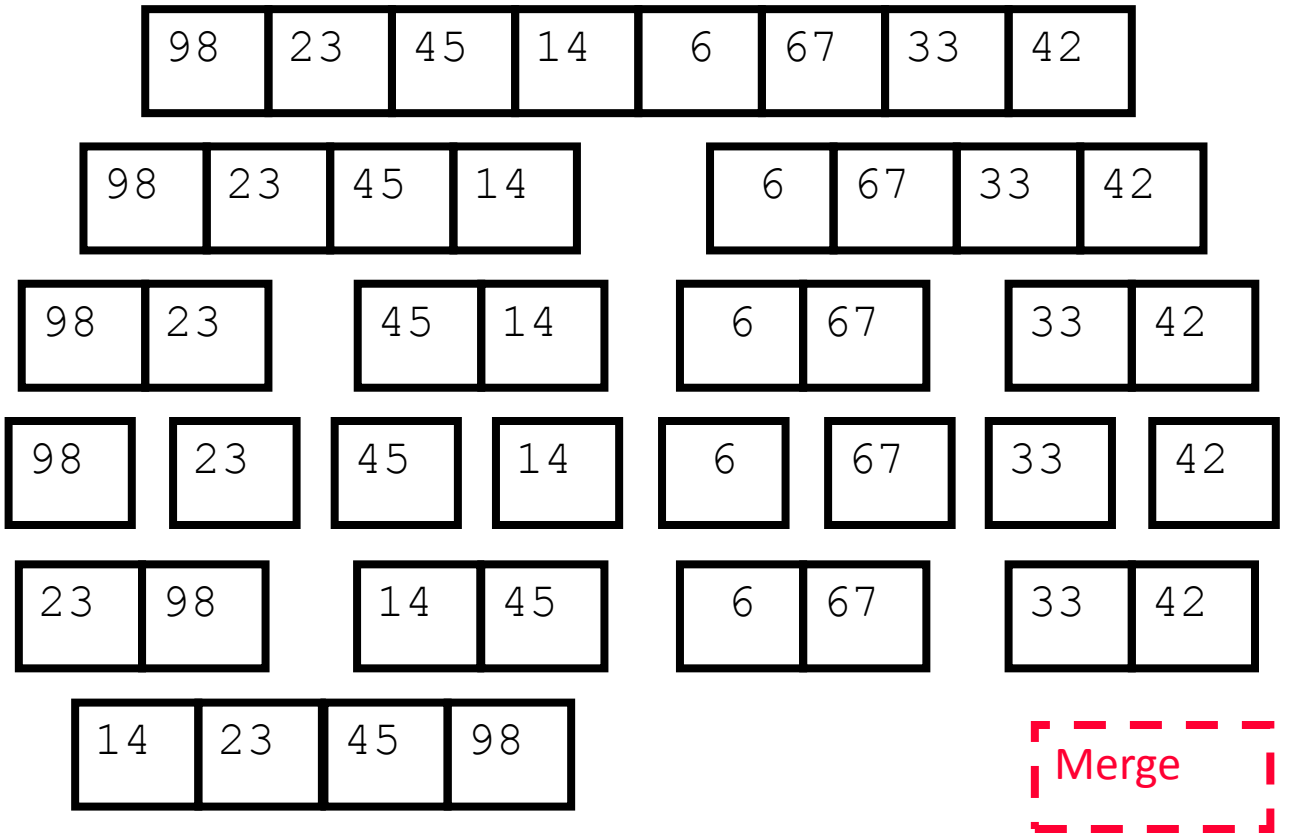

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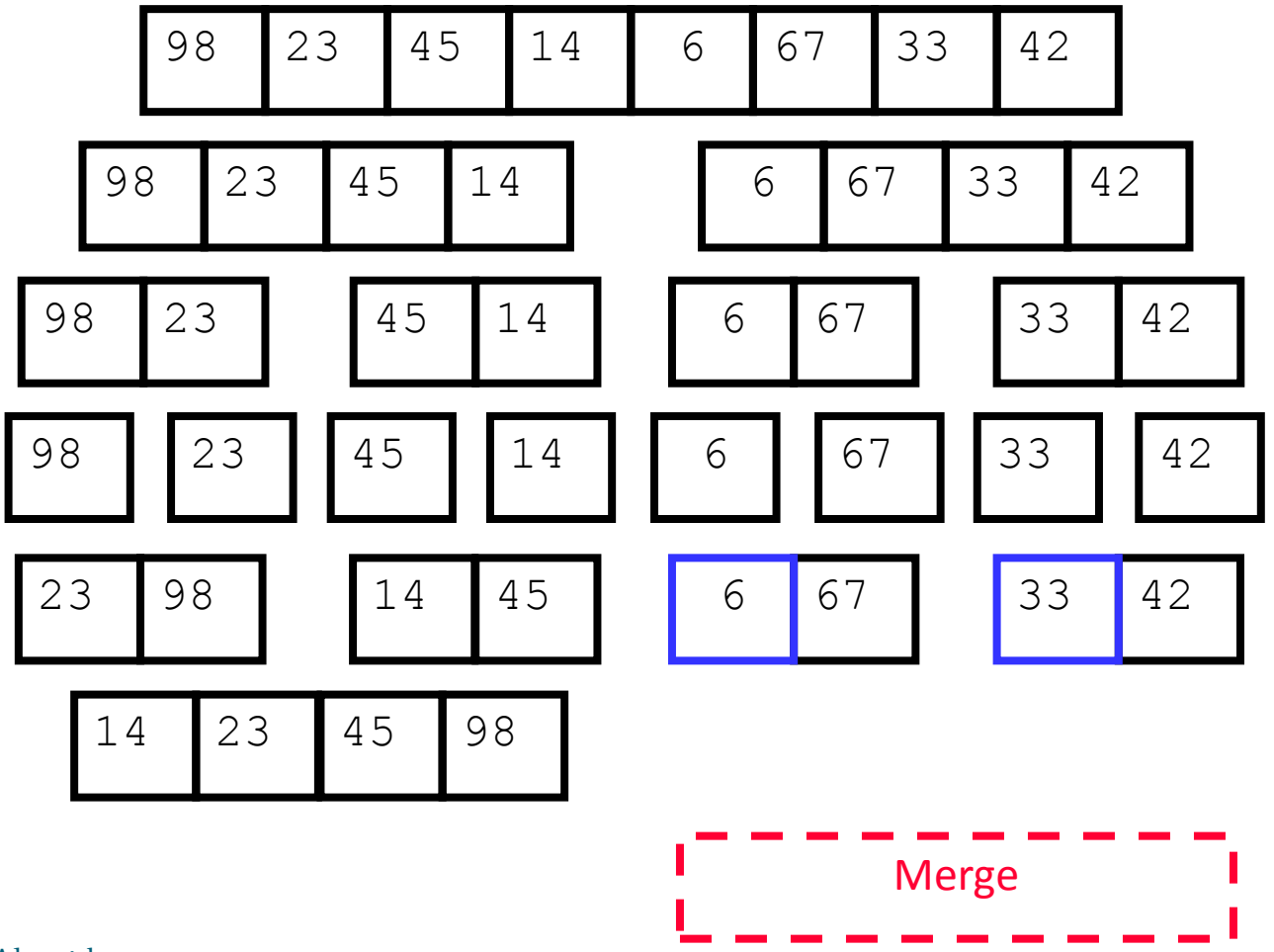

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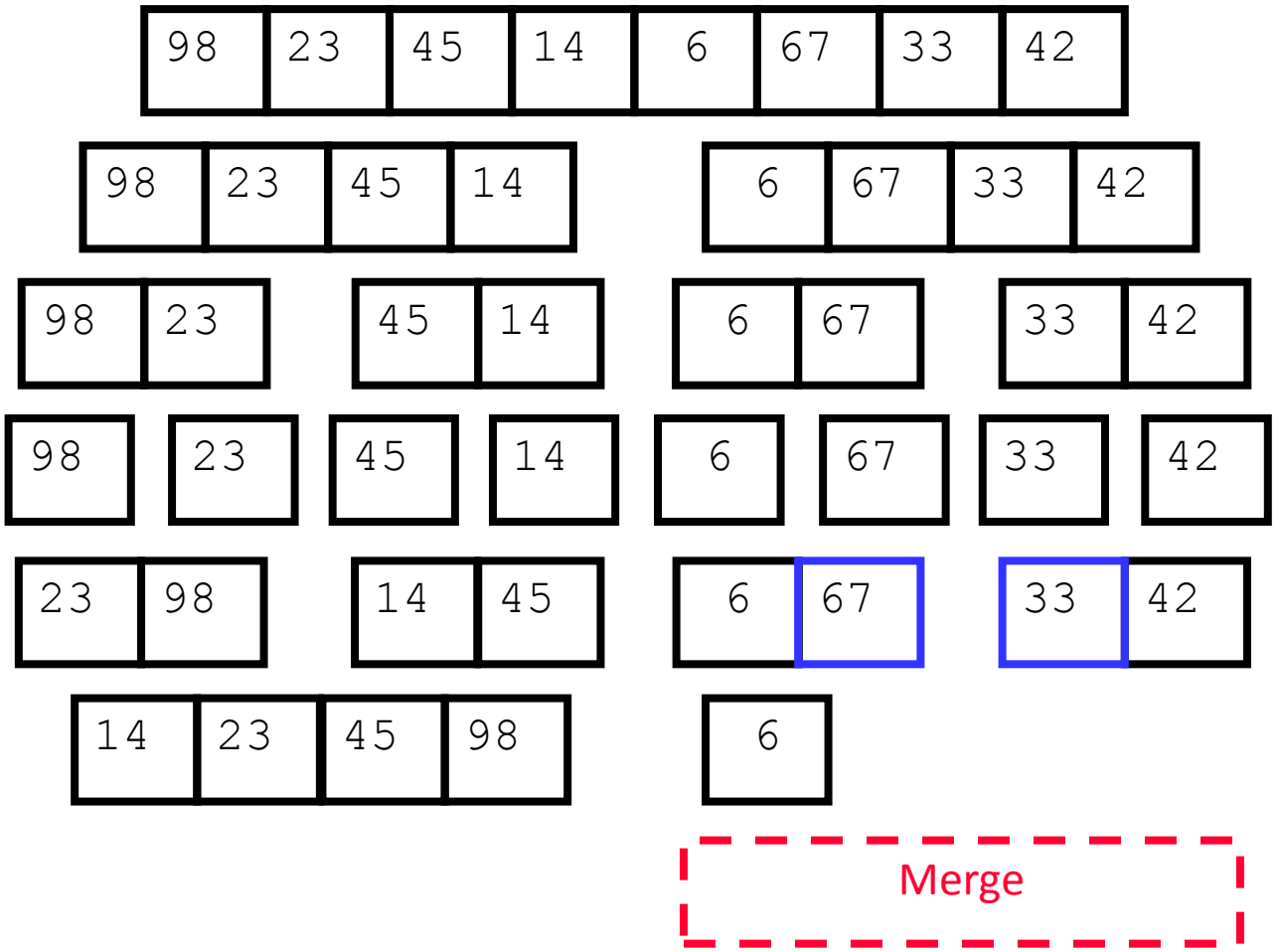

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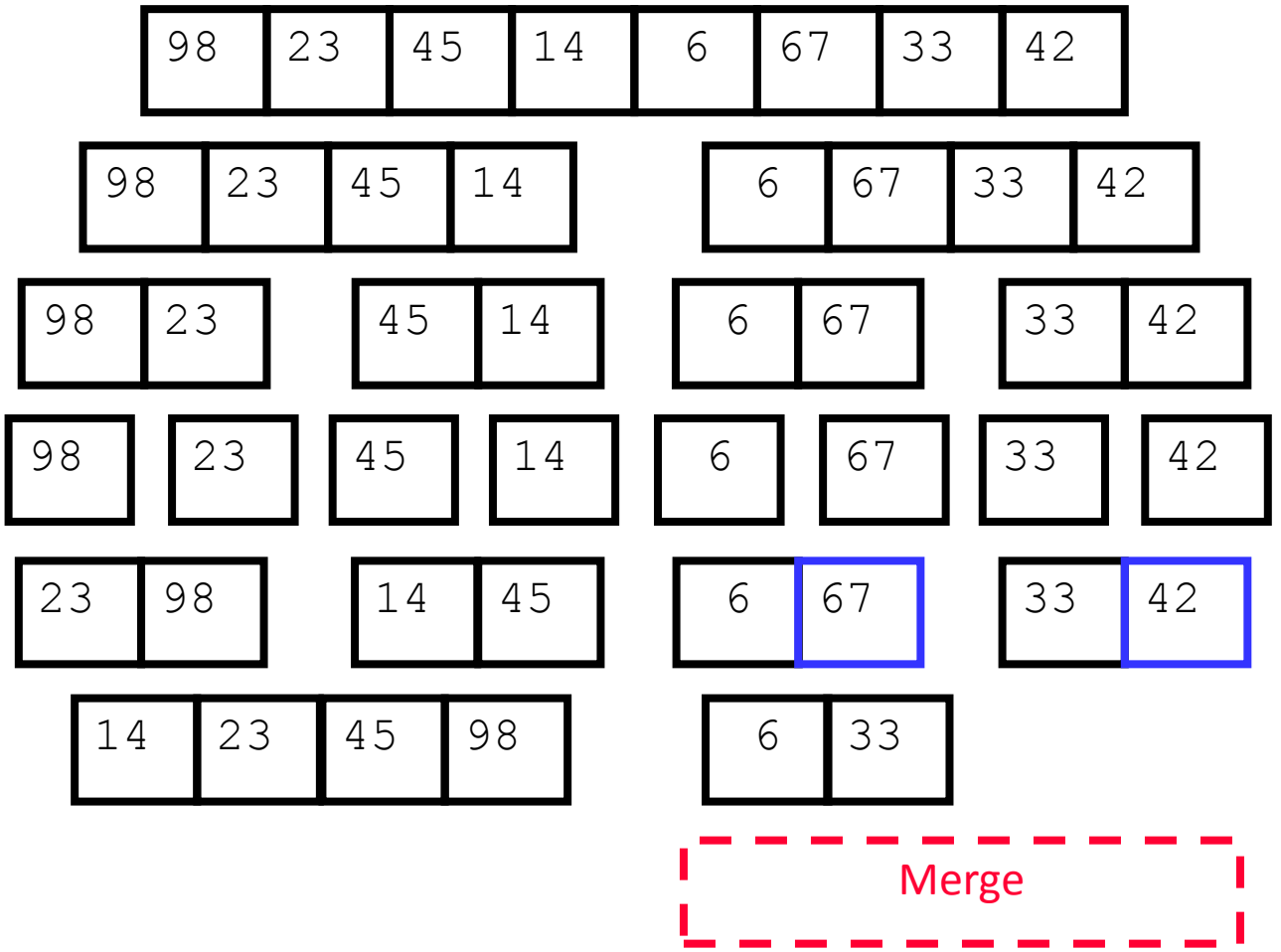
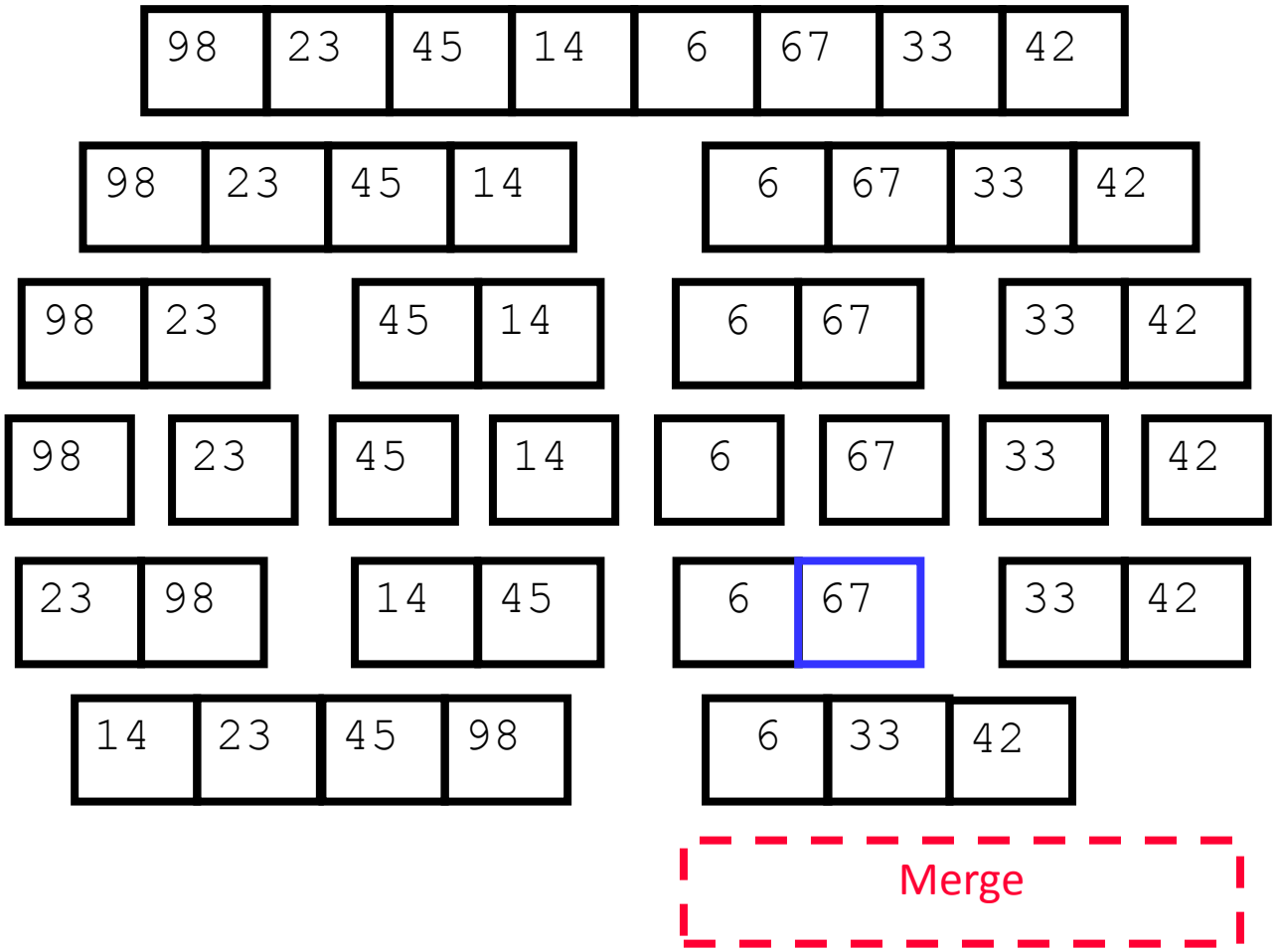
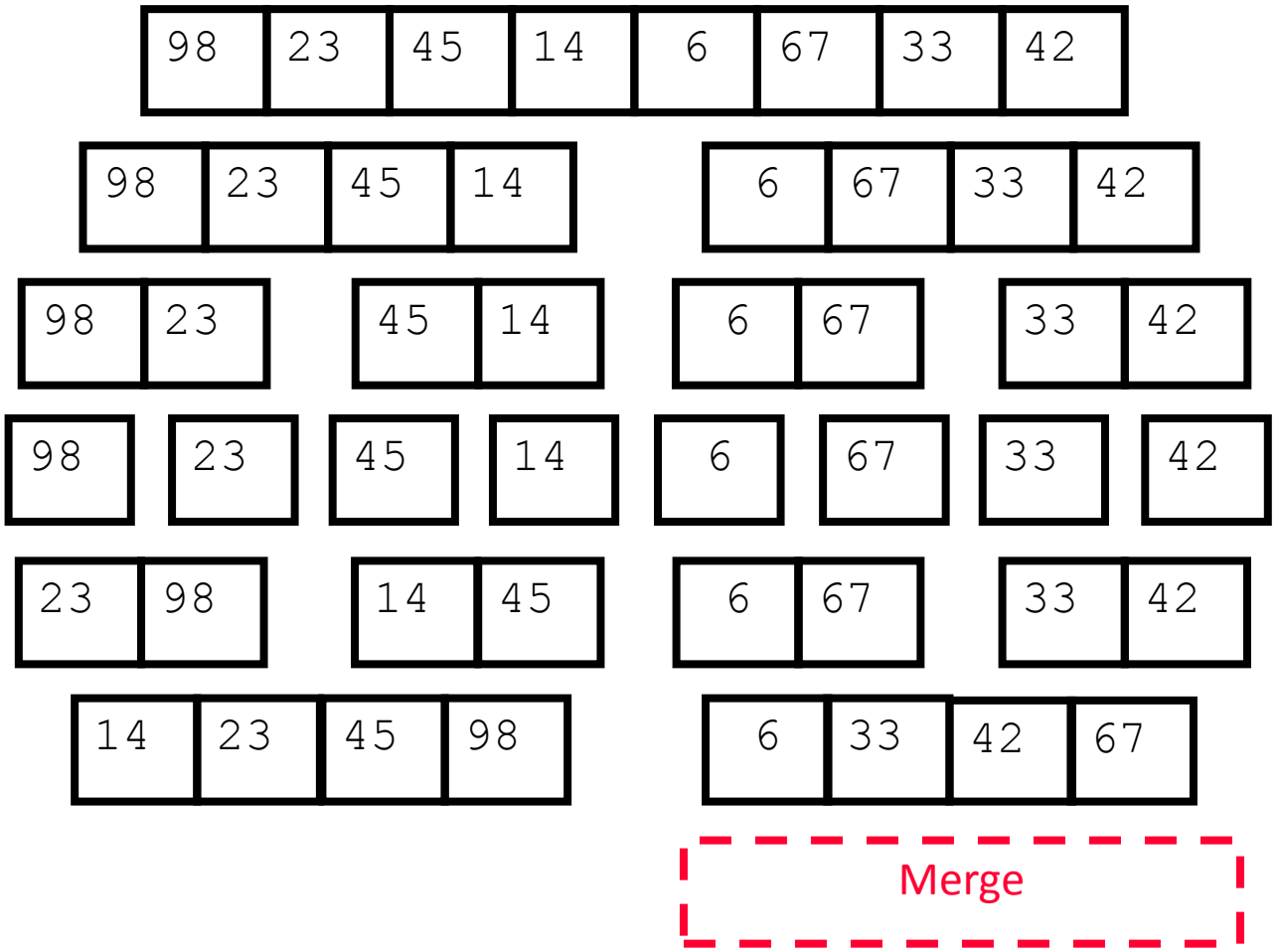


Merge Sort (Example)



Merge Sort (Example)



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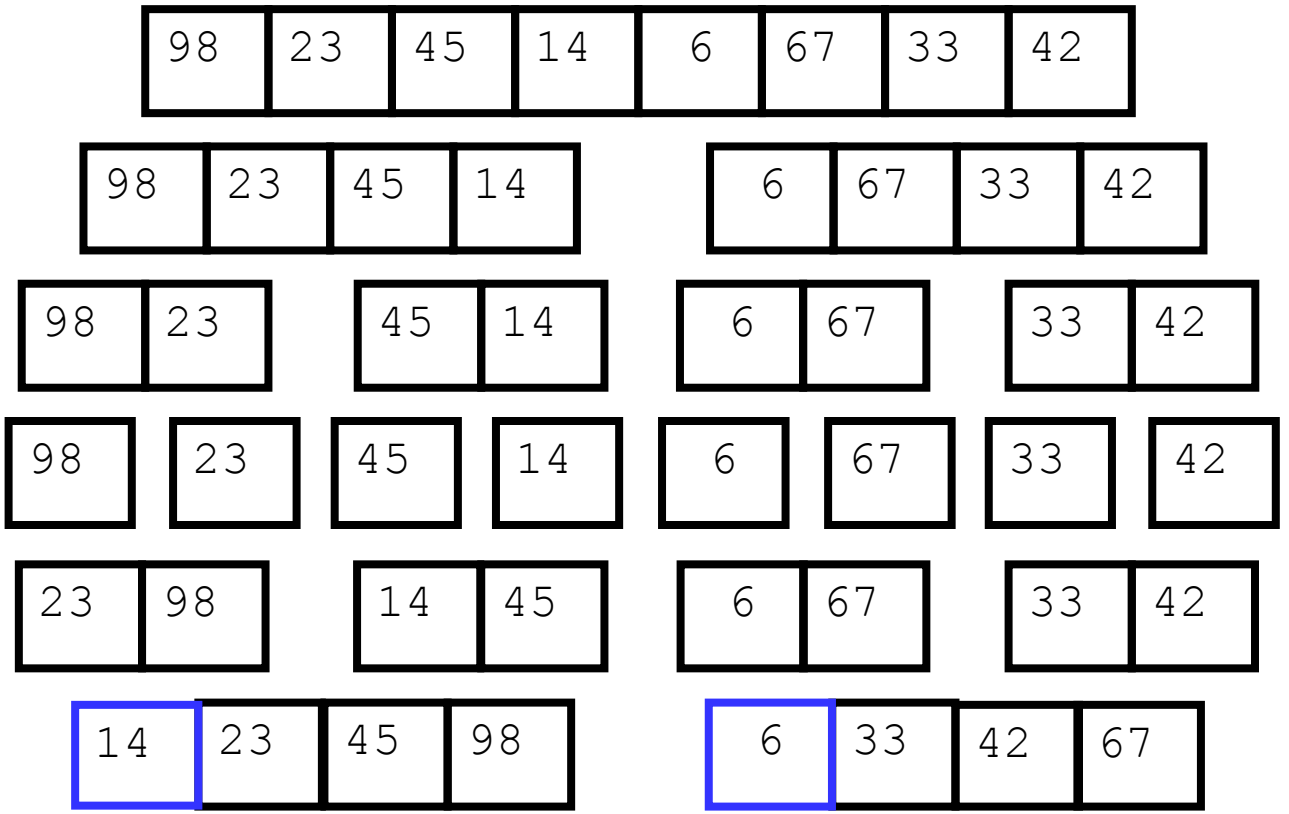

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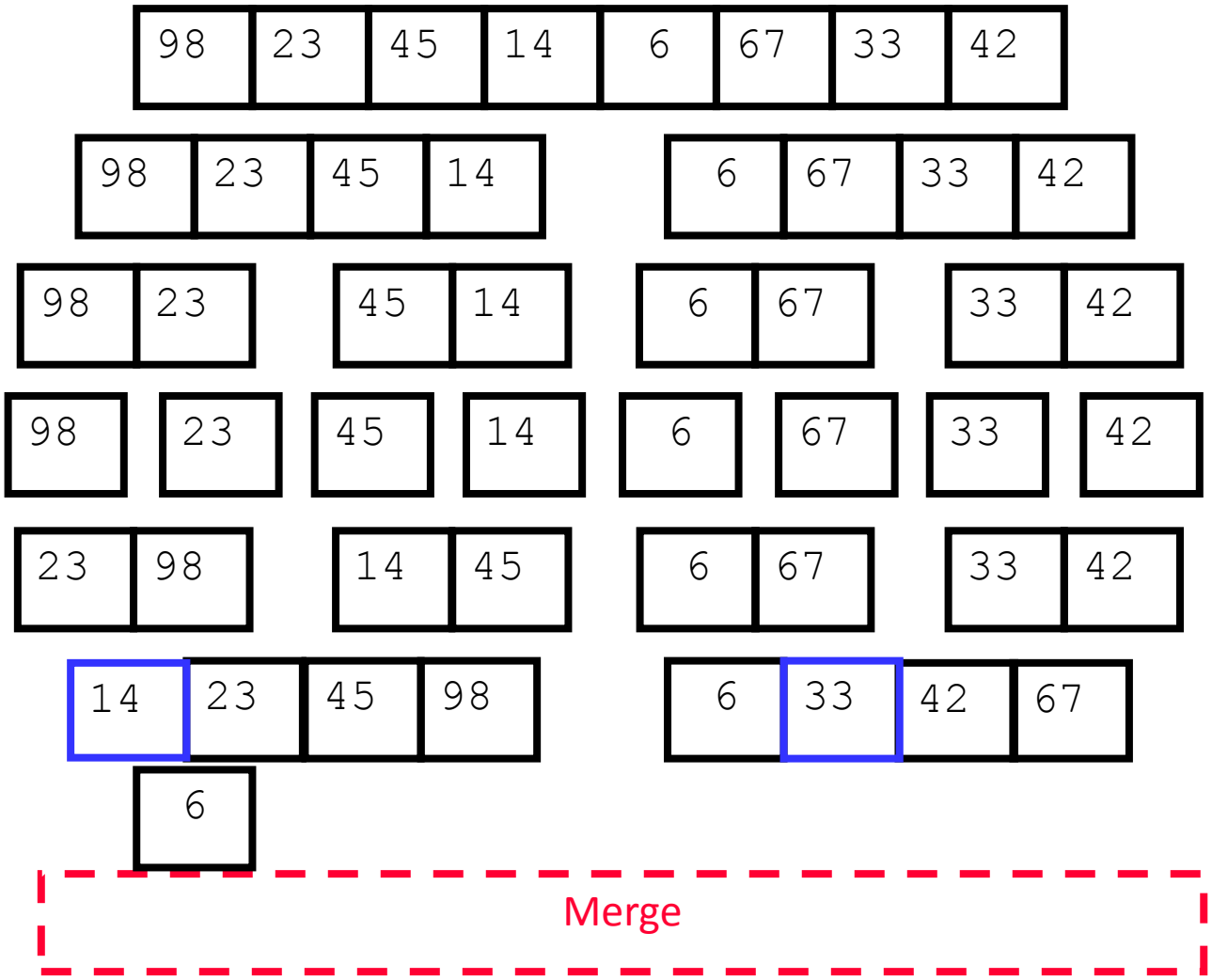

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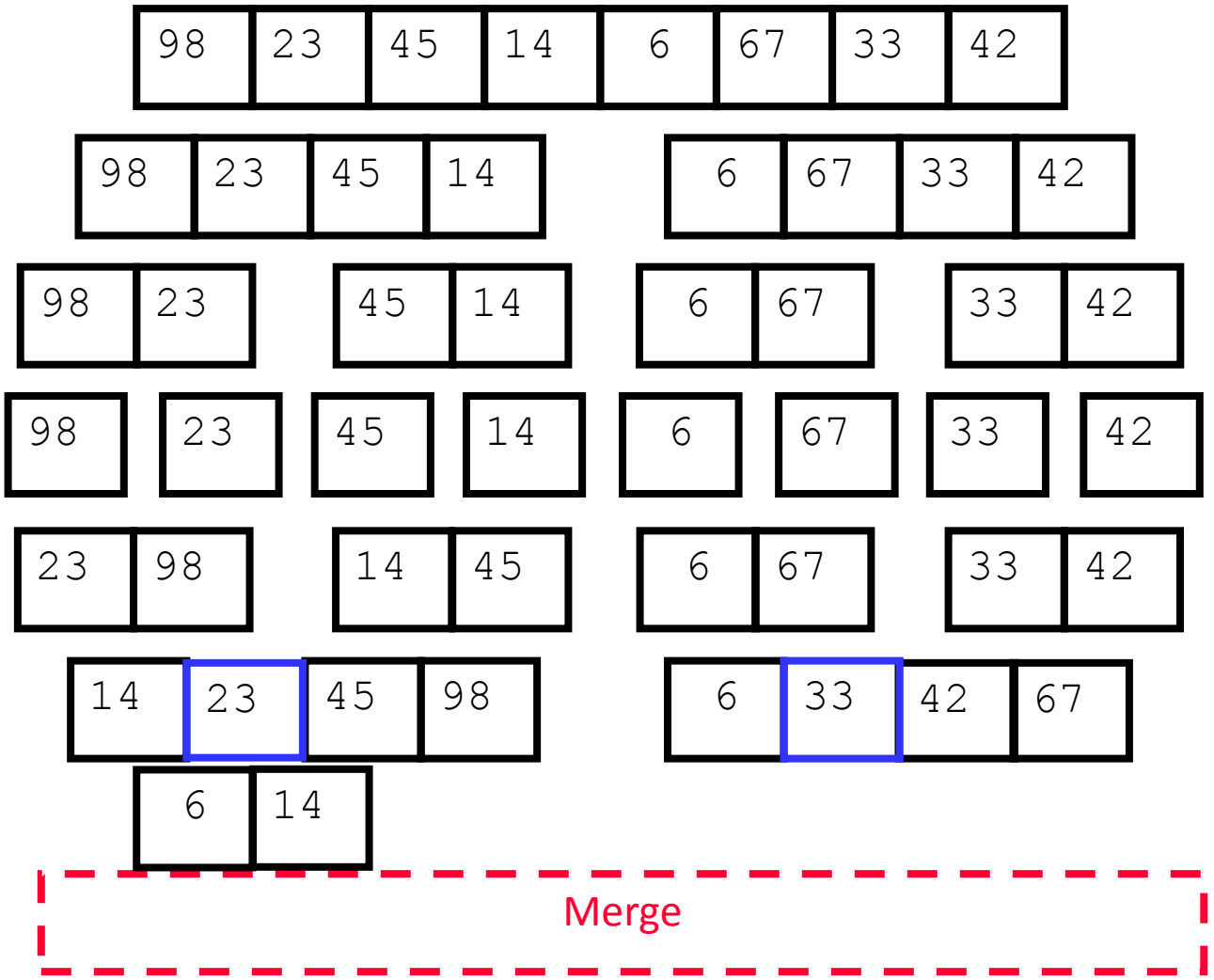

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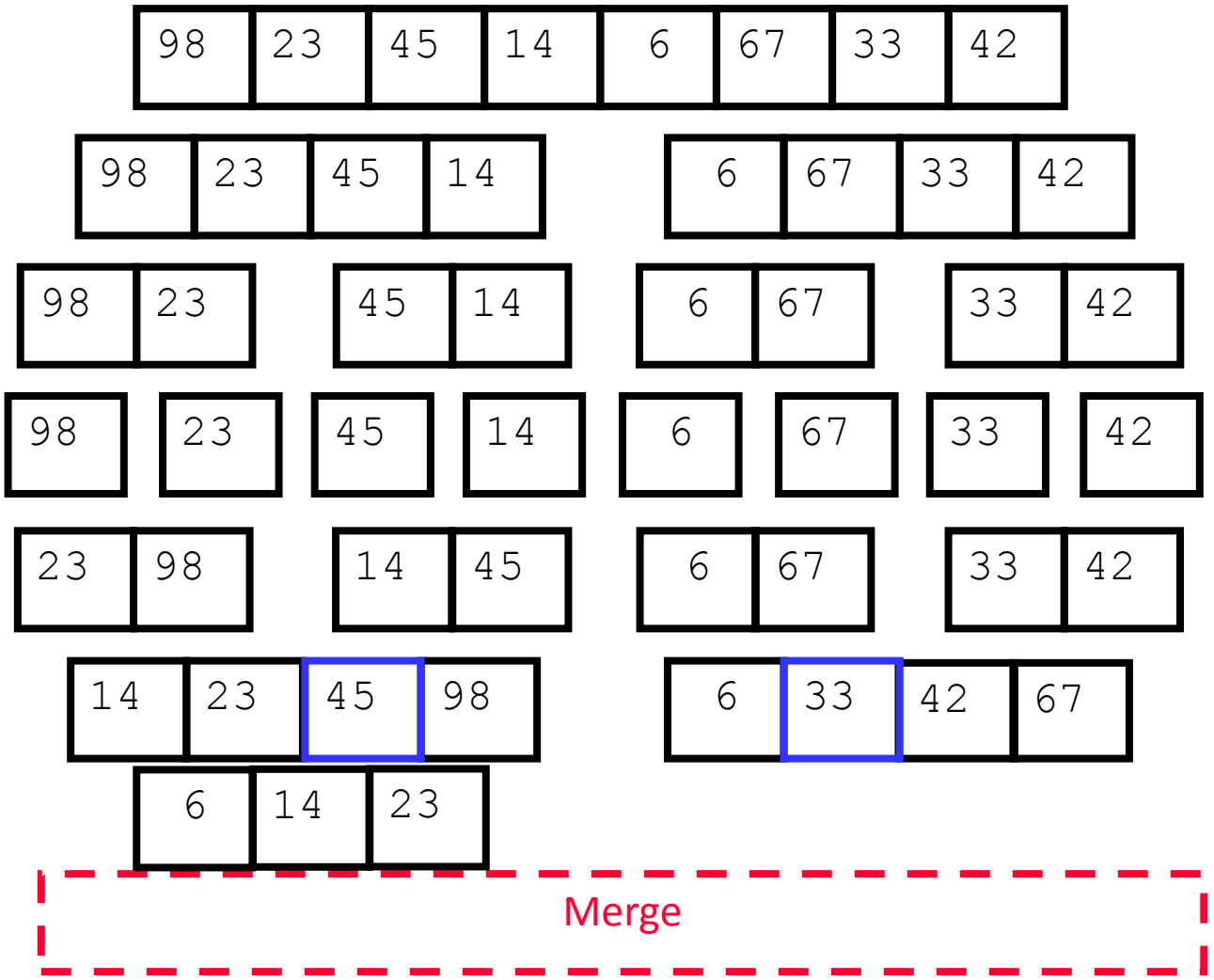

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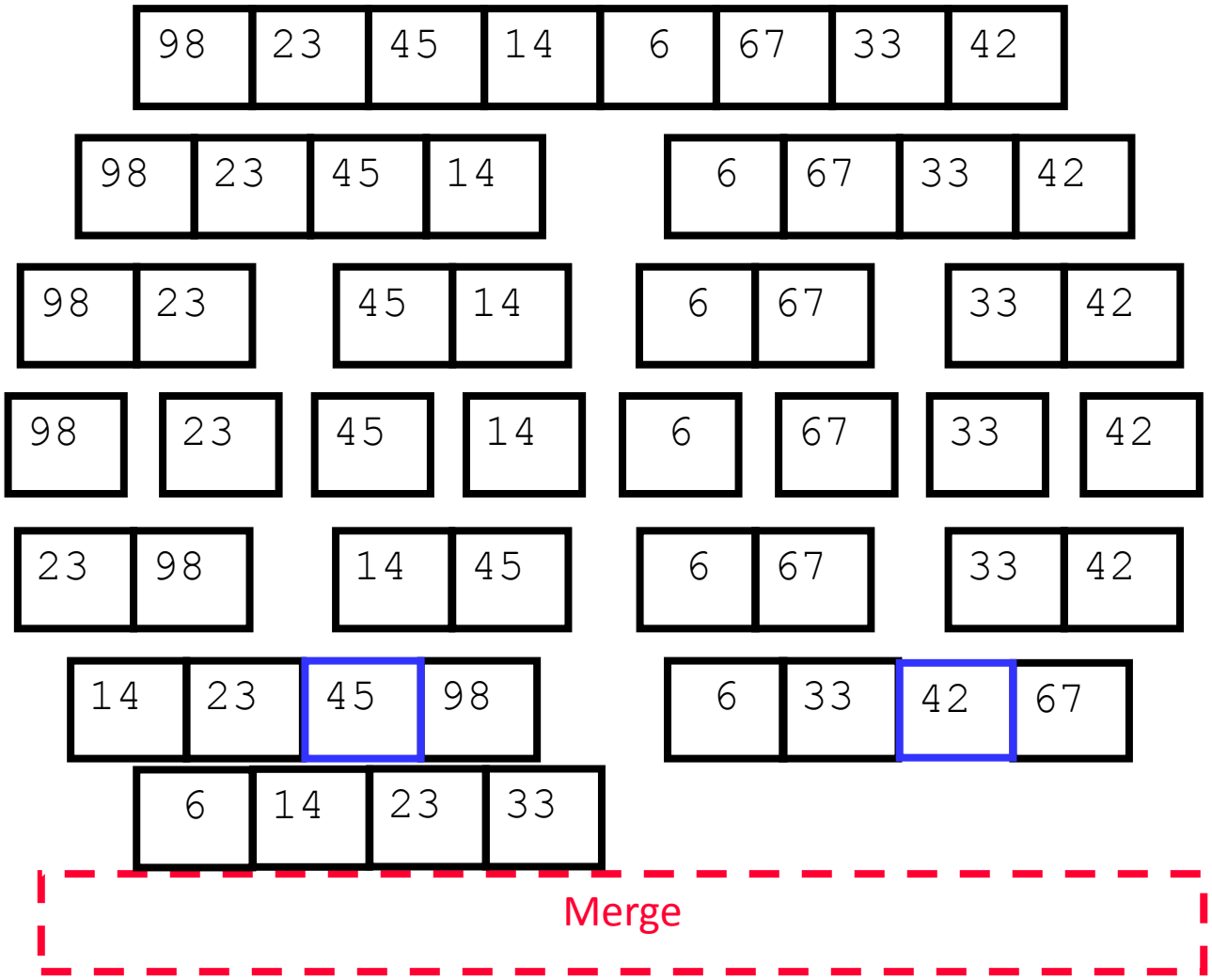

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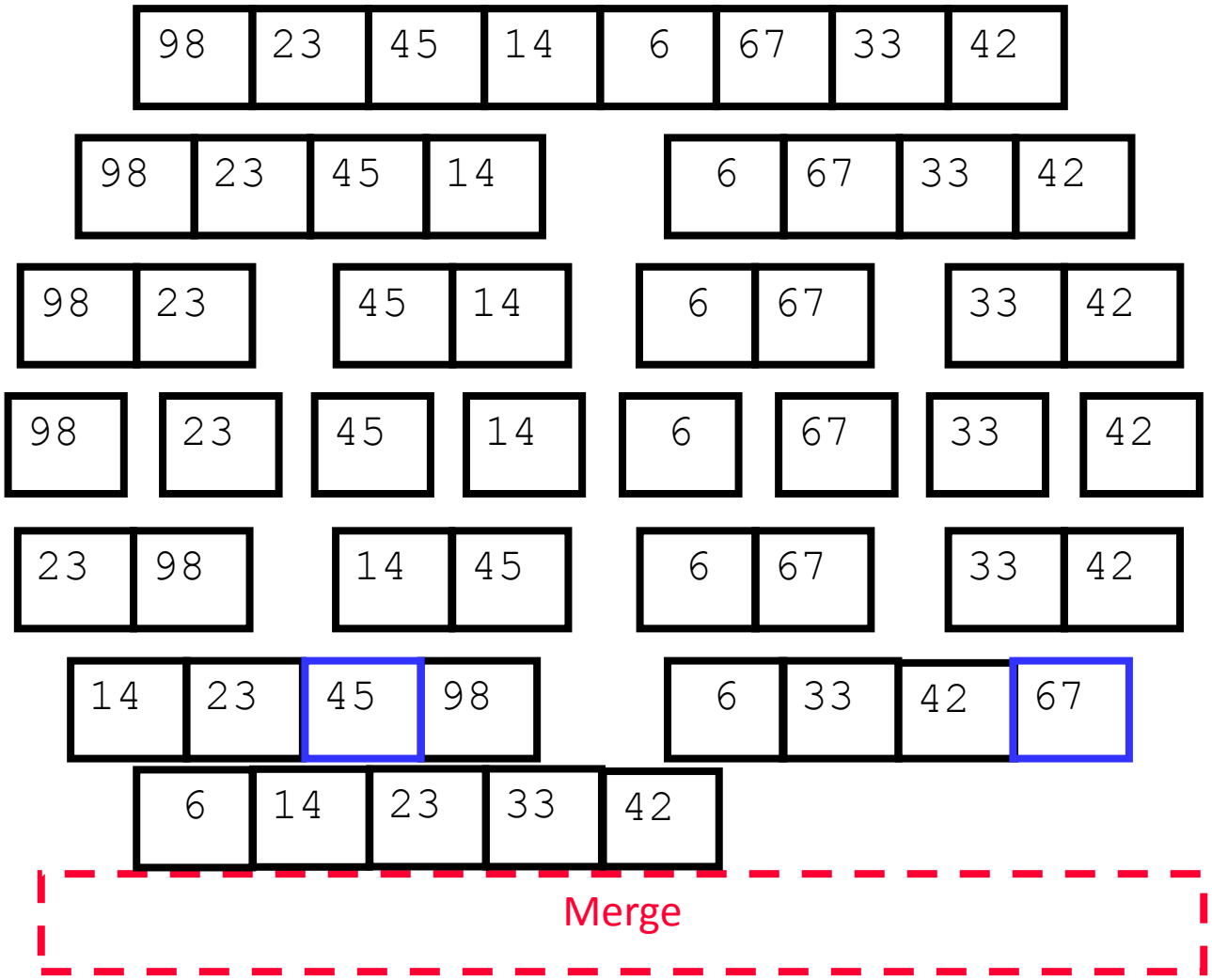

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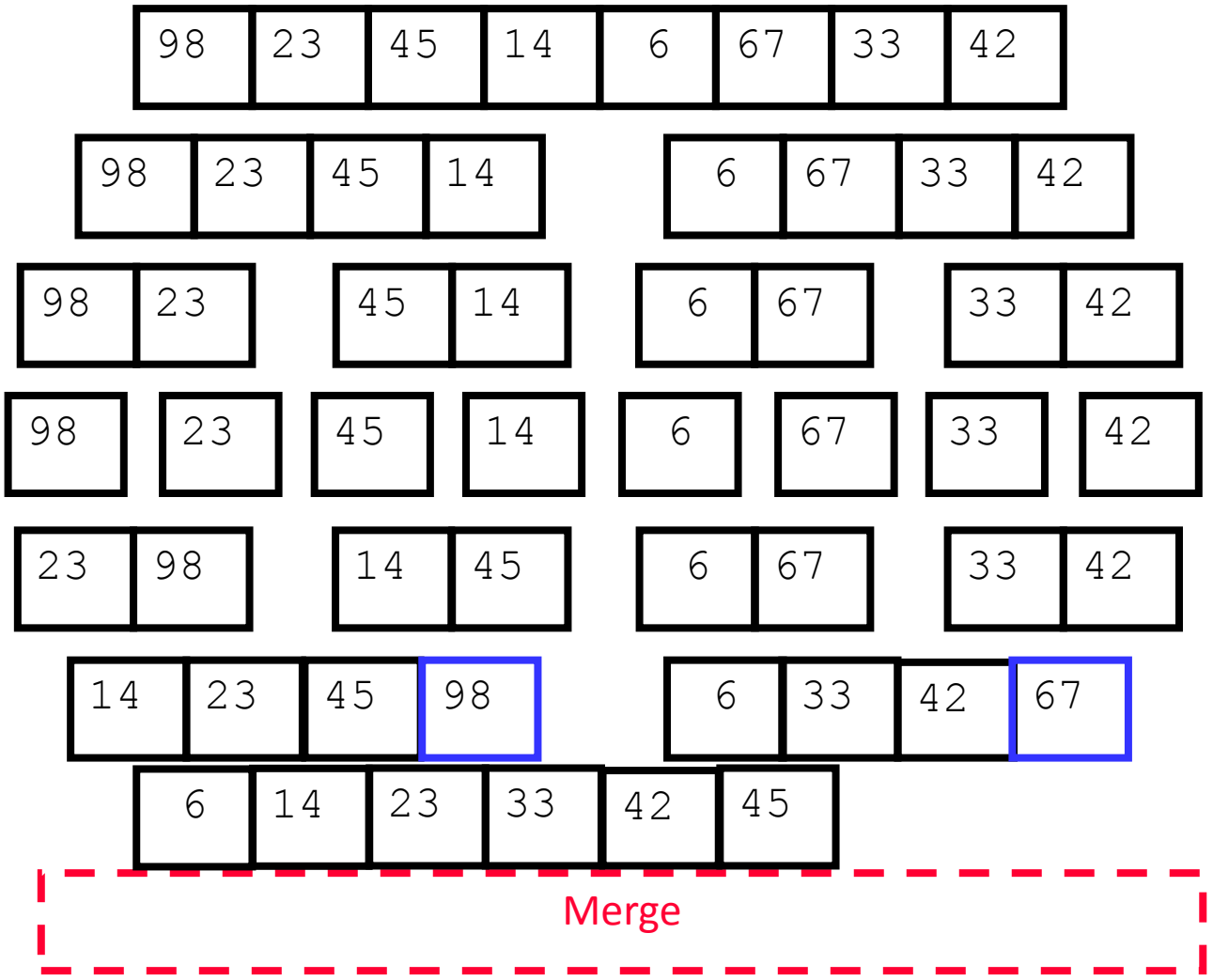

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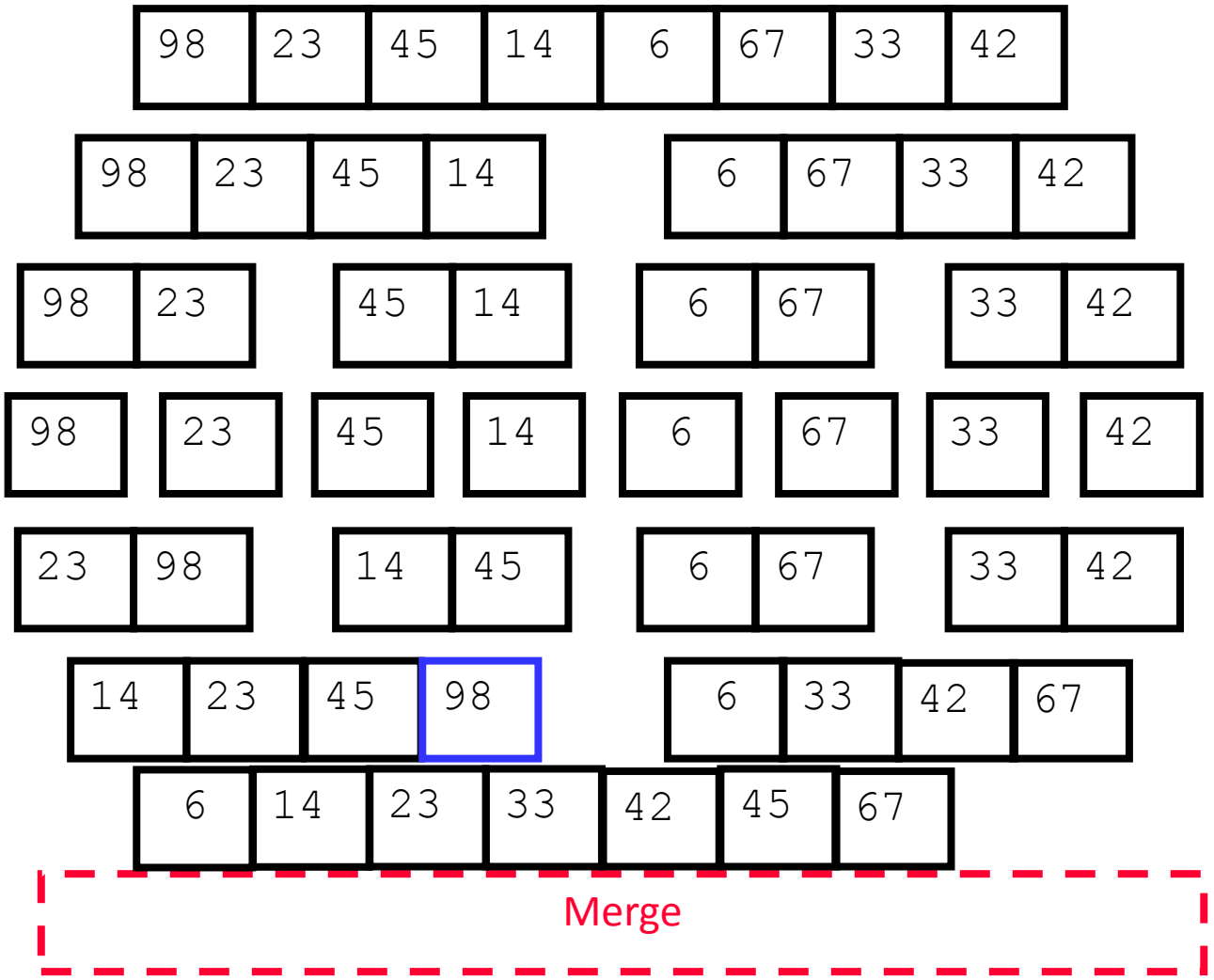

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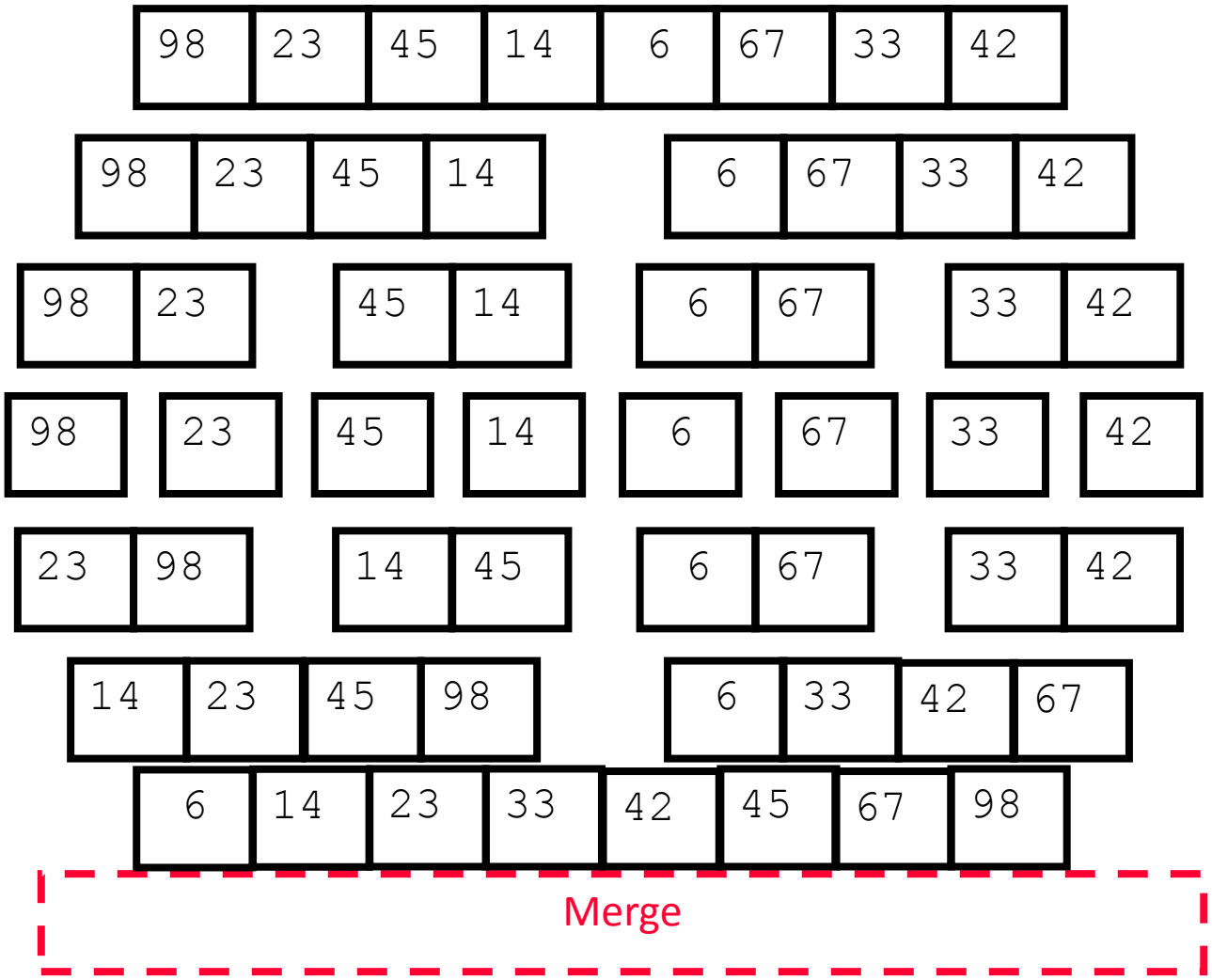

Quicksort

Quicksort

```
QUICKSORT(A, p, r)
1  if p < r
2      q = PARTITION(A, p, r)
3      QUICKSORT(A, p, q − 1)
4      QUICKSORT(A, q + 1, r)
```

To sort an entire array A, the initial call is QUICKSORT(A, 1, $A.length$).

Quicksort

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```

To sort an entire array A, the initial call is QUICKSORT$(A, 1, A.length)$.

```
PARTITION(A, p, r)
1  x = A[r]
2  i = p − 1
3  for j = p to r − 1
4      if A[j] ≤ x
5          i = i + 1
6          exchange A[i] with A[j]
7  exchange A[i + 1] with A[r]
8  return i + 1
```

Quicksort

```
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