

DAILY DSA | DAY-8 | SORTING ALGORITHMS – Quick Sort| -GOPALKRISHNA A

We will talk about the "**Quick sort**" - An efficient time complexity approach to sort large datasets.

Quick sort is a fast sorting algorithm based on the Divide and Conquer strategy (Splitting the array of data into smaller sub-arrays)

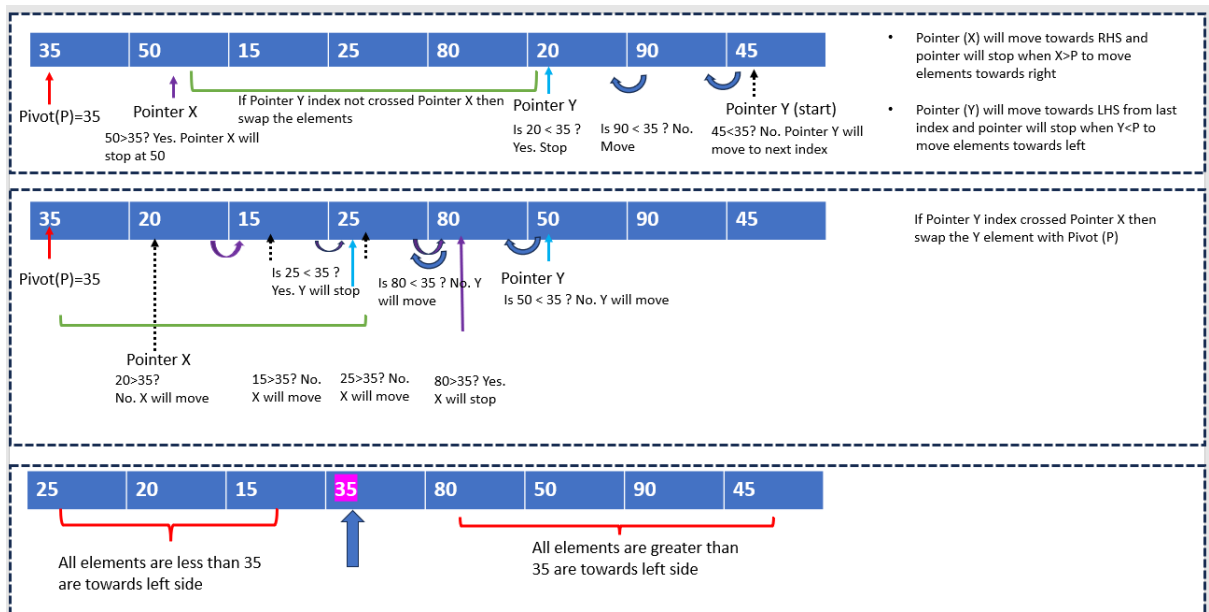
Approach:

The quick sort algorithm has 3 major steps:

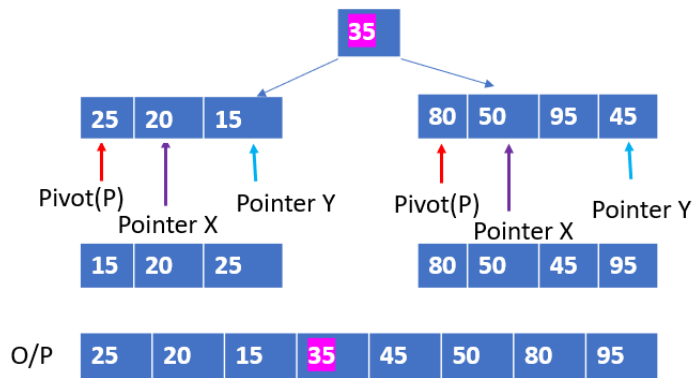
1. **Pick (Pivot element) P:** Select an element either
 - a. Any element at random
 - b. The first or last element
 - c. Middle element
2. **Divide:** Split the array at the pivot element, Move smaller elements to the left side of the pivot element and larger elements to the right.
3. **Repeat and combine:** Repeat the steps & combine the arrays that have been previously sorted.

Input array: [35, 50, 15, 25, 80, 20, 90, 45]

- The pivot element (P) is considered as the first element 35 (P=35)
- Re-arranging array: Rearrange the array such that all elements < pivot are arranged towards left & elements > pivot are arranged towards right



- Repeat the process to list the left side of the Pivot (P) and the right side of the pivot (P) separately



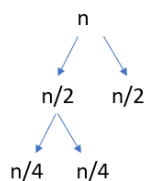
Time complexity:

- **Best case complexity:** When the partitioning algorithm chooses the middle element or near middle element as Pivot (P)

$$T(n) = T(n/2) + T(n/2) + n$$

$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n$$

$$T = O(N \log N)$$



- **Worst case complexity:** Worst case complexity is when the partitioning algorithm picks the largest or smallest element as the pivot element every time. The worst-case complexity:

$$T(n) = T(0) + T(n-1) + O(n)$$

$$T(n) = O(N^2)$$

Advantages:

1. It works **rapidly & efficiently**
2. It has the **best time complexity** when compared to the other sorting algorithm
3. Quick sort has the complexity of $O(n \log n)$, making **good choices when space is limited**.

Disadvantages:

1. **Unstable:** This sorting technique is considered unstable since it does not maintain key-value pair initial order
2. **Worst case complexity:** When the pivot element is largest or smallest, or when all of the elements are of the same size. The performance will be significantly impacted.