# DAILY DSA | DAY-6 | SORTING ALGORITHMS | -GOPALKRISHNA A

In the past few days, we have seen various data structures starting from arrays to tuples & sets. Now we will start with one of the exciting topics "Sorting algorithms"

#### **Sorting algorithms:**

- Sorting doesn't always come for free!
- The efficiency of most sorting algorithms is based on the number of comparisons it has to perform between input elements

### Advantages that benefit from having sorted input:

- **Find a particular value:** Determining the existence or index of a given value is **(Ologn)** operation in a sorted list
- **Finding minimum or maximum values:** Rather than searching over the entire input, finding minimum and maximum elements with sorted input becomes an **O(n)**
- **Finding duplicate or missing values:** Since similar values are grouped together in sorted lists, it is easier to determine the frequency of each value

## **Popular & Efficient Data Sorting Algorithms:**

| Algorithm      | Average runtime | Worst<br>runtime | When to use  |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|--|
| Insertion sort | N**2            | N**2             | Better for short lists, stable   |
| Quick sort     | N log N         | N**2             | Often fast, in-place, not stable   |
| Merge sort     | N log N         | N log N          | Stable, but not in place   |
| Heap sort      | N log N         | N log N          | In-place, better than Quicksort  |
| Radix sort     | N*K             | N*K              | The non-comparison sort that runs in linear time is stable, not in place |

## Do you know?

 Most of the common out-of-the-box sorting methods used in the standard library are "QUICK SORT"

### When to use a different sorting algorithm rather than the standard library?

- Do you need to sort the entire list or just maintain minimum/maximum k elements? Consider using **heap sort** to reduce time & space complexity
- Is your data already <u>partially or nearly sorted</u>? Consider using **Insertion** sort which is the most efficient

- Do you need to sort <u>in place</u> or create a copy of the original output? **Insertion sort** and **quicksort** can be performed.
- Do you need a <u>stable sort</u>, where sorted items are retained in the same order? **Merge sort and insertion sort** are stable while quick sort is not