Sorting

Bubble Sort

- Maximum number of passes: number of elements - 1
- For each pass, compare adjacent elements, exchange their places if out of place
- Rear of array is sorted first
  - Largest element put to last place
  - Second largest element put to second last place
  - ...
  - Smallest element put to first place
- Process:
  - Pass 0:
    - Compares adjacent elements (A[0], A[1]), (A[1], A[2]) ... (A[n-2], A[n-1])
    - For each pair of (A[j], A[j+1]):
      - Exchange their values if A[j] > A[j+1]
      - Set lastExchangeIndex = j
    - Largest element is A[n-1]
    - Front of array (A[0] - A[lastExchangeIndex]) is unordered
    - Rear of array (A[lastExchangeIndex] - A[n-1]) is ordered
  - Subsequent passes:
    - Compare adjacent terms in sublist of (A[0] - A[lastExchangeIndex])
  - Terminates when lastExchangeIndex = 0
- Code:

```
def bubbleSort(array):
   n = len(array)
   isSorted = False

   while not isSorted and n > 0:
      # assume sorted
      isSorted = True

      for i in range(n - 1):
         # wrong order
         if array[i] > array[i + 1]:
            array = swap(array, i, i+1)
```

```
                isSorted = False

        n -= 1
    return arr
```

- Benefits:
  - Stable
  - Memory efficient
- Drawback: Inefficient

Insertion Sort

- Process:
  - Pass 0:
    - First element stays at position 0
    - Compare second element A[1] with first A[0]
    - Swap A[0] and A[1] if A[0] > A[1]
  - Subsequent passes:
    - For every target element A[i], compare element down the list of elements (A[i-1], A[i-2] … A[0])
    - Stop comparison at first element A[j] if (A[j] <= A[i]), or beginning of array (A[0]) is reached
    - Shift every element to the right after comparing (A[j] = A[j-1])
    - Insert target element at correct position (j) after sliding other elements
    - Sublist (A[0] - A[j]) is ordered
- Code:

```
def insertionSort(array):
    for i in range(1,  len(array)):
        target = array[i]
        j = i

        # locate insertion point
        while j > 0 and array[j] < array[j-1]:


            # free up space to insert
            array = swap(array, j, j-1)
            j -= 1
```

```
        array[j] = target

    return array
```

- Benefits:
  - Efficient for small sets of data
  - Easily implemented
- Drawbacks: Inefficient on large lists and arrays
- Example:

Array Index	A[0]	A[1]	A[2]	A[3]	A[4]
Original	50	20	40	75	35
PASS 0	20	50	40	75	35
PASS 1	20	40	50	75	35
PASS 2	20	40	50	75	35
PASS 3	20	35	40	50	75

Quick Sort

- Fastest sorting algorithm
- Uses partition approach to sort array
- Process:
  - Array is sorted
- Simple quick sort code:

```
def quickSort(array):

    # list of 0 or 1 element is already sorted
    if len(array) <= 1:
        return array

    else:
        # select & remove pivot value (any index
value)
        pivot_value = array.pop(0)
        less = []
```

```
        greater = []

        # append each item into appropriate
array
        for item in array:
           if item < pivot_value:
              less.append(item)
           else:
              greater.append(item)

        return quickSort(less) + [pivot_value] +
quickSort(greater)
        # note: [pivot_value] is a list
```

- Hoare's partition code *(complicated)*:

```
   def quickSort(A,  low, high):

      # array has more than one element
      if low < high:
         pos = partition(A, low, high)
         # splits array into two sublists, pos is
final position of pivot

         # quick sort lower sublist
         quickSort(A, low, pos-1)

         # quick sort higher sublist
         quickSort(A, pos+1, high)


   def partition(A, low, high):
      pivot = A[low]
      left, right = low, high -1


      # infinite loop
      while True:

         # increment left pointer
         while A[left] < pivot:
```

```
            left = left + 1

        # decrement right pointer
        while A[right] > pivot:
            right = right - 1

        # swap pointers
        if left < right:
            swap(A, left, right)

        # left and right pointer meets
        else:
            return right
```

- Benefit: Efficient for any array
- Drawback: Unstable

Selection Sort (Not In Syllabus)

- Total number of passes: number of elements - 1
- For each pass, find smallest element to exchange with first element in selected group
- Ignore first element of selected group after every pass to get next selected group
- Code:

```
def selectionSort (A, n):
    for i in range(0, n):
        startIndex = i
        minIndex = i
        for j in range(i+1, n):
            if A[j] < A[minIndex]:
                minIndex = j
        swap(A, minIndex, startIndex)
```

- Benefit: Simple
- Drawback: Inefficient

Merge Sort (Not in Syllabus)

- **Merging:**
  - Combines 2 arrays that are already sorted
  - Outputs 3rd arrays that is sorted
  - Process:ku
    - Assume sorted arrays array A and array B
    - Initialise empty array C
    - Read first element x from A
    - Read first element y from B
      - If x < y:
        - Write x into C
        - Read new x from A
      - Else (y < x):
        - Write y into C
        - Read new y from B
    - If end of A is reached:
      - Copy all remaining elements from B into C
    - If end of B is reached:
      - Copy all remaining elements from A into C
  - Code:

```
# Assume sorted arrays A, B
def mergeSort (A, B):
    res = [ ]
    i = 0
    j = 0

    # loop when end of array A and B are not
reached
    while (i < len(A)) and (j < len(B)):
        if A[i] < B[j]:
            res.append (A[i])
            i = i + 1

        else:
            res.append (B[j])
            j = j +1

        # end of array B reached
        while i < len(A):
```

```
            # append remaining A into
resultant
            res.append (A[i])
            i = i + 1

         # end of array A reached
         while j < len(B):
            # append remaining B into
resultant
            res.append (B[j])
            j = j + 1
```

- **Straight Merge Sort:**
  - Process:
    - Start with array A = [6, 5, 3, 1, 8, 7, 2, 4]
    - Separate all elements into single-element subarrays A[0] - A[n]:
      - First pass: [6], [5], [3], [1], [8], [7], [2], [4]
    - Compare and sort adjacent subarrays, write into resultant array:
      - Second pass: [5, 6], [1, 3], [7, 8], [2, 4]
      - Third pass: [1, 3, 5, 6], [2, 4, 7, 8]
      - Fourth pass: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]
  - Efficiency increases as length of subarrays increases