

# Sorting Algorithm

A Sorting Algorithm IS Used To Arrange Elements Of An Array/List In A Specific Order. For Example,

Unsorted Array

9	1	3	2	7	4
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sorting algorithm

Sorted Array

1	2	3	4	7	9
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## Different Sorting Algorithms

- Bubble Sort
- Selection Sort
- Insertion Sort
- Merge Sort
- Quicksort
- Counting Sort
- Radix Sort
- Bucket Sort
- Heap Sort

- Shell Sort

## Complexity of Sorting Algorithms

The efficiency of any sorting algorithm is determined by the time complexity and space complexity of the algorithm.

**1. Time Complexity:** Time complexity refers to the time taken by an algorithm to complete its execution with respect to the size of the input. It can be represented in different forms:

- Big-O notation ( $O$ )
- Omega notation ( $\Omega$ )
- Theta notation ( $\Theta$ )

**2. Space Complexity:** Space complexity refers to the total amount of memory used by the algorithm for a complete execution. It includes both the auxiliary memory and the input.

The auxiliary memory is the additional space occupied by the algorithm apart from the input data. Usually, auxiliary memory is considered for calculating the space complexity of an algorithm.

Let's see a complexity analysis of different sorting algorithms.

Sorting Algorithm	Time Complexity - Best	<b>Time Complexity - Worst</b>	Time Complexity - Average	Space Complexity
<b>Bubble Sort</b>	n	<b>n<sup>2</sup></b>	n <sup>2</sup>	1
<b>Selection Sort</b>	n <sup>2</sup>	<b>n<sup>2</sup></b>	n <sup>2</sup>	1
<b>Insertion Sort</b>	n	<b>n<sup>2</sup></b>	n <sup>2</sup>	1
<b>Merge Sort</b>	n log n	<b>n log n</b>	n log n	n
<b>Quicksort</b>	n log n	<b>n<sup>2</sup></b>	n log n	log n
<b>Counting Sort</b>	n+k	<b>n+k</b>	n+k	max
<b>Radix Sort</b>	n+k	<b>n+k</b>	n+k	max
<b>Bucket Sort</b>	n+k	<b>n<sup>2</sup></b>	n	n+k
<b>Heap Sort</b>	n log n	<b>n log n</b>	n log n	1
<b>Shell Sort</b>	n log n	<b>n<sup>2</sup></b>	n log n	1

## Stability of Sorting Algorithm

A sorting algorithm is considered stable if the two or more items with the same value maintain the same relative positions even after sorting.

Before Sorting

4	3	3	2	5
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After Unstable Sorting (2 possibilities)

2	3	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

2	3	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

## Unstable sorting with two possible outcomes

Before Sorting

4	3	3	2	5
---	---	---	---	---

After Stable Sorting

2	3	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

## Stable sorting with the positions preserved

Here's a table showing the stability of different sorting algorithm.

<b>Sorting Algorithm</b>	<b>Stability</b>
<b>Bubble Sort</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Selection Sort</b>	No
<b>Insertion Sort</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Merge Sort</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Quicksort</b>	No
<b>Counting Sort</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Radix Sort</b>	Yes
<b>Bucket Sort</b>	Yes
<b>Heap Sort</b>	No
<b>Shell Sort</b>	No