

파이썬으로 배우는 데이터 구조



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학습 목표

선택(Selection) 정렬의 알고리즘을 이해하고
버블 정렬과의 차이점도 파악할 수 있다

Data Structures in Python

Chapter 5 - 1

- Binary Search
- Recursive Binary Search
- Bubble sort
- **Selection sort**
- Insertion sort

Agenda & Readings

- Agenda
 - Selection sort algorithm
 - Time complexity
 - Bubble sort vs Selection sort
- Reference:
 - Problem Solving with Algorithms and Data Structures
 - Chapter 5 Search, Sorting and Hashing

Selection Sort - Algorithm

- Given is a list L of n value $\{L[0], \dots, L[n-1]\}$
 - Divide list into unsorted (left) and sorted part (right - initially empty):
Unsorted: $\{L[0], \dots, L[n-1]\}$ **Sorted:** $\{\}$
 - In each pass find **largest value** and place it to the right of the unsorted part using a **single swap**.
 - Reduce size of unsorted part by one and increase size of sorted part by one.
After i-th pass:
Unsorted: $\{L[0], \dots, L[n-1-i]\}$ **Sorted:** $\{L[n-i], \dots, L[n-1]\}$
 - Repeat until unsorted part has a size of 1, then all elements are sorted

29	10	14	37	13
29	10	14	13	37
13	10	14	29	37
13	10	14	29	37
10	13	14	29	37

List to sort

PASS 1 (4 Comp, 1 Swap)

PASS 2 (3 Comp, 1 Swap)

PASS 3 (2 Comp, 0 Swap)

PASS 4 (1 Comp, 1 Swap)

Selection Sort – Exercise

54	26	93	17	77	31	44	55	20
17	20	26	31	44	54	55	77	93

List to sort

PASS 1 (Comp, Swap)

PASS 2 (Comp, Swap)

PASS 3 (Comp, Swap)

PASS 4 (Comp, Swap)

PASS 5 (Comp, Swap)

PASS 6 (Comp, Swap)

PASS 7 (Comp, Swap)

PASS 8 (Comp, Swap)

Total PASS 8 (Comp, Swap)

Selection Sort – Exercise

11	34	26	90	37	58	10	47	36
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List to sort

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PASS 1

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PASS 2

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PASS 3

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

PASS 4

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

PASS 5

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

PASS 6

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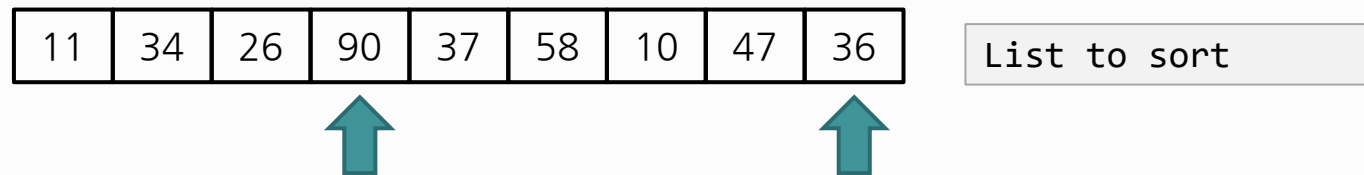
PASS 7

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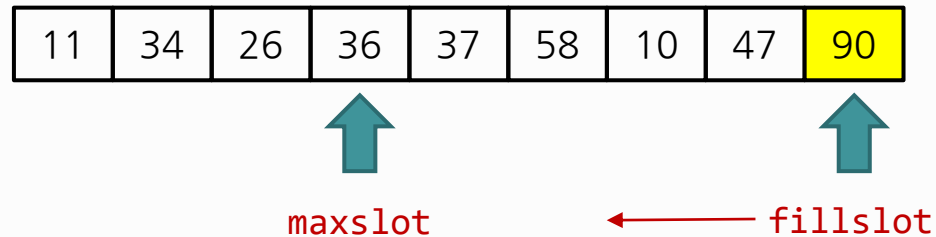
PASS 8

Selection Sort - swap elements

- Each pass we need to swap two elements of the list.
For example, at the end of the first pass we want to swap the element at position 3 with the element at position 8.



- After the first pass:



Selection Sort Code

- Code

```
def selection_sort(a):
    for fillslot in range(len(a) - 1, 0, -1):
        maxslot = 0
        for slot in range(1, fillslot+1):
            if a[slot] > a[maxslot]:
                maxslot = slot
        a[fillslot], a[maxslot] = a[maxslot], a[fillslot]
        #print(fillslot, "-", a) # enable to see each pass

if __name__ == '__main__':
    a = [54, 26, 93, 17, 77, 31, 44, 55, 20]
    print("before: ", a)
    selection_sort(a)
    print(" after: ", a)
```

no check whether swap necessary

before: [54, 26, 93, 17, 77, 31, 44, 55, 20]
after: [17, 20, 26, 31, 44, 54, 55, 77, 93]

Selection Sort - Big O

- For a list with n elements:
 - The number of comparisons?
 - | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|-----|-----------|
| pass 1 | pass 2 | pass 3 | ... | last pass |
| $n-1$ | $n-2$ | $n-3$ | ... | 1 |
$$1 + 2 + \dots + (n-3) + (n-2) + (n-1) = \frac{1}{2}(n^2 - n)$$
- Big O of the selection sort is $O(n^2)$
 - The number of data increases 10 times, then it takes a 100 times longer.
- Note: **one swap each pass**
(The current swap() implementation swaps elements even if indices are the same, i.e., no swap necessary.)

Selection Sort - Big O

- What if the data is already sorted?
 - Swaps?
 - Comparisons?

29	10	14	37	13
10	14	29	13	37
10	14	13	29	37
10	13	14	29	37
10	13	14	29	37

List to sort

PASS 1 (4 Comp, 1 Swap)

PASS 2 (3 Comp, 1 Swap)

PASS 3 (2 Comp, 0 Swap)

PASS 4 (1 Comp, 1 Swap)

5	10	14	32	35
5	10	14	32	35
5	10	14	32	35
5	10	14	32	35
5	10	14	32	35

List to sort

PASS 1 (Comp, Swap)

PASS 2 (Comp, Swap)

PASS 3 (Comp, Swap)

PASS 4 (Comp, Swap)

Selection Sort - Big O

- What if the data is in reverse order?
 - Swaps?
 - Comparisons?

29	10	14	37	13
29	10	14	13	37
13	10	14	29	37
13	10	14	29	37
10	13	14	29	37

List to sort

PASS 1 (4 Comp, 1 Swap)

PASS 2 (3 Comp, 1 Swap)

PASS 3 (2 Comp, 0 Swap)

PASS 4 (1 Comp, 1 Swap)

35	32	14	10	5
5	32	14	10	35
5	10	14	32	35
5	10	14	32	35
5	10	14	32	35

List to sort

PASS 1 (Comp, Swap)

PASS 2 (Comp, Swap)

PASS 3 (Comp, Swap)

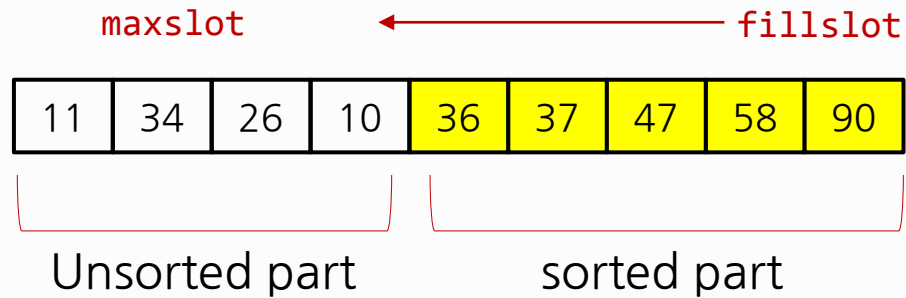
PASS 4 (Comp, Swap)

Comparison Bubble Sort vs. Selection Sort

- Bubble and Selection sort use the same number of comparisons.
- Bubble sort does $O(n)$ swaps per pass on average, but Selection sort only 1 swap per pass.
- **How can we do better?**
IDEA: Reduce number of comparisons by inserting into sorted array.

Summary

- Divide array into unsorted (left) and sorted part (right, initially empty)
- Find largest value in unsorted part and place at end - after each pass sorted part increases by one and unsorted part reduces by one.



- Lots of comparisons $O(n^2)$, one swap per pass $O(n)$

학습 정리

- 1) 각 반복마다 최대 한번의 교환만 일어나는 것이 선택 정렬의 장점이다
- 2) 선택 정렬은 전형적으로 버블 정렬보다 빠르다

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수고했습니다
곧 다음 시간에
다시 뵙겠습니다

