Hash Sort

Hash sort is a non-comparison sorting algorithm that uses array index to sort an input array.

It is efficient in terms of time (after exceeding a certain input size) but not efficient in terms of space.

Time Complexity: O(n)

Here n being the largest value in the input array.

Space Complexity: O(n)

Here n also being the largest value in the input array.

Working

- 1. Find the largest positive integer and lowest negative integer (if any).
- 2. Initialize two auxiliary hash arrays of size N1 = largest positive value and N1 = (lowest negative value).
- 3. Start a linear loop and if positive number is found then increase the index of that value in pos[N1] and in neg[N2] for negative numbers.
- 4. Print all the non-zero index of the hash arrays.

Algorithm

- 1. Hashsort(A,n)
- 2. N1 = 0, N2 =0
- 3. For i = 0 to n-1

If(A[i] is smaller than N2 and negative)

$$N2 = A[i]$$

If(A[i] is bigger than N1 and positive)

$$N1 = A[i]$$

C++ Program to implement Hashsort

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

void Hashsort(int A[], int n) {
   int N1 = 0, N2 = 0;

   for(int i=0;i<n;++i) {
      if(A[i]>N1 and A[i] >=0) {
        N1 = A[i];
      }
      if(A[i] < N2 and A[i]<0) {
        N2 = A[i];
      }
</pre>
```

```
}
      int pos[N1+1]={}, neg[-(N2)+1]={};
      for(int i=0;i<n;++i){</pre>
            if(A[i]>=0){
                  pos[A[i]]++;
            }
            else if(A[i]<0){
                 neg[-A[i]]++;
      }
      for (int i=-N2; i>=0; --i) {
            for(int j=0;j<neg[i];++j){</pre>
                  cout<<-i<<" ";
      for(int i=0;i<=N1;++i){
            for(int j=0;j<pos[i];++j){</pre>
                 cout<<i<" ";
      }
}
int main(){
      int n; cin>>n;
     int A[n];
      for(int i=0;i<n;++i){
           cin>>A[i];
```

}

```
}
Hashsort(A,n);
```