Sorting (Part 1)

Lab Recap

During the Runtime Lab we should have found:

1. Binary Search is considerably faster than Linear Search (especially as the size of our arrays increases).

2. The time it takes to sort however, is much longer than Linear Search. This makes Linear Search more efficient than Binary Search if we are only searching an array one time.

Algorithmic Efficiency

This efficiency can be quantified using something called `Big Oh` notation (not on AP exam). Big Oh describes how the runtime of an algorithm will increase as the array size (n) increases.

Efficiency   **Meaning**
O(1)   Takes a constant amount of time regardless of the size of n.
O(log(n))   Time increases with n, however more slowly than linear (e.g. Binary Search)
O(n)   Increases linearly (e.g. Linear Search)
O(nlog(n)) Increases with n, faster than linear (e.g. `Arrays.sort()`)
O(n^2)   Increases to the square of n. (e.g. Insertion Sort, Selection Sort)
O(2^n)   Increases exponentially
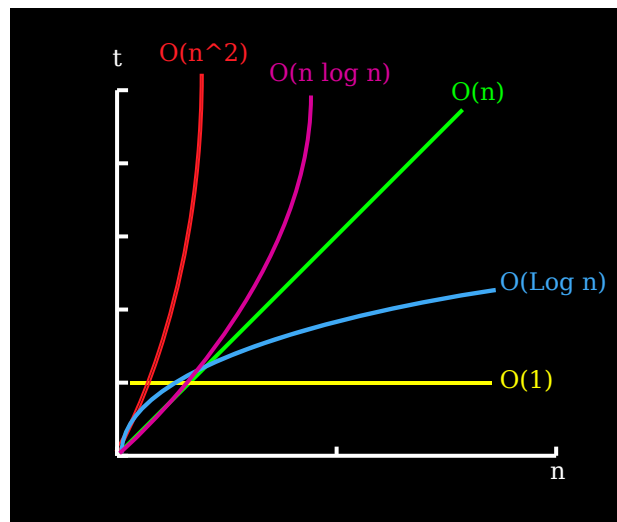
Sort Algorithms for the AP Exam

1. Selection Sort (`O(n^2)`) - Today

2. Insertion Sort (`O*n^2)`) - Today

3. Merge Sort (`O(nlog(n))`) - Chapter 10 (Recursion)

Selection Sort Pseudo-code

```
1 for each position in the array
2     find the minimum value from the current position to the end of the array.
3     if the minimum is not at the current position
4         swap the current and the min
5     move to the next position in the array.
```

Simulation

http://www.cs.armstrong.edu/liang/animation/web/SelectionSort.html

Selection Sort Names

Insertion Sort Pseudo-code

```
1 for each position in the array (start @ index 1)
2     insert the current value into order relative to the values on its left.
3     move to the next position in the array.
```

Simulation

https://www.hackerearth.com/practice/algorithms/sorting/insertion-sort/visualize/

Insertion Sort Names

LAB-027

Try to implement these to algorithms with the following `static void` methods

1. `selectionSort()`: takes an ArrayList of names and puts them into alphabetical order using the selection sort algorithm. (see `compareTo()` if stuck on how to order)

2. `insertionSort()`: takes an ArrayList of names and puts them into alphabetical order using the insertion sort algorithm.

3. `shuffle()`: takes an ArrayList of names and puts them into a random order. (see `Knuth shuffle` if stuck)

4. In `main()` create an ArrayList of 10 names.

5. Test your sort algorithms at least 3 times shuffling in between each time.