

# Scientific Programming

## Practical 14

---

### Introduction

Luca Bianco - Academic Year 2018-19  
luca.bianco@fmach.it

# Sorting algorithms

Given an input sequence (U) of un-sorted elements  $U=u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n$  produce a new sequence  $S=s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n$  which is a **permutation of the elements in U** such that  $s_1 \leq s_2, \dots, \leq s_n$ .



# Sorting algorithms

Given an input sequence ( $U$ ) of un-sorted elements  $U=u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n$  produce a new sequence  $S=s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n$  which is a **permutation of the elements in  $U$**  such that  $s_1 \leq s_2, \dots, \leq s_n$ .

Today we will practice:

**Selection sort**

**Insertion sort**



# Selection sort

The idea of **selection sort** is that given  $U = u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n$  the algorithm **loops through all the elements of U, finds the minimum and places it at the beginning of the sequence U**. The algorithm continues looking for the **minimum starting from  $u_2$**  and so on.

# Selection sort

If  $U$  has  $n$  elements, for each position  $i = 0, \dots, n - 1$  in the list we need to perform the following two steps:

1. (argmin) Find index of the minimum element in the sublist  $U[i + 1 :]$ , let's call it  $m$  (i.e.  $u_m = \min(U[i :])$ );
2. (swap) Swap  $u_m$  with  $u_i$ ;

	$j=0$	$j=1$	$j=2$	$j=3$	$j=4$	$j=5$	$j=6$
$i=0$	7	4	2	1	8	3	5
$i=1$	1	4	2	7	8	3	5
$i=2$	1	2	4	7	8	3	5
$i=3$	1	2	3	7	8	4	5
$i=4$	1	2	3	4	8	7	5
$i=5$	1	2	3	4	5	7	8
$i=6$	1	2	3	4	5	7	8

# Selection sort

If  $U$  has  $n$  elements, for each position  $i = 0, \dots, n - 1$  in the list we need to perform the following two steps:

1. (argmin) Find index of the minimum element in the sublist  $U[i + 1 :]$ , let's call it  $m$  (i.e.  $u_m = \min(U[i :])$ );
2. (swap) Swap  $u_m$  with  $u_i$ ;

**Argmin** can be computed moving to the right  
and then accumulating the minimum (and index)

**Swap (m,j):**

tmp =  $U[m]$

$U[m] = U[j]$

$U[j] = \text{tmp}$

	$j=0$	$j=1$	$j=2$	$j=3$	$j=4$	$j=5$	$j=6$
$i=0$	7	4	2	1	8	3	5
$i=1$	1	4	2	7	8	3	5
$i=2$	1	2	4	7	8	3	5
$i=3$	1	2	3	7	8	4	5
$i=4$	1	2	3	4	8	7	5
$i=5$	1	2	3	4	5	7	8
$i=6$	1	2	3	4	5	7	8

# Selection sort

If  $U$  has  $n$  elements, for each position  $i = 0, \dots, n - 1$  in the list we need to perform the following two steps:

1. (argmin) Find index of the minimum element in the sublist  $U[i + 1 :]$ , let's call it  $m$  (i.e.  $u_m = \min(U[i :])$ );
2. (swap) Swap  $u_m$  with  $u_i$ ;

Simple algorithm, but complexity is  $O(n^2)$ , where  $n$  is the length of the list.

	$j=0$	$j=1$	$j=2$	$j=3$	$j=4$	$j=5$	$j=6$
$i=0$	7	4	2	1	8	3	5
$i=1$	1	4	2	7	8	3	5
$i=2$	1	2	4	7	8	3	5
$i=3$	1	2	3	7	8	4	5
$i=4$	1	2	3	4	8	7	5
$i=5$	1	2	3	4	5	7	8
$i=6$	1	2	3	4	5	7	8

# Insertion sort

The idea of **insertion sort** is to build a sorted list step by step. In each step, one element is placed in its correct position on the left-side part of the array.

At each iteration (i):

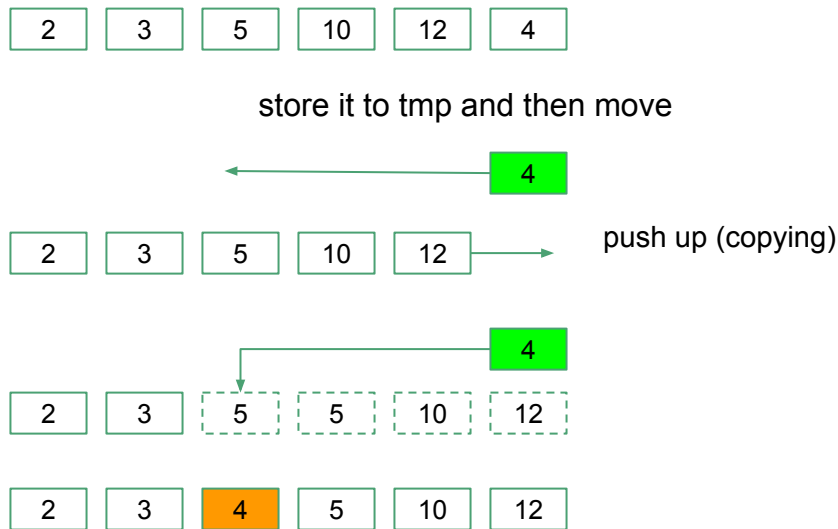
$U[i] \rightarrow \text{tmp}$

for j: i-1,...,0

if  $U[j] < U[i]$

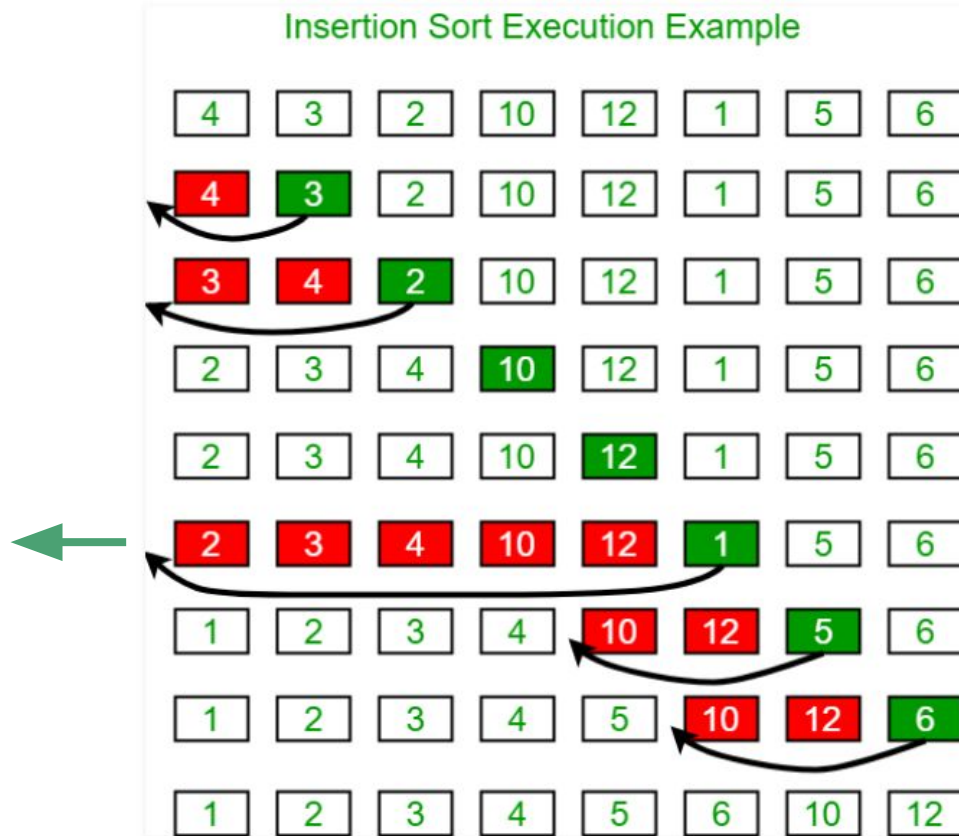
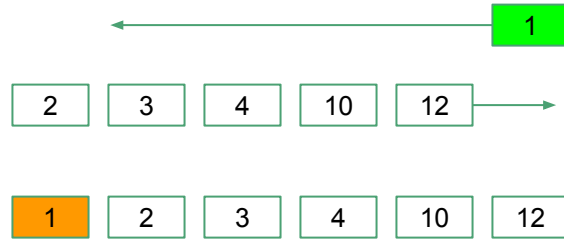
copy  $U[j] \rightarrow U[j+1]$

$U[j] \leftarrow U[i]$ .

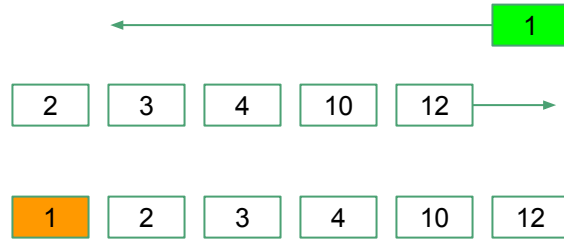




# Insertion sort

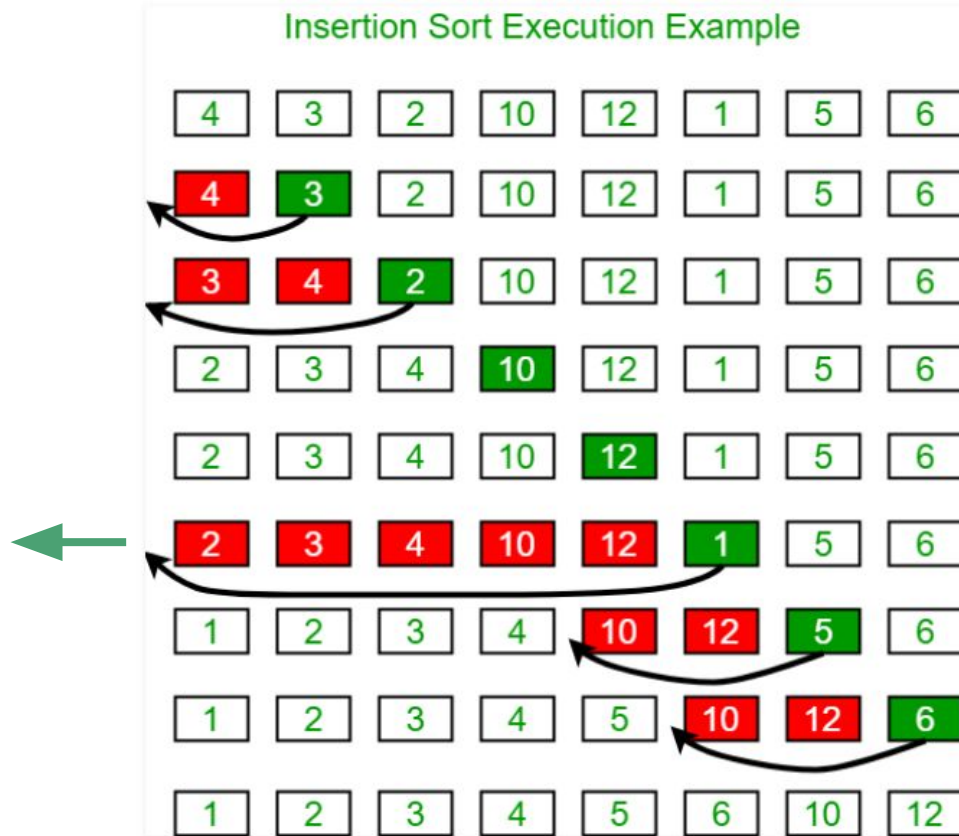


# Insertion sort



Complexity is  $O(n^2)$ , where  $n$  is the length of the list.

If one element is no more than  $k$  places away from its correct place in the sorted array, complexity:  $O(kn)$ .



## Exercises

1. Implement a class SelectionSort (in a file called `SelSort.py`) that has one attribute called `data` (the actual data to sort), `operations` (initialized to 0) that counts how many swaps have been done to perform the sorting, `comparisons` (initialized to 0) that counts how many comparisons have been done and `verbose` a boolean (default= True) that is used to decide if the method should report what is happening at each step and some stats or not. The class has one method called `sort` that implements the selection sort algorithm (two more methods might be needed to compute `swap` and `argmin` – see description above).

Once you implemented the class you can test it with some data like:

```
[7, 5, 10, -11 ,3, -4, 99, 1]
```

or you can create a random list of N integers with:

```
import random
for i in range(0,N):
    d.append(random.randint(0,1000))
```

Test the class wit N = 10000 Add a private `_time` variable that computes the time spent doing the sorting. This can be done by:

```
import time
...
start_t = time.time()
...
end_t = time.time()
self._time = end_t - start_t
```

# SelectionSort class

```
"""file: SelSort.py"""
```

```
import random
import time
```

```
class SelectionSort:
```

```
    def __init__(self, data, verbose = True):
        self.__data = data
        self.__comparisons = 0
        self.__operations = 0
        self.__verbose = verbose
        self.__time = 0
```

```
    def getData(self):
        return self.__data
```

```
    def getTime(self):
        return self.__time
```

```
    def getOperations(self):
        return self.__operations
```

```
    def getComparisons(self):
        return self.__comparisons
```

```
def swap(self, i, j):
```

```
    """
```

```
    swaps elements i and j in data.
```

```
    """
```

```
    ...
```

```
def argmin(self, i):
```

```
    """
```

```
    returns the index of the smallest element of
    self.__data[i:]
```

```
    """
```

```
    ...
```

```
def sort(self):
```

```
    self.__comparisons = 0
```

```
    self.__operations = 0
```

```
    start_t = time.time()
```

```
    ...
```

```
    end_t = time.time()
```

# InsertionSort class

```
"""file: InsSort.py"""
```

```
import random
import time
```

```
class InsertionSort:
```

```
    def __init__(self, data, verbose = True):
        self.__data = data
        self.__comparisons = 0
        self.__operations = 0
        self.__verbose = verbose
        self.__time = 0
```

```
    def getData(self):
        return self.__data
```

```
    def getTime(self):
        return self.__time
```

```
    def getComparisons(self):
        return self.__comparisons
```

```
    def getOperations(self):
        return self.__operations
```

```
    def sort(self):
        self.__comparisons = 0
        self.__operations = 0

        start_t = time.time()
        ...
        end_t = time.time()
```