



Marwadi
University

01CE1301 – Data Structure

Unit - 4

Sorting & Searching Techniques

Outline

- Bubble Sort
- Selection Sort
- Insertion Sort
- Merge Sort
- Quick Sort
- Sequential/Linear Search
- Binary Search

Bubble Sort

Bubble Sort

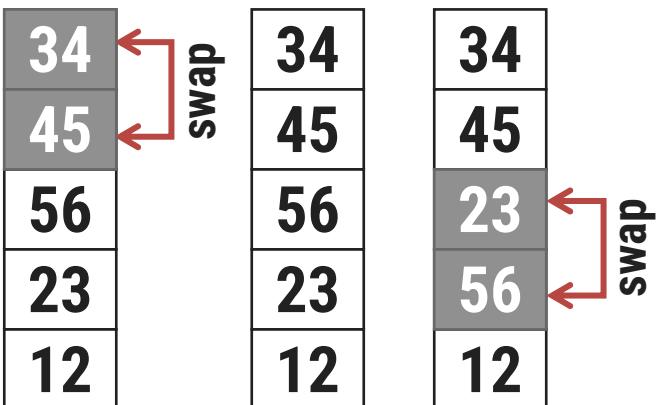
Procedure bubble ($T[1\dots n]$)

```
for i ← 0 to n-1 do //Decide Number of passes
    for j ← 0 to n-i do // Check the index
        if T[j] > T[j+1] then // Comparison of elements
            T[j] ↔ T[j+1]
        end if
    end for
end for
```

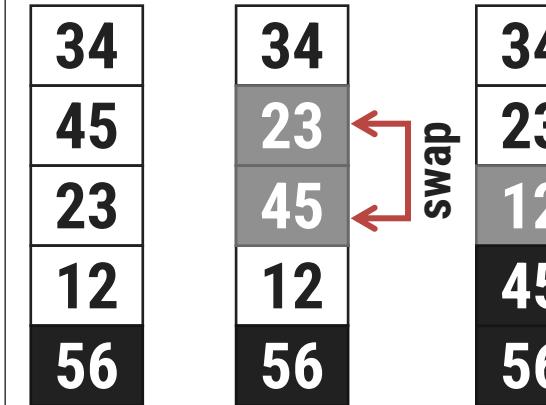
Unsorted Array

45	34	56	23	12
----	----	----	----	----

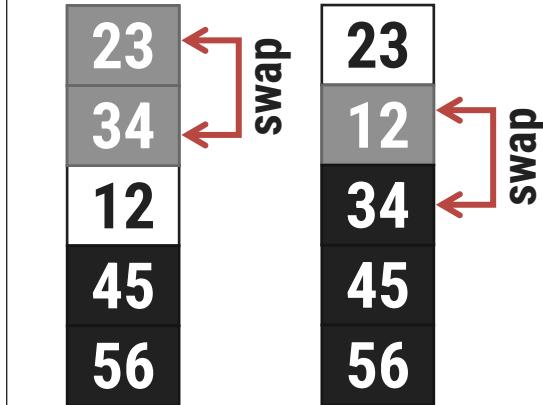
Pass 1 : $i=1$



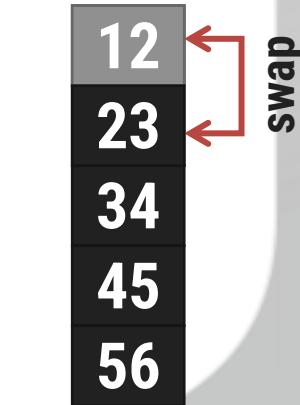
Pass 2 : $i=2$



Pass 3 : $i=3$



Pass 4 : $i=4$



Bubble Sort

```
Procedure bubble (T[1...n])
for i ← 0 to n-1 do //Decide Number of passes
    for j ← 0 to n-i do // Check the index
        if T[j] > T[j+1] then // Comparison of elements
            T[j] ↔ T[j+1]
        end if
    end for
end for
```

7	2	9	6	4
---	---	---	---	---

First Pass → i=1

7	2	9	6	4
---	---	---	---	---



Switch because 7 is greater than 2

2	7	9	6	4
---	---	---	---	---



No switch is required because 7 is less than 9

2	7	9	6	4
---	---	---	---	---



Switch because 9 is greater than 6

2	7	6	9	4
---	---	---	---	---



Switch because 9 is greater than 4

2	7	6	4	9
---	---	---	---	---

Bubble Sort

```
Procedure bubble (T[1...n])
for i ← 0 to n-1 do //Decide Number of passes
    for j ← 0 to n-i do // Check the index
        if T[j] > T[j+1] then // Comparison of elements
            T[j] ↔ T[j+1]
        end if
    end for
end for
```

7	2	9	6	4
---	---	---	---	---

Second Pass → i=2

2	7	6	4	9
↑ ↑				

No switch is required because 2 is less than 7

2	7	6	4	9
↑ ↑				

Switch because 7 is greater than 6

2	6	7	4	9
↑ ↑				

Switch because 7 is greater than 4

2	6	4	7	9
---	---	---	---	---

Bubble Sort

```
Procedure bubble (T[1...n])
for i ← 0 to n-1 do //Decide Number of passes
    for j ← 0 to n-i do // Check the index
        if T[j] > T[j+1] then // Comparison of elements
            T[j] ↔ T[j+1]
        end if
    end for
end for
```

7	2	9	6	4
---	---	---	---	---

Third Pass → i=3

2	6	4	7	9
---	---	---	---	---

No switch is required because 2 is less than 6

2	6	4	7	9
---	---	---	---	---

Switch because 6 is greater than 4

2	4	6	7	9
---	---	---	---	---

Fourth Pass → i=4

2	4	6	7	9
---	---	---	---	---

Selection Sort

Selection Sort

Procedure selection (T[1...n])

```
for i ← 0 to n-1 do
    min ← i
    for j ← i+1 to n do
        if T[j] < T[min] then
            min ← j
        end if
    end for
    T[min] ↔ T[i]
end for
```

Unsorted Array

5	1	12	-5	16	2	12	14
---	---	----	----	----	---	----	----

Assign Index

Unsorted Array

5	1	12	-5	16	2	12	14
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

As per given array
Min index = 0,
value = 5

Step 1 :

Unsorted Array (elements 0 to 7)

-5	1	12	5	16	2	12	14
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

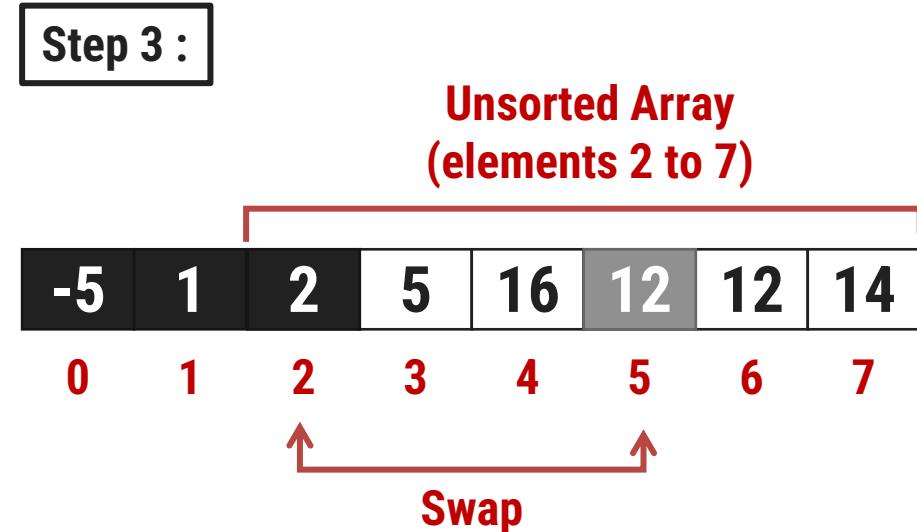
↑ ↑

Swap

Find min value from
Unsorted array
Index = 3, value = -5

Selection Sort

```
Procedure selection (T[1...n])
for i ← 0 to n-1 do
    min ← i
    for j ← i+1 to n do
        if T[j] < T[min] then
            min ← j
        end if
    end for
    T[min] ↔ T[i]
end for
```



As per step -1:
Min index = 1, value = 1

Find min value from
Unsorted array
Index = 1, value = 1

No Swapping as min value is already at right place

As per step-2:
Min index = 2, value = 12

Find min value from
Unsorted array
Index = 5, value = 2

Selection Sort

```
Procedure selection (T[1...n])
for i ← 0 to n-1 do
    min ← i
    for j ← i+1 to n do
        if T[j] < T[min] then
            min ← j
        end if
    end for
    T[min] ↔ T[i]
end for
```

Step 4 :

Unsorted Array (elements 3 to 7)							
-5	1	2	5	16	12	12	14
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

As per step-3:
Min index = 3, value = 5

Find min value from
Unsorted array
Index = 3, value = 5

No Swapping as min value is already at right place

Step 5 :

Unsorted Array (elements 5 to 7)							
-5	1	2	5	12	16	12	14
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

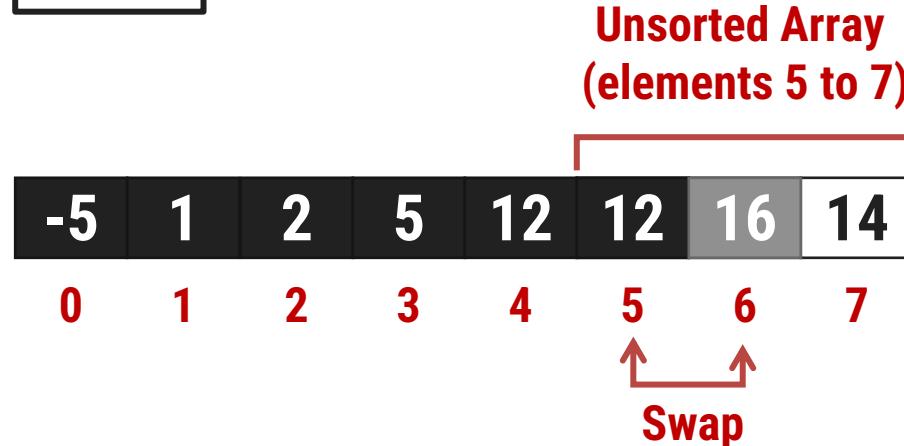
As per step-4:
Min index = 4, value = 16

Find min value from
Unsorted array
Index = 5, value = 12

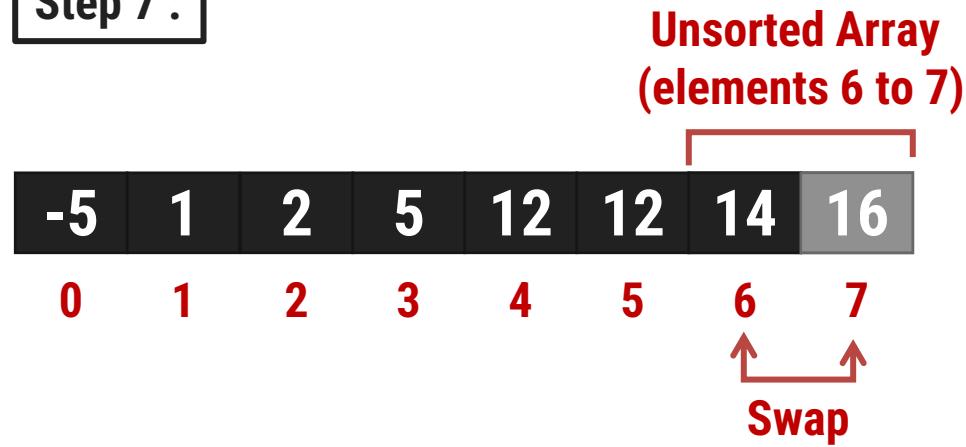
Selection Sort

```
Procedure selection (T[1...n])
for i ← 0 to n-1 do
    min ← i
    for j ← i+1 to n do
        if T[j] < T[min] then
            min ← j
        end if
    end for
    T[min] ↔ T[i]
end for
```

Step 6 :



Step 7 :



As per step-5:
Min index = 5, value = 16

Find min value from
Unsorted array
Index = 6, value = 12

As per step-6:
Min index = 6, value = 16

Find min value from
Unsorted array
Index = 7, value = 14

Selection Sort

```
Procedure selection (T[1...n])
for i ← 0 to n-1 do
    min ← i
    for j ← i+1 to n do
        if T[j] < T[min] then
            min ← j
        end if
    end for
    T[min] ↔ T[i]
end for
```

Step 8 :

-5	1	2	5	12	12	14	16
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

As per step -7:
Min index = 7, value = 16

No Swapping as min value is already at right place

Selection Sort

Procedure selection ($T[1\dots n]$)

```
for i ← 0 to n-1 do
    min ← i
    for j ← i+1 to n do
        if T[j] < T[min] then
            min ← j
        end if
    end for
    T[min] ↔ T[i]
end for
```

Unsorted Array



First Pass: $i=0$, $\min = 0$



Selection Sort

```
Procedure selection (T[1...n])
for i ← 0 to n-1 do
    min ← i
    for j ← i+1 to n do
        if T[j] < T[min] then
            min ← j
        end if
    end for
    T[min] ↔ T[i]
end for
```

Second Pass: i=1, min = 1



Third Pass: i=2, min = 2



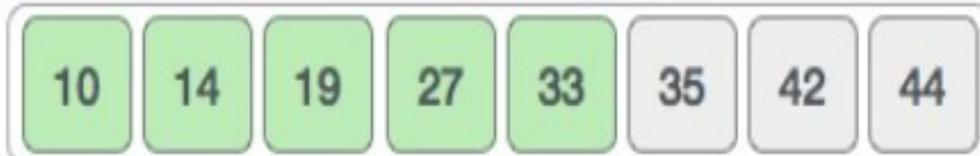
Selection Sort

```
Procedure selection (T[1...n])
for i ← 0 to n-1 do
    min ← i
    for j ← i+1 to n do
        if T[j] < T[min] then
            min ← j
        end if
    end for
    T[min] ↔ T[i]
end for
```

Fourth Pass: i=3, min = 3



Fifth Pass: i=4, min = 4



Selection Sort

```
Procedure selection (T[1...n])
for i ← 0 to n-1 do
    min ← i
    for j ← i+1 to n do
        if T[j] < T[min] then
            min ← j
        end if
    end for
    T[min] ↔ T[i]
end for
```

Sixth Pass: i=5, min = 5



Min = j



Seventh Pass: i=6, min = 6



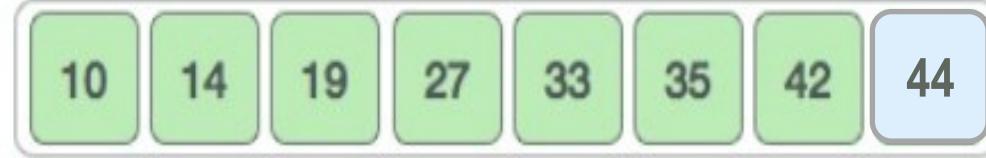
Min = j



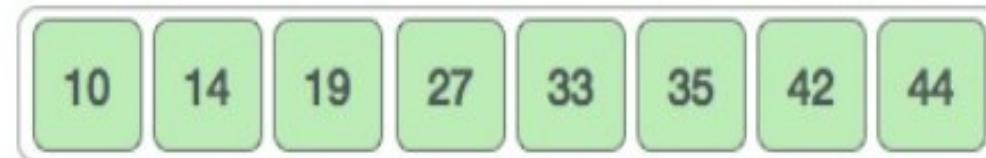
Selection Sort

```
Procedure selection (T[1...n])
for i ← 0 to n-1 do
    min ← i
    for j ← i+1 to n do
        if T[j] < T[min] then
            min ← j
        end if
    end for
    T[min] ↔ T[i]
end for
```

Eighth Pass: i=7, min = 7



Min = j



Insertion Sort

Insertion Sort

Procedure insertion($T[1\dots n]$)

for $i \leftarrow 1$ **to** n **do**

$curr \leftarrow T[i]$

$j \leftarrow i-1$

while $j \geq 0$ **and** $T[j] > curr$ **do**

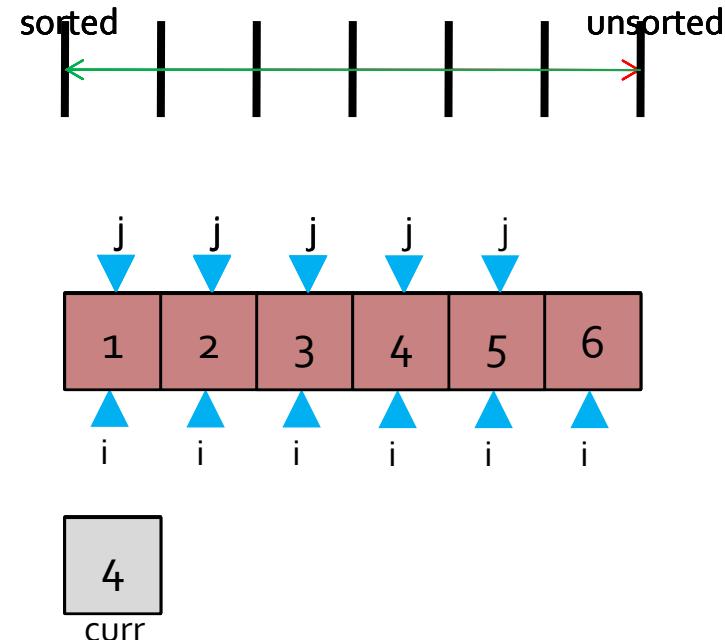
$T[j+1] \leftarrow T[j]$

$j \leftarrow j-1$

end while

$T[j+1] \leftarrow curr;$

end for



Insertion Sort

Procedure insertion($T[1\dots n]$)

for $i \leftarrow 1$ **to** n **do**

$curr \leftarrow T[i]$

$j \leftarrow i-1$

while $j \geq 0$ **and** $T[j] > curr$ **do**

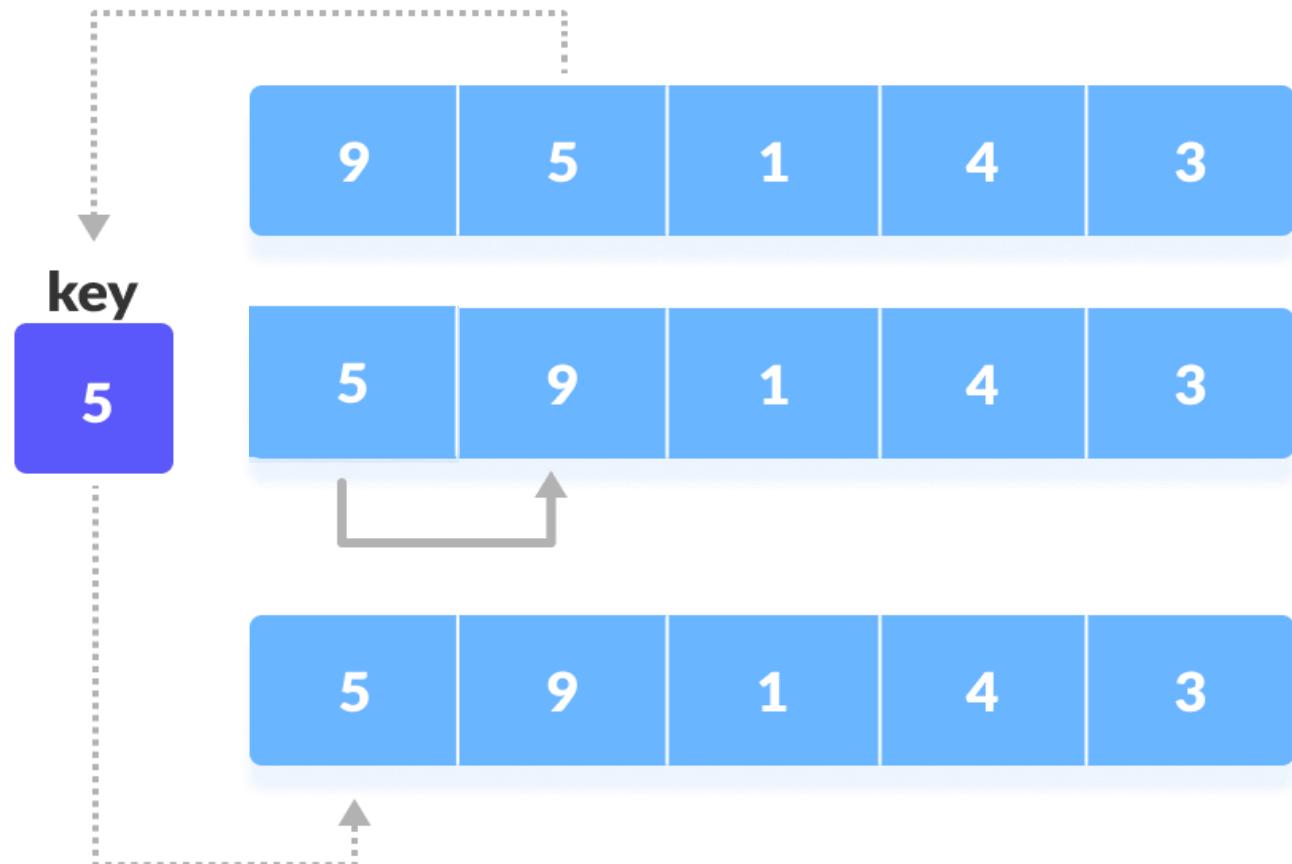
$T[j+1] \leftarrow T[j]$

$j \leftarrow j-1$

end while

$T[j+1] \leftarrow curr;$

end for



Insertion Sort

Procedure insertion($T[1\dots n]$)

for $i \leftarrow 1$ **to** n **do**

$curr \leftarrow T[i]$

$j \leftarrow i-1$

while $j \geq 0$ **and** $T[j] > curr$ **do**

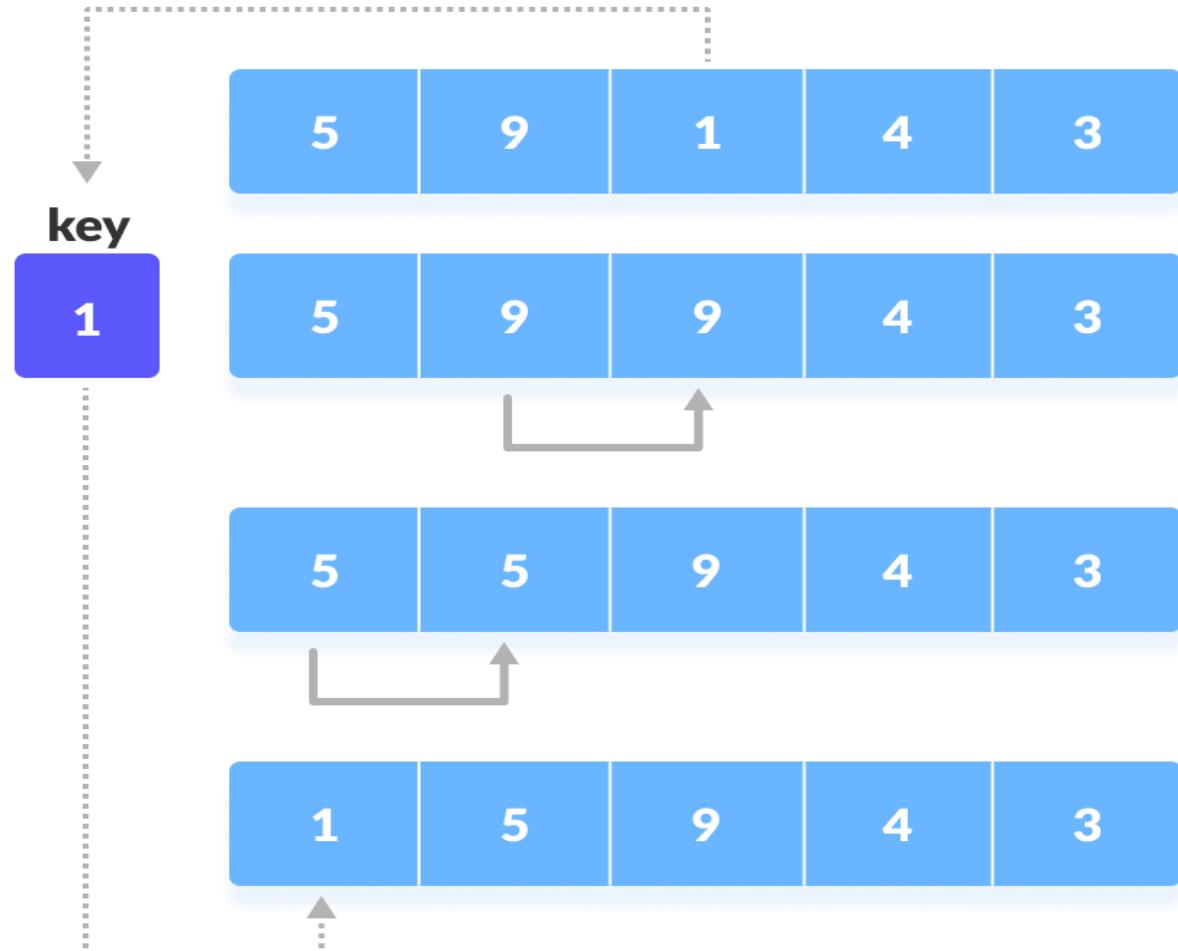
$T[j+1] \leftarrow T[j]$

$j \leftarrow j-1$

end while

$T[j+1] \leftarrow curr;$

end for



Insertion Sort

```
Procedure insertion(T[1...n])
```

```
for i  $\leftarrow$  1 to n do
```

```
    curr  $\leftarrow$  T[i]
```

```
    j  $\leftarrow$  i-1
```

```
    while j  $\geq$  0 and T[j] > curr do
```

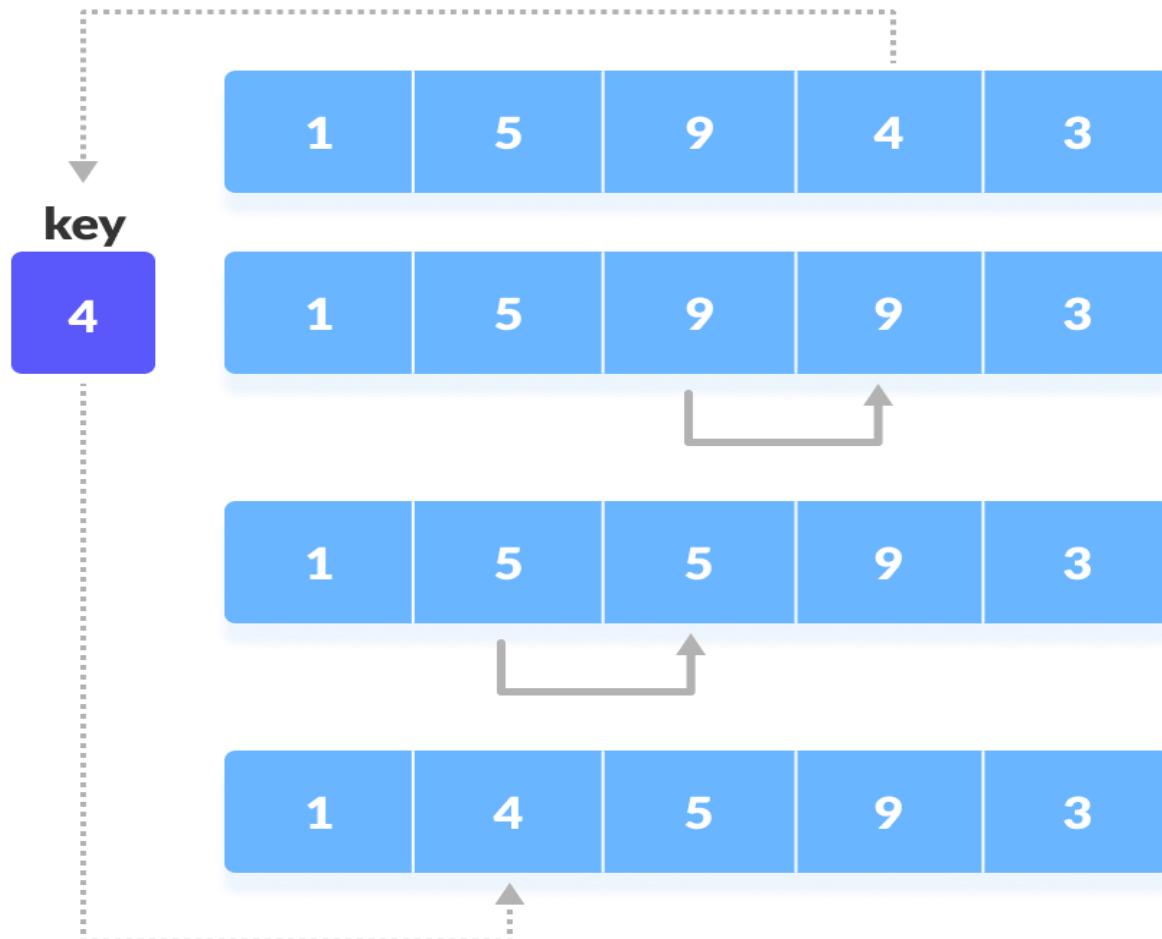
```
        T[j+1]  $\leftarrow$  T[j]
```

```
        j  $\leftarrow$  j-1
```

```
    end while
```

```
    T[j+1]  $\leftarrow$  curr;
```

```
end for
```



Insertion Sort

Procedure insertion($T[1\dots n]$)

for $i \leftarrow 1$ **to** n **do**

$curr \leftarrow T[i]$

$j \leftarrow i-1$

while $j \geq 0$ **and** $T[j] > curr$ **do**

$T[j+1] \leftarrow T[j]$

$j \leftarrow j-1$

end while

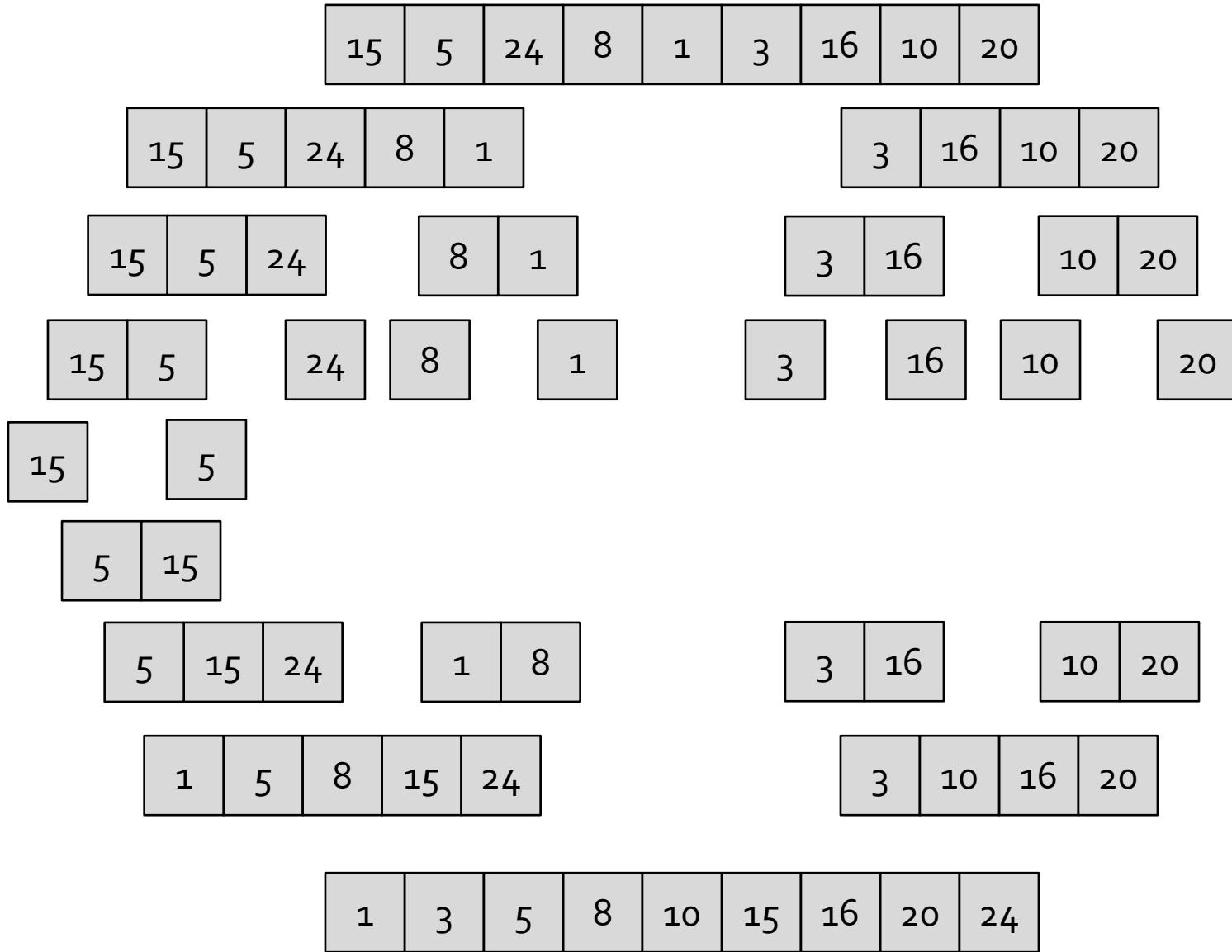
$T[j+1] \leftarrow curr;$

end for



Merge Sort

Merge Sort



Merge Sort

```
MergeSort (A, LB, UB){
```

```
    If(LB < UB){
```

```
        mid = (LB+UB)/2;
```

```
        MergeSort (A, LB, mid);
```

```
        MergeSort (A, mid+1, UB);
```

```
        Merge (A, LB, mid, UB);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
Merge(A, LB, mid, UB){
```

```
    i = LB;
```

```
    j = mid+1;
```

```
    k = LB;
```

```
    while(i <= mid && j <= UB){
```

```
        if(a[i] <= a[j]) {
```

```
            b[k]=a[i];
```

```
            i++;
```

```
}
```

```
else{
```

```
    b[k]=a[j];
```

```
    j++;
```

```
}
```

```
    k++;
```

```
}
```

```
while(i <= mid){
```

```
    b[k]=a[i];
```

```
    i++;
```

```
    k++;
```

```
}
```

```
while(j <= UB){
```

```
    b[k]=a[j];
```

```
    j++;
```

```
    k++;
```

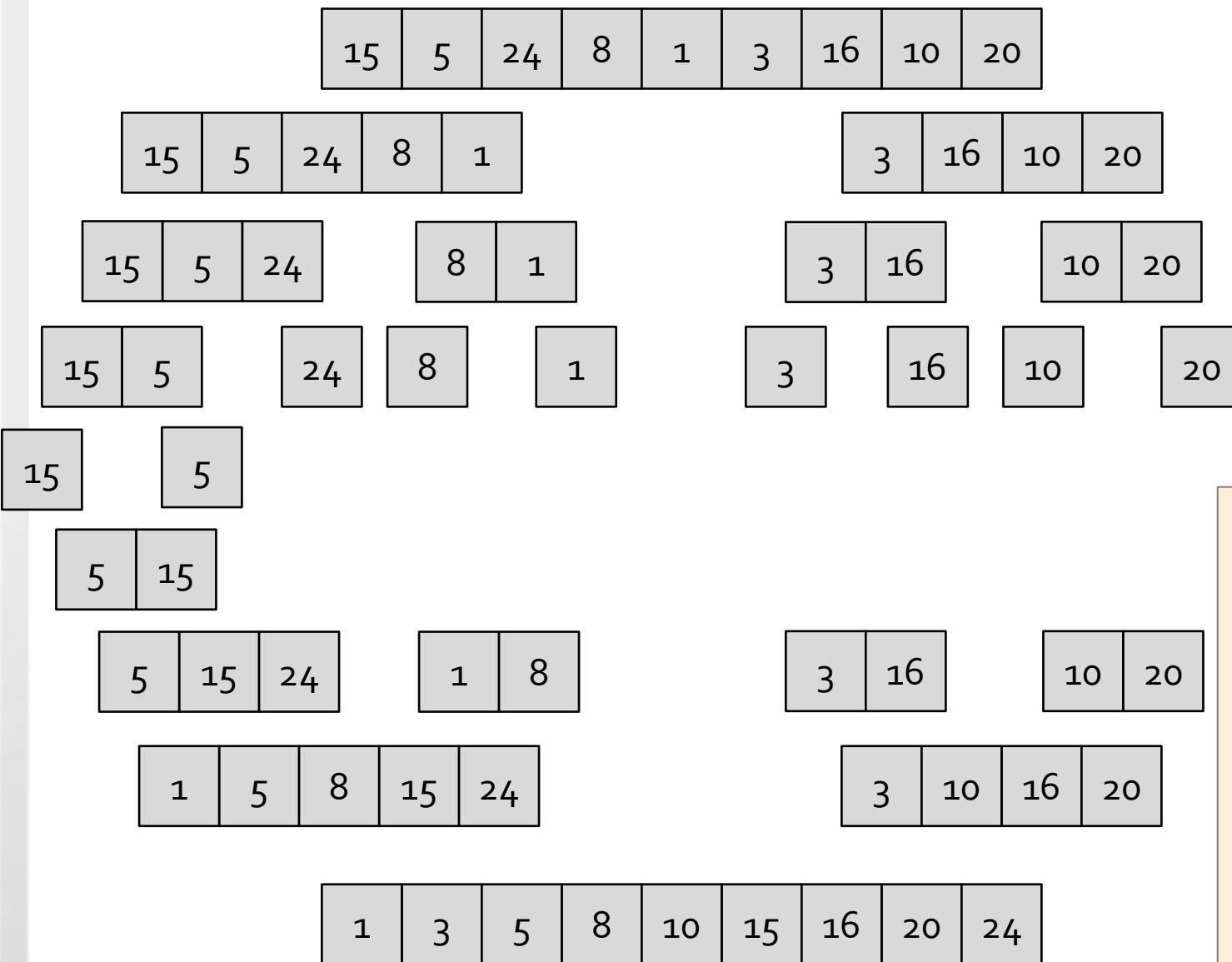
```
}
```

```
for(k=LB; k<=UB; k++){
```

```
    a[k]=b[k];
```

```
}
```

Merge Sort



```
MergeSort (A, LB, UB){
```

```
    If(LB < UB){
```

```
        mid = (LB+UB)/2;
```

```
        MergeSort (A, LB, mid);
```

```
        MergeSort (A, mid+1, UB);
```

```
        Merge (A, LB, mid, UB);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
Merge(A, LB, mid, UB){
```

```
    i = LB;
```

```
    j = mid+1;
```

```
    k = LB;
```

```
    while(i <= mid && j <= UB){
```

```
        if(a[i] <= a[j]){

    b[k]=a[i];
```

```
        i++;
    }
```

```
    else{
        b[k]=a[j];
    }
```

```
    j++;
}
```

```
    k++;
}
```

```
}
```

```
while(i <= mid){
```

```
    b[k]=a[i];
```

```
    i++;
    k++;
}
```

```
while(j <= UB){
```

```
    b[k]=a[j];
```

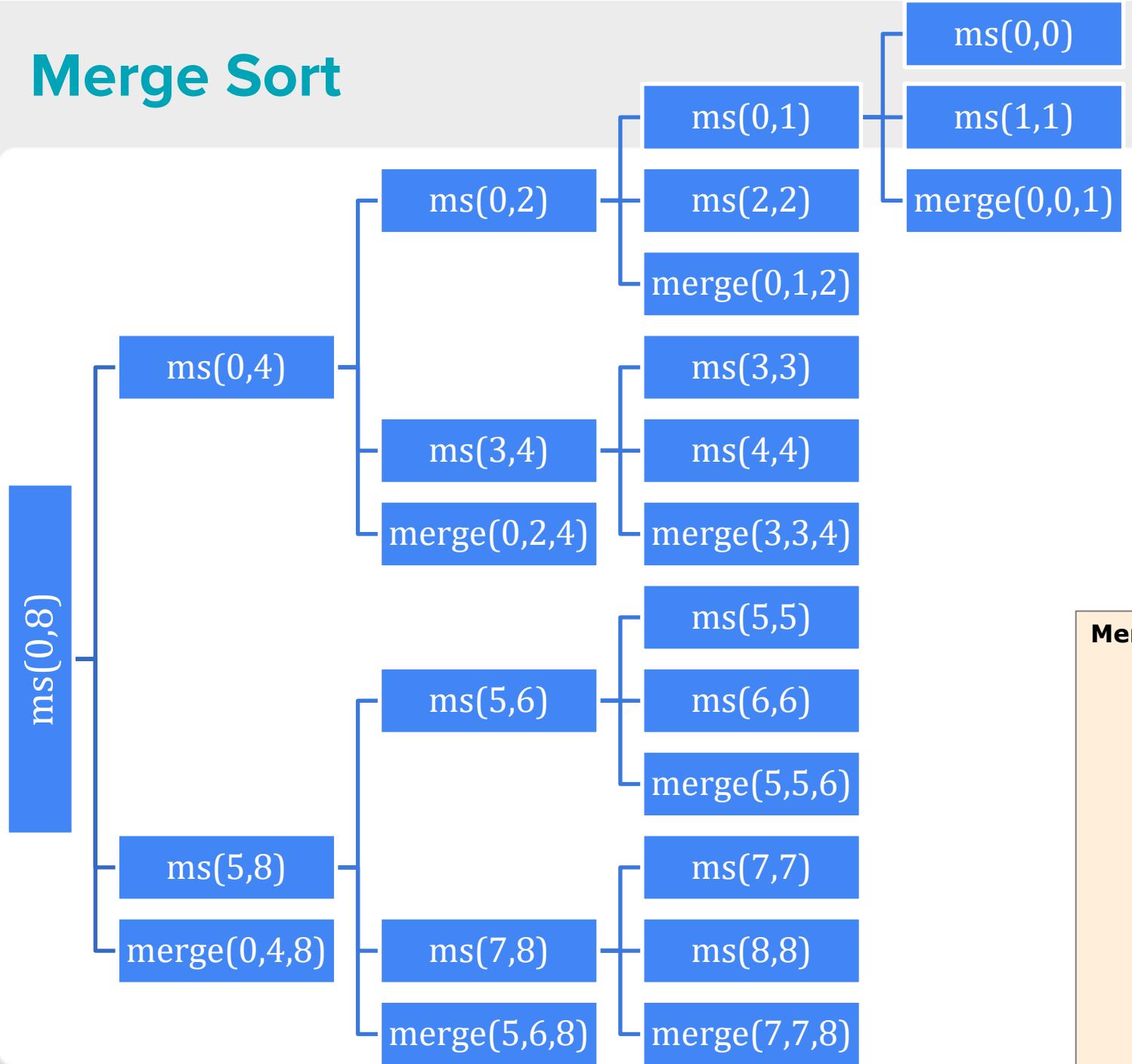
```
    j++;
    k++;
}
```

```
for(k=LB; k<=UB; k++){
```

```
    a[k]=b[k];
}
```

```
}
```

Merge Sort



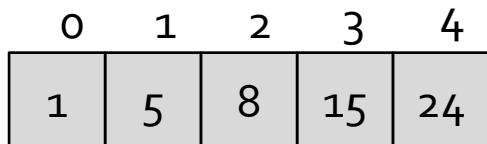
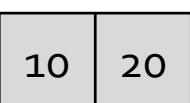
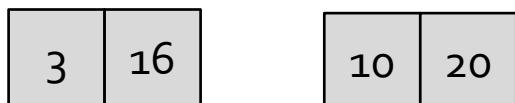
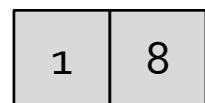
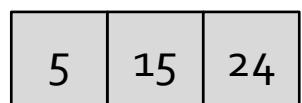
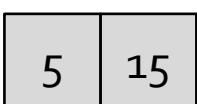
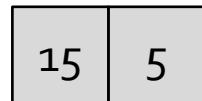
MergeSort (A, LB, UB){

```
If(LB < UB){  
    mid = (LB+UB)/2;  
    MergeSort (A, LB, mid);  
    MergeSort (A, mid+1, UB);  
    Merge (A, LB, mid, UB);  
}
```

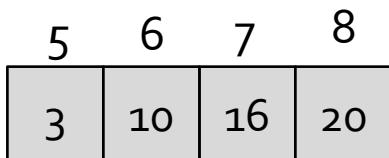
Merge(A, LB, mid, UB){

```
i = LB;  
j = mid+1;  
k = LB;  
while(i <= mid && j <= UB){  
    if(a[i] <= a[j]){  
        b[k]=a[i];  
        i++;  
    }  
    else{  
        b[k]=a[j];  
        j++;  
    }  
    k++;  
}  
for(k=LB; k<=UB; k++){  
    a[k]=b[k];  
}
```

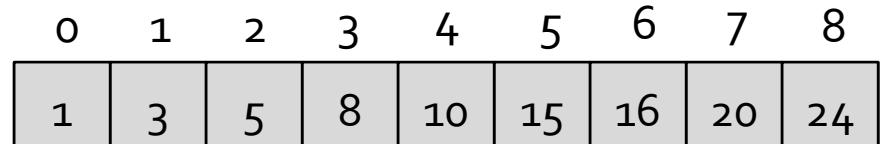
Merge Sort



i



j



k

MergeSort (A, LB, UB){

```
    If(LB < UB){
        mid = (LB+UB)/2;
        MergeSort (A, LB, mid);
        MergeSort (A, mid+1, UB);
        Merge (A, LB, mid, UB);
    }
}
```

Merge(A, LB, mid, UB){

```
    i = LB;
    j = mid+1;
    k = LB;
    while(i <= mid && j <= UB){
        if(a[i] <= a[j]){
            b[k]=a[i];
            i++;
        } else{
            b[k]=a[j];
            j++;
        }
        k++;
    }
    for(k=LB; k<=UB; k++){
        a[k]=b[k];
    }
}
```

Quick Sort

Quick Sort

```
QuickSort (A, low, high){
```

```
    if(low < high){
```

```
        loc = Partition(A, low, high);
```

```
        QuickSort (A, low, loc-1);
```

```
        QuickSort (A, loc+1, high);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
Partition (A, LB, UB){
```

```
    pivot = low
```

```
    i = low;
```

```
    j = high;
```

```
    while(i < j){
```

```
        while(A[i] <= A[pivot] && i<high){
```

```
            i++;
```

```
}
```

```
        while(A[j] > A[pivot] && j>low){
```

```
            j--;
```

```
}
```

```
        if(i < j){
```

```
            swap(A[i], A[j]);
```

```
}
```

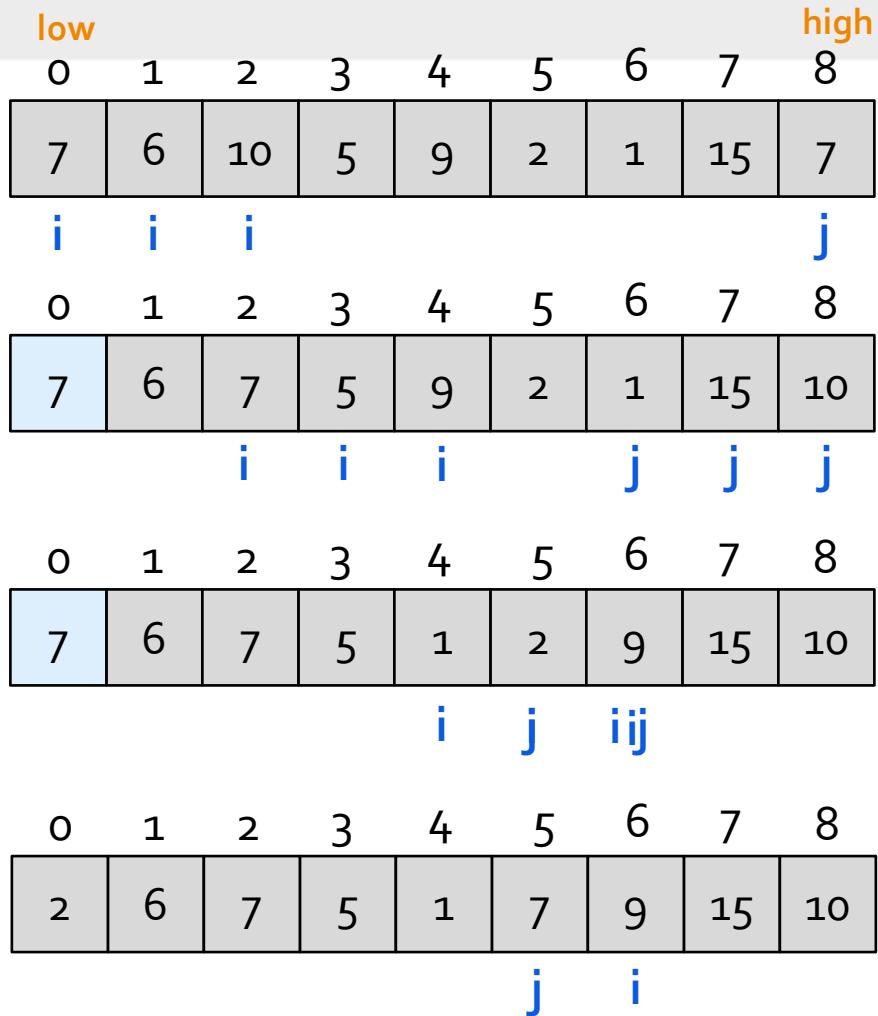
```
}
```

```
swap(A[pivot], A[j]);
```

```
return j;
```

```
}
```

Quick Sort



QuickSort (A , low , $high$) {

 if($low < high$) {

 loc = Partition(A , low , $high$);

 QuickSort (A , low , $loc-1$);

 QuickSort (A , $loc+1$, $high$);

 }

}

Partition (A , LB , UB) {

 pivot = low

$i = low$;

$j = high$;

 while($i < j$) {

 while($A[i] \leq A[pivot] \ \&\& \ i < high$) {
 $i++$;

 }

 while($A[j] > A[pivot] \ \&\& \ j > low$) {
 $j--$;

 }

 if($i < j$) {

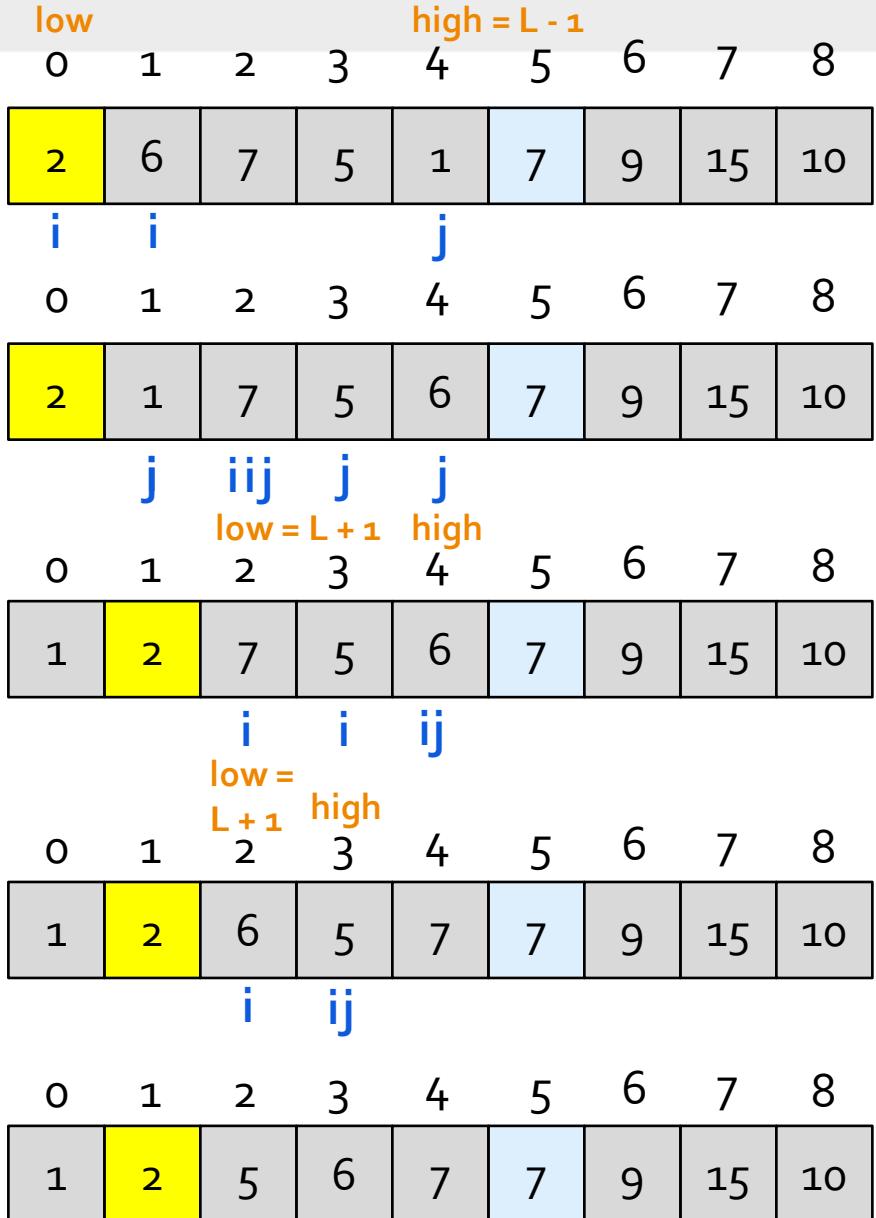
 swap($A[i], A[j]$);

 }

 swap($A[pivot], A[j]$);
 return j ;

}

Quick Sort



QuickSort (A , low , $high$){

if($low < high$){

 loc = Partition(A , low , $high$);

 QuickSort (A , low , $loc-1$);

 QuickSort (A , $loc+1$, $high$);

}

}

Partition (A , LB , UB){

 pivot = low

$i = low$;

$j = high$;

 while($i < j$){

 while($A[i] \leq A[pivot] \&& i < high$){
 $i++$;

}

 while($A[j] > A[pivot] \&& j > low$){
 $j--$;

}

 if($i < j$){

 swap($A[i], A[j]$);

}

}

 swap($A[pivot], A[j]$);
 return j ;

}

Quick Sort

low = L + 1 high									
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	2	5	6	7	7	9	15	10	j j j

pivot=9

low = L + 1 high									
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	2	5	6	7	7	9	15	10	i ij

pivot=15

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	2	5	6	7	7	9	10	15	

QuickSort (A, low, high){

if(low < high){

 loc = Partition(A, low, high);

 QuickSort (A, low, loc-1);

 QuickSort (A, loc+1, high);

}

}

Partition (A, LB, UB){

 pivot = low

 i = low;

 j = high;

 while(i < j){

 while(A[i] <= A[pivot] && i < high){

 i++;

}

 while(A[j] > A[pivot] && j > low){

 j--;

}

 if(i < j){

 swap(A[i], A[j]);

}

}

 swap(A[pivot], A[j]);

 return j;

}

Linear Search

- Linear search in C to find whether a number is present in an array. If it's present, then at what location it occurs. It is also known as a **sequential search**.
- we **compare** each element with the element **to search** until we find it or the list ends.

Linear search

Array

6	3	0	5	1	2	8	-1	4
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---

Element to search: 8

Linear Search

```
for(i=0; i<n; i++)  
{  
    if(a[i] == data)  
    {  
        Printf("element found at location: %d", i);  
        Break;  
    }  
}  
If(i >= n){  
    printf("element not found");  
}
```

Binary Search

- Binary search will take less time than linear search.
 - **Precondition:** Array must be sorted. If array is not sorted we cannot apply algorithm.
-
- **Working Principle:**
 - Search a sorted array by repeatedly dividing the search interval in half.
 - We basically ignore half of the elements just after one comparison.
-
1. Compare **data** with the **middle** element.
 2. If **data** matches with **middle** element, we return the **mid** index.
 3. Else If **data > mid** element, then **data** can only lie in **right** half subarray after the **mid** element. So we trace for **right** half.
 4. Else (**data** is smaller) trace for the **left half**.

Binary Search

```
BINARY-SEARCH(A, low, high, data){  
    if(low <= high){  
        mid = floor((start + end)/2)  
        if (A[mid]== data){  
            return mid  
        }  
        if (A[mid]>data){  
            return BINARY-SEARCH(A, low, mid-1, data)  
        }  
        if( A[mid]<data){  
            return BINARY-SEARCH(A, mid+1, high, data)  
        }  
    return FALSE // in case, element is not in the array  
}
```

Binary Search vs Linear Search

Binary search

steps: 0



1	3	5	7	11	13	17	19	23	29	31	37	41	43	47	53	59
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

low

mid

high

Sequential search

steps: 0



1	3	5	7	11	13	17	19	23	29	31	37	41	43	47	53	59
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

