

# Implementing Selection Sort

Efficiency

# Sorting: Putting Data in Order

- This sorting algorithm: selection sort
  - Pick smallest, put in place, repeat
  - **Simple**
  - **Slow on large data**
- Other approaches?
- Two categories:
  - Simple + slow: runtime **quadratic** in data size
  - Clever + fast: runtime **close to linear** in data size

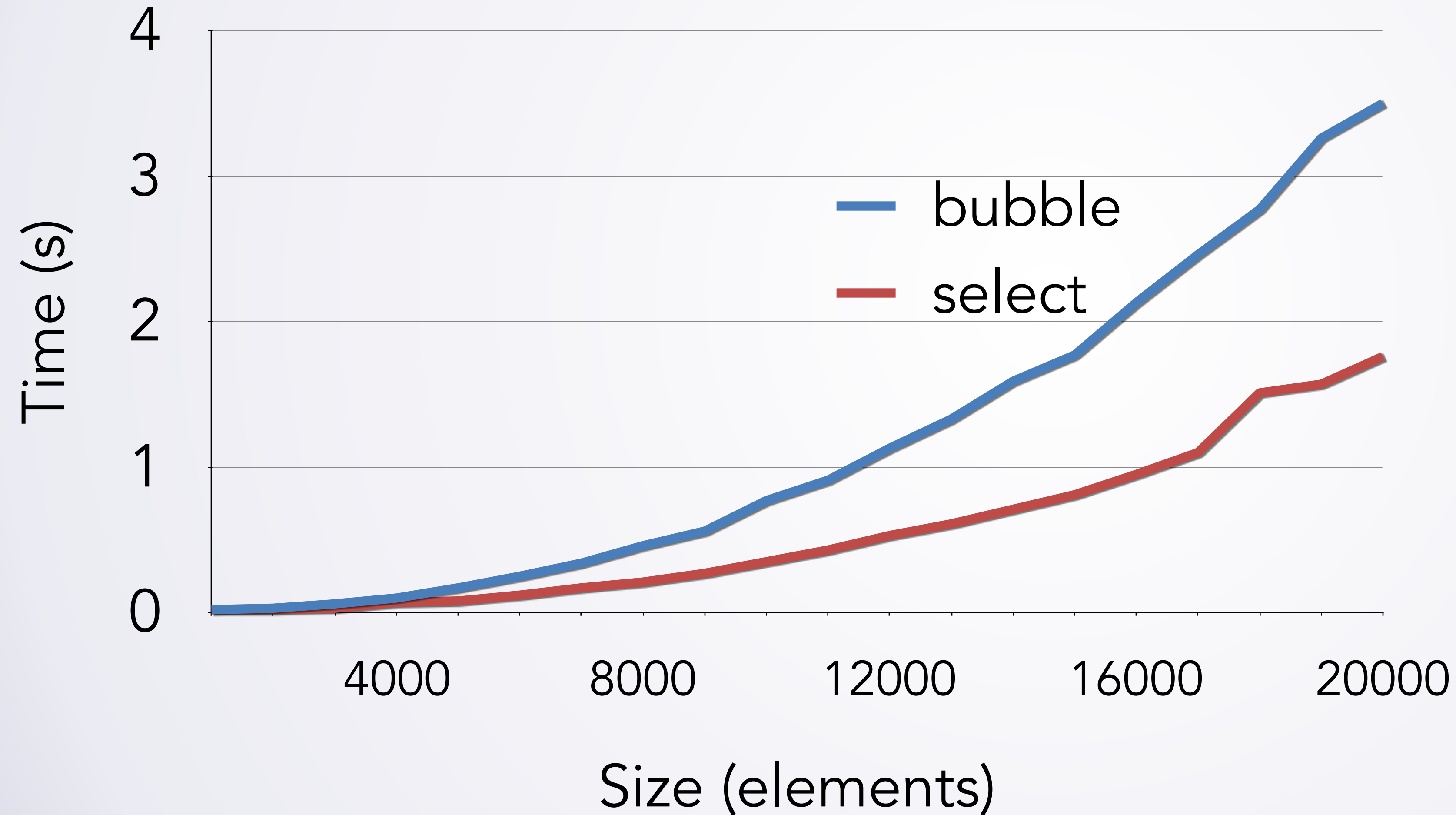
# SortTimings Data

Using SortTimings.java for  $n^2$  sorts

- Bubble and Selection have same general shape, algorithms are easy to understand

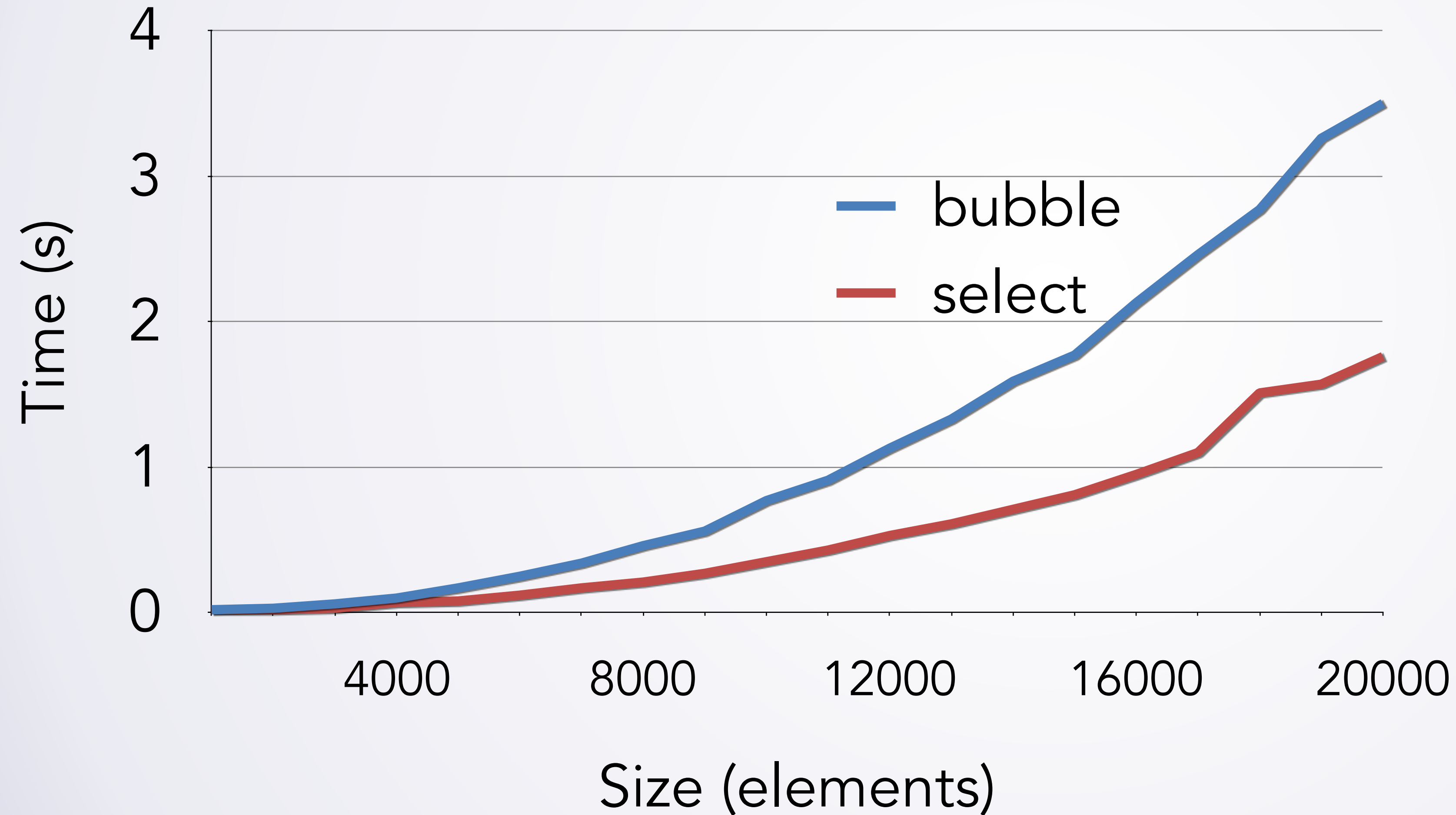
# SortTimings Data

Less than 4 and 2 seconds for 20,000 strings



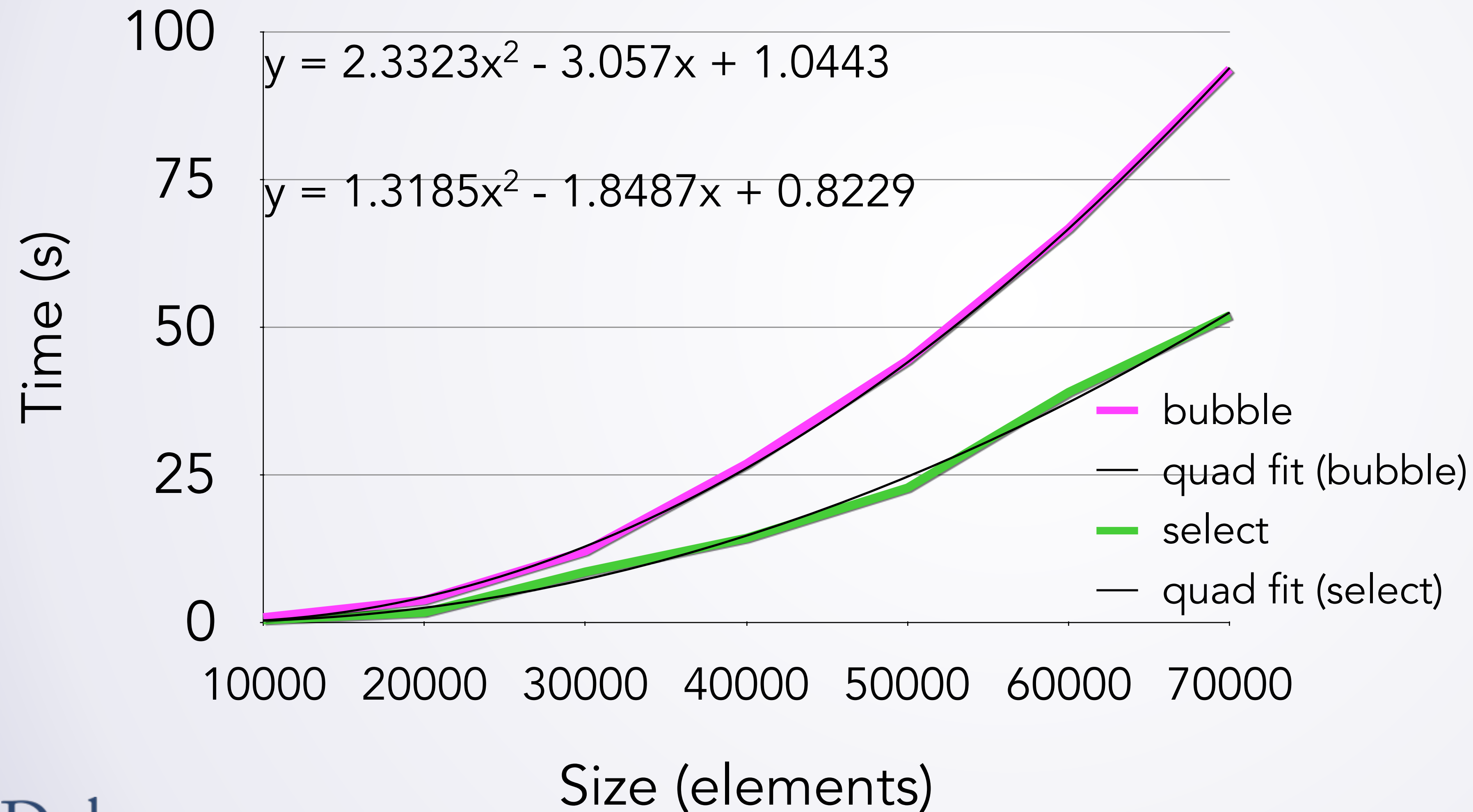
# SortTimings Data

Perhaps acceptable for sorting small lists



# SortTimings Data

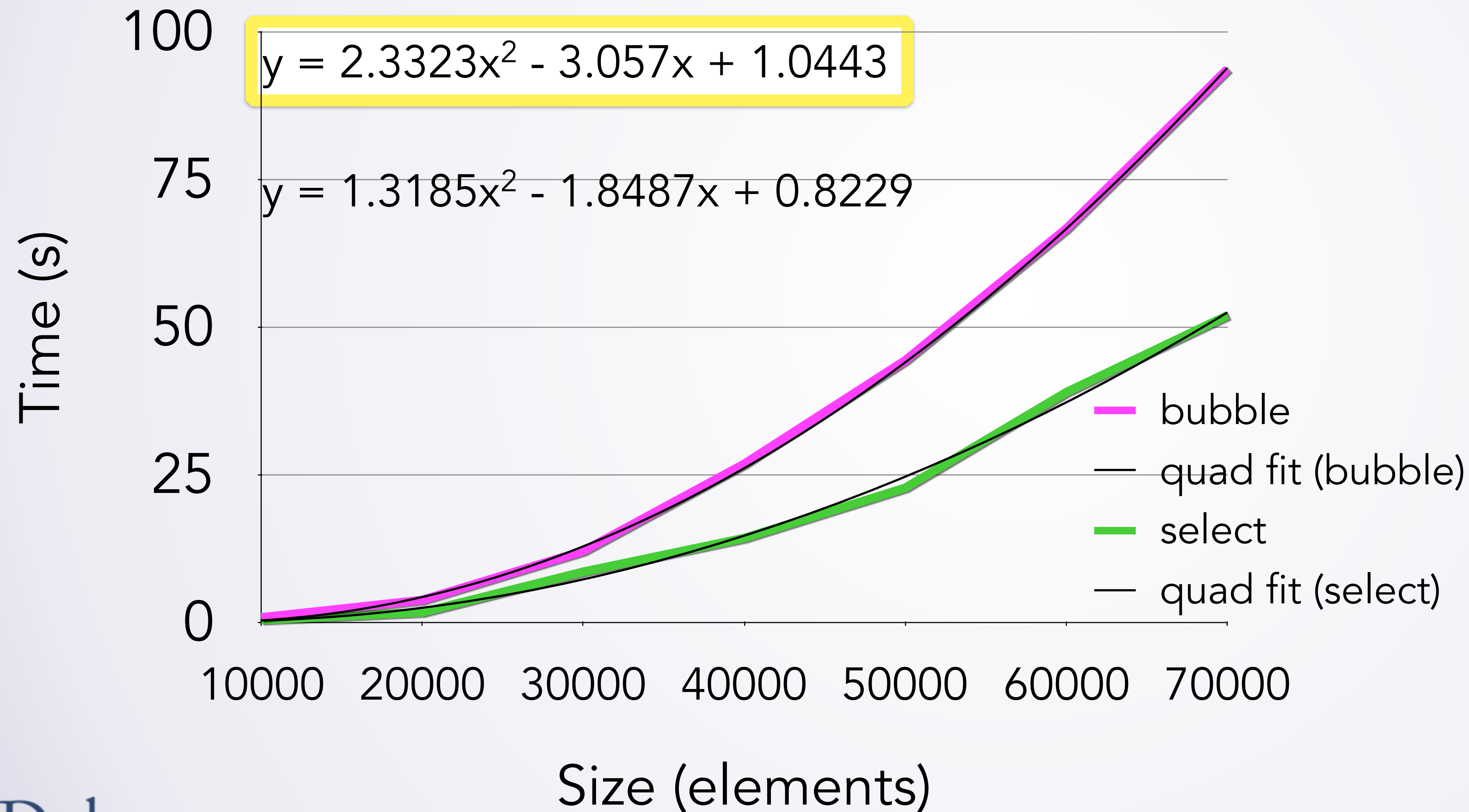
Sorting 10,000 to 70,000 Strings





# SortTimings Data

Sorting 10,000 to 70,000 Strings



# SortTimings Data

	Bubble sort	Collections.sort
1 million elements	6.4 hours	1 sec
1 billion elements	738 years	19 min



# Sorting: Common

- Most languages: Sorting built in
  - Typically a very efficient sort
  - Needs to work with variety of types
    - Did author think about earthquakes?
    - How to do this? **Interfaces**
      - Comparable
      - Comparator
- Java: `Collections.sort`