

Sorting

Python Program for Selection Sort

```
def selectionSort(array, size):  
    for ind in range(size):  
        min_index = ind  
        for j in range(ind + 1, size):  
            if array[j] < array[min_index]:  
                min_index = j  
        (array[ind], array[min_index]) = (array[min_index], array[ind])
```

```
arr = [-2, 45, 0, 11, -9, 88, -97, -202, 747]  
size = len(arr)  
selectionSort(arr, size)  
print('The array after sorting in Ascending Order by selection sort is:')  
print(arr)
```

Output:

```
The array after sorting in Ascending Order by selection sort is:  
[-202, -97, -9, -2, 0, 11, 45, 88, 747]
```

Python Program for Bubble Sort

Python program for implementation of Bubble Sort

```
def bubbleSort(arr):
```

```

n = len(arr)
swapped = False
    for i in range(n-1):
        for j in range(0, n-i-1):
            if arr[j] > arr[j + 1]:
                swapped = True
                arr[j], arr[j + 1] = arr[j + 1], arr[j]

        if not swapped:
            return

```

```
arr = [64, 34, 25, 12, 22, 11, 90]
```

```
bubbleSort(arr)
```

```

print("Sorted array is:")
for i in range(len(arr)):
    print("% d" % arr[i], end=" ")

```

Output

Sorted array is:

```
11 12 22 25 34 64 90
```

Python Program for Insertion Sort

```
def insertionSort(arr):
```

```
    if (n := len(arr)) <= 1:
```

```
        return
```

```
    for i in range(1, n):
```

```
key = arr[i]

j = i-1

while j >=0 and key < arr[j] :

    arr[j+1] = arr[j]

    j -= 1

arr[j+1] = key
```

#sorting the array [12, 11, 13, 5, 6] using insertionSort

```
arr = [12, 11, 13, 5, 6]
```

```
insertionSort(arr)
```

```
print(arr)
```

Output:

Sorted array is:

```
[5, 6, 11, 12, 13]
```

Python Program for QuickSort

```
def partition(array, low, high):
```

```
    pivot = array[high]
```

```
    i = low - 1
```

```
    for j in range(low, high):
        if array[j] <= pivot:

            i = i + 1

            # Swapping element at i with element at j
            (array[i], array[j]) = (array[j], array[i])

    (array[i + 1], array[high]) = (array[high], array[i + 1])

    return i + 1
```

```
def quickSort(array, low, high):
    if low < high:
        pi = partition(array, low, high)
        quickSort(array, low, pi - 1)

        quickSort(array, pi + 1, high)
```

```
data = [1, 7, 4, 1, 10, 9, -2]
print("Unsorted Array")
print(data)
```

```
size = len(data)
```

```
quickSort(data, 0, size - 1)
```

```
print('Sorted Array in Ascending Order:')
print(data)
```

Output

Unsorted Array

[1, 7, 4, 1, 10, 9, -2]

Sorted Array in Ascending Order:

[-2, 1, 1, 4, 7, 9, 10]

Python Program for Merge Sort

```
def merge(arr, l, m, r):
    n1 = m - l + 1
    n2 = r - m

    # create temp arrays
    L = [0] * (n1)
    R = [0] * (n2)

    # Copy data to temp arrays L[] and R[]
    for i in range(0, n1):
        L[i] = arr[l + i]

    for j in range(0, n2):
        R[j] = arr[m + 1 + j]

    # Merge the temp arrays back into arr[l..r]
    i = 0 # Initial index of first subarray
    j = 0 # Initial index of second subarray
    k = l # Initial index of merged subarray

    while i < n1 and j < n2:
        if L[i] <= R[j]:
            arr[k] = L[i]
```

```

            i += 1
        else:
            arr[k] = R[j]
            j += 1
        k += 1

    while i < n1:
        arr[k] = L[i]
        i += 1
        k += 1

    while j < n2:
        arr[k] = R[j]
        j += 1
        k += 1

def mergeSort(arr, l, r):
    if l < r:

        m = l+(r-1)//2

        mergeSort(arr, l, m)
        mergeSort(arr, m+1, r)
        merge(arr, l, m, r)

# Driver code to test above
arr = [12, 11, 13, 5, 6, 7]
n = len(arr)
print("Given array is")
for i in range(n):
    print("%d" % arr[i],end=" ")

```

```
mergeSort(arr, 0, n-1)
print("\n\nSorted array is")
for i in range(n):
    print("%d" % arr[i],end=" ")
```

Output

Given array is

12 11 13 5 6 7

Sorted array is

5 6 7 11 12 13