Sorting: Concluding Remarks

Madhavan Mukund

https://www.cmi.ac.in/~madhavan

Programming, Data Structures and Algorithms using Python
Week 3

- Often list values are tuples
 - Rows from a table, with multiple columns / attributes
 - A list of students, each student entry has a roll number, name, marks, ...

- Often list values are tuples
 - Rows from a table, with multiple columns / attributes
 - A list of students, each student entry has a roll number, name, marks, . . .
- Suppose students have already been sorted by roll number

- Often list values are tuples
 - Rows from a table, with multiple columns / attributes
 - A list of students, each student entry has a roll number, name, marks, . . .
- Suppose students have already been sorted by roll number
- If we now sort by name, will all students with the same name remain in sorted order with respect to roll number?

- Often list values are tuples
 - Rows from a table, with multiple columns / attributes
 - A list of students, each student entry has a roll number, name, marks, . . .
- Suppose students have already been sorted by roll number
- If we now sort by name, will all students with the same name remain in sorted order with respect to roll number?
- Stability of sorting is crucial in many applications

- Often list values are tuples
 - Rows from a table, with multiple columns / attributes
 - A list of students, each student entry has a roll number, name, marks, . . .
- Suppose students have already been sorted by roll number
- If we now sort by name, will all students with the same name remain in sorted order with respect to roll number?
- Stability of sorting is crucial in many applications
- Sorting on column B should not disturb sorting on column A

- The quicksort implementation we described is not stable
 - Swapping values while partitioning can disturb existing sorted order

- The quicksort implementation we described is not stable
 - Swapping values while partitioning can disturb existing sorted order
- Merge sort is stable if we merge carefully
 - Do not allow elements from the right to overtake elements on the left
 - While merging, prefer the left list while breaking ties

Other criteria

- Minimizing data movement
 - Imagine each element is a heavy carton
 - Reduce the effort of moving values around

• Quicksort is often the algorithm of choice, despite $O(n^2)$ worst case

- Quicksort is often the algorithm of choice, despite $O(n^2)$ worst case
- Merge sort is typically used for "external" sorting
 - Database tables that are too large to store in memory all at once
 - Retrieve in parts from the disk and write back

- Quicksort is often the algorithm of choice, despite $O(n^2)$ worst case
- Merge sort is typically used for "external" sorting
 - Database tables that are too large to store in memory all at once
 - Retrieve in parts from the disk and write back
- Other $O(n \log n)$ algorithms exist heapsort

- Quicksort is often the algorithm of choice, despite $O(n^2)$ worst case
- Merge sort is typically used for "external" sorting
 - Database tables that are too large to store in memory all at once
 - Retrieve in parts from the disk and write back
- Other $O(n \log n)$ algorithms exist heapsort
- Sometimes hybrid strategies are used
 - Use divide and conquer for large n
 - Switch to insertion sort when n becomes small (e.g., n < 16)