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BubbleSort.java
 Aug 20, 12 7:56
package sorting;
public class BubbleSort implements Sorting {
   public void sort(int[] A, int n, SortStatistics stats) {
        // Pre: A == A0
        for (int i = n - 1; i >= 1; i--)
            for (int j = 1; j <= i; i++) {
                stats.incrCompare();
                if (A[j-1] > A[j])
                    // Swap A[j-1] and A[j]
                    stats.incrMove();
                   int temp = A[j - 1];
                   A[j-1] = A[j];
                   A[j] = temp;
        /* Post: ordered(A) && (items(A) = items(A0)) */
```

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InsertionSort.java
 Aug 04, 14 9:23
                                                                         Page 1/1
package sorting;
public class InsertionSort implements Sorting {
    /* Insertion sort based on CLRS p18 (3rd) */
    public void sort(int[] A, int n, SortStatistics stats) {
        // Pre: A == A0
        for (int j = 1; j < n; j++) {
            int key = A[j];
           stats.incrMove();
            // Insert A[j] into the sorted sequence A[0..j-1]
            int i = j - 1;
            while (i >= 0 && A[i] > key) {
                stats.incrCompare();
                stats.incrMove();
               A[i + 1] = A[i];
                i = i - 1;
            stats.incrCompare();
           A[i + 1] = key;
           stats.incrMove();
        /* Post: ordered(A) && (items(A) = items(A0)) */
```

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MergeSort.java
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package sorting;
import java.util.LinkedList;
import java.util.List;
public class MergeSort implements Sorting {
    SortStatistics stats;
   private void merge(int[] A, int lo, int mid, int hi) {
        int i, j;
        List<Integer> L = new LinkedList<Integer>();
        /* A = A0 && ordered(A[lo..mid]) && ordered(A[mid+1..hi]) */
        i = 10;
        i = mid + 1i
         * While both segments are non-empty select the least element and add to
         * the list.
        while ((i <= mid) && (j <= hi)) {</pre>
            stats.incrCompare();
            stats.incrMove();
            if (A[i] <= A[j]) {</pre>
                L.add(A[i]);
                i = i + 1;
            } else ·
                L.add(A[j]);
                j = j + 1;
        /* Move any elements left in the first segment to the list. */
        while (i <= mid) {
            stats.incrMove();
            L.add(A[i]);
            i = i + 1;
         * Move any elements left in the second segment to the list. Note that
         * only one of this while loop and the one above actually do anything.
        while (j <= hi) {</pre>
            stats.incrMove();
            L.add(A[i]);
            j = j + 1;
        /* Place the merged elements in the list back into the array. */
        for (i = lo; i <= hi; i++) {
            stats.incrMove();
            A[i] = L.remove(0);
         * ordered(A[lo..hi]) && items(A) = items(A0) && (A[0..lo-1] =
         * A0[0..lo-1]) && (A[hi+1..HIGH(A)] = A0[hi+1..HIGH(A)])
   private void mSort(int[] A, int lo, int hi) {
        int mid;
        /* (0 <= lo <= hi <= HIGH(A)) && (A = A0) */
        if (lo < hi) {
            mid = (lo + hi) / 2;
            mSort(A, lo, mid);
```

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MergeSort.java
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           * ordered(A[lo..mid] && items(A) = items(A0) && (A[0..lo-1] =
            * A0[0..lo-1]) && (A[mid+1..HIGH(A)] = A0[mid+1..HIGH(A)])
           mSort(A, mid + 1, hi);
           * ordered(A[lo..mid]) && ordered(A[mid+1..hi]) && items(A) =
            * items(A0) && (A[0..lo-1] = A0[0..lo-1]) && (A[hi+1..HIGH(A)] =
            * A0[hi+1..HIGH(A)])
           merge(A, lo, mid, hi);
           * ordered(A[lo..hi]) && items(A) = items(A0) && (A[0..lo-1] =
           * A0[0..1o-1]) && (A[hi+1..HIGH(A)] = A0[hi+1..HIGH(A)])
  public void sort(int[] A, int n, SortStatistics stats) {
       /* Pre: A == A0 */
       this.stats= stats;
      mSort(A, 0, n - 1);
       * Post: ordered(A[0..N-1]) && items(A) = items(A0) && (A[N..HIGH(A)] = items(A0)
       * A0[N..HIGH(A)])
```

```
QuickSort.java
Sep 08, 14 10:17
                                                                        Page 1/2
package sorting;
public class QuickSort implements Sorting {
   SortStatistics stats;
   private void swap(int[] A, int i, int j) {
        int t;
        t = A[i];
        A[i] = A[i];
        A[i] = t.;
        stats.incrMove();
   private int partition(int[] A, int lo, int hi) {
        int x;
         * Pre: (0 <= lo < hi < A.length) && (A = A0)
         * Partitioning on the middle element of the array ensures quick sort
         * works efficiently for already sorted arrays. To achieve that with
         * this partitioning algorithm we swap the middle and last elements
         * before beginning the partition proper.
         * If this swap is omitted, the partition will still work correctly, but
         * the algorithm will have its worst-case behaviour for the already
         * ordered array.
        swap(A, (lo + hi) / 2, hi);
        /* Partition on A[hi] -- was the middle element */
        x = A[hi];
        int part = lo;
        for (int j = lo; j < hi; j++) {
            /* A[lo..part-1] <= x < A[part..j-1] */
            stats.incrCompare();
            if (A[i] <= x)
                swap(A, part, j);
                part = part + 1;
            /* A[lo..part-1] <= x < A[part..j] */
        /* A[lo..part-1] <= x < A[part..hi-1] */
        swap(A, part, hi);
         * lo <= part <= hi && A[lo..part-1] <= A[part] < A[part+1..hi] &&
         * items(A) = items(A0) && (A[0..lo-1] = A0[0..lo-1]) &&
         * (A[hi+1..] = A0[hi+1..])
       return part;
   public void qSort(int[] A, int lo, int hi) {
        /* (0 <= lo <= hi < A.length) && (A = A0) */
        if (lo < hi) {
            /* 0 <= lo < hi < A.length */
            int part = partition(A, lo, hi);
            * lo <= part <= hi && A[lo..part-1] <= A[part] <= A[part+1..hi] &&
             * items(A) = items(A0) && (A[0..lo-1] = A0[0..lo-1]) &&
             * (A[hi+1..] = A0[hi+1..])
            qSort(A, lo, part - 1);
```

```
QuickSort.java
Sep 08, 14 10:17
                                                                       Page 2/2
           * ordered(A[lo..part-1] && items(A) = items(A0) && A[lo..part-1]
           * <= A[part] <= A[part+1..hi] && (A[0..lo-1] = A0[0..lo-1]) &&
           * (A[hi+1..] = A0[hi+1..])
           gSort(A, part + 1, hi);
           * ordered(A[lo..part-1]) && ordered(A[part+1..hi]) &&
           * A[lo..part-1] <= A[part] <= A[part+1..hi] && items(A) = items(A0)
            * && (A[0..1o-1] = A0[0..1o-1]) && (A[hi+1..] = A0[hi+1..])
           * Therefore: ordered(A[lo..hi]) && items(A) = items(A0) &&
           * (A[0..1o-1] = A0[0..1o-1]) && (A[hi+1..] = A0[hi+1..])
  public void sort(int[] A, int n, SortStatistics stats) {
      /* Pre: n <= A.length && A = A0 */
       * Post: ordered(A[0..n-1]) && items(A) = items(A0) && (A[n..] =
       * A0[n..])
       this.stats = stats;
      qSort(A, 0, n - 1);
       * Post: ordered(A[0..n-1]) && items(A) = items(A0) &&
       * (A[n..] = A0[n..])
```

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package sorting;
public interface Sorting {
    public void sort(int[] A, int n, SortStatistics stats);
}
```

```
SortStatistics.java
 Aug 04, 14 9:21
                                                                           Page 1/1
package sorting;
public class SortStatistics {
        int size;
        long moveCount;
        long compareCount;
        long startTime;
        long executionTime;
        public SortStatistics() {
            super();
            reset();
        public void setSize( int n ) {
            size = n;
        public void incrMove() {
            moveCount++;
        public void incrCompare() {
            compareCount++;
        public void startTime() {
            startTime = System.nanoTime();
        public void finishTime() {
            executionTime = System.nanoTime() - startTime;
        public void reset() {
            moveCount = 0;
            compareCount = 0;
            startTime = 0;
            executionTime = 0;
        public void printStats( String sortType ) {
            System.out.printf( sortType + " sort for %,6d takes %,14d compares %,14d moves %8
d milliseconds%n",
                     size, compareCount, moveCount, executionTime/1000000 );
```

```
SortTest.java
Aug 04, 14 9:26
                                                                          Page 1/2
package sorting;
public class SortTest {
    int A[];
   private SortTest(int n) {
        A = new int[n];
   private void inOrder(int n) {
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            A[i] = i;
   private void reverseOrder(int n) {
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
            A[i] = (n - 1) - i;
   private SortStatistics runTest(Sorting sort, int n, String sortType ) {
        SortStatistics stats = new SortStatistics();
        stats.setSize(n);
        stats.startTime();
        sort.sort(A, n, stats);
        stats.finishTime();
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            if (A[i] != i) {
                System.out.println("Sort failed at " + i);
        stats.printStats( sortType );
        return stats;
   private void inOrderTest(Sorting sort, int n) {
        SortStatistics stats = runTest(sort, n, "In order" );
   private void reverseOrderTest(Sorting sort, int n) {
        reverseOrder(n);
        SortStatistics stats = runTest(sort, n, "Reverse order" );
   private void allSizes(Sorting sort, int baseSize) {
        inOrderTest(sort, 1*baseSize);
        inOrderTest(sort, 2*baseSize);
        inOrderTest(sort, 4*baseSize);
        inOrderTest(sort, 8*baseSize);
        reverseOrderTest(sort, 1*baseSize);
        reverseOrderTest(sort, 2*baseSize);
        reverseOrderTest(sort, 4*baseSize);
        reverseOrderTest(sort, 8*baseSize);
   public static void main(String args[]) throws java.lang.Exception {
        int baseSize =10000;
        SortTest test = new SortTest(16*baseSize);
        System.out.println("Tests for quick sort:");
```

```
SortTest.java
Aug 04, 14 9:26
                                                                            Page 2/2
       test.allSizes(new QuickSort(), baseSize);
       System.out.println();
       System.out.println("Tests for quick sort:");
       test.allSizes(new OuickSort(), baseSize);
       System.out.println();
       System.out.println("Tests for insertion sort:");
       test.allSizes(new InsertionSort(), baseSize);
       System.out.println();
       System.out.println("Tests for merge sort:");
       test.allSizes(new MergeSort(), baseSize);
```