

I B.Tech.

Computer Science & Business Systems

CSE209: Data Structures & Algorithms

Unit – IV: Sorting
Selection Sort and Shell Sort

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Selection Sort

- Basic Principle

- Select the i^{th} minimum element and place it in the i^{th} position

- Example

- Given Array

25	15	10	45	22	3	79	82	16
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- Pass 1: Minimum element 3, swap 25 and 3

25	15	10	45	22	3	79	82	16
----	----	----	----	----	---	----	----	----

3	15	10	45	22	25	79	82	16
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Selection Sort

- Pass 2: Next Minimum 10, swap 15 and 10

3	15	10	45	22	25	79	82	16
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

3	10	15	45	22	25	79	82	16
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

- Pass 3: Next Minimum 15, no swap needed

3	10	15	45	22	25	79	82	16
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

3	10	15	45	22	25	79	82	16
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

- Pass 4: Next Minimum 16, swap 45 and 16

3	10	15	45	22	25	79	82	16
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

3	10	15	16	22	25	79	82	45
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Selection Sort

- Pass 5: Next Minimum 22, no swap needed

3	10	15	16	22	25	79	82	45
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

3	10	15	16	22	25	79	82	45
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

- Pass 6: Next Minimum 25, no swap needed

3	10	15	16	22	25	79	82	45
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

3	10	15	16	22	25	79	82	45
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

- Pass 7: Next Minimum 45, swap 79 and 45

3	10	15	16	22	25	79	82	45
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

3	10	15	16	22	25	45	82	79
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Selection Sort

- Pass 8: Next Minimum 79, swap 82 and 79

3	10	15	16	22	25	45	82	79
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

3	10	15	16	22	25	45	79	82
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

- Final sorted array

3	10	15	16	22	25	45	79	82
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

- Points to be noted
 - When there are n elements, $n - 1$ passes are required
 - In i^{th} pass over the array, select the minimum element from i^{th} element to n^{th} element
 - Hence time complexity is $O(n^2)$

Selection Sort

Algorithm SELECTION_SORT(A, n)

1. *for* $i = 1$ *to* $n - 1$
2. $minindex = i$
3. *for* $j = i + 1$ *to* n
4. *if* $A[j] \leq A[minindex]$
5. $minindex = j$
6. *if* $minindex \neq i$
7. $temp = A[i]$
8. $A[i] = A[minindex]$
9. $A[minindex] = temp$



Shell Sort

- Basic Principle:
 - Applying insertion sort on sub arrays of elements at distance d , for $d = n/2, n/4, n/8, n/16, \dots, 1$
 - When $d=n/2$, number of elements are lesser and the smaller number jumps d locations in single move

Shell Sort

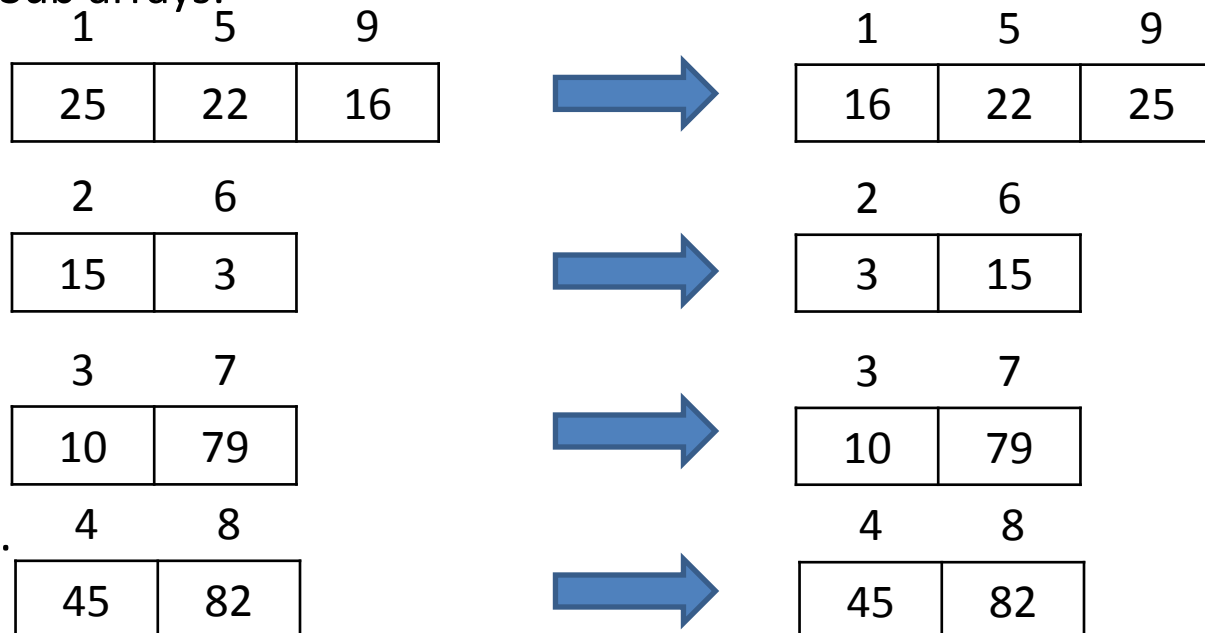
- Example

- Given Array

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25	15	10	45	22	3	79	82	16

- Pass 1: Split into sub arrays containing elements at distance 4

- Sub arrays:



Shell Sort

- After Pass1:

- Array Contents are

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16	3	10	45	22	15	79	82	25

- Pass 2: Split into sub arrays containing elements at distance 2

- Sub arrays:

1	3	5	7	9
16	10	22	79	25



1	3	5	7	9
10	16	22	25	79

2	4	6	8
3	45	15	82



2	4	6	8
3	15	45	82

- .



Shell Sort

- After Pass2:

- Array Contents are

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	3	16	15	22	45	25	82	79

- Pass 3: Whole array (Elements at distance 1)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3	10	15	16	22	25	45	79	82

- Points to be noted:

- number of swaps are reduced drastically than normal insertion sort



Shell Sort

Algorithm SHELL_SORT(A,n)

1. $sv = n/2$
2. *while* $sv \geq 1$
3. *for* $k = 1$ *to* sv
4. *for* $i = sv + k$ *to* n *step* sv
5. $key = A[i]$
6. $j = i - sv$
7. *while* $j > 0$ *and* $A[j] \geq key$
8. $A[j + sv] = A[j]$
9. $j = j - sv$
10. $A[j + sv] = key$
11. $sv = sv/2$

