### Stackless Quicksort

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### Quicksort

#### To sort a list:

- 1) Pick an element call it the pivot.
- 2) Partition list such that lesser elements are to the left, greater to the right. The pivot is now at the correct position.
- 3) The left and right segments remain unsorted.
- 4) Repeat from 1) on unsorted segments until none remain.

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### Quicksort is recursive

```
def qsort(lst, start=0, end=None):
if end is None:
    end = len(lst)
if end - start < 2:
    return
pivot position = partition(lst, start, end)
qsort(lst, start, pivot position)
qsort(lst, pivot position + 1, end)
```

Tip: when doing recursion, DO NOT think about the call stack!

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## Recursion -> iteration + stack

```
def qsort iterative(lst):
stack = [(0, len(lst))]
while stack:
    start, end = stack.pop()
    pivot position = partition(lst, start, end)
    if pivot position - start > 0:
        stack.append((start, pivot position))
    if end - (pivot position + 1) > 0:
        stack.append((pivot position + 1, end))
```

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# Leslie Lamport: a stack (LIFO) is not necessary

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## LIFO -> arbitrary order

```
def qsort stackless(lst):
not sorted = \{(0, len(lst))\}
while not sorted:
    start, end = not sorted.pop()
    pivot position = partition(lst, start, end)
    if pivot position - start > 0:
        not sorted.add((start, pivot position))
    if end - (pivot position + 1) > 0:
        not sorted.add((pivot position + 1, end))
```

### Why didn't I think of this?

- Recursion is implementation
- We tend to focus on implementation
- Idea is not implementation
- We should focus on ideas

More details -> scotchka.github.io