

Insertion and Selection Sort

Md. Abu Sufyan
Roll: 2003085
Department: CSE

Tameem Rahman
Roll: 2003089
Department: CSE

Partha Paul
Roll: 2003078
Department: CSE

Atik Mohtasin Rahi
Roll: 2003118
Department: CSE

Barkatulla Barik
Roll: 2003071
Department: CSE

Mir Ashikur Rahman
Roll: 2003109
Department: CSE

Rajshahi University of Engineering & Technology

January 20, 2024

Welcome

Welcome to our Presentation!

Outline

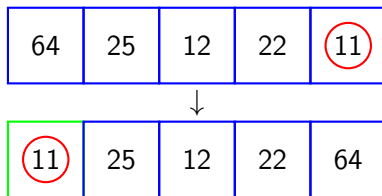
- 1 Welcome
- 2 First Topic
- 3 Selection sort First Pass
 - Selection Sort: Second Pass
 - Selection Sort: Third Pass
 - Selection Sort: Fourth Pass
 - Selection Sort: Fifth Pass
 - Selection Sort Algorithm: Overview
- 4 Second Topic
- 5 Insertion Sort Steps
 - Insertion sort First Pass
 - Insertion sort Second Pass
 - Insertion sort Third Pass
 - Insertion sort Forth Pass
 - Insertion Sort Demonstration
 - Insertion Sort Algorithm
 - Insertion Sort C++ Code
- 6 Conclusion
- 7 References
 - References for Insertion Sort
 - References for Selection Sort
- 8 Questions & Answers
- 9 Thanks

First Topic

Selection Sort

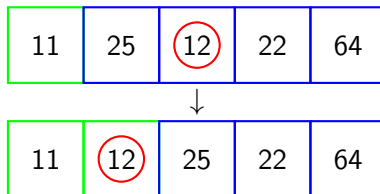
Selection Sort: First Pass

- For the first position in the sorted array, traverse the entire array.
- Find the minimum value (11) and swap it with the element at the first position (64).



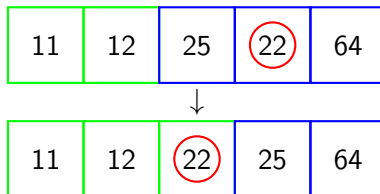
Selection Sort: Second Pass

- For the second position, find the second minimum value (12) and swap it with the element at the second position (25).



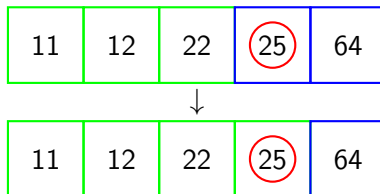
Selection Sort: Third Pass

- For the third position, find the third minimum value (22) and swap it with the element at the third position (25).



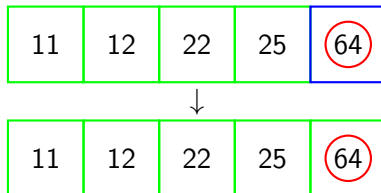
Selection Sort: Fourth Pass

- For the fourth position, find the fourth minimum value (25) and never swap it.



Selection Sort: Fifth Pass

- The largest value (64) is automatically placed at the last position.



Selection Sort Algorithm: Overview

Algorithm 1: Selection Sort

Data: Array arr of size n

Result: Sorted array arr

```
1 for  $i \leftarrow 0$  to  $n - 1$  do
2    $min\_idx \leftarrow i$ ;
3   for  $j \leftarrow i + 1$  to  $n$  do
4     if  $arr[j] < arr[min\_idx]$  then
5        $min\_idx \leftarrow j$ ;
6   if  $min\_idx \neq i$  then
7     Swap( $arr[min\_idx]$ ,  $arr[i]$ );
```

Selection Sort: C++ Code

```
void selectionSort(int arr[], int n)
{
    int i, j, min_idx;
    for (i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) {
        min_idx = i;
        for (j = i + 1; j < n; j++) {
            if (arr[j] < arr[min_idx])
                min_idx = j;
        }
        if (min_idx != i)
            swap(arr[min_idx], arr[i]);
    }
}
```

Second Topic

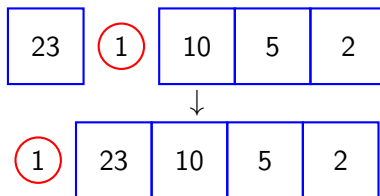
Insertion Sort

Insertion Sort: Step-by-Step

- For each element, insert it into its correct position in the sorted portion of the array.
- Shift elements greater than the key to the right.
- Repeat until the entire array is sorted.

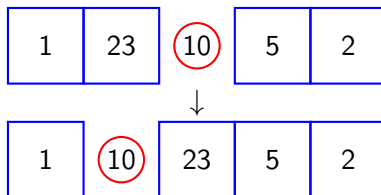
Insertion Sort: First Pass

- Initially, the first two elements of the array are compared in insertion sort.
- Here, 23 is greater than 1 hence they are not in the ascending order and 23 is not at its correct position. Thus, swap 1 and 23.



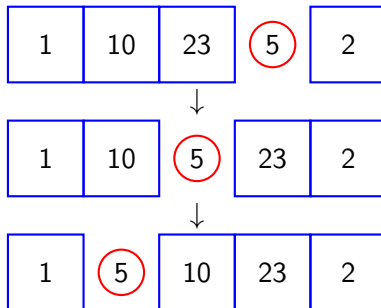
Insertion Sort: Second Pass

- Here, 23 is greater than 10 hence they are not in the ascending order and 10 is not at its correct position. Thus, swap 1 and 23. 10 also stored in a sorted sub-array along with 1



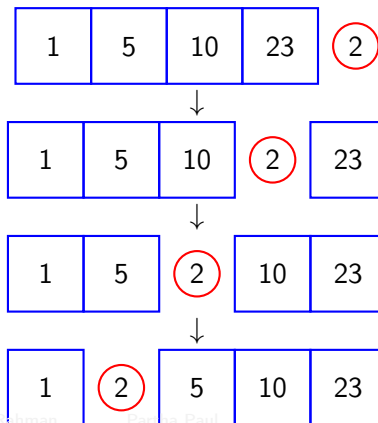
Insertion Sort: Third Pass

- Here, 5 isn't in correct position. So 5 has to be swapped with its previous position until 5 isn't greater than the previous value.



Insertion Sort: Forth Pass

- Here, 2 isn't in correct position. To place 2 in correct position, we have to follow the same procedure as third pass.



Insertion Sort: Visualization

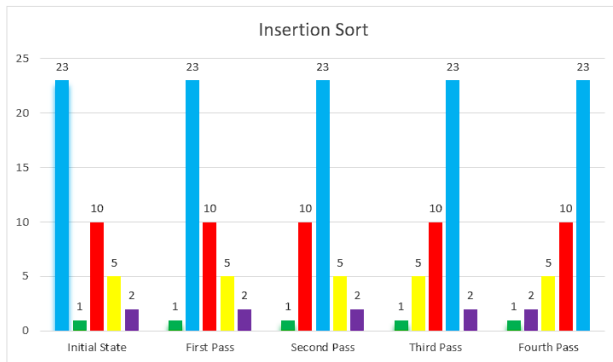


Figure: Insertion Sort Visualization

Insertion Sort Algorithm: Overview

Algorithm 2: Insertion Sort

Data: Array *arr* of size *n*

Result: Sorted array *arr*

```
1 for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $n$  do
2    $key \leftarrow arr[i]$ ;
3    $j \leftarrow i - 1$ ;
4   while  $j \geq 0$  and  $arr[j] > key$  do
5      $arr[j + 1] \leftarrow arr[j]$ ;
6      $j \leftarrow j - 1$ ;
7    $arr[j + 1] \leftarrow key$ ;
```

Insertion Sort: C++ Code

```
void insertionSort(int arr[], int n) {  
    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {  
        int key = arr[i];  
        int j = i - 1;  
  
        while (j >= 0 && arr[j] > key) {  
            arr[j + 1] = arr[j];  
            j = j - 1;  
        }  
  
        arr[j + 1] = key;  
    }  
}
```

Conclusion

- Insertion Sort is a simple and intuitive sorting algorithm.
- It efficiently builds the final sorted array one element at a time.
- While not as efficient on large datasets as more advanced algorithms, it performs well on small datasets or nearly sorted datasets.

References

- Author et al., *Introduction to Algorithms*, 3rd Edition.
- Author and Collaborator, *Journal of Sorting Algorithms*, 20XX.

References for Insertion Sort

- Author et al., *Journal of Sorting Algorithms*, 20XX.
<https://example.com/paper1>
- Author and Collaborator, *Conference on Algorithms*, 20XX.
<https://example.com/paper2>

References for Selection Sort

- Author et al., *Journal of Sorting Algorithms*, 20XX.
<https://example.com/paper1>
- Author and Collaborator, *Conference on Algorithms*, 20XX.
<https://example.com/paper2>

Questions & Answers

Any Questions?

Thanks

Thank You for Your Attention!

Contact: your.email@example.com