

Sorting Algorithms

Algorithm	Avg. Time	Best Case	Worst Case	Stable?	When to Use	Analogy / Idea
Bubble Sort	$O(n^2)$	$O(n)$	$O(n^2)$	✔ Yes	Learning basics, small lists	Biggest bubble floats to the top.
Selection Sort	$O(n^2)$	$O(n^2)$	$O(n^2)$	✘ No	Rarely used in practice	Picking the smallest player each time.
Insertion Sort	$O(n^2)$	$O(n)$	$O(n^2)$	✔ Yes	Small datasets, nearly sorted data	Sorting cards in your hand.
Merge Sort	$O(n \log n)$	$O(n \log n)$	$O(n \log n)$	✔ Yes	Large datasets, linked lists	Split & merge piles of papers.
Quick Sort	$O(n \log n)$	$O(n \log n)$	$O(n^2)$	✘ No	General-purpose, fast in practice	Choosing a pivot & arranging around it.
Heap Sort	$O(n \log n)$	$O(n \log n)$	$O(n \log n)$	✘ No	Priority queues, heaps	Pulling tallest book repeatedly.
Counting Sort	$O(n+k)$	$O(n+k)$	$O(n+k)$	✔ Yes	Small range integers	Counting ages in a class.
Radix Sort	$O(n \cdot k)$	$O(n \cdot k)$	$O(n \cdot k)$	✔ Yes	Fixed-length integers/strings	Sorting names letter by letter.
Bucket Sort	$O(n+k)$	$O(n)$	$O(n^2)$	✔ Yes	Uniform distribution, decimals	Putting coins into jars by size.
Tim Sort (Python/Java default)	$O(n \log n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n \log n)$	✔ Yes	Real-world general sorting	Hybrid of merge + insertion sort.