

⇒ SORTING

[1 class]

{ more classes on Sorting in Adv BatU }

→ Arranging data in a 'particular order'  
↓

- English Dictionary
- Roll No
- Contact list in Phone
- Books in library
- Google web Pages

} Easy to search

↳ Ranked by Relevance (to search query)

Books

C++	Java	Python
₹ 10 100	₹ 20 <u>200</u>	₹ 15 <u>300</u>

Criteria

Sorting  
"Books"

Criteria

- Pages → C++, Java, Python ↑
- Price → C++, Python, Java
- Name → C++, Java, Python

English Dictionary

⇒

- apple - a red colored fruit
- car - vehicle 4 wheels
- bus - a passenger vehicle

Compare  
the  
words  
for sorting

word  
↓  
[ "apple", "desc1" ]  
[  ,   ]  
[  ,   ]

2D Array of  
Strings

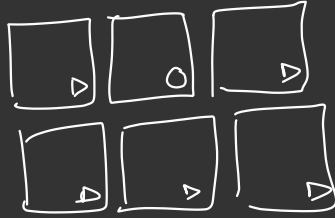
Instagram



# tag

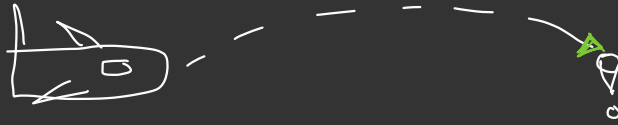


Reels



⇒ ♥ liked on that # song  
⇒ ⏮ on that timestamp  
→ liked 3 days, ♥ likes

Make my Trip



Preference

- Early Flights
- Cheaper Flights low-high
- Duration 8 hrs  
3 hrs

Amazon

→ Sort

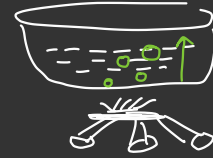
A-Z

Price on mobiles.

# Bubble Sort



Unsorted

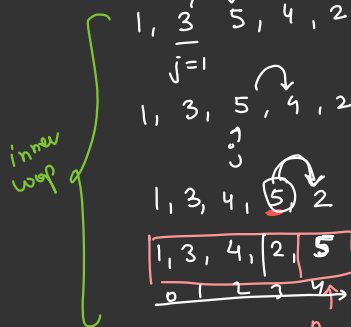
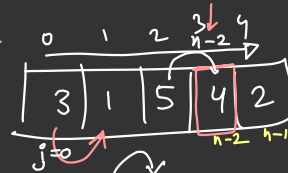


Large Bubbles  
move  
to  
Top



In each itr it moves the larger element to the end of array by Comparing & Swapping two consecutive elements.

outer loop  
→ itr-1



Target  
at end.

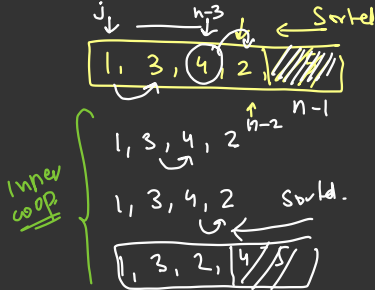
for ( $j=0$  —  $n-2$ )

if ( $a[j] > a[j+1]$ )  
{ swap ( $a[j]$ ,  $a[j+1]$ ); }  
j++

itr = j = 0 —  $(n-2)$

$n-1-itr$

Outer loop  $\rightarrow$  itr-2

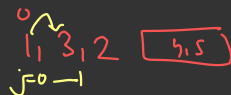


$$0 \rightarrow n-2$$

$$j=0 \rightarrow n-3$$

$$0 \rightarrow (n-1-itr)$$

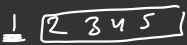
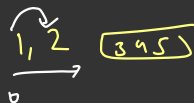
itr-3



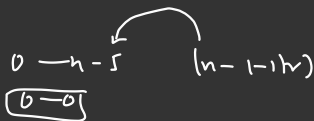
$$0 \rightarrow n-3$$

$$0 \rightarrow n-4 \leftarrow (n-1-itr)$$

itr-4



always smallest  $\rightarrow$   $n-1$  elements large to Right



~~itr-5~~

bubblesort (int [] arr) {

for (itr = 1; itr <= n-1; itr++) {

for (j = 0; j <= n-1-itr; j++) {

if (arr[j] > arr[j+1]) {

swap(arr[j], arr[j+1]);

}

}

}

}

Real Code

n-1  
times

work for  
arrays  
 $N \leq 10^4$

$10^8 \rightarrow 1s$

Time  $\rightarrow O(N^2)$   
Space  $\rightarrow O(1)$

moving  
larger  
element  
towards  
end.

$N = 10^3$   
 $10^{10} \rightarrow 7 \mu s$

Recommended: in-built sort function (N log N)

Java (Randomised Quicksort)

↑  
cross verify.

Arrays.sort(---)

collections.sort(--)

Todo: Refer Sorting

Syntax from web

Book

↑

bubble Sort ( Obj[] arr ) {

==

if ( book[j] > book[j+1] ) {

↑  
Can't  
directly  
compare  
books.  
==

Book [] arr;

++ 15 800	>	Java 20 400	Return 15 600
-----------------	---	-------------------	---------------------

3

Price →

✓

book[j].price > book[j+1].price

→

✓

book[j].name > book[j+1].name

"java"

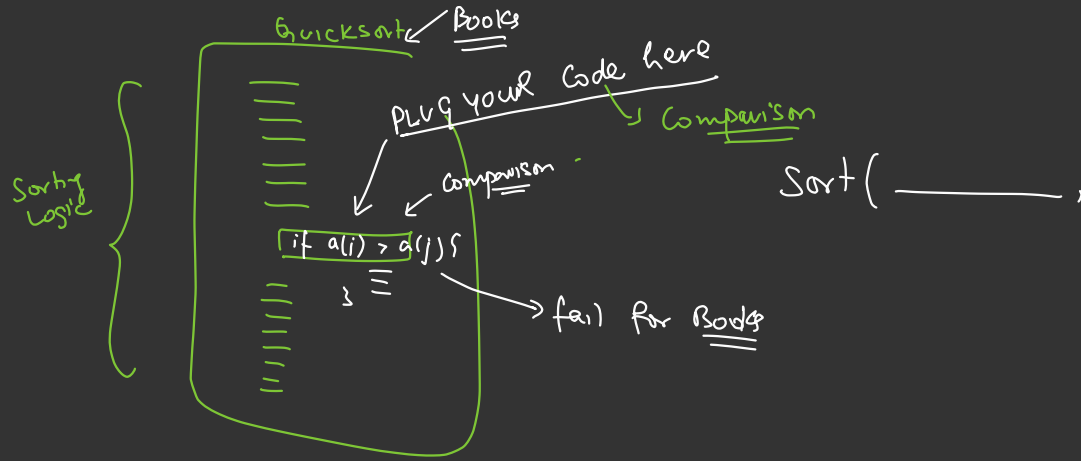
≠

"python"

dict order

int1 > int 2  
String1 > String 2  
book1 > ~~book2~~  
↑

arrays of  
for custom object, we need to define criteria for "sorting"





inbuilt  
function

Template  
bubbleSort ( arr ) {  
 for ( itr=1 ; itr <= n-1 ; itr++ ) {  
 for ( j=0 ; j <= n-1-itr ; j++ ) {  
 if ( compare(a[j], a[j+1]) ) {  
 swap ( a[j], a[j+1] );  
 }  
 }  
 }  
}

bubbleSort ( Arr of Ints )

bubbleSort ( Arr of Books, compare ) → comparator ?

bool compare ( int a, int b )  
 return a > b;  
}

with user defined comparator

bool compare ( Book b1, Book b2 ) {  
 return b1.price >  
 b2.price;  
}

Build a  
compare  
function

Book {

int price  
String name

→  $a.\text{price} > b.\text{price}$

→  $a.\text{price} - b.\text{price}$

Sort(-----)

$\begin{bmatrix} > 0 \\ = 0 \\ < 0 \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \text{compareTo}$

→ CompareTo(Book x) {

return price - x.price,  
          ↑          ↑  
          a          b

}

Book a

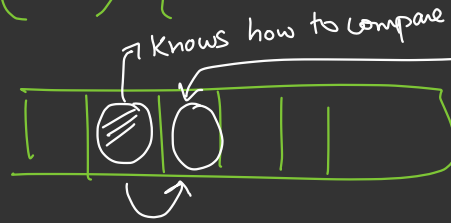
Book b

⇒  $a.\text{price} - b.\text{price}$

$a.\text{compareTo}(b)$

Book {

objects  
Sort(Arr) {



→ Packing  
the  
comparison  
logic  
in  
object  
itself

```
compareTo(Book x) {  
    --- x.pages - pages,  
    if (x.pages == pages) {  
        return price  
        - x.price;  
    }  
}
```

object  
↑  
Arr[j]. compareTo (Arr[j+1])  
↑  
must have  
name  
compareTo

3

→ You can supply  
the ~~sort~~ comparison  
logic

# Complex sort

example

→  
3

```
int Compare (Book B1, Book B2) {
    if (B1.price == B2.price) {
        return B1.pages - B2.pages;
    }
    else {
        return B1.price - B2.price;
    }
}
```

Price A = 100

Price B = 80

$100 - 80 > 0$

Sort( ) {

if (Compare(---)  $> 0$ )

A	B	C
100 ₹	100 ₹	70 ₹
80 pages	90 pages	60 pages

①  
Double  
Criteria

→ Cheapest Book

→ Same price ②  
↓  
more pages

larger  
→  
smaller  
→

1, 2, 4 →

4, 2, 1 →

swap

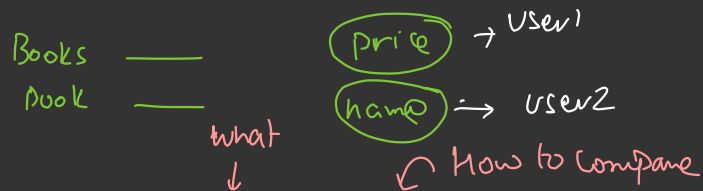
< - - -

pack "compare" 'inside' object



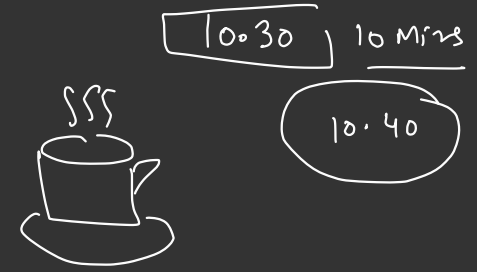
way-1 implementing "compareTo" method inside Book class

way-2 Build a "compare" fn outside object



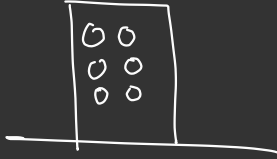
what  
↓  
⇒ Sort ( Books, compare )  
↑  
no  
compare  
fn defined

How to compare



Interface → list of methods which are empty

[ Contract ]



Govt

Contract {

fireSafety() {

≡ ???  
} o o o

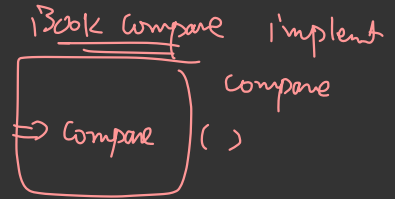
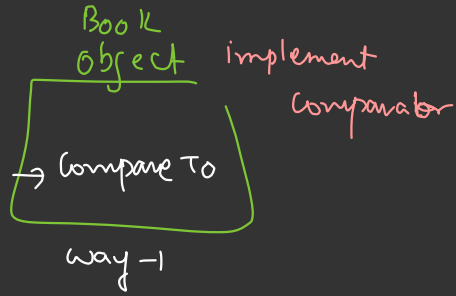
Builder implements Contract {

fireSafety() {

≡ ≡ Put 5 x hipushers.  
}

}

}



Sort (Book Arr)

Sort (Book Arr, Book compare 1)

Sort ( — , Book compare 2 )

Sort ( — , Book compare 3 )

Bubble sort Sorting Behaviour Stable → maintain the relative ordering of same keys  
 ↳ Unstable sort → change the order in any way.

Quicksort ↓

$(1, 2)$  ,  $(1, 4)$   
 ↓

$(1, 2)$   $(1, 4)$

Same relative

$(1, 4)$  , , ,  $(1, 2)$

$(1, 4)$   $(1, 2)$

Base upon  
 $x - \text{arr}$

$(1, 2) == (1, 4)$

Yes





$$\begin{array}{c} x \ y \\ (1, 2) \\ \hline p1 \end{array}$$

<

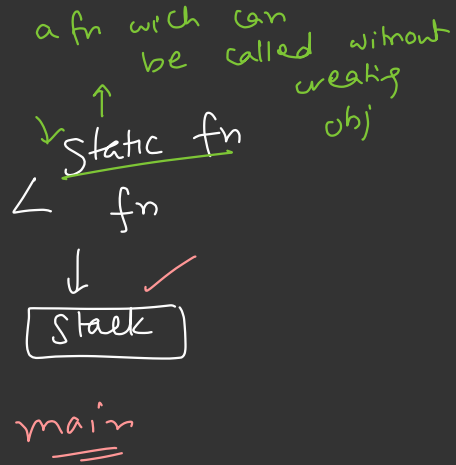
$$\begin{array}{c} x1 \ y2 \\ (1, 4) \\ \hline p2 \end{array}$$

as  
many  
condition  
in  
comparator

```
if (p1.x == p2.x) {  
    return p1.y - p2.y;  
}  
else {  
    return p1.x - p2.x;  
}
```

// Compare y if  
x equal

// Compare on x.



↓  
Static data/variables (heap)

↓  
data which shared across all object of same class.

Deep Dive → OOPS