

# Sorting algorithms I.

**Metodický koncept k efektivní podpoře klíčových odborných kompetencí s využitím cizího jazyka ATCZ62 - CLIL jako výuková strategie na vysoké škole**

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# Sorting algorithms

- puts elements of a list in a certain order (alphabetical, numbered)
- Pair key-value – sorting according to key, value is not taken into account
- Classification
  - Stable vs. unstable – keeps order of values with the same key
  - Type of sorting
    - selection
    - insertion
    - exchanging
    - merging

# Sorting algorithms

- Simple algorithms
  - Bubble sort
  - Heap sort
  - Insertion sort
  - Merge sort
  - Quicksort
  - Selection sort
- Algorithms based on other principle
  - Bucket sort
  - Radix sort
  - Counting sort

# Bubble sort

- Simple to implement
- Universal, local (in-place, no need of extra memory)
- The algorithm starts at the beginning of the data set. It compares the first two elements, and if the first is greater than the second, it swaps them. It continues doing this for each pair of adjacent elements to the end of the data set. It then starts again with the first two elements, repeating until no swaps have occurred on the last pass.

# Bubble sort

procedure bubbleSort( A : list of sortable items )

  n = length(A)

  repeat

    swapped = false

    for i = 1 to n-1 inclusive do

      if A[i-1] > A[i] then

        swap( A[i-1], A[i] )

      swapped = true

    end if

  end for

  until not swapped

end procedure

# Heap sort

- a comparison-based sorting algorithm
- Not stable
- Using data structure heap and its properties

# Heap sort

procedure heapsort(a, count) is

  input: an unordered array a of length count

  heapify(a, count)

  end  $\leftarrow$  count - 1

  while end > 0 do

    swap(a[end], a[0])

    (the heap size is reduced by one)

    end  $\leftarrow$  end - 1

    (the swap ruined the heap property, so restore it)

    siftDown(a, 0, end)

# Insertion sort

- A simple sorting algorithm that builds the final sorted array (or list) one item at a time
- Simple implementation
- Efficient for (quite) small data sets
- Efficient for data sets that are already substantially sorted
- Stable, on-line, in-place



# Insertion sort

```
for i = 1 to length(A)
  j ← i
  while j > 0 and A[j-1] > A[j]
    swap A[j] and A[j-1]
    j ← j - 1
  end while
end for
```