

CSCI 136  
Data Structures & Advanced Programming  
(Lecture 11)

# Sorting 2

Jon Park  
Mar 1, 2017

# Announcements

- Lab 4
  - You may work with a partner (But be sure to understand how the code works!)

# Last Time

- Sorting
  - Selection Sort
  - Bubble Sort

# Today's Outline

- • Review
  - Selection Sort
  - Bubble Sort
- Sorting (Continued)
  - Insertion Sort
  - Merge Sort

# Selection Sort



```
public static void selectionSort(int[] data) {  
    for (int curN = data.length - 1; curN > 0; curN--) {  
        int maxIdx = 0;  
        for (int i = 1; i <= curN; i++) {  
            if (data[i] > data[maxIdx])  
                maxIdx = i;  
        }  
        swap(data, maxIdx, curN);  
    }  
}
```

set  
maxIdx

# Bubble Sort



```
public static void bubbleSort(int[] data) {  
    for (int curN = data.length - 1; curN > 0; curN--) {  
        boolean swapped = false;  
        for (int i = 1; i <= curN; i++) {  
            if (data[i - 1] > data[i]) {  
                swap(data, i, i - 1);  
                swapped = true;  
            }  
        }  
        if (!swapped)  
            break;  
    }  
}
```

Best

$O(n^2)$

$n+1$

$O(n)$

# Today's Outline

- Review
  - Selection Sort
  - Bubble Sort
- Sorting (Continued)
  - Insertion Sort
  - Merge Sort



# Sorting a Deck of Cards

Time Complexity:

A.  $O(n)$  ← best

B.  $O(n \log n)$

C.  $O(n^2)$  ← worst, Ave

D.  $O(n^3)$

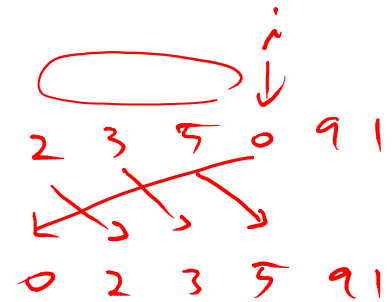
E. Not sure



# Insertion Sort

- [5 7 0 3 4 2 6 1]
- [5 7 0 3 4 2 6 1]
- [0 5 7 3 4 2 6 1]
- [0 3 5 7 4 2 6 1]
- [0 3 4 5 7 2 6 1]
- [0 2 3 4 5 7 6 1]
- [0 2 3 4 5 6 7 1]
- [0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7]

# Insertion Sort



```
public static void insertionSort(int[] data) {  
    for (int i = 1; i <= data.length - 1; i++) {  
        int temp = data[i];  
        int j;  
        for (j = i; j > 0; j--) {  
            if (temp < data[j-1])  
                data[j] = data[j-1];  
            else  
                break;  
        }  
        data[j] = temp;  
    }  
}
```

# Insertion Sort Summary

- Overview
  - After *i*th iteration, at least *i* items are sorted.
  - During *i*th iteration, take the first item in the unsorted portion of the list and **insert** it to the “correct” location in the sorted portion.
- Time complexity:
  - Best case:  $O(n)$
  - Worst case:  $O(n^2)$
  - Average case:  $O(n^2)$

# Today's Outline

- Review
  - Selection Sort
  - Bubble Sort
- Sorting (Continued)
  - Insertion Sort
  - Merge Sort



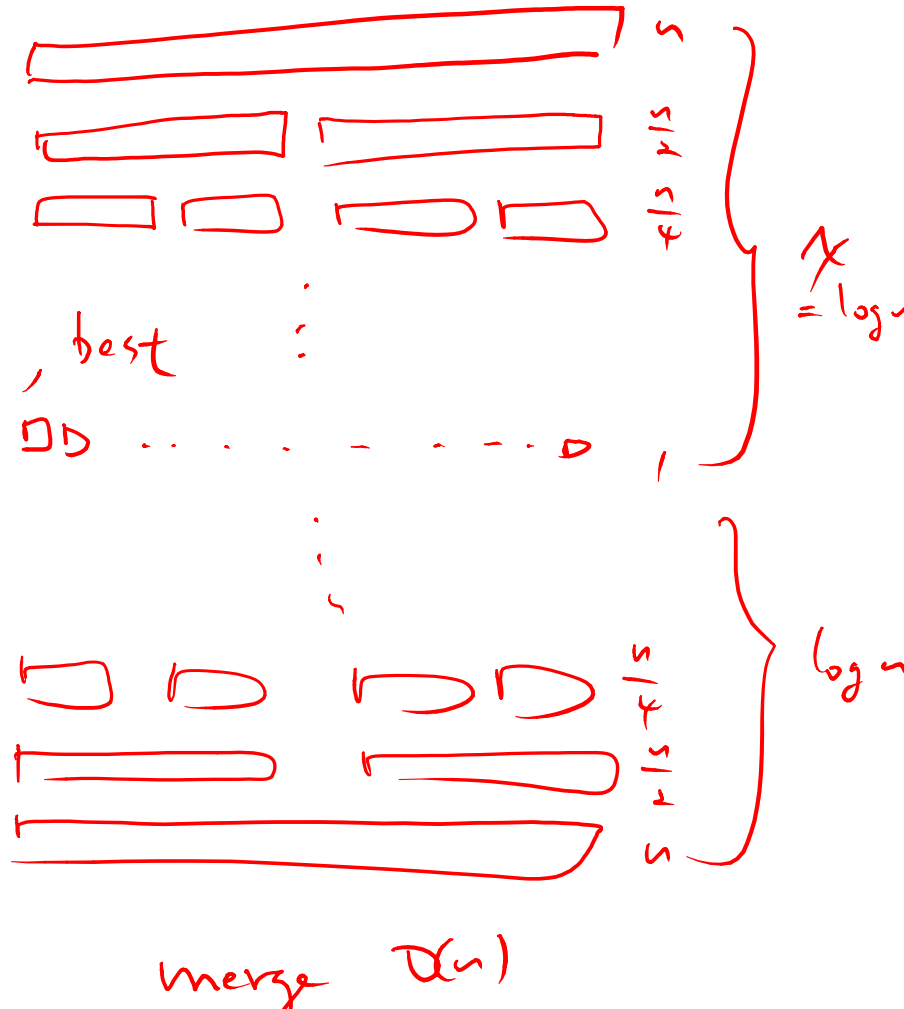
# Sorting a Deck of Cards

$$\frac{n}{2^x} = 1$$
$$n = 2^x$$
$$\log n = x$$

Time Complexity:

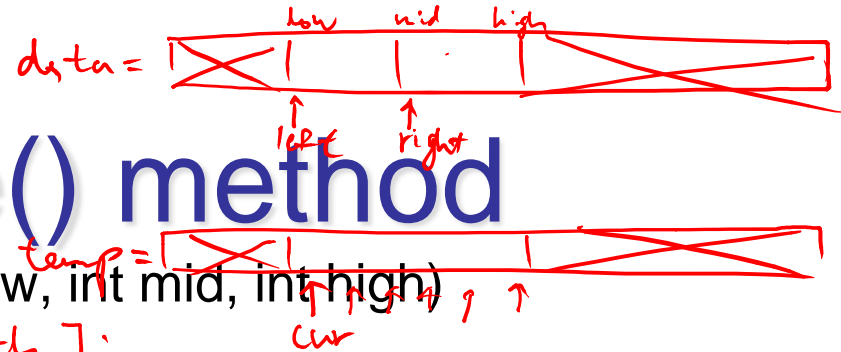
- > A.  $O(n)$
- > **B.  $O(n \log n)$**
- C.  $O(n^2)$
- D.  $O(n^3)$
- E. Not sure

worst, Ave, best



# Merge Sort

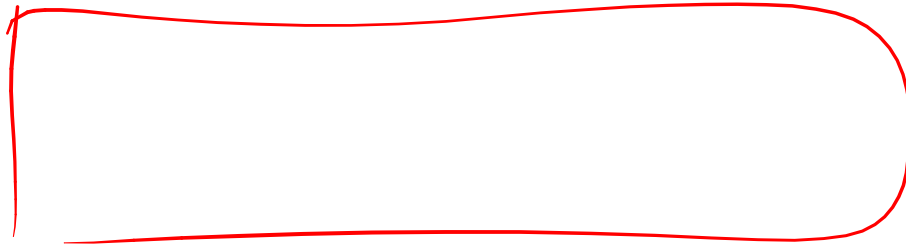
- [8 14 29 1 17 39 16 9]
  - [8 14 29 1] [17 39 16 9]
  - [8 14] [29 1] [17 39] [16 9]
  - [8] [14] [29] [1] [17] [39] [16] [9]
  - [8 14] [1 29] [17 39] [9 16]
  - [1 8 14 29] [9 16 17 39]
  - [1 8 9 14 16 17 29 39]
- split*
- merge*



# Aside: merge() method

```
public static void merge(int[] data, int low, int mid, int high)
```

```
int[] temp = new int[data.length];
int left = low;
int right = mid;
int cur = low;
while (left <= mid - 1 && right <= high) {
    if (data[left] < data[right])
        temp[cur++] = data[left++];
    else
        temp[cur++] = data[right++];
}
```



// Copy from temp to data