

*And now for something
completely different . . .*



Simple Sorts

Simple Sorts

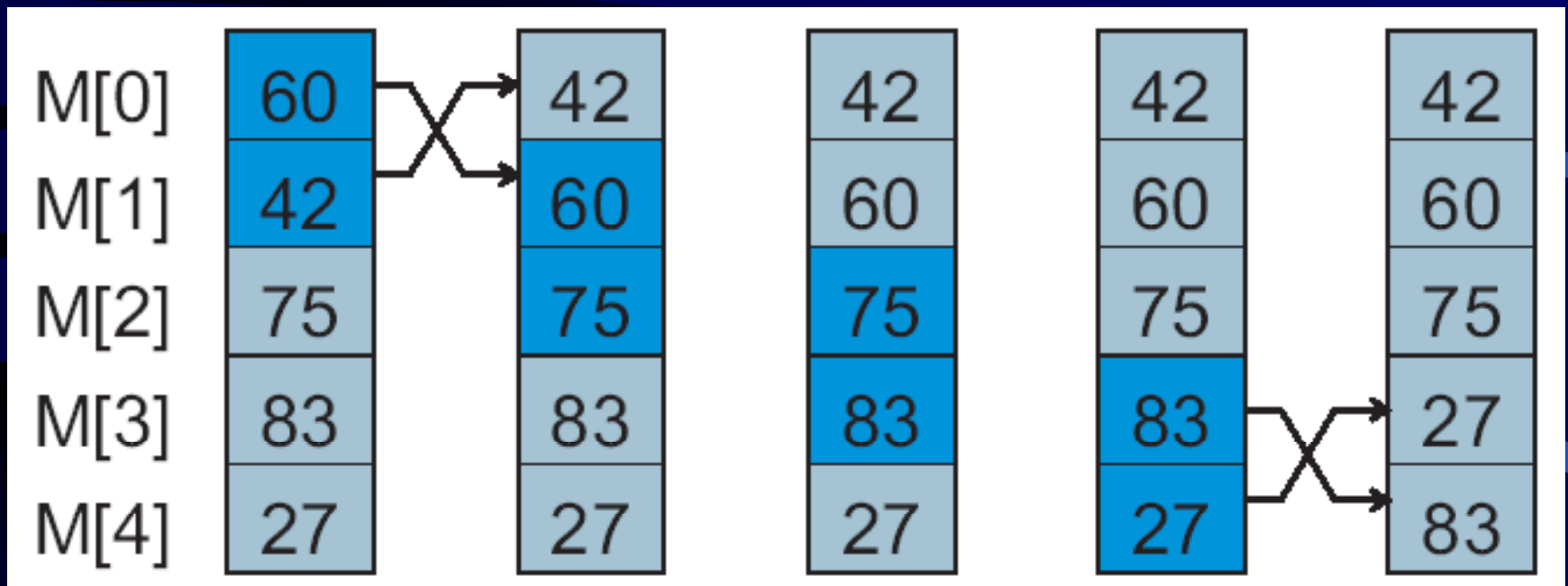
- 1 Bubble Sort
- 2 Selection Sort

Simple Sorts

- 1 Bubble Sort
- 2 Selection Sort

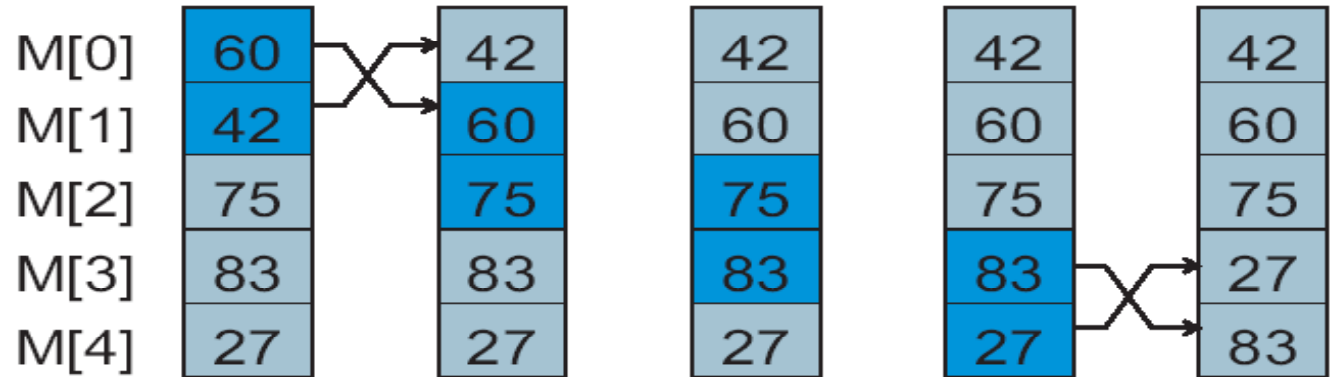
Bubble Sort: Example

<http://cs.armstrong.edu/liang/animation/web/BubbleSortNew.html>

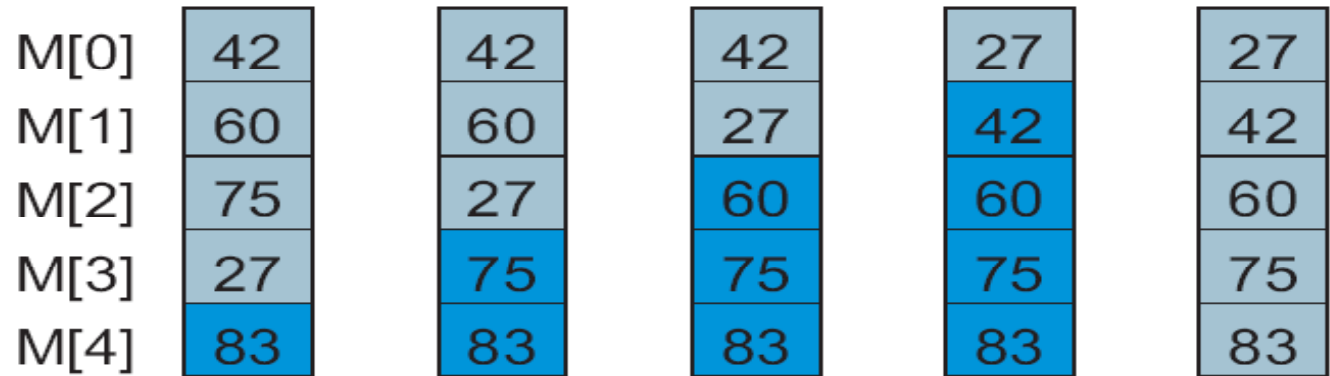


Bubble Sort: Example

One Pass



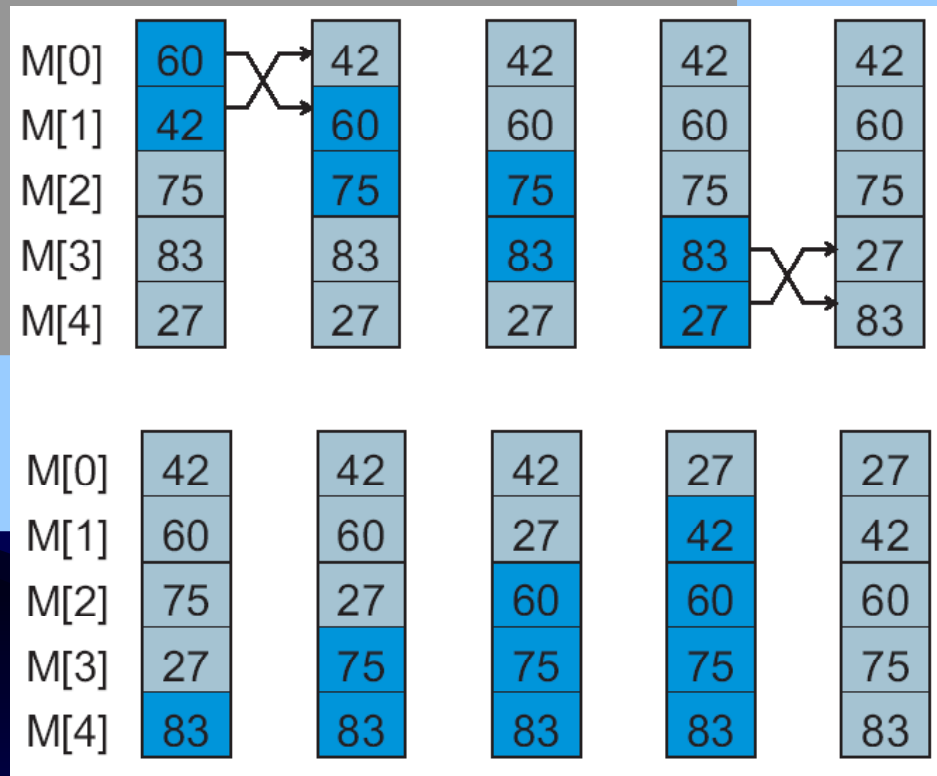
List after
completion
of each pass



Bubble Sort: Algorithm

```

for pass = 1 ... n - 1
  swap = false
  for position = 1 ... n - pass
    if element at position < element at position + 1
      swap elements
      swap = true
    end if
  next position
  if swap = false break
next pass
    
```



Bubble Sort: Analysis

Number of comparisons (worst case):

$$(n-1) + (n-2) + \dots + 3 + 2 + 1 \rightarrow O(n^2)$$

Number of comparisons (best case):

$$n - 1 \rightarrow O(n)$$

Number of swaps (worst case):

$$(n-1) + (n-2) + \dots + 3 + 2 + 1 \rightarrow O(n^2)$$

Number of swaps (best case):

$$0 \rightarrow O(1)$$

Overall worst case: $O(n^2) + O(n^2) = O(n^2)$

A Bubblesort program

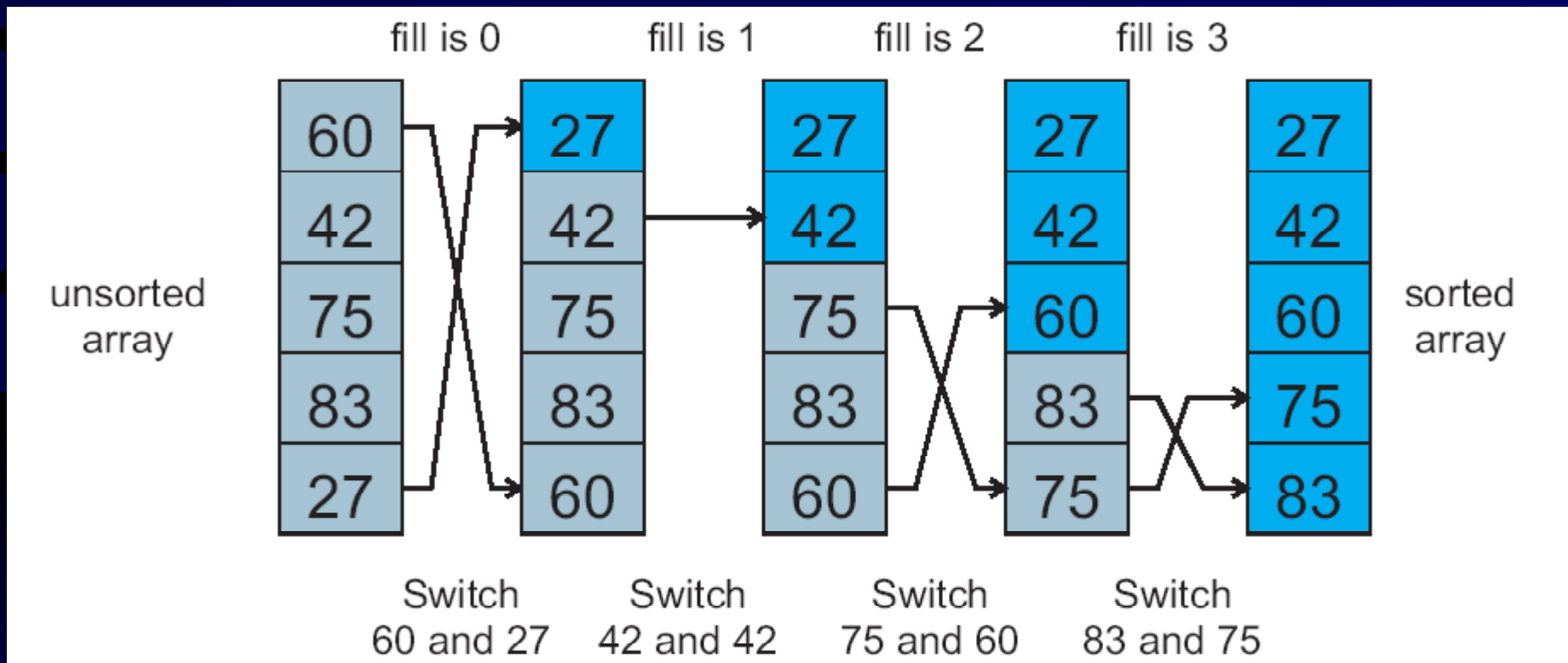
<http://www.annedawson.net/bubblesort.py>

Simple Sorts

- 1 Bubble Sort
- 2 Selection Sort

Selection Sort: Example

<http://cs.armstrong.edu/liang/animation/web/SelectionSortNew.html>



Selection Sort: Analysis

Number of comparisons:

$$(n-1) + (n-2) + \dots + 3 + 2 + 1 =$$

$$n * (n-1)/2 =$$

$$(n^2 - n)/2$$

$$\rightarrow O(n^2)$$

Number of swaps (worst case):

$$n - 1$$

$$O(n)$$

Overall (worst case) $O(n) + O(n^2) = O(n^2)$ ('quadratic sort')

This presentation uses the following program file:

<http://www.annedawson.net/bubblesort.py>

See all programs at:

<http://www.annedawson.net/Python3Programs.txt>

End of Python_SimpleSorts.ppt

Last updated: Friday 23rd November 2017, 9:15 PT, AD