Acknowledgement: The course slides are adapted from the slides prepared by R. Sedgewick and K. Wayne of Princeton University.
Elementary Sorting Algorithms

- Sorting review
- Rules of the game
- Selection sort
- Insertion sort
- Shellsort
Elementary Sorting Algorithms

- Sorting review
- Rules of the game
  - Selection sort
  - Insertion sort
  - Shellsort
### Sorting problem

**Ex.** Student records in a university.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chen</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>991-878-4944</td>
<td>308 Blair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rohde</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>232-343-5555</td>
<td>343 Forbes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gazsi</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>766-093-9873</td>
<td>101 Brown</td>
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<tr>
<td>Furia</td>
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<td>A</td>
<td>766-093-9873</td>
<td>101 Brown</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanaga</td>
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<td>B</td>
<td>898-122-9643</td>
<td>22 Brown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrews</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>664-480-0023</td>
<td>097 Little</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battle</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>874-088-1212</td>
<td>121 Whitman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sort.** Rearrange array of $N$ items into ascending order.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>A</td>
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<td>343 Forbes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sample sort client

**Goal.** Sort any type of data.

**Ex 1.** Sort random real numbers in ascending order.

seems artificial, but stay tuned for an application

```java
public class Experiment {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int N = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
        Double[] a = new Double[N];
        for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
            a[i] = StdRandom.uniform();
        Insertion.sort(a);
        for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
            StdOut.println(a[i]);
    }
}
```

```
% java Experiment 10
0.08614716385210452
0.09054270895414829
0.10708746304898642
0.21166190071646818
0.363292849257276
0.460954145685913
0.5340026311350087
0.7216129793703496
0.9003500354411443
0.9293994908845686
```
Goal. Sort any type of data.

Ex 2. Sort strings from file in alphabetical order.

```java
public class StringSorter {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String[] a = In.readStrings(args[0]);
        Insertion.sort(a);
        for (int i = 0; i < a.length; i++)
            StdOut.println(a[i]);
    }
}
```

% more words3.txt
bed bug dad yet zoo ... all bad yes

% java StringSorter words3.txt
all bad bed bug dad ... yes yet zoo
Sample sort client

**Goal.** Sort any type of data.

**Ex 3.** Sort the files in a given directory by filename.

```java
import java.io.File;
public class FileSorter
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        File directory = new File(args[0]);
        File[] files = directory.listFiles();
        Insertion.sort(files);
        for (int i = 0; i < files.length; i++)
            StdOut.println(files[i].getName());
    }
}
```
Goal. Sort any type of data.

Q. How can sort() know how to compare data of type Double, String, and java.io.File without any information about the type of an item's key?

Callback = reference to executable code.
- Client passes array of objects to sort() function.
- The sort() function calls back object's compareTo() method as needed.

Implementing callbacks.
- Java: interfaces.
- C: function pointers.
- C++: class-type functors.
- C#: delegates.
- Python, Perl, ML, Javascript: first-class functions.
**Callbacks: roadmap**

Client

```java
import java.io.File;
public class FileSorter {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        File directory = new File(args[0]);
        File[] files = directory.listFiles();
        Insertion.sort(files);
        for (int i = 0; i < files.length; i++)
            StdOut.println(files[i].getName());
    }
}
```

Object implementation

```java
public class File implements Comparable<File> {
    ...
    public int compareTo(File b) {
        ...
        return -1;
        ...
        return +1;
        ...
        return 0;
    }
}
```

Comparable interface (built in to Java)

```java
public interface Comparable<Item> {
    public int compareTo(Item that);
}
```

**sort implementation**

```java
public static void sort(Comparable[] a) {
    int N = a.length;
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
        for (int j = i; j > 0; j--)
            if (a[j].compareTo(a[j-1]) < 0)
                exch(a, j, j-1);
            else break;
}
```

Key point: no dependence on File data type
A **total order** is a binary relation $\leq$ that satisfies

- **Antisymmetry:** if $v \leq w$ and $w \leq v$, then $v = w$.
- **Transitivity:** if $v \leq w$ and $w \leq x$, then $v \leq x$.
- **Totality:** either $v \leq w$ or $w \leq v$ or both.

**Ex.**
- Standard order for natural and real numbers.
- Alphabetical order for strings.
- Chronological order for dates.
- ...
Implement `compareTo()` so that `v.compareTo(w)`

- Is a total order.
- Returns a negative integer, zero, or positive integer
  if `v` is less than, equal to, or greater than `w`, respectively.
- Throws an exception if incompatible types (or either is `null`).

### Built-in comparable types.
`Integer`, `Double`, `String`, `Date`, `File`, ...

### User-defined comparable types.
Implement the `Comparable` interface.
Implementing the Comparable interface

Date data type. Simplified version of `java.util.Date`.

```java
public class Date implements Comparable<Date>
{
    private final int month, day, year;

    public Date(int m, int d, int y)
    {
        month = m;
        day   = d;
        year  = y;
    }

    public int compareTo(Date that)
    {
        if (this.year  < that.year ) return -1;
        if (this.year  > that.year ) return +1;
        if (this.month < that.month) return -1;
        if (this.month > that.month) return +1;
        if (this.day   < that.day  ) return -1;
        if (this.day   > that.day  ) return +1;
        return 0;
    }
}
```
Two useful sorting abstractions

**Helper functions.** Refer to data through compares and exchanges.

**Less.** Is item \( v \) less than \( w \) ?

```java
private static boolean less(Comparable v, Comparable w) {
    return v.compareTo(w) < 0;
}
```

**Exchange.** Swap item in array \( a[] \) at index \( i \) with the one at index \( j \).

```java
private static void exch(Comparable[] a, int i, int j) {
    Comparable swap = a[i];
    a[i] = a[j];
    a[j] = swap;
}
```
Elementary Sorting Algorithms

- Sorting review
  - Rules of the game
  - Selection sort
  - Insertion sort
  - Shellsort
Selection sort

- In iteration $i$, find index $\min$ of smallest remaining entry.
- Swap $a[i]$ and $a[\min]$.
Selection sort

- In iteration $i$, find index $\text{min}$ of smallest remaining entry.
- Swap $a[i]$ and $a[\text{min}]$. 

![Image of playing cards illustrating selection sort process](image-url)
In iteration $i$, find index $\text{min}$ of smallest remaining entry.

Swap $a[i]$ and $a[\text{min}]$. 

**Selection sort**
Selection sort

- In iteration $i$, find index $\min$ of smallest remaining entry.
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Selection sort

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![Diagram of selection sort with cards in a sequence demonstrating the process.](image)
Selection sort

- In iteration $i$, find index $\text{min}$ of smallest remaining entry.
- Swap $a[i]$ and $a[\text{min}]$. 

![Diagram showing the selection sort process with cards representing the elements being sorted.](image)
Selection sort

- In iteration $i$, find index $\min$ of smallest remaining entry.
- Swap $a[i]$ and $a[\min]$. 

In final order

remaining entries
In iteration $i$, find index $\text{min}$ of smallest remaining entry.

Swap $a[i]$ and $a[\text{min}]$. 
Selection sort

- In iteration $i$, find index $\min$ of smallest remaining entry.
- Swap $a[i]$ and $a[\min]$. 

![Card images]
Selection sort

- In iteration $i$, find index $\min$ of smallest remaining entry.
- Swap $a[i]$ and $a[\min]$.

![Diagram of selection sort with playing cards](image)
Selection sort

- In iteration $i$, find index $\min$ of smallest remaining entry.
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Selection sort

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![Diagram of playing cards showing selection sort process.](image)
Selection sort

- In iteration $i$, find index $\text{min}$ of smallest remaining entry.
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![Diagram of selection sort with playing cards](image)
Selection sort

- In iteration $i$, find index $\min$ of smallest remaining entry.
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![Diagram showing selection sort](image)
Selection sort

- In iteration $i$, find index $\min$ of smallest remaining entry.
- Swap $a[i]$ and $a[\min]$. 

[Diagram showing playing cards in order and the remaining entries]
Selection sort

- In iteration $i$, find index $\text{min}$ of smallest remaining entry.
- Swap $a[i]$ and $a[\text{min}]$. 

![Diagram of selection sort with playing cards showing the process of finding the minimum and swapping elements in each iteration. The deck shows cards in their respective positions at different stages of the process.](image-url)
Selection sort

- In iteration $i$, find index $\min$ of smallest remaining entry.
- Swap $a[i]$ and $a[\min]$. 

![Diagram of Selection Sort](image-url)
Selection sort

- In iteration $i$, find index $\min$ of smallest remaining entry.
- Swap $a[i]$ and $a[\min]$.

**in final order**

**remaining entries**
In iteration $i$, find index $\text{min}$ of smallest remaining entry.

Swap $a[i]$ and $a[\text{min}]$. 

Selection sort
Selection sort

- In iteration $i$, find index $\min$ of smallest remaining entry.
- Swap $a[i]$ and $a[\min]$. 

![Diagram of selection sort](image.png)
Selection sort

- In iteration $i$, find index $\min$ of smallest remaining entry.
- Swap $a[i]$ and $a[\min]$.
Selection sort

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Selection sort

- In iteration $i$, find index $\min$ of smallest remaining entry.
- Swap $a[i]$ and $a[\min]$. 

![Card deck](image)
Selection sort

• In iteration $i$, find index $\min$ of smallest remaining entry.
• Swap $a[i]$ and $a[\min]$. 

![Selection sort diagram](image)
Selection sort

- In iteration \(i\), find index \(\text{min}\) of smallest remaining entry.
- Swap \(a[i]\) and \(a[\text{min}]\).
Selection sort

- In iteration $i$, find index $\min$ of smallest remaining entry.
- Swap $a[i]$ and $a[\min]$.
Selection sort

- In iteration $i$, find index $\min$ of smallest remaining entry.
- Swap $a[i]$ and $a[\min]$. 

in final order
Selection sort

- In iteration $i$, find index $\min$ of smallest remaining entry.
- Swap $a[i]$ and $a[\min]$. 

![Sorted cards](image)
public class Selection
{
    public static void sort(Comparable[] a)
    {
        int N = a.length;
        for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
        {
            int min = i;
            for (int j = i+1; j < N; j++)
                if (less(a[j], a[min]))
                    min = j;
            exch(a, i, min);
        }
    }
    private static boolean less(Comparable v, Comparable w)
    {
        /* as before */
    }
    private static void exch(Comparable[] a, int i, int j)
    {
        /* as before */
    }
}
Proposition. Selection sort uses \((N - 1) + (N - 2) + \ldots + 1 + 0 \sim N^2 / 2\) compares and \(N\) exchanges.

**Trace of selection sort (array contents just after each exchange)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>i min</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>A</td>
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<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>O</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>P</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Entries in gray are in final position
Entries in black are examined to find the minimum
Entries in red are a[min]

Running time insensitive to input. Quadratic time, even if input array is sorted. Data movement is minimal. Linear number of exchanges.
Selection sort: animations

20 random items

algorithm position

• in final order

• not in final order

http://www.sorting-algorithms.com/selection-sort
Selection sort: animations

20 partially-sorted items

algorithm position

in final order

not in final order

http://www.sorting-algorithms.com/selection-sort
Elementary Sorting Algorithms

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• In iteration $i$, swap $a[i]$ with each larger entry to its left.
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Insertion sort

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Insertion sort

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![Insertion sort diagram]
Insertion sort

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Insertion sort

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In iteration $i$, swap $a[i]$ with each larger entry to its left.

**Insertion sort**

![Diagram showing the insertion sort process with cards]

- **j**
- **i**
- **not yet seen**
Insertion sort

- In iteration $i$, swap $a[i]$ with each larger entry to its left.
• In iteration $i$, swap $a[i]$ with each larger entry to its left.
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**Insertion sort**

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![Insertion sort diagram]
Insertion sort

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• In iteration $i$, swap $a[i]$ with each larger entry to its left.
- In iteration \( i \), swap \( a[i] \) with each larger entry to its left.

\[
3, 5, 4, 7, 8, 10, 2, 9, 6, 9
\]

\( j \) not yet seen
Insertion sort

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**Insertion sort**

- in ascending order
- not yet seen
• In iteration $i$, swap $a[i]$ with each larger entry to its left.
Insertion sort

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**Insertion sort**

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sorted
public class Insertion
{
    public static void sort(Comparable[] a)
    {
        int N = a.length;
        for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
            for (int j = i; j > 0; j--)
                if (less(a[j], a[j-1]))
                    exch(a, j, j-1);
                else break;
    }

    private static boolean less(Comparable v, Comparable w)
    { /* as before */  }

    private static void exch(Comparable[] a, int i, int j)
    { /* as before */  }
}
**Proposition.** To sort a randomly-ordered array with distinct keys, insertion sort uses $\sim \frac{1}{4} N^2$ compares and $\sim \frac{1}{4} N^2$ exchanges on average.

**Pf.** Expect each entry to move halfway back.

---

**Trace of insertion sort (array contents just after each insertion)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>i</th>
<th>j</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
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<td>E</td>
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<td>O</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trace of insertion sort (array contents just after each insertion)
Insertion sort: animation

40 random items

http://www.sorting-algorithms.com/insertion-sort
Best case. If the array is in ascending order, insertion sort makes $N - 1$ compares and 0 exchanges.

Worst case. If the array is in descending order (and no duplicates), insertion sort makes $\sim \frac{1}{2} N^2$ compares and $\sim \frac{1}{2} N^2$ exchanges.
Insertion sort: animation

40 reverse-sorted items

http://www.sorting-algorithms.com/insertion-sort
Def. An inversion is a pair of keys that are out of order.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>O</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>S</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-R</td>
<td>T-P</td>
<td>T-S</td>
<td>R-P</td>
<td>X-P</td>
<td>X-S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(6 inversions)

Def. An array is partially sorted if the number of inversions is \( \leq cN \).

- Ex 1. A subarray of size 10 appended to a sorted subarray of size \( N \).
- Ex 2. An array of size \( N \) with only 10 entries out of place.

Proposition. For partially-sorted arrays, insertion sort runs in linear time.

Pf. Number of exchanges equals the number of inversions.

\[
\text{number of compares} = \text{exchanges} + (N - 1)
\]
40 partially-sorted items

http://www.sorting-algorithms.com/insertion-sort
Elementary Sorting Algorithms

- Sorting review
- Rules of the game
- Selection sort
- Insertion sort
- Shellsort
Idea. Move entries more than one position at a time by \textit{h-sorting} the array.

\textbf{Shellsort overview}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textbf{Shellsort.} [Shell 1959] \textit{h-sort} the array for decreasing seq. of values of \textit{h}.
\end{itemize}
How to $h$-sort an array? Insertion sort, with stride length $h$.

Why insertion sort?

- Big increments $\Rightarrow$ small subarray.
- Small increments $\Rightarrow$ nearly in order. [stay tuned]
Shellsort example: increments 7, 3, 1

**input**

```
SORTEXAMPLE
```

**7-sort**

```
SORTEXAMPLE
MORTEXAMPLE
MORTEXASPLE
MOLTEXASPRE
MOLEXASPRT
```

**3-sort**

```
MOLEXASPRT
EOLMEXASPRT
EELMOSASPRT
AELOXMSPRT
AELOPMSXRT
AELOPMSXRT
```

**1-sort**

```
AELOPMSXRT
AELOPMSXRT
AELOPMSXRT
AELOMOPSSXRT
AELOMOPRSXRT
AELOMOPRSXRT
```

**result**

```
AELOMOPRSXT
```
Proposition. A $g$-sorted array remains $g$-sorted after $h$-sorting it.

Challenge. Prove this fact—it's more subtle than you'd think!
Shellsort: which increment sequence to use?

Powers of two. 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, ...
No.

Powers of two minus one. 1, 3, 7, 15, 31, 63, ...
Maybe.

→ 3x + 1. 1, 4, 13, 40, 121, 364, ...
OK. Easy to compute.

Sedgewick. 1, 5, 19, 41, 109, 209, 505, 929, 2161, 3905, ...
Good. Tough to beat in empirical studies.

Interested in learning more?
• See Section 6.8 of Algs, 3rd edition or Volume 3 of Knuth for details.
• Do a JP on the topic.
public class Shell
{
    public static void sort(Comparable[] a)
    {
        int N = a.length;
        int h = 1;
        while (h < N/3) h = 3*h + 1; // 1, 4, 13, 40, 121, 364, 1093, ...

        while (h >= 1)
        {
            // h-sort the array.
            for (int i = h; i < N; i++)
            {
                for (int j = i; j >= h && less(a[j], a[j-h]); j -= h)
                    exch(a, j, j-h);

                h = h/3;
            }
        }
    }

    private static boolean less(Comparable v, Comparable w)
    {
        /* as before */
    }

    private static boolean void(Comparable[] a, int i, int j)
    {
        /* as before */
    }
}
Shell sort: visual trace

input

40-sorted

13-sorted

4-sorted

result
Shellsort: animation

50 random items

http://www.sorting-algorithms.com/shell-sort

algorithm position
h-sorted
current subsequence
other elements
Shellsort: animation

50 partially-sorted items

http://www.sorting-algorithms.com/shell-sort
**Proposition.** The worst-case number of compares used by shellsort with the 3x+1 increments is $O(N^{3/2})$.

**Property.** The number of compares used by shellsort with the 3x+1 increments is at most by a small multiple of $N$ times the # of increments used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>compares</th>
<th>$N^{1.289}$</th>
<th>2.5 N lg N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.000</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.000</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>230</td>
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<tr>
<td>20.000</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.000</td>
<td>1022</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>1059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80.000</td>
<td>2266</td>
<td>2089</td>
<td>2257</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

measured in thousands

**Remark.** Accurate model has not yet been discovered (!)
Why are we interested in shellsort?

Example of simple idea leading to substantial performance gains.

Useful in practice.
- Fast unless array size is huge.
- Tiny, fixed footprint for code (used in embedded systems).
- Hardware sort prototype.

Simple algorithm, nontrivial performance, interesting questions.
- Asymptotic growth rate?
- Best sequence of increments?  
  open problem: find a better increment sequence
- Average-case performance?

Lesson. Some good algorithms are still waiting discovery.