Cheatography

Sorting algorithms Cheat Sheet

by Priyal kumar (pryl) via cheatography.com/66402/cs/16808/

Sorting algorithms and Methods

Sorting algorithms	*Methods*
Bubble sort	Exchanging
Heapsort	Selection
Insertion sort	Insertion
Introsort	Partitioning & Selection
Merge sort	Merging
Patience sorting	Insertion & Selection
Quicksort	Partitioning
Selection sort	Selection
Timsort	Insertion & Merging
Unshuffle sort	Distribution and Merge

Best and Worst Case

Algorithms	*Best Case*	*Worst Case*
Bogosort	n	∞
Bubble sort	n	n^2
Bucket sort (uniform keys)	-	n^2k
Heap sort	n log n	n log n
Insertion sort	n	n^2
Merge sort	n log n	n log n
Quick sort	n log n	n^2
Selection sort	n^2	n^2
Shell sort	n log n	$n^{4/3}$
Spreadsort	n	n(k/s+d)
Timsort	n	n log n
Unshuffle sort	n	kn

Insertion sort

```
function insertionSortR(array A, int n)
         if n>0
                 ins ert ion Sor tR( A,n-1)
                x ← A[n]
                j ← n-1
                 while j >= 0 and A[j] > x
                         A[j+1] ← A[j]
                        j ← j-1
                end while
                 A[j+1] ← x
         end if
 end function
```

Merge sort

```
function merge_sort(list m)
       // Base case. A list of zero or one
elements is sorted, by defini tion.
       if length of m ≤ 1 then
                 return m
       // Recursive case. First, divide the list
into equal- sized sublists
       // consisting of the first half and second
half of the list.
       // This assumes lists start at index 0.
       var left := empty list
       var right := empty list
       for each x with index i in m do
                if i < (length of m)/2 then
                        add x to left
                else
```

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Merge sort (cont)

```
>           add x to right
    // Recursively sort both sublists.
    left := merge_sort(left)
    right := merge_sort(right)
    // Then merge the now-sorted sublists.
    return merge(left, right)
```

Bogosort

```
while not isInOrder(deck):
        shu ffl e(deck)
```

Bucket sort

```
function bucketSort(array, n) is
    buckets ← new array of n empty lists
   for i = 0 to (lengt h(a rra y)-1) do
        insert array[i] into bucket s[m sbi ts( -
arr ay[i], k)]
   for i = 0 to n - 1 do
        nex tSo rt( buc ket s[i]);
    return the concat enation of bucket s[0],
...., bucket s[n-1]
```

Resources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sorting_algorithm#Comparison_of_algorithms

http://bigocheatsheet.com

Sorting algorithm complexities

Algorithms	*Average Case*	*Memory complexity*
Bitonic sorter	$\log^2 n$	$n \log^2 n$
Bogosort	$n \times n!$	1
Bubble sort	n^2	1
Bucket sort (uniform keys)	n+k	nk
Burstsort	n(k/d)	n(k/d)
Counting sort	n+r	n+r
Heap sort	n log n	1
Insertion sort	n^2	1
Introsort	n log n	log n
LSD Radix Sort	n(k/d)	$n+2^d$
Merge sort	n log n	n
MSD Radix Sort (in-place)	n(k/d)	2^d
Patience sort	-	n
Pigeonhole sort	$n+2^k$	2^k
Quicksort	n log n	log n
Selection sort	n^2	1
Shell sort	Depends on gap sequence	1
Spaghetti sort	n	n^2
Spreadsort	n(k/d)	$(k/d)2^d$
Stooge sort	$n^{(\log 3/\log 1.5)}$	n
Timsort	n log n	n

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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
                               swa p(A [i-1],
A[i])
                               swapped = true
                       end if
               end for
               n = n - 1
        until not swapped
end procedure
```

Quicksort

```
algorithm quicksort(A, lo, hi) is
       if lo < hi then
               p := partit ion(A, lo, hi)
                qui cks ort(A, lo, p - 1 )
                qui cks ort(A, p + 1, hi)
algorithm partit ion(A, lo, hi) is
        pivot := A[hi]
       i := lo
       for j := lo to hi - 1 do
               if A[j] < pivot then
                       swap A[i] with A[j]
                       i := i + 1
```

Quicksort (cont)

```
>    swap A[i] with A[hi]
   return i
```

Selection sort

```
procedure selection sort
     list : array of items
     n : size of list
     for i = 1 to n - 1
     /set current element as minimum/
           min = i

        check the element to be minimum /
           for j = i+1 to n
                 if list[j] < list[min] then
                       min = j;
                 end if
           end for
        swap the minimum element with the current
element/
           if indexMin != i then
                 swap list[min] and list[i]
           end if
     end for

end procedure
```


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