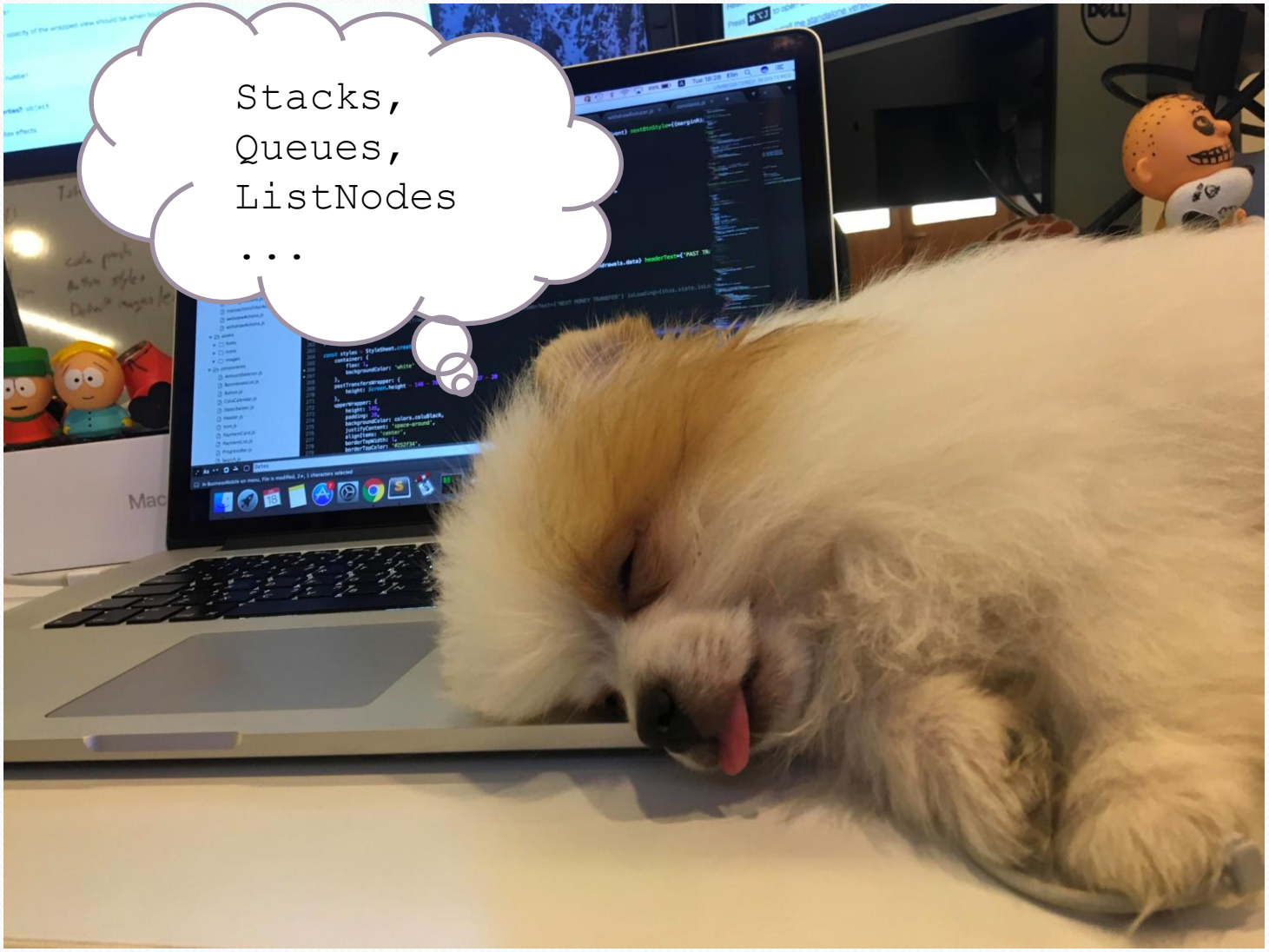

Stacks,
Queues,
ListNodes
...

Selection sort

- **selection sort**: Orders a list of values by repeatedly putting the smallest or largest unplaced value into its final position.

  The algorithm:
  - Look through the list to find the smallest value.
  - Swap it so that it is at index 0.
  - Look through the list to find the second-smallest value.
  - Swap it so that it is at index 1.

    ...

  - Repeat until all values are in their proper places.

Bogo sort

- **bogo sort**: Orders a list of values by repetitively shuffling them and checking if they are sorted.
  - name comes from the word "bogus"

  The algorithm:
  - Scan the list, seeing if it is sorted. If so, stop.
  - Else, shuffle the values in the list and repeat.

- This sorting algorithm (obviously) has terrible performance!
  - What is its runtime?

Bogo sort code

```
// Places the elements of a into sorted order.
public static void bogoSort(int[] a) {
    while (!isSorted(a)) {
        shuffle(a);
    }
}

// Returns true if a's elements are in sorted order.
public static boolean isSorted(int[] a) {
    for (int i = 0; i < a.length - 1; i++) {
        if (a[i] > a[i + 1]) {
            return false;
        }
    }
    return true;
}
```

Bogo sort code, cont'd.

```
// Shuffles an array of ints by randomly swapping each
// element with an element ahead of it in the array.
public static void shuffle(int[] a) {
    for (int i = 0; i < a.length - 1; i++) {
        // pick a random index in [i+1, a.length-1]
        int range = a.length - 1 - (i + 1) + 1;
        int j = (int) (Math.random() * range + (i + 1));
        swap(a, i, j);
    }
}

// Swaps a[i] with a[j].
public static void swap(int[] a, int i, int j) {
    if (i != j) {
        int temp = a[i];
        a[i] = a[j];
        a[j] = temp;
    }
}
```

Similar algorithms

index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
value	22	18	12	-4	27	30	36	50	7	68	91	56	2	85	42	98	25

- **bubble sort**: Make repeated passes, swapping adjacent values
  - slower than selection sort (has to do more swaps)

index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
value	18	12	-4	22	27	30	36	7	50	68	56	2	85	42	91	25	98

22 → 50 → 91 → 98 →

- **insertion sort**: Shift each element into a sorted sub-array
  - faster than selection sort (examines fewer values)

index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
value	-4	12	18	22	27	30	36	50	7	68	91	56	2	85	42	98	25

sorted sub-array (indexes 0-7) ← 7

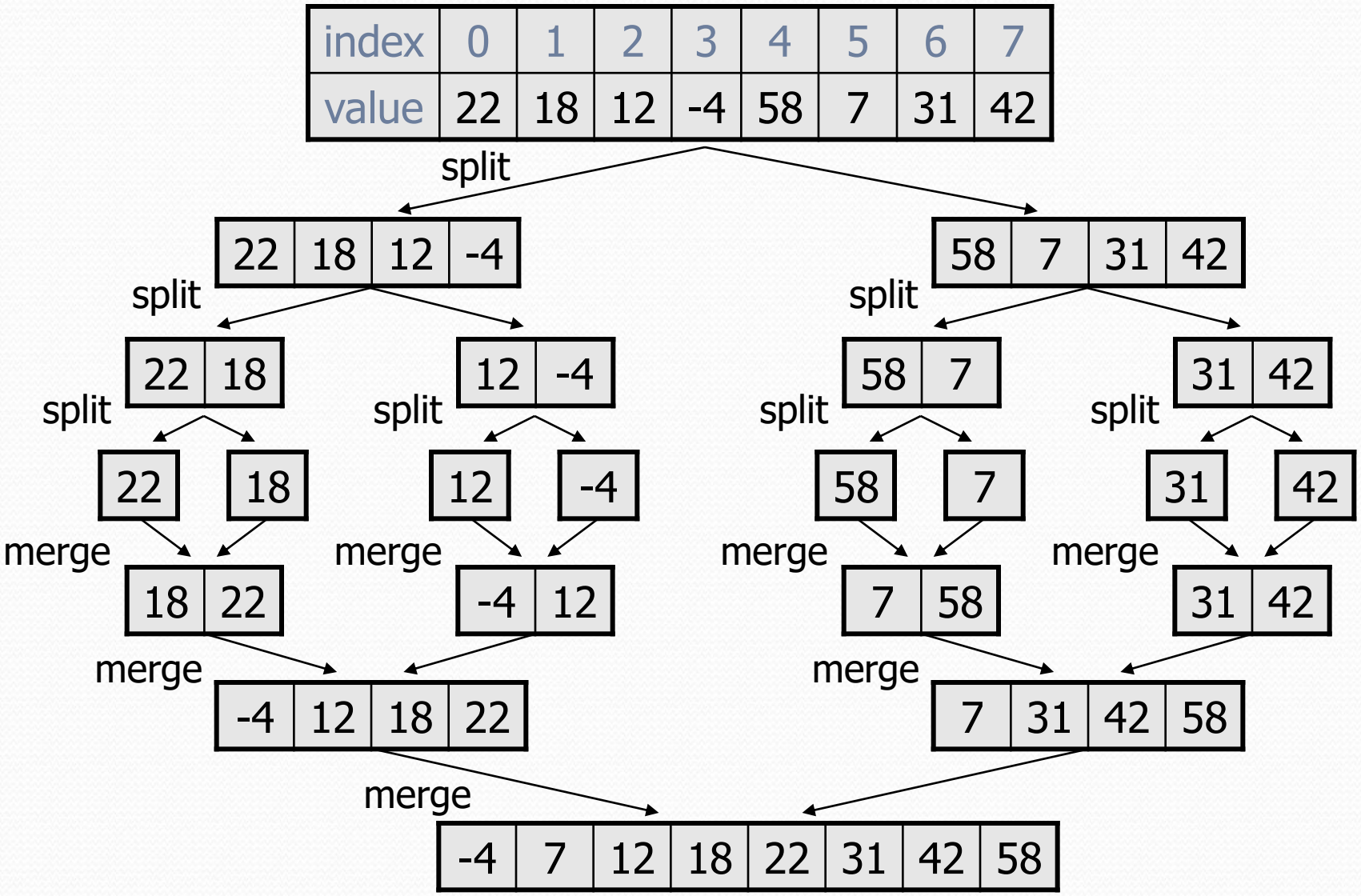
Merge sort

- **merge sort**: Repeatedly divides the data in half, sorts each half, and combines the sorted halves into a sorted whole.

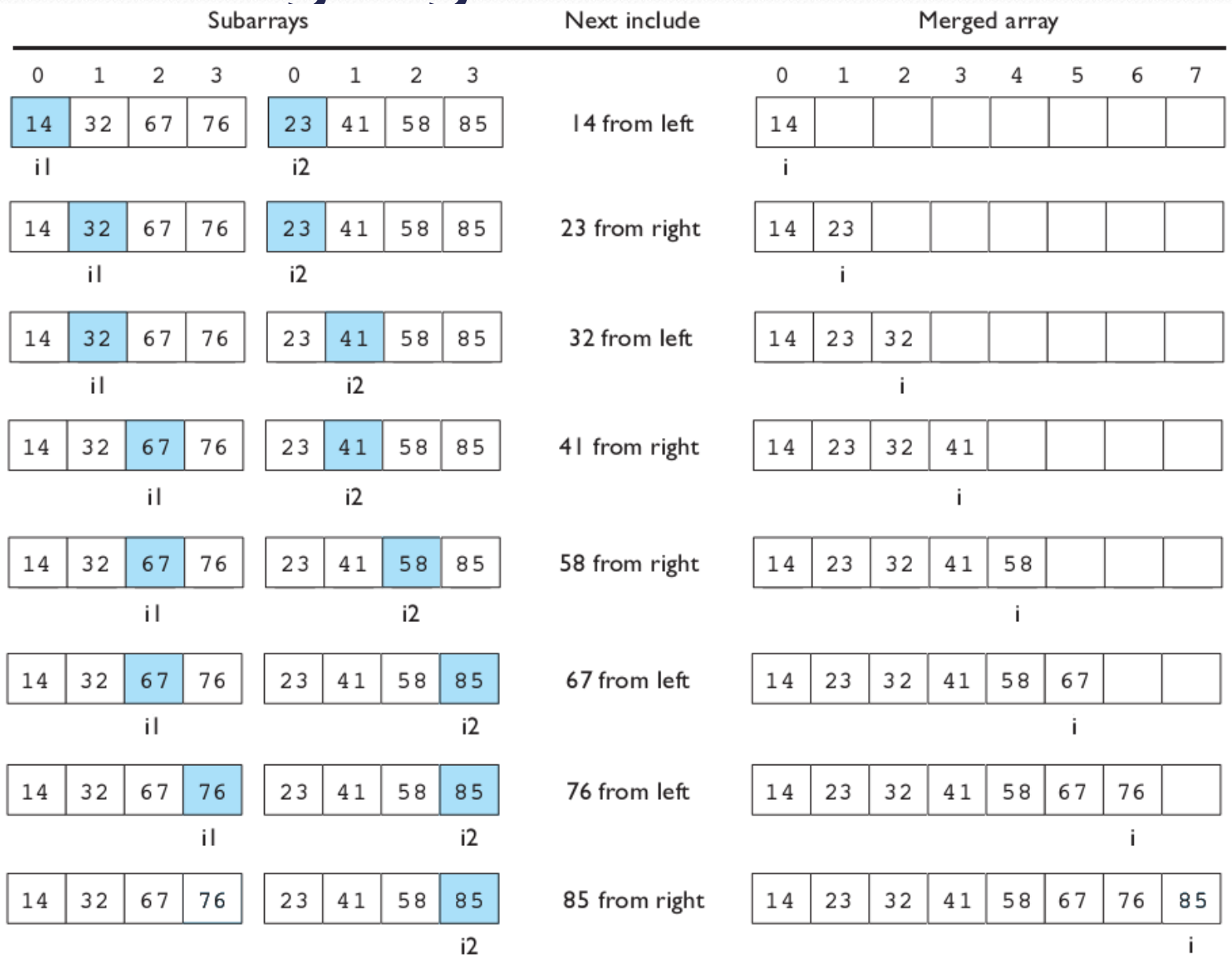
  The algorithm:
  - Divide the list into two roughly equal halves.
  - Sort the left half.
  - Sort the right half.
  - Merge the two sorted halves into one sorted list.

  - An example of a "divide and conquer" algorithm.
    - Invented by John von Neumann in 1945

Merge sort example



Merging sorted halves



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