

UNIT 7.

SEARCH, SORT AND MERGE ALGORITHMS

Programming

Year 2017-2018

Industrial Technology Engineering

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SEARCH

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Search, sort and merge algorithms

- Search (search a value in a list)
 - in sorted list.
 - in unsorted list.
- Sort (a list of values)
 - Bubble sort algorithm.
 - Insertion sort algorithm.
 - Selection sort algorithm.
- Merge (two lists of values)
 - Merge two ordered lists into another

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Search algorithms

- Search = find the position of a given value in a list
- Search in sorted lists
 - Linear search (or simple sequential search)
 - Examine each element starting from the first until we find the value sought or the end of the list is reached

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Linear search (sequential search) algorithm

```
int a[N] // vector containing the list
scanf("%i",&valuetosearch ); //value to search
//linear search
i = 0 ;
found = 0 ; // flag/marcador: values true/cierto(1)
                // false/falso(0)
while( (i<N) && (!found) ) {
    if (a[i]==valuetosearch )
        found = 1 ;
    else
        i++;
}
// results - post check
if (found){ //if a[i]==valuetosearch
```

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Search in sorted lists

- Can be optimized
 - More efficient (as in a dictionary)
 - ... although requires previous sort
- Two algorithms
 - **Optimized linear search**
 - Search ends when the element is found or the search goes beyond the position in the list where the value should be found
 - **Binary search**
 - check the central element of the list.



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- until the sub-list is empty

Optimized sequential (lineal) search

```
int list[N]
i = 0 ;
found = 0 ; // flag to control if the value is found 0 (false) 1 (true)
end = 0;    // flag to control search end 0 (false) 1 (true)

scanf("%i",&valuetosearch );
while((!end) && (!found)){
    if (list[i]==valuetosearch )
        found = 1 ;
    else {
        if ( (list[i]>valuetosearch ) || (i==(N-1)) )
            // i beyond position where value should be or i= end of the list
            end= 1 ; // end search
        else
            i++;
    }
}
```

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Binary search - concept

valuetosearch = 37

5	11	14	22	28	37	43	56	59	70
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

37	43	56	59	70
----	----	----	----	----

37	43
----	----

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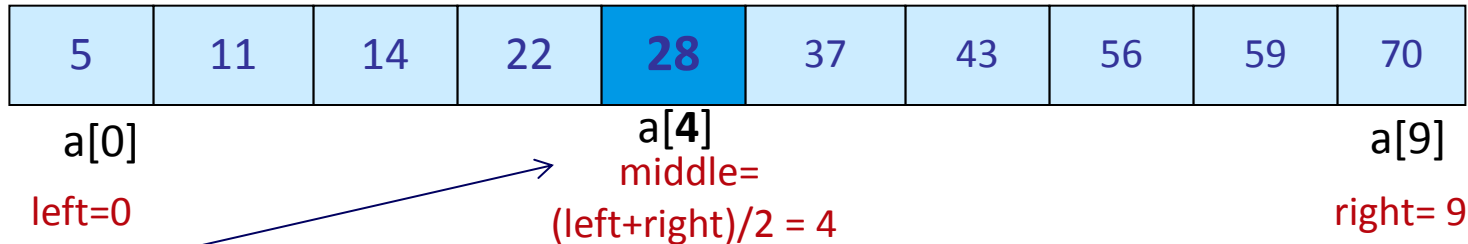
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Binary search

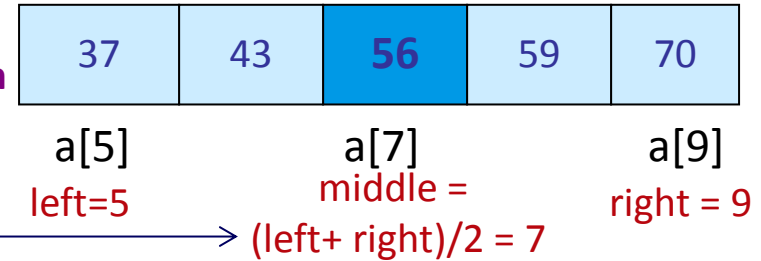
valuetosearch =37

1st iteration



$a[\text{middle}] = 28 \rightarrow$ smaller than value to search, so search continues in upper half of the list \rightarrow move left to middle +1

2nd iteration



$a[\text{middle}] = 56 \rightarrow$ larger than value to search, so search continues in lower half of the list \rightarrow move right to middle -1

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Binary search

```
# define N 10      //vector size
int a[N];         //vector
int left, right, middle; // indexes for leftmost and righthmost
                    elements in the sublist

int valuetosearch ;
int found;        //flag true(1) or false(0)
int position=-1;  //position of the sought value in the vector,
                    intialized to -1

//initialization
left = 0; // lower limit (left) of sublist
right = N-1; //upper limit (right) of sublist
found = 0;
middle=(left+right)/2;
```

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Binary search

```
scanf("%i",&valuetosearch );

while ((left<=right) && (!found)){
    if (a[middle] == valuetosearch ){
        found=1;
        position= middle;
    } else {
        //if a[middle] is smaller, move left to m+1
        if (a[middle] < valuetosearch )
            left = middle + 1;
        //if a[middle] is larger, move the left to m-1
        else
            right = middle - 1;
        // set new middle
```

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Binary search

```
// post check and results

if (found) {
    printf ("value %i found in position %i" ,valuetosearch,
position);
}else{
    printf (value %i not found", valuetosearch );
}
```

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SORT

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Sorting algorithms

- Basic sorting algorithms (<http://www.sorting-algorithms.com/>)
- **Exchange (Bubble) sort:**
 - Compare adjacent values and **swap** them until list is ordered
- **Direct selection sort**
 - **Select** the smaller value of the list and move it to the first position; then select second smallest element and put it in second position, Until the last element is sorted
- **Direct insertion sort**
 - Work with a sublist that is sorted, and **insert** the remaining

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are sorted

Bubble algorithm

- Example: four elements, ascending order
 - First iteration:
 - Compare each element (except the last) to the element after it
 - If order is wrong, sort them
 - If $m(j) > m(j+1)$, swap
 - The larger element will move to the end, it's sorted
 - Second iteration:
 - Compare each element (except the two last) to the element after it
 - If order is wrong, swap
 - The second larger moves to the penultimate position
 - Two last elements are sorted
 - Third iteration:

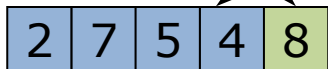
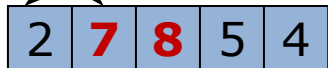
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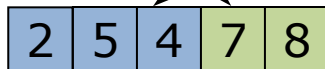
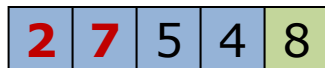
Bubble sort

Sort vector $a[]$ of **five** elements ($N = 5$) in **increasing order**



1st iteration:
($i=1$)

The largest element is sorted



2nd iteration :
($i=2$)

The two largest elements are sorted

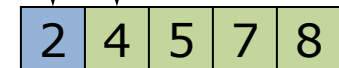
3 comparisons



3rd iteration :
($i=3$)

The three largest elements are sorted

2 comparisons
 $N-i$ comparisons



(end)

4th iteration:
($i=4$)

The four largest elements are sorted

-> all are sorted
1 comparison
 $(N-i)$ comparisons

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starting from $N-1$, down to 1

Bubble sort - code

```
For (i=1; i<=N-1; i++) { // N-1 iterations
    for(j=0; j < N-i; j++) { // for N-i elements, compare each
        // if they are not ordered, swap using auxiliary variable
        element to the next
        if(a[j]>a[j+1]) {
            aux=a[j];
            a[j]=a[j+1];
            a[j+1]=aux;
        }
    }
}
```

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Selection sort algorithm

- Select the smallest element, put it in the first position
- Among the remaining elements find the smallest and put it second
 - Sorted list grows, unsorted list shrinks
- Continue until they are all sorted

- Given an N – element vector
 - Find the smallest in the range 0 to $N-1$
 - Exchange (swap) it with the element in position 0
 - Find the smallest in the range 1 to $N-1$
 - Swap it with the element in position 1
 - Find the smallest in the range 2 to $N-1$
 - Swap it with the element in position 2

- Continue until sorted list size is N

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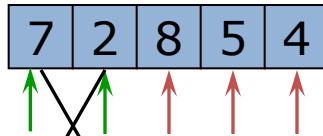
Selection sort

Example, N=5

j is the index used to search the minimum in the sublist

i denotes the first element in the unsorted list

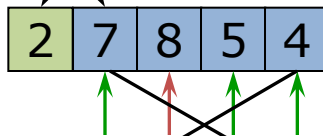
j from 1 to N-1



First iteration

First element in unsorted list $i=0$;
 $posMin = 1$;

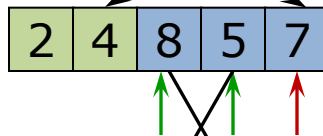
j from 2 hasta N-1



Second iteration,

First element in unsorted list $i=1$;
 $posMin = 4$;

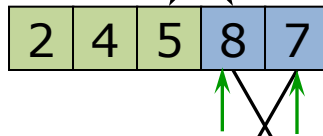
j from 3 hasta N-1



Third iteration,

First element in unsorted list $i=2$;
 $posMin = 3$;

j from 4 hasta N-1



Fourth iteration

$i=3$;
 $posMin = 4$

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Selection sort - code

```
for(i=0;i<N-1;i++){ //N-1 iterations
    // find the minimum in the sublist and it's position
    min = a[i]; // initialize min to first element in sublist
    posMin = i; // initialize position
    // search in the unsorted list, starting in i to N_1
    for(j=i; j<=N-1; j++){
        if (a[j] < min) {
            min = a[j];
            posMin= j;
        }
    }
    //swap the first element of the unsorted list a[i]
    // with the minimum
```

min stores the
smallest value in
the sublist

posMin is the index
of the smallest
value in the sublist

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Insertion sort

- Start with an ordered sublist, take next element and put it in its position in the list
- The sorted sublist grows, and at the end the list is sorted
-
- Starting point is a sorted sublist with only one element, the first one in the list

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Insertion sort

Example, N=5

Ejemplo con N=5

i is the element to put in place

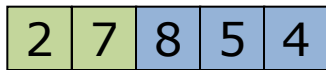


First iteration =1

Sorted sublist has one element

Work with the first element of the unsorted list $a[1]=2$

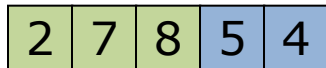
Move it until the sublist is sorted



Second iteration $i=2$

Sorted sublist has two elements

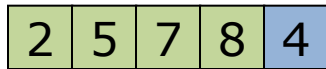
the first element of the unsorted list $a[2]=8$



Third iteration $i=3$

Sorted sublist has three elements

the first element of the unsorted list $a[3]=5$



Fourth iteration $i=4$

Sorted sublist has four elements

the first element of the unsorted list $a[4]=4$

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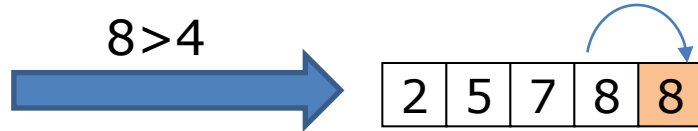
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Insertion sort – shifting values to position new element

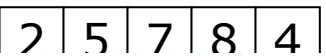
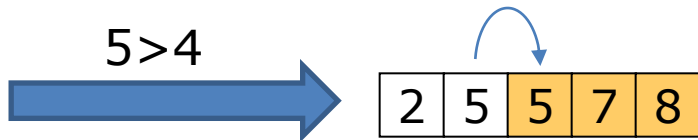
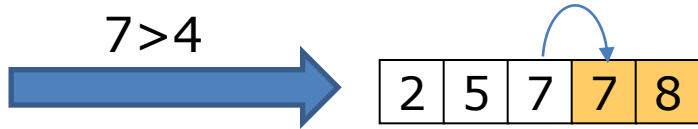


Fourth iteration ($i=4$),
The ordered sublist contains 4 elements
The element $a[4]=4$ has to be inserted in place

element = 4



All the elements
higher than the $a[4]$
 $=4$ are shifted to
the right.



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Insertion sort - code

```
int a[N] = {7,2,8,5,4}; //vector N elements
int i,j, valuetosearch ; //i is the iteration
                        //j the index to use in the unsorted list
for (i=1; i<N; i++){
    // for each iteration i, the sorted sublist has i elements
    // we need to sort the i-th element, valuetosearch
    valuetosearch =a[i];
    // shift all elements of the sorted sublist to "make room" for
    valuetosearch
    // starting from the end of the sorted list i-1
    j=i-1;
    //keep shifting elements while the position is not reached
    // a[j]>valuetosearch and the beginning of the list is not found
    (j>0)
    while ((j>=0) && (a[j]>valuetosearch ) ){
        a[j+1]=a[j];
        j=j-1;
    }
```

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Comparing sorting algorithms

- How long does it take to sort an array of n elements?
 - **Algorithm performance** is measured according to the number of comparisons and swapping operations that are required to obtain the solution
 - Performance strongly depends on the starting situation: sorted array, unsorted, nearly sorted, reversed, etc.
 - What algorithm will profit from a nearly sorted start?
 - In general, basic sorting algorithms (bubble, selection, insertion) are not suitable for large lists
 - the differences for small arrays are not significant

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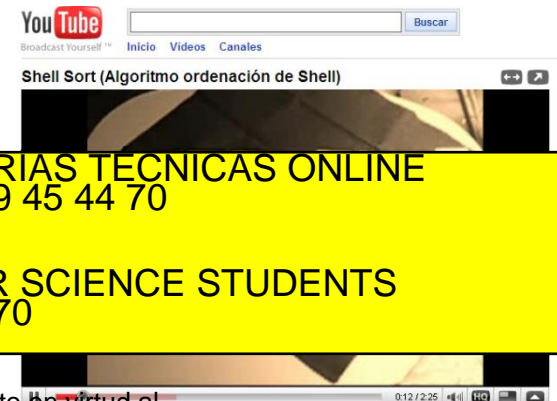
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heap, merge, quicksort, etc.

Shell sort

- Shell = insertion in decreasing increments
 - Generalization of insertion sort where the elements to insert are not next to each other
 - The method starts by sorting pairs of elements far apart from each other, then progressively reducing the gap between elements to be compared
 - First iteration gap is half the size of the vector
 - If $N=100$ gap= 50
 - Last pass gap is 1
 - Every pass gap decreases (25, 12, 6, 3, 1)



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Quicksort

- Quick Sort (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cNB5JCG3vts>)
 - Pick an element, called a pivot, from the array
 - Partitioning: reorder the array so that all elements with values less than the pivot come before the pivot, while all elements with values greater than the pivot come after it (equal values can go either way). After this partitioning, the pivot is in its final position.
 - Recursively apply the above steps to the sub-array of elements with smaller values and separately to the sub-array of elements with greater values
 - Stop where size of the group is zero or one
 - If size is two just compare elements and swap if needed

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Quicksort. example

12	6	15	24	7	31	21	3	19	8
6	7	3	8	12	15	24	31	21	19
3	6	7	8	12	15	24	31	21	19
3	6	7	8	12	15	21	19	24	31
3	6	7	8	12	15	19	21	24	31

» <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quicksort>

- Is the number of comparisons and swaps much smaller than in bubble

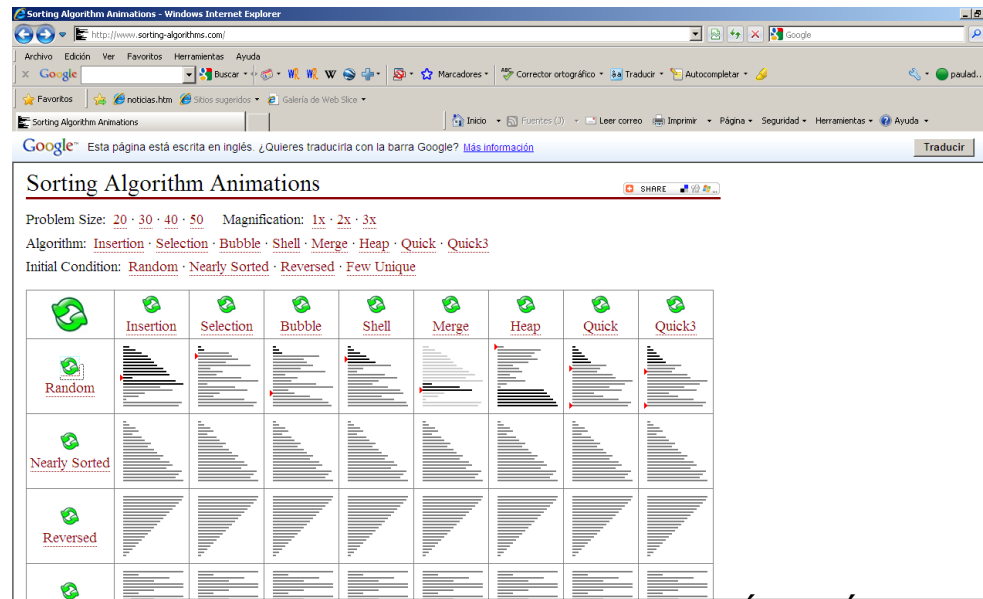
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Comparing sorting algorithms

- <http://www.sorting-algorithms.com/>



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Source: <http://www.sorting-algorithms.com/> [link]

MERGE

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Merging

- Merging
 - combining sorted sequences of values into a single sorted sequence
- Some advanced sorting algorithms use merging
 - The list is divided in smaller pieces to be ordered and, finally, the parts are merged
 - E.g.: Mergesort
 - 'Divide & Conquer' strategy: a problem can be solved by splitting it into parts, solving the parts, and joining the partial solutions

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Merging

- Idea:
 - Define two indices i, j to traverse all the elements of $list1, list2$ respectively
 - Determine the value to add to the merged array by comparing $list1[i]$ and $list2[j]$
 - Copy the remaining elements of the list that has not been completely traversed to list

- **Input:**
 - $list1 \leftarrow \{2, 4, 5, 7, 8\}$
 - $T1 \leftarrow 5$
 - $list2 \leftarrow \{1, 3, 8\}$

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list1 ← {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 8}

merge

```
const int T1=100, T2=50; // list size
int list1[T1],list2[T2],list3[T1+T2];
//two sorted lists (list1 and list2) and a final list
int i1,i2,i, k; //indexes
i1=0; i2=0; i=0;

while((i1<T1)&&(i2<T2)){
    if (list1[i1]<list2[i2]){
        list3[i]= list1[i1];
        i1 =i1+1;
    }
    else{
        list3[i]= list2[i2];
```

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merge

```
...  
//final part of the longest list is pending  
if (i1<T1)  
// list 1 was longer, copy the remainder  
    for (k=i1; k<T1; k++){  
        list3[i] = list1[k];  
        i=i+1;  
    }  
else  
// list 2 was longer, copy the remainder  
    for (k=i2; k<T2; k++){  
        list3[i] = list2[k];  
        i=i+1;
```

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UNIT 7.

SEARCH, SORT AND MERGE ALGORITHMS

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