

SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Kurumbapalayam(Po), Coimbatore – 641 107

Accredited by NAAC-UGC with 'A' Grade

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Department of Artificial Intelligence and Data Science

Course Name: 23ITB201 Data structures and Algorithms

II Year / III semester

Unit III – Sorting, searching and hashing

Topic: Selection Sort

orting is called Selection Sort as it works by repeatedly sorting

rst find the smallest value in the array and exchange it with the

e first position, then find the second smallest element and exch

ent in the second position, and we continue the process in this

e array is sorted.

function:

```
int selectSort(int array[], int size){
```

```
    for (int i = 0; i < size - 1; i++) {
```

```
        // Find the minimum element in the unsorted part of the array
```

```
        int imin = i;
```

```
        for (int j = i + 1; j < size; j++)
```

```
            if (array[j] < array[imin])
```

```
                imin = j;
```

```
        // Swap the minimum element with the element at the current position
```

```
        int temp = array[i];
```

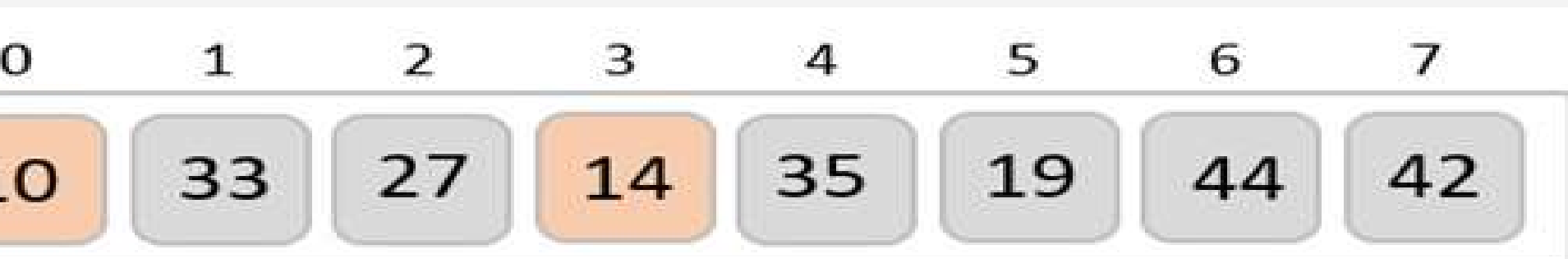
Consider the following depicted array as an example.



At the first position in the sorted list, the whole list is scanned sequentially. The first position where 14 is stored presently, we search the whole list and find that 10 is the lowest value.



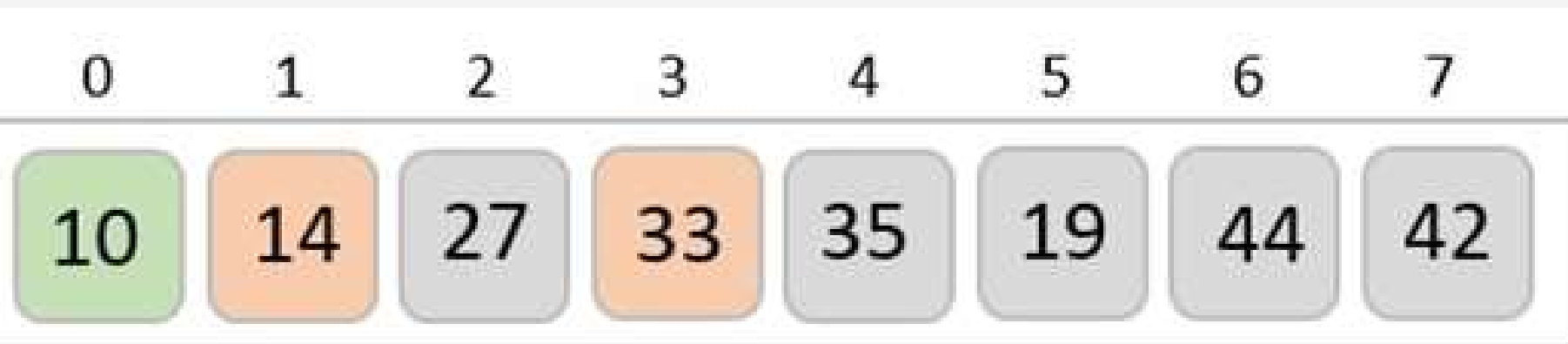
We replace 14 with 10. After one iteration 10, which happens to be the minimum value in the array, appears in the first position of the sorted list.



At the second position, where 33 is residing, we start scanning the rest of the list in a linear

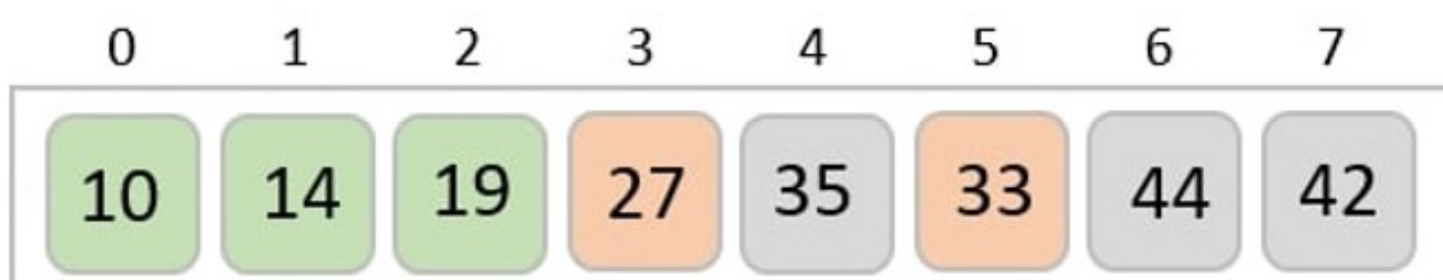
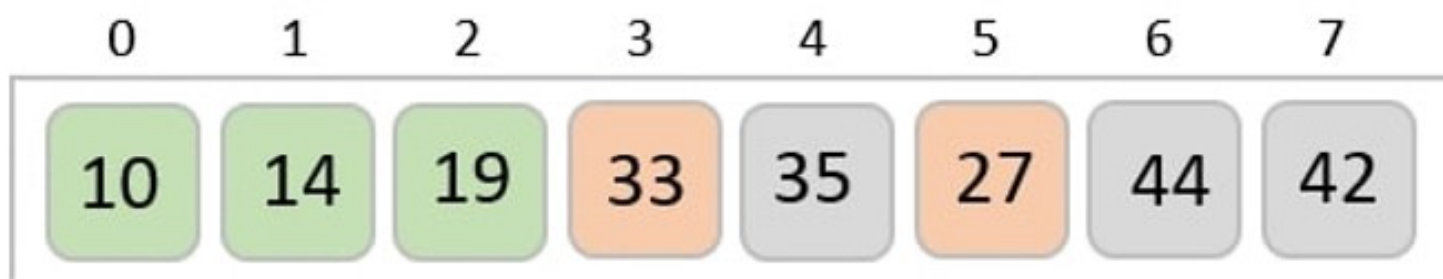
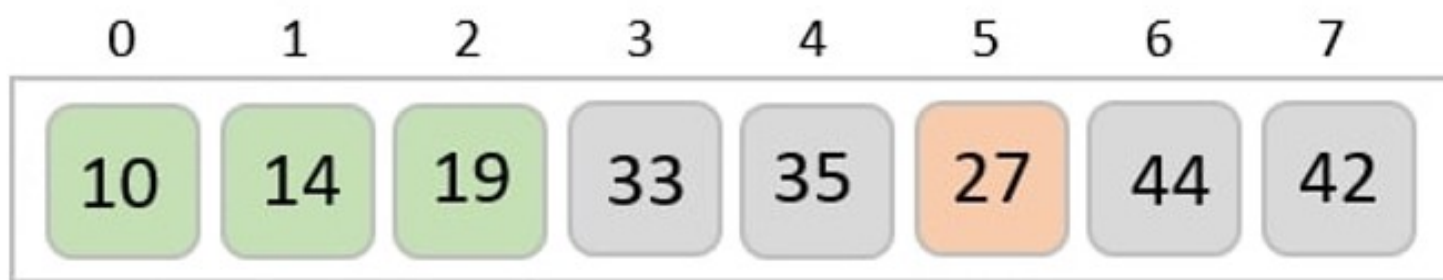
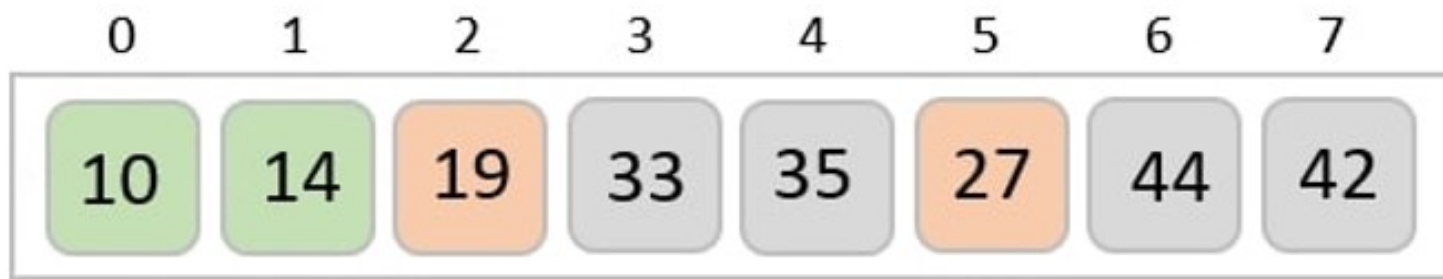
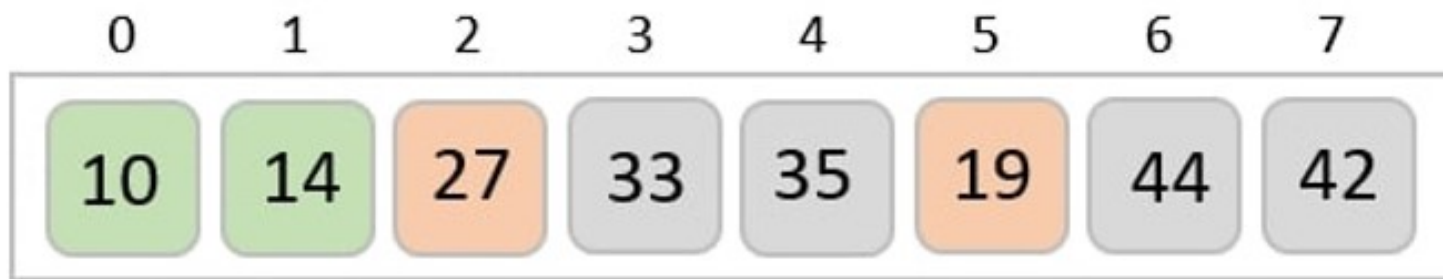


We find that 14 is the second lowest value in the list and it should appear at the second place. We swap these values.



After two iterations, two least values are positioned at the beginning in a sorted manner.

The same process is applied to the rest of the items in the array

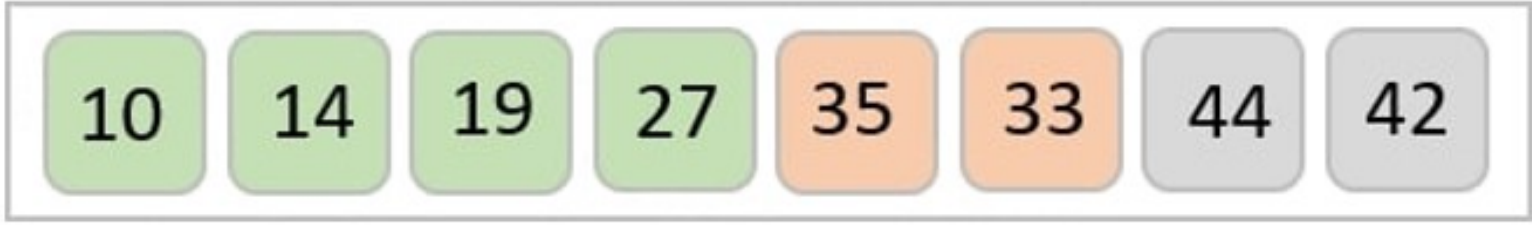




0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7



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