

SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

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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: Quick Sort

a fast-sorting algorithm used to sort a list of elements. The quicksort algorithm attempts to separate the list of elements into two parts and then sort them recursively. That means it uses divide and conquer strategy. In quicksort, the partitioning of the list is performed based on the element called pivot. Here pivot is an element of the elements in the list.

The list is divided into two partitions such that "all elements to the left of pivot are less than the pivot and all elements to the right of pivot are greater than the pivot".

```
t[10],int first,int last){  
;
```

```
;
```

```
t[i] <= list[pivot] && i < last)
```

```
t[j] > list[pivot])
```

```
temp = list[i];
```

```
list[i] = list[j];
```

```
list[j] = temp;
```

```
list[pivot];
```

```
list[j];
```

```
return p;
```

```
return q,first,j-1);
```

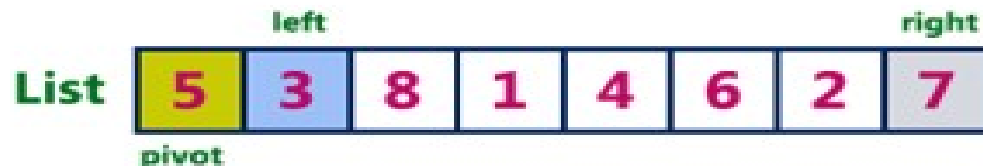
```
return q,i+1,last);
```

Quick sort:

Consider the following unsorted list of elements...



Define pivot, left & right. Set pivot = 0, left = 1 & right = 7. Here '7' indicates 'size-1'.



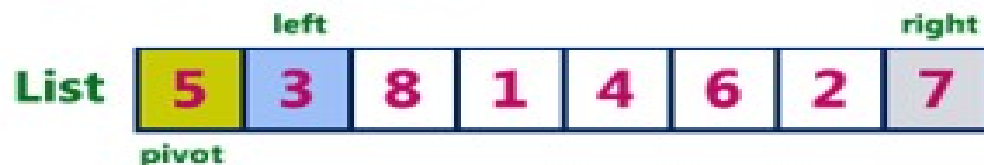
Compare List[left] with List[pivot]. If List[left] is greater than List[pivot] then stop left otherwise move left to the next.

Compare List[right] with List[pivot]. If List[right] is smaller than List[pivot] then stop right otherwise move right to the previous.

Repeat the same until $left \geq right$.

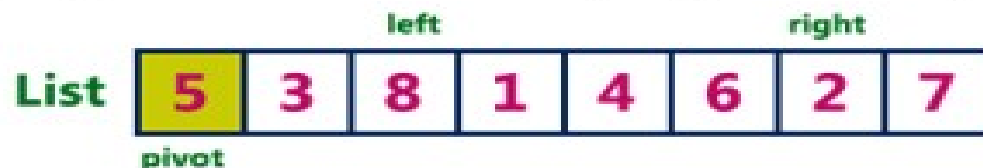
When both left & right are stopped but $left < right$ then swap List[left] with List[right] and continue the process.

When $left \geq right$ then swap List[pivot] with List[right].



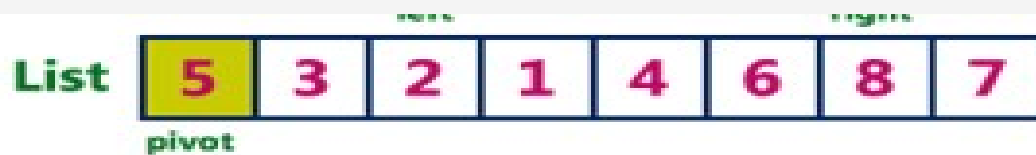
Compare List[left] < List[pivot] as it is true increment left by one and repeat the same, left will stop at 8.

Compare List[right] > List[pivot] as it is true decrement right by one and repeat the same, right will stop at 2.

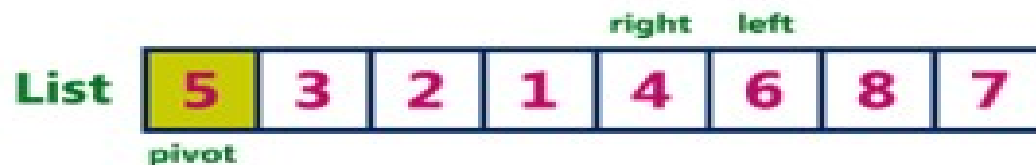


When left = 8; right both are stopped and left is not greater than right so we need to swap List[left] and List[right]

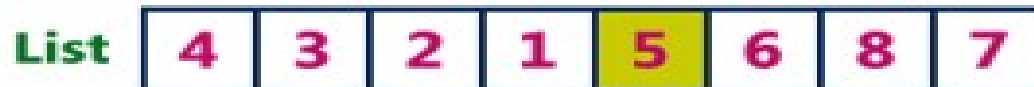
Quick sort:



Compare $List[left] < List[pivot]$ as it is true increment left by one and repeat the same, left will stop at 6.
Compare $List[right] > List[pivot]$ as it is true decrement right by one and repeat the same, right will stop at 4.

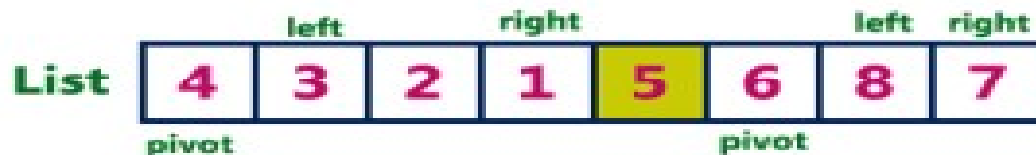


left & right both are stopped and left is greater than right so we need to swap $List[pivot]$ and $List[right]$.



we can observe that all the numbers to the left side of 5 are smaller and right side are greater. That is 5 is placed in its correct position.

Repeat the same process on the left sublist and right sublist to the number 5.

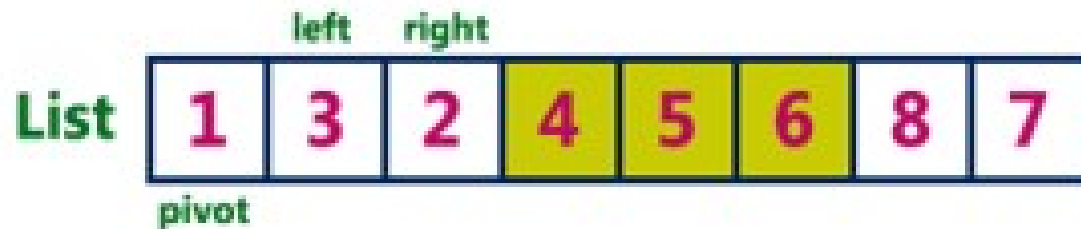


On the left sublist as there are no smaller number than the pivot left will keep on moving to the next and stop at number 3. As the $List[right]$ is smaller, right stops at same position. Now left and right both are equal swap pivot with right.



Quick sort:

right so we swap pivot with right. (6 is swap by itself).



same recursively on both left and right sublists until all the numbers are sorted.

sorted list will be as follows...



the Quick Sort Algorithm

sorted list with 'n' number of elements, we need to make $((n-1)+(n-2)+(n-3)+\dots+1)$ comparisons in the worst case. If the list is already sorted, then it requires 'n' number of comparisons.