

### **Insertion Sort**

**CS32** 

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Date: 08/12/2012



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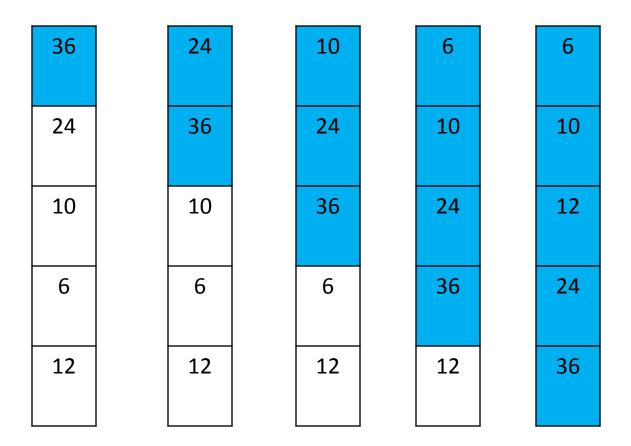
### General Idea

- Each successive element in the array to be sorted is inserted to its proper place with respect to the other, already-sorted elements.
- Initially, the sorted portion contains only one element in the array: the first element in the array
- Take the second element in the array and put it into its correct place in the sorted part.
- This process continues until all the elements have been sorted

Source: C++ Plus Data Structures (5th edition) by Nell Dale, Jones & Bartlett



## Example



Source: C++ Plus Data Structures (5th edition) by Nell Dale, Jones & Bartlett



### Pseudo Code

#### **InsertSort**

```
for count from 0~ arraysize-1 InsertItem(array,0 count);
```

### InsertItem(array, startIndex, endIndex)

```
Finished=false;

Current=endIndex

moreToSearch= current!=StartIndex

While(moreToSearch && !finished)

if(values[current]
if(values[current-1])

swap(values[current],values[current-1])

current=current-1;

moreToSearch = current!=startIndex;

else

finished=true;
```

Helper function

Source: C++ Plus Data Structures (5th edition) by Nell Dale, Jones & Bartlett



# Example

Pass1	3	7	4	9	5	2
Docas	3	7	4	9	5	2
Pass2						
Pass3	3	7	4	9	5	2
P 4333						
Pass4	3	4	7	9	5	2
1 433-						
Pass5	3	4	7	9	5	2
Pass6	3	4	5	7	9	2
Pass7	 2	3	4	5	7	9



## Time Complexity

- Average & worse case: O(N<sup>2</sup>)
- Best case: O(N) array is already sorted

1	2	3	4	5	6

• Worse case:  $O(N^2)$  array is reversed sorted

6 5 4 3 2 1
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- N is the size of the array
- More efficient than most other quadratic algorithm like selection sort and bubble sort



## Worse case $O(N^2)$

• The array is sorted in reverse order.

6	5	4	3	2	1
6	5	4	3	2	1
5	6	4	3	2	1
4	5	6	3	2	1
3	4	5	6	2	1
2	3	4	5	6	1

 Every iteration of the inner loop will scan and shift the entire sorted subsection of the array before inserting the next element



## Summary

- Efficient for small array
- Time-consuming for sorting large array
- Same TC as Bubble sort, Selection sort
- Insertion sort is one of the fastest algorithms for sorting very small arrays
- Run In-place: O(1) additional memory space
- Stable: the relative order of elements with equal key won't be changed