Sorting Algorithms

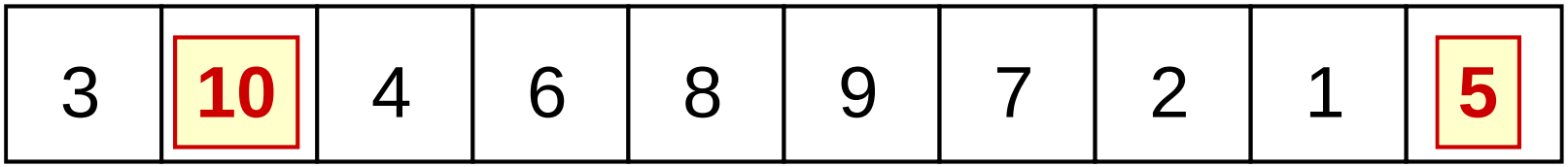
1. Seleksi
2. Gelembung
3. Penyisipan
4. Merge
5. Quick

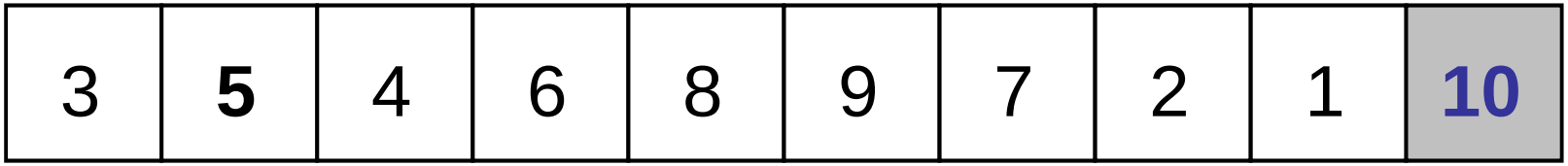
Metode Seleksi

(one of the simplest sorting algorithms)

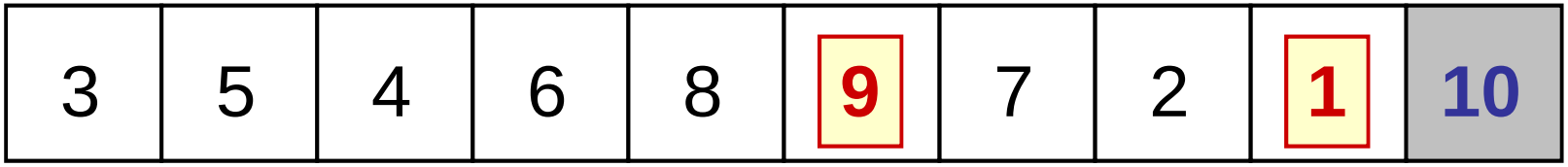
3	10	4	6	8	9	7	2	1	5

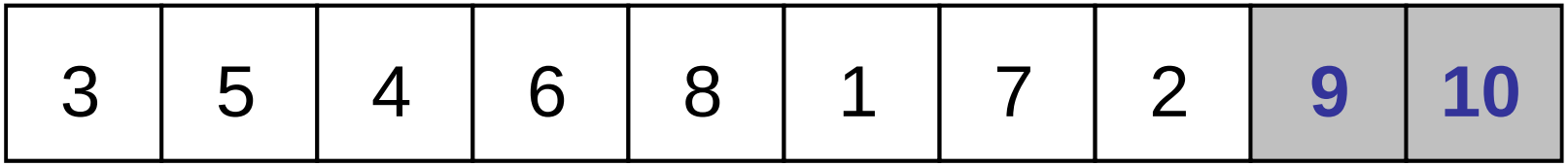
Cari dalam keseluruhan array, temukan nilai terbesar, (10) dan tukar nilai ini dengan nilai yang tersimpan dalam lokasi terakhir dari array (5)





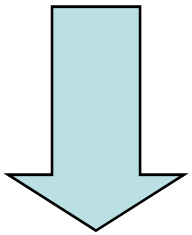
Temukan nilai terbesar kedua dalam array (9), tukar dengan nilai yang tersimpan dalam lokasi terakhir kedua(1).

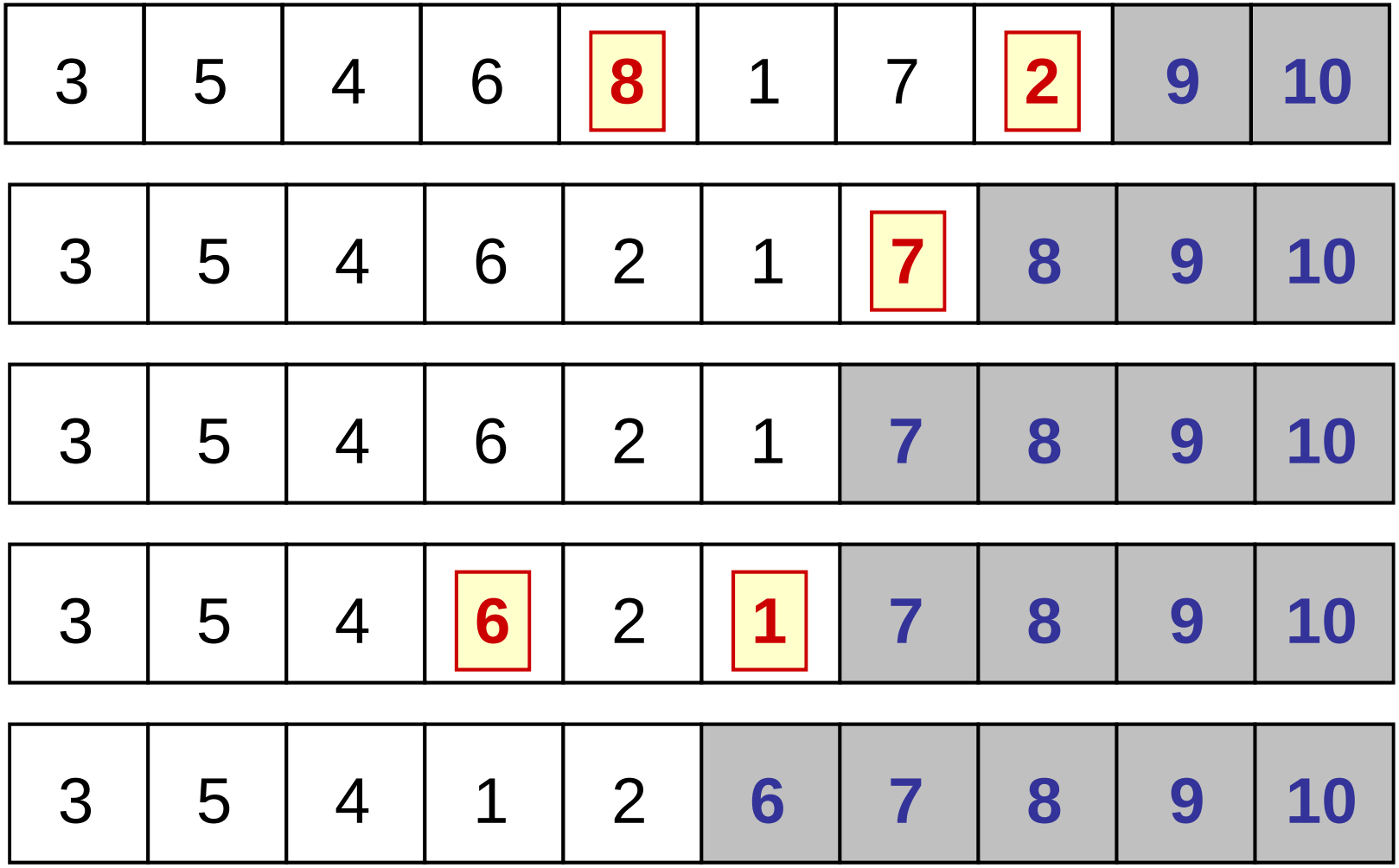




3	5	4	6	8	1	7	2	**9**	**10**

Dua nilai terakhir yang bertanda biru merupakan posisi yang pasti karena keduanya merupakan nilai terbesar dan nilai terbesar kedua.
Sekarang, ulangi proses “seleksi dan tukar” …




3 5 4 6 8 1 7 2 9 10
3 5 4 6 2 1 7 8 9 10
3 5 4 6 2 1 7 8 9 10
3 5 4 6 2 1 7 8 9 10
3 5 4 1 2 6 7 8 9 10


3 5 4 1 2 6 7 8 9 10
3 2 4 1 5 6 7 8 9 10
3 2 4 1 5 6 7 8 9 10
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3 2 1 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Algoritma

1. Ulangi langkah 2-7 untuk i=n-1 s/d 0
2. Indeks=0
3. Ulangi langkah 4 untuk j=0 s/d i
4. Lakukan langkah 5-6 jika data[indeks]>data[j]
5. indeks=j
6. tukar data[i] dengan data[indeks]

Selection Sort → Analysis

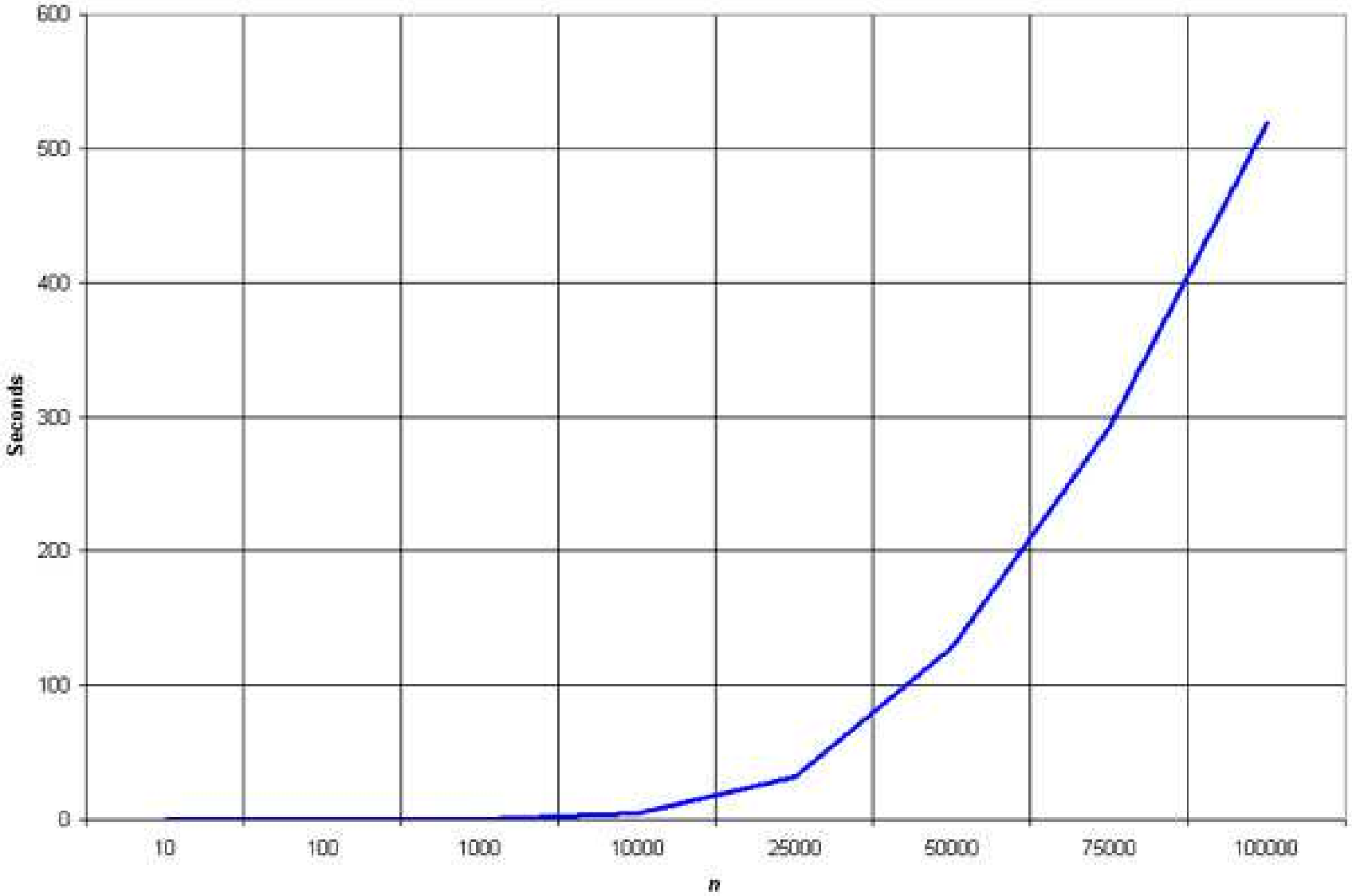
- Moves from left to right, putting elements into their final position without looking back

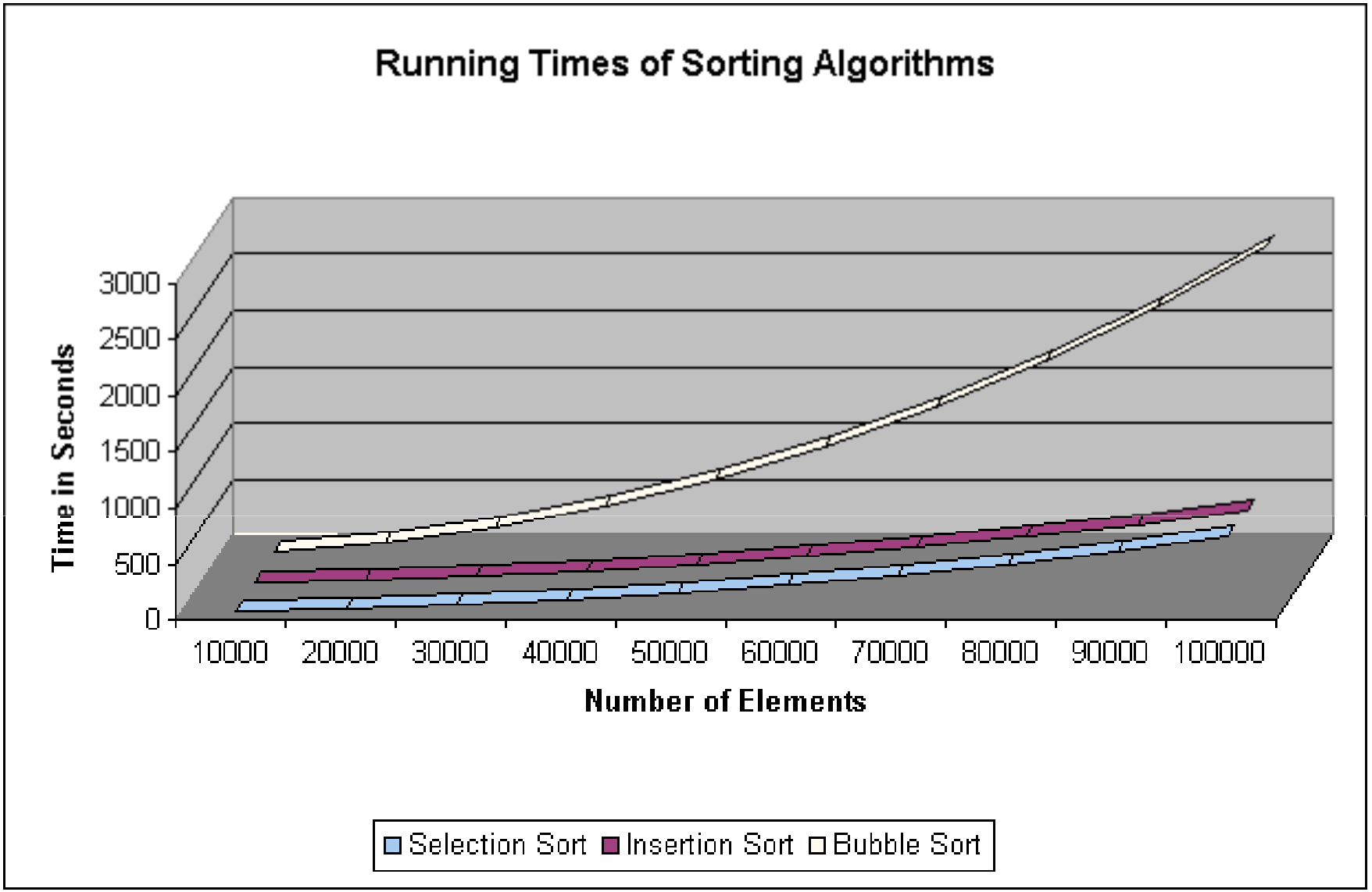
- Wastes most of the time looking for the minimum element in the unsorted part of the array

Selection Sort → Analysis

- $O(n^2)$ for worst and average cases
- Uses about $n^2/2$ comparisons
- Uses about n exchanges

Selection Sort → Empirical Analysis





Selection Sort yields a 60% performance improvement over the Bubble Sort