

Algoritma Pengurutan

1. Seleksi/Selection
2. Gelembung/Bubble
3. Penyisipan/Insertion
4. Merge
5. Quick

Metode Penyisipan

- Insertion sort menjadikan bagian kiri dari array terurut sampai keseluruhan dari array terurut.
- Algoritma ini diawali dengan membaca nilai-nilai di sebelah kanan dan membandingkan nilai-nilai di sebelah kiri, setelah ketemu tempatnya maka nilai yang dibaca ini disisipkan.

Metode Penyisipan

3	10	4	6	8	9	7	2	1	5
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Nilai paling kiri(3) dapat dikatakan diurutkan dengan dirinya sendiri. Sehingga, kita tidak butuh untuk melakukan sesuatu terhadap nilai ini.

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

Cek dan lihat nilai kedua(10) apakah lebih kecil dari nilai pertama(3). Jika ya, tukar kedua nilai tersebut. Akan tetapi dalam hal ini kita tidak menukarnya.

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

Angka biru/wilayah abu-abu (dua nilai pertama) secara relatif sudah dalam kondisi terurut.

3	10	4	6	8	9	7	2	1	5
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Selanjutnya, kita butuh menyisipkan nilai ketiga(4) dalam daerah abu-abu agar setelah penyisipan, daerah abu-abu tetap secara relatif dalam kondisi terurut.

Pertama : Simpan nilai ketiga dalam sebuah variabel.

			4	3	10		6	8	9	7	2	1	5
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Kedua : Lihat nilai di sebelah kirinya (10), jika lebih besar geser ke kanan. Langkah ini diulang sampai ditemukan nilai lebih kecil.

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

Ketiga : Sisipkan nilai 4 pada posisi yang sesuai.

3	4	10	6	8	9	7	2	1	5
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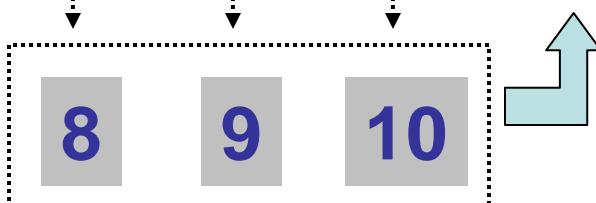
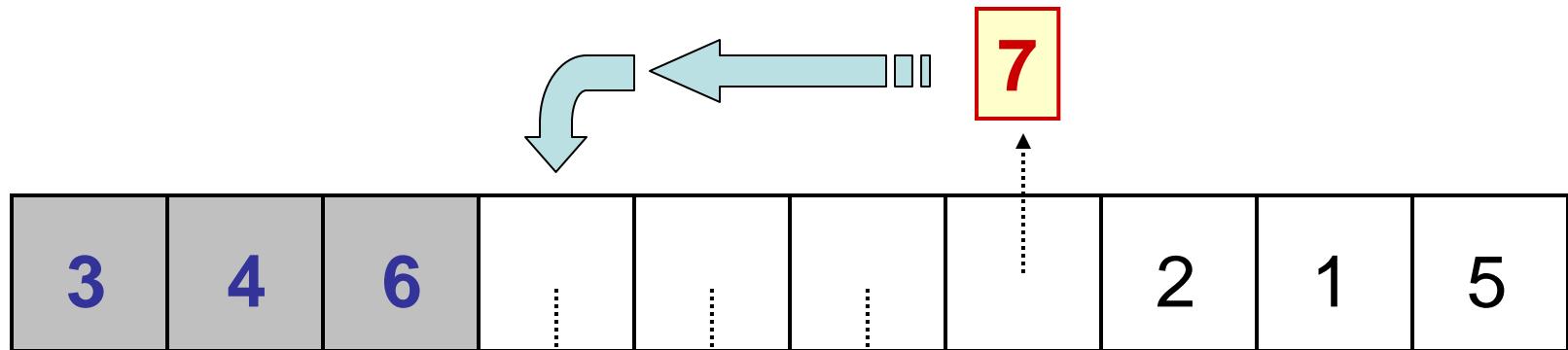
Sekarang ketiga nilai pertama secara relatif dalam kondisi terurut, dan kita telah menyisipkan nilai keempat dalam ketiga nilai tsb, sehingga keempat nilai pertama secara relatif telah terurut.

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

Ulangi proses sampai nilai terakhir telah disisipkan.

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

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



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

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

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

1. Ulangi langkah 2-6 untuk $j=1$ s/d $n-1$
2. $i \leftarrow j - 1$
3. $tmp \leftarrow data[j]$
4. Ulangi langkah 5-6 selama $i >= 0$ dan
 $tmp < data[i]$
5. $data[i+1] = data[i]$
6. $i--$
7. $data[i+1] = tmp$

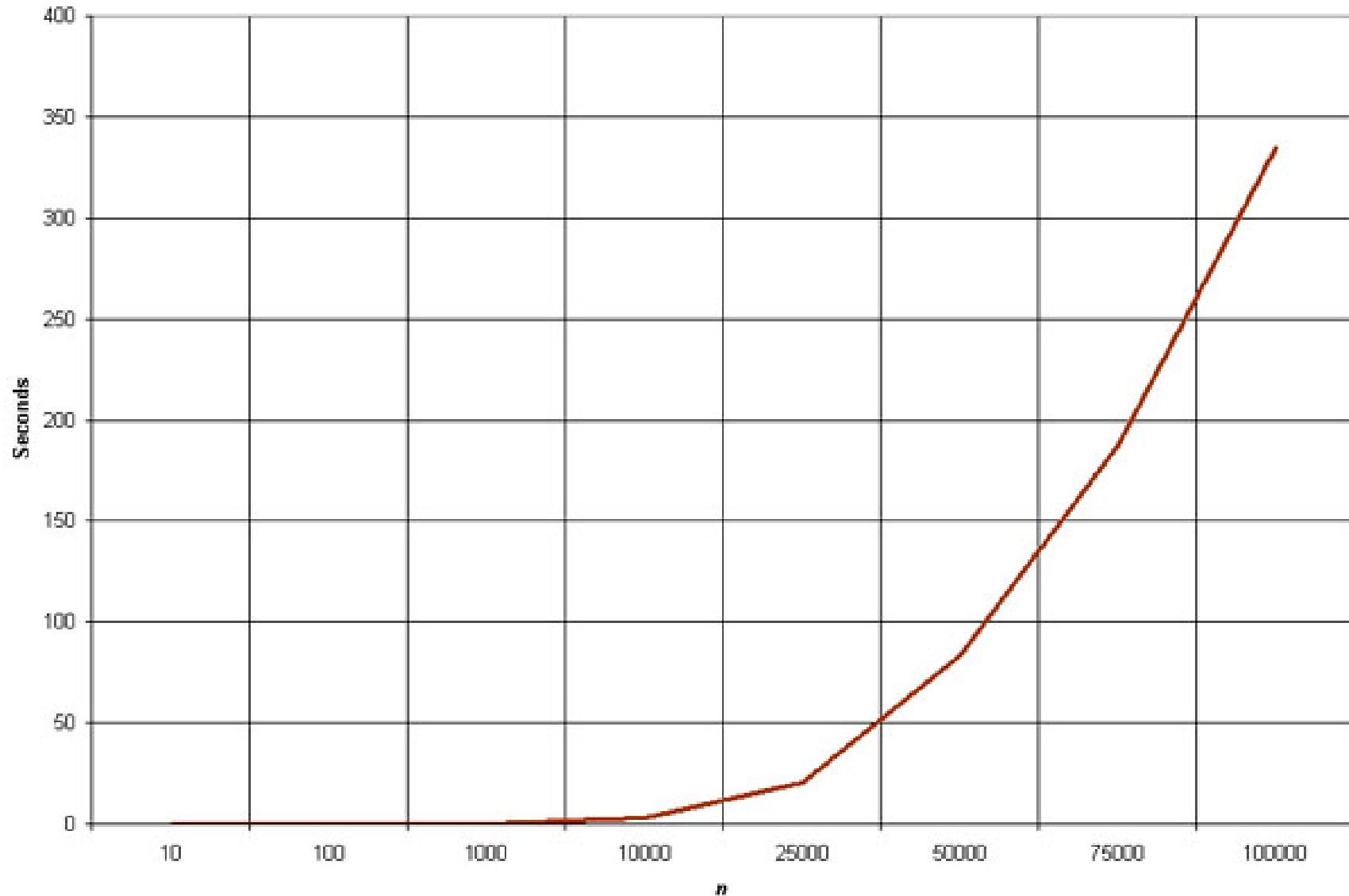
Insertion Sort → Analysis

- Assuming there are n elements in the array, we must index through $n - 1$ entries.
- For each entry, we may need to examine and shift up to $n - 1$ other entries, resulting in a $O(n^2)$ algorithm.
- The insertion sort is an *in-place* sort. That is, we sort the array in-place. No extra memory is required.
- The insertion sort is also a *stable* sort. Stable sorts retain the original ordering of keys when identical keys are present in the input data.

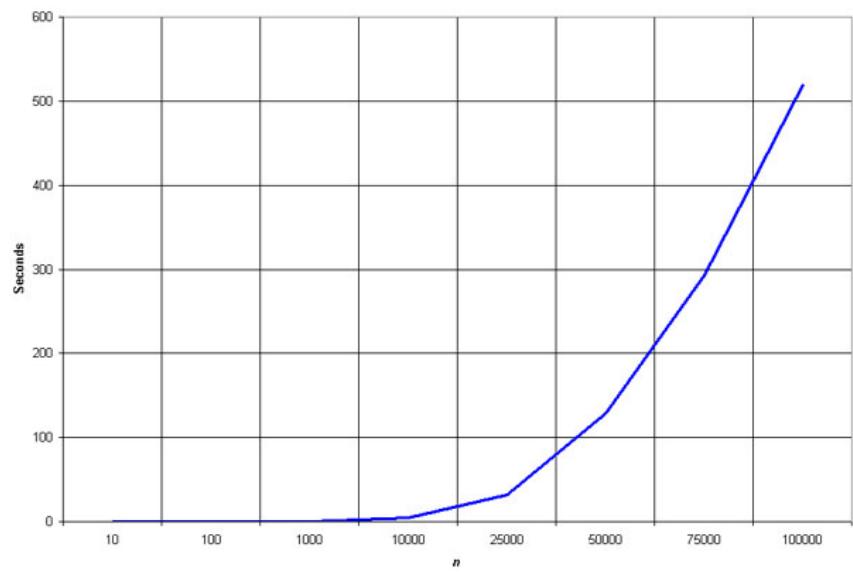
Insertion Sort → Analysis

- **best case:**
 - about N comparisons, 0 moves, (input already sorted)
- **worst case:**
 - about $N^2/2$ comparisons, $N^2/2$ moves, (input sorted in reverse order)
- **average case:**
 - about $N^2/4$ comparisons, $N^2/4$ moves
- **notes:**
 - very efficient when input is "almost sorted";
 - moving a record is about half the work of exchanging two records, so average case is equivalent to roughly $N^2/8$ exchanges.

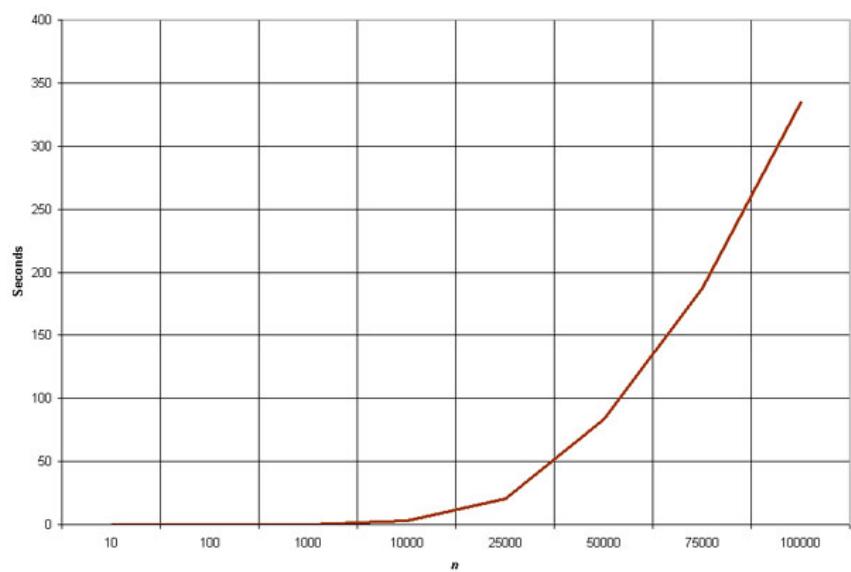
Insertion Sort → Empirical Analysis



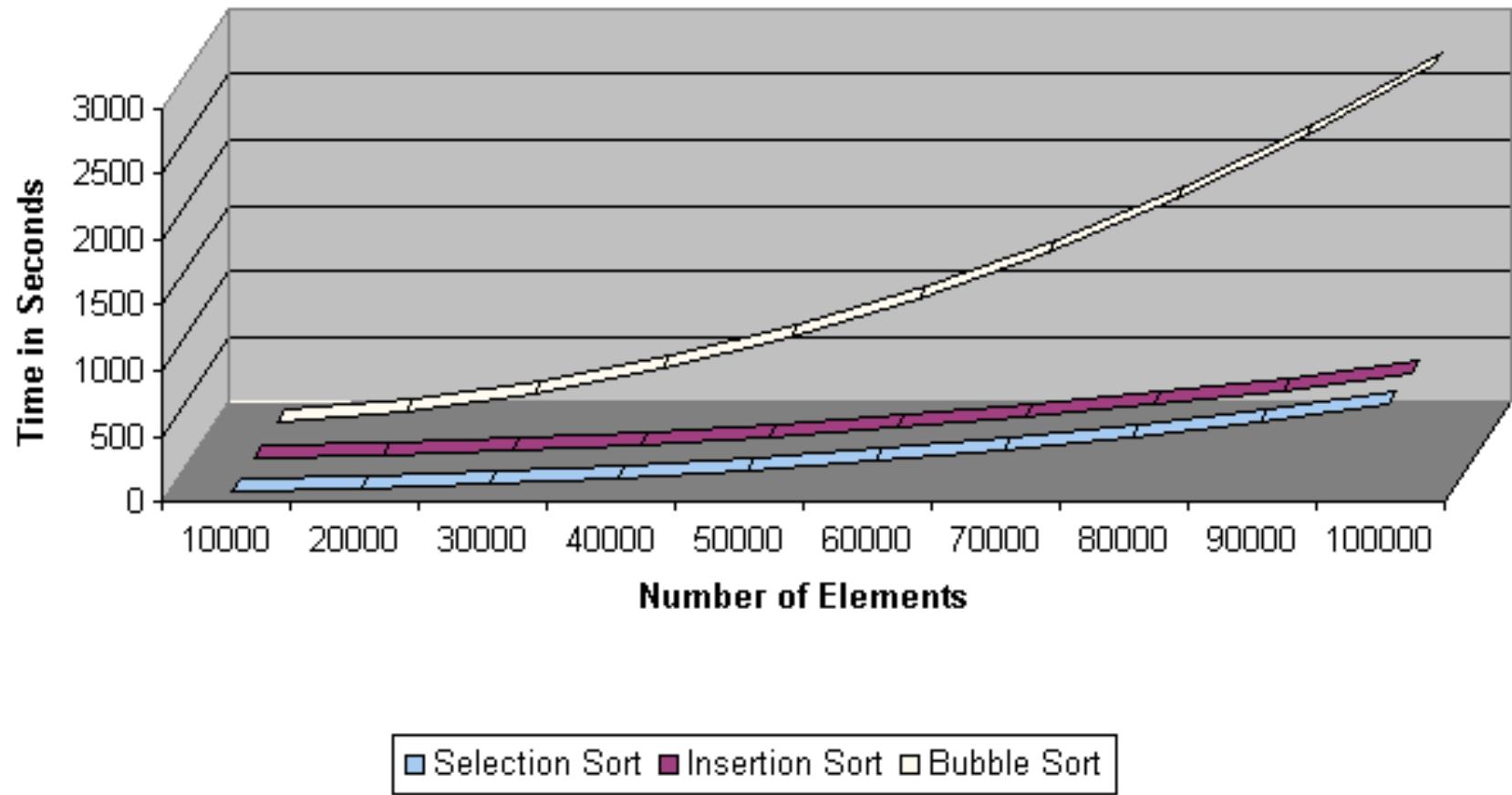
Selection



Insertion



Running Times of Sorting Algorithms



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

- **Bubble sort** uses about $N^2/2$ comparisons and $N^2/2$ exchanges on the average and in the worst case.
- **Selection sort** uses about $N^2/2$ comparisons and N exchanges on the average, twice as many in the worst case.
- **Insertion sort** uses about $N^2/4$ comparisons and $N^2/8$ exchanges and is linear for "almost sorted" files.