public void needHelpWithProject(String instructor) {

    switch (instructor) {
        case "TA":
            System.out.println("Welcome to send e-mails");
            System.out.println("Do come to Tuesday office hours");
            System.out.println("Do ask questions during discussions as well");
            break;

        case "Prof":
            System.out.println("No technical e-mails");
            System.out.println("Do not ask questions on projects after class");
            String tip1= " 1- Come prepare with very specific questions";
            String tip2= " 2- I will not look at your code";
            String tip3= " 3- Any other matter/concerns welcome";
            System.out.println("During my office hours: "+tip1+tip2+tip3);
            break;
    }
}
Why Sorting?

- **Organize large database.** Examples:
  - arrange customer names in alphabetical order, or by ZIP code, etc.
  - cities by population, average household income, land size, etc.
  - Class notes of ECE242 by topics, and so on....

- Often an **essential step** before searching the database (using binary search for example)

- Sorting has been the subject of extensive research in CS

- **We will here first look at 3 simple sorting algorithms:**
  - 1- Bubble sort
  - 2- Selection sort
  - 3- Insertion sort

Those are easier to understand/analyze at first, and they could also be better than more sophisticated algorithms in some situations

Work 'in-place' (no extra copy of the array is needed, only one temp variable)
Introduction

How would you sort this team from shortest to tallest player?

As a human being, we can look at all the player at once and immediately pick the shortest one.

A computer program isn't able to see the big picture. It must rely on performing basic steps (follow simple rules):

- Compare two players at a time
- Swap two players
- Remove or Insert one player
- Move/Shift a player
Introduction

- Each sorting algorithm handles the details of the basic steps differently
- The end result should (hopefully:-) be the same

To understand the relative differences between algorithms, we need to learn more about:

- their Big-O complexity
- their practical efficiency in particular situations
Simple Sorting Algorithms

1- Bubble Sort
2- Selection Sort
3- Insertion Sort
1- Bubble Sort - overview

Example: sort in ascending order

Main Step - sort N items:
- Start from the left
- Compare neighbors and swap them if not in order
- Move one position right and go back to previous step

Cost:
N-1 comparisons and 0 to N-1 swaps

Go Back to Main Step but sort for the first N-1 items left
1- Bubble Sort- Examples

- For fun: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lyZQPjUT5B4

- To do: Test Java applet BubbleSort.html
The basic bubbleSort method is only few lines long (we use array of primitive type `int` rather than object for simplicity)

```java
public void bubbleSort()
{
    int in,out;
    int temp;
    for(out=N-1; out>0; out--)
    // outer loop (backward)
        for(in=0; in<out; in++)
        // inner loop (forward)
            if(array[in] > array[in+1])
            // out of order? swap them
            {
                temp = array[in];
                array[in] = array[in+1];
                array[in+1] = temp;
            }
} // end bubbleSort()
```

- Complexity analysis: Two loops
  - Sum steps in inner loop: \((N-1)+(N-2)+...+1=N^2(N-1)/2 \rightarrow O(N^2)\)
  - Number of comparisons is \(O(N^2)\)
  - Number of swaps is smaller than comparisons but still \(O(N^2)\)
  - BubbleSort is very slow (in particular it has too many swaps)
Simple Sorting Algorithms

1- Bubble Sort
2- Selection Sort
3- Insertion Sort
2- Selection Sort- overview

- Example: sort in ascending order

Main Step - sort N items:
- Find the smallest item
- Swap it with the item at first position

Cost:
N-1 comparisons and 1 swap

Go Back to Main Step but sort for the last N-1 items left

Results after successive steps of Selection Sort
2- Selection Sort- Examples

- For fun: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ns4TPTC8whw

- To do: Test Java applet SelectSort.html
2- Selection Sort- Algorithm

- The basic selectionSort method is also few lines long

```java
public void selectionSort()
{
    int in,out,min;
    int temp;       // temp variable
    for(out=0; out<N-1; out++)    // outer loop
    {
        // find the minimum item between [out+1,N-1]
        min=out;            // initialize minimum index
        for(in=out+1; in<N; in++)    // inner loop
            if(array[in] < array[min]) min=in; // update minimum index
        // swap item "array[min]" with item "array[out]"
        temp = array[out];
        array[out] = array[min];
        array[min] = temp
    } // end outer loop
} // end selectionSort()
```

- Complexity analysis:
  - Same number of comparisons than bubbleSort (two loops)  \(O(N^2)\)
  - Number of swaps depends only on outer loop, it is then \(O(N)\)
  - Selection Sort is \(O(N^2)\) but it is expected to be faster than BubbleSort
Sorting algorithms can be applied to sort various fields of an object.

Example: Object "Person" that includes LastName, FirstName, Age.
- One can sort by age (ascending integer)
- One can sort by LastName (alphabetical order)- String comparisons

```java
String str1, str2;
str1 = Tesla;
str2 = Edison;
if (str1.compareTo(str2) == 0)
    System.out.println(str1 +" is lexicographically equal to " + str2);
if (str1.compareTo(str2) > 0) // that's the one for this example
    System.out.println(str1 +" is lexicographically greater than " + str2);
if (str1.compareTo(str2) < 0)
    System.out.println(str1 +" is lexicographically less than" + str2);
```

Stability: Algorithm is said to be stable if it only sorts what needs to be sorted. Example:
- If two identical LastName are present in the input data, the order of inputs is unchanged.