Sorting



1. Sort this array using selection sort. (first print it, then sort it, then print it again).

```
int num[]={16, 1, 516, 2048, 2, 64, 128, 256, 1024, 32, 4, 8};
```

2. Sort this array using bubble sort. (first print it, then sort it, then print it again).

3. Sort this array using selection sort. (first print it, then sort it, then print it again).

4. Sort this array using bubble sort. (first print it, then sort it, then print it again).

```
double moreNums[] ={3.45, 6.54, 7.89, 9.87, 2.34, 1.23, 5.78, .4.32, .6.45, .8.96, 9.07, 3.67, 0.34, 1.46, 1.47};
```

5. Sort these two arrays by NAME using selection sort. (first print them both, then sort it by name, then print it again). Note: the sun needs to still match when the sorting is done. Check that Puff Shroom is still 0 sunlight, for example.

6. Sort the above two arrays by SUN using selection sort. (sort by name and print again). Note: the names need to still match after the sorting is done. Check that Sunflower is still 50, for example.

Code follows on the next page.

Integer Selection Sort:

```
int a[] = \{23, 12, 4, -4, 5, 7, 9, 99, 0, 54\};
for (int left = a.length - 1; left > 0; left--)
    int max = 0;
    for (int i = 1 ; i \le left ; i++)
        if (a [max] < a [i])
            max = i;
    int temp = a [max];
    a [max] = a [left];
    a [left] = temp;
}
Integer Bubble Sort:
int a[] = \{5, 62, 81, 9, 30, 42, 0\};
for (int i = 0; i < a.length - 1; i++)
{
    for (int j = 0; j < a.length - 1 - i; j++)
    { // compare the two neighbours
        if (a [j + 1] < a [j])
        { //swap the neighbours if necessary
            int temp = a [j];
            a [j] = a [j + 1];
            a [j + 1] = temp;
        }
    }
}
```