



2D Arrays, Sorting

Lecture 16, Tue Mar 7 2006

based on slides by Kurt Eiselt

<http://www.cs.ubc.ca/~tmm/courses/cpsc111-06-spr>

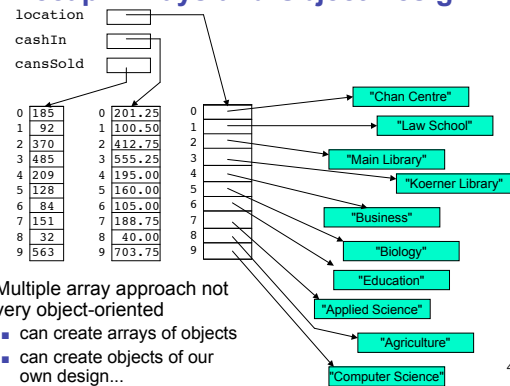
News

- Remember CSLC available!
  - Mon-Thu 10-6, Fri 10-4, x150 (near Reboot)
- extra TA lab coverage for A2 help:
  - Tue 4-6 Hastings, 6-8 Leavitt

Reading

- This week: no new reading

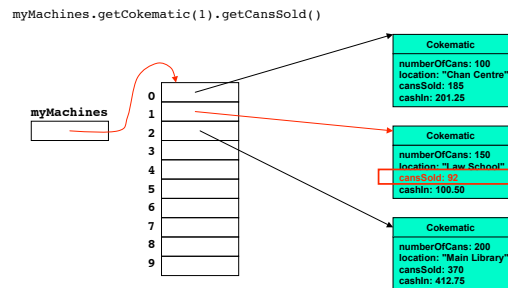
Recap: Arrays and Object Design



- Multiple array approach not very object-oriented
  - can create arrays of objects
  - can create objects of our own design...

Recap: CokeEmpire

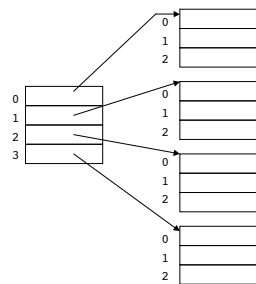
- What does this return?



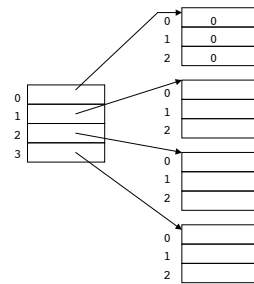
Objectives

- Understanding when and how to use
  - 2D arrays

Arrays of Arrays

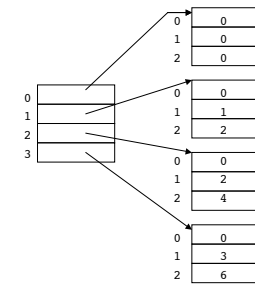


Arrays of Arrays



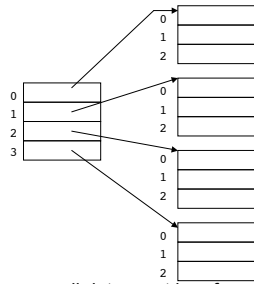
- In any given array, all data must be of same type

Arrays of Arrays



- In any given array, all data must be of same type
- All arrays in array of arrays must be of same type

## Arrays of Arrays



- In any given array, all data must be of same type
- All arrays in array of arrays must be of same type
- So easier to use a two-dimensional array!

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## Two-Dimensional Arrays

|   | columns |   |   |
|---|---------|---|---|
|   | 0       | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 0       | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0       | 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 0       | 2 | 4 |
| 3 | 0       | 3 | 6 |

- In Java, 2D array implemented internally as array of arrays
- but externally syntax of 2D array may seem easier to use

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## Two-Dimensional Arrays

|   | columns |   |   |
|---|---------|---|---|
|   | 0       | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 0       | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0       | 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 0       | 2 | 4 |
| 3 | 0       | 3 | 6 |

- In Java, 2D array implemented internally as array of arrays
- but externally syntax of 2D array may seem easier to use
- Typical control structure for computing with 2D array is nested loop
  - loop within another loop
- Let's write program to
  - load array with values shown
  - print contents of array

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## Two-Dimensional Arrays

|   | columns |   |   |
|---|---------|---|---|
|   | 0       | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 0       | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0       | 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 0       | 2 | 4 |
| 3 | 0       | 3 | 6 |

```

public class ArrayTest5 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
    }
}
    
```

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## Two-Dimensional Arrays

|   | columns |   |   |
|---|---------|---|---|
|   | 0       | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 0       | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0       | 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 0       | 2 | 4 |
| 3 | 0       | 3 | 6 |

```

public class ArrayTest5 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int[][] multTable = new int[4][3];
    }
}
    
```

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## Two-Dimensional Arrays

|   | columns |   |   |
|---|---------|---|---|
|   | 0       | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 0       | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0       | 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 0       | 2 | 4 |
| 3 | 0       | 3 | 6 |

```

public class ArrayTest5 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int[][] multTable = new int[4][3];

        for (int col = 0; col < multTable[row].length; col++) {
            multTable[row][col] = row * col;
        }
    }
}
    
```

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## Two-Dimensional Arrays

|   | columns |   |   |
|---|---------|---|---|
|   | 0       | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 0       | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0       | 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 0       | 2 | 4 |
| 3 | 0       | 3 | 6 |

```

public class ArrayTest5 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int[][] multTable = new int[4][3];

        for (int row = 0; row < multTable.length; row++){
            for (int col = 0; col < multTable[row].length; col++){
                multTable[row][col] = row * col;
            }
        }
    }
}
    
```

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## Two-Dimensional Arrays

|   | columns |   |   |
|---|---------|---|---|
|   | 0       | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 0       | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0       | 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 0       | 2 | 4 |
| 3 | 0       | 3 | 6 |

```

public class ArrayTest5 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int[][] multTable = new int[4][3];

        for (int row = 0; row < multTable.length; row++){
            for (int col = 0; col < multTable[row].length; col++){
                multTable[row][col] = row * col;
            }
        }

        for (int col = 0; col < multTable[0].length; col++){
            System.out.print(multTable[0][col] + " ");
        }
    }
}
    
```

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## Two-Dimensional Arrays

|   | columns |   |   |
|---|---------|---|---|
|   | 0       | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 0       | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0       | 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 0       | 2 | 4 |
| 3 | 0       | 3 | 6 |

```

public class ArrayTest5 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int[][] multTable = new int[4][3];

        for (int row = 0; row < multTable.length; row++){
            for (int col = 0; col < multTable[row].length; col++){
                multTable[row][col] = row * col;
            }
        }

        for (int row = 0; row < multTable.length; row++){
            for (int col = 0; col < multTable[row].length; col++){
                System.out.print(multTable[row][col] + " ");
            }
        }
    }
}
    
```

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## Two-Dimensional Arrays

|   | columns |   |   |
|---|---------|---|---|
|   | 0       | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 0       | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0       | 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 0       | 2 | 4 |
| 3 | 0       | 3 | 6 |

```
public class ArrayTest5 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int[][] multTable = new int[4][3];

        for (int row = 0; row < multTable.length; row++){
            for (int col = 0; col < multTable[row].length; col++){
                multTable[row][col] = row * col;
            }
        }

        for (int row = 0; row < multTable.length; row++){
            for (int col = 0; col < multTable[row].length; col++){
                System.out.print(multTable[row][col] + " ");
            }
            System.out.println();
        }
    }
}
```

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## Example: Per-Student Averages

|   | scores |    |    |    |
|---|--------|----|----|----|
|   | 0      | 1  | 2  | 3  |
| 0 | 95     | 82 | 13 | 96 |
| 1 | 51     | 68 | 63 | 57 |
| 2 | 73     | 71 | 84 | 78 |
| 3 | 50     | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 4 | 99     | 70 | 32 | 12 |

```
average of row 0 is 71.5
average of row 1 is 59.75
average of row 2 is 76.5
average of row 3 is 50.0
average of row 4 is 53.25
```

- 2D array
  - each row is student in course
  - values in each row represent student's quiz scores in course
- Print average quiz score for each student
  - for each row of scores
    - add up scores
    - divide by number of quizzes in a row
  - approach: nested loop

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## Example: Per-Student Averages

```
public class ArrayEx4
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        double[][] scores = {{95, 82, 13, 96},
            {51, 68, 63, 57}, {73, 71, 84, 78}, {50, 50, 50, 50},
            {99, 70, 32, 12}};
        double average;

        // here's where we control looping row by row (student by student)
        for (int row = 0; row < scores.length; row++)
        {
            average = 0;
            // and here's where we control looping through the columns
            // (i.e., quiz scores) within each row
            for (int col = 0; col < scores[row].length; col++)
            {
                average = average + scores[row][col];
            }
            average = average / scores[row].length;
            System.out.println("average of row " + row + " is " + average);
        }
    }
}
```

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## Example: Per-Quiz Averages

|   | scores |    |    |    |
|---|--------|----|----|----|
|   | 0      | 1  | 2  | 3  |
| 0 | 95     | 82 | 13 | 96 |
| 1 | 51     | 68 | 63 | 57 |
| 2 | 73     | 71 | 84 | 78 |
| 3 | 50     | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 4 | 99     | 70 | 32 | 12 |

```
average of column 0 is 73.6
average of column 1 is 68.2
average of column 2 is 48.4
average of column 3 is 58.6
```

- Print average score for each quiz
  - for each column of scores
    - add up all scores
    - divide by number of students
  - approach: again, nested loop
- Switch of outer loop with inner loop, vs. previous

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## Example: Per-Quiz Averages

```
public class ArrayEx5
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        double[][] scores = {{95, 82, 13, 96},
            {51, 68, 63, 57}, {73, 71, 84, 78}, {50, 50, 50, 50},
            {99, 70, 32, 12}};
        double average;

        // here's where we control looping column by column (quiz by quiz)
        for (int col = 0; col < scores[0].length; col++)
        {
            average = 0;
            // and here's where we control looping through the rows
            // (i.e., students) within each column
            for (int row = 0; row < scores.length; row++)
            {
                average = average + scores[row][col];
            }
            average = average / scores.length;
            System.out.println("average of column " + col + " is " + average);
        }
    }
}
```

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## Sorting

- Computers are essential for keeping track and finding large quantities of data
- Finding data when necessary is much easier when data is sorted in some way
  - computer people think a lot about how to sort things:
    - finding medical records
    - banking information
    - income tax returns
    - driver's license information...
    - even names in a phone book...
  - all depend on the information being sorted

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## Selection sort

|   |    |
|---|----|
| 0 | 16 |
| 1 | 3  |
| 2 | 19 |
| 3 | 8  |
| 4 | 12 |

- Let's say want to sort array values in increasing order
  - one way to approach problem is to use algorithm called **selection sort**

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## Selection sort

|     |    |
|-----|----|
| → 0 | 16 |
| 1   | 3  |
| 2   | 19 |
| 3   | 8  |
| 4   | 12 |

- Let's say want to sort array values in increasing order
  - one way to approach problem is to use algorithm called **selection sort**
  - Start by setting pointer to first element in array
    - this is where smallest value in array will be placed

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## Selection sort

|     |    |   |
|-----|----|---|
| → 0 | 16 | ← |
| 1   | 3  |   |
| 2   | 19 |   |
| 3   | 8  |   |
| 4   | 12 |   |

The smallest value so far is 16

Its index is 0

- Let's say want to sort array values in increasing order
  - one way to approach problem is to use algorithm called **selection sort**
  - Start by setting pointer to first element in array
    - this is where smallest value in array will be placed
  - Then look at every value in this unsorted array
    - find minimum value

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## Selection sort

|     |    |
|-----|----|
| → 0 | 16 |
| 1   | 3  |
| 2   | 19 |
| 3   | 8  |
| 4   | 12 |

- Let's say want to sort array values in increasing order
  - one way to approach problem is to use algorithm called **selection sort**
- Start by setting pointer to first element in array
  - this is where smallest value in array will be placed
- Then look at every value in this unsorted array
  - find minimum value

The smallest value so far is 3

Its index is 1

28

## Selection sort

|     |    |
|-----|----|
| → 0 | 16 |
| 1   | 3  |
| 2   | 19 |
| 3   | 8  |
| 4   | 12 |

- Let's say want to sort array values in increasing order
  - one way to approach problem is to use algorithm called **selection sort**
- Start by setting pointer to first element in array
  - this is where smallest value in array will be placed
- Then look at every value in this unsorted array
  - find minimum value

The smallest value so far is 3

Its index is 1

29

## Selection sort

|     |    |
|-----|----|
| → 0 | 16 |
| 1   | 3  |
| 2   | 19 |
| 3   | 8  |
| 4   | 12 |

- Let's say want to sort array values in increasing order
  - one way to approach problem is to use algorithm called **selection sort**
- Start by setting pointer to first element in array
  - this is where smallest value in array will be placed
- Then look at every value in this unsorted array
  - find minimum value

The smallest value so far is 3

Its index is 1

30

## Selection sort

|     |    |
|-----|----|
| → 0 | 16 |
| 1   | 3  |
| 2   | 19 |
| 3   | 8  |
| 4   | 12 |

- Let's say want to sort array values in increasing order
  - one way to approach problem is to use algorithm called **selection sort**
- Start by setting pointer to first element in array
  - this is where smallest value in array will be placed
- Then look at every value in this unsorted array
  - find minimum value

The smallest value so far is 3

Its index is 1

31

## Selection sort

|     |    |
|-----|----|
| → 0 | 16 |
| 1   | 3  |
| 2   | 19 |
| 3   | 8  |
| 4   | 12 |

- Let's say want to sort array values in increasing order
  - one way to approach problem is to use algorithm called **selection sort**
- Start by setting pointer to first element in array
  - this is where smallest value in array will be placed
- Then look at every value in this unsorted array
  - find minimum value
- Once we've found the minimum value
  - swap that value with the one we selected at beginning

The smallest value so far is 3

Its index is 1

32

## Selection sort

|     |    |
|-----|----|
| → 0 | 3  |
| 1   | 16 |
| 2   | 19 |
| 3   | 8  |
| 4   | 12 |

- Let's say want to sort array values in increasing order
  - one way to approach problem is to use algorithm called **selection sort**
- Start by setting pointer to first element in array
  - this is where smallest value in array will be placed
- Then look at every value in this unsorted array
  - find minimum value
- Once we've found the minimum value
  - swap that value with the one we selected at beginning

The smallest value so far is 3

Its index is 1

33

## Selection sort

|     |    |
|-----|----|
| 0   | 3  |
| → 1 | 16 |
| 2   | 19 |
| 3   | 8  |
| 4   | 12 |

- At this point we know
  - smallest number in array is in first element (index 0)
  - first element is sorted
  - rest of array remains unsorted
- Now select second element of array to be location which will hold next smallest value

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## Selection sort

|     |    |
|-----|----|
| 0   | 3  |
| → 1 | 16 |
| 2   | 19 |
| 3   | 8  |
| 4   | 12 |

- At this point we know
  - smallest number in array is in first element (index 0)
  - first element is sorted
  - rest of array remains unsorted
- Now select second element of array to be location which will hold next smallest value
- In other words, do everything again to unsorted part of array
  - in this case, all but first element

The smallest value so far is 16

Its index is 1

35

## Selection sort

|     |    |
|-----|----|
| 0   | 3  |
| → 1 | 16 |
| 2   | 19 |
| 3   | 8  |
| 4   | 12 |

- At this point we know
  - smallest number in array is in first element (index 0)
  - first element is sorted
  - rest of array remains unsorted
- Now select second element of array to be location which will hold next smallest value
- In other words, do everything again to unsorted part of array
  - in this case, all but first element

The smallest value so far is 16

Its index is 1

36

## Selection sort

|     |    |
|-----|----|
| 0   | 3  |
| → 1 | 16 |
| 2   | 19 |
| 3   | 8  |
| 4   | 12 |

- At this point we know
  - smallest number in array is in first element (index 0)
  - first element is sorted
  - rest of array remains unsorted
- Now select second element of array to be location which will hold next smallest value
- In other words, do everything again to unsorted part of array
  - in this case, all but first element

The smallest value so far is 8

Its index is 3

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## Selection sort

|     |    |
|-----|----|
| 0   | 3  |
| → 1 | 16 |
| 2   | 19 |
| 3   | 8  |
| 4   | 12 |

- At this point we know
  - smallest number in array is in first element (index 0)
  - first element is sorted
  - rest of array remains unsorted
- Now select second element of array to be location which will hold next smallest value
- In other words, do everything again to unsorted part of array
  - in this case, all but first element

The smallest value so far is 8

Its index is 3

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## Selection sort

|     |    |
|-----|----|
| 0   | 3  |
| → 1 | 16 |
| 2   | 19 |
| 3   | 8  |
| 4   | 12 |

- At this point we know
  - smallest number in array is in first element (index 0)
  - first element is sorted
  - rest of array remains unsorted
- Now select second element of array to be location which will hold next smallest value
- In other words, do everything again to unsorted part of array
  - in this case, all but first element
- Now swap minimum value with selected array value
  - in this case, second element

The smallest value so far is 8

Its index is 3

39

## Selection sort

|     |    |
|-----|----|
| 0   | 3  |
| → 1 | 8  |
| 2   | 19 |
| 3   | 16 |
| 4   | 12 |

- At this point we know
  - smallest number in array is in first element (index 0)
  - first element is sorted
  - rest of array remains unsorted
- Now select second element of array to be location which will hold next smallest value
- In other words, do everything again to unsorted part of array
  - in this case, all but first element
- Now swap minimum value with selected array value
  - in this case, second element

The smallest value so far is 8

Its index is 3

40

## Selection sort

|     |    |
|-----|----|
| 0   | 3  |
| 1   | 8  |
| → 2 | 19 |
| 3   | 16 |
| 4   | 12 |

- Now first two elements of array are sorted
- Select third element of array to be location of next smallest value
  - Search unsorted portion of array for that value, just like before

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## Selection sort

|     |    |
|-----|----|
| 0   | 3  |
| 1   | 8  |
| → 2 | 19 |
| 3   | 16 |
| 4   | 12 |

- Now first two elements of array are sorted
- Select third element of array to be location of next smallest value
  - Search unsorted portion of array for that value, just like before

The smallest value so far is 19

Its index is 2

42

## Selection sort

|     |    |
|-----|----|
| 0   | 3  |
| 1   | 8  |
| → 2 | 19 |
| 3   | 16 |
| 4   | 12 |

- Now first two elements of array are sorted
- Select third element of array to be location of next smallest value
  - Search unsorted portion of array for that value, just like before

The smallest value so far is 16

Its index is 3

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## Selection sort

|     |    |
|-----|----|
| 0   | 3  |
| 1   | 8  |
| → 2 | 19 |
| 3   | 16 |
| 4   | 12 |

- Now first two elements of array are sorted
- Select third element of array to be location of next smallest value
  - Search unsorted portion of array for that value, just like before

The smallest value so far is 12

Its index is 4

44

## Selection sort

|     |    |
|-----|----|
| 0   | 3  |
| 1   | 8  |
| → 2 | 19 |
| 3   | 16 |
| 4   | 12 |

- Now first two elements of array are sorted
- Select third element of array to be location of next smallest value
  - Search unsorted portion of array for that value, just like before
- Again, swap values

The smallest value so far is 12

Its index is 4

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## Selection sort

|   |    |
|---|----|
| 0 | 3  |
| 1 | 8  |
| 2 | 12 |
| 3 | 16 |
| 4 | 19 |

- Now first two elements of array are sorted
- Select third element of array to be location of next smallest value
  - Search unsorted portion of array for that value, just like before
- Again, swap values

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## Selection sort

|   |    |
|---|----|
| 0 | 3  |
| 1 | 8  |
| 2 | 12 |
| 3 | 16 |
| 4 | 19 |

- Now first two elements of array are sorted
- Select third element of array to be location of next smallest value
  - Search unsorted portion of array for that value, just like before
- Again, swap values
  - then do whole thing again

The smallest value so far is 16

Its index is 3

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## Selection sort

|   |    |
|---|----|
| 0 | 3  |
| 1 | 8  |
| 2 | 12 |
| 3 | 16 |
| 4 | 19 |

- Now first two elements of array are sorted
- Select third element of array to be location of next smallest value
  - Search unsorted portion of array for that value, just like before
- Again, swap values
  - then do whole thing again

The smallest value so far is 16

Its index is 3

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## Selection sort

|   |    |
|---|----|
| 0 | 3  |
| 1 | 8  |
| 2 | 12 |
| 3 | 16 |
| 4 | 19 |

- Now first two elements of array are sorted
- Select third element of array to be location of next smallest value
  - Search unsorted portion of array for that value, just like before
- Again, swap values
  - then do whole thing again
- Swap again
  - not actually necessary in this case
  - but we follow algorithm

The smallest value so far is 16

Its index is 3

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## Selection sort

|   |    |
|---|----|
| 0 | 3  |
| 1 | 8  |
| 2 | 12 |
| 3 | 16 |
| 4 | 19 |

- Are we done?
  - could select last element of array
    - (index 4)
  - but all of array except for last element is already sorted
    - so last element is largest value in array
      - and that's the right place
- Yes, array is sorted, and we're done
  - no need to select last element

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## Selection sort

|   |    |
|---|----|
| 0 | 16 |
| 1 | 3  |
| 2 | 19 |
| 3 | 8  |
| 4 | 12 |

- Showed arrows moving down array
  - red arrow on left represents one array index variable
  - yellow arrow on right represents different one
- Consider variables being controlled by loop
  - red arrow shows outer loop
  - yellow arrow shows inner loop inside outer loop
- Nested loop structure again

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## Selection sort

|   |   |    |   |
|---|---|----|---|
| i | 0 | 16 | j |
|   | 1 | 3  |   |
|   | 2 | 19 |   |
|   | 3 | 8  |   |
|   | 4 | 12 |   |

```
// selection sort
public class SortTest1
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        int[] numbers = {16,3,19,8,12};
        int min, temp;
        //select location of next sorted value
        for (int i = 0; i < numbers.length-1; i++)
        {
            min = i;
            //find the smallest value in the remainder of
            //the array to be sorted
            for (int j = i+1; j < numbers.length; j++)
            {
                if (numbers[j] < numbers[min])
                {
                    min = j;
                }
            }
            //swap two values in the array
            temp = numbers[i];
            numbers[i] = numbers[min];
            numbers[min] = temp;
        }
        System.out.println("Printing sorted result");
        for (int i = 0; i < numbers.length; i++)
        {
            System.out.println(numbers[i]);
        }
    }
}
```

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## Selection sort

|   |   |    |   |
|---|---|----|---|
| i | 0 | 16 | j |
|   | 1 | 3  |   |
|   | 2 | 19 |   |
|   | 3 | 8  |   |
|   | 4 | 12 |   |

i   

j   

min   

temp   

```
// selection sort
public class SortTest1
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        int[] numbers = {16,3,19,8,12};
        int min, temp;
        //select location of next sorted value
        for (int i = 0; i < numbers.length-1; i++)
        {
            min = i;
            //find the smallest value in the remainder of
            //the array to be sorted
            for (int j = i+1; j < numbers.length; j++)
            {
                if (numbers[j] < numbers[min])
                {
                    min = j;
                }
            }
            //swap two values in the array
            temp = numbers[i];
            numbers[i] = numbers[min];
            numbers[min] = temp;
        }
        System.out.println("Printing sorted result");
        for (int i = 0; i < numbers.length; i++)
        {
            System.out.println(numbers[i]);
        }
    }
}
```

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## Selection sort

|   |   |    |   |
|---|---|----|---|
| i | 0 | 16 | j |
|   | 1 | 3  |   |
|   | 2 | 19 |   |
|   | 3 | 8  |   |
|   | 4 | 12 |   |

i   0  

j   

min   

temp   

```
// selection sort
public class SortTest1
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        int[] numbers = {16,3,19,8,12};
        int min, temp;
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        {
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}
```

54









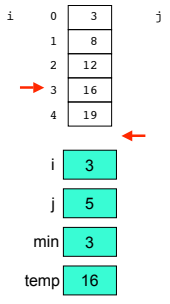








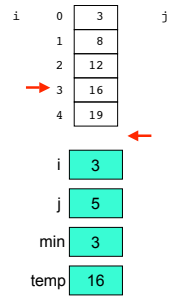
### Selection sort



```

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        }
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        for (int i = 0; i < numbers.length; i++)
        {
            System.out.println(numbers[i]);
        }
    }
}
  
```

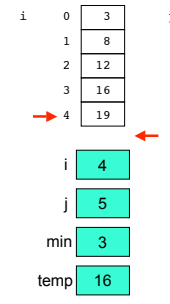
### Selection sort



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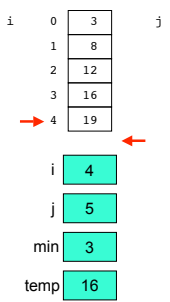
### Selection sort



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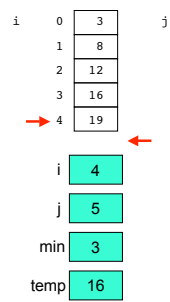
### Selection sort



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### Selection sort



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}
  
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### Tracing with the Debugger