

NAG Fortran Library Routine Document

M01CBF

Note: before using this routine, please read the Users' Note for your implementation to check the interpretation of *bold italicised* terms and other implementation-dependent details.

1 Purpose

M01CBF rearranges a vector of integer numbers into ascending or descending order.

2 Specification

```
SUBROUTINE M01CBF(IV, M1, M2, ORDER, IFAIL)
INTEGER           IV(M2), M1, M2, IFAIL
CHARACTER*1       ORDER
```

3 Description

M01CBF is based on Singleton's implementation of the 'median-of-three' Quicksort algorithm (Singleton (1969)), but with two additional modifications. First, small subfiles are sorted by an insertion sort on a separate final pass (Sedgewick (1978)). Second, if a subfile is partitioned into two very unbalanced subfiles, the larger of them is flagged for special treatment: before it is partitioned, its end-points are swapped with two random points within it; this makes the worst case behaviour extremely unlikely.

4 References

Sedgewick R (1978) Implementing Quicksort programs *Comm. ACM* **21** 847–857

Singleton R C (1969) An efficient algorithm for sorting with minimal storage: Algorithm 347 *Comm. ACM* **12** 185–187

5 Parameters

- 1: IV(M2) – INTEGER array *Input/Output*
On entry: elements M1 to M2 of IV must contain integer values to be sorted.
On exit: these values are rearranged into sorted order.
- 2: M1 – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: the index of the first element of IV to be sorted.
Constraint: M1 > 0.
- 3: M2 – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: the index of the last element of IV to be sorted.
Constraint: M2 ≥ M1.
- 4: ORDER – CHARACTER*1 *Input*
On entry: if ORDER is 'A', the values will be sorted into ascending (i.e., non-decreasing) order; if ORDER is 'D', into descending order.
Constraint: ORDER = 'A' or 'D'.

5: IFAIL – INTEGER

Input/Output

On entry: IFAIL must be set to 0, -1 or 1. Users who are unfamiliar with this parameter should refer to Chapter P01 for details.

On exit: IFAIL = 0 unless the routine detects an error (see Section 6).

For environments where it might be inappropriate to halt program execution when an error is detected, the value -1 or 1 is recommended. If the output of error messages is undesirable, then the value 1 is recommended. Otherwise, for users not familiar with this parameter the recommended value is 0. **When the value -1 or 1 is used it is essential to test the value of IFAIL on exit.**

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

If on entry IFAIL = 0 or -1, explanatory error messages are output on the current error message unit (as defined by X04AAF).

Errors or warnings detected by the routine:

IFAIL = 1

On entry, M2 < 1,
or M1 < 1,
or M1 > M2.

IFAIL = 2

On entry, ORDER is not 'A' or 'D'.

7 Accuracy

Not applicable.

8 Further Comments

The average time taken by the routine is approximately proportional to $n \times \log n$, where $n = M2 - M1 + 1$. The worst case time is proportional to n^2 but this is extremely unlikely to occur.

9 Example

The example program reads a list of integers and sorts them into descending order.

9.1 Program Text

Note: the listing of the example program presented below uses *bold italicised* terms to denote precision-dependent details. Please read the Users' Note for your implementation to check the interpretation of these terms. As explained in the Essential Introduction to this manual, the results produced may not be identical for all implementations.

```
*      M01CBF Example Program Text
*      Mark 14 Revised.  NAG Copyright 1989.
*      .. Parameters ..
      INTEGER                NMAX
      PARAMETER              (NMAX=100)
      INTEGER                NIN, NOUT
      PARAMETER              (NIN=5,NOUT=6)
*      .. Local Scalars ..
      INTEGER                I, IFAIL, N
*      .. Local Arrays ..
      INTEGER                IV(NMAX)
*      .. External Subroutines ..
      EXTERNAL              M01CBF
*      .. Executable Statements ..
      WRITE (NOUT,*) 'M01CBF Example Program Results'
*      Skip heading in data file
      READ (NIN,*)
```

```

      READ (NIN,*) N
      IF (N.GE.1 .AND. N.LE.NMAX) THEN
        READ (NIN,*) (IV(I),I=1,N)
        IFAIL = 0
*
        CALL M01CBF(IV,1,N,'Descending',IFAIL)
*
        WRITE (NOUT,*)
        WRITE (NOUT,*) 'Sorted numbers'
        WRITE (NOUT,*)
        WRITE (NOUT,99999) (IV(I),I=1,N)
      END IF
      STOP
*
99999 FORMAT (1X,10I7)
      END

```

9.2 Program Data

M01CBF Example Program Data
 16
 23 45 45 67 69 90 999 1
 78 112 24 69 96 99 45 78

9.3 Program Results

M01CBF Example Program Results

Sorted numbers

999	112	99	96	90	78	78	69	69	67
45	45	45	24	23	1				
