# **Bubble Sort**

Let's look at an example:

## **Example**

We'll start at index i and work towards end of list e

### Pass 1

i e 7352

Compare the item at index i with the item at i + 1. Since 7 is greater than 3, they are swapped.

i e 3752

Increase i by 1. Compare the item at index i with the item at i + 1. Since 7 is greater than 5, they are swapped.

ie 3572

Increase i by 1. Compare the item at index i with the item at i + 1. Since 7 is greater than 2, they are swapped.

e 3527

This pass is complete. The largest item in the list, 7, is in its correct location.

#### Pass 2

i e || 3 5 2 7 unsorted || sorted

i initially refers to 0. Compare the item at index i with the item at i + 1. Since 3 is less than 5, nothing needs to be swapped.

i e || 3 5 2 7 unsorted || sorted

Increase i by 1. Compare the item at index i with the item at i + 1. Since 5 is greater than 2, they are swapped.

This pass is complete. The second largest item in the list, 5, is in its correct location.

#### Pass 3

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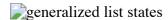
```
i e ||
3 2 5 7
unsorted || sorted
```

i initially refers to 0. Compare the item at index i with the item at i + 1. Since 3 is greater than 2, they are swapped.

2357

This pass is complete. The list is now sorted!

### **Generalized List States**



## **Implementation**

```
def bubble sort(L):
    """ (list) -> NoneType
    Sort the items of L from smallest to largest.
    >>> L = [7, 3, 5, 2]
    >>> bubble_sort(L)
    [2, 3, 5, 7]
    # The index of the last unsorted item.
    end = len(L) - 1
    while end != 0:
        # Bubble once through the unsorted section to move the largest item
        # to index end.
        for i in range(end):
             if L[i] > L[i + 1]:
                 L[i], L[i + 1] = L[i + 1], L[i]
        end = end - 1
if __name__ == '__main__':
    import doctest
    doctest.testmod()
```

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