

Sorting → arranging elements in a particular order.
(algorithm)


→ Bubble Sort
→ Selection Sort
→ Insertion Sort

} $O(N^2)$
where N is the size of the array.

Bubble Sort: will compare two adjacent elements. (Swap).

0	1	2	3	4	5
6	9	4	8	3	1

Round 1:

6 9 4 8 3 1


6 4 9 8 3 1



6 4 8 9 3 1



6 4 8 3 9 1



6 4 8 3 1 9

one element at its accurate place.

Round 2:


0 4 5
 6 4 8 3 1 9


4 6 8 3 1 9


4 6 3 8 1 9


4 6 3 1 8 9


Round 3:


0 3 5
 4 6 3 1 8 9


4 3 6 1 8 9


4 3 1 6 8 9

Round 4:

0 2 5
 4 3 1 6 8 9


3 4 1 6 8 9


3 1 4 6 8 9

Round 5:

0 1 5
 3 1 4 6 8 9


1	3	4	6	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---

If arr size is n , then $n-1$ rounds are sufficient to sort the array.

→ $j < n-1$

→ $j < n-i-1$ (as the last elements are already sorted).

Pseudo-code

```
for (int i = 0; i < n-1; i++) {  
  for (int j = 0; j < n-i-1; j++) {  
    if (arr[j] > arr[j+1]) {  
      swap(j, j+1);  
    }  
  }  
}
```

0	1	2	3	4	5
6	9	4	8	3	1

(Note: In the original image, a blue bracket is drawn under the first four elements: 6, 9, 4, 8.)

$i = 0 < 5$

$j = 0 < 5$

$(6 > 9) \text{ F}$

$j = 1 < 5 \quad (9 > 4) \text{ T}$

$j = 2 < 5 \quad (9 > 8) \text{ T}$

$j = 3 < 5 \quad (9 > 3) \text{ T}$

$j = 4 < 5 \quad (9 > 1) \text{ T}$

$j = 5 < 5 \text{ F}$