

## Implement BubbleSort and Quicksort for integers

- Count the number of assignments
- Count the number of conditionals

```
def bubblesort(some_list):
    if len(some_list) == 0:
        return([])
    iteration = 1
    while iteration < len(some_list):
        for i in range(len(some_list)-iteration):
            if some_list[i] > some_list[i + 1]:
                temp = some_list[i]
                some_list[i] = some_list[i + 1]
                some_list[i + 1] = temp
        iteration += 1
    return(some_list)
```

2 loops for main part of bubblesort:

Outer 'while' loop executes n times:

- 1 assignment

Inner 'for' loop content executes between n and 1 times depending on the iteration and previously ordered numbers:

- 1 conditional
- 3 assignments

```
def quicksort(some_list):

    if len(some_list) == 0:
        return([])

    lesser = []
    equal = []
    greater = []

    if len(some_list) > 1:
        pivot = some_list[int(len(some_list)/2)]
        for i in some_list:
            if i < pivot:
                lesser.append(i)
            if i == pivot:
                equal.append(i)
            if i > pivot:
                greater.append(i)
        return(quicksort(lesser)+equal+quicksort(greater))
    else:
        return(some_list)
```

1 for loop within a recursive loop for main part of quicksort:

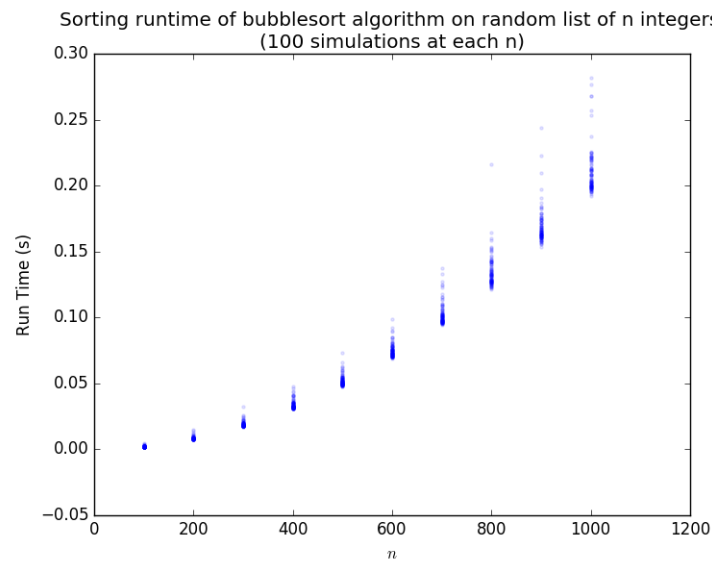
Recursive loop:

- 1 conditional
- 1 assignment

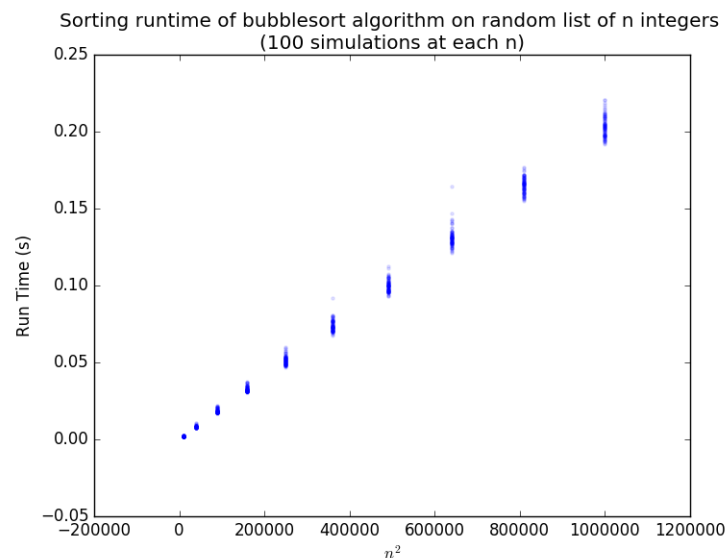
For loop:

- 1 assignment for each element in the current list/sublist
- Best case scenario, this for loop is accessed about  $\log_2 n$  times (perfect binary division)
- Worst case scenario, this for loop is accessed  $n$  times

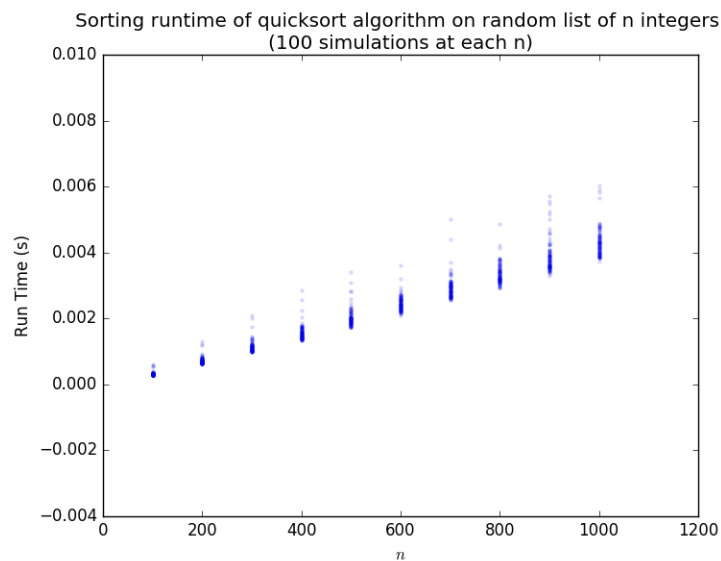
BubbleSort is  $O(n^2)$  on average – outer for loop is of order  $n$ , inner for loop is order  $n$



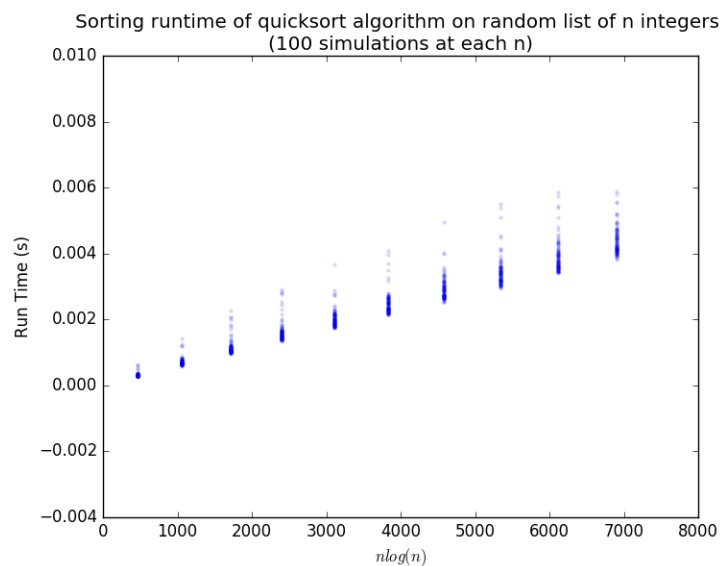
Transforming the x-axis to from  $n$  to  $n^2$ ) shows that runtime is a linear function of  $n^2$ :



QuickSort is  $O(n \log(n))$  on average – recursively splitting the list is of order  $\log(n)$  and reordering each sub-list is of order  $n$



Transforming the x-axis to from  $n$  to  $n \log(n)$  shows that runtime is a linear function of  $n \log(n)$ :



Code available on GitHub:

[https://github.com/TownJasonP/BMI203\\_HW1](https://github.com/TownJasonP/BMI203_HW1)