

Bubble Sort

Sorting Arrays

- Assume that the items under consideration satisfy the following conditions for any values a , b , c :
 - Exactly one of the possibilities $a < b$, $a = b$, $a > b$ is true (law of trichotomy)
 - If $a < b$ and $b < c$, then $a < c$ (law of transitivity)

- Let's start by thinking small. Remember lab 2? To sort 3 variables we compared them in a pairwise fashion, if they are out of order, we swapped them.

```
if(A[j]>A[j+1])  
    t= A[j]  
    A[j] = A[j+1]  
    A[j+1] = t  
EndIf
```

Loop the pairwise

J = 0

While j < N-1

 if(A[j]>A[j+1])

 t= A[j]

 A[j] = A[j+1]

 A[j+1] = t

 EndIf

 j = j+1

EndWhile

Version 1 – looping the loop of pairwise comparisons

Program BubbleSort1

Read A

N = A.length

i=0

While i<N-1

 j=0

 While j < N-1

 if(A[j]>A[j+1])

 t= A[j]

 A[j] = A[j+1]

 A[j+1] = t

 EndIf

 j = j+1

 EndWhile

 i=i+1

EndWhile

END

Original Array

8	9	7	2	6	5	3	4	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Iteration 1

8	7	2	6	5	3	4	1	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Iteration 2

7	2	6	5	3	4	1	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Iteration 3

2	6	5	3	4	1	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Iteration 4

2	5	3	4	1	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Iteration 5

2	3	4	1	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Iteration 6

2	3	1	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Iteration 7

2	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Iteration 8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Bubble Sort Analysis

- Larger elements tend to move towards the end of the array
- Repetition of the process will place the appropriate elements into position $N-1$, $N-2$, $N-3$ etc. so that ultimately all elements will be sorted.

Version2

Program BubbleSort1

Read A

N = A.length

i=0

While i<N-1

 j=0

 While j <N-1-i

 if(A[j]>A[j+1])

 t= A[j]

 A[j] = A[j+1]

 A[j+1] = t

 EndIf

 j = j+1

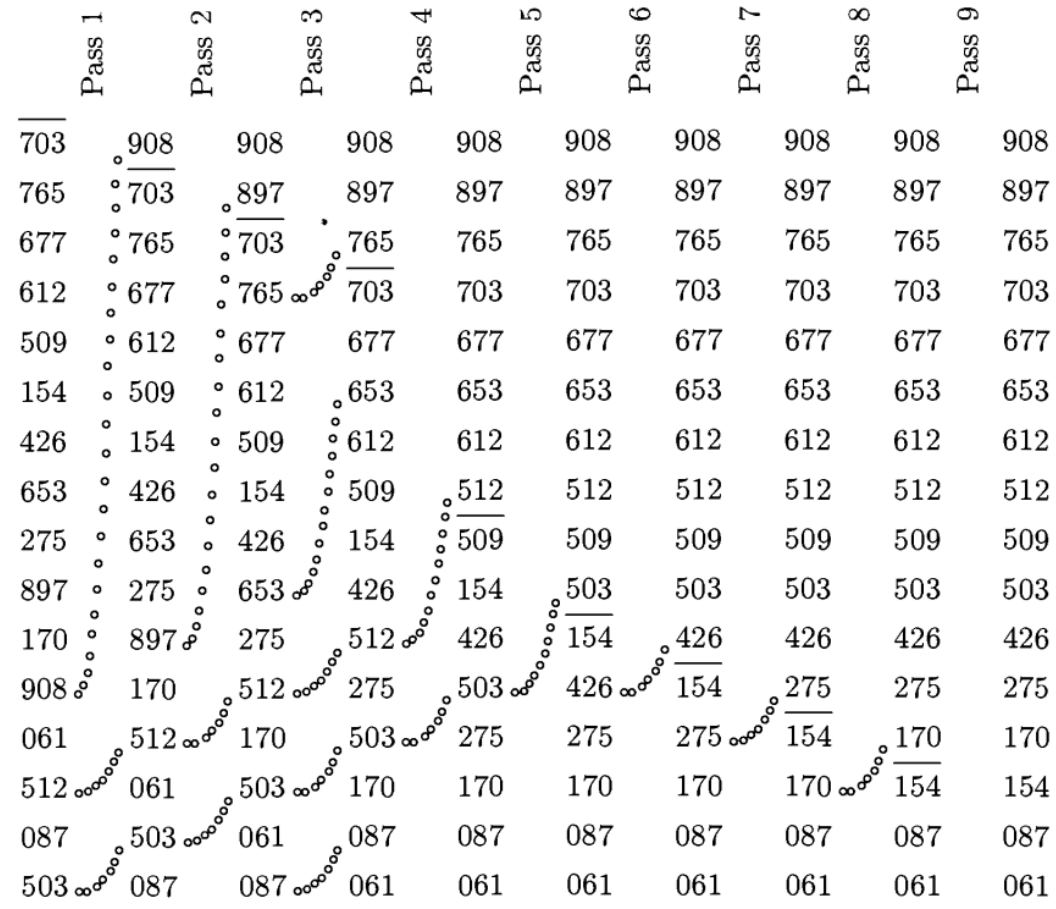
 EndWhile

 i=i+1

EndWhile

END

Bubblesort in Action



- In the unsorted part of the array, the largest element that is not in its final position moves to its final sorted position.
- After each pass all elements above and including the last element to be exchanged must be in their final position. No need for them to be examined on further passes.
- Notice in the above example that after pass 4 five more elements are known to be in their final position.

Pseudocode for Bubble Sort

Program BubbleSort

Read A

N = A.length

Bound = N-1

s=1

While s>0

 s=0

 j=0

 While j < Bound

 If(A[j]>A[j+1])

 t= A[j]

 A[j] = A[j+1]

 A[j+1] = t

 s=j

 EndIf

 j=j+1

 EndWhile

 Bound = s

EndWhile

EndProgram

With for loops:

```
For: j = 0; j < N-1; j=j+1
    if(A[j]>A[j+1])
        t= A[j]
        A[j] = A[j+1]
        A[j+1] = t
    EndIf
EndFor
```

Version 1 – looping the loop of pairwise comparisons

Program BubbleSort1

Read A

N = A.length

For i=0; i<N-1; i= i+1

For j = 0; j <N-1; j = j+1

if(A[j]>A[j+1])

t= A[j]

A[j] = A[j+1]

A[j+1] = t

EndIf

EndFor

i=i+1

EndFor

END

Version2

Program BubbleSort1

Read A

N = A.length

i=0

Bound = N-1

For i= 0; i<Bound; i = i+1

For j=0; j <Bound; j = j+1

if(A[j]>A[j+1])

t= A[j]

A[j] = A[j+1]

A[j+1] = t

EndIf

EndFor

Bound = Bound-1

EndFor

END

Pseudocode for Bubble Sort

Program BubbleSort

 Read A

 N = A.length

 Bound = N-1

 s=1

 While s>0

 s=0

 For j = 0; j < Bound j = j+1

 If(A[j]>A[j+1])

 t= A[j]

 A[j] = A[j+1]

 A[j+1] = t

 s=j

 EndIf

 EndFor

 Bound = s

 EndWhile

EndProgram