- Bubble sort is the easiest sorting algorithm to implement.
- It is an in-place sorting algorithm.
- It uses no auxiliary data structures (extra space) while sorting.
- Bubble sort uses multiple passes (scans) through an array.
 - In each pass, compares the adjacent elements of the array
 - If they are in wrong order, swaps the two elements

5 1 3 4 6 2

Comparison

Data Movement

5 1 3 4 6 2

Comparison

Data Movement

5 1 3 4 2 6

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

5 1 3 4 2 6

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

5 1 3 2 4 6

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

5 1 3 2 4 6

Comparison

Data Movement

5 1 2 3 4 6

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

5 1 2 3 4 6

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

 5
 1
 2
 3
 4
 6

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

- Finally after the first pass, we see that the smallest element 1 reaches its correct position.
 - Can do this in other way around by placing the largest element in its current position

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

1 2 3 4 5

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

1 2 3 4 5

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

1 2 3 4 5

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

1 2 3 4 5 6

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

```
def bubble_sort(A):
    n = len(A)
    for i in range(n - 1):
        for j in range(n - i - 1):
            if A[j] > A[j + 1]:
                A[j], A[j + 1] = A[j + 1], A[j]
    return A
A = [5, 2, 9, 2, 1]
print(bubble_sort(A)) # prints [1, 2, 2, 5, 9]
```

```
def bubble sort(A):
   n = len(A)
   while True:
       swapped = False
       for i in range(n - 1):
           if A[i] > A[i + 1]:
                A[i], A[i + 1] = A[i + 1], A[i]
                swapped = True
       if not swapped:
            break
   return A
```

- •To avoid extra comparisons, we maintain a flag (swapped) variable.
- •Once we need to swap adjacent values for correcting their wrong order, the value of flag variable is set to 1.
- •If we encounter a pass where flag == 0, then it is safe to break the outer loop and declare the array is sorted.

Bubble Sort _ Complexity analysis

- Bubble sort uses two loops- inner loop and outer loop.
- The inner loop deterministically performs O(n) comparisons.
- In worst case, the outer loop runs O(n) times.

```
the worst-case time complexity of bubble sort is O(n \times n) = O(n^2).
```

- In best case, the array is already sorted but still to check, bubble sort performs O(n) comparisons.
- the best-case time complexity of bubble sort is O(n).

5 1 3 4 6 2

Comparison

Data Movement

5 1 3 4 6 2

† Current

Comparison

Data Movement

 5
 1
 3
 4
 6
 2

† Current

Comparison

Data Movement

5 1 3 4 6 2

† Current

Comparison

Data Movement

5 1 3 4 6 2

† Current

Comparison

Data Movement

5 1 3 4 6 2

† Current

Comparison

Data Movement

5 1 3 4 6 2

† Current

Comparison

Data Movement

5 1 3 4 6 2

† Current

Comparison

Data Movement

5 1 3 4 6 2

† † Current Smallest

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

1 5 3 4 6 2

† † Current Smallest

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

1 5 3 4 6 2

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

1 5 3 4 6 2

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

1 5 3 4 6 2

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

1 5 3 4 6 2

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

1 5 3 4 6 2

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

1 5 3 4 6 2

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

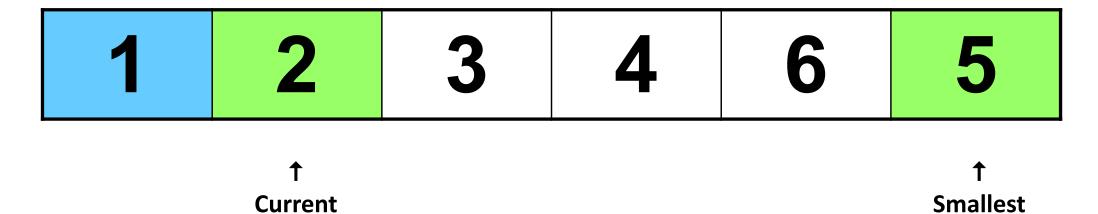
1 5 3 4 6 2

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted



† Current † Smallest

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted



Comparison

Data Movement

1 2 3 4 6 5

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

1 2 3 4 6 5

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

1 2 3 4 6 5

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

1 2 3 4 6 5

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

1 2 3 4 6 5

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

1 2 3 4 6 5

† Current

Comparison

Data Movement

1 2 3 4 6 5

† Current † Smallest

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

1 2 3 4 6 5

†
Current
†
Smallest

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

1 2 3 4 6 5

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

1 2 3 4 6 5

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

1 2 3 4 5

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

1 2 3 4 6 5

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

1 2 3 4 6 5

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

1 2 3 4 6 5

Current

†
Smallest

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

1 2 3 4 6 5

Current

†
Smallest

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

1 2 3 4 6 5

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

1 2 3 4 6 5

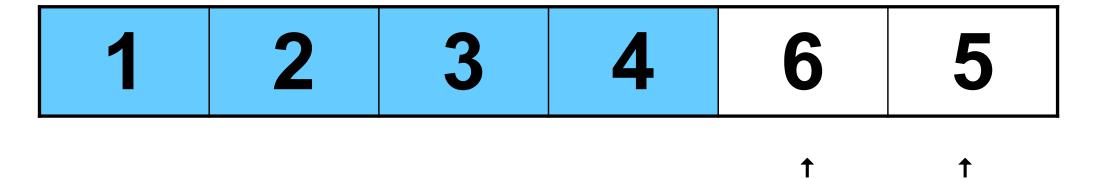
- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

1 2 3 4 6 5

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

1 2 3 4 6 5

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

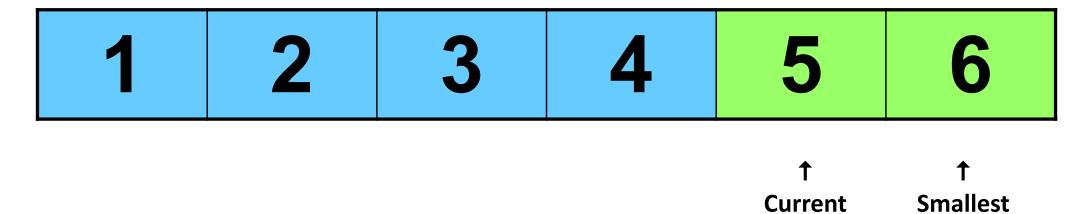


Smallest

Current

Comparison

Data Movement



- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

1 2 3 4 5 6

- Comparison
- Data Movement
- Sorted

 It is also an in-place sorting algorithm because it uses no auxiliary data structures while sorting.

```
def selection_sort(A):
    n = len(A)
    for i in range(n - 1):
        min_index = i
        for j in range(i + 1, n):
            if A[j] < A[min_index]:</pre>
                min_index = j
        A[i], A[min_index] = A[min_index], A[i]
    return A
A = [5, 2, 9, 2, 1]
print(selection_sort(A)) # prints [1, 2, 2, 5, 9]
```

Insertion Sort

14 27 33 10 35 19 42 44

These values are not in a sorted order.

14 27 33 10 35 19 42 44

So we swap them.

14 27 10 33 35 19 42 44

However, swapping makes 27 and 10 unsorted.

14 27 10 33 35 19 42 44

Hence, we swap them too.

14 10 27 33 35 19 42 44

Again we find 14 and 10 in an unsorted order.

14 10 27 33 35 19 42 44

We swap them again. By the end of third iteration, we have a sorted sub-list of 4 items.

10 14 27 33 35 19 42 44

Insertion Sort

```
Value of j=1
0 94 1 93
[93, 94, 92, 91, 90]
Value of j=2
1 94 2 92
[93, 92, 94, 91, 90] def insertion_sort(lst):
0 93 1 92
[92, 93, 94, 91, 90]
Value of j = 3
2 94 3 91
[92, 93, 91, 94, 90]
1 93 2 91
[92, 91, 93, 94, 90]
0 92 1 91
[91, 92, 93, 94, 90]
```

```
3 94 4 90
                                  [91, 92, 93, 90, 94]
                                 2 93 3 90
                                  [91, 92, 90, 93, 94]
                                 1 92 2 90
                                  [91, 90, 92, 93, 94]
                                 0 91 1 90
                                  [90, 91, 92, 93, 94]
                                 [90, 91, 92, 93, 94]
   for i in range(1, len(lst)):
       j = i
       print("Value of j=", j)
       while j > 0 and lst[j - 1] > lst[j]:
          print(j-1, lst[j-1], j, lst[j])
          lst[j], lst[j - 1] = lst[j - 1], lst[j]
          print(lst)
          i -= 1
   return lst
print(insertion_sort([94, 93, 92, 91, 90])) #[90, 91, 92, 93, 94]
```

Value of j = 4