

# An Introduction to Algorithms

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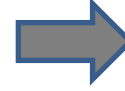
Intro



Complexity



Data Structure



Trees



Hash Functions



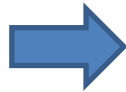
Sorting



Dynamic  
Programming



Greedy Algorithm



Misc Graph/Tree  
Algorithms

# Bubble sort

# Sorting

- Sorting takes an unordered collection and makes it an ordered one.

1	2	3	4	5	6
77	42	35	12	101	5



1	2	3	4	5	6
5	12	35	42	77	101

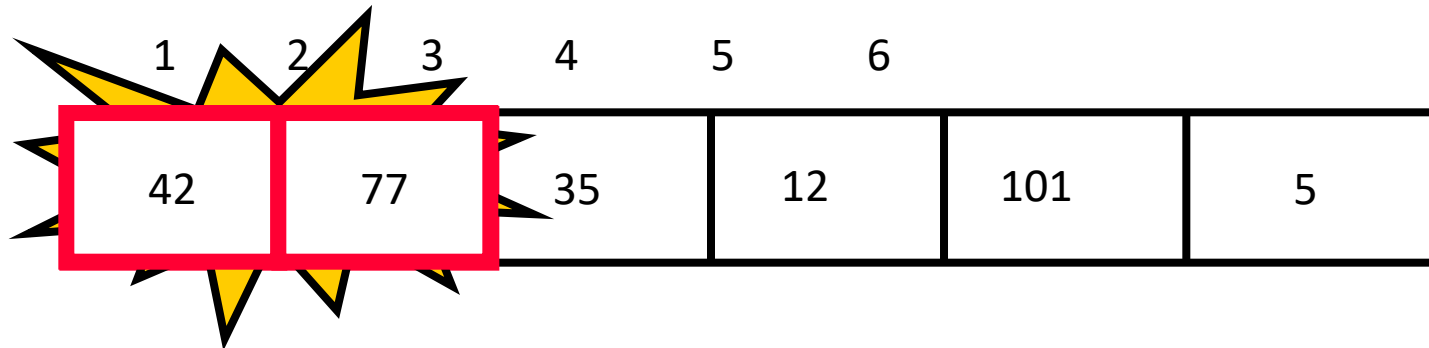
# "Bubbling Up" the Largest Element

- Traverse a collection of elements
  - Move from the front to the end
  - “Bubble” the **largest value** to the end using **pair-wise comparisons and swapping**

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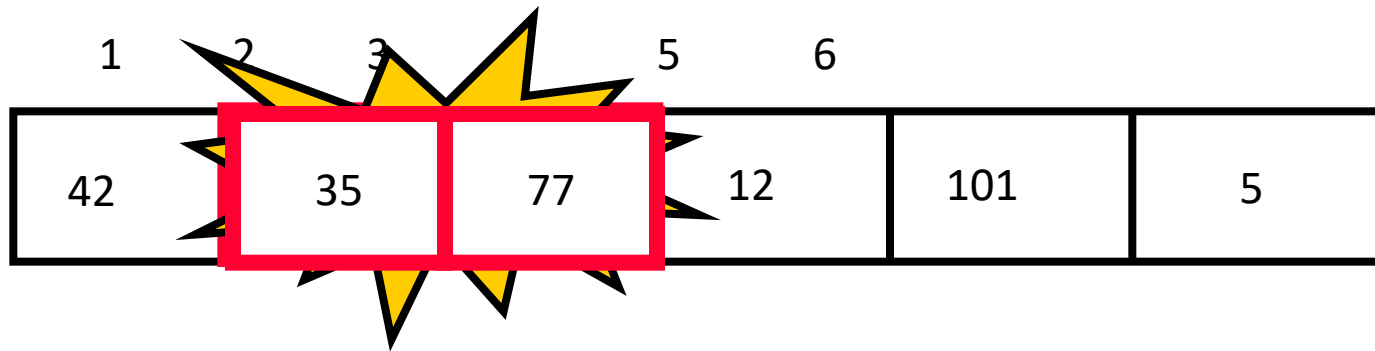
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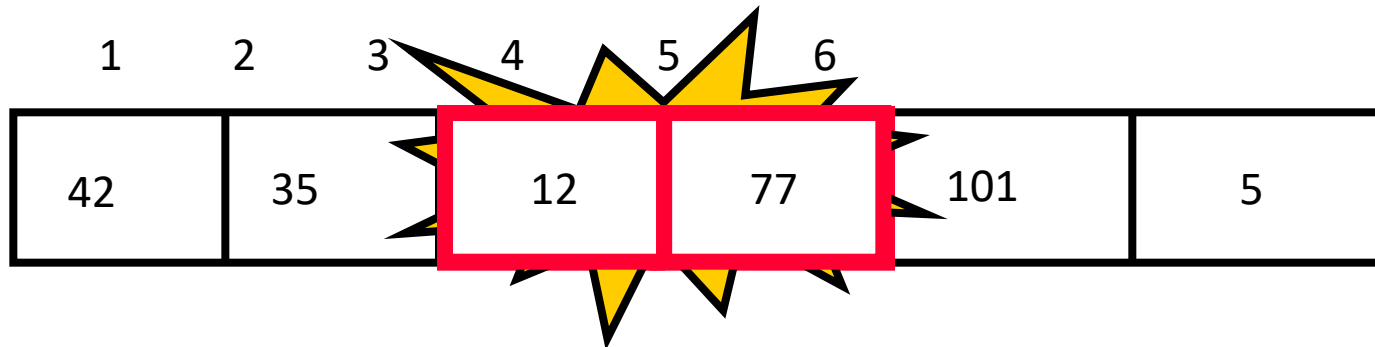
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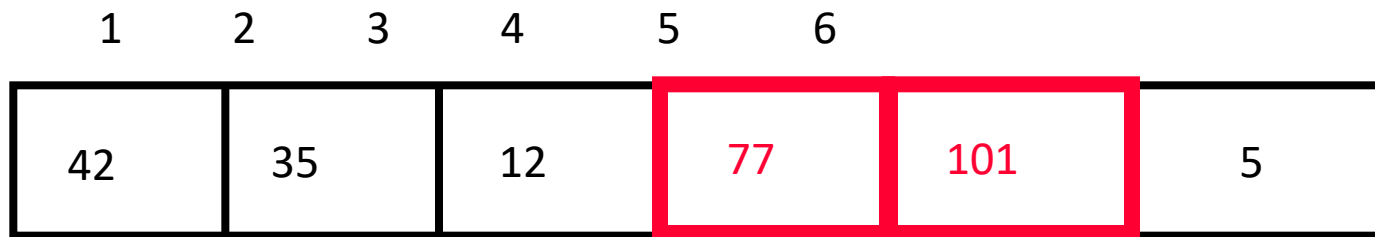
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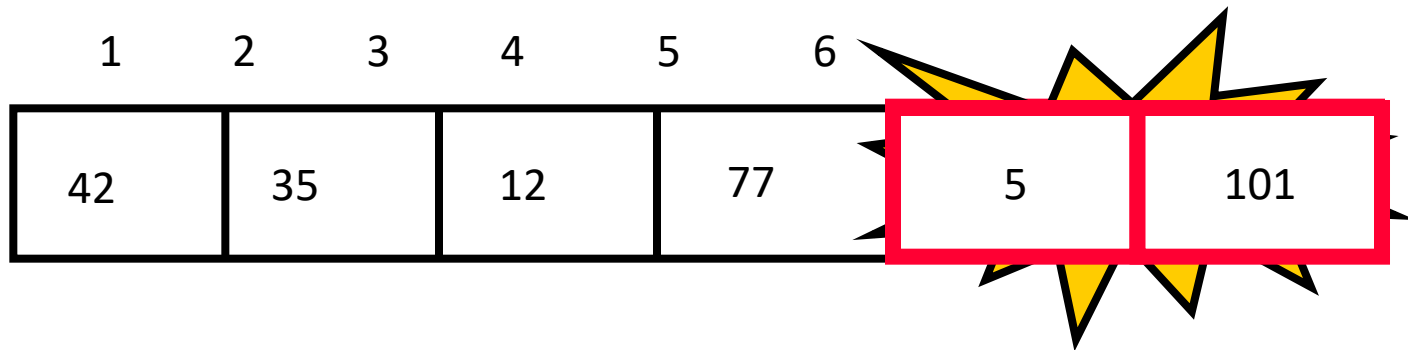
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No need to swap

# "Bubbling Up" the Largest Element

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1	2	3	4	5	6
42	35	12	77	5	101

Largest value correctly placed

# Bubble Sort

## Pseudo-code Algorithm

```
public static void bubbleSort(Comparable a[]) {  
    for (int p=a.length-1; p>0; p--) {  
        for (int j=0; j<p; j++)  
            if (a[j].compareTo(a[j+1])>0)  
                swap(a,j,j+1);  
    } // p  
} // bubbleSort
```

# Items of Interest

- Notice that only the largest value is correctly placed
- All other values are still out of order
- So we need to repeat this process

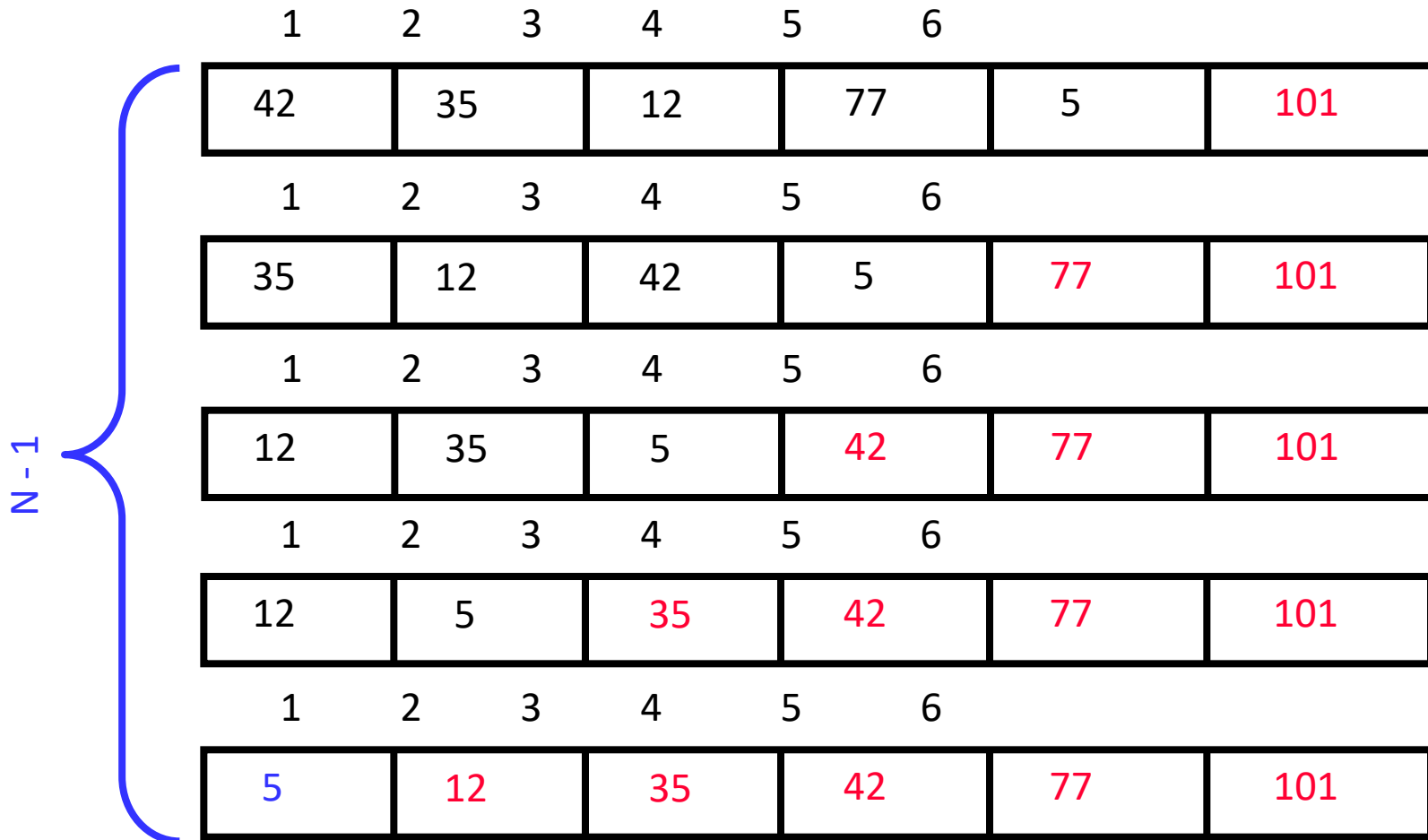
1	2	3	4	5	6
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Largest value correctly placed

# Repeat “Bubble Up” How Many Times?

- If we have  $N$  elements...
- And if each time we bubble an element, we place it in its correct location...
- Then we repeat the “bubble up” process  $N - 1$  times.
- This guarantees we’ll correctly place all  $N$  elements.

# “Bubbling” All the Elements



# Reducing the Number of Comparisons

1	2	3	4	5	6
77	42	35	12	101	5

1	2	3	4	5	6
42	35	12	77	5	101

1	2	3	4	5	6
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1	2	3	4	5	6
12	35	5	42	77	101

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	5	35	42	77	101



# Already Sorted Collections?

- What if the collection was already sorted?
- What if only a few elements were out of place and after a couple of “bubble ups,” the collection was sorted?
- We want to be able to **detect this** and **“stop early”**!

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	12	35	42	77	101

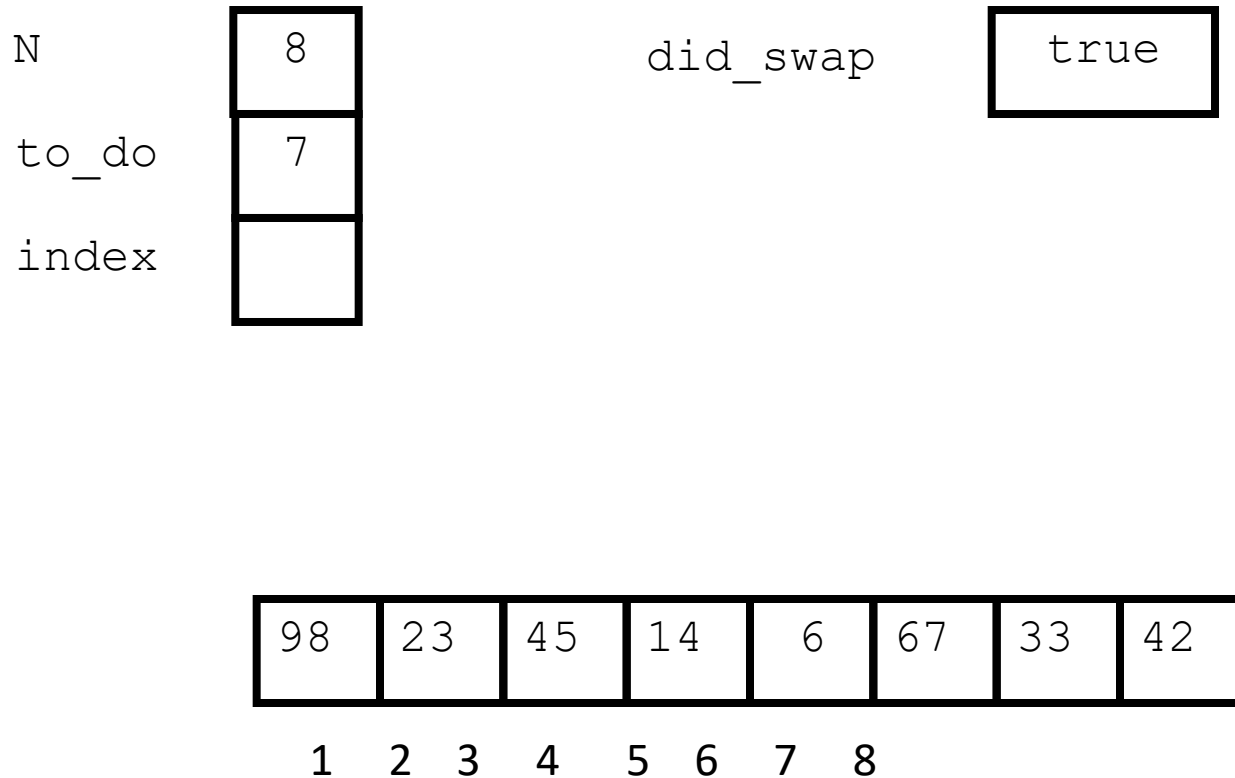
# Using a Boolean “Flag”

- We can use a boolean variable to determine if any swapping occurred during the “bubble up.”
- If no swapping occurred, then we know that the collection is already sorted!
- This boolean “flag” needs to be reset after each “bubble up.”

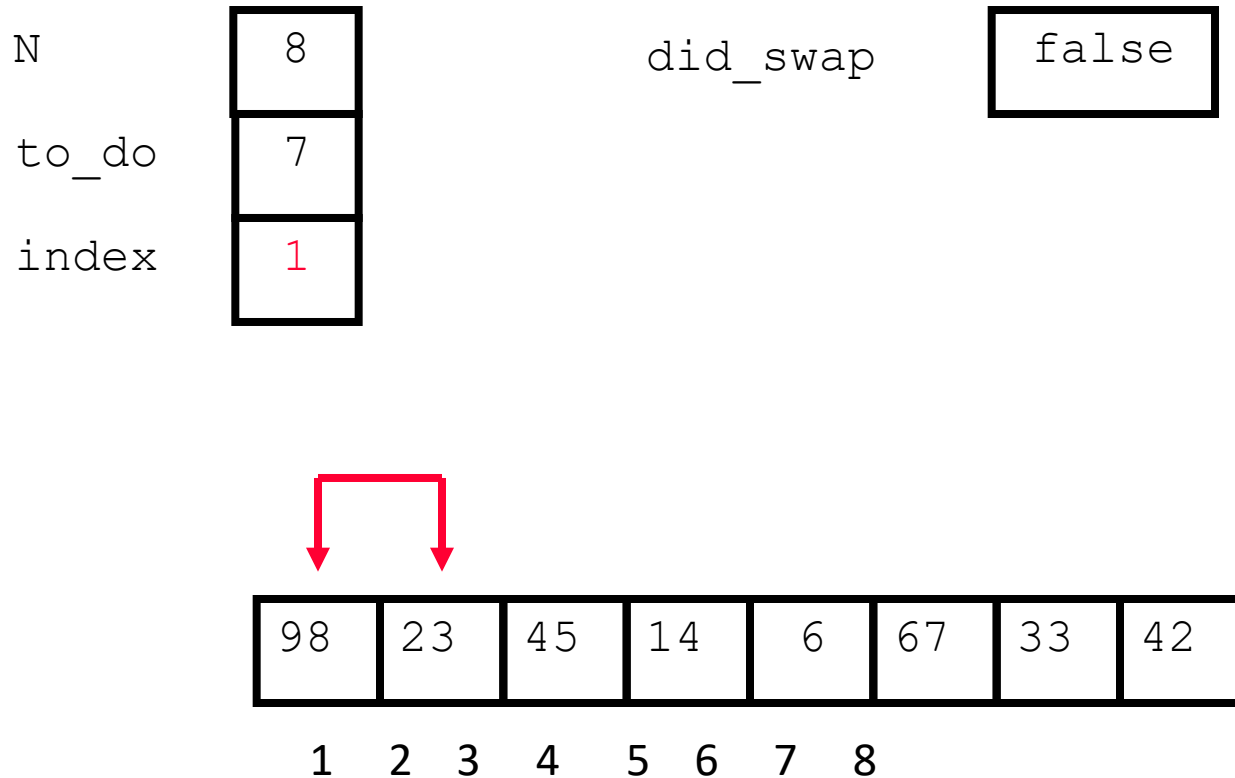
```
did_swap isoftype Boolean
did_swap <- true
```

```
loop
  exitif ((to_do = 0) OR NOT(did_swap))
  index <- 1
  did_swap <- false
  loop
    exitif(index > to_do)
    if(A[index] > A[index + 1]) then
      Swap(A[index], A[index + 1])
      did_swap <- true
    endif
    index <- index + 1
  endloop
  to_do <- to_do - 1
endloop
```

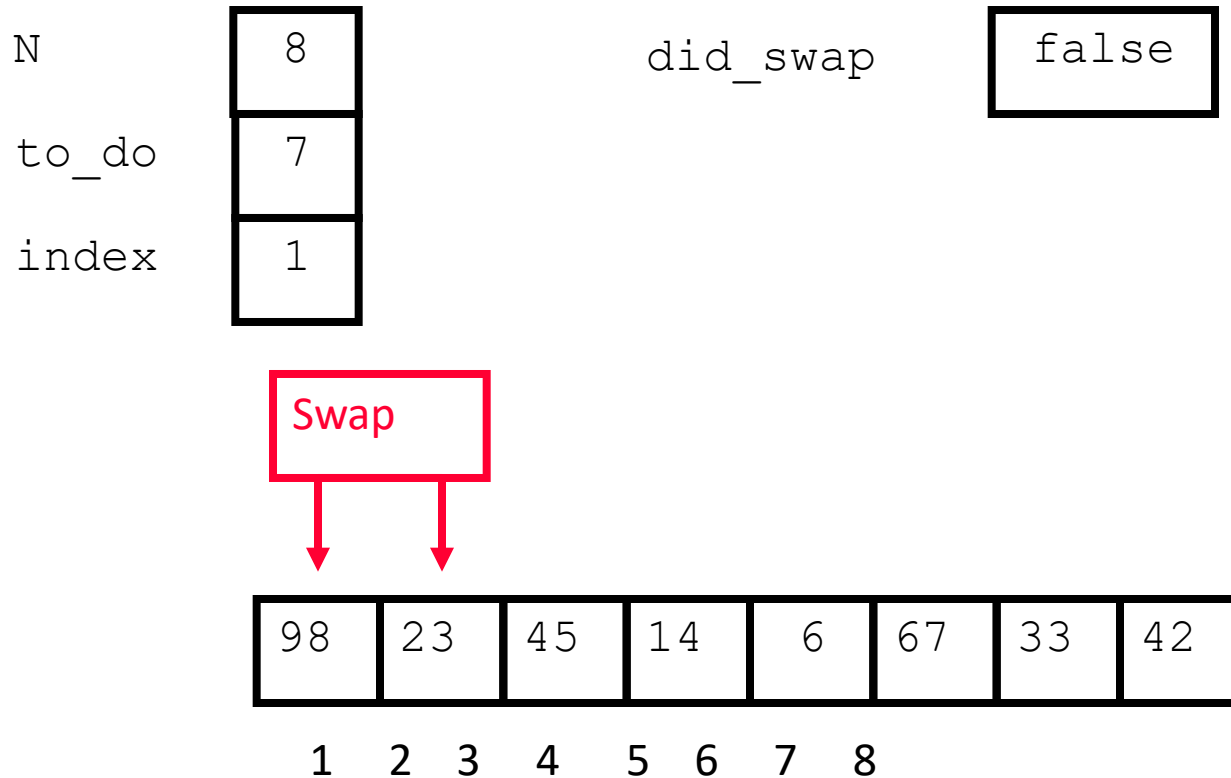
# An Animated Example



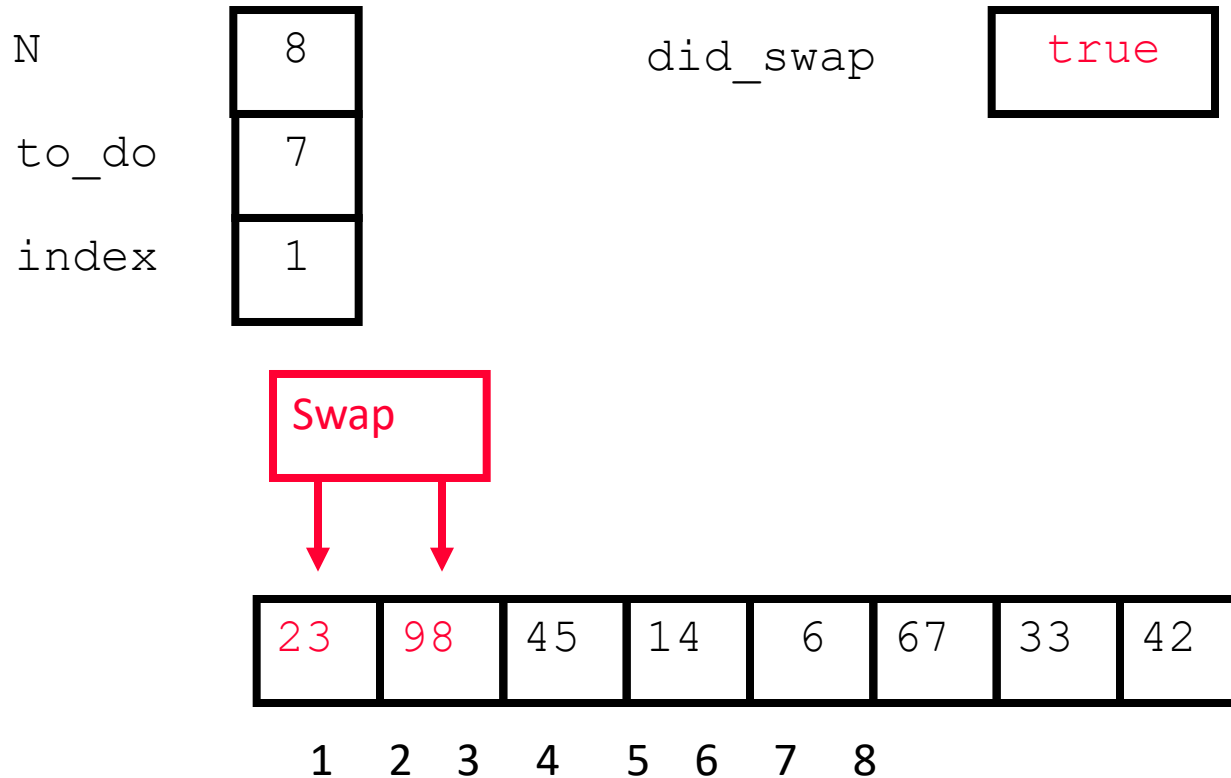
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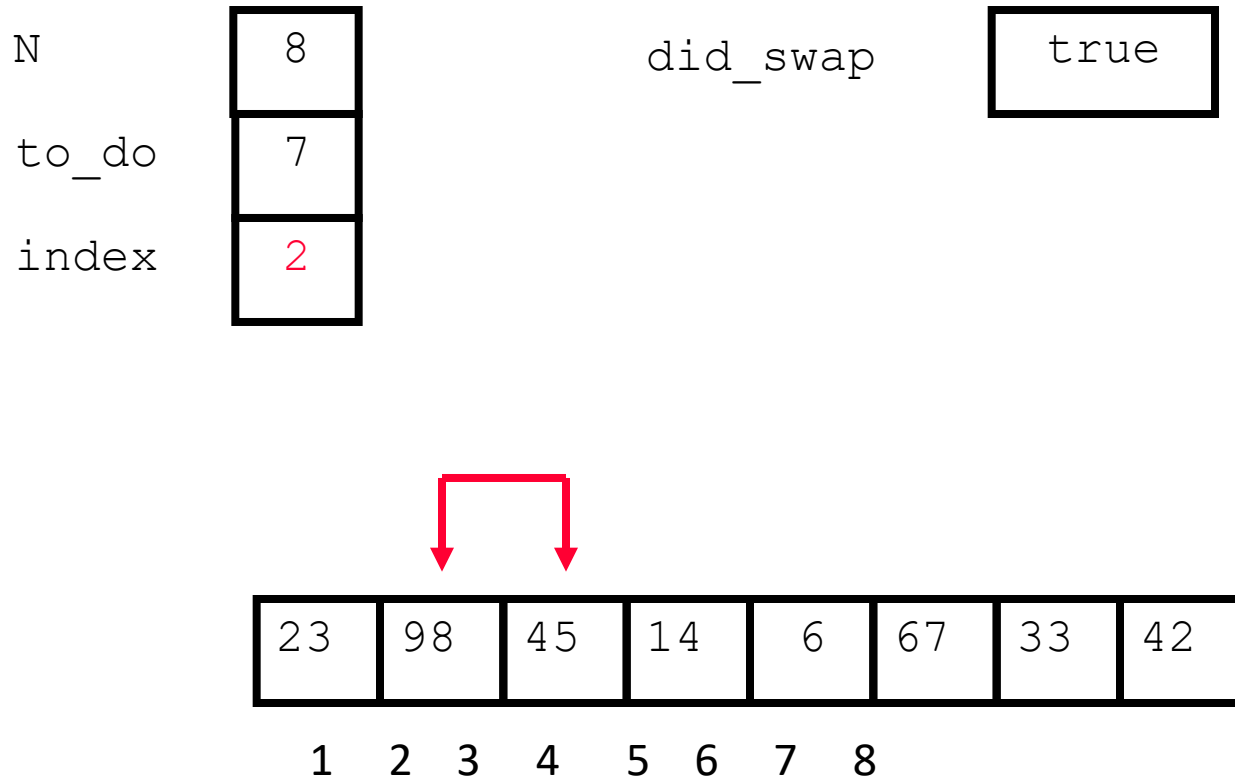
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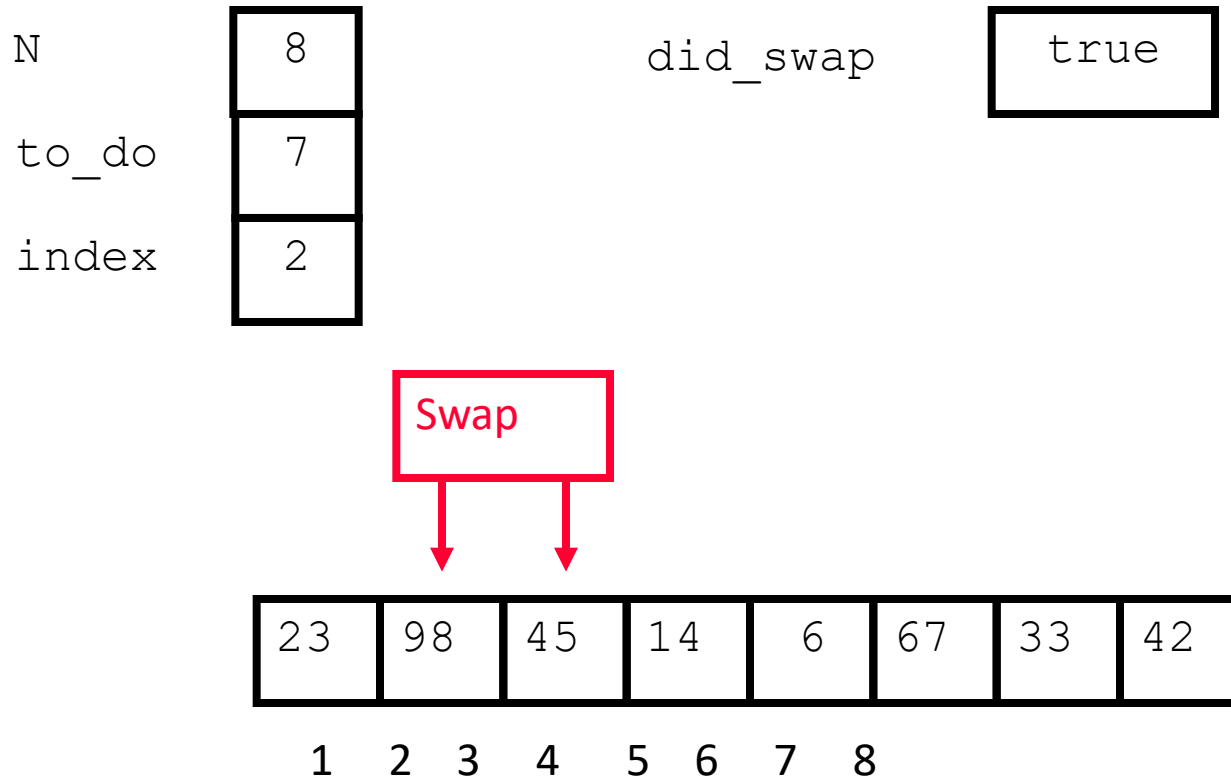


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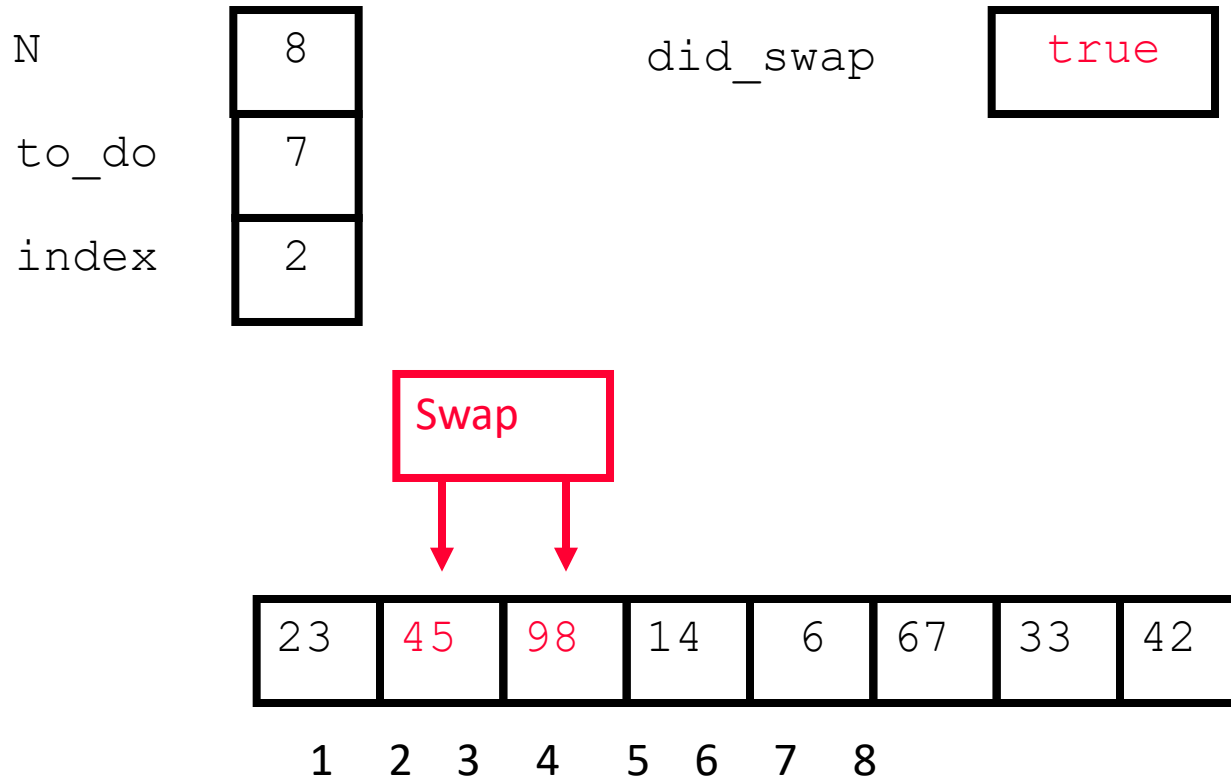




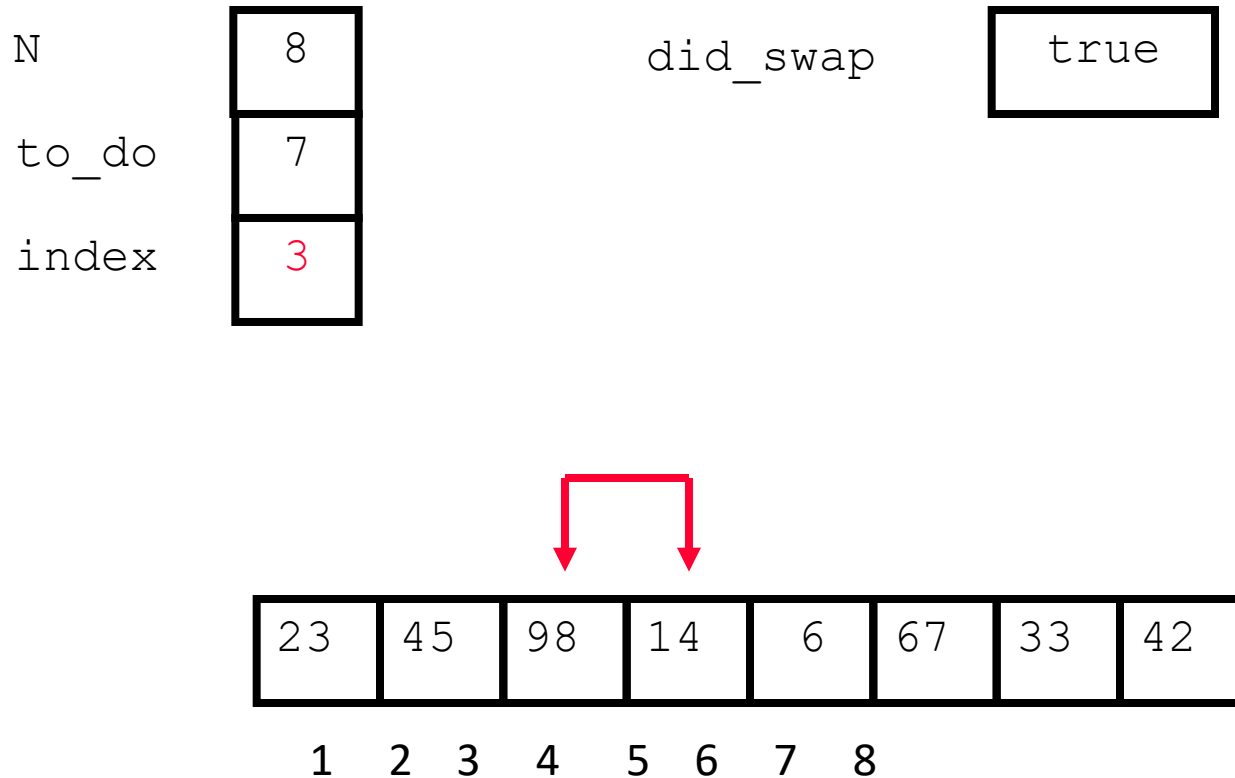
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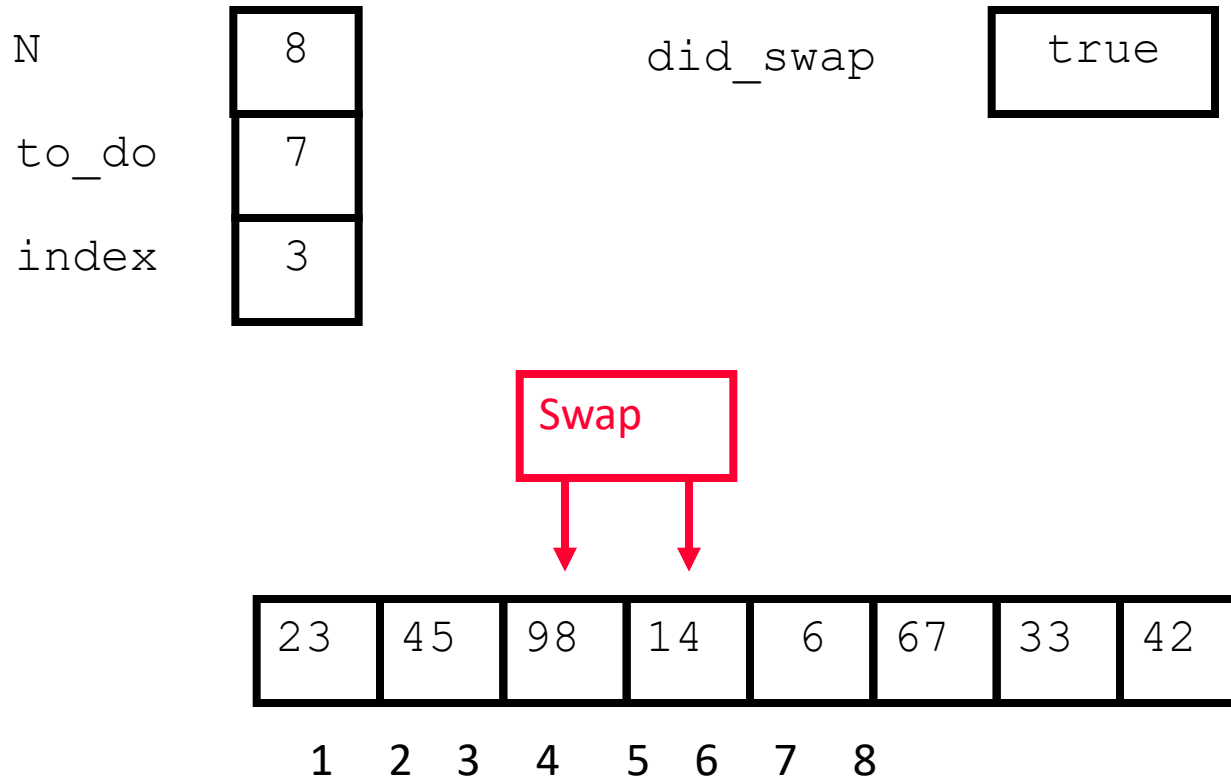
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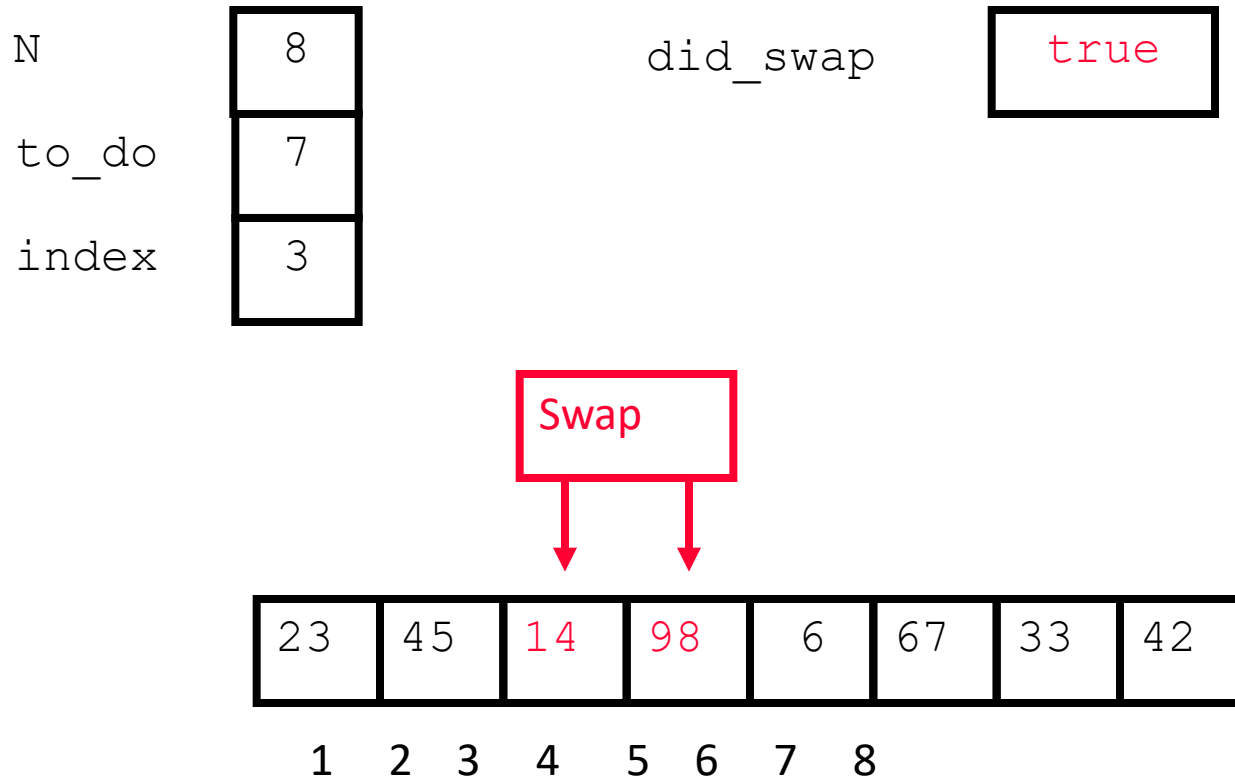
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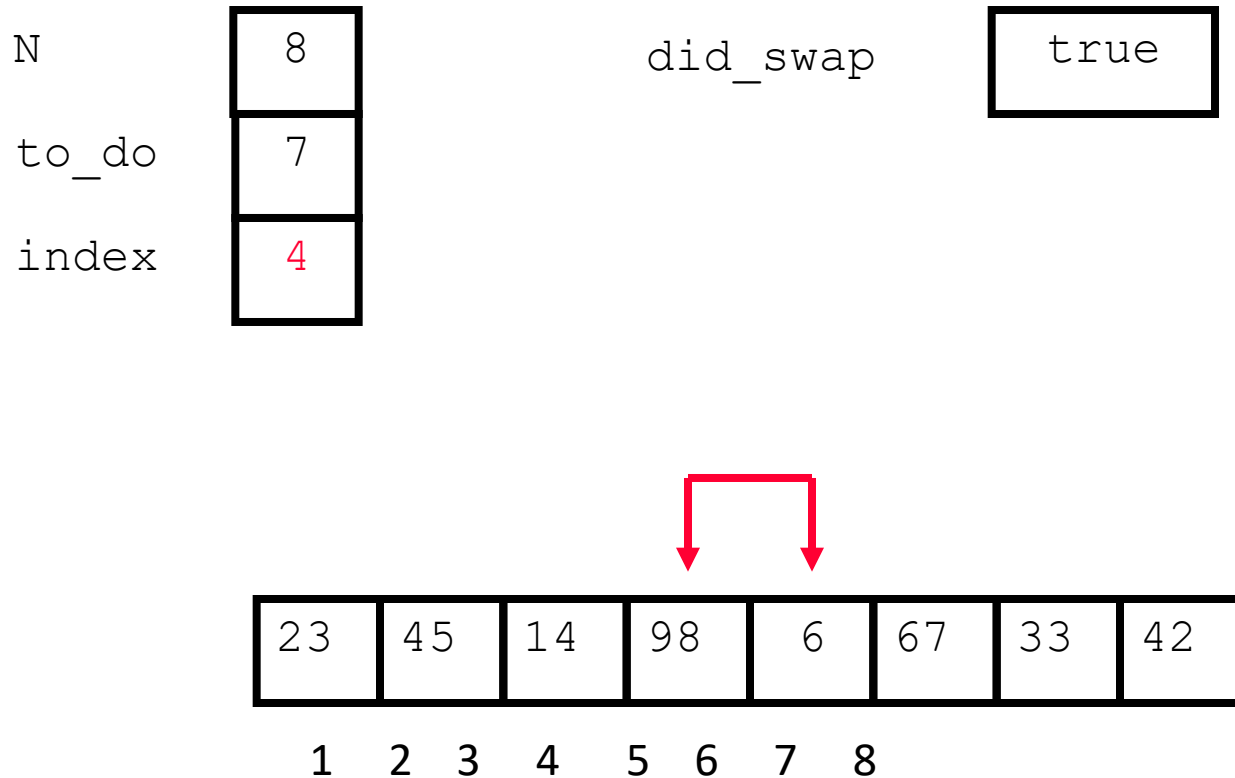
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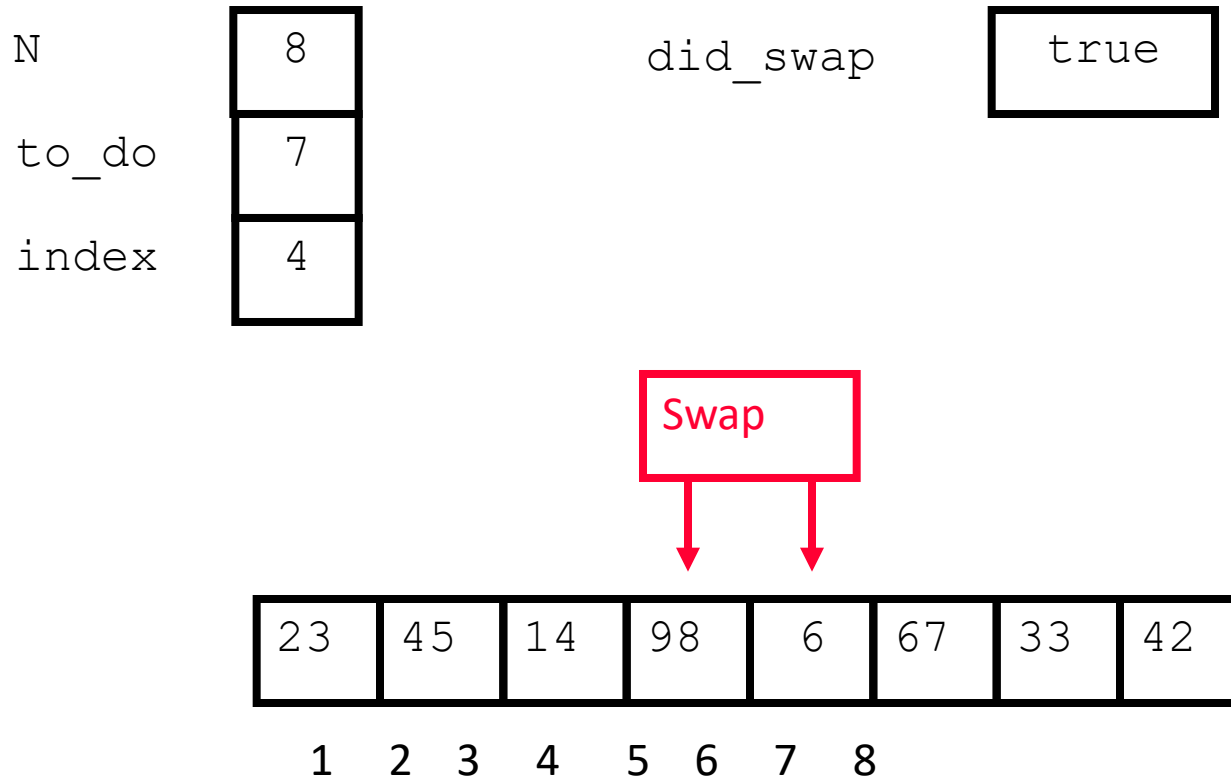
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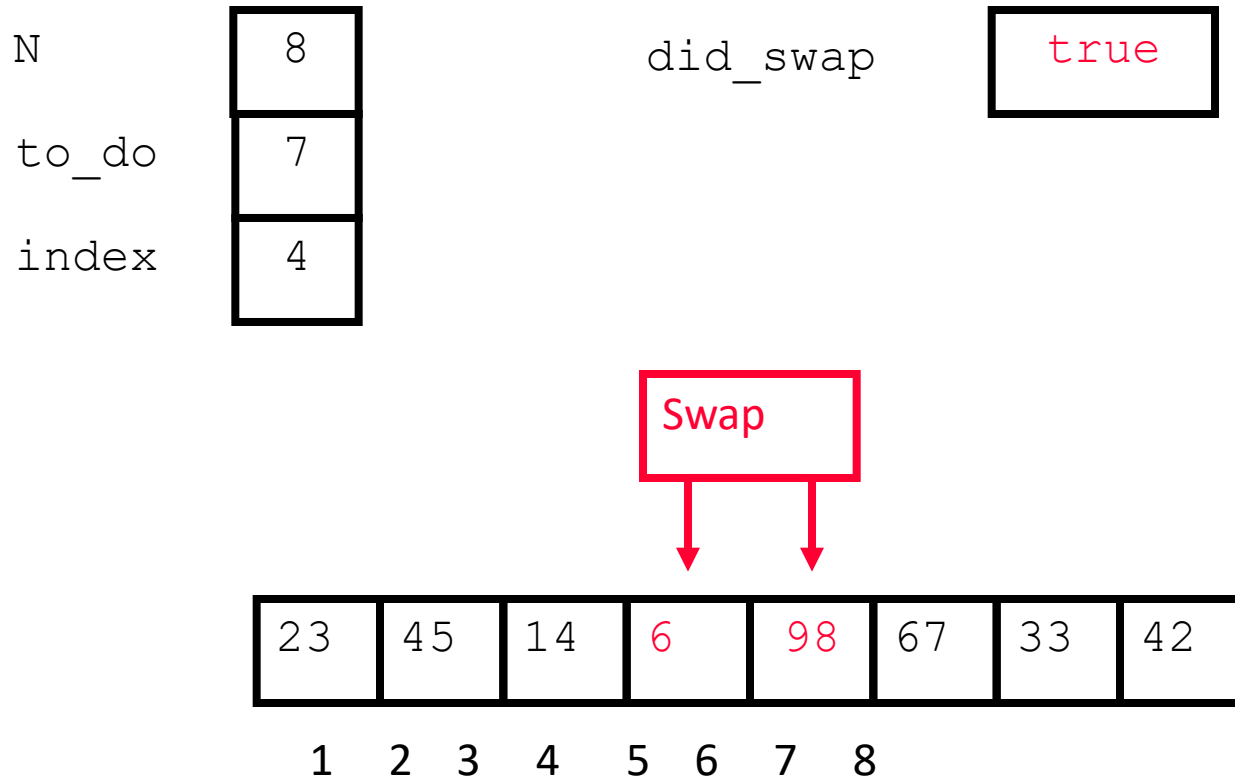
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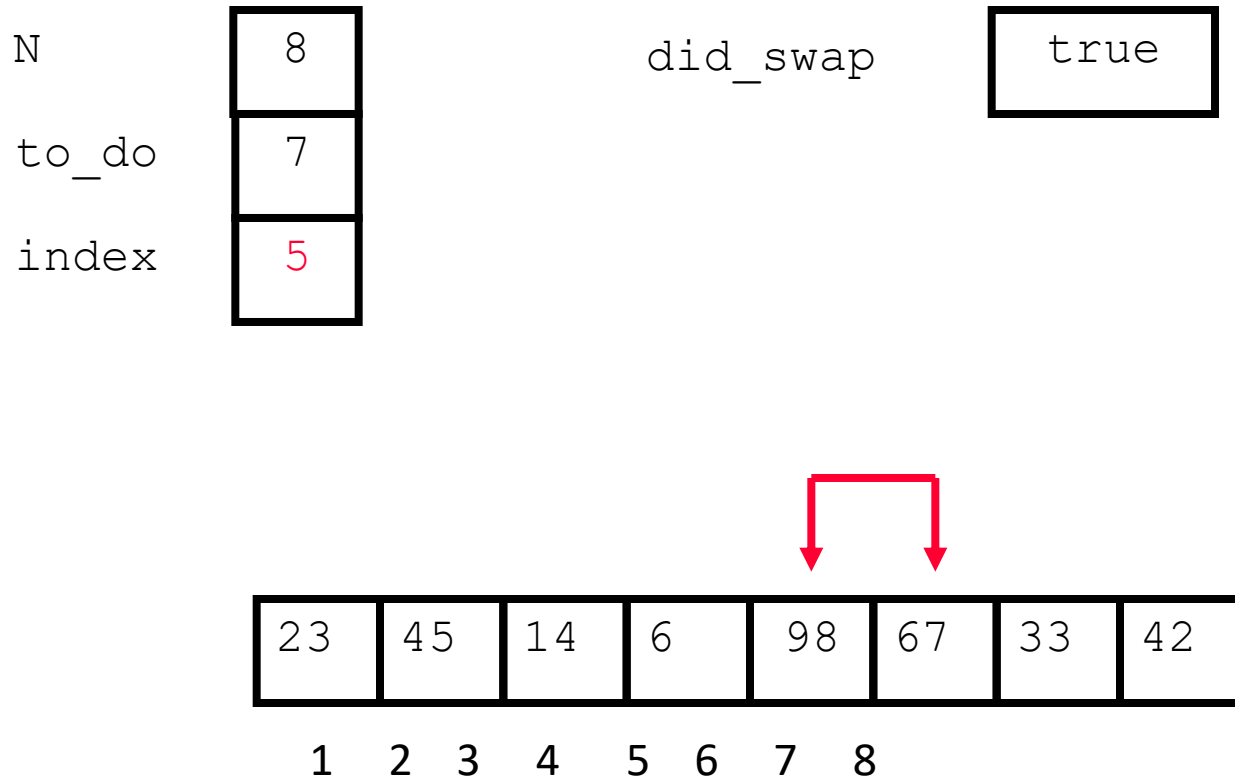


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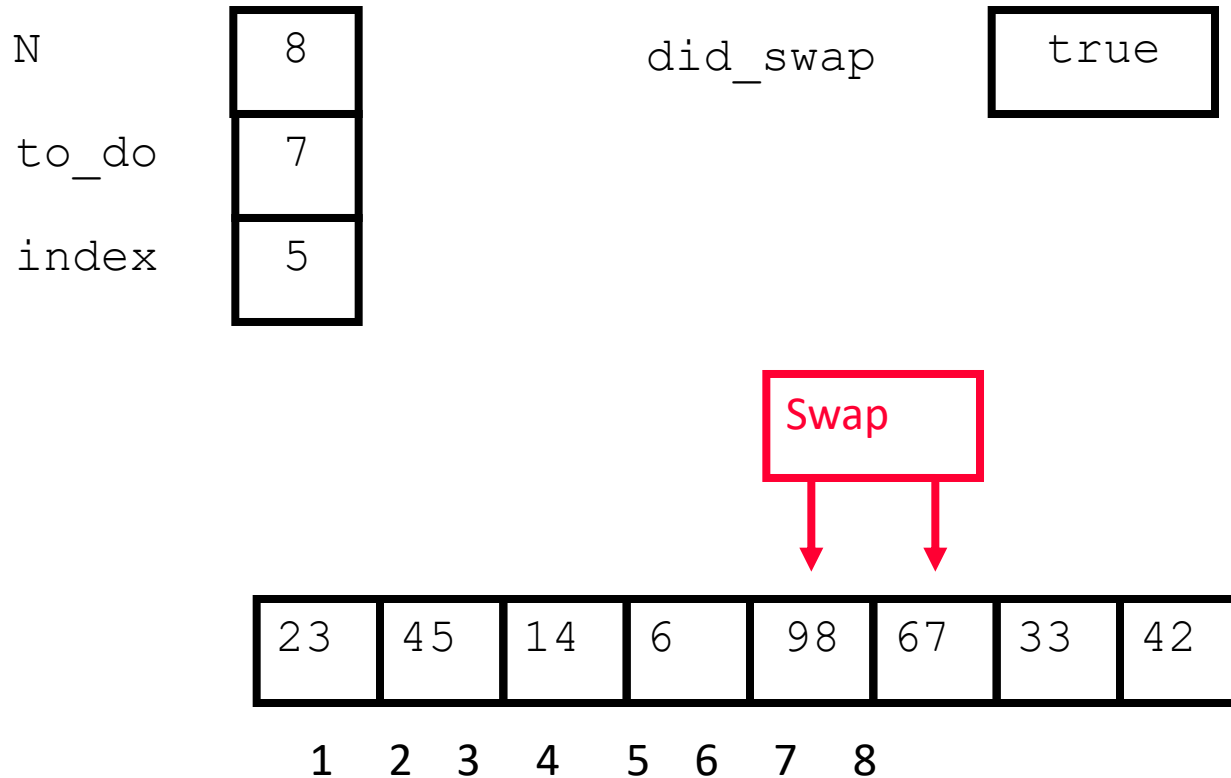




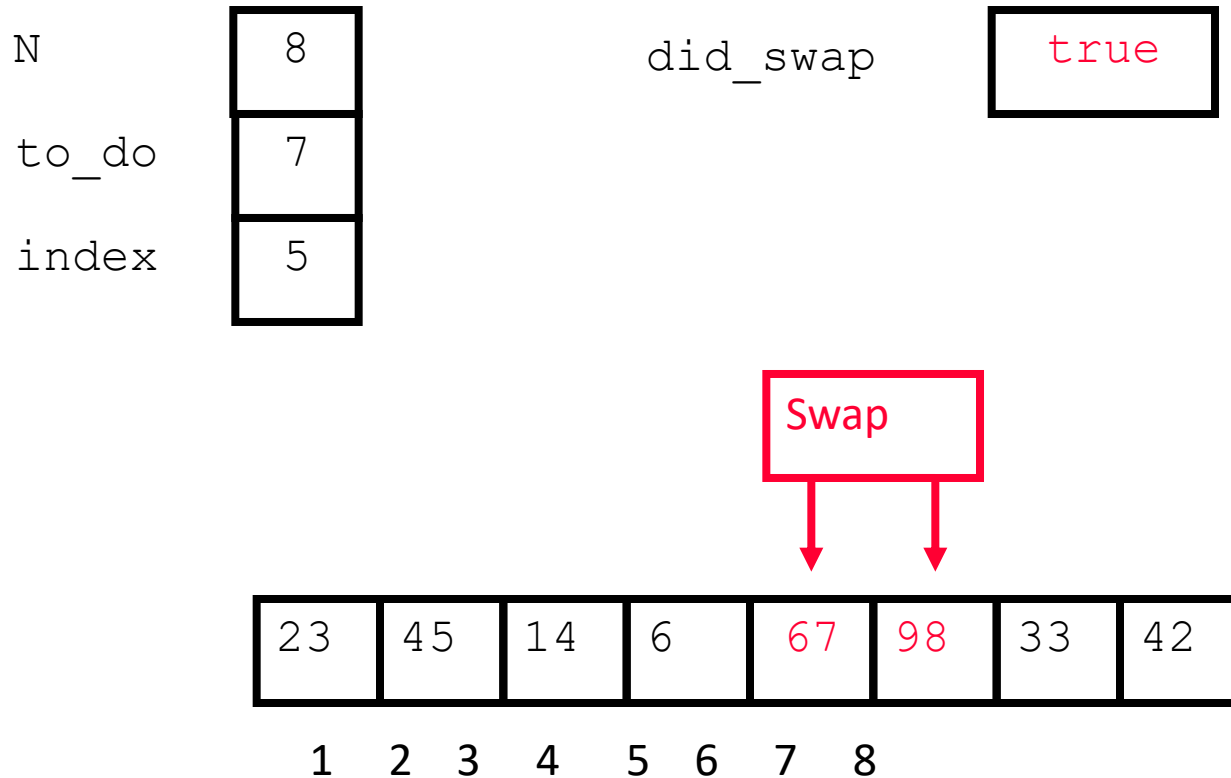
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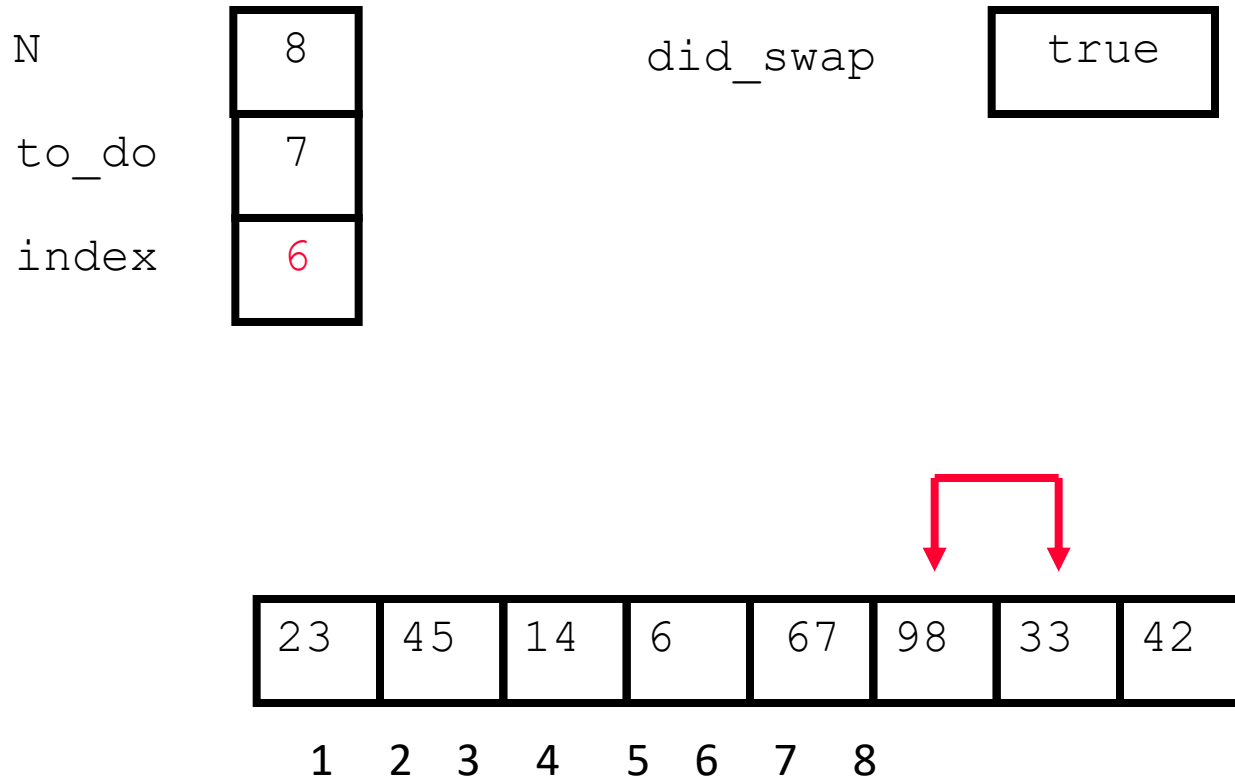
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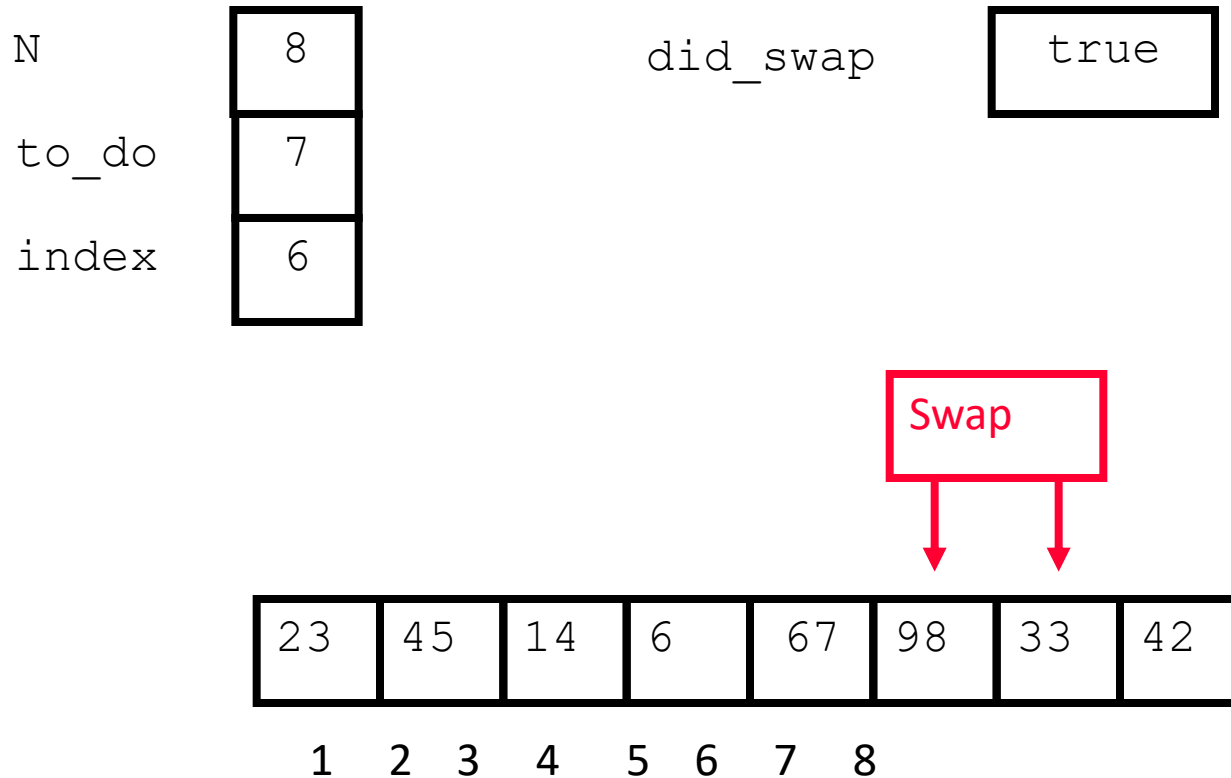
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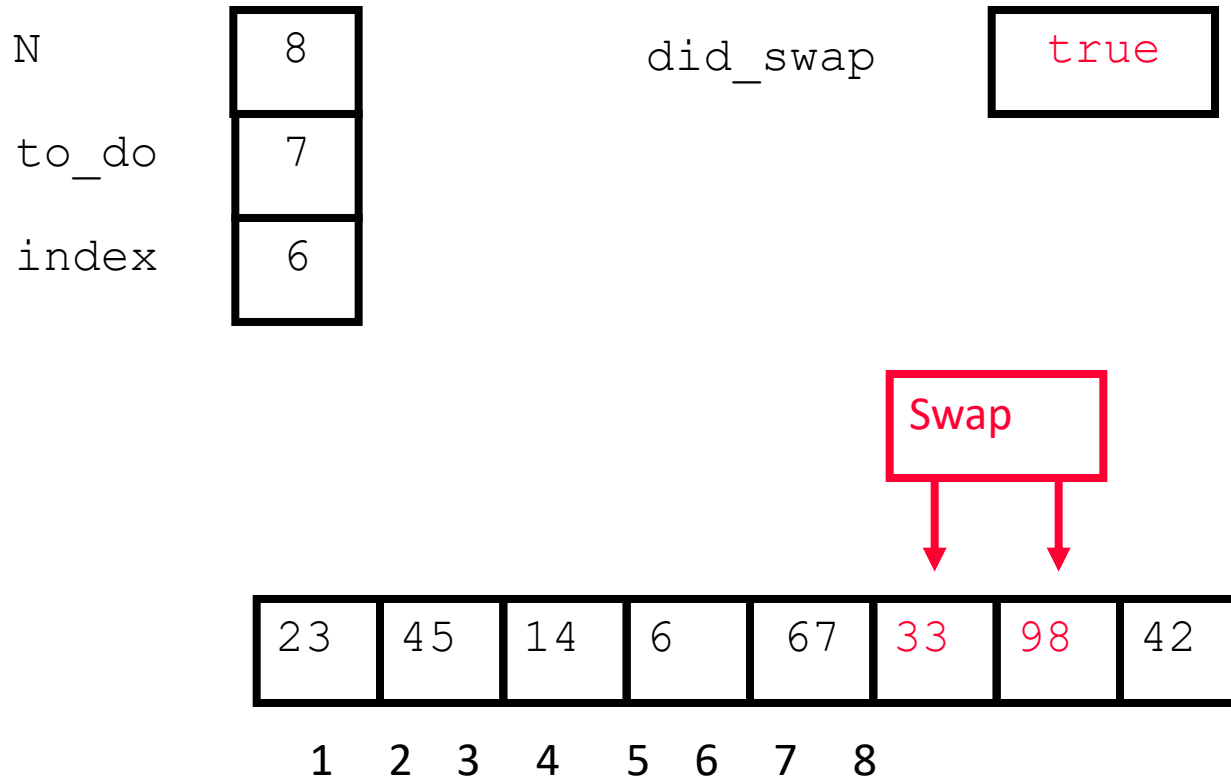
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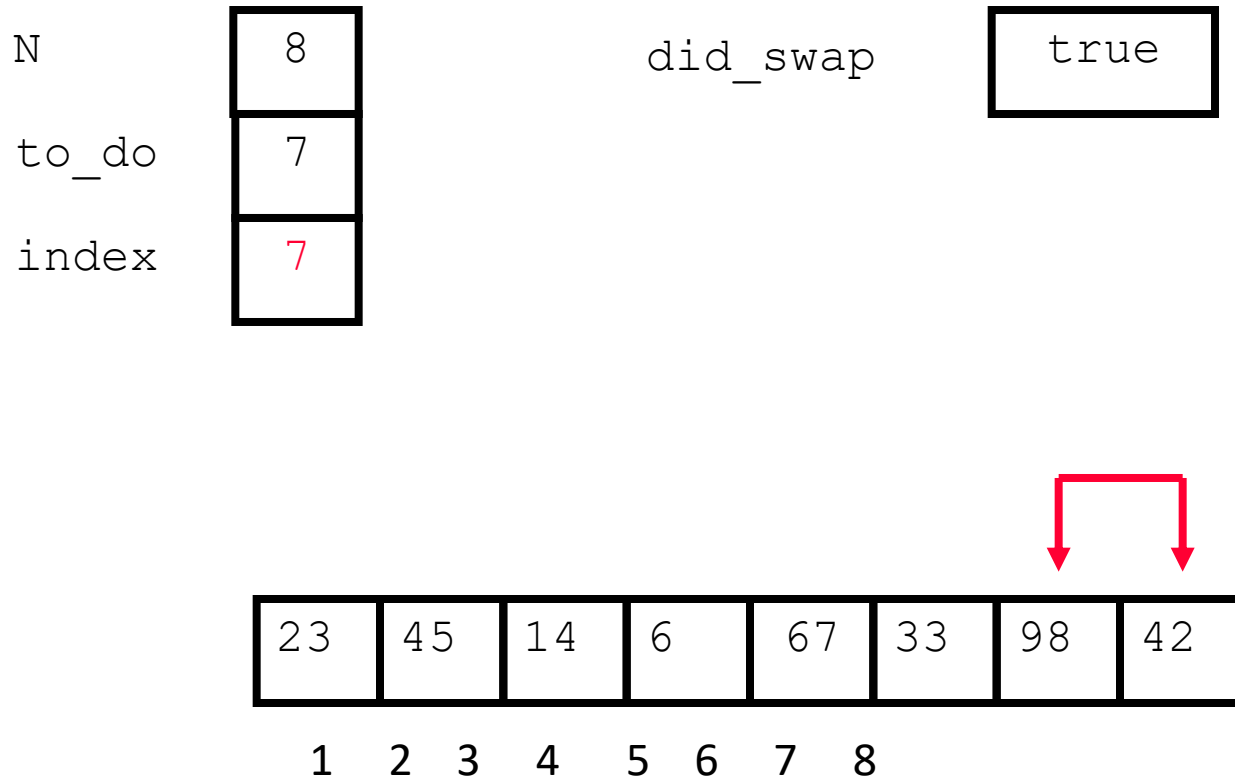
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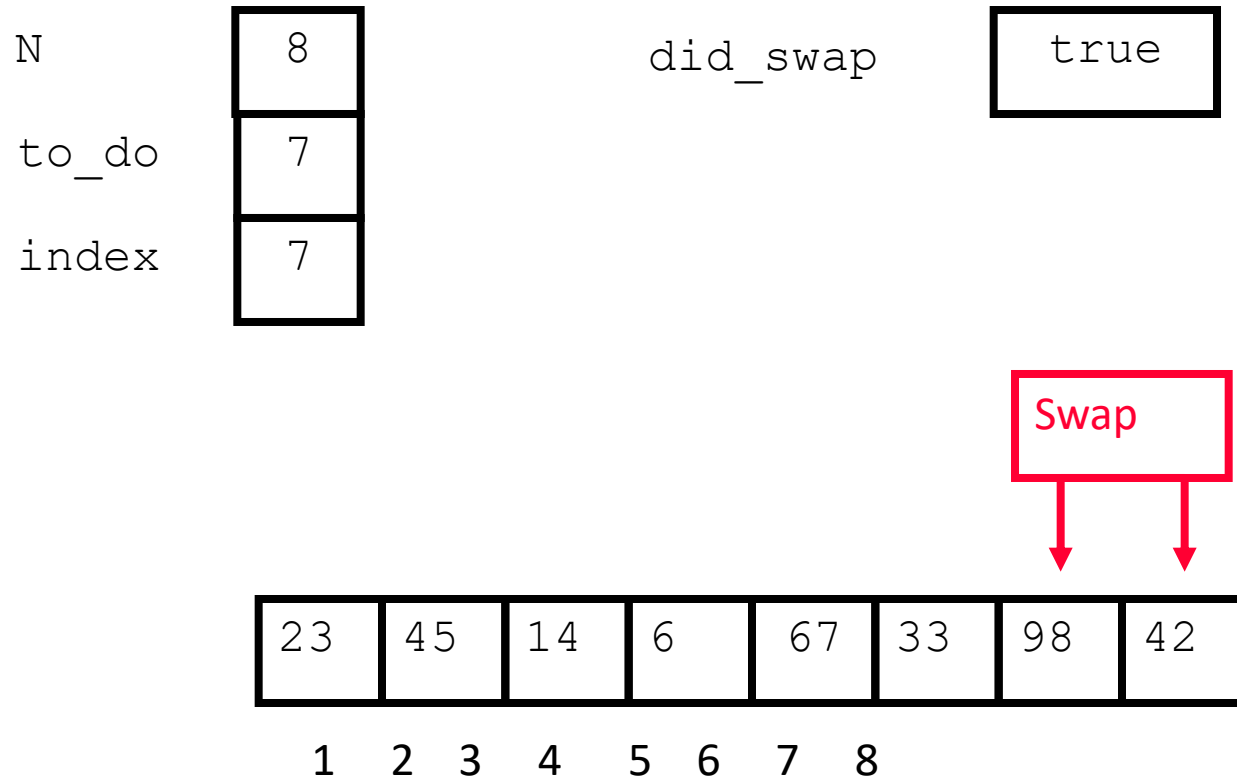
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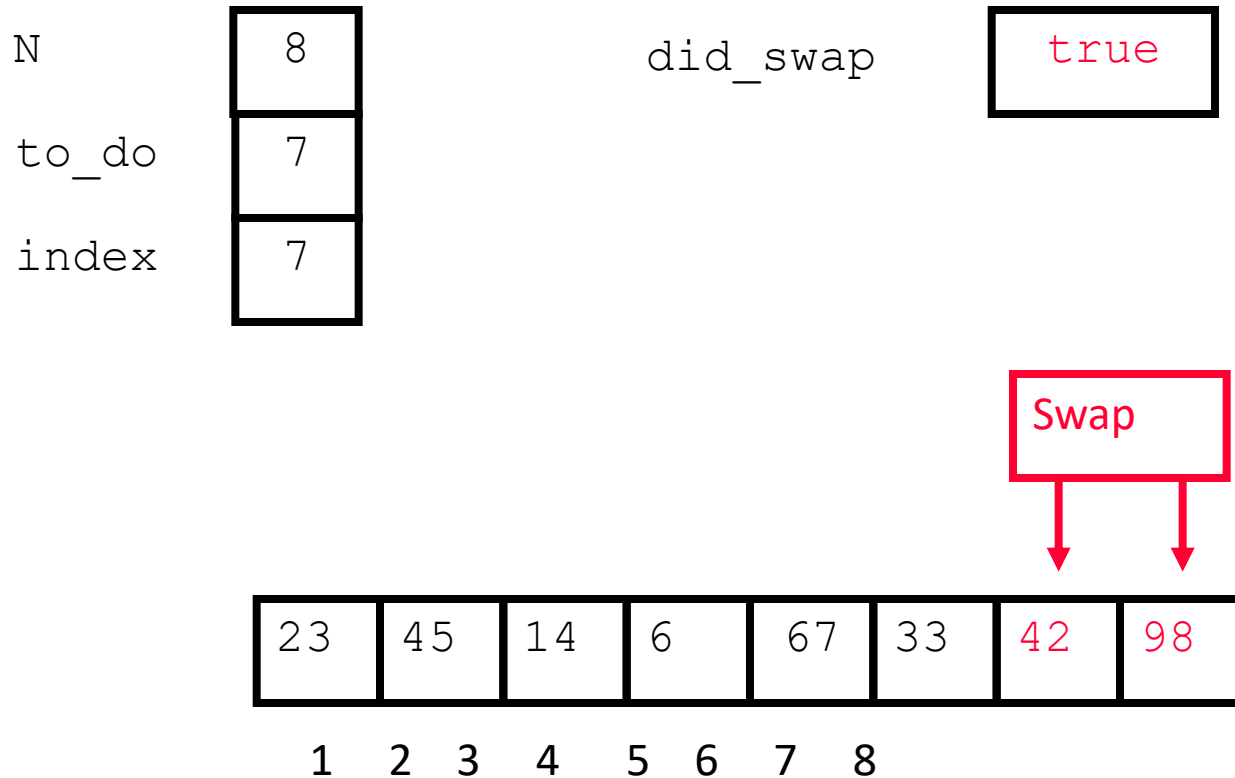


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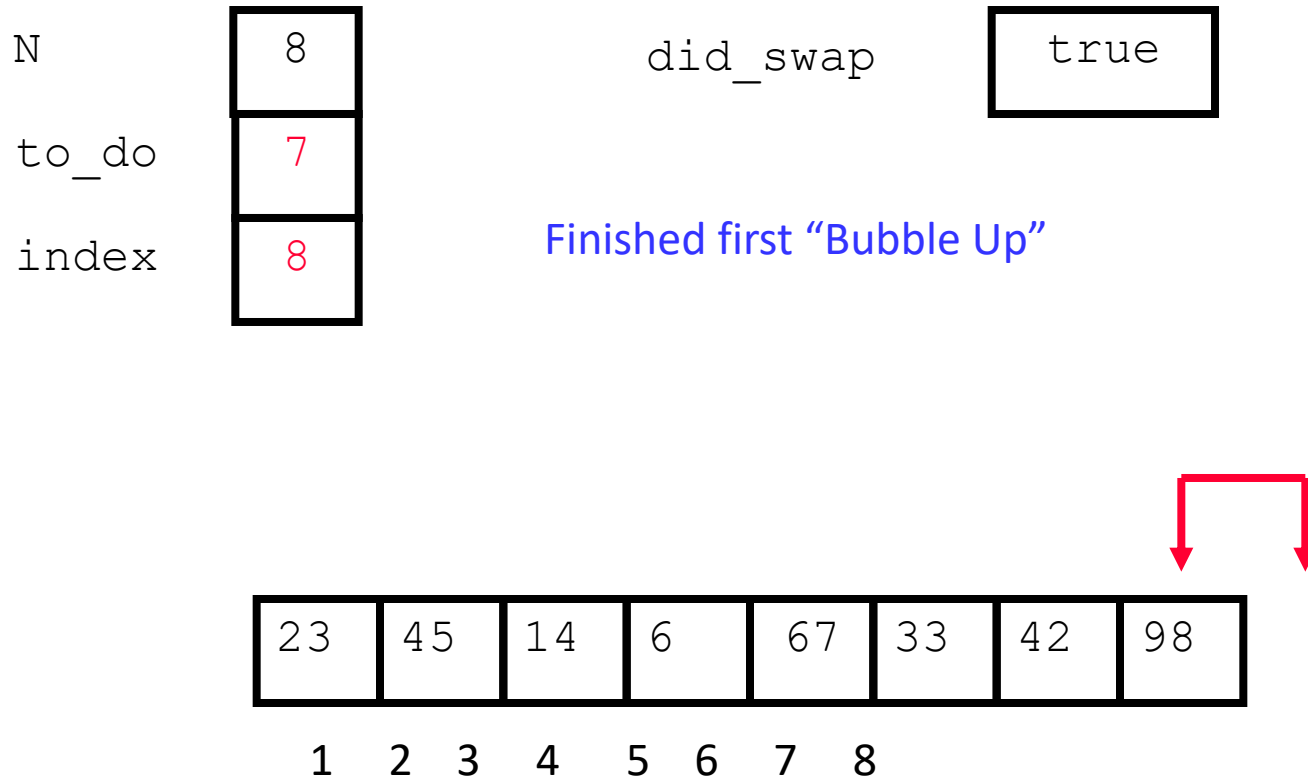




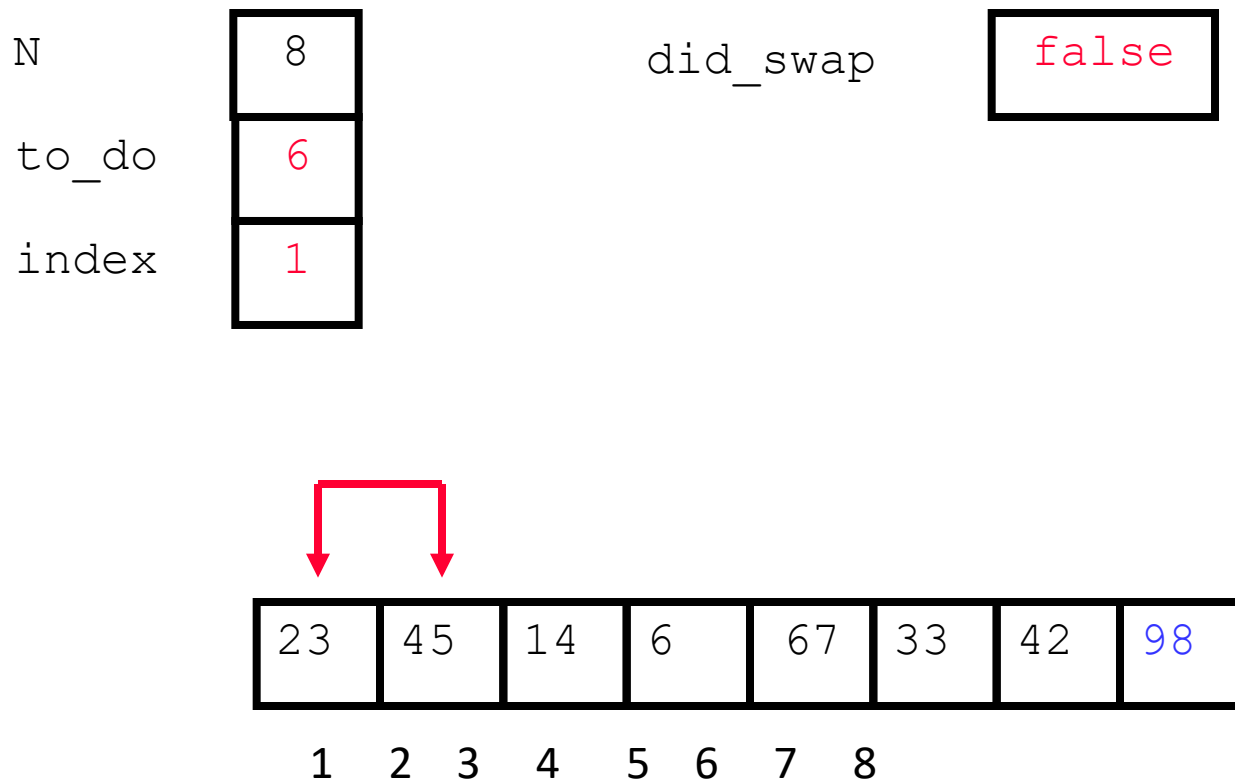
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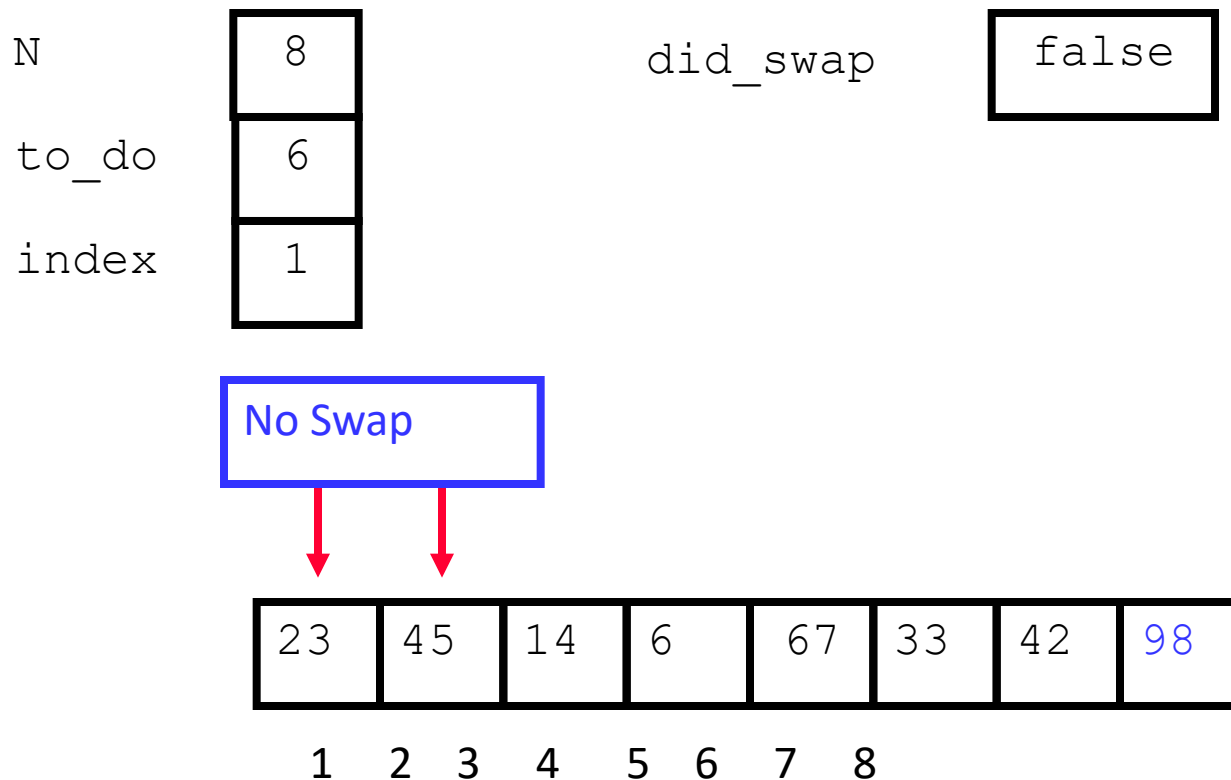
# After First Pass of Outer Loop



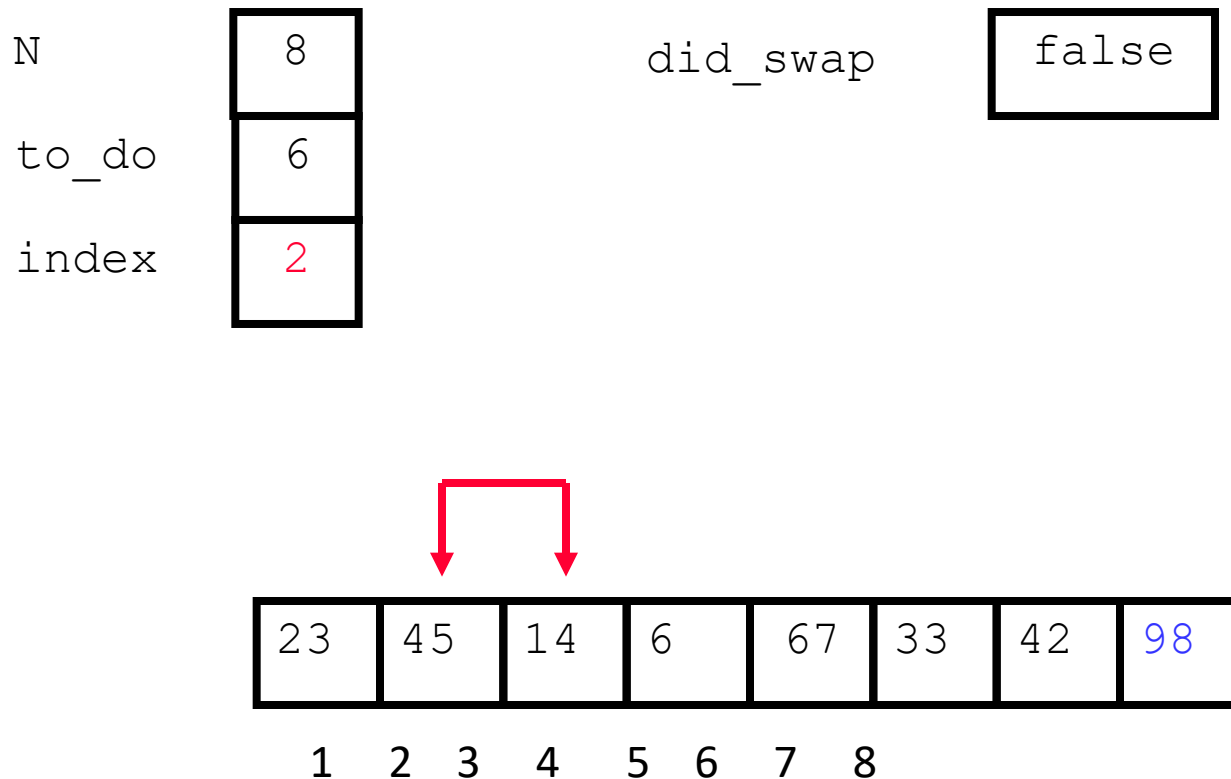
# The Second “Bubble Up”



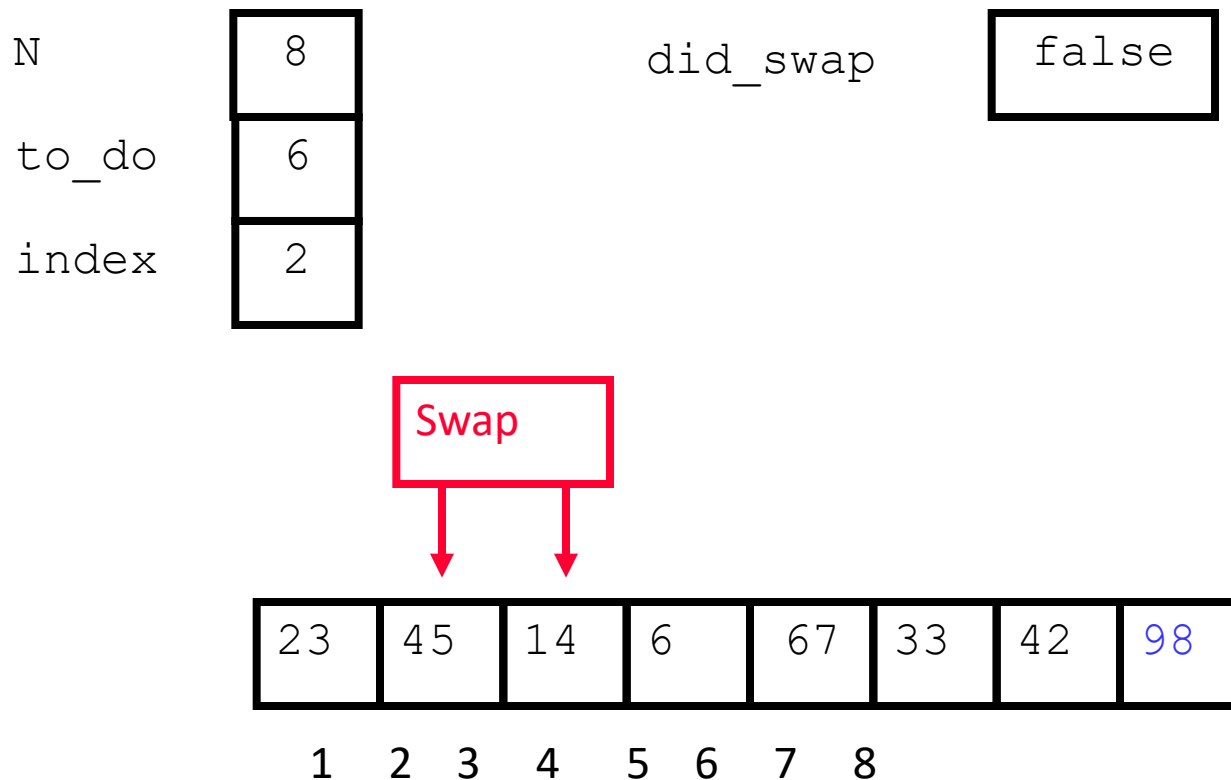
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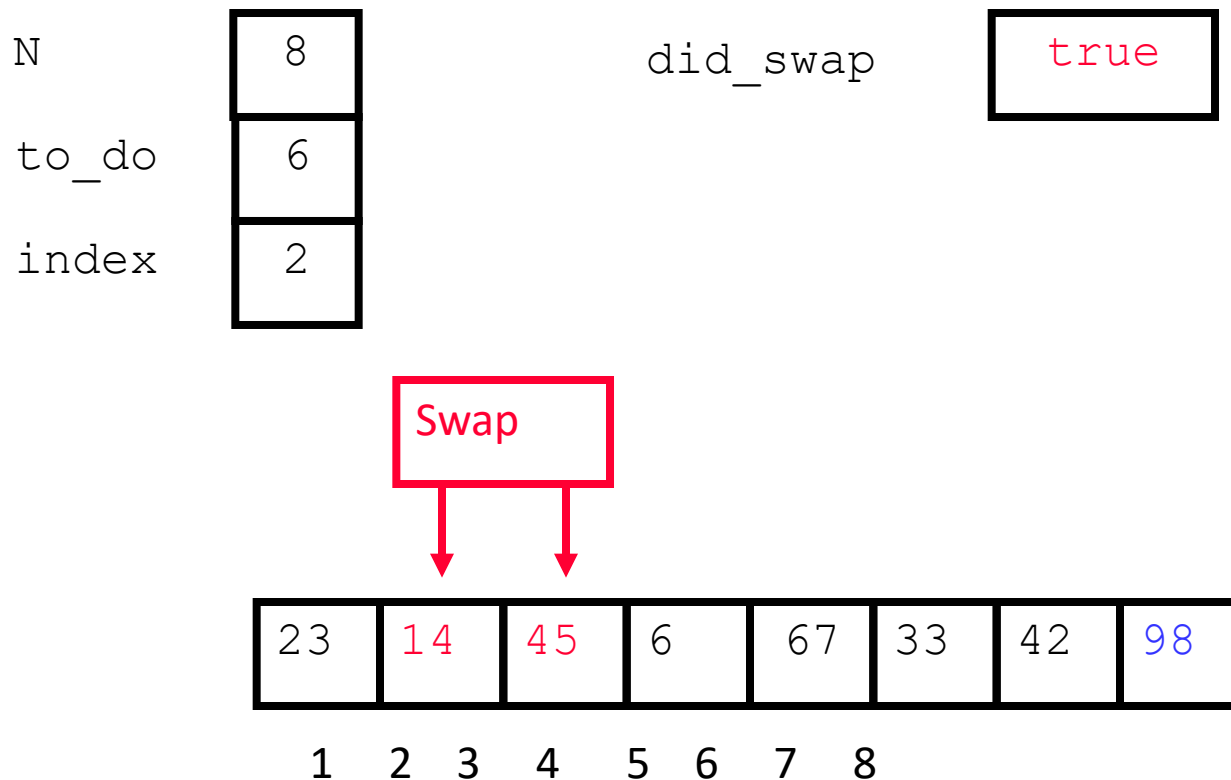
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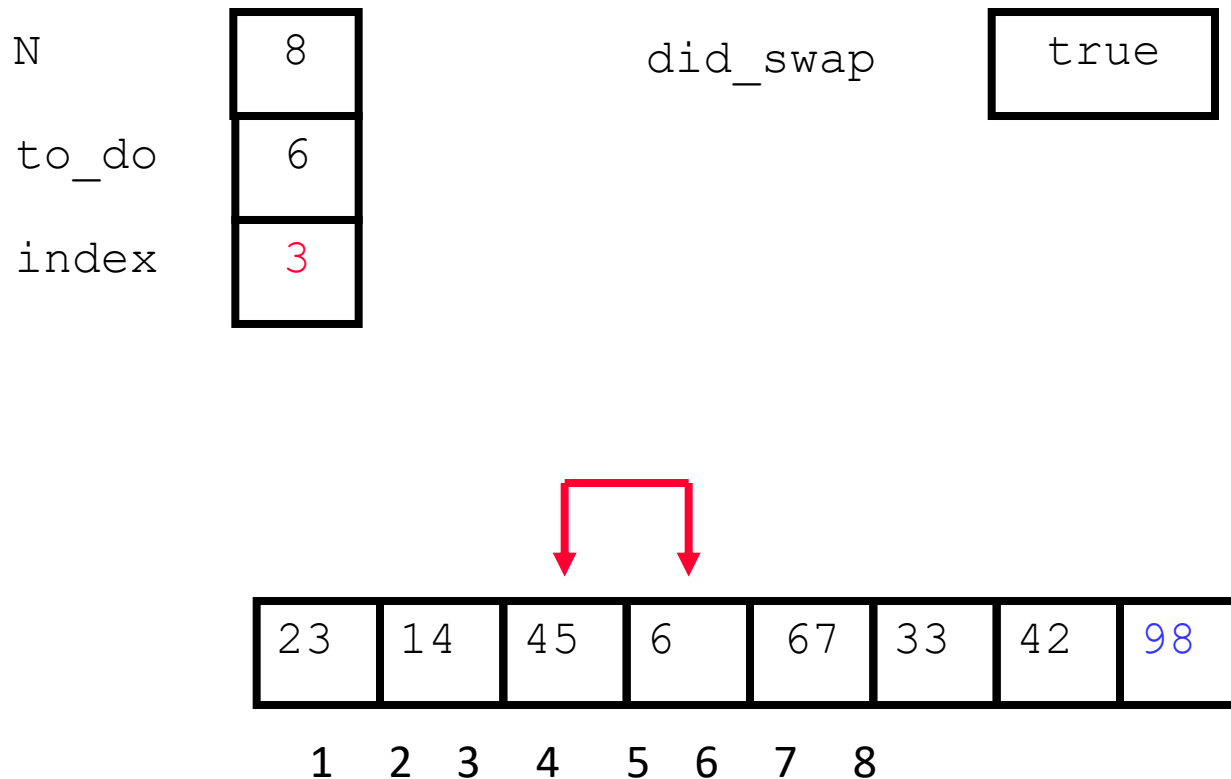
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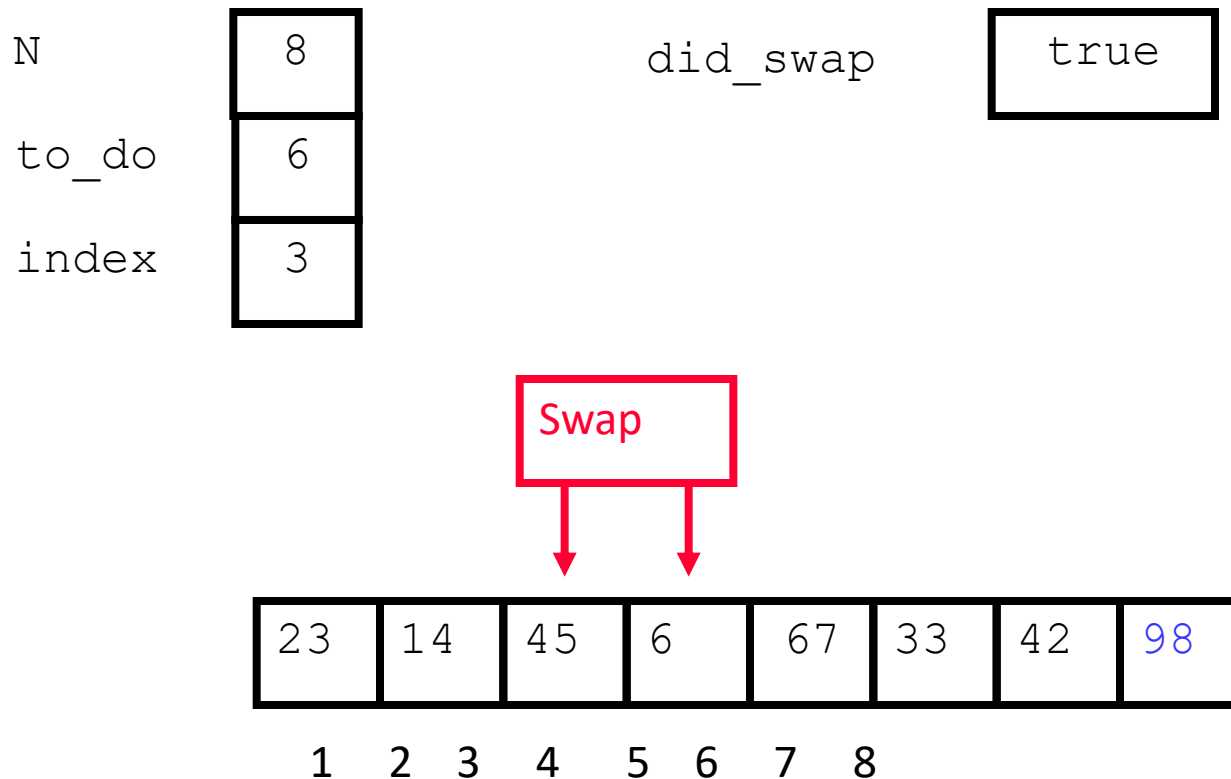


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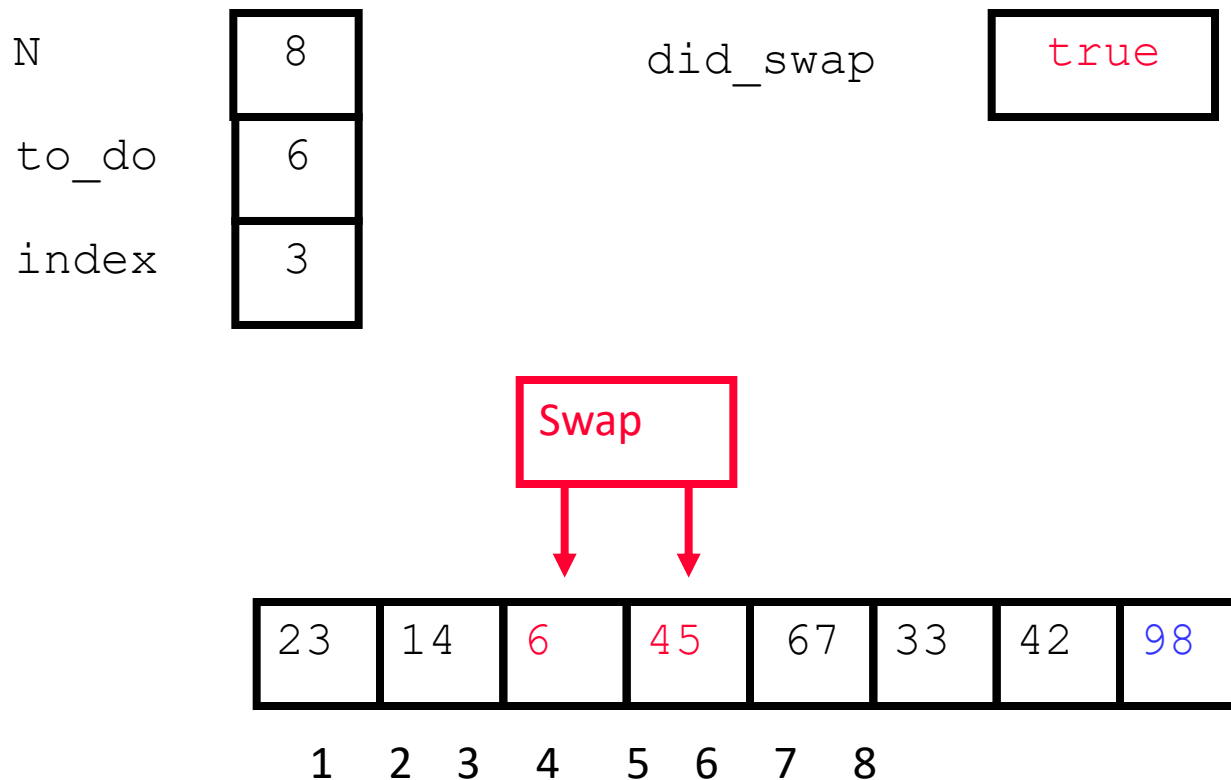




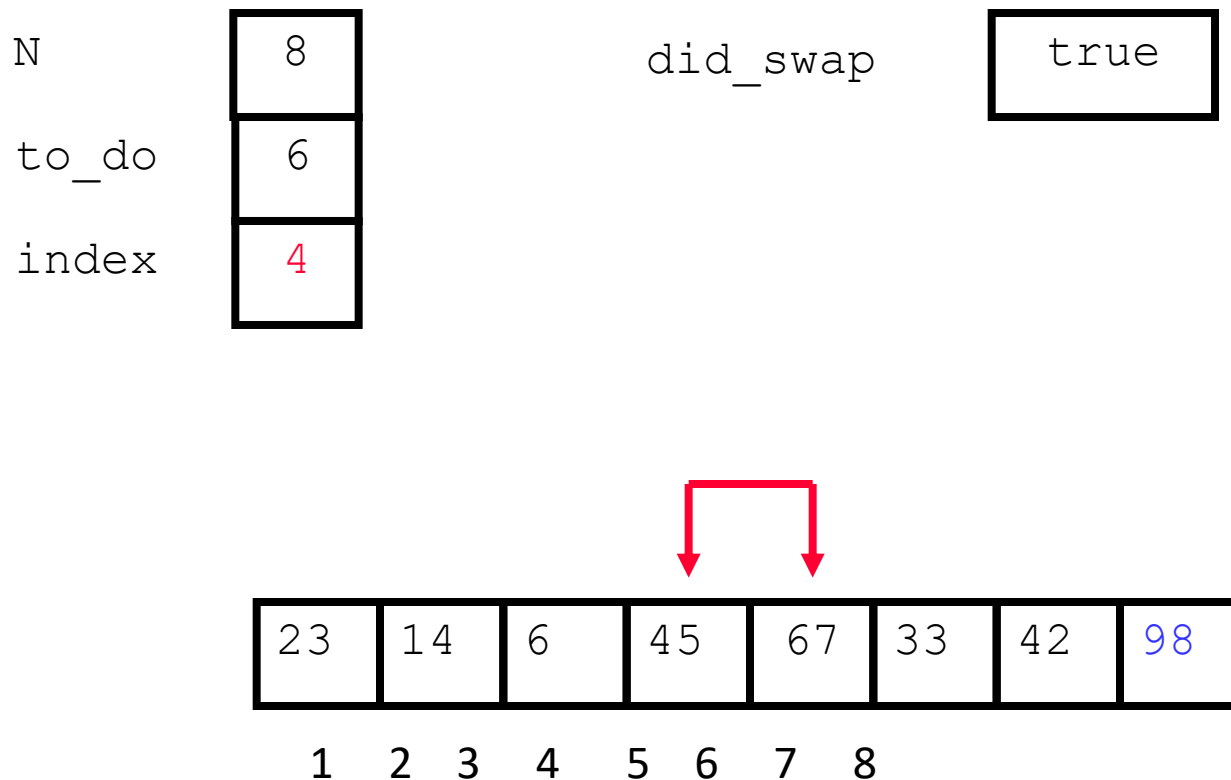
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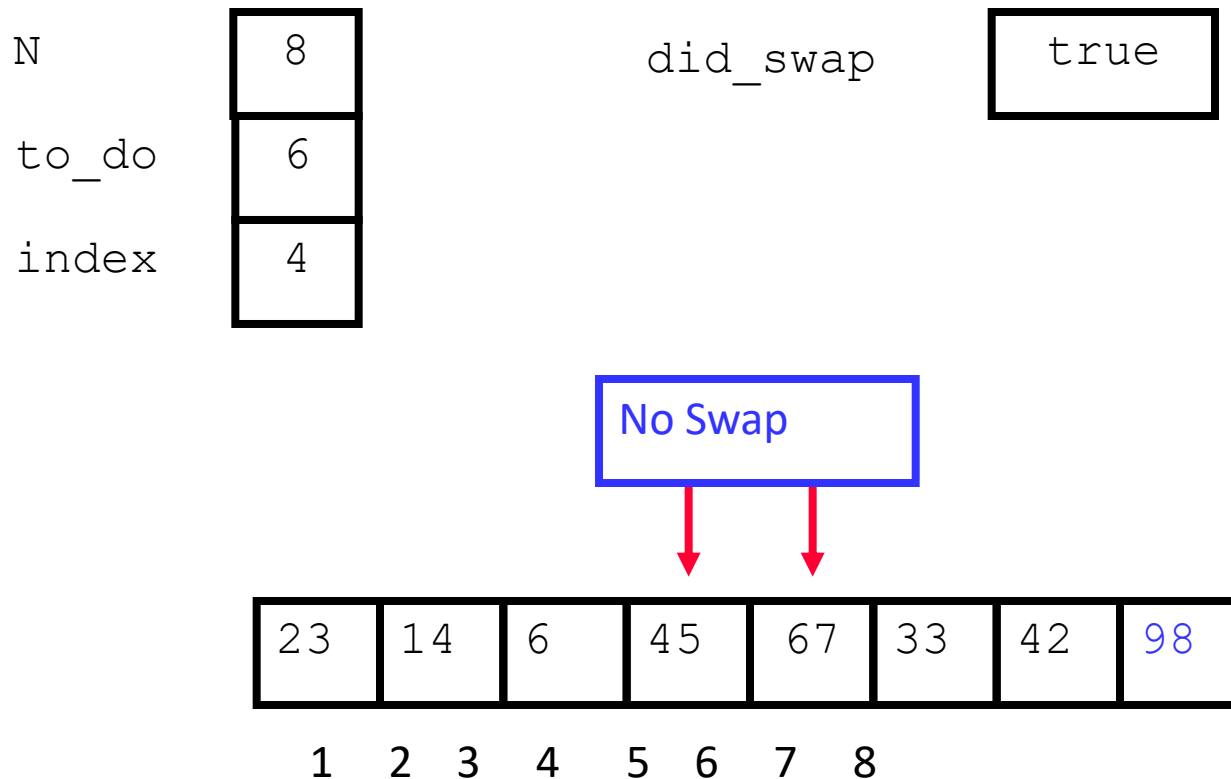
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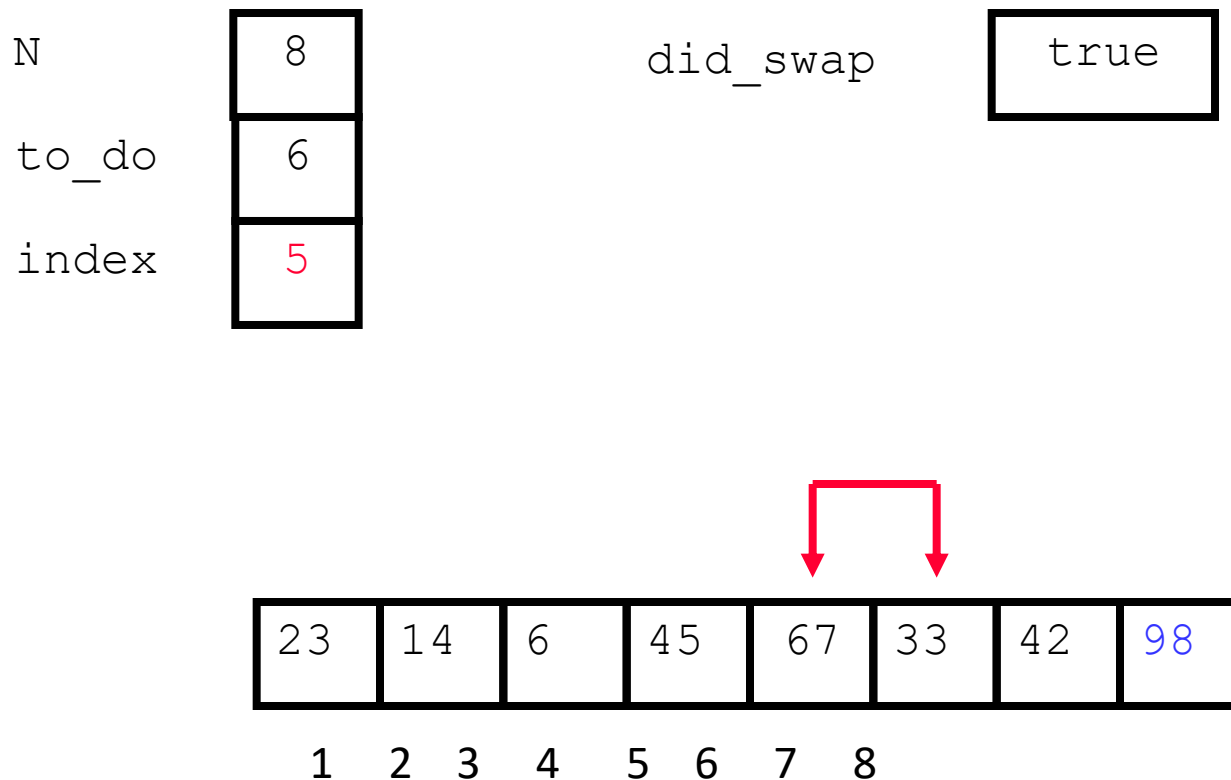
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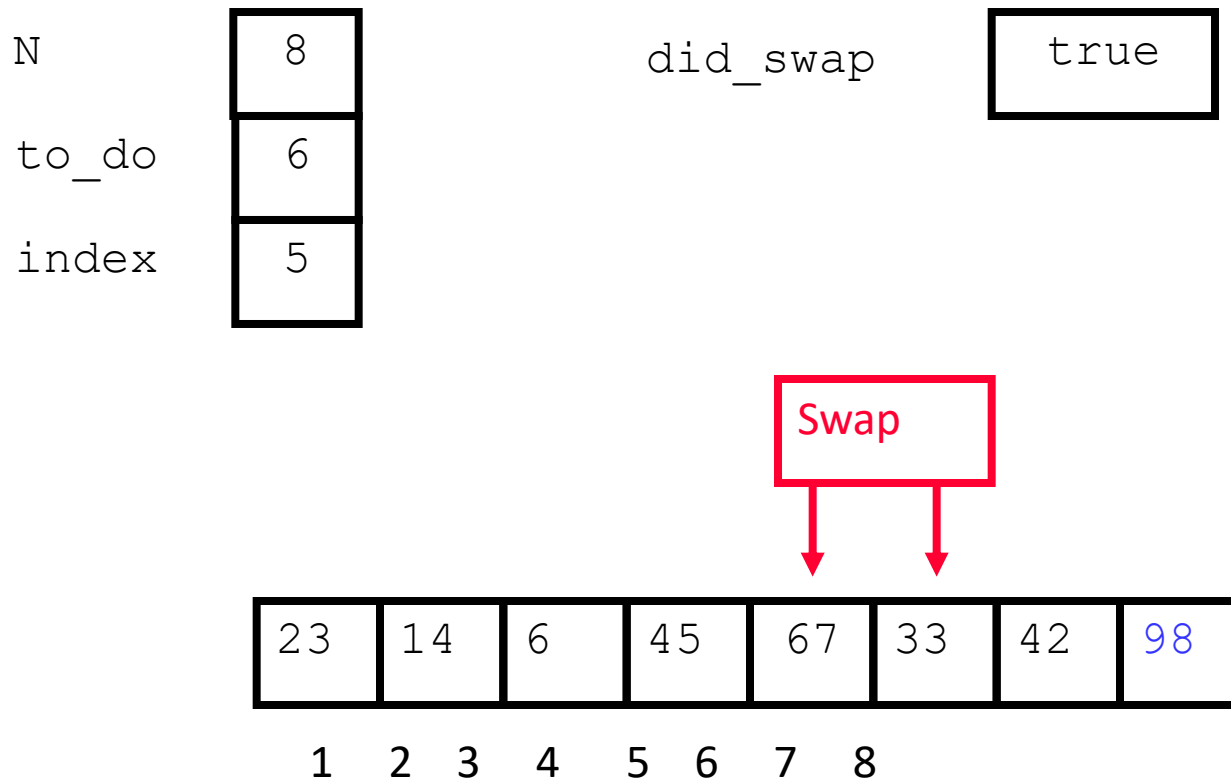
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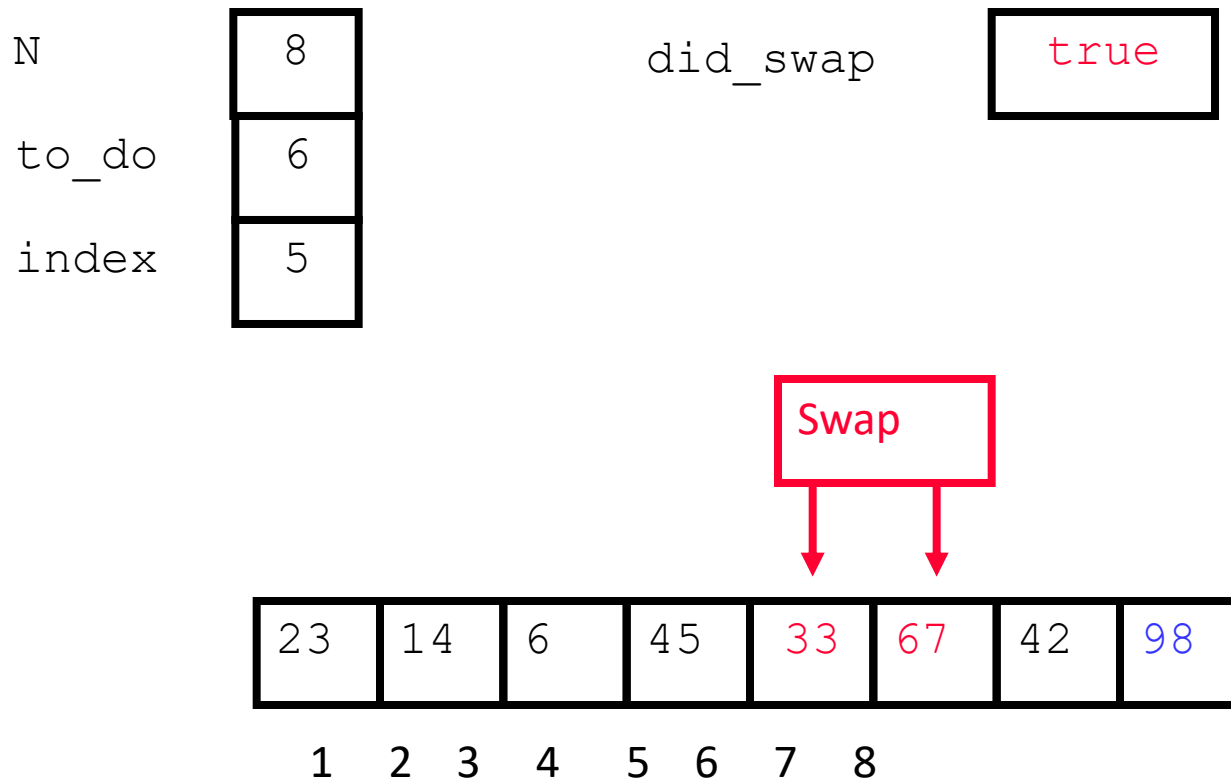
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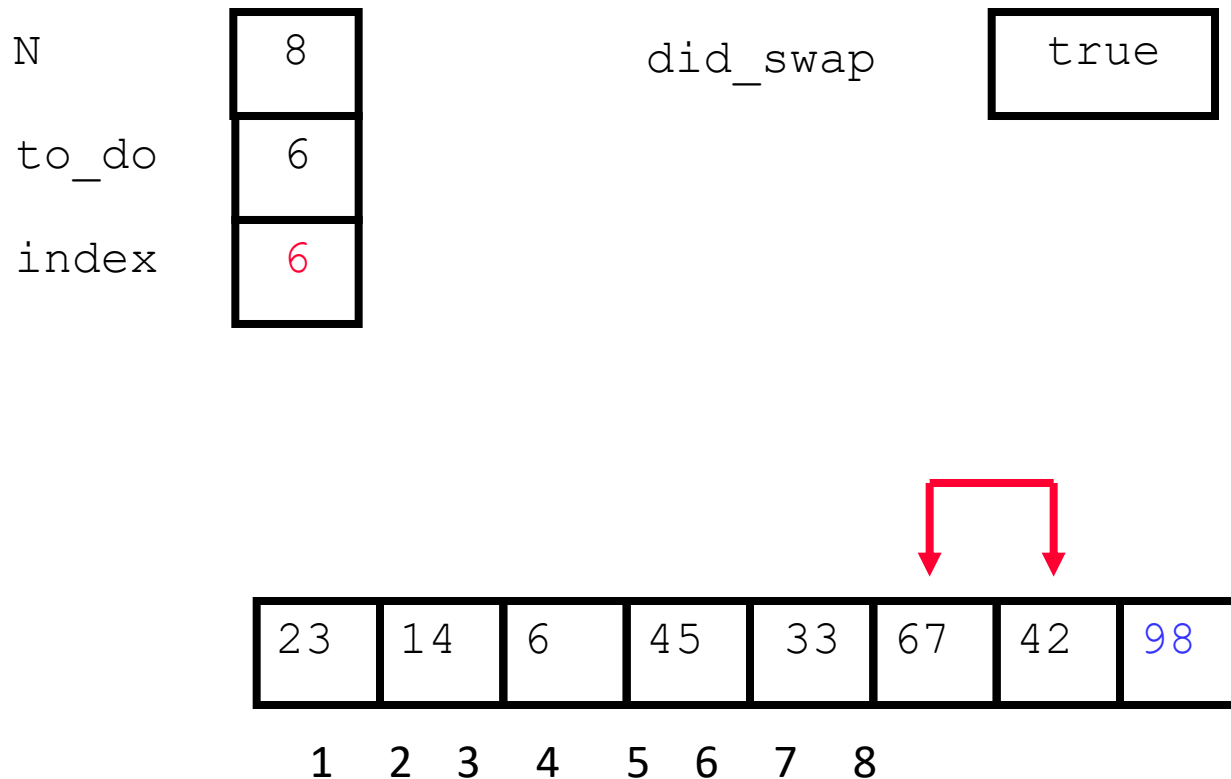
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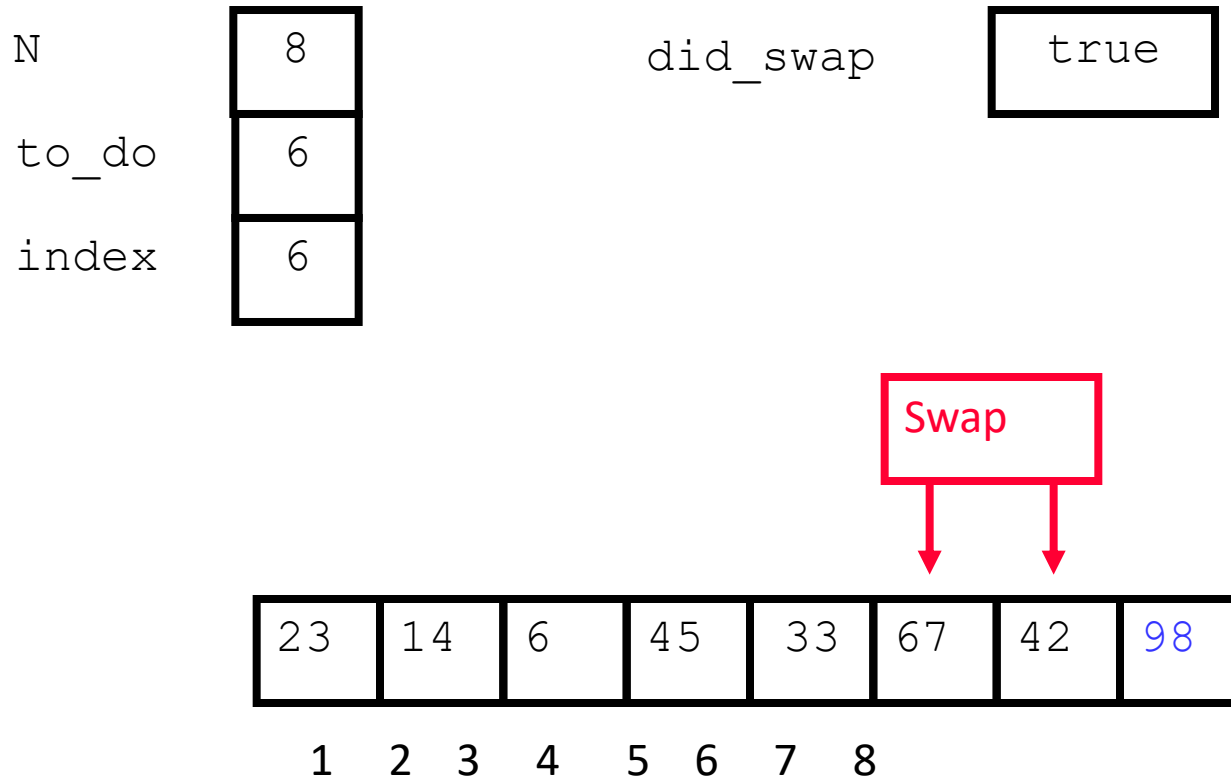


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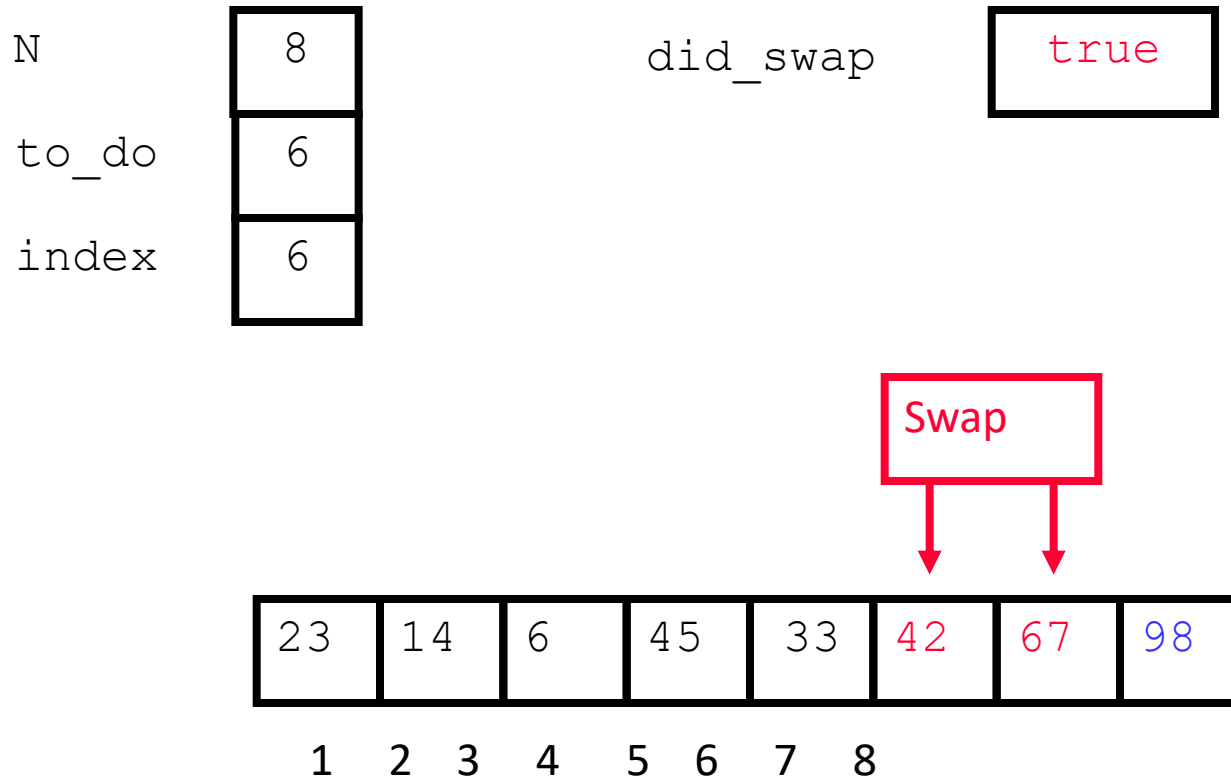




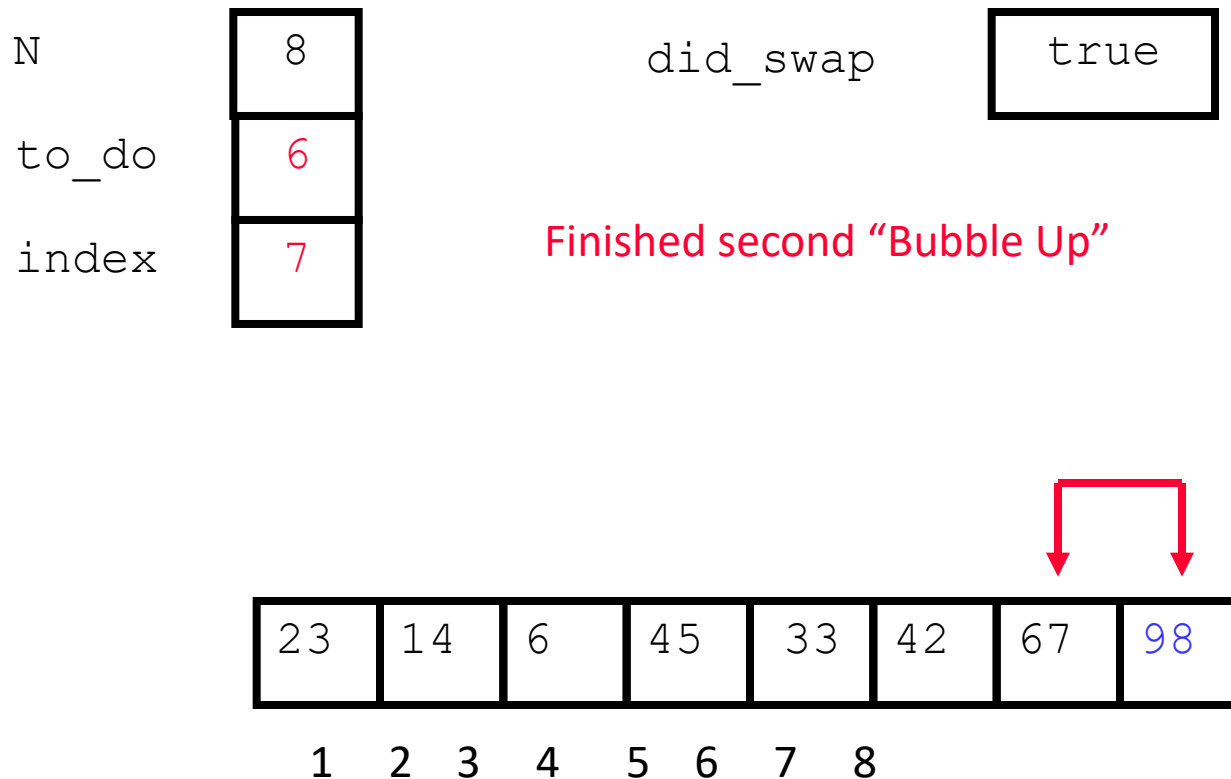
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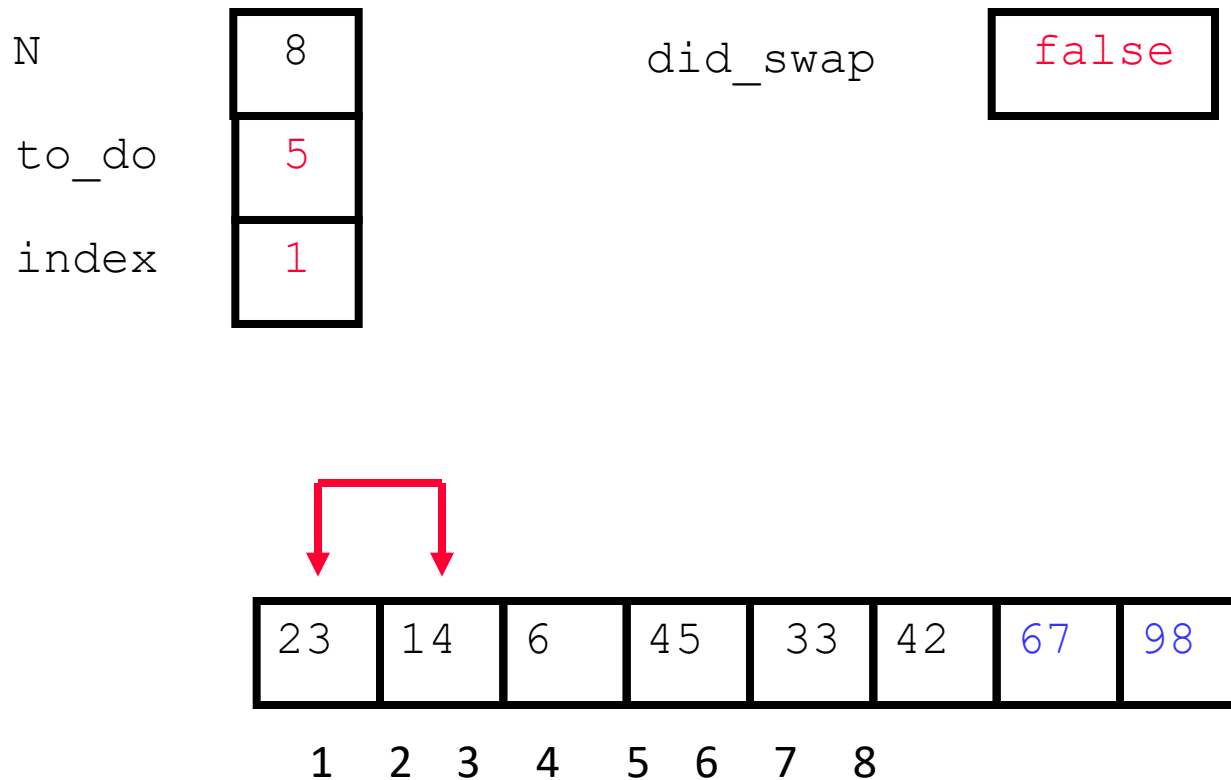
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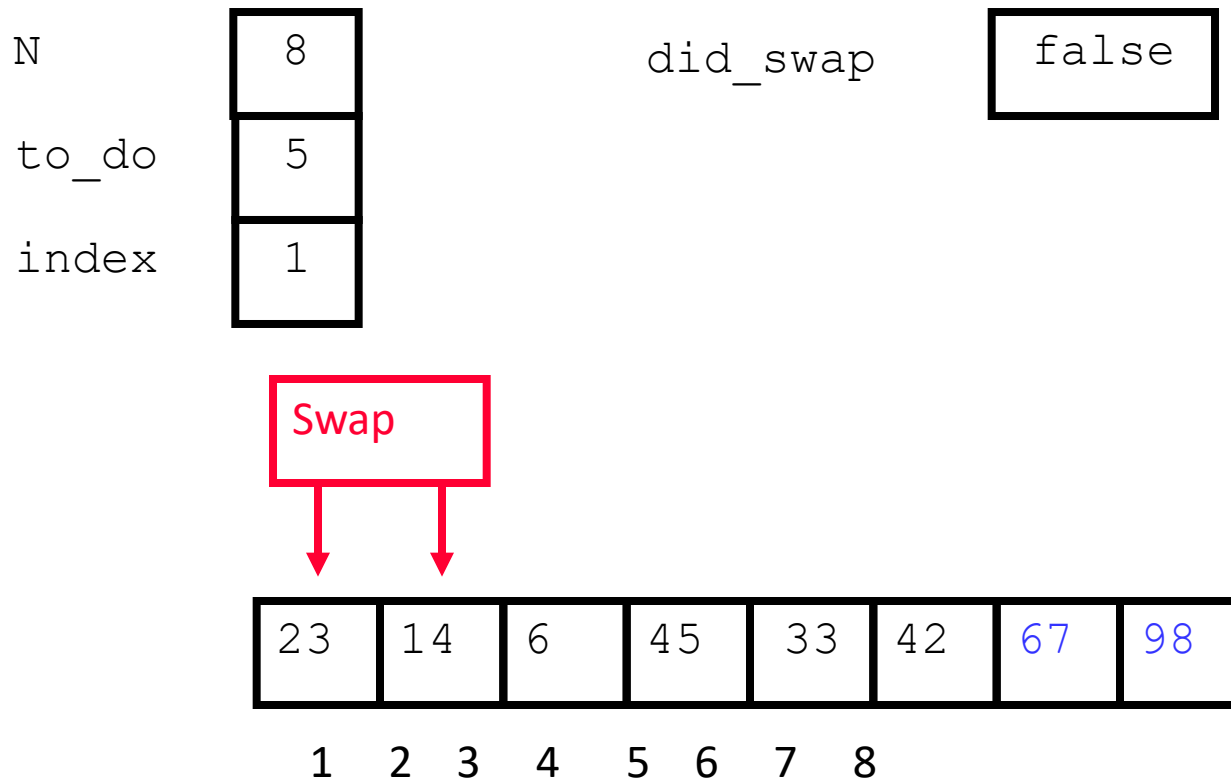
# After Second Pass of Outer Loop



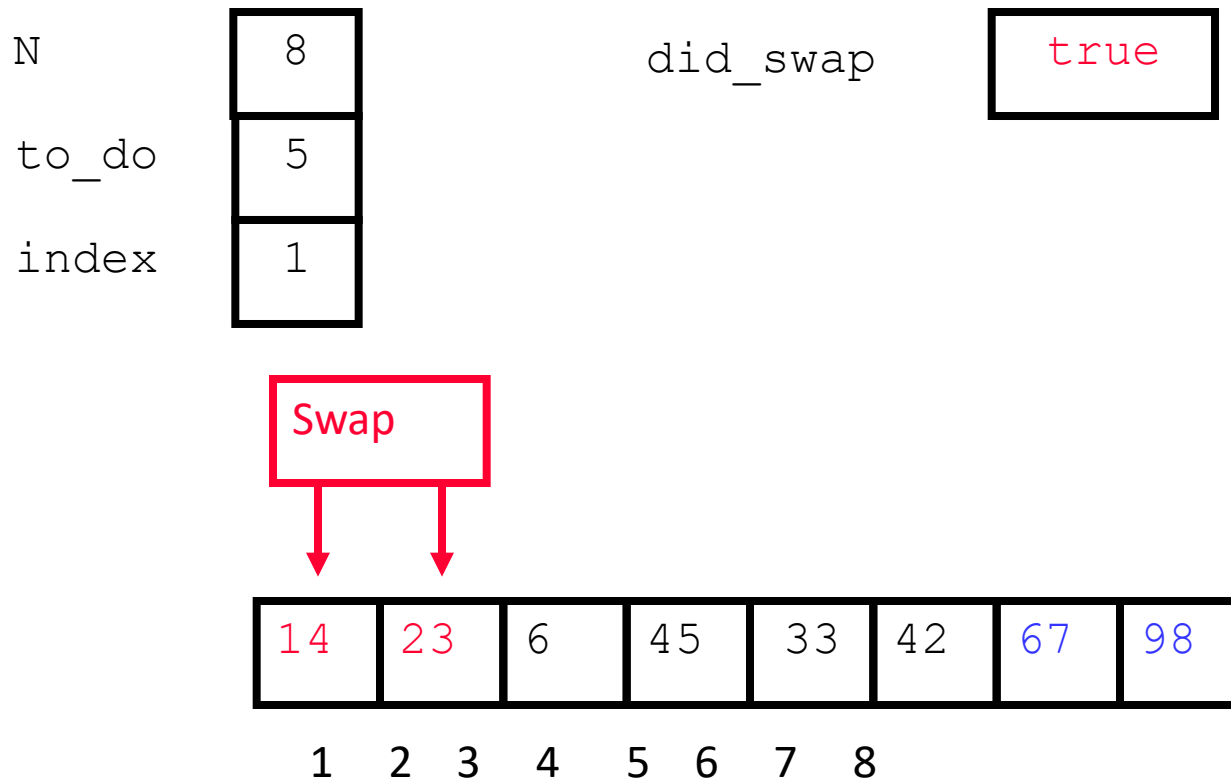
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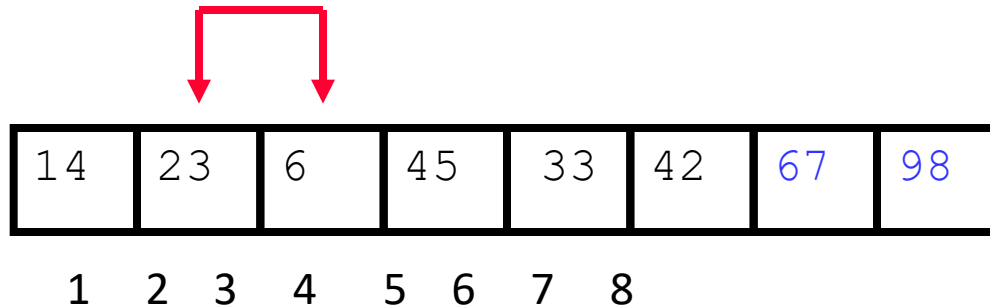
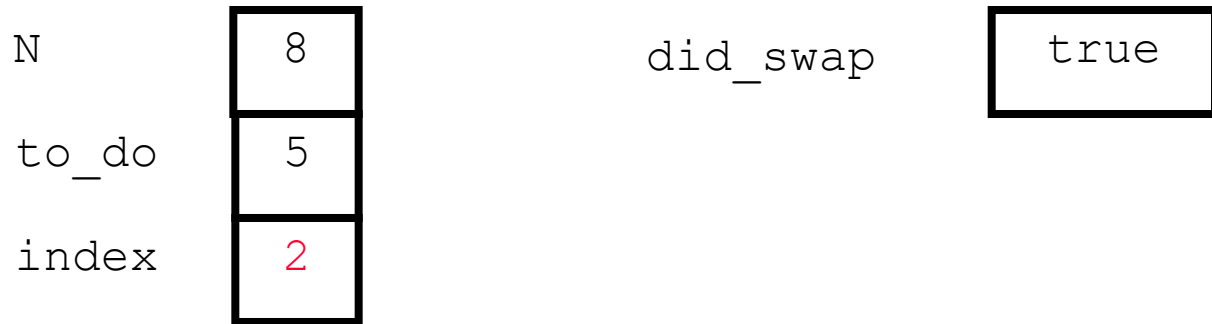
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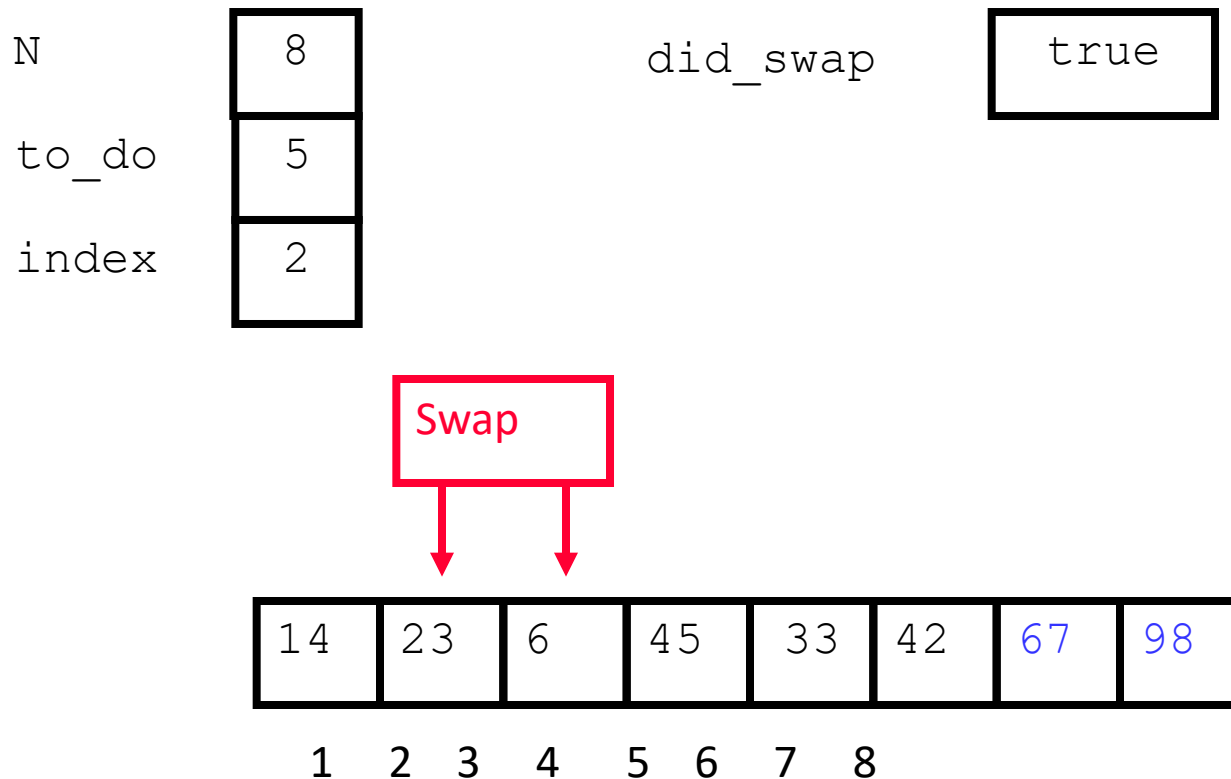
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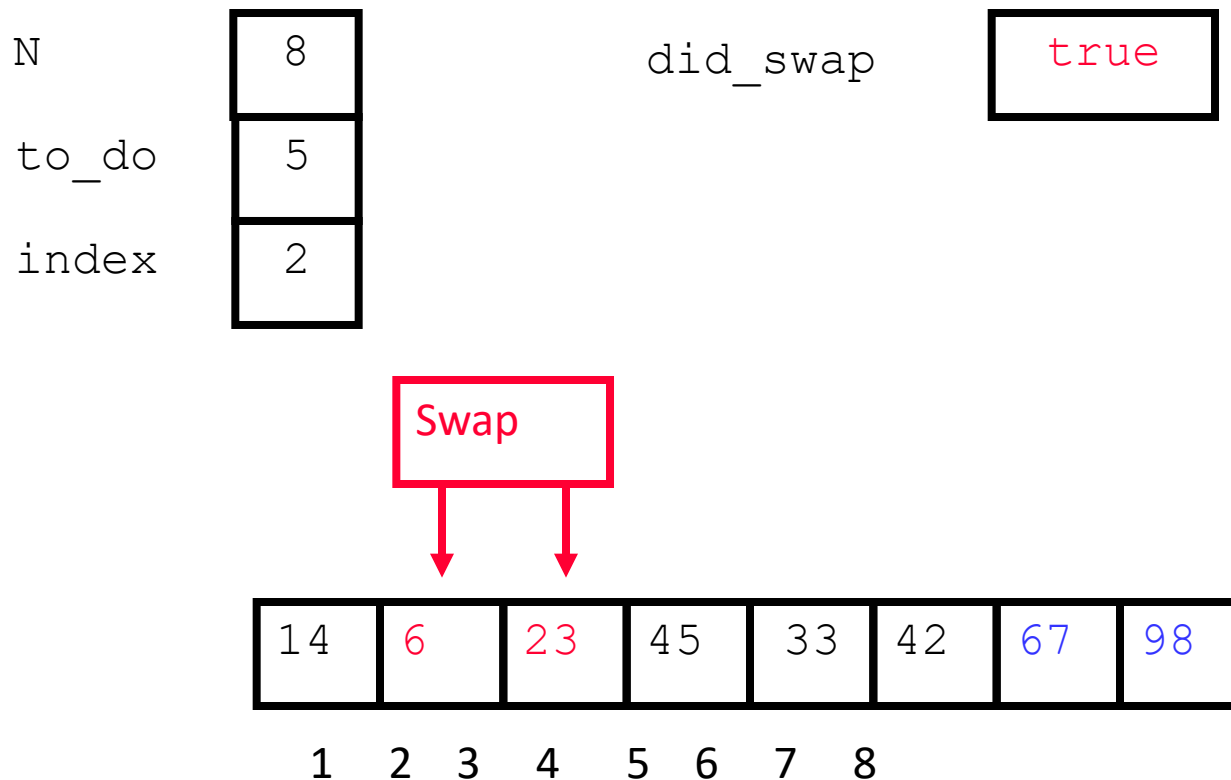


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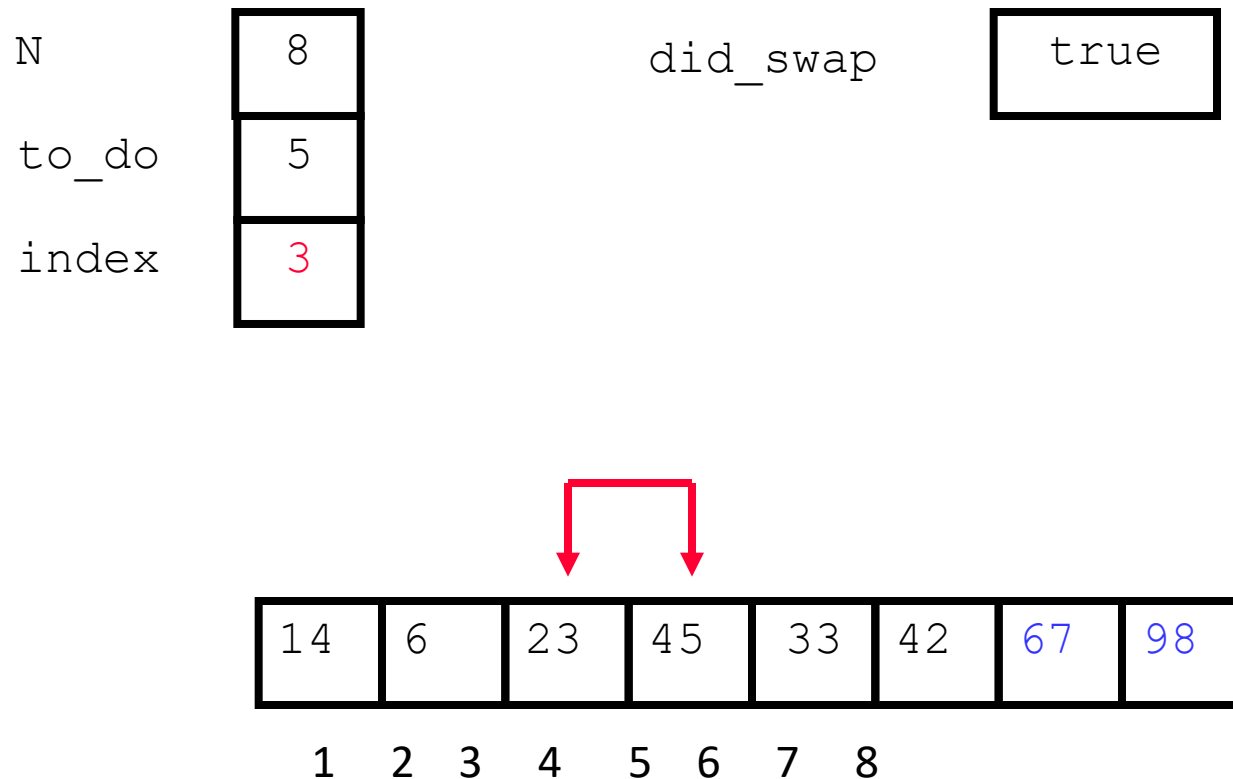




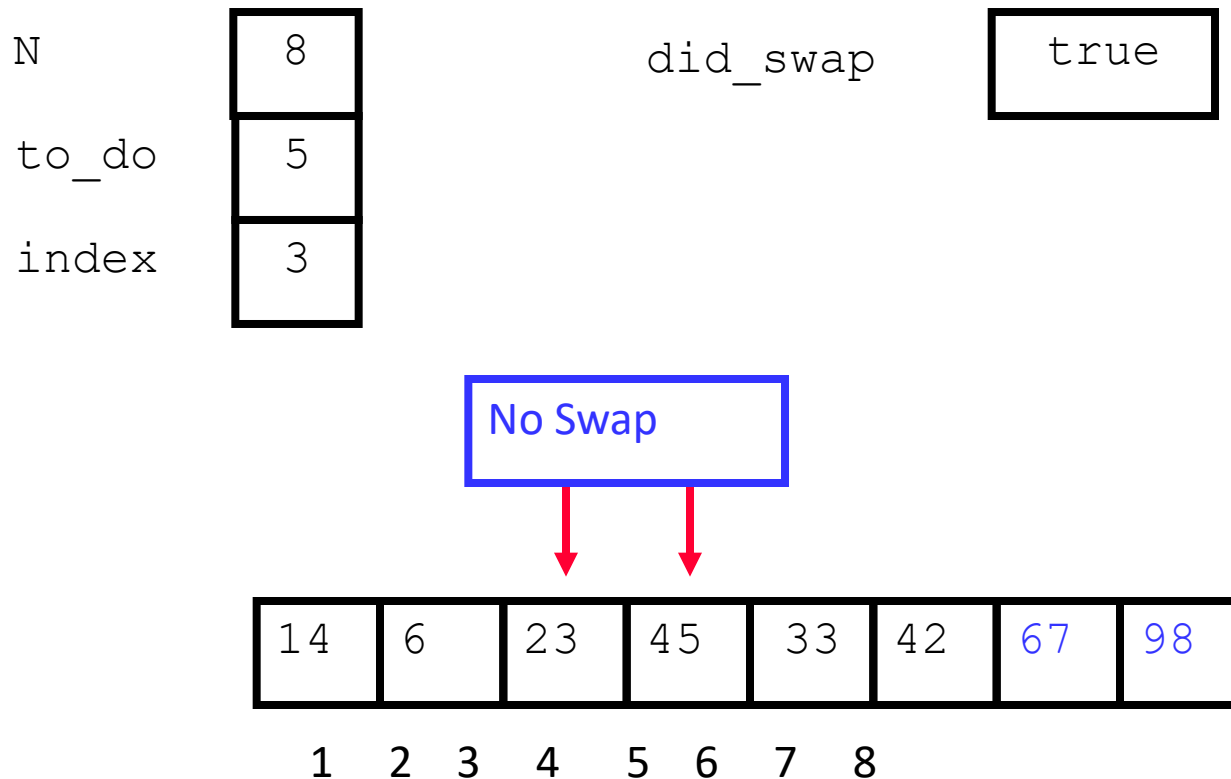
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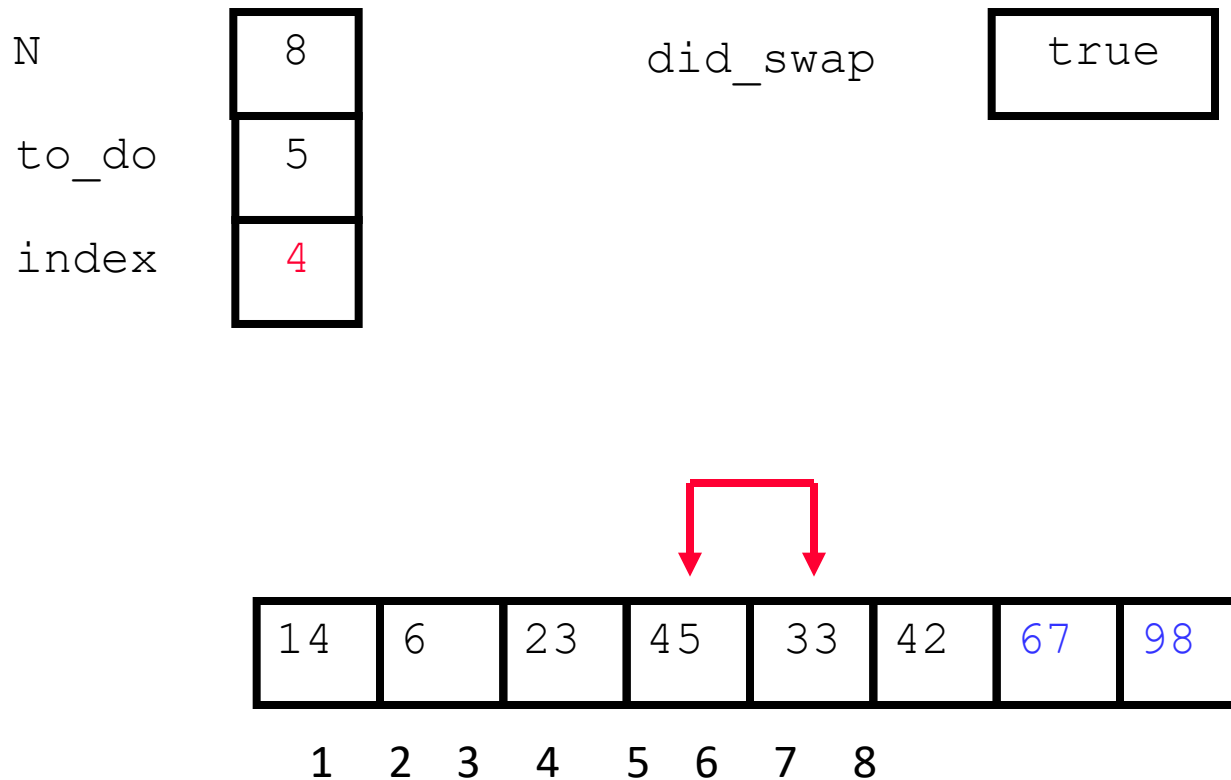
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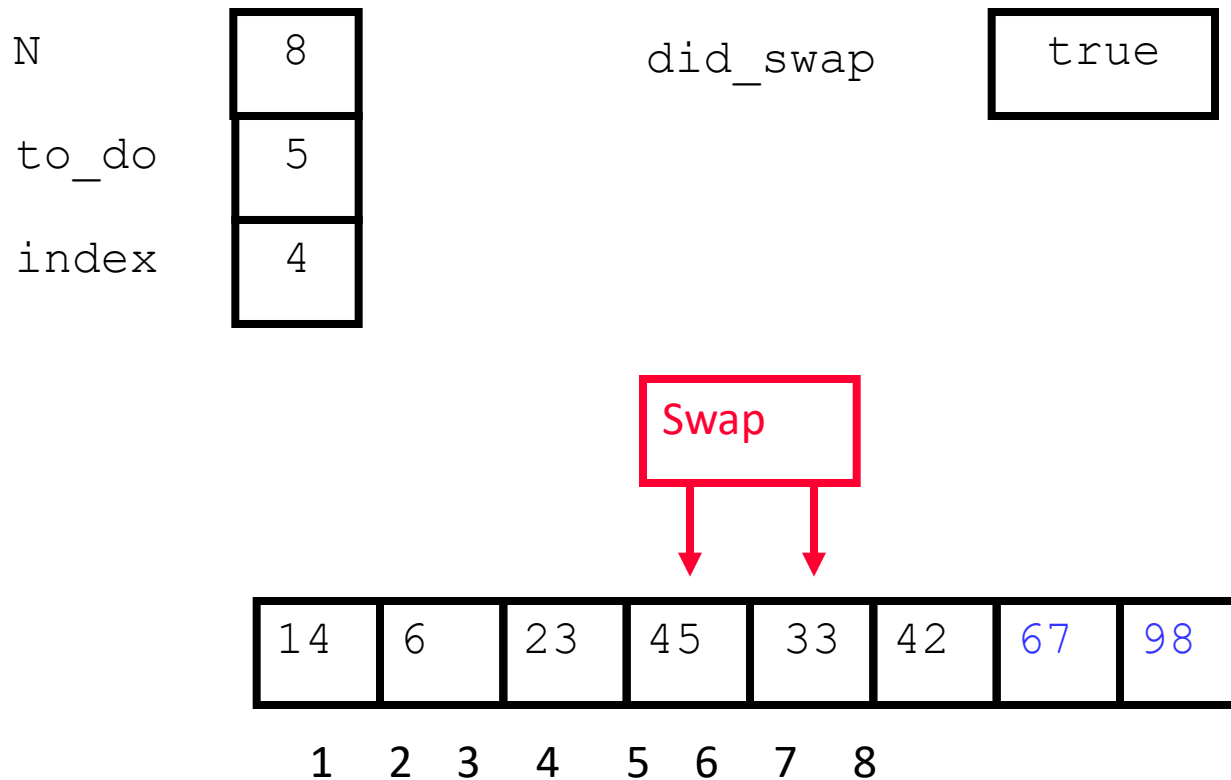
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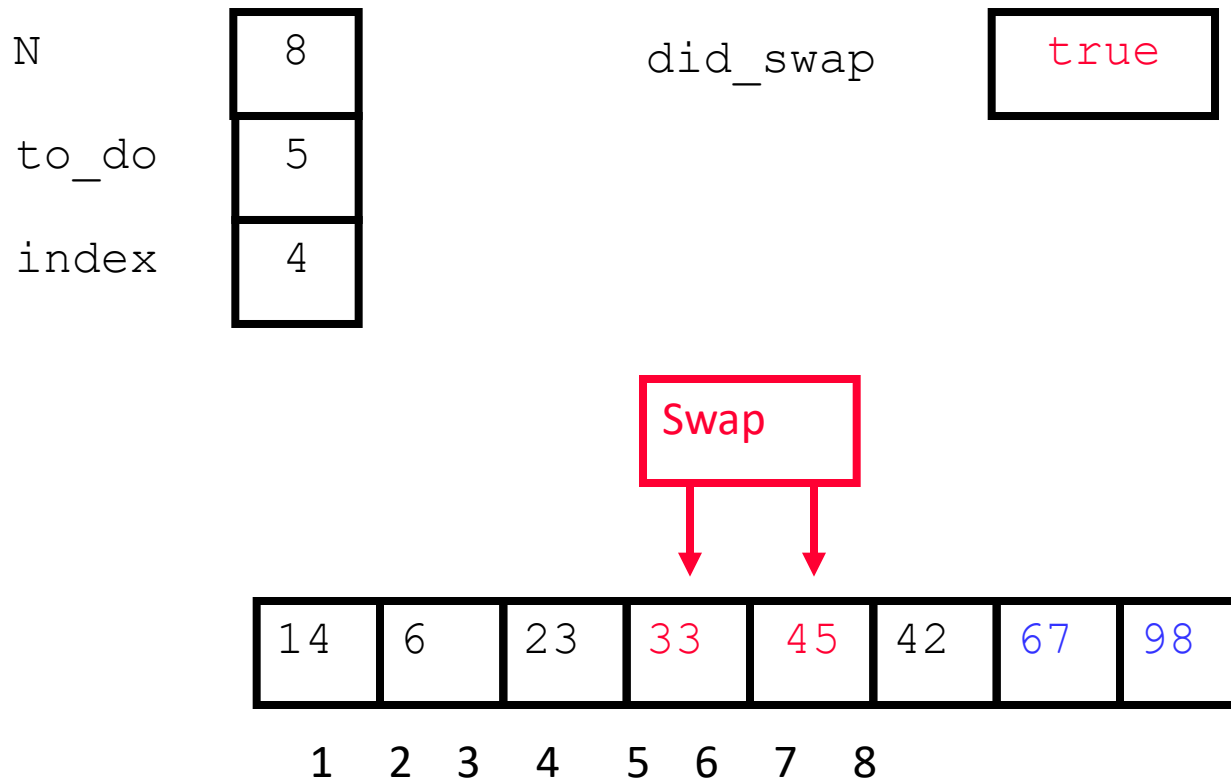
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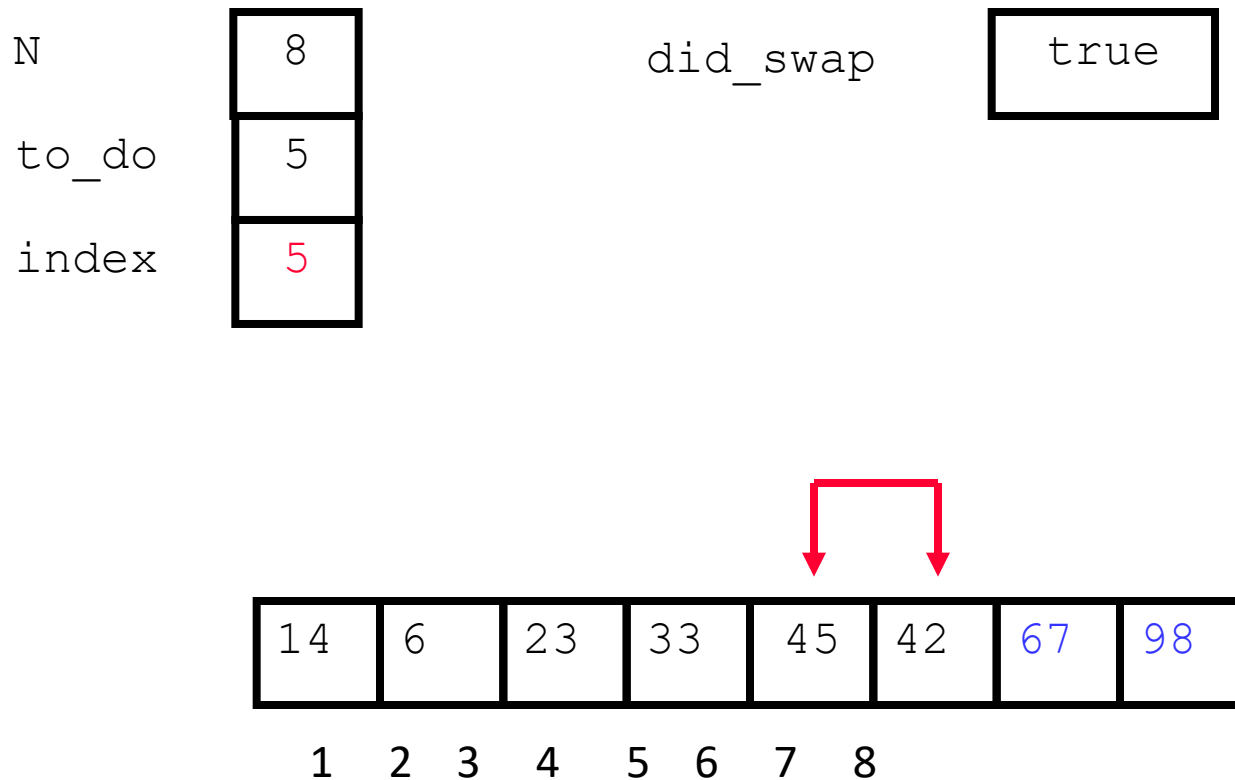
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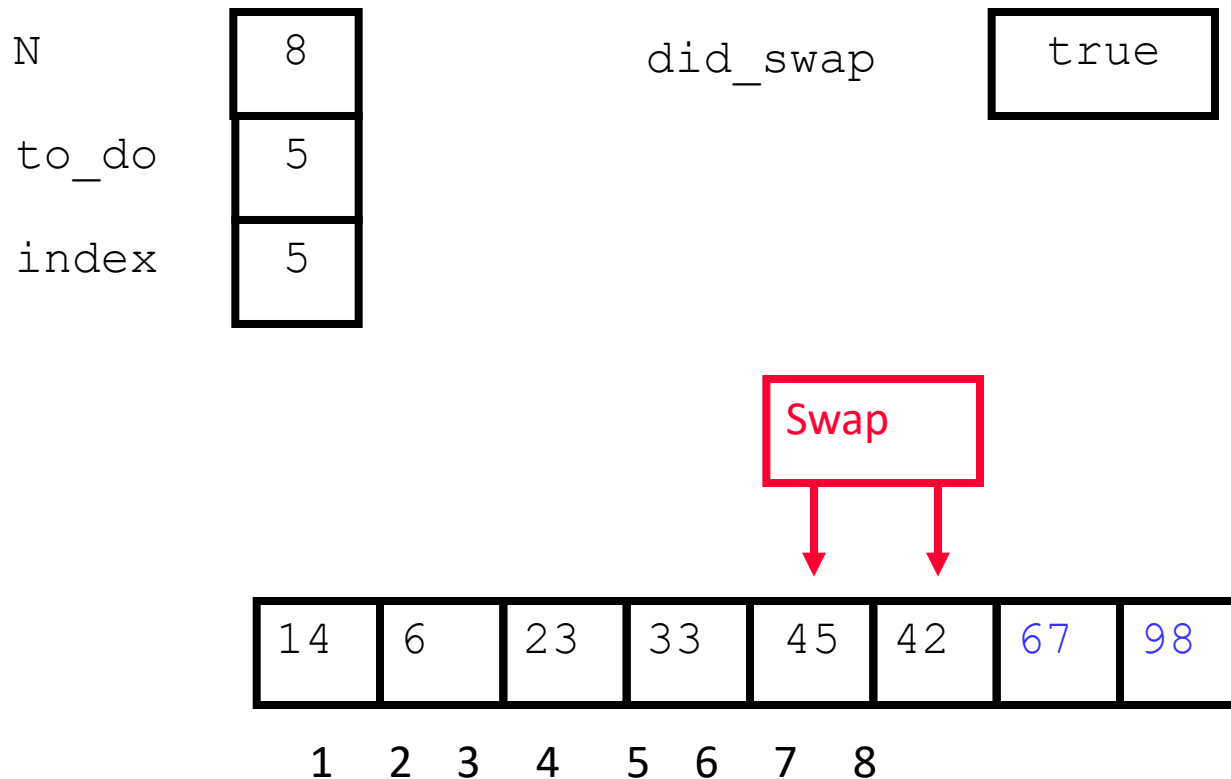
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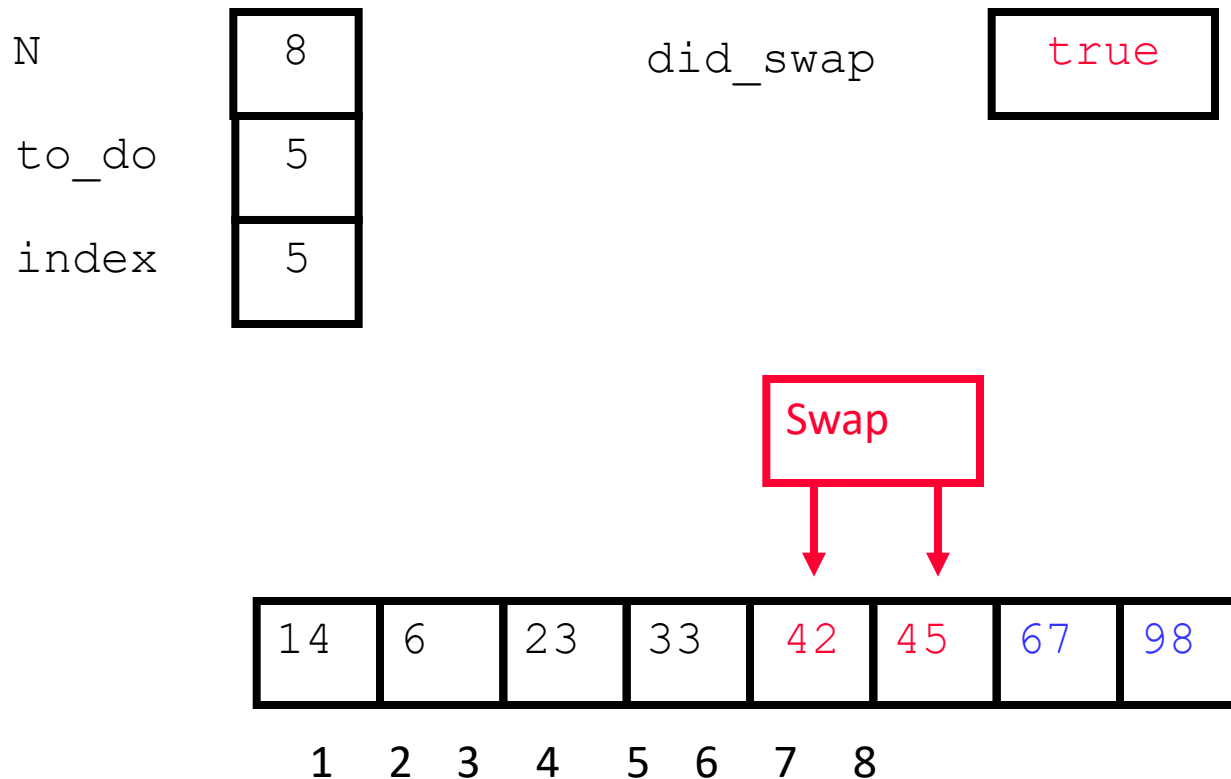


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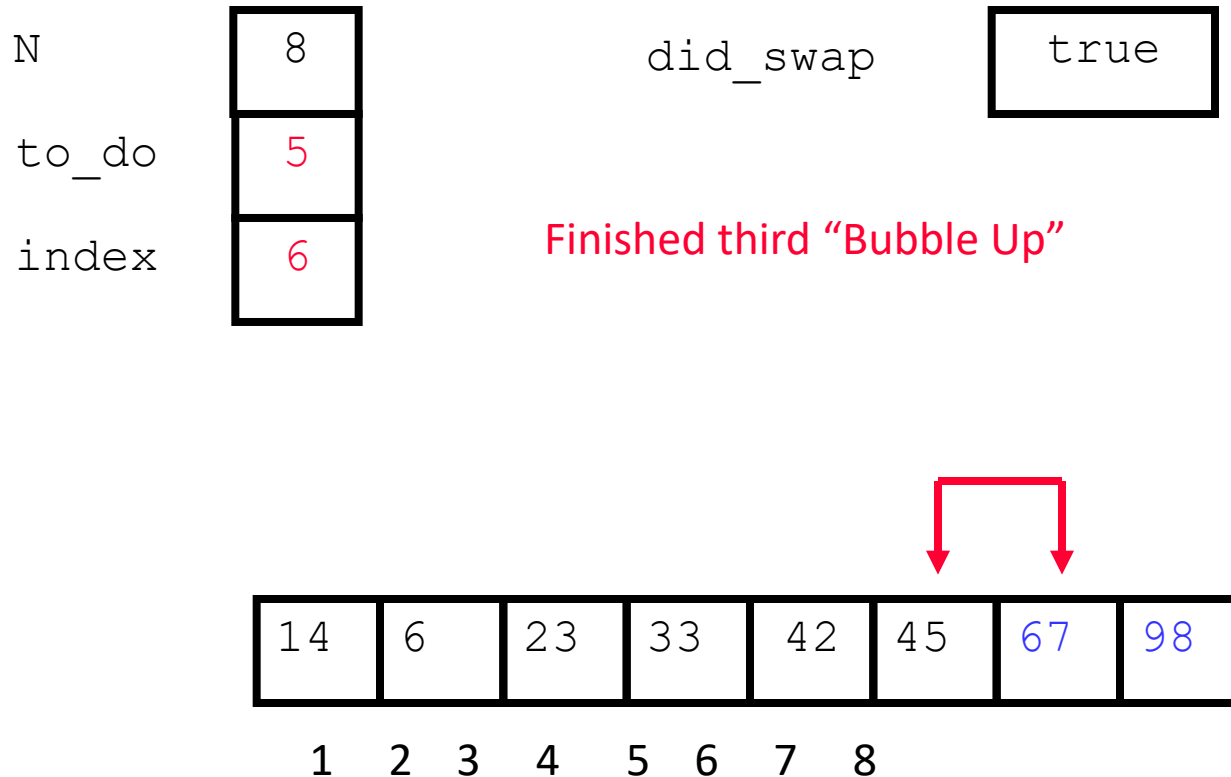




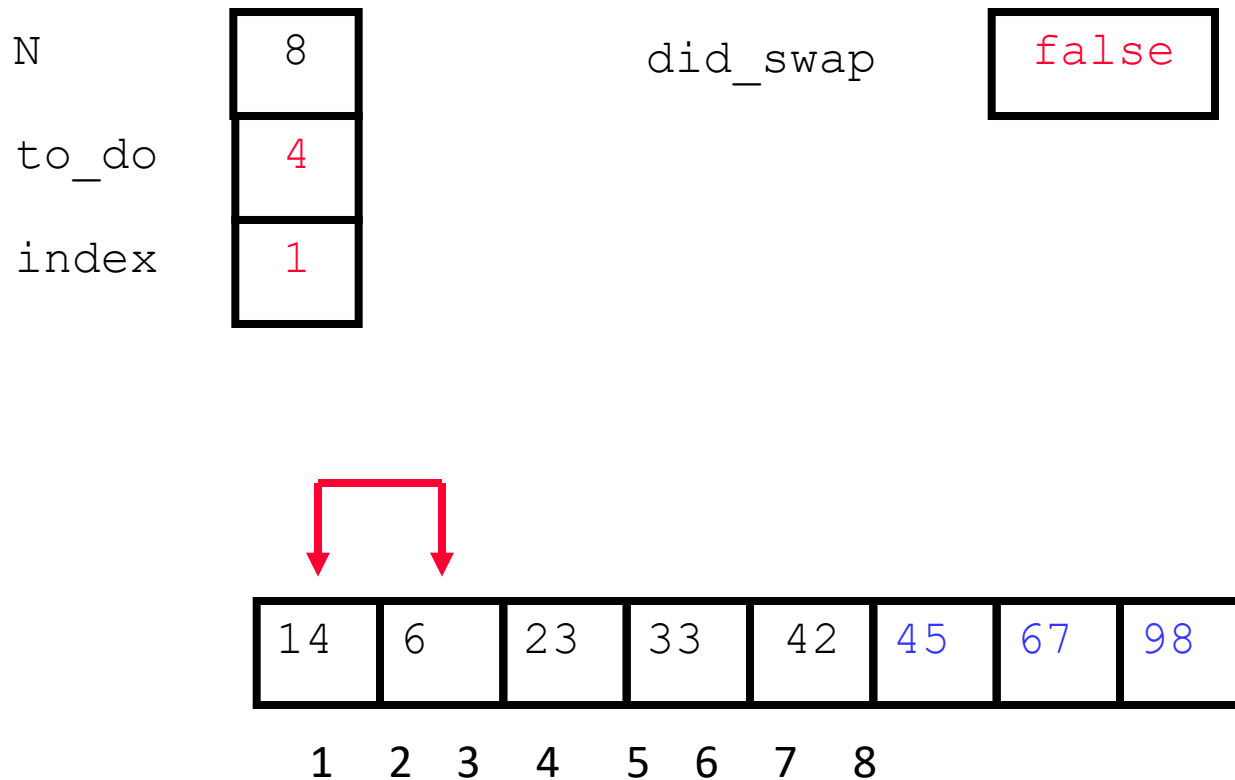
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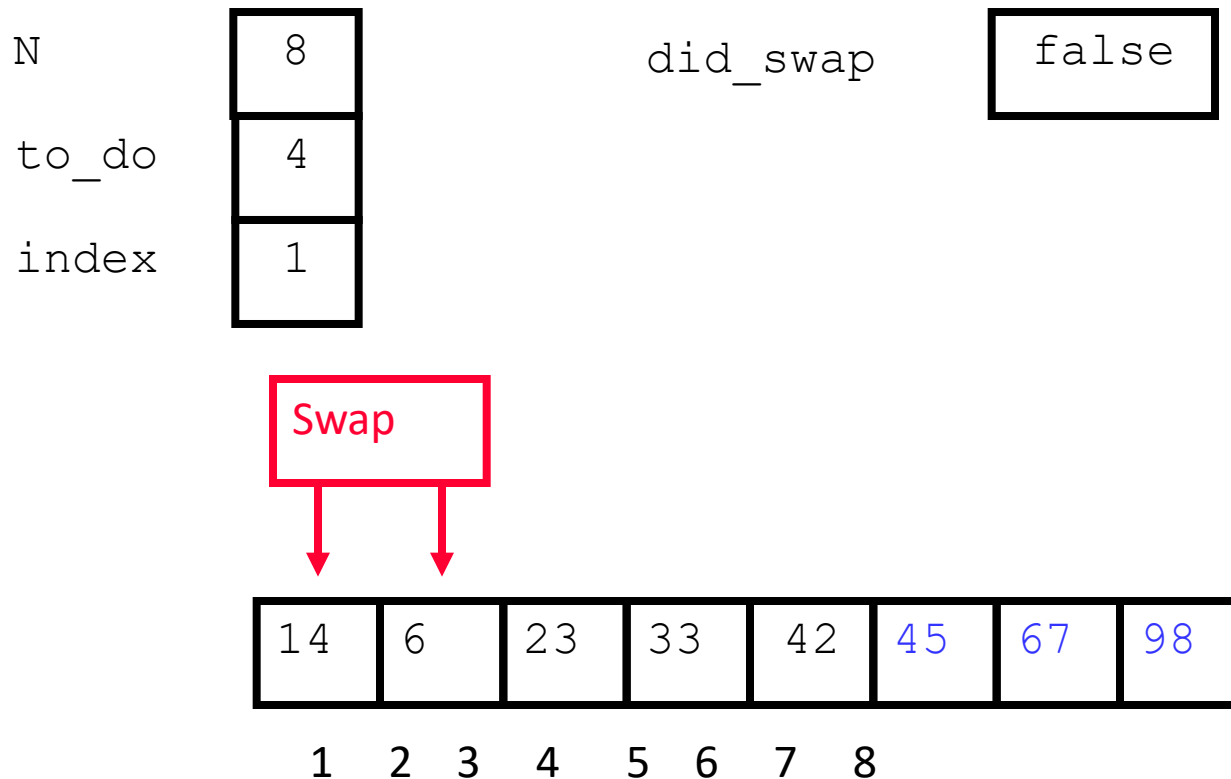
# After Third Pass of Outer Loop



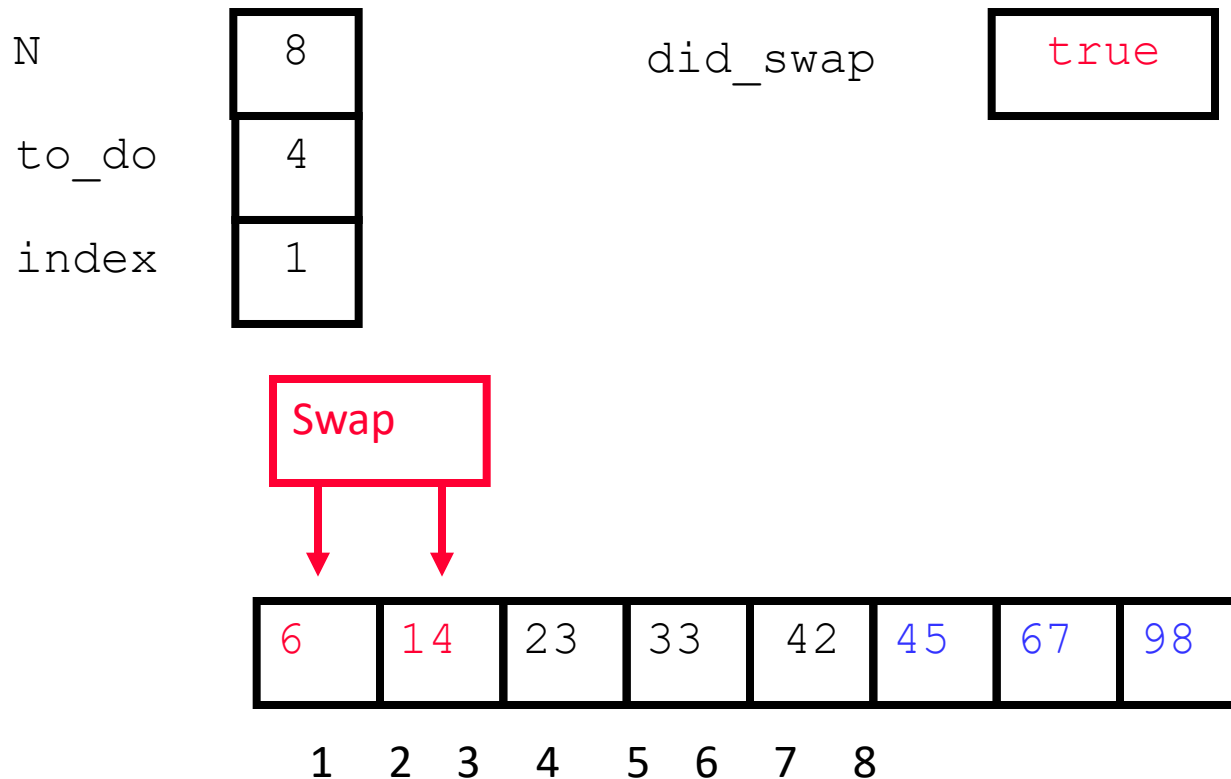
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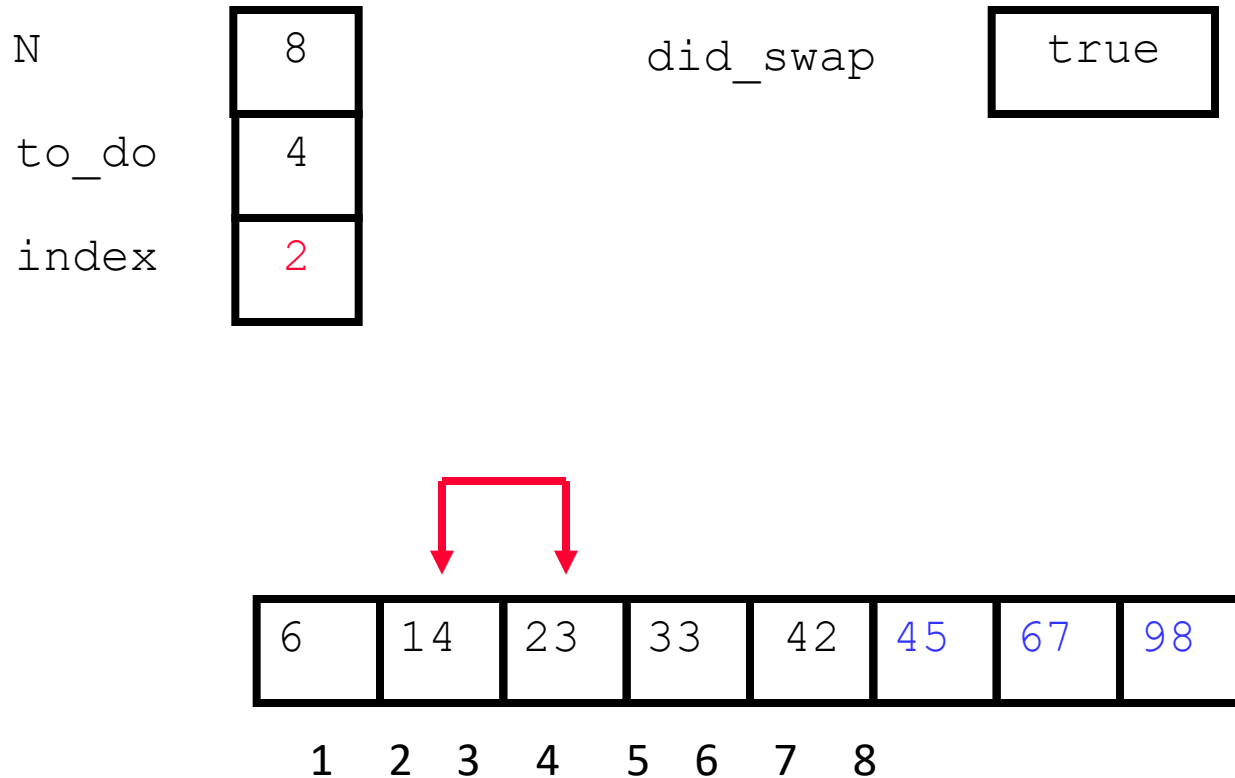
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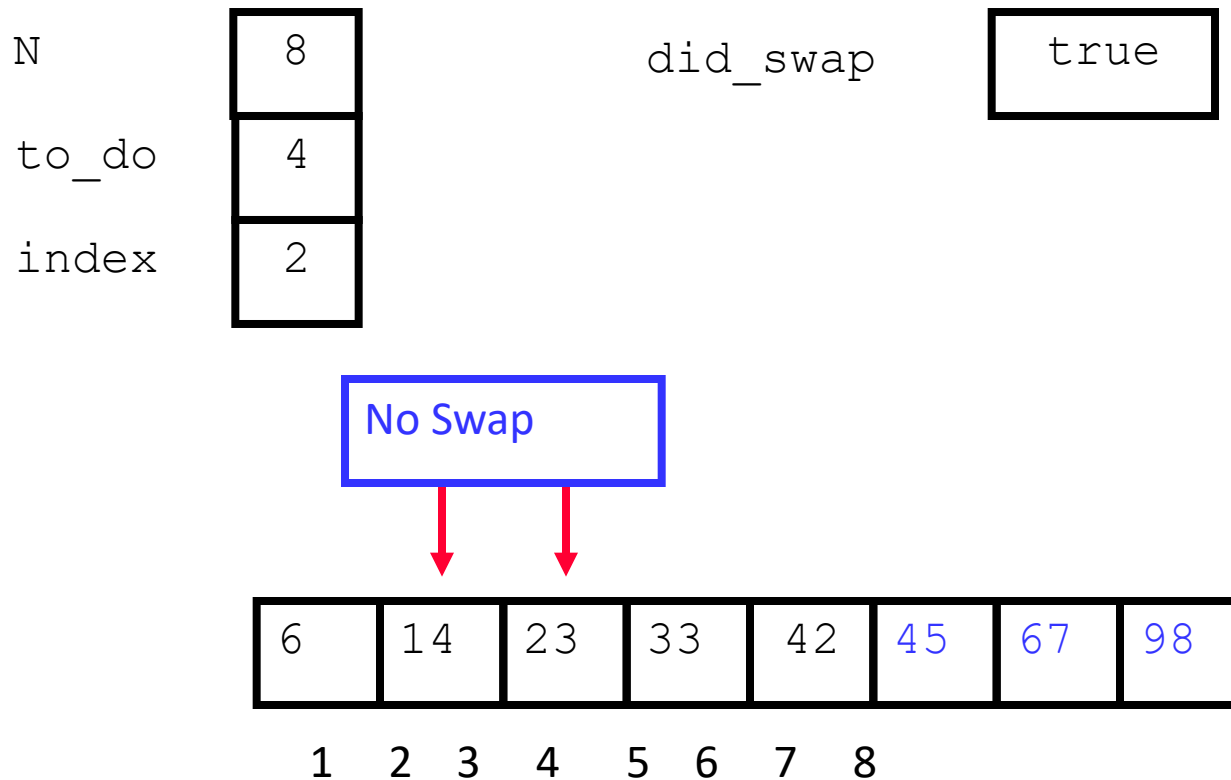
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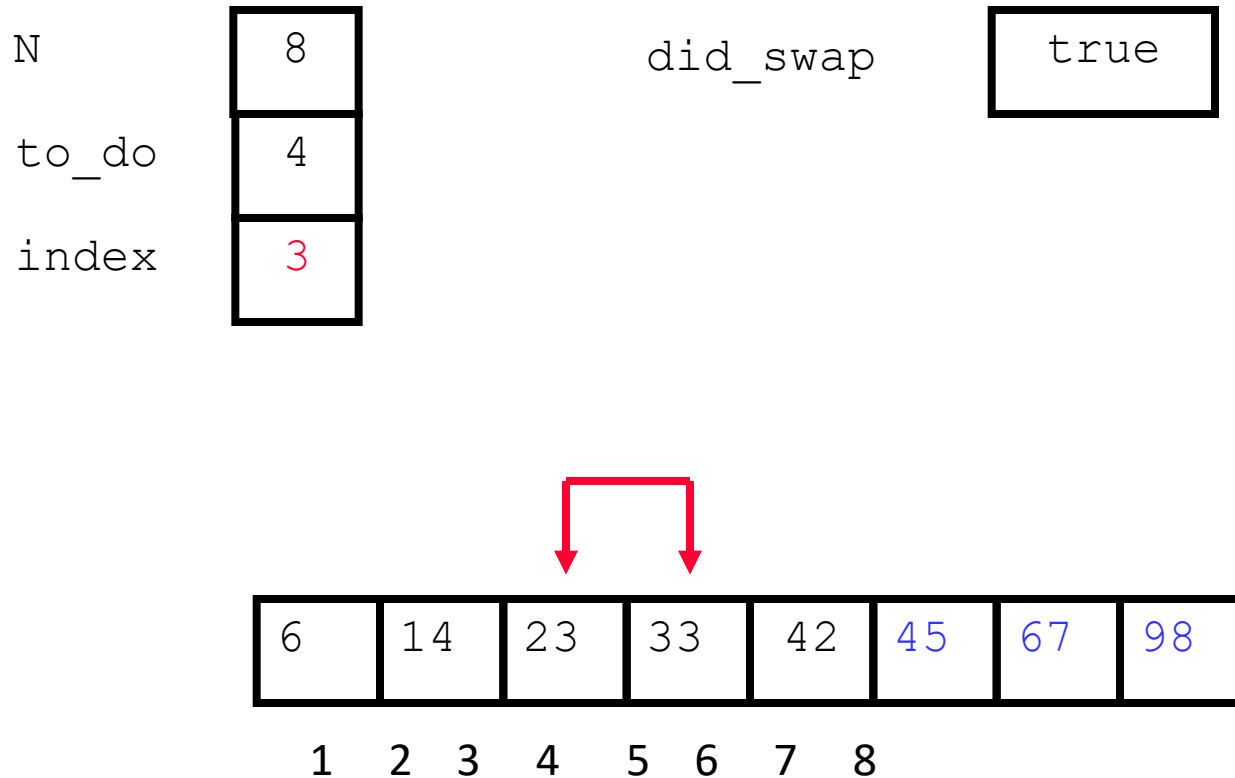
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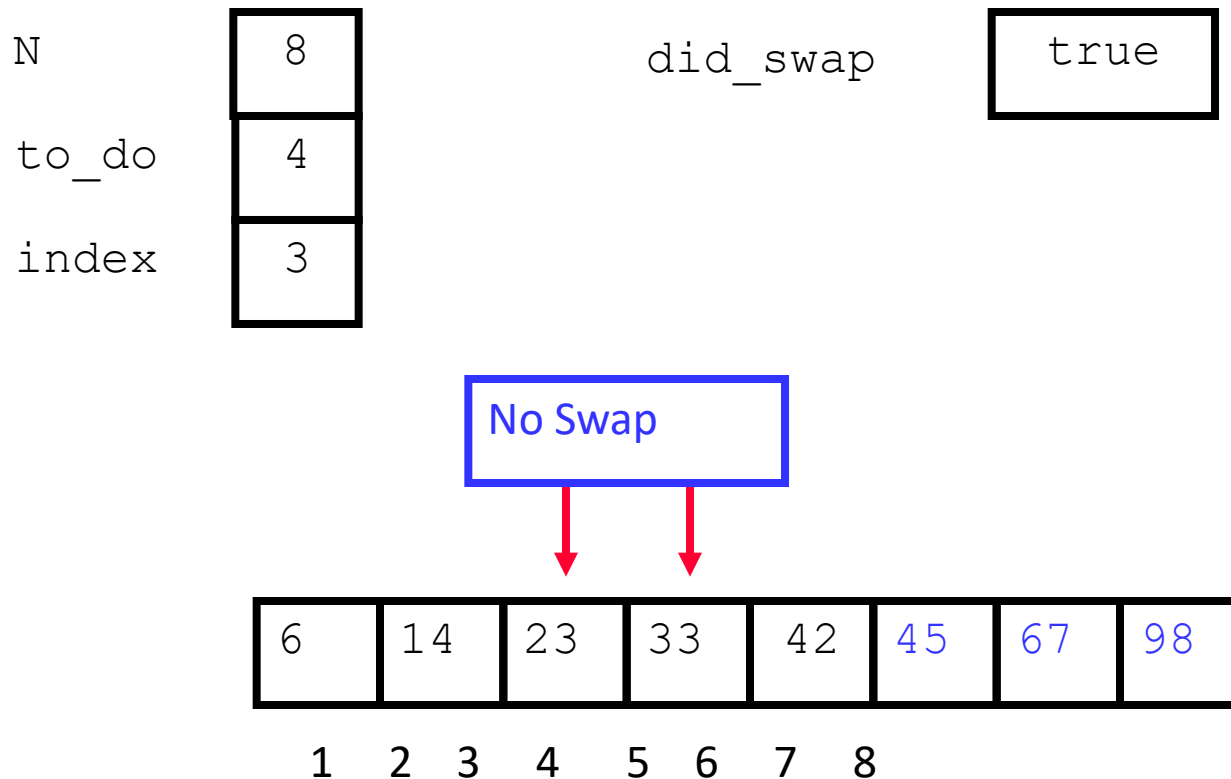


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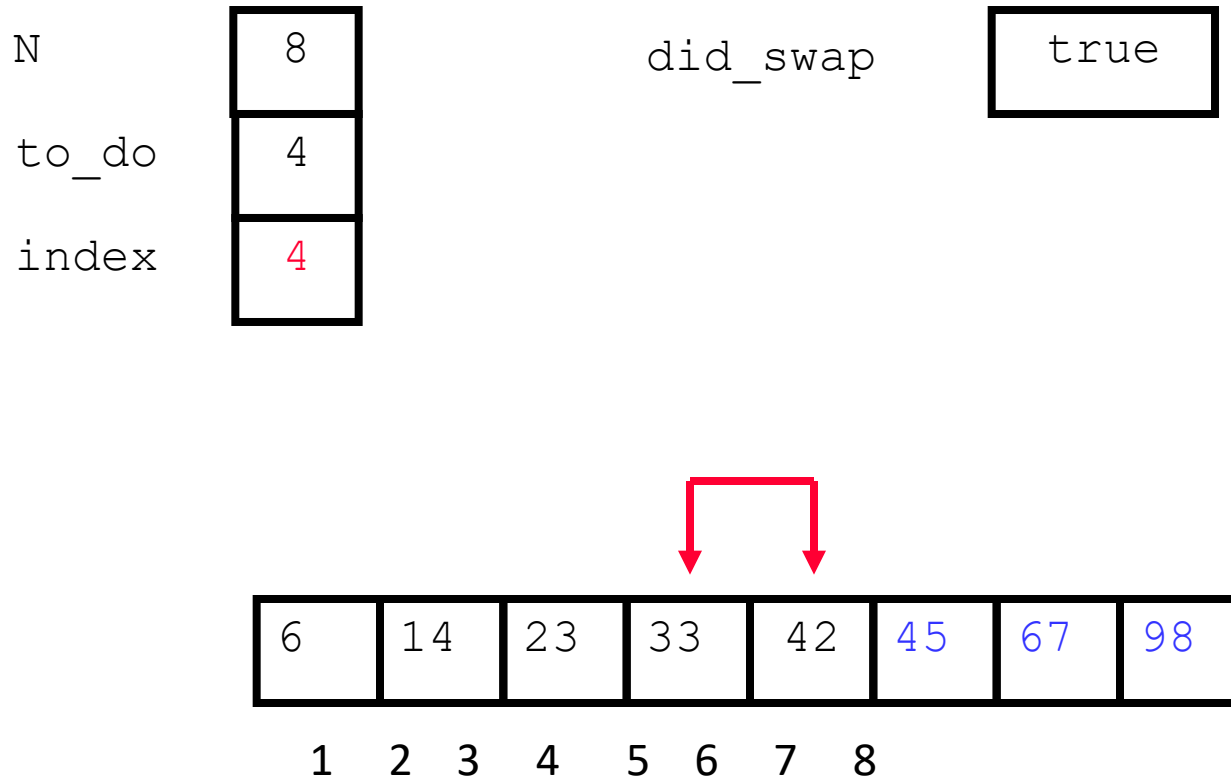




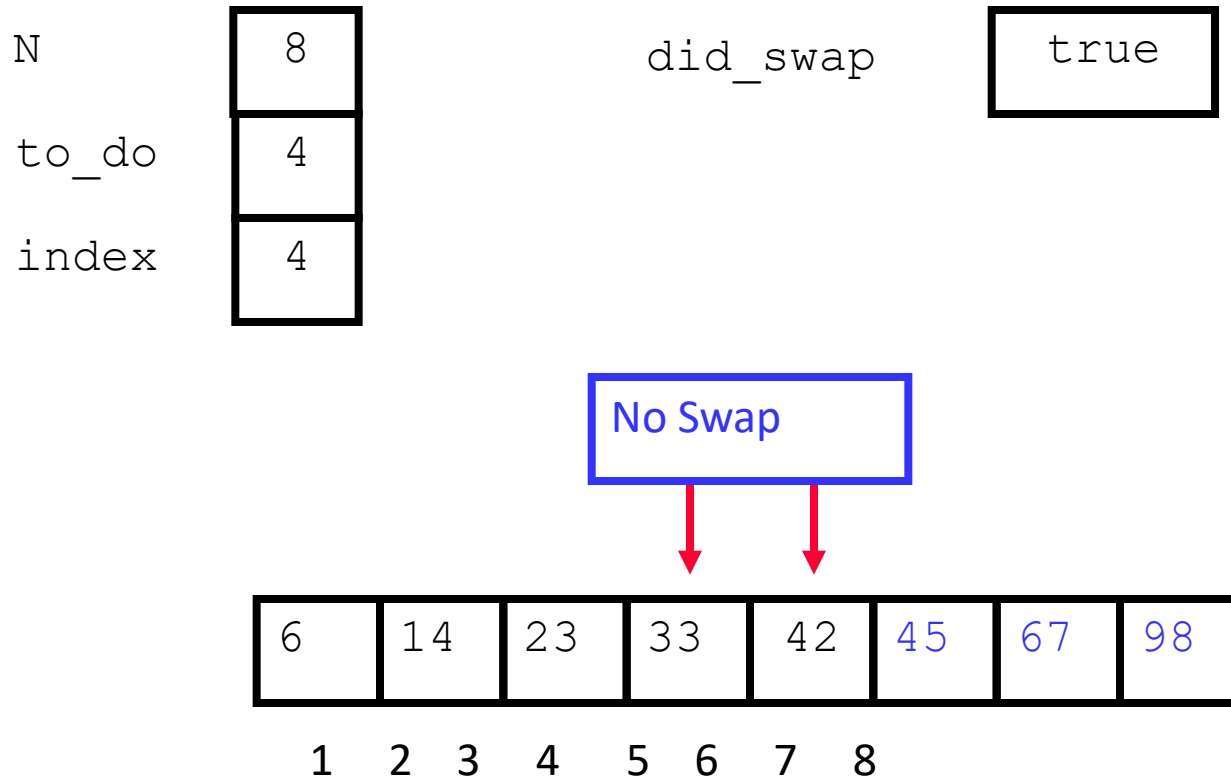
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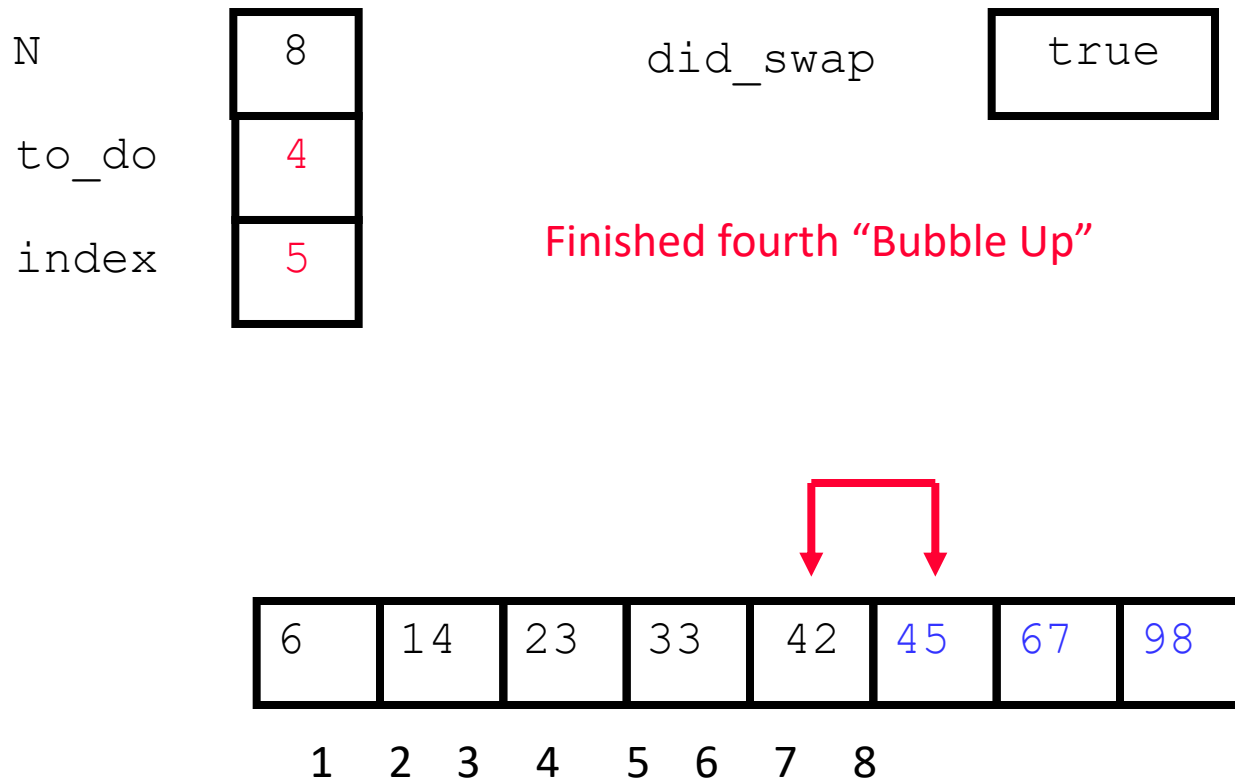
# The Fourth “Bubble Up”



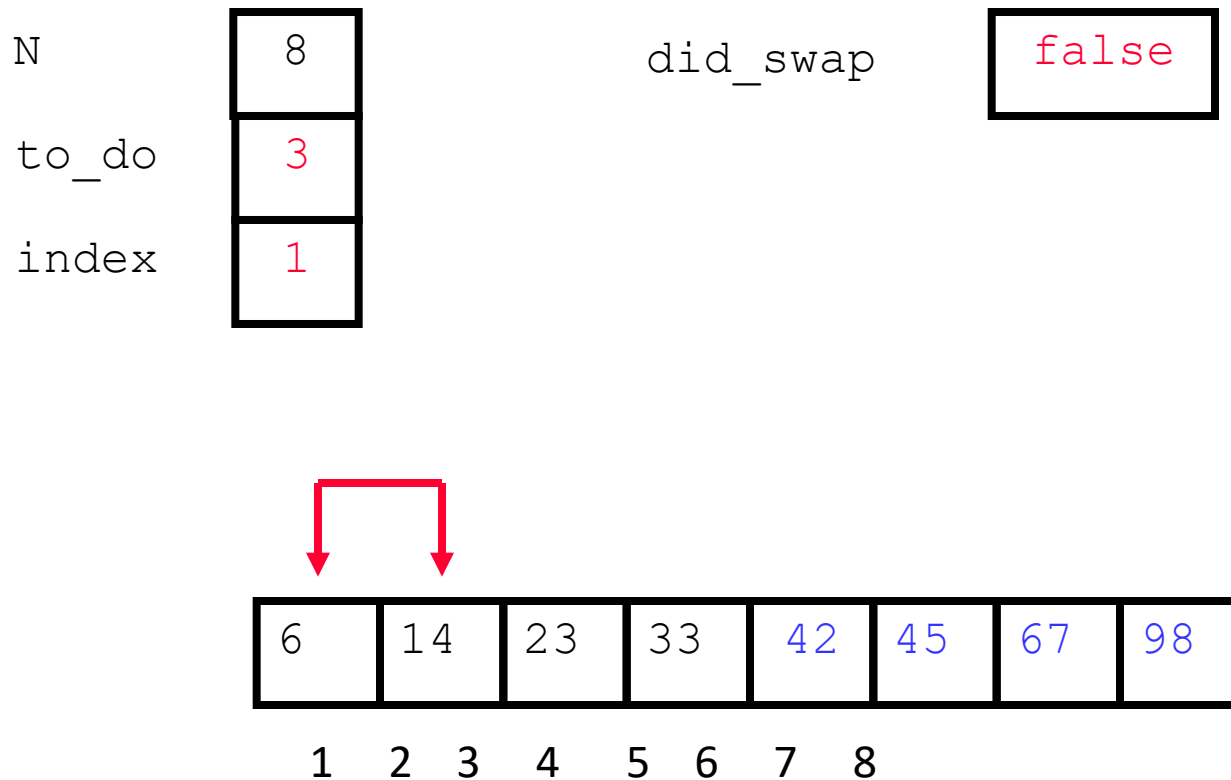
# The Fourth “Bubble Up”



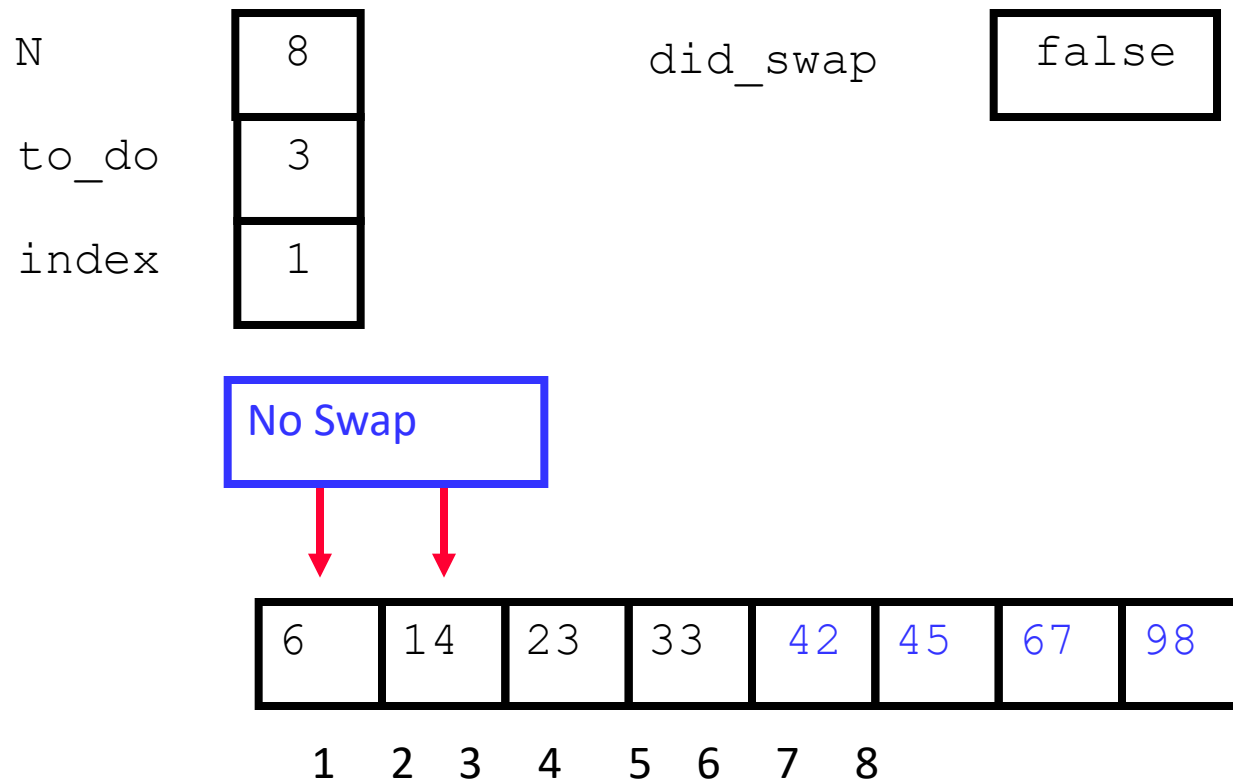
# After Fourth Pass of Outer Loop



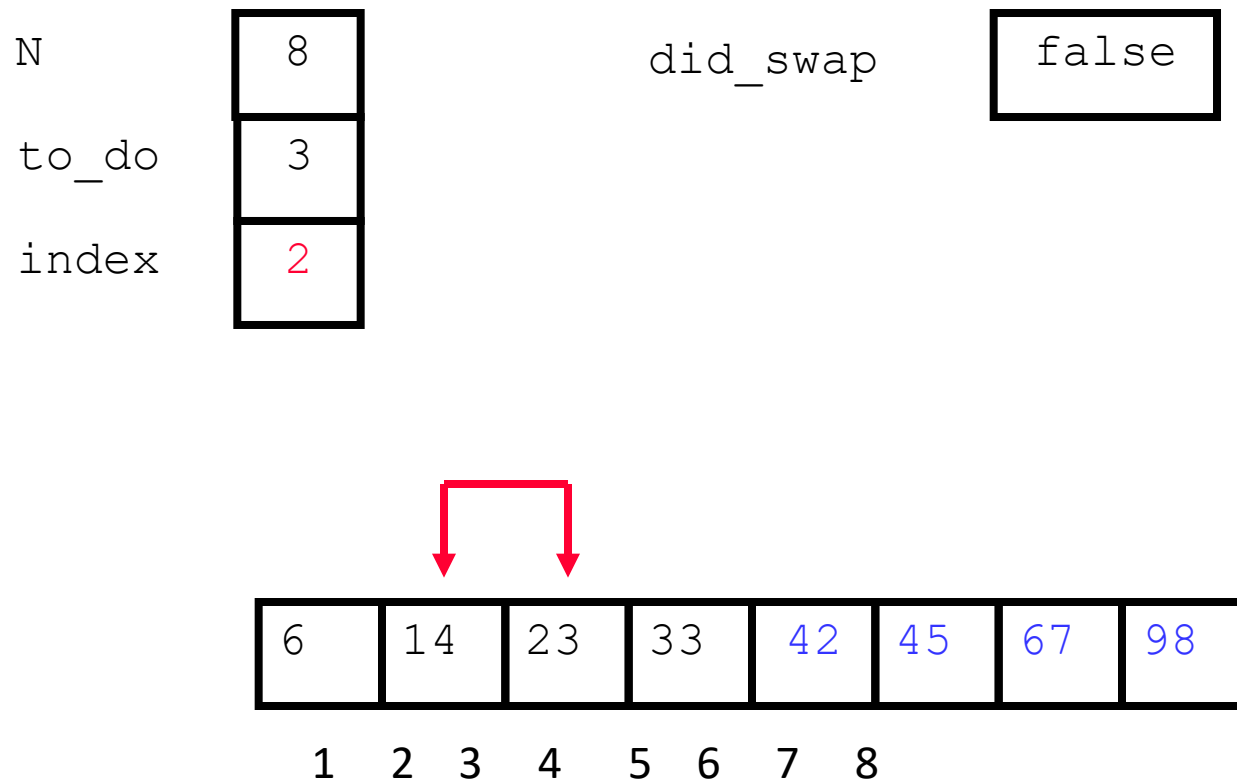
# The Fifth “Bubble Up”



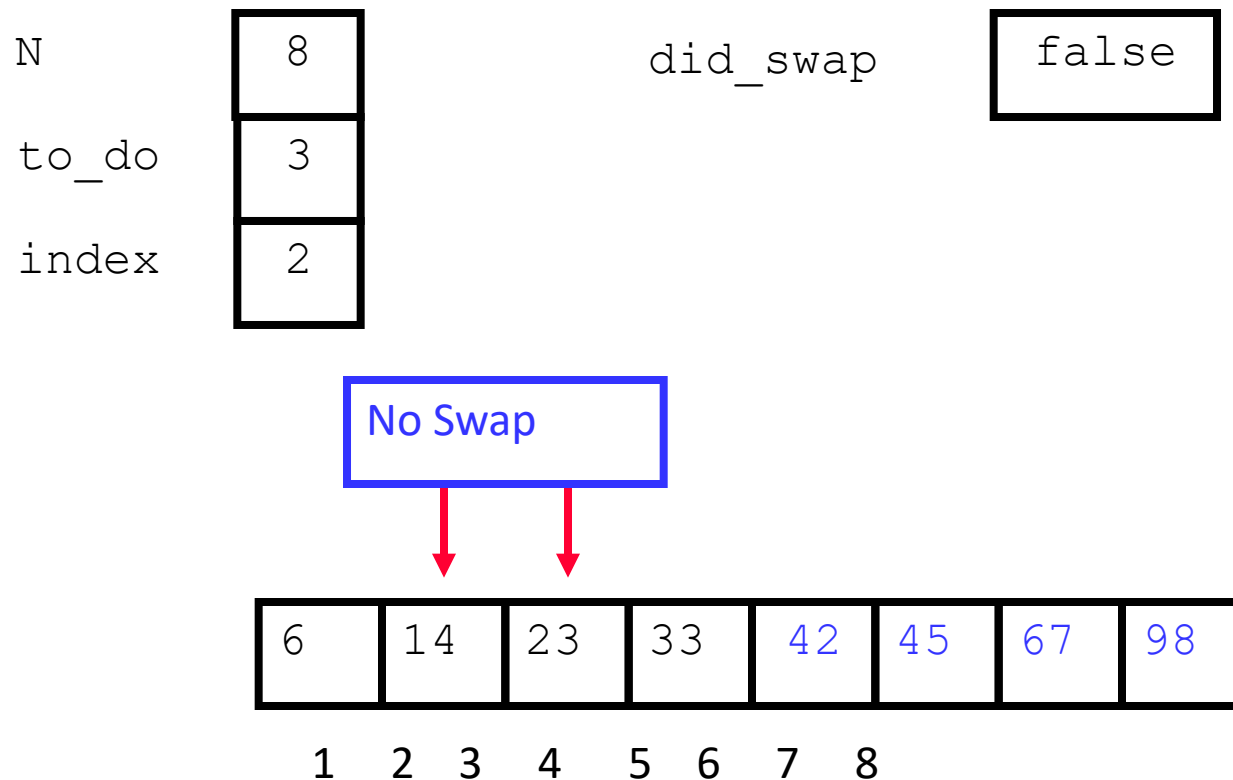
# The Fifth “Bubble Up”



# The Fifth “Bubble Up”

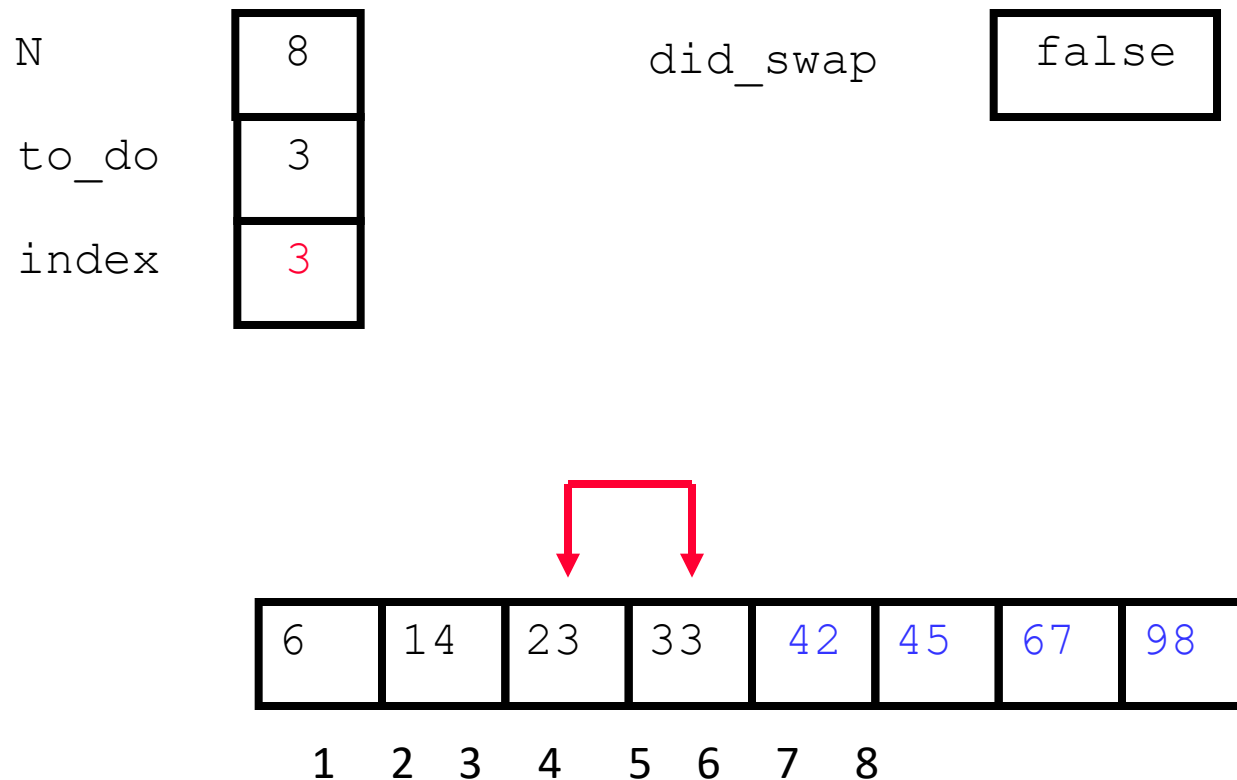


# The Fifth “Bubble Up”

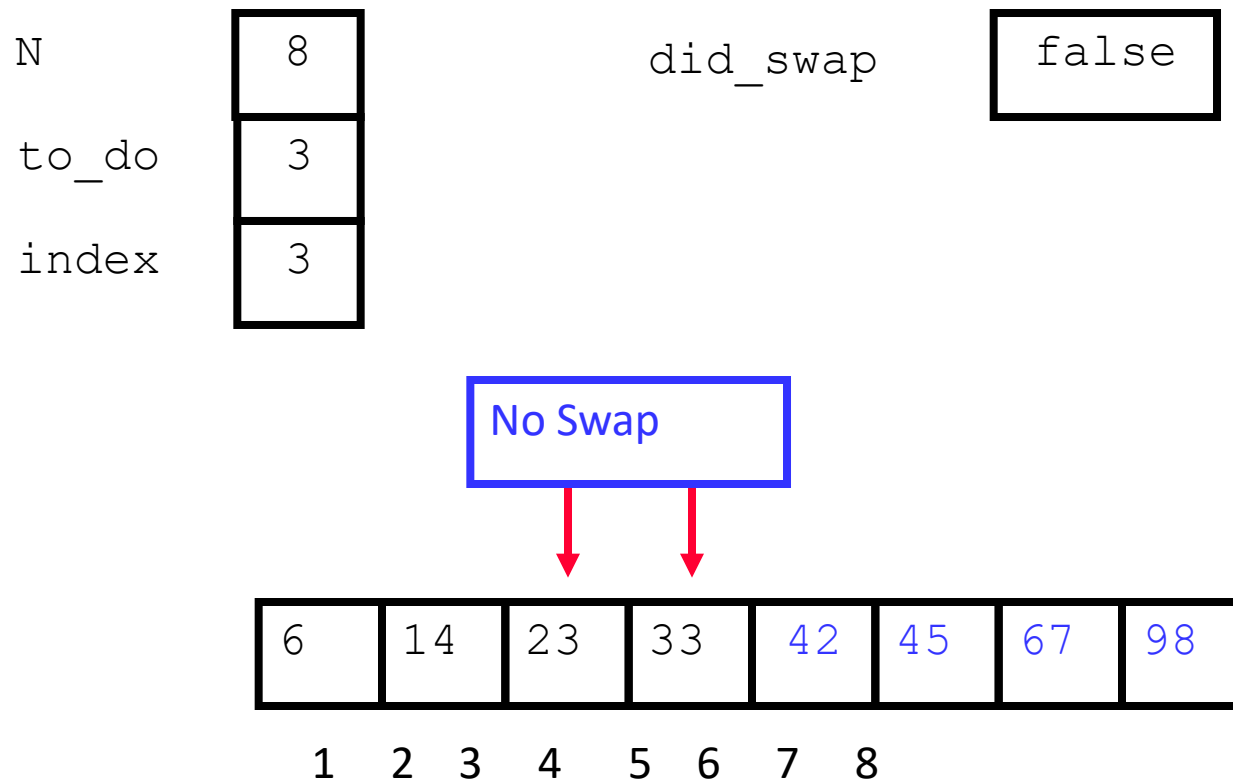




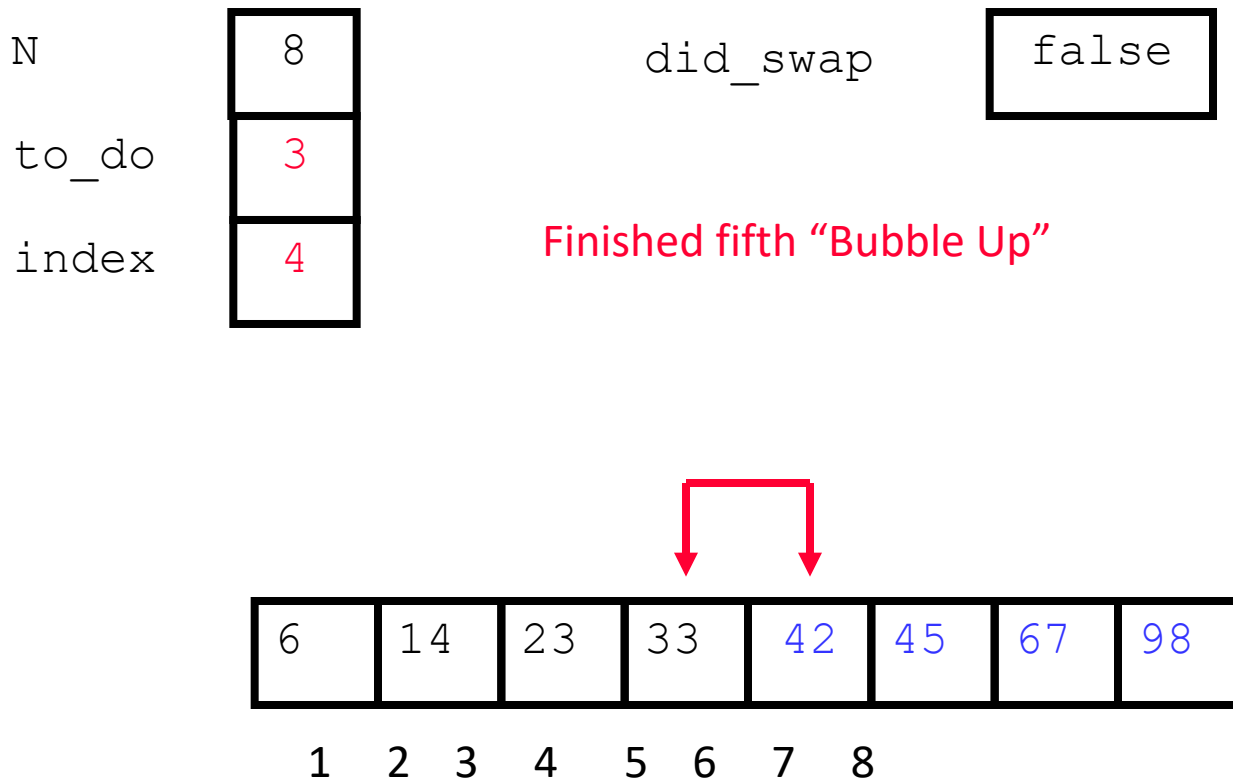
# The Fifth “Bubble Up”



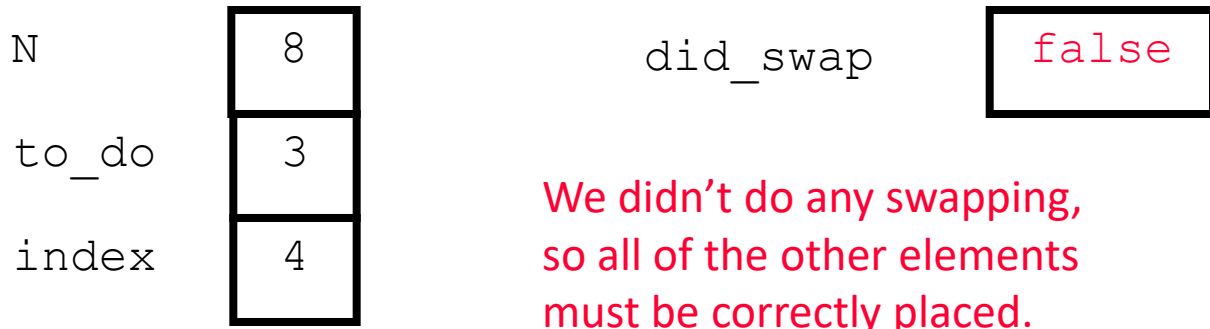
# The Fifth “Bubble Up”



# After Fifth Pass of Outer Loop



# Finished “Early”



We can “skip” the last two  
passes of the outer loop.

6	14	23	33	42	45	67	98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

# Summary

- “Bubble Up” algorithm will **move largest value to its correct location** (to the right)
- Repeat “Bubble Up” until all elements are correctly placed:
  - **Maximum of N-1 times**
  - Can finish early if **no swapping** occurs
- We reduce the number of elements we compare each time one is correctly placed

# Truth in CS Act

- **NOBODY EVER USES BUBBLE SORT**
- **NOBODY**
- **NOT EVER**
- **BECAUSE IT IS EXTREMELY INEFFICIENT**

# Bubble Sort

## Pseudo-code Algorithm

```
public static void bubbleSort(Comparable a[]) {  
    for (int p=a.length-1; p>0; p--) {  
        for (int j=0; j<p; j++)  
            if (a[j].compareTo(a[j+1])>0)  
                swap(a,j,j+1);  
    } // p  
} // bubbleSort
```

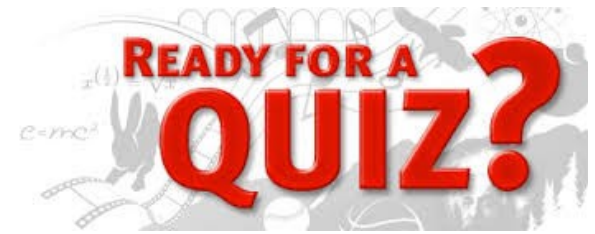
# Bubble Sort – Analysis

- **Best-case:**  $\rightarrow O(n)$ 
  - Array is already sorted in ascending order.
  - The number of moves: 0  $\rightarrow O(1)$
  - The number of key comparisons:  $(n-1)$   $\rightarrow O(n)$
- **Worst-case:**  $\rightarrow O(n^2)$ 
  - Array is in reverse order:
  - Outer loop is executed  $n-1$  times,
  - The number of moves:  $3 \cdot (1+2+\dots+n-1) = 3 \cdot n \cdot (n-1)/2$   $\rightarrow O(n^2)$
  - The number of key comparisons:  $(1+2+\dots+n-1) = n \cdot (n-1)/2$   $\rightarrow O(n^2)$
- **Average-case:**  $\rightarrow O(n^2)$ 
  - We have to look at all possible initial data organizations.
- **So, Bubble Sort is  $O(n^2)$**





# Quiz 1



What are the correct intermediate steps of the following data set when it is being sorted with the bubble sort? 15,20,10,18

- A.** 15,10,20,18 -- 15,10,18,20 -- 10,15,18,20
- B.** 10, 20,15,18 -- 10,15,20,18 -- 10,15,18,20
- C.** 15,20,10,18 -- 15,10,20,18 -- 10,15,20,18 -- 10,15,18,20
- D.** 15,18,10,20 -- 10,18,15,20 -- 10,15,18,20 -- 10,15,18,20

# Quiz 2

- What is the maximum number of comparisons if there are 5 elements in array x?
- **A. 10**
- **B. 2**
- **C. 5**
- **D. 25**