

Bubble Sort

Let's look at an example:

Example

We'll start at index i and work towards end of list e

Pass 1

i e
7 3 5 2

Compare the item at index i with the item at $i + 1$. Since 7 is greater than 3, they are swapped.

i e
3 7 5 2

Increase i by 1. Compare the item at index i with the item at $i + 1$. Since 7 is greater than 5, they are swapped.

i e
3 5 7 2

Increase i by 1. Compare the item at index i with the item at $i + 1$. Since 7 is greater than 2, they are swapped.

e
3 5 2 7

This pass is complete. The largest item in the list, 7, is in its correct location.

Pass 2

i e \parallel
3 5 2 7
unsorted \parallel sorted

i initially refers to 0. Compare the item at index i with the item at $i + 1$. Since 3 is less than 5, nothing needs to be swapped.

i e \parallel
3 5 2 7
unsorted \parallel sorted

Increase i by 1. Compare the item at index i with the item at $i + 1$. Since 5 is greater than 2, they are swapped.

e \parallel
3 2 5 7
unsorted \parallel sorted

This pass is complete. The second largest item in the list, 5, is in its correct location.

Pass 3

```

i   e   ||
3   2   5   7
unsorted || sorted

```

i initially refers to 0. Compare the item at index i with the item at $i + 1$. Since 3 is greater than 2, they are swapped.

```
2 3 5 7
```

This pass is complete. The list is now sorted!

Generalized List States

 generalized list states

Implementation

```

def bubble_sort(L):
    """ (list) -> NoneType

    Sort the items of L from smallest to largest.

    >>> L = [7, 3, 5, 2]
    >>> bubble_sort(L)
    >>> L
    [2, 3, 5, 7]
    """

    # The index of the last unsorted item.
    end = len(L) - 1

    while end != 0:

        # Bubble once through the unsorted section to move the largest item
        # to index end.
        for i in range(end):
            if L[i] > L[i + 1]:
                L[i], L[i + 1] = L[i + 1], L[i]

        end = end - 1

if __name__ == '__main__':
    import doctest
    doctest.testmod()

```

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