



Sorting: Bubble Sort ☆

Problem

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Check out the resources on the page's right side to learn more about bubble sort. The video tutorial is by Gayle Laakmann McDowell, author of the best-selling interview book [Cracking the Coding Interview](#).

Consider the following version of Bubble Sort:

```
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
    for (int j = 0; j < n - 1; j++) {  
        // Swap adjacent elements if they are in decreasing order  
        if (a[j] > a[j + 1]) {  
            swap(a[j], a[j + 1]);  
        }  
    }  
}
```



Given an array of integers, sort the array in ascending order using the Bubble Sort algorithm above. Once sorted, print the following three lines:

1. Array is sorted in numSwaps swaps., where *numSwaps* is the number of swaps that took place.
2. First Element: firstElement, where *firstElement* is the first element in the sorted array.
3. Last Element: lastElement, where *lastElement* is the last element in the sorted array.

Hint: To complete this challenge, you must add a variable that keeps a running tally of all swaps that occur during execution.

For example, given a worst-case but small array to sort: $a = [6, 4, 1]$ we go through the following steps:

swap	a
0	[6,4,1]
1	[4,6,1]
2	[4,1,6]
3	[1,4,6]

It took **3** swaps to sort the array. Output would be

```
Array is sorted in 3 swaps.  
First Element: 1  
Last Element: 6
```

Function Description

Complete the function `countSwaps` in the editor below. It should print the three lines required, then return.

`countSwaps` has the following parameter(s):

- `a`: an array of integers .

Input Format

The first line contains an integer, n , the size of the array a .

The second line contains n space-separated integers $a[i]$.

Constraints

- $2 \leq n \leq 600$
- $1 \leq a[i] \leq 2 \times 10^6$

Output Format

You must print the following three lines of output:

1. Array is sorted in `numSwaps` swaps., where *numSwaps* is the number of swaps that took place.
2. First Element: `firstElement`, where *firstElement* is the first element in the sorted array.
3. Last Element: `lastElement`, where *lastElement* is the last element in the sorted array.

Sample Input 0

```
3
1 2 3
```

Sample Output 0

```
Array is sorted in 0 swaps.
First Element: 1
Last Element: 3
```

Explanation 0

The array is already sorted, so **0** swaps take place and we print the necessary three lines of output shown above.

Sample Input 1

```
3
3 2 1
```

Sample Output 1

```
Array is sorted in 3 swaps.
First Element: 1
Last Element: 3
```

Explanation 1

The array is not sorted, and its initial values are: **{3, 2, 1}**. The following **3** swaps take place:

1. **{3, 2, 1} → {2, 3, 1}**
2. **{2, 3, 1} → {2, 1, 3}**
3. **{2, 1, 3} → {1, 2, 3}**

At this point the array is sorted and we print the necessary three lines of output shown above.