GeeksQuiz

Computer science mock tests for geeks

Bubble Sort

February 2, 2014

Bubble Sort is the simplest sorting algorithm that works by repeatedly swapping the adjacent elements if they are in wrong order.

Example:
First Pass:
(**5 1** 4 2 8) –> (**1 5** 4 2 8), Here, algorithm compares the first two elements, and swaps since 5 > 1.
(1 **5 4** 2 8) –> (1 **4 5** 2 8), Swap since 5 > 4
(1 4 **5 2** 8) –> (1 4 **2 5** 8), Swap since 5 > 2
(1 4 2 **5 8**) –> (1 4 2 **5 8**), Now, since these elements are already in order (8 > 5), algorithm does not swap them.

Second Pass:
(**1 4** 2 5 8) –> (**1 4** 2 5 8)
(1 **4 2** 5 8) –> (1 **2 4** 5 8), Swap since 4 > 2
(1 2 **4 5** 8) –> (1 2 **4 5** 8)
(1 2 4 **5 8**) –> (1 2 4 **5 8**)
Now, the array is already sorted, but our algorithm does not know if it is completed. The algorithm needs one **whole** pass without **any** swap to know it is sorted.

Third Pass:
(**1 2** 4 5 8) –> (**1 2** 4 5 8)
(1 **2 4** 5 8) –> (1 **2 4** 5 8)
(1 2 **4 5** 8) –> (1 2 **4 5** 8)

(1 2 4 **5 8**) –> (1 2 4 **5 8**)

Following is C implementation of Bubble Sort.

```c
// C program for implementation of Bubble sort
#include <stdio.h>

void swap(int *xp, int *yp)
{
    int temp = *xp;
    *xp = *yp;
    *yp = temp;
}

// A function to implement bubble sort
void bubbleSort(int arr[], int n)
{
   int i, j;
   for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
       for (j = 0; j < n-i-1; j++) //Last i elements are already in
           if (arr[j] > arr[j+1])
              swap(&arr[j], &arr[j+1]);
}

/* Function to print an array */
void printArray(int arr[], int size)
{
    int i;
    for (i=0; i < size; i++)
        printf("%d ", arr[i]);
    printf("\n");
}
```

Categories

- Articles (28)
  - C (4)
  - C++ (2)
  - Data Structures (13)
  - DBMS (1)
  - Operating Systems (1)
  - Searching and Sorting (7)
- Programs (7)
- Quizzes (1,392)
  - Aptitude (1)
  - Computer Science Quizzes (1,391)
    - Algorithms (146)
    - C (203)
    - C++ (123)
    - Data Structures (131)
    - GATE (709)
    - Java (51)
    - Operating Systems (28)

```
// Driver program to test above functions
int main()
{
    int arr[] = {64, 34, 25, 12, 22, 11, 90};
    int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);
    bubbleSort(arr, n);
    printf("Sorted array: \n");
    printArray(arr, n);
    return 0;
}
```

Output:

```
Sorted array:
11 12 22 25 34 64 90
```

Optimized Implementation:

The above function always runs O(n^2) time even if the array is sorted. It can be optimized by stopping the algorithm if inner loop didn't cause any swap.

```
// Optimized implementation of Bubble sort
#include <stdio.h>

void swap(int *xp, int *yp)
{
    int temp = *xp;
    *xp = *yp;
    *yp = temp;
}

// An optimized version of Bubble Sort
void bubbleSort(int arr[], int n)
{
   int i, j;
   bool swapped;
   for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
   {
     swapped = false;
     for (j = 0; j < n-i-1; j++)
     {
        if (arr[j] > arr[j+1])
        {
           swap(&arr[j], &arr[j+1]);
           swapped = true;
```

Recent Discussions

```
        }
     }

     // IF no two elements were swapped by inner loop, then break
     if (swapped == false)
        break;
   }
}

/* Function to print an array */
void printArray(int arr[], int size)
{
    int i;
    for (i=0; i < size; i++)
        printf("%d ", arr[i]);
    printf("\n");
}

// Driver program to test above functions
int main()
{
    int arr[] = {64, 34, 25, 12, 22, 11, 90};
    int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);
    bubbleSort(arr, n);
    printf("Sorted array: \n");
    printArray(arr, n);
    return 0;
}
```

Output:

```
Sorted array:
11 12 22 25 34 64 90
```

Time Complexity: O(n*n)

Auxiliary Space: O(1)

Boundary Cases: Bubble sort takes minimum time (Order of n) when elements are already sorted.

Sorting In Place: Yes

Stable: Yes

Recent Discussions

Sumit Khatri this is the sorting technique which can work...

Insertion Sort · 7 hours ago

Sumit Khatri no, quick sort requires more swaps than...

Selection Sort · 7 hours ago

Sumit Khatri yes, it is the only sorting technique which...

Selection Sort · 7 hours ago

Sudhakar Mishra I think it should be 2n + 1

Data Structures | Binary Trees | Question 12 · 8 hours ago

Sudhakar Mishra (2n)!/((n+1)!*n!)

Data Structures | Binary Trees | Question 6 · 1 day ago

Sudhakar Mishra Always Y will be more than one because after...

Data Structures | Stack | Question 7 · 1 day ago

Due to its simplicity, bubble sort is often used to introduce the concept of a sorting algorithm. In computer graphics it is popular for its capability to detect a very small error (like swap of just two elements) in almost-sorted arrays and fix it with just linear complexity (2n). For example, it is used in a polygon filling algorithm, where bounding lines are sorted by their x coordinate at a specific scan line (a line parallel to x axis) and with incrementing y their order changes (two elements are swapped) only at intersections of two lines (Source: Wikipedia)

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

Related Questions:

- Selection Sort
- Binary Search
- QuickSort
- Heap Sort
- Merge Sort
- Insertion Sort

0 Comments GeeksQuiz

Sort by Best ▾

Start the discussion…

Be the first to comment.

✉ Subscribe Add Disqus to your site