# CSCI 132: Basic Data Structures and Algorithms

Sorting (Bubble Sort)

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https://www.cs.montana.edu/pearsall/classes/fall2024/132/main.html







# Sorting

We will spend the next several lectures discussing how to **sort** a set of values (typically an Array of ints)

Sorting a dataset is a very frequently done task, and working with a sorted dataset is much easier than working with an unsorted dataset

Instead of saying Array. Sort (), we will write four different sorting algorithms



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Instead of saying Array. Sort (), we will write four different sorting algorithms

First, let's write a method that will generate an N-sized array filled with random integers (1-100)



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# Sorting

```
public int[] getRandomArray(int n) {
    int[] array = new int[n];
    Random rand = new Random();
    for(int i = 0; i < array.length; i++) {
        array[i] = rand.nextInt(101);
    }
    return array;
}</pre>
```



7	2	5	3	9	1	6
---	---	---	---	---	---	---



Iterate through an array and compare **pairs** in the array. When comparing two numbers, if one is bigger than the other, **swap.** Keep iterating until array is sorted



Is 7 greater than 2?  $\rightarrow$  SWAP







Iterate through an array and compare **pairs** in the array. When comparing two numbers, if one is bigger than the other, **swap.** Keep iterating until array is sorted





9

















Iterate through an array and compare **pairs** in the array. When comparing two numbers, if one is bigger than the other, **swap.** Keep iterating until array is sorted



At this point, 9 (the biggest number) is at the correct spot in the array.

So, we no longer need to check that index!



Iterate through an array and compare **pairs** in the array. When comparing two numbers, if one is bigger than the other, **swap.** Keep iterating until array is sorted



At this point, 9 (the biggest number) is at the correct spot in the array.

So, we no longer need to check that index!

Bubble Sort  $\rightarrow$  "The biggest bubbles rise to the top naturally"



Iterate through an array and compare **pairs** in the array. When comparing two numbers, if one is bigger than the other, **swap.** Keep iterating until array is sorted



At this point, 9 (the biggest number) is at the correct spot in the array.

So, we no longer need to check that index!

Now, we start over again, but now we check one less spot!





























Iterate through an array and compare **pairs** in the array. When comparing two numbers, if one is bigger than the other, **swap.** Keep iterating until array is sorted



7 is now in the correct spot of the array



Iterate through an array and compare **pairs** in the array. When comparing two numbers, if one is bigger than the other, **swap.** Keep iterating until array is sorted

2	3	5	1	6	7	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---





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(fast forwarding....)



Iterate through an array and compare **pairs** in the array. When comparing two numbers, if one is bigger than the other, **swap.** Keep iterating until array is sorted

1 2 3 5 6 7	9
-------------	---

All done!



Iterate through an array and compare **pairs** in the array. When comparing two numbers, if one is bigger than the other, **swap.** Keep iterating until array is sorted

1 2 3 5	6 7 9
---------	-------

All done!



```
public void bubbleSort(int[] array) {
   int n = array.length;
   for(int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) {</pre>
      for(int j = 0; j < n - i - 1; j++) {</pre>
         if( array[j] > array[j + 1]) {
            //swap
             int temp = array[j];
             array[j] = array[j+1];
            array[j + 1] = temp;
          }
```



```
public void bubbleSort(int[] array) {
   int n = array.length;
   for(int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) {</pre>
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         if( array[j] > array[j + 1]) {
             //swap
             int temp = array[j];
             array[j] = array[j+1];
             array[j + 1] = temp;
          }
                    Running time?
```



```
public void bubbleSort(int[] array) {
   int n = array.length;O(1)
   for(int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) { O(n)</pre>
      for(int j = 0; j < n - i - 1; j++) { O(n)</pre>
          if( array[j] > array[j + 1]) { O(1)
             //swap
             int temp = array[j]; O(1)
             array[j] = array[j+1]; O(1)
             array[j + 1] = temp; O(1)
                    Running time?
```



```
public void bubbleSort(int[] array) {
   int n = array.length;O(1)
   for(int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) { O(n)</pre>
       for(int j = 0; j < n - i - 1; j++) { O(n)</pre>
           if( array[j] > array[j + 1]) { O(1)
              //swap
               int temp = array[j]; O(1)
              array[j] = array[j+1]; O(1)
               array[j + 1] = temp; O(1)
           }
                       Running time?
                                                      For loop in a for loop = \mathbf{n} * \mathbf{n}
                                   n = | array |
```



Bubble Sort Gif

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/c/c8/Bubble-sort-example-300px.gif



# **Bubble Sort (Recursion)**

#### Base Case:

If we have one array element left to sort, return

#### **Recursive case:**

Do one loop of bubble sort, call the method again and pass the array except for the last element (last element is already in place!)



**Bubble Sort (Recursion)** 

```
public void bubbleSortRecursion(int[] array, int n) {
       if (n == 1) {
               return;
       for(int i = 0; i < n -1;i++) {</pre>
               if(array[i] > array[i+1]) {
                       int temp = array[i];
                       array[i] = array[i+1];
                       array[i+1] = temp;
               }
       bubbleSortRecursion(array,n-1);
}
```

n = size of unsorted section of array



Iterate through the array N times, and during each iteration, **find the minimum element** and place it in the correct spot





Goal: Find the minimum element



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start

Goal: Find the minimum element



Iterate through the array N times, and during each iteration, **find the minimum element** and place it in the correct spot



start

Goal: Find the minimum element

minimum so far =1



Iterate through the array N times, and during each iteration, find the minimum element and place it in the correct spot



Goal: Find the minimum element

```
minimum so far = 1
```

Now that we've found the minimum value, swap it with the spot that we started at



Iterate through the array N times, and during each iteration, **find the minimum element** and place it in the correct spot





Iterate through the array N times, and during each iteration, find the minimum element and place it in the correct spot



minimum\_so\_far = 2



Iterate through the array N times, and during each iteration, **find the minimum element** and place it in the correct spot



Goal: Find the minimum element

minimum\_so\_far = 2



Iterate through the array N times, and during each iteration, **find the minimum element** and place it in the correct spot



start

Goal: Find the minimum element

minimum\_so\_far = 2



Iterate through the array N times, and during each iteration, **find the minimum element** and place it in the correct spot



start

Goal: Find the minimum element

minimum\_so\_far = 2



Iterate through the array N times, and during each iteration, find the minimum element and place it in the correct spot



start

Goal: Find the minimum element

 $minimum_so_far = 2$ 



Iterate through the array N times, and during each iteration, **find the minimum element** and place it in the correct spot



start

Goal: Find the minimum element

 $minimum_so_far = 2$ 



Iterate through the array N times, and during each iteration, **find the minimum element** and place it in the correct spot



 $minimum_so_far = 5$ 



Iterate through the array N times, and during each iteration, **find the minimum element** and place it in the correct spot



 $\texttt{minimum\_so\_far} = 5$ 



Iterate through the array N times, and during each iteration, **find the minimum element** and place it in the correct spot



 $\texttt{minimum\_so\_far} = 3$ 



Iterate through the array N times, and during each iteration, **find the minimum element** and place it in the correct spot



 $\texttt{minimum\_so\_far} = 3$ 



Iterate through the array N times, and during each iteration, **find the minimum element** and place it in the correct spot



start

Goal: Find the minimum element

minimum\_so\_far = 3



Iterate through the array N times, and during each iteration, **find the minimum element** and place it in the correct spot



Goal: Find the minimum element

 $\texttt{minimum\_so\_far} = 3$ 



Iterate through the array N times, and during each iteration, find the minimum element and place it in the correct spot



Goal: Find the minimum element

 $\texttt{minimum\_so\_far} = 3$ 



Iterate through the array N times, and during each iteration, **find the minimum element** and place it in the correct spot





Iterate through the array N times, and during each iteration, **find the minimum element** and place it in the correct spot





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Selection Sort Gif

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/94/Selection-Sort-Animation.gif

