can help you sort data for easier access, analysis, or presentation Employed in situations where minimizing memory writes is crucial, as it performs the minimum necessary swaps, typically n−1 in the worst−case scenario.Arranging a list of items by price in a small e−commerce store or a list of products by price or popularity.However, its inefficiency in terms of time complexity renders it unsuitable for handling large data.Here are some real−world examples: you can use a sorting algorithm to sort a list of names alphabetically, Sorting a list of students by their grades or names in a small class.Organizing files in a directory by their creation date or size.Sorting a deck of cards in ascending or descending order.a list of numbers from smallest to largest.