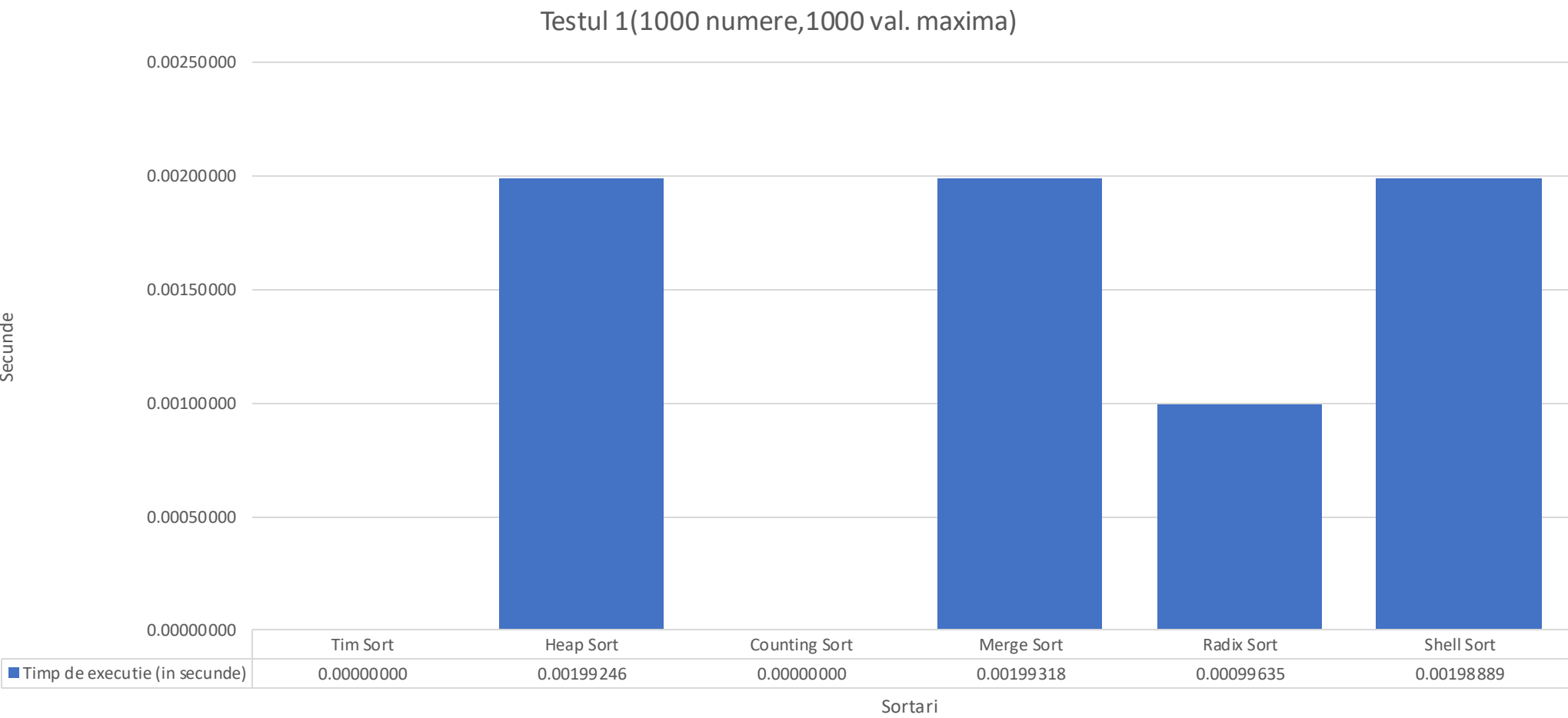


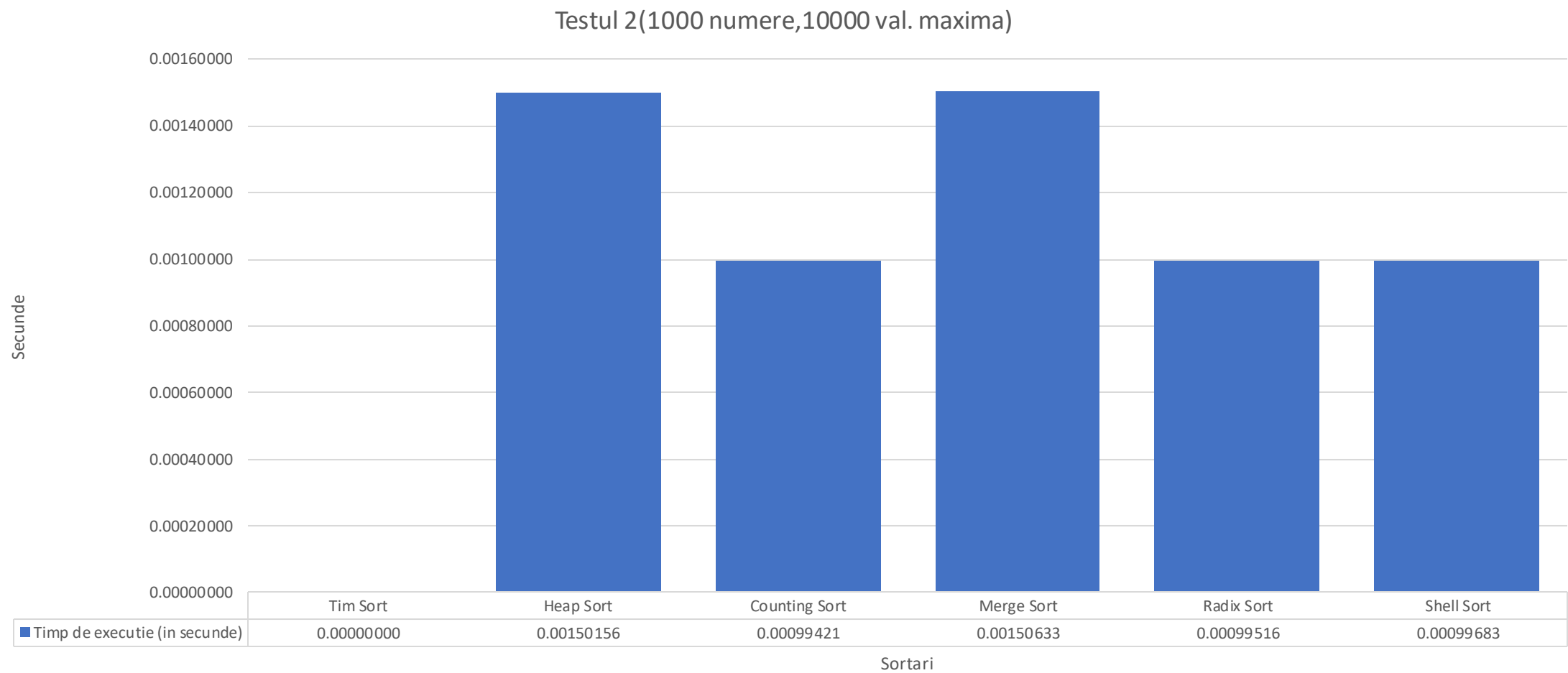
Tema 1 Structuri de date -Sortari-

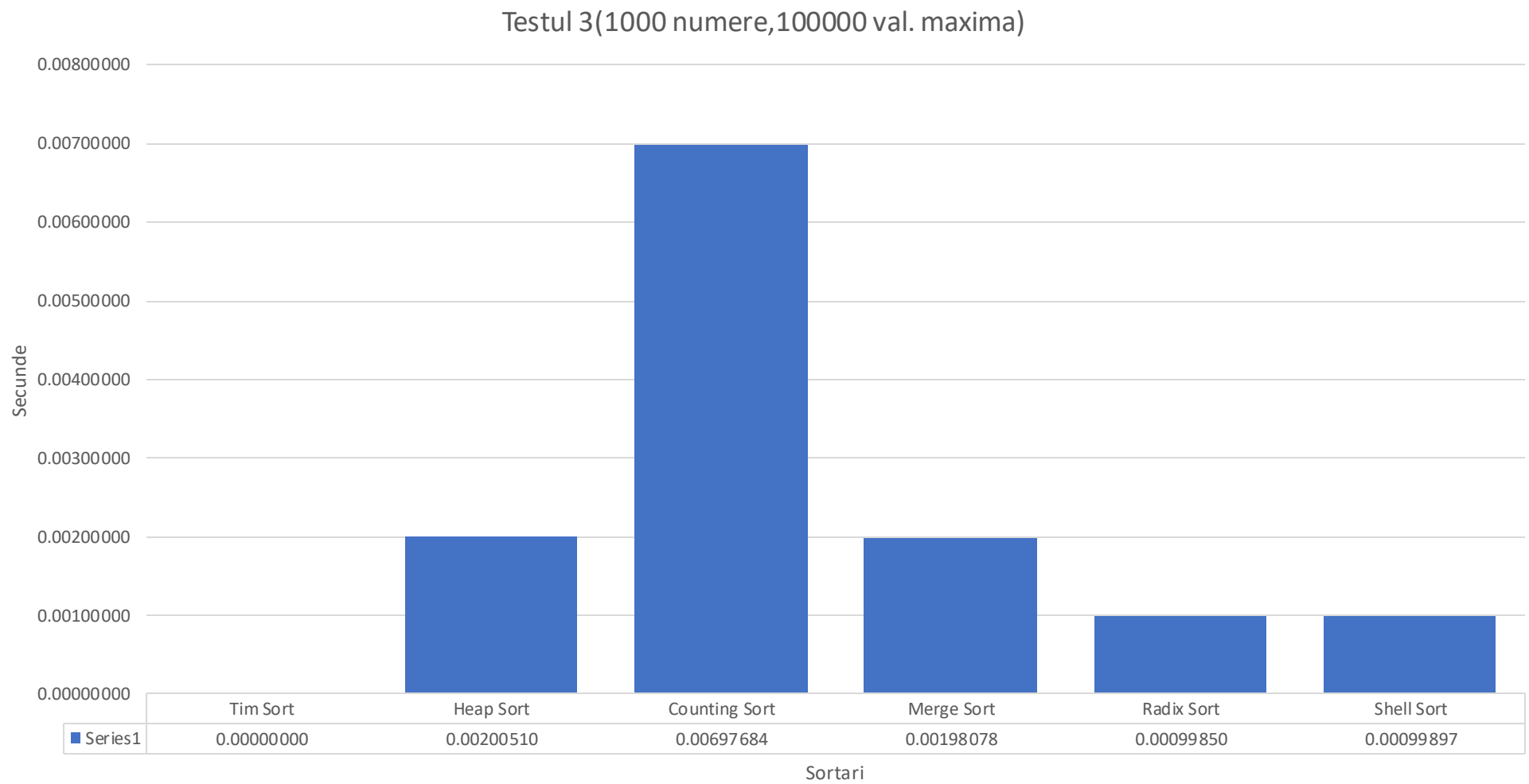
Trandafir Alexandru Ionut-grupa 133

Ce teste am aplicat?

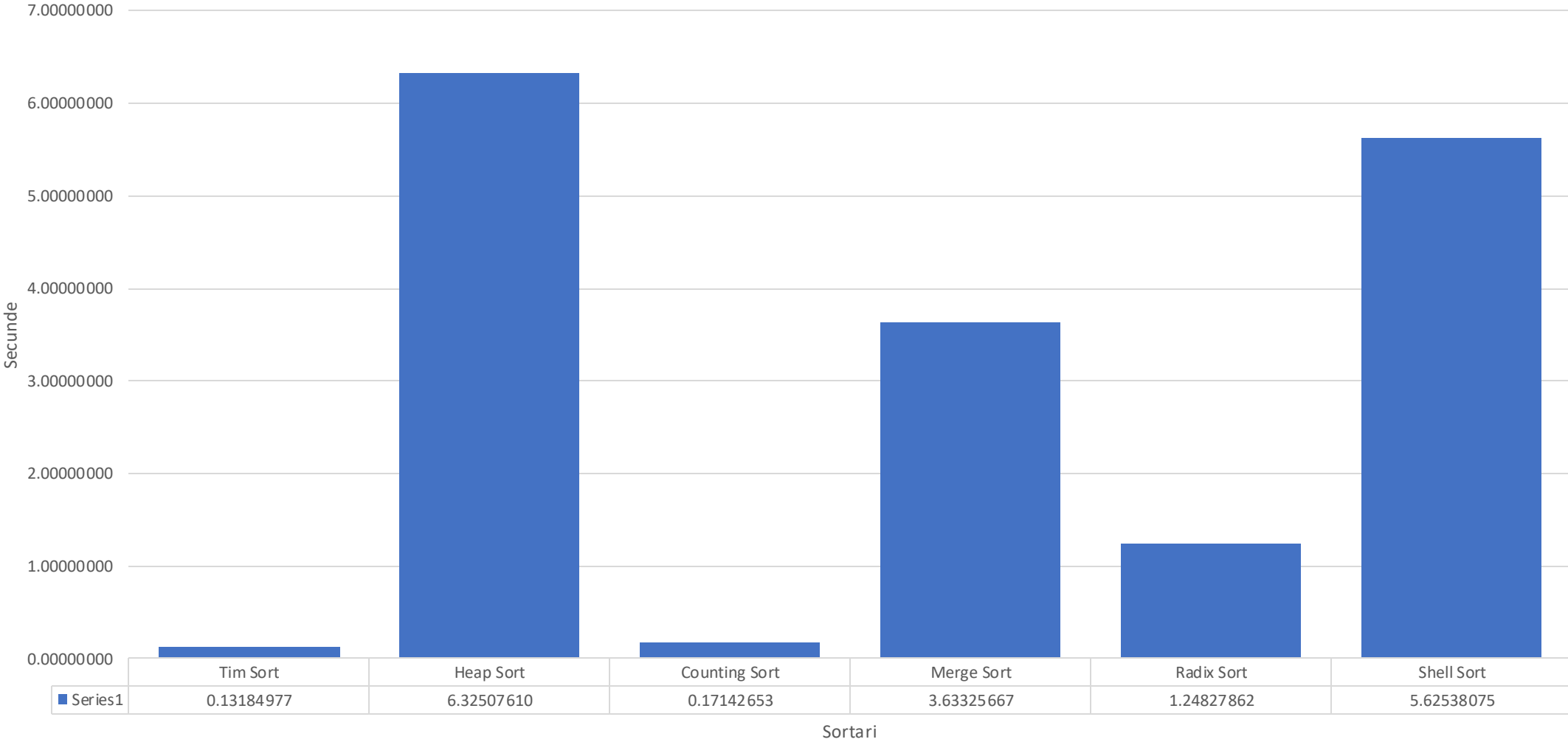
- Testul 1: 1000 numere(10^3), 1000 val. Maxima
- Testul 2: 1000 numere(10^3), 10000 val. Maxima
- Testul 3: 1000 numere(10^3), 100000 val. Maxima
- Testul 4: 1000000 numere(10^6), 1000 val. Maxima
- Testul 5: 1000000 numere(10^6), 10000 val. Maxima
- Testul 6: 1000000 numere(10^6), 100000 val. Maxima
- Testul 7: 100000000 numere(10^8), 10 val. Maxima
- Testul 8: 100000000 numere(10^8), 100 val. maxima

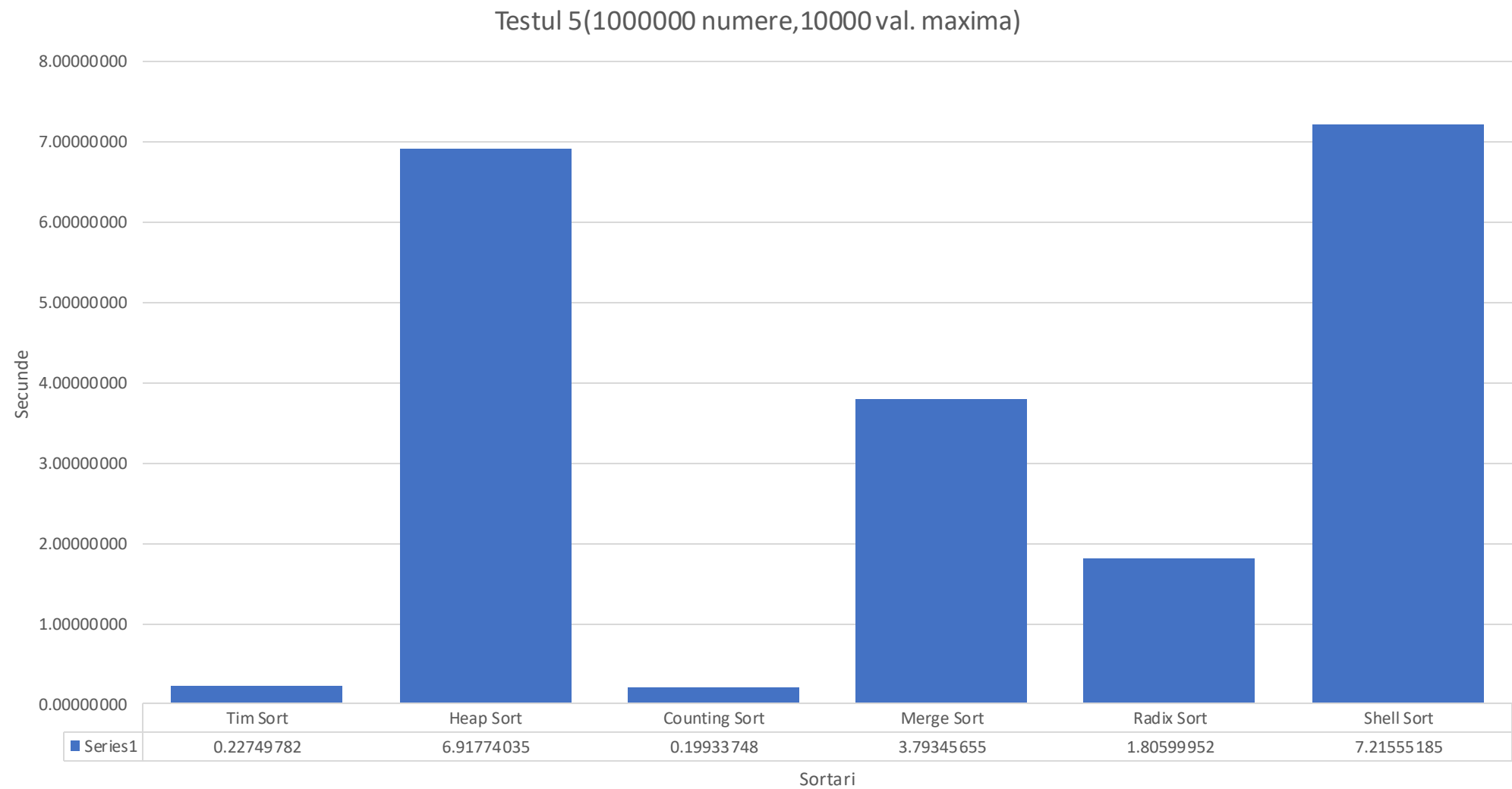




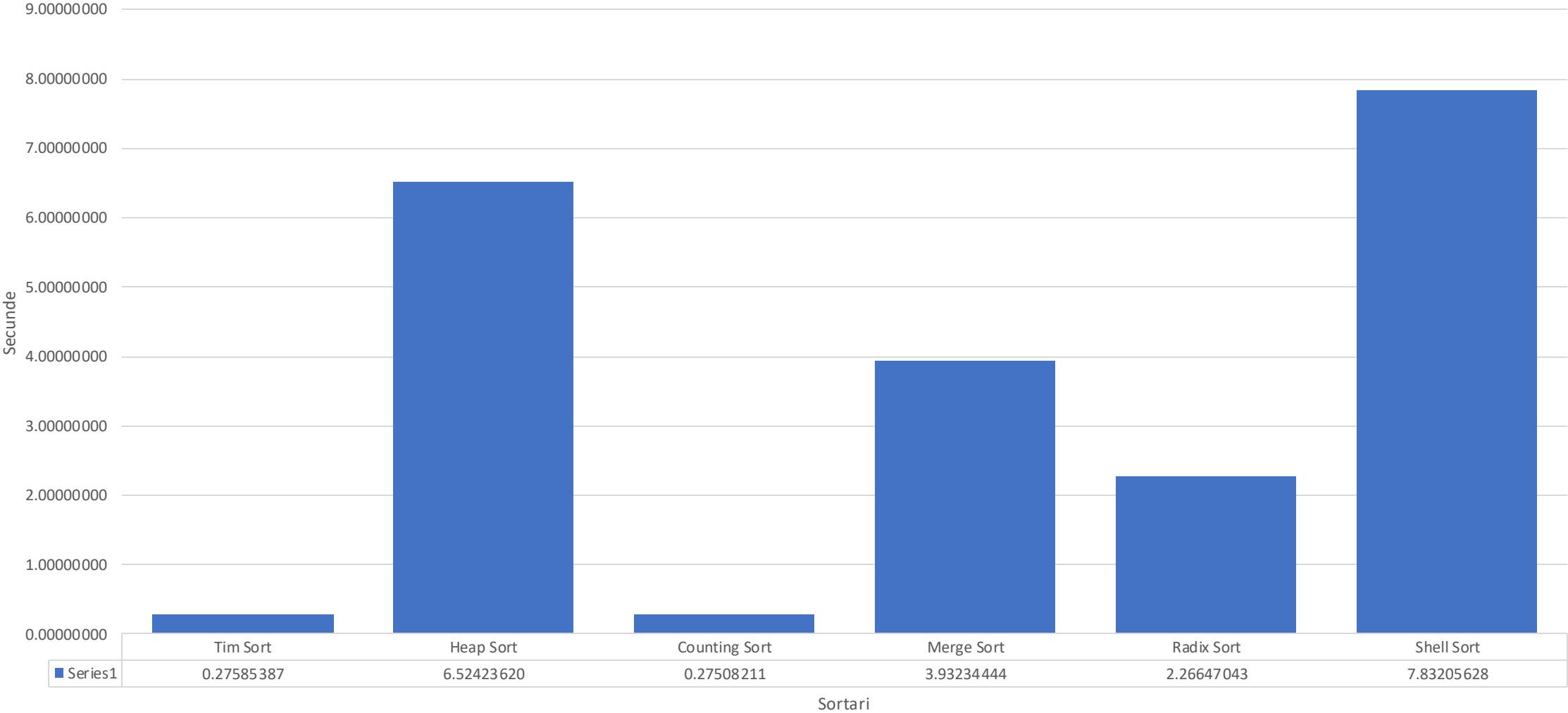


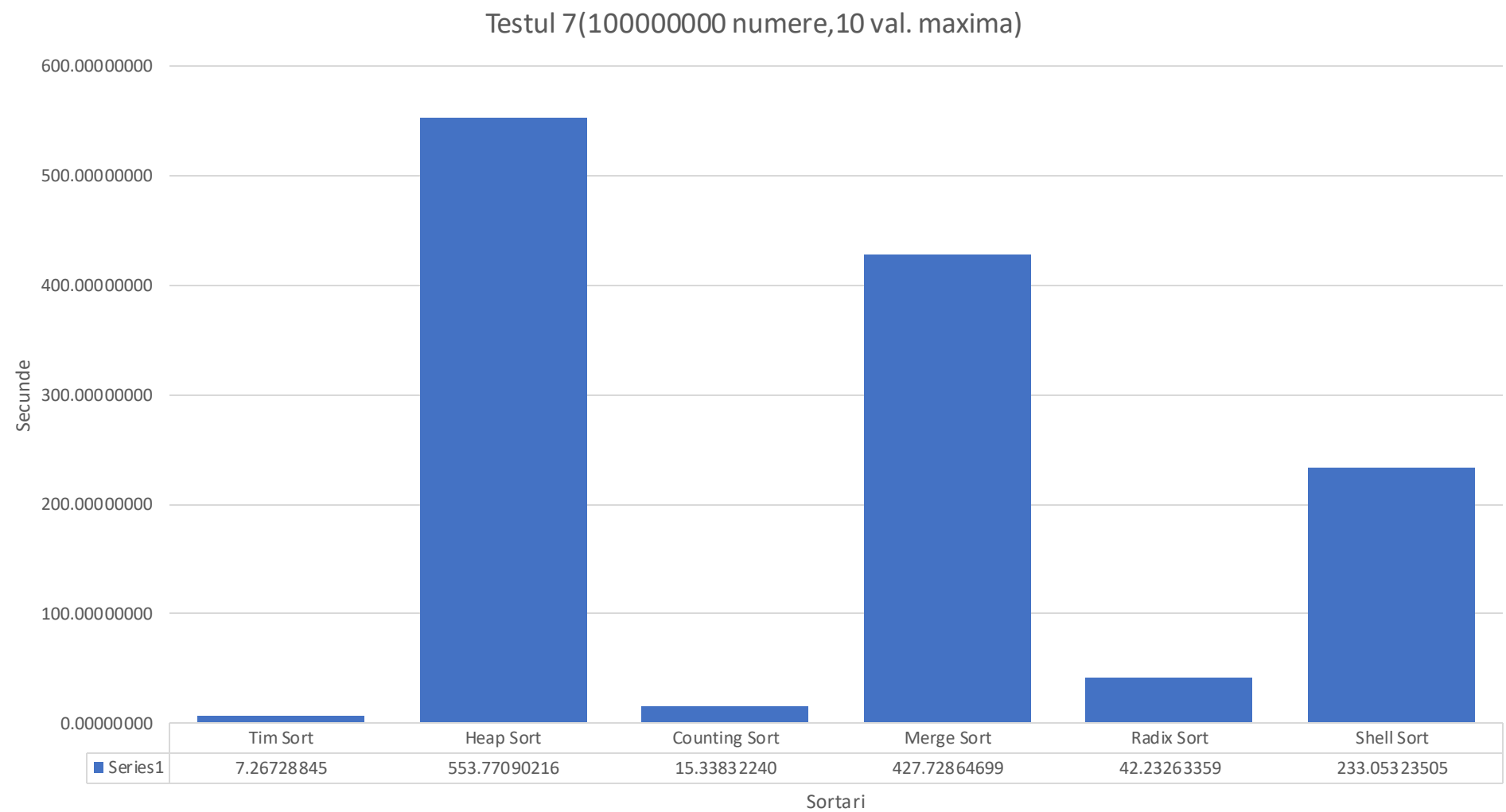
Testul 4(1000000 numere,1000 val. maxima)



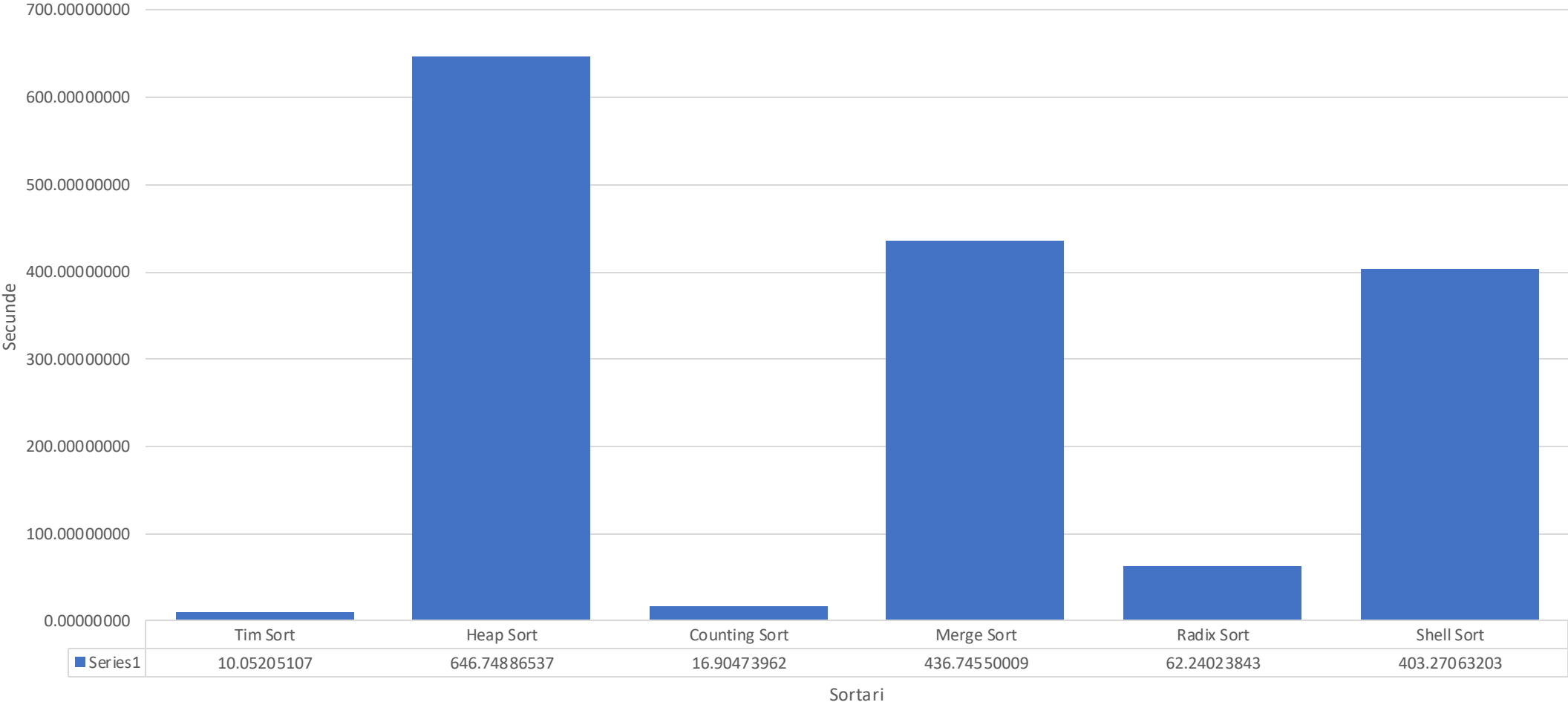


Testul 6(1000000 numere,100000 val. maxima)





Testul 8(1000000000 numere,100 val. maxima)



Note

- Testele de pe grafice care au rulat mai repede decat minimul acceptat de functia `time()` din Python, care este de 0,00001, au primit valoarea 0.
- In urma testelor, este evident faptul ca Tim Sort, sortarea implicita din Python,este cea mai eficienta.
- Heap Sort pare a fi cel mai ineficient algoritm in urma testelor
- Counting Sort este afectat valoarea maxima
- Heap Sort si Merge Sort sunt afectate de lungimea arrayului
- Radix Sort nu pare sa aiba un pattern(este greu de generalizat), dar se descurca mai bine decat unele din celelalte sorturi, precum Heap Sort, Merge Sort si Shell Sort
- Shell Sort nu pare nici el sa aiba un pattern, dar este ineficient in comparatie cu ceilalti algoritmi