



Facultad de Ciencias  
de la Administración

## Algoritmos y Programación

### Métodos de Ordenamiento -Shell-

2018

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## Métodos de Ordenamiento - Shell

### Requerimiento:

Es necesario conocer previamente la cantidad de elementos que tiene el array.

### Variantes:

- Método Básico
- Métodos Mejorados



Donald Shell  
Marzo 1924 -  
Universidad de Michigan

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## Métodos de Ordenamiento - Shell

### Método Básico: Procedimiento:

1. Se calcula la distancia de los elementos a comparar. Para la primera recorrida dicho valor se obtiene dividiendo por dos la cantidad de elementos del vector.
2. Se recorre el array comparando los dos elementos que están separados por una distancia igual al valor calculado en el punto 1, utilizando la metodología burbuja.
3. Se recalcula el valor correspondiente a la distancia de los elementos a comparar, dividiendo al valor utilizado en la recorrida anterior por 2. Se obtiene así un nuevo valor que resulta igual a la mitad del utilizado en la recorrida anterior. (se toma la parte entera cuando el cociente no sea exacto).

Se inicia una nueva recorrida repitiendo desde el paso 2.

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## Ordenamiento Shell

$$D = 9/2 = 4$$

Primera Recorrida

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

5	8	0	4	7	6	3	9	3
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
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5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

5	6	0	4	7	8	3	9	3
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

## Ordenamiento Shell

$$D = 9/2 = 4$$

Tercera Recorrida

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Fin Tercera Recorrida  
No se realizaron intercambios. Se recalcula distancia

$$D = D/2 = 2$$

Primera Recorrida:

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	0	4	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

## Ordenamiento Shell

$$D = D/2 = 2$$

Fin Primera Recorrida

Segunda Recorrida:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

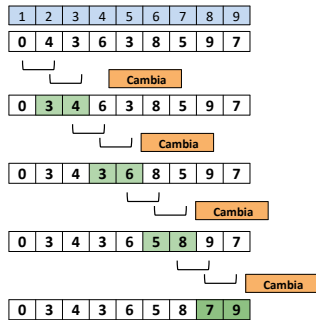
0	4	3	6	5	8	3	9	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

0	4</
---	-----

## Ordenamiento Shell

$D = D/2 = 1$

Primera Recorrida:



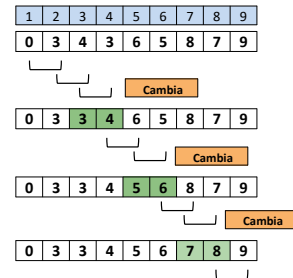
Fin Primera Recorrida

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## Ordenamiento Shell

$D = D/2 = 1$

Segunda Recorrida:



Fin Segunda Recorrida

En una tercera recorrida no se realizarían intercambios, Por lo que siendo  $D=1$  finaliza el procedimiento.

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## Métodos de Ordenamiento - Shell

### Método Básico:

Ordenar los datos de un array "Total" que contiene 100 elementos enteros.

```
Program Shell-Uno
Type
  Totales = array [1..100] of integer;
Var
  Total : Totales;
  i, Aux : integer;
  B : Boolean;
```

```
Begin
  D := 100/2;
  Mientras D > 0
  B := False
  Mientras B = False
  B := True
  Para i = 1, ( 100 - D ), 1
  Si Total(i) > Total(i + D )
  Aux := Total(i)
  Total(i) := Total(i + D )
  Total(i + D ) := Aux
  B := False
  FinSi
  FinPara
  FinMientras
  D := D/2
  FinMientras
FIN
```

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## Métodos de Ordenamiento - Shell

### Método con retroceso: Procedimiento:

1. Se calcula la distancia de los elementos a comparar. Para la primera recorrida dicho valor se obtiene dividiendo por dos la cantidad de elementos del vector.
  2. Se inicia una recorrida del vector comparando los dos elementos que están separados por una distancia igual al valor calculado en el punto 1. Si no están en el orden requerido, se los cambia de lugar.
  3. Se recalcula el valor correspondiente a la distancia de los elementos a comparar, dividiendo al valor utilizado en la recorrida anterior por 2. Se obtiene así un nuevo valor que resulta igual a la mitad del utilizado en la recorrida anterior. (se toma la parte entera cuando el cociente no sea exacto).
- Se inicia una nueva recorrida repitiendo desde el paso 2.

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## Métodos de Ordenamiento - Shell

Se inicia una nueva recorrida repitiendo desde el paso 2.

Cuando en cualquier recorrida, es necesario realizar un intercambio, el método exige que se 'retroceda', restituyendo las posiciones de la comparación inmediata anterior para volver a comparar los elementos e intercambiarlos si corresponde.

Este retroceso debe continuar hasta que:

- a) la comparación efectuada indique que los elementos están en el orden correspondiente.
- b) cuando se llegue al inicio del vector.

Una vez finalizado el proceso de retroceso, se debe continuar la recorrida desde el punto en que se inició dicho retroceso.

El procedimiento termina cuando finaliza una recorrida en la que se compararon e intercambiaron elementos ubicados en posiciones contiguas.

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## Métodos de Ordenamiento - Shell

Dado el arreglo:

Datos	9	13	16	18	15	8	0	1	20
Posición	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

### PRIMERA RECORRIDA

Valor de  $D = 9/2$  luego  $D=4$

Compara:  $i=1$  (1-5) No cambia

Suma 1 a i y compara:  $i=2$  (2-6): Cambia

9	8	16	18	15	13	0	1	20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Retroceso:  $i=i-D$  (-2) No es posible.

Retoma, suma 1 a i y compara:  $i=3$  (3-7):

Cambia

9	8	0	18	15	13	16	1	20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Retroceso:  $i=i-D$  (-1) No es posible.

Retoma, suma 1 a i y compara:  $i=4$  (4-8):

Cambia

9	8	0	1	15	13	16	18	20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Retroceso:  $i=i-D$  (0) No es posible.

Retoma, suma 1 a i y Compara:  $i=5$  (5-9):

No Cambia

FIN PRIMERA RECORRIDA

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## Métodos de Ordenamiento

Situación al final de la primer recorrida

9	8	0	1	15	13	16	18	20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

### SEGUNDA RECORRIDA

Valor de D = 4/2 luego D=2

Compara: i=1 (1-3) cambia

0	8	9	1	15	13	16	18	20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Retroceso: i=i-D (-1) no es posible

Retoma, suma 1 a i y compara: i=2

(2,4) cambia

0	1	9	8	15	13	16	18	20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Retroceso: i=i-D (0) no es posible

Retoma, suma 1 a i y compara: i=3

(3,5) No cambia

Suma 1 a i y compara: i=4 (4-6) No cambia

Suma 1 a i y compara: i=5 (5-7) No cambia

Suma 1 a i y compara: i=6 (6-8) No cambia

Suma 1 a i y compara: i=7 (7-9) No cambia

FIN SEGUNDA RECORRIDA

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## Métodos de Ordenamiento

### TERCERA RECORRIDA

Valor de D = 2/2 luego D=1

Compara: i=1 (1-2) No cambia

Suma 1 a i y compara: i=2 (2-3) No cambia

Suma 1 a i y compara: i=3 (3-4) Cambia

0	1	9	8	15	13	16	18	20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

0	1	8	9	15	13	16	18	20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Retrocede: [j=3; i=i-D; i=2]

Compara: i=2 (2-3) No Cambia

Retoma, suma 1 a i y Compara: i=4 (4-5) No

Cambia

Suma 1 a i y compara: i=5 (5-6) Cambia

0	1	8	9	13	15	16	18	20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Retrocede: [j=5; i=i-D; i=4]

Compara: i=4 (4-5) No Cambia

Retoma, suma 1 a i y Compara: i=6 (6-7) No

Cambia

Suma 1 a i y compara: i=7 (7-8) No Cambia

Suma 1 a i y compara: i=8 (8-9) No Cambia

FIN TERCERA RECORRIDA (ULTIMA)

¡ ARRAY ORDENADO !

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## Métodos de Ordenamiento

### Recordando:

#### Método Burbuja – Variante con retroceso

```

Para i = 1, n-1, 1
  z := i
  Mientras i > 0 and then V(i) > V(i + 1)
    Aux := V(i)
    V(i) := V(i + 1)
    V(i + 1) := Aux
    i := i - 1
  Finmientras
  i := z
FinPara
  
```

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## Métodos de Ordenamiento - Shell

### Solución Algorítmica:

Ordenar los datos de un arreglo "V" de "n" elementos:

```

Begin
  D := n / 2
  Mientras D > 0
    Para i = 1, (n - D), 1
      j := i
      Mientras i > 0 and then V(i) > V(i + D)
        AUX := V(i)
        V(i) := V(i + D)
        V(i + D) := AUX
        i := i - D
      Finmientras
      i := j
    Finpara
    D := D / 2
  Finmientras
FIN
  
```

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## Métodos de Ordenamiento - Shell

### Caso:

Dado un arreglo que contiene los datos de los alumnos de la FCAd se desea ordenarlos en forma creciente por número de documento. El arreglo contiene el número de documento y el nombre de cada alumno.

Se parte de considerar que la cantidad de elementos del arreglo se encuentra en una variable LON.

```

Program Ordena
Type
  Registro = Record
  NUD : Integer;
  NOM : string
end;
Alumnos = array [ 1..100] of Registro;

Var
  Alumno : Alumnos;
  Aux : Registro;
  i, j, LON, D : Integer;
  
```

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## Métodos de Ordenamiento - Shell

### Solución Algorítmica:

```

Begin
  LON := 100
  D := LON / 2
  Mientras D > 0
    Para i = 1, (LON - D), 1
      j := i
      Mientras i > 0 and then ALUMNO(i).NUD > ALUMNO(i+D).NUD
        AUX := ALUMNO(i)
        ALUMNO(i) := ALUMNO(i+D)
        ALUMNO(i+D) := AUX
        i := i - D
      Finmientras
      i := j
    FinPara
    D := D / 2
  Finmientras
FIN
  
```

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## UN ALTO EN EL CAMINO

¿Cuál es el mejor lenguaje de programación?

La estrategia de solución y el dominio de aplicación

### PARADIGMAS DE PROGRAMACIÓN

ESTRUCTURADO	ORIENTADO A OBJETOS	FUNCIONAL	LÓGICO
C Pascal Cobol PHP Python	Ada 95 Smalltalk Delphi Visual Object Java Javascript C++ Python C#	Lisp Haskell	Prolog



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## Método Shell

### Ejemplo Pascal

```
program ShellSort;
type
  rango = 1..500;
  Tlista = array [rango] of integer;
var
  lista : Tlista;
```

```
begin {programa principal}
  clrscr;
  writeln();
  write(' Ordenacion por ShellSort: ');
  ShellSort;
  write(' FIN Ordenacion ShellSort: ');
end.
```

```
procedure ShellSort;
var
  Distancia, i, j, k, aux: integer;
begin
  Distancia := 500 div 2;
  while (Distancia > 0) do
  begin
    for i := (Distancia + 1) to 500 do
    begin
      j := i - Distancia;
      while (j > 0) do
      begin
        k := j + Distancia;
        if (lista[j] <= lista[k]) then
          j := 0
        else
          aux := lista[j];
          lista[j] := lista[k];
          lista[k] := aux;
          j := j - Distancia;
        end; {while j > 0}
      end; {for}
    end;
    Distancia := Distancia div 2;
  end; {while (Distancia > 0)}
end;
```

## Métodos Shell

### Solución en JAVA

```
Public static void ShellSort(int[] array){
  int gap = array.length / 2;
  while (gap > 0) {
    for (int i = 0; i < array.length - gap; i++) {
      int tmp = array[i];
      while (j >= gap && tmp > array[j - gap]) {
        array[j] = array[j - gap];
        j -= gap;
      }
      array[j] = tmp;
    }
    if (gap == 2) {
      gap = 1;
    } else {
      gap /= 2;
    }
  }
  return array;
}
```



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## Métodos de Ordenamiento - Shell

...Y AHORA....  
¡ A TRABAJAR !



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