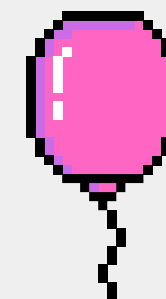
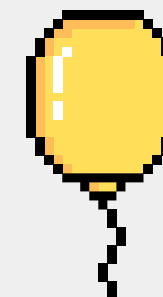
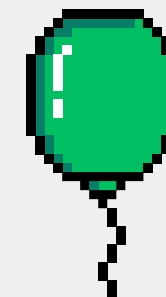
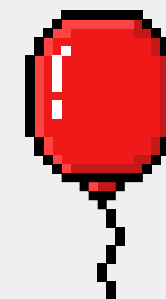
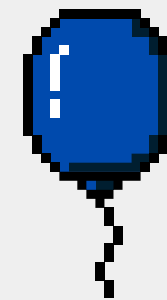


1º WORKSHOP

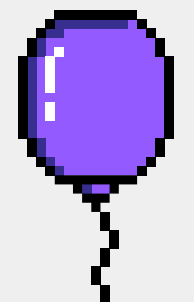
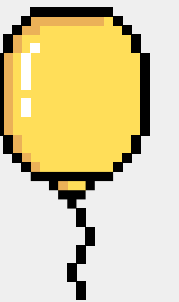
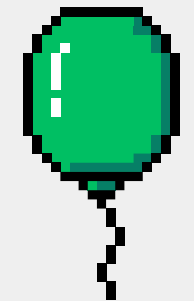
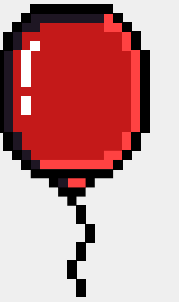
ORDENAÇÃO E BUSCA



REVISÃO DE AULAS PASSADAS

```
1  #include <iostream>
2  #include <vector>
3  using namespace std;
4
5  int main(){
6
7      vector<vector<int> >v(5, vector<int>(4));
8      for(int i = 0; i < 5; i++){
9          for(int j = 0; j < 4; j++){
10             cout << v[i][j] << endl;
11         }
12     }
13 }
```

Matriz



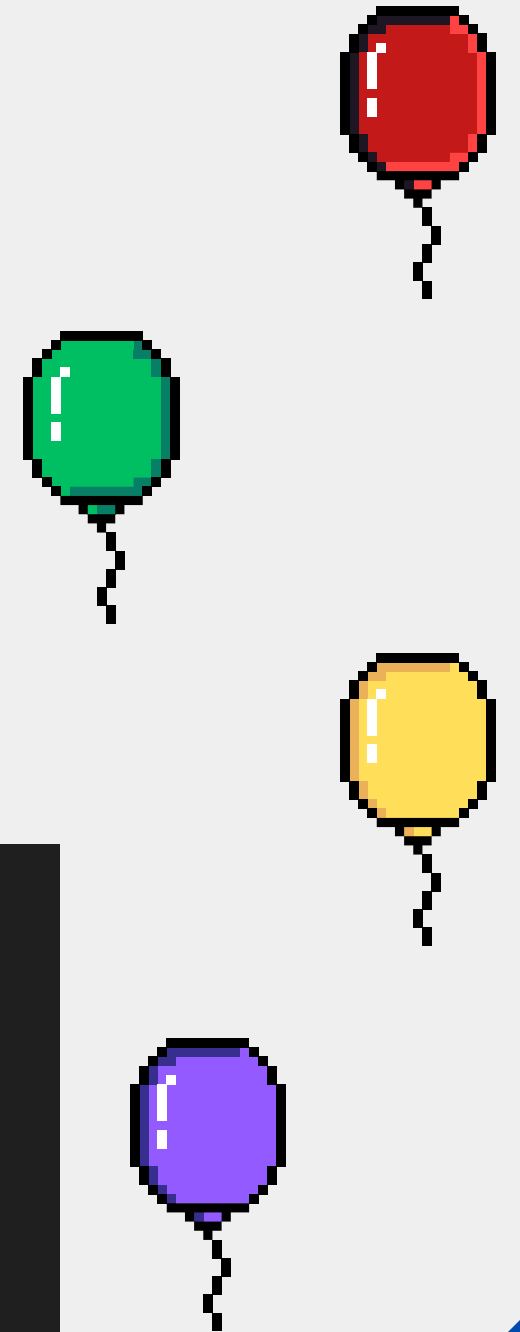
REVISÃO DE AULAS PASSADAS

supondo que a matriz é

[2,6,4]
[7,9,8]
[2,3,1]

```
vector<vector<int> >v(3, vector<int>(3));  
for(int i = 0; i < 3; i++){  
    for(int j = 0; j < 3; j++){  
        cout << v[i][j] << endl;  
    }  
}
```

qual a ordem dos números que será printado?
como faríamos pra printar de outro jeito?

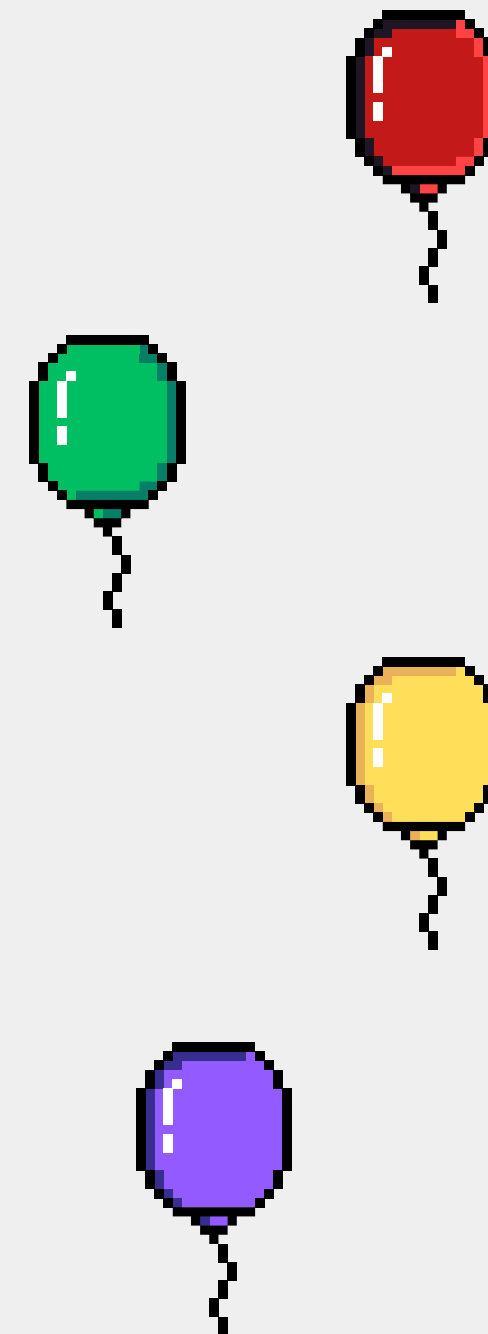


BORA RELEMBRAR ?



beecrowd

1184 - Abaixo da diagonal
principal



Ordenação



Insertion Sort

```
void InsertionSortVector(vector<int> &arr){  
    for (int i = 1; i < arr.size(); i++){  
        int key = arr[i];  
        int j = i;  
        while (j > 0 && arr[j-1] > key){  
            arr[j] = arr[j-1];  
            j--;  
        }  
        arr[j] = key;  
    }  
}
```

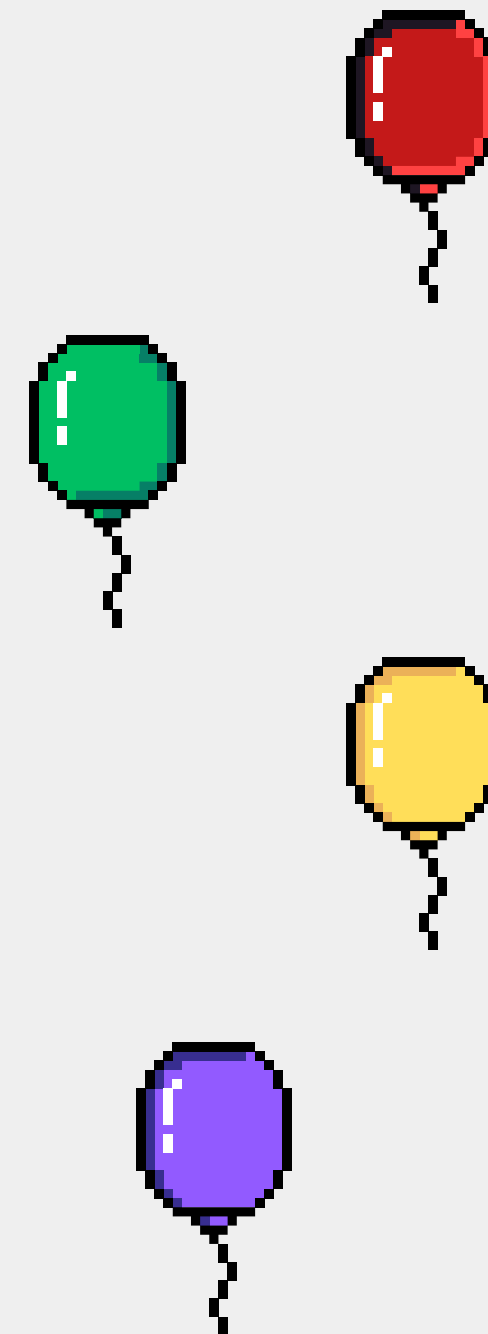


BubbleSort

```
void bubbleSort(vector<int> &arr){  
    for (int i = 0; i < arr.size()-1; i++){  
        for (int j = 0; j < arr.size()-i-1; j++){  
            if (arr[j] > arr[j+1]){  
                int temp = arr[j];  
                arr[j] = arr[j+1];  
                arr[j+1] = temp;  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```



Busca





O QUE É UMA BUSCA?

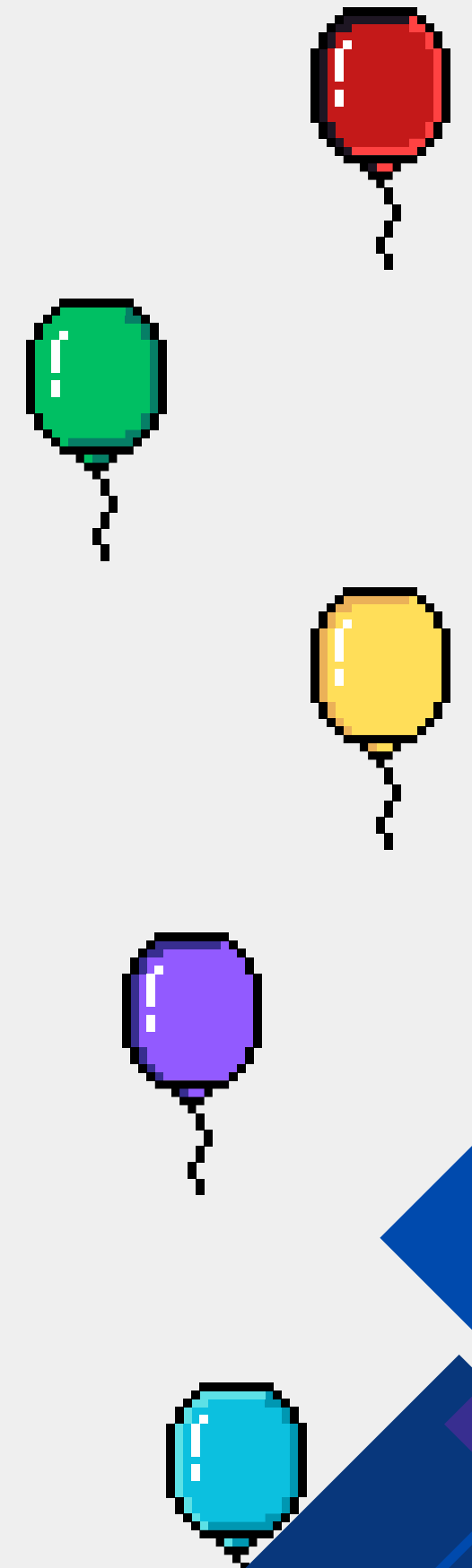
Para busca, definimos o conceito de key e value.

- A key, seria o índice que está localizado o value no vetor.
- é justamente a localização do value que estamos querendo.

[10,40,70,20]

se value = 20

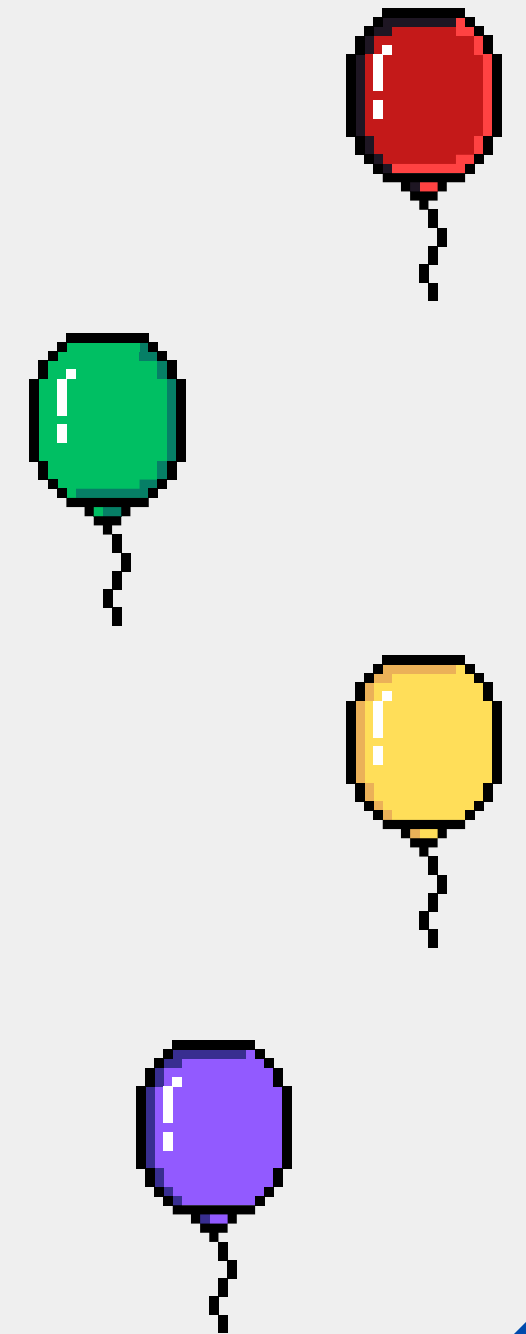
key = ? 3



TIPOS DE BUSCA

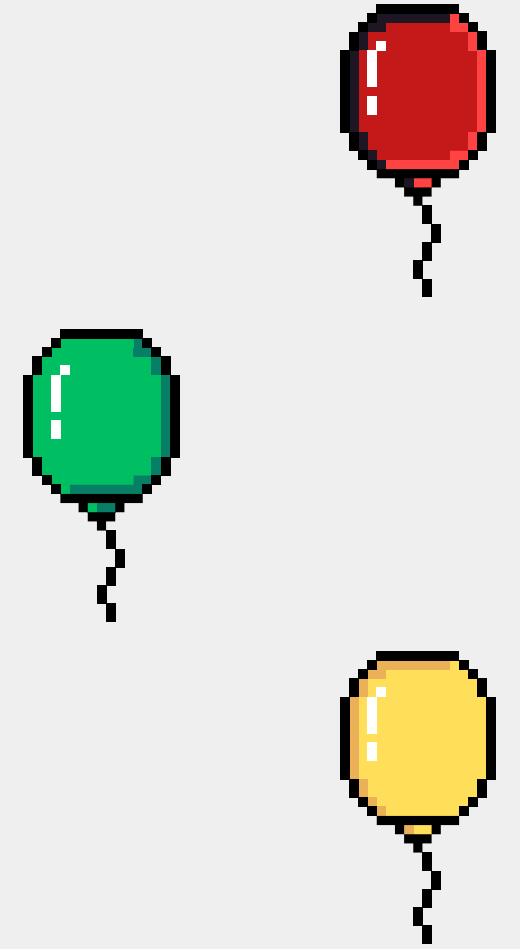
Busca sequencial

- Forma mais simples de busca
- Considerando que o vetor tem **n** elementos, a complexidade desse algoritmo é $O(n)$



Busca sequencial

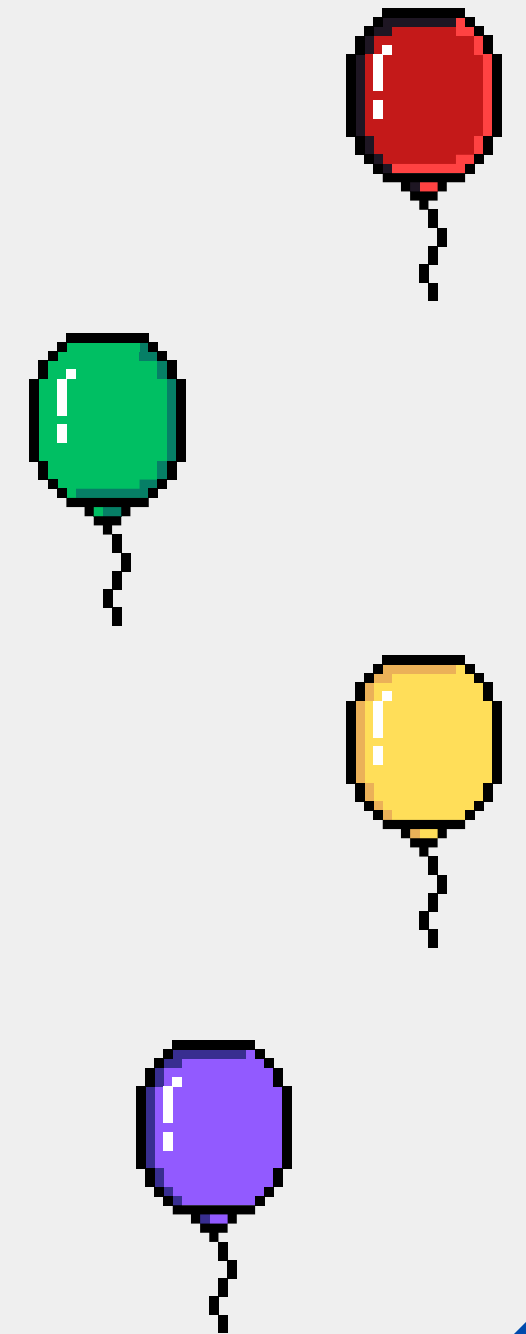
```
int main(){  
  
    vector<int>v(5);  
    v = {10,90,40,50,20};  
  
    int value = 40;  
    int key = -1;  
    for(int i = 0; i < 5; i++){  
        if(v[i] == value){  
            key = i;  
            break;  
        }  
    }  
  
    cout << key << endl;  
}
```



TIPOS DE BUSCA

Busca binária

- Critério : vetor agora está obrigatoriamente ordenado
- Sua complexidade agora é $O(\log n)$

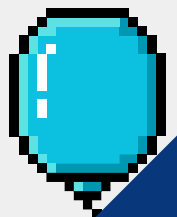
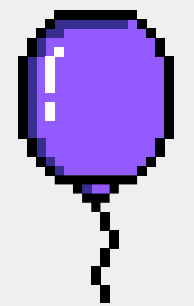
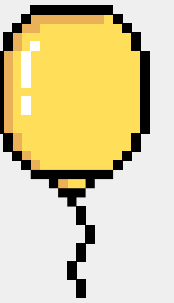
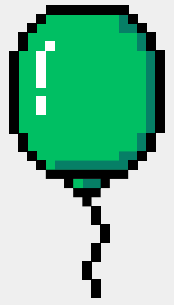
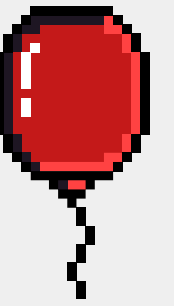


Busca binária

O que nós podemos ter de vantagem pelo vetor ser ordenado?

ex: value = 30
key = ?

[5, 10, 20, 25, 27, 30, 32, 40]



Busca binária

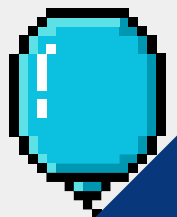
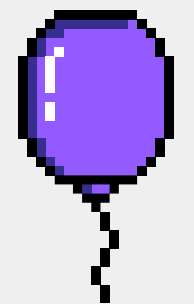
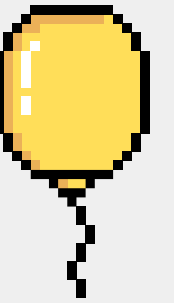
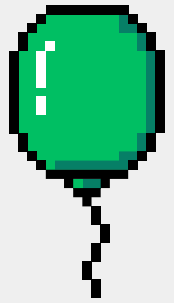
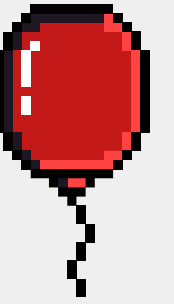
[5, 10, 20, 25, 27, 30, 32, 40]

Posições

low = 0
high = 7

$$\text{mid} = \frac{(\text{low} + \text{high})}{2}$$

enquanto low <= high



BORA PRATICAR?



Binary search

