# ALGORITMI SORTARE

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# OVERVIEW

STL Sort

1.

Bubble Sort

Count Sort

3.)

Radix Sort

4.

Merge Sort

5.

Quick Sort

6.

### STL Sort

Algoritm nativ de sortare, cu o complexitate de timp mare - O(nlogn), ce se bazeaza pe comparatii intre elemente; inceata pentru sortarea listelor cu numar mare de elemente; nu conteaza elementul maxim pentru timpul de rulare.

- 1. randomArray: N = 10000, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 0 s
- 2. ascSortedArray: N = 10000, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 0 s (best case)
- 3. descSortedArray: N = 10000, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 0 s
- 4. constArray: N = 10000, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 0 s
- 5. almostSortedArray: N = 10000, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 0 s
- 1. randomArray: N = 100000000, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 12 s
- 2. ascSortedArray: N = 100000000, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 0 s (best case)
- 3. descSortedArray: N = 100000000, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 7 s
- 4. constArray: N = 100000000, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 8 s
- 5. almostSortedArray: N = 100000000, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 7 s

## BUBBLE Sort

Algoritm simplu de implementat, insa cu o complexitate de timp mare - O(n²), ceea ce o face impractica pentru sortarea listelor cu numar mare de elemente; nu conteaza elementul maxim pentru timpul de rulare.

- 1. randomArray: N = 100, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 0 s
- 2. ascSortedArray: N = 100, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 0 s (best case)
- 3. descSortedArray: N = 100, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 0 s
- 4. constArray: N = 100, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 0 s
- 5. almostSortedArray: N = 100, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 0 s
- 1. randomArray: N = 10000, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 2 s
- 2. ascSortedArray: N = 10000, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 0 s (best case)
- 3. descSortedArray: N = 10000, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 0 s
- 4. constArray: N = 10000, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 4 s
- 5. almostSortedArray: N = 10000, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 0 s

# COUNT Sort

Algoritm ce creaza un array de frecventa de (MAX + 1) elemente, in care stocheaza nr. de aparitii a fiecarui element din array-ul initial; are o *complexitate de timp* mica - O(n + k), ceea ce o face practica pentru sortarea listelor cu numar mare de elemente aflate intr-un range; CONTEAZA elementul maxim la rulare, acesta determinand lungimea arrayului auxiliar de sortare.

- 1. randomArray: N = 1000000, MAX = 1000000 exec. time: 0 s
- 2. ascSortedArray: N = 1000000, MAX = 1000000 exec. time: 0 s
- 3. descSortedArray: N = 10000, MAX = 100000 exec. time: 0 s
- 4. constArray: N = 1000000, MAX = 1000000 exec. time: 0 s (best case)
- 5. almostSortedArray: N = 1000000, MAX = 1000000 exec. time: 0 s
- 1. randomArray: N = 100000000, MAX = 100000000 exec. time: 0 s
- 2. ascSortedArray: N = 100000000, MAX = 100000000 exec. time: 0 s
- 3. descSortedArray: N = 10000000, MAX = 100000000 exec. time: 0 s
- 4. constArray: N = 10000000, MAX = 100000000 exec. time: 0 s (best case)
- 5. almostSortedArray: N = 100000000, MAX = 100000000 exec. time: 0 s

### RADIX Sort

#### TESTE:

Algoritm non-comparativ ce se bazeaza pe ordonarea repetata de tip bucket a elementelor in functie de cea mai semnificativa/ nesemnificativa cifra, insa cu o complexitate de O((n+b) \* logb(MAX)): b = baza, ceea ce o face practica pentru sortarea listelor cu numar mare de elemente; CONTEAZA elementul maxim pentru timpul de rulare.

- 1. randomArray: N = 100000000, MAX = 100000 exec. time: 1 s
- 2. ascSortedArray: N = 100000000, MAX = 100000 exec. time: 1 s
- 3. descSortedArray: N = 100000000, MAX = 100000 exec. time: 1 s
- 4. constArray: N = 100000000, MAX = 100000 exec. time: 1 s
- 5. almostSortedArray: N = 100000000, MAX = 100000 exec. time: 1 s
- 1. randomArray: N = 10000000, MAX = 100000000 exec. time: 35 min
- 2. ascSortedArray: N = 10000000, MAX = 100000000 exec. time: 34 min
- 3. descSortedArray: N = 100000000, MAX = 100000000 exec. time: 34 min
- 4. constArray: N = 10000000, MAX = 100000000 exec. time: 34 min
- 5. almostSortedArray: N = 100000000, MAX = 100000000 exec. time: 35 min

## MERGE Sort

Algoritm de tip divide et impera ce imparte un array in 2 sub-array-uri de lungimi egale in mod repetat pana ce sub-array-urile nu mai pot fi impartite, apoi le interclaseaza folosind recursivitatea, cu o complexitate de O(nlogn), ceea ce o face practica pentru sortarea listelor cu numar mare de elemente; nu conteaza elementul maxim pentru timpul de rulare.

- 1. randomArray: N = 10000000, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 0 s
- 2. ascSortedArray: N = 10000000, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 0 s (best case)
- 3. descSortedArray: N = 1000000, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 0 s
- 4. constArray: N = 1000000, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 0 s
- 5. almostSortedArray: N = 1000000, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 0 s
- 1. randomArray: N = 100000000, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 1 s
- 2. ascSortedArray: N = 100000000, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 1 s (best case)
- 3. descSortedArray: N = 100000000, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 1 s
- 4. constArray: N = 10000000, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 1 s
- 5. almostSortedArray: N = 100000000, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 1 s

# QUICK Sort

Algoritm de tip divide et *impera* ce imparte un array in 2 sub-array-uri in functie de un pivot (ales de mine ca mediana din 3) in mod repetat pana ce sub-arrayurile nu mai pot fi impartite, apoi le sorteaza folosind recursivitatea, cu o complexitate medie de O(nlogn), ceea ce o face practica pentru sortarea listelor NESORTATE cu numar relativ mic de elemente; nu conteaza elementul maxim pentru timpul de rulare.

- 1. randomArray: N = 10000000, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 0 s
- 2. ascSortedArray: N = 1000000, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 0 s (best case)
- 3. descSortedArray: N = 1000000, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 0 s
- 4. constArray: N = 1000000, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 0 s
- 5. almostSortedArray: N = 1000000, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 0 s
- 1. randomArray: N = 100000000, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 8 s
- 2. ascSortedArray: N = 100000000, MAX = 1000 exec. time: too slow
- 3. descSortedArray: N = 100000000, MAX = 1000 exec. time: too slow
- 4. constArray: N = 100000000, MAX = 1000 exec. time: 10 s
- 5. almostSortedArray: N = 100000000, MAX = 1000 exec. time: too slow

# CONCLUZII

### Bubble vs. STL

- mai incet si impractic pe teste mari

### Count vs. STL

+ mai rapid pe testemari- impractic pe testecu range mare

### Radix vs. STL

+ mai rapid pe teste mari de numere mici sau teste mici cu numere mari

### Merge vs. STL

+ mai rapid - foloseste mai multa memorie

### Quick vs. STL

+ mai rapid pe testenesortate- impractic pe testesortate

#### PREFERINTE

1. teste mari de numere in range mic - COUNT
2. teste mari de numere in range mare - MERGE
3. teste mici de numere - QUICK

END