МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ЭЛЕКТРОТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ «ЛЭТИ» ИМ. В.И. УЛЬЯНОВА (ЛЕНИНА) Кафедра МО ЭВМ

ОТЧЕТ

по лабораторной работе №4 по дисциплине «Алгоритмы и структуры данных»

Тема: Сортировки

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Цель работы.

Изучить и реализовать сортировку данных, оценить ее достоинства и недостатки.

Задание.

17. Нитевидная сортировка.

Описание алгоритма.

В функцию сортировки передается неотсортированный список элементов. Внутри функции создаются 2 дополнительных списка: для временного хранения части списка (sub_list) и хранения итогового списка (result_list), который эта функция в итоге выведет. В функции происходит некоторое количество итераций по переданному списку (от 1 при уже отсортированном списке, вплоть до п итераций при списке отсортированном в обратную сторону).

На каждой итерации повторяются одни и те же действия:

1) Если начальный список не пустой: перенести 1-й элемент из начального списка (с удалением из него) в конец sub_list;

Иначе: закончить итерацию по начальному списку и закончить сортировку.

- 2) Начать обход по обновленному начальному списку с поиском элементов, которые >= последнего элемента из sub_list. При нахождении такового перенести этот элемент из начального списка (с удалением из него) в конец sub list и продолжить итерацию на шаге 2).
- 3) При достижении конца начального списка присоединить упорядоченный sub_list к упорядоченному result_list (с очищением sub_list), чтобы получить упорядоченный result_list большей длины.
- 4) Начать новую итерацию с измененным начальным списком.

У нитевидной сортировки:

худшая сложность по времени = $O(n^2)$ средняя сложность по времени = $O(n^2)$ лучшая сложность по времени = O(n) общая сложность по памяти = O(n)

Достоинства:

- стабильность сортировки (не меняет относительный порядок сортируемых элементов, имеющих одинаковые ключи, по которым происходит сортировка)
- маленькая лучшая сложность по времени (имеет минимальное значение для любой сортировки)

Недостатки:

- большая средняя и максимальная сложность по времени
- большая общая сложность по памяти

(очень простая и понятная сортировка, но все же лучше использовать иные виды, т.к. существуют сортировки в которых при тех же достоинствах меньше недостатков (cocktail shaker sort, gnome sort, cubesort и др.))

Описание функций.

template <*typename T*>

void print_list(std::list<T> entered_list)

Принимает на вход список, хранящий произвольный тип данных, ничего не возвращает.

Выводит элементы list.

template <typename T>

std::list<T> strandSort(std::list<T> lst)

Принимает на вход список, хранящий произвольный тип данных, возвращает так же список, хранящий произвольный тип данных

Сортирует переданный список и возвращает отсортированный

void print_empty_depth(int depth)

Принимает на вход число, ничего не возвращает.

Выводит табуляцию указанное количество раз

Тестирование.

Результаты тестирования представлены в табл. 1.

Таблица 1 — Результаты тестирования

No	Входные данные	Выходные данные	Комментарии
1	5	Enter how many symbols will be	Список
	4 3 2 1 0	in the list, OR enter 'q' for exit:	сортированный в
		5	обратном порядке
		Enter all elements, OR enter 'q'	(результаты

for exit: 4 3 2 1 0	библиотечной и реализованной
START sorting NEW ITERATION Start list = { 4 3 2 1 0 } Move first: '4' in sub_list.	сортировок совпадают)
Now sub_list = { 4 } END of iteration. Merge sub_list with	
result_lisp. Now result_list = { 4 } NEW ITERATION	
Start list = { 3 2 1 0 } Move first: '3' in sub_list. Now sub_list = { 3 }	
END of iteration. Merge sub_list with result_lisp.	
Now result_list = { 3 4 } NEW ITERATION Start list = { 2 1 0 }	
Move first: '2' in sub_list. Now sub_list = { 2 }	
END of iteration. Merge sub_list with result_lisp.	
Now result_list = { 2 3 4 } NEW ITERATION	
Start list = { 1 0 } Move first: '1' in sub_list.	
Now sub_list = { 1 } END of iteration.	
Merge sub_list with result_lisp. Now result_list =	
{ 1 2 3 4 } NEW ITERATION	
Start list = { 0 } Move first: '0' in sub_list.	
Now sub_list = { 0 } END of	
iteration. Merge sub_list	

	1	with result_lisp. Now result_list = { 0 1 2 3 4 } STOP sorting List before strand sorting: { 4 3 2 1 0 } List after strand sorting: { 0 1 2 3 4 } List after std::list::sorting: { 0 1 2 3 4 } END OF PROGRAM	
2	1 2	Enter how many symbols will be in the list, OR enter 'q' for exit: Enter all elements, OR enter 'q' for exit: Only one element in array. List before strand sorting: { 2 } List after strand sorting: { 2 } List after std::list::sorting: { 2 } END OF PROGRAM	Список из одного элемента (результаты библиотечной и реализованной сортировок совпадают)
3	0	Enter how many symbols will be in the list, OR enter 'q' for exit: Array is empty. List before strand sorting: { } List after strand sorting: { } List after std::list::sorting: { }	Список пуст (результаты библиотечной и реализованной сортировок совпадают)

		END OF PROGRAM	
4	4 2 0 5 3	Enter how many symbols will be in the list, OR enter 'q' for exit: 4 Enter all elements, OR enter 'q' for exit: 2 0 5 3 START sorting NEW ITERATION Start list = { 2 0 5 3 } Move first: '2' in sub_list. Now sub_list = { 2 } '5' >= '2' so move it in sub_list. Now sub_list = { 2 5 } END of iteration. Merge sub_list with result_lisp. Now result_list = { 2 5 } NEW ITERATION Start list = { 0 3 } Move first: '0' in sub_list. Now sub_list = { 0 } '3' >= '0' so move it in sub_list. Now sub_list = { 0 3 } END of iteration. Merge sub_list with result_lisp. Now result_list = { 0 2 3 5 } STOP sorting List before strand sorting: { 2 0 5 3 } List after strand sorting: { 2 0 2 3 5 } List after strand sorting:	Обычный случайный список (результаты библиотечной и реализованной сортировок совпадают)
		List after std::list::sorting: { 0 2 3 5 } END OF PROGRAM	

4	3 567 50000 hghjghj 4378 53	Enter how many symbols will be	Ввод чрезмерного
	9 -5 3 5676 432 101 293	in the list, OR enter 'q' for exit:	количества
		3 567 50000 hghjghj 4378 53	значений
		Enter all elements, OR enter 'q'	

9 - 5 3 5676 432 101 293 START sorting NEW ITERATION Start list = { 9 - 5 3 } Move first: "9 in sub_list. Now sub_list = { 9 } END of iteration. Merge sub_list with result_lisp. Now result_list = { 9 } NEW ITERATION Start list = { 5 3 } Move first: "5' in sub_list. Now sub_list = { -5 3 } Move first: "5' is now list. Now sub_list = { -5 3 } END of iteration. Merge sub_list with result_lisp. Now result_list = { -5 3 } END of iteration. Merge sub_list with result_lisp. Now result_list = { -5 3 9 } STOP sorting STOP sorting STOP sorting Elist after stand sorting: { -5 3 9 } List after stand sorting: { -5 3 9 } END OF PROGRAM 5			c ·	
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Only one element in array. List before strand sorting:				
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{ 2 }	1		[\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	
7				

		List after std::list::sorting: { 2 }	
		END OF PROGRAM	
6	Char 5 1 k 2 3 4 5 2 3 k 5 90 0	Enter how many symbols will be in the list, OR enter 'q' for exit: char Input is invalid. Please, try again.	Ввод некорректных значений
		Enter how many symbols will be in the list, OR enter 'q' for exit: 5 Enter all elements, OR enter 'q' for exit: 1 k 2 3 4 5 Element №1 is invalid. Please, try again.	
		Enter remaining elements, OR enter 'q' for exit: 2 3 k 5 Element №3 is invalid. Please, try again.	
		Enter remaining elements, OR enter 'q' for exit: 90 0	
		START sorting NEW ITERATION Start list = { 1 2 3 90 0 } Move first: '1' in sub_list. Now sub_list = { 1 } '2' >= '1' so move it in sub_list. Now sub_list = { 1 2 } '3' >= '2' so move it in	
		sub_list. Now sub_list = { 1 2 3 } '90' >= '3' so move it in sub_list. Now sub_list = { 1 2 3 90}	
		END of iteration. Merge sub_list with result_lisp.	
		Now result_list = { 1 2 3 90 } NEW ITERATION	

		Start list = { 0 } Move first: '0' in sub_list. Now sub_list = { 0 } END of iteration. Merge sub_list with result_lisp. Now result_list = { 0 1 2 3 90 } STOP sorting List before strand sorting: { 1 2 3 90 0 } List after strand sorting:	
		List after strand sorting: { 0 1 2 3 90 } List after std::list::sorting: { 0 1 2 3 90 } END OF PROGRAM	
7	2 q	Enter how many symbols will be in the list, OR enter 'q' for exit: 2 Enter all elements, OR enter 'q' for exit: q 'q' was entered. Finishing program	Ввод значения для преждевременног о завершения программы
8	-20 q	Enter how many symbols will be in the list, OR enter 'q' for exit: -20 Sorry, count of elements can't be < 0. Please, try again. Enter how many symbols will be in the list, OR enter 'q' for exit: q 'q' was entered. Finishing program	Ввод некорректной длины массива

Выводы.

Была изучена и реализована сортировка данных, были оценены ее достоинства и недостатки.

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ С КОДОМ

main.cpp:

```
#include "headers.h"
int main()
    using namespace std;
    setlocale(LC ALL, "rus");
    list<int> start list;
    int element = 0;
    short int count of elements = 0;
    char ch;
    { // считывание количества элементов и самих элементов
    while(true) // считывание, сколько будет введено элементов
         cout << "Enter how many symbols will be in the list, OR enter 'q' for
exit:" << endl;
        ch = cin.peek(); // записываем следующий знак из cin в переменную, не
изменяя cin
                           // проверка на ввод 'q'
        if (ch == 'q')
            cout << "\'q\' was entered. Finishing program..." << endl; return 0; // выход из программы
        cin >> count of elements; // пытаемся считать значение в int
        if (cin.fail()) // если это не 'q' и не число или же это слишком большое
число
        {
            cin.clear();
                                     // переводим cin в обычный режим работы
            cin.ignore(32767,'\n'); // очищаем cin от остатков
            cout << "Input is invalid. Please, try again.\n" << endl;</pre>
        }
        else
        {
            std::cin.ignore(32767,'\n');// удаляем лишние значения
               if (count of elements > 50) // проверяем значение на адекватные
размеры
                cout << "Sorry, count of elements can't be more than 50. Please,</pre>
try again.\n" << endl;
            else if (count of elements < 0)</pre>
                    cout << "Sorry, count of elements can't be < 0. Please, try</pre>
again.\n" << endl;
            else
                break;
        }
    for (int i = 0; i < count of elements; ) // считывание самих элементов
        if (i == 0)
            cout << "Enter all elements, OR enter 'q' for exit:" << endl;</pre>
```

```
ch = cin.peek(); // записываем следующий знак из cin в переменную, не
изменяя cin
                          // проверка на ввод 'q'
        if (ch == 'q')
             cout << "\'q\' was entered. Finishing program..." << endl;</pre>
                            // выход из программы
            return 0;
        }
        cin >> element;
                            // пытаемся получить число
        if (cin.fail())
                            // ошибка при получении числа
             cin.clear();
            cin.ignore(32767,'\n');
             cout << "Element №" << i << " is invalid. Please, try again.\n" <<
endl;
            if (i > 0)
                   cout << "Enter remaining elements, OR enter 'q' for exit:" <<</pre>
endl;
            continue;
        }
        else
             start list.push back(element);
             i += \overline{1};
        }
    }
    cout << endl;</pre>
    list<int> strand sorted list = strandSort(start list);
    cout << "List before strand sorting:\n";</pre>
    print list(start list);
    cout << '\n' << endl;</pre>
    cout << "List after strand sorting:\n";</pre>
    print list(strand sorted list);
    cout << '\n' << endl;
    list<int> c = start list;
    c.sort(); // стандартная сортировка std::list::sort
    cout << "List after std::list::sorting:\n";</pre>
    print_list(c);
    cout << '\n' << endl;
    cout << "END OF PROGRAM" << endl;</pre>
    return 0;
}
funcs.inl:
```

```
template <typename T>
void print_list(std::list<T> entered_list) // выведет все элементы list через
пробел
{
    using namespace std;
    cout << "{ ";
```

```
for (auto pos begin = entered list.begin(); pos begin != entered list.end();
++pos begin)
       cout << *pos begin << " ";</pre>
    cout << '}';
    return;
}
template <typename T>
std::list<T> strandSort(std::list<T> lst) // нитевидная сортировка
    using namespace std;
    if (lst.size() == 0) // если передан пустой массив
        cerr << "Array is empty." << endl;</pre>
        return 1st;
    else if (lst.size() == 1) // если передан массив из одного элемента
        cerr << "Only one element in array." << endl;</pre>
        return 1st;
    }
    cout << "START sorting" << endl;</pre>
    list<T> result_list; // для готового результата
                           // для вычислений
    list<T> sub list;
    int depth counter = 1; // для вывода отладочной информации
    while (!lst.empty())
        { // отладочная информация
        print empty depth(depth counter);
        cout << "NEW ITERATION" << endl;</pre>
        print empty depth(depth counter);
        cout << "Start list = ";
        print list(lst);
        cout << endl;
        print empty depth (depth counter);
        cout << "Move first: \'" << *(lst.begin()) << "\' in sub list." << endl;</pre>
              sub_list.push_back(lst.front());// выписываем первый элемент из
начального списка
        lst.pop_front();
                                          // удаляем первый элемент из начального
списка
        { // отладочная информация
            print empty depth(depth counter);
            cout << "Now sub list = ";</pre>
            print list(sub list);
            cout << endl;
            depth counter += 1;
        for (typename list<T>::iterator it = lst.begin(); it != lst.end(); ) //
итератор будет увеличиваться внутри
             if (sub list.back() <= *it) // если последний добавленный элемент
<= элемента на котором находится итератор
            {
```

```
{ // отладочная информация
                 print_empty_depth(depth_counter);
cout << "\'" << *it << "\' >= \'" << sub_list.back() << "\' so</pre>
move it in sub list." << endl;
                 }
                 sub list.push back(*it); // то добавляем его в конец
                 it = lst.erase(it); // и удаляем этот элемент из начального
массива
                 { // отладочная информация
                 print empty depth(depth counter);
                 cout << "Now sub list = ";
                 print list(sub list);
                 cout << endl;</pre>
                 depth counter += 1;
            }
            else
                 it++;
        result list.merge(sub list); // смержили sub list c result list и теперь
sub list пуст (merge объдиняет 2 сортированных списка в один)
        { // отладочная информация
        print empty depth(depth counter);
        cout << "END of iteration." << endl;
        print empty depth(depth counter);
        cout << "Merge sub list with result lisp." << endl;</pre>
        print empty depth(depth counter);
        cout << "Now result_list = ";</pre>
        print list(result list);
        cout << endl;
        depth counter += 1;
    }
    cout << "STOP sorting\n\n" << endl;</pre>
    return result list;
void print empty depth(int depth) // выведет " " указанное кол-во раз
    for (int j = 0; j < depth; j++)
        std::cout << " ";
    return;
}
```

headers.h:

```
#ifndef HEADERS_H
#define HEADERS_H

#include <list>
#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>
```

```
#include <fstream>
void print_empty_depth(int depth);
#include "funcs.inl"
#endif
```