שלושת המיונים בצורה רקורסיבית, לפי גישת התכנות מונחה העצמים

המחלקה Sort שלהלן מביאה שוב את שלושת המיונים שהוצגו ביחידה 16 בצורה רקורסיבית. במחלקה שדה אחד data_ שהוא המערך. שלושת המיונים מופיעים כשיטות לא סטטיות, אלא שיטות שפועלות על האובייקט, ולכן המערך לא מועבר כפרמטר, שלא כמו בהרצאה. הוספנו שתי שיטות, אחת ()enterNumbers לקריאת נתונים מהקלט והכנסתם למערך, והשניה printArray()

```
import java.util.Scanner;
/**
* This class demonstrates three sorting algorithms of an array.
 * @author (Tamar Vilner)
*/
public class Sort
    // data = the array
   private int [] data;
    // MAX = the length of the array
    final int MAX = 6;
    /**
    * Constructor for objects of class Sorting
    public Sort()
         data = new int [MAX];
    * enterNumbers is a method that fills the array with data from
     * the user
     */
    public void enterNumbers()
        Scanner scan = new Scanner (System.in);
        for (int i=0; i< data.length; i++)</pre>
            System.out.print("enter an integer ");
            data[i] = scan.nextInt();
        }
    }
    * printArray prints the array content
    public void printArray()
        System.out.print("The array is: ");
        for (int i=0; i< data.length; i++)</pre>
            System.out.print("\t"+ data[i]);
        System.out.println();
    }
```

```
// Selection Sort
//----//
    * selectionSort sorts the array using the selelction-sort
    * algorithm
    * @param lo the lowest index of the array
    * @param hi the highest index of the array
       public void selectionSort(int lo, int hi)
           // data[0]...data[lo-1] contain the largest values in data,
           // in descending order
           if (lo < hi)
                           //subarray has more than one element
               swap( lo, findMaximum(lo, hi));
               selectionSort(lo+1, hi);
       }
       private int findMaximum( int lo, int hi)
          // finds the maximum in the array betwen the indexes
          // lo and hi
          if (lo == hi) return lo;
          else
              int locationOfMax = findMaximum( lo+1, hi);
              if ( data[lo] > data[locationOfMax]) return lo;
              else return locationOfMax;
       }
       private void swap ( int first, int second)
               //swaps between the contents of the array cells in
               //indexes first and second
                  int temp;
                  temp = data[first];
                  _data[first] = _data[second];
_data[second] = temp;
       }
```

```
//-----//
// Insertion Sort
    ^{\star} insertionSort sorts the array using the insertion-sort
    * algorithm
    * @param hi the highest index of the array
       public void insertionSort( int hi)
           // Sort data[0]...data[hi]
           if (hi > 0)
               insertionSort( hi-1);
               insertInOrder( hi, data[hi]);
       }
       private void insertInOrder(int hi, int x)
           // Insert x into data[0]...data[hi-1], filling
           // in data[hi] in the process.
           // data[0]...data[hi-1] are sorted.
           if ( (hi == 0) \mid \mid (data[hi-1] >= x) )
              _{data[hi]} = x;
           else
           {
                _{data[hi]} = _{data[hi-1]};
               insertInOrder(hi-1, x);
           }
       }
```

```
//-----//
// Quick Sort
    * quickSort sorts the array using the quick-sort algorithm
       public void quicksort() {
               quicksort( 0, data.length-1);
       private void quicksort(int lo, int hi)
           int m;
           if (hi > lo+1)
                   // there are at least 3 elements
                    // so sort recursively
                    m = partition(lo, hi);
                    quicksort(lo, m-1);
                    quicksort( m+1, hi);
           }
           else
                   // 0, 1, or 2 elements, so sort directly
                   if (hi == lo+1 && data[lo] > _data[hi])
                       swap(lo, hi);
       }
       private int medianLocation( int i, int j, int k)
           if ( data[i] <= _data[j])</pre>
               if (_data[j] <= _data[k])
                       return j;
               else if ( data[i] <= data[k])</pre>
                              return k;
           else return i;
else // _data[j] < _data[i]</pre>
               else if ( data[j] <= data[k])</pre>
                              return k;
                          else return j;
       }
       private int partition(int lo, int hi)
           // Choose middle element among a[lo]...a[hi],
           // and move other elements so that a[lo]...a[m-1]
           // are all less than a[m] and a[m+1]...a[hi] are
           // all greater than a[m]
           \ensuremath{//} m is returned to the caller
           swap(a, lo, medianLocation(a, lo+1, hi, (lo+hi)/2));
           int m = partition( lo+1, hi, _data[lo]);
           swap( lo, m);
           return m;
       }
```

```
private int partition(int lo, int hi, int pivot)
                if (hi == lo)
                   if (_data[lo] < pivot)</pre>
                               return lo;
                    else
                                return lo-1;
                else if ( data[lo] <= pivot) // a[lo] in correct half</pre>
                               return partition(lo+1, hi, pivot);
                          else
                                         // a[lo] in wrong half
                          {
                               swap(lo, hi);
                                return partition( lo, hi-1, pivot);
                          }
         }
} // end of class sorting
```