```
Implémentation - tri par fusion
 1 | let rec casser 1 =
        match 1 with
        | [] -> [], []
 3
 4
        | [e1] -> [e1], []
        | e1::e2::q ->
             let 11, 12 = casser q in
 7
             e1::11, e2::12
 8
 9
    let rec fusion 11 12 =
        match 11, 12 with
10
11
        | [], _ -> 12
12
        | _, [] -> 11
13
         | e1::q1, e2::q2 ->
             if e2 > e1 then
14
15
                 e1::(fusion q1 12)
16
             else
17
                 e2::(fusion 11 q2)
18
19
    let rec tri_fusion l =
20
        match 1 with
        | [] -> []
21
        | [e1] -> [e1]
22
23
         | _ ->
             let 11, 12 = casser 1 in
24
25
             fusion (tri_fusion 11) (tri_fusion 12)
```

```
Implémentation - parcours en largeur d'un graphe (2/3)
   let pop_opt f =
 2
        let rec retourne sub_f =
 3
             match sub_f.e with
             | [] -> sub_f
 4
 5
             | elt::q -> retourne {e=q; s=elt::sub_f.s}
 6
        in let new_f =
 7
             if f.s = [] then
                 retourne f
 8
 9
             else f
 10
        in match new_f.s with
 11
         | [] -> file_vide, None
 12
         \mid elt::q -> {e=new_f.e; s=q}, Some elt
```

```
Implémentation - parcours en largeur d'un graphe (3/3)
 1 let parcours_largeur g s =
        let n = Array.length g in
        let non_vus = Array.make n true in
 4
        let rec parcours f =
 5
             match (pop_opt f) with
 6
             | _, None -> ()
 7
             | new_f, Some v when non_vus.(v) ->
                 non_vus.(v) <- false;</pre>
 8
 9
                 print_int v;
                 parcours (ajoute new_f g.(v))
 10
11
             | new_f, Some v ->
12
                 parcours new_f
 13
        in parcours {e=[]; s=[s]}
```

```
Implémentation - liste chainée en C (2/3)

1    maillon* ajoute(elemtype x, maillon* c){
2        maillon* res = malloc(sizeof(maillon));
3        assert(res != NULL);
4        res->val = x;
5        res->suivant = c;
6        return res;
7    };
```

```
Implémentation - file d'entiers
 1 | struct Maillon{
        int val;
        struct Maillon* suivant;
 4 | };
 5 | typedef struct Maillon maillon;
 7
   struct File{
        maillon* e; //maillon d'entrée
 8
        maillon* s; //maillon de sortie
 9
10 | };
11
   typedef struct File file;
12
13 | file* file_vide(){
        file* res = malloc(sizeof(file));
14
        assert(res != NULL);
15
16
        res->e = NULL;
17
        res->s = NULL;
18
        return res;
19 }
```

```
Implémentation - file de priorité : vide et ajoute (1/2)
 1 | type tas_binaire_min = {
        mutable nb_elts: int;
        mutable data: (char*int) array
 3
 4
 6 | let tbmin_vide () = {nb_elts = 0; data = [||]}
 8
   let prio couple =
 9
        let _,b = couple in b
10
11
   let redim tbmin new_taille cur_taille =
        assert (new_taille >= tbmin.nb_elts);
12
        let new_data = Array.make new_taille ('\000',0) in
13
14
        for i=0 to tbmin.nb_elts - 1 do
15
             new_data.(i) <- tbmin.data.(i)</pre>
16
17
        tbmin.data <- new_data
```

```
Implémentation - file de priorité : vide et ajoute (2/2)
    let tbmin_ajoute tbmin x p
 2
         (*redimensionnement*)
 3
         let n = Array.length tbmin.data in
 4
         if tbmin.nb_elts >= n then
 5
             redim tbmin (2*n+1) n;
 6
 7
         (*ajout et percolations vers le haut*)
         tbmin.data.(tbmin.nb_elts) <- (x,p);</pre>
 8
 9
         tbmin.nb_elts <- tbmin.nb_elts + 1;</pre>
 10
         let rec percole_haut i =
11
             let daron = if (i-1)/2 < 0 then 0 else (i-1)/2 in
             if prio tbmin.data.(daron) > prio tbmin.data.(i) then begin
 12
                  let temp = tbmin.data.(i) in
13
                 tbmin.data.(i) <- tbmin.data.(daron);</pre>
 14
 15
                 tbmin.data.(daron) <- temp;</pre>
 16
                 percole_haut daron;
 17
             end;
 18
         in percole_haut (tbmin.nb_elts - 1)
```

```
Implémentation - file de priorité : pop (1/3)
 1 | type tas_binaire_min = {
        mutable nb_elts:int;
 3
        mutable data: (char*int) array
    }
 4
 5
 6
    let prio couple =
 7
        let _,b = couple in b
 8
 9
    let redim tbmin new_taille cur_taille =
10
        assert (new_taille >= tbmin.nb_elts);
        let new_data = Array.make new_taille ('\000',0) in
11
        for i=0 to tbmin.nb_elts - 1 do
 12
 13
             new_data.(i) <- tbmin.data.(i)</pre>
 14
         done;
 15
        tbmin.data <- new_data
```

```
Implémentation - file de priorité : pop (2/3)
   let tbmin_pop tbmin =
         if tbmin.nb_elts = 0 then None else
 2
 3
 4
         (*remplacement de la première case par la dernière*)
 5
         let res = tbmin.data.(0) in
 6
         tbmin.data.(0) <- tbmin.data.(tbmin.nb_elts-1);</pre>
 7
         tbmin.nb_elts <- tbmin.nb_elts - 1;</pre>
 8
 9
         (*redimensionnement*)
10
         let n = Array.length tbmin.data in
11
         if tbmin.nb_elts <= n/2 then</pre>
             redim tbmin (n/2) n;
 12
```

```
Implémentation - file de priorité : pop (3/3)
 1
         (*percolations du nouveau premier élément*)
         let rec percole_bas i =
  2
  3
             let max = tbmin.nb_elts - 1 in
  4
             let fils_g = if 2*i+1 <= max then 2*i+1 else max in</pre>
  5
             let fils_d = if 2*i+2 <= max then 2*i+2 else max in</pre>
  6
             if (prio tbmin.data.(fils_d) < prio tbmin.data.(i)||</pre>
  7
                  prio tbmin.data.(fils_g) < prio tbmin.data.(i)) then begin</pre>
  8
                  (*on va percoler le fils de plus basse priorité*)
  9
                  if prio tbmin.data.(fils_d) < prio tbmin.data.(fils_g) then</pre>
                      let temp = tbmin.data.(fils_d) in
 10
 11
                      tbmin.data.(fils_d) <- tbmin.data.(i);</pre>
 12
                      tbmin.data.(i) <- temp;</pre>
                      percole_bas fils_d
13
 14
                  else
 15
                      let temp = tbmin.data.(fils_g) in
                      tbmin.data.(fils_g) <- tbmin.data.(i);</pre>
 16
17
                      tbmin.data.(i) <- temp;</pre>
 18
                      percole_bas fils_g
 19
 20
         in if tbmin.nb_elts > 0 then percole_bas 0;
 21
         Some res
```