数组排序算法

1. 概述:

本节主要目的是让大家对数组排序算法有思维上的认识,或者说为了面试,而不是为了使用。为啥?因为不管那个平台的面向对象开发,系统都提供了相应的排序算法,而既然是系统所提供的,肯定是相对"最优"排序算法了,所以实际应用中并不需要我们亲自去实现一个具体的排序过程。

2. 系统排序函数

sort、asort、ksort、usort、arsort、krsort、shuffle sort示例:

```
#pi 数组Array

$arr5 = array("a" ⇒ "cc","1" ⇒ "bb", 0 ⇒ "aa");
echo "排序前数组";print_r($arr5)."<br/>sort($arr5);
echo "排序后数组";print_r($arr5)."<br/>;

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```

asort示例:

```
#phi 数组Array

$arr6 = array("a" ⇒ "cc","1" ⇒ "bb", 0 ⇒ "aa");
echo "排序前数组";print_r($arr6)."<br/>echo "排序后数组";print_r($arr6)."<br/>echo "木r>";
echo "木r>";

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```

更多排序,请查php开发手册

手册》函数参考》与变量有关的拓展》数组》sorting arrays

3. 冒泡排序

```
$arr = array(12, 4, 2, 9, 8, 3);
$n = count($arr);

for ($i = 1; $i <= $n - 1; $i ++) {//b\vec{n}}$\text{b}$\text{m}$\text{n-1}$, $\text{a} = \text{n-1}$, $\text{s} = \text{n-1}$, $\text{s}$\text{s} ++) {//\text{a}}$\text{m}$\text{b}$\text{b}$\text{b}$\text{b}$\text{b}$\text{b}$\text{b}$\text{b}$\text{b}$\text{b}$\text{b}$\text{b}$\text{b}$\text{b}$\text{b}$\text{b}$\text{b}$\text{b}$\text{b}$\text{b}$\text{b}$\text{b}$\text{b}$\text{b}$\text{b}$\text{b}$\text{b}$\text{b}$\text{b}$\text{b}$\text{b}$\text{b}$\text{b}$\text{b}$\text{c}$\text{b}$\text{c}$\text{b}$\text{c}$\text{b}$\text{c}$\text{b}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{b}$\text{c}$\text{b}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{d}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\text{c}$\t
```

结果为:

```
冒泡耗时:2.21729278564E-5结果为:
Array
(
       [0] => 2
       [1] => 3
       [2] => 4
       [3] => 8
       [4] => 9
       [5] => 12
)
```

4. 选择排序

```
$arr = array(12, 4, 2, 9, 8, 3);
$pre_time = microtime(true);
引for ($i = 1; $i <= $n - 1; $i ++) {//比较趟数n-1,每一趟结束将最大值放到最后面
    $max = 0;
    idx = 0;
    for ($l = 0; $l <= $n - $i; $l ++) {//每趟需比较个数,为上一趟的比较次数-1次 if ($arr[$l] >= $max) { //比较获得最大值
           $max = $arr[$1];
           idx = 1;
        }
    }
    $t = $arr[$idx];
    \arr[$idx] = \arr[$n - $i];
    \frac{n - i}{n - i} = t;
$end_time = microtime(true);
echo "";
echo "选择耗时:".($end_time - $pre_time);
echo "结果为: \n";print_r($arr);
echo "<hr>";
```

5. 插入排序

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6. 快速排序

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```
选择耗时:1.4066696167E-5结果为:
Array
(
       [0] => 2
       [1] => 3
       [2] => 4
       [3] => 8
       [4] => 9
       [5] => 12
)
```