C语言排序算法性能测试

摘要

本实验主要探讨堆排序,冒泡排序,斐波那契堆排序的性能

通过在不同的编译优化条件下分别对10,100,1000,10000,100000个数据排序所用时间和空间的对比来判堆算法的性能

最后结果表明:

- 1. 堆排序最快
- 2. 因**斐波那契堆排序常数因素影响大**导致数据量小于100时冒泡排序比其快,且斐波那契堆排序在数据量较小时速度比堆排序慢
- 3. 数据量大于1000小于100000时三种算法速度有**堆排序>斐波那契堆排序>冒泡排序**的关系,斐波那契堆排序速度与堆排序速度差距减小.
- 4. 在数据量小于100000的情况下**不同算法在不同gcc编译优化情况下有不同的最佳优化选项**
- 5. 对比算法本身的优化gcc的编译优化可以忽略不计

前言

什么样的程序才是好的程序?

对于用户来,说好的程序往往代表着人性化的交互界面,高效率,安全等等.

而效率就像货币一样,通过牺牲效率我们可以换来更安全的程序,更方便的图形界面.

一个好的算法往往可以带来更高的效率.本次实验将实现三个经典的排序算法:

冒泡排序,堆排序和斐波那契堆排序并测试这三种算法在不同数据量下的性能.

环境配置

- 下载VMware和Ubuntu22.04 LTS 本实验在Linux虚拟机中进行所以先安装虚拟机软件.在VMware官网下载VMware并进行安装,再到ubuntu官网下载Ubuntu22.04 LTS.
- 安装Linux系统

打开VMware创建新的虚拟机,选择自定义后按下一步至选择系统文件处.选择下载好的Ubuntu系统并按下一步安装.

设置密码后设置虚拟机安装位置.选择合适的配置后安装虚拟机.按推荐方式安装Ubuntu后将自动进行网络配置.

• 安装gcc,vscode

待Ubuntu安装完成后在终端中执行

sudo apt install gcc sudo apt install build-essential 安装qcc.

通过gcc --version检查gcc是非安装成功.

并于vscode官网安装vscode安装包,下载完后双击安装.

算法实现

冒泡排序

```
#include "bubbleSort.h"
void bubbleSort(int* arry, int length){
    int flag = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < length - 1; i++){
        flag = 1;
        for (int j = 0; j < length - 1 - i; <math>j + +){
            if (arry[j] > arry[j + 1]){
               int tmp = arry[j];
                 arry[j] = arry[j + 1];
               arry[j + 1] = tmp;
                flag = 0;
            }
        }
        if (flag) break;
    }
}
```

• 堆排序

```
#include<stdlib.h>
int* heapSort(int* arry, int length){
   //堆化
  for (int i = length; i > 1; i--){
       int index = i;
      while (index > 1) {
           if (arry[index] < arry[index / 2]){</pre>
              int tmp = arry[index];
              arry[index] = arry[index / 2];
              arry[index / 2] = tmp;
              index /= 2;
          }else break;
      }
 }
  int length2 = length;
  int* result = (int*)(malloc((length2 + 1) * sizeof(int)));
  result[0] = 0;
 //取出堆中最小值
 for (int i = 1; i < length2 + 1; i++){
     int min = 1;
     int smallChilden = min * 2;
     result[i] = arry[1];
     arry[1] = arry[length];//将最后一个叶子节点放至根节点
     length -= 1;
     //当有子结点时进行循环,维持堆结构
     while (\min * 2 < length + 1) {
         if (smallChilden < length && arry[smallChilden] >
arry[smallChilden + 1]) smallChilden += 1;//如果有右孩且右孩子比左孩子小
```

```
if (arry[min] > arry[smallChilden]) {
    int tmp = arry[min];
    arry[min] = arry[smallChilden];
    arry[smallChilden] = tmp;
    min = smallChilden;
    smallChilden *= 2;
}else{
    break;
}
}
return result;
}
```

• 斐波那契堆排序

▶ 点击展开代码

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <math.h>
typedef int Type;
typedef struct FibNode {
                                  //关键字(键值)
   Type key;
   int degree;
                                  //度数
   struct FibNode* left;
                                  //左兄弟
   struct FibNode* right;
                                 //右兄弟
                                 //第一个孩子结点
   struct FibNode* child;
   struct FibNode* parent;
                                 //父结点
}FibNode;
typedef struct FibHeap {
   int keyNum;
                                   //堆中结点的总数
                                   //最大度
   int maxDegree;
                                  //最小结点(某个最小堆的根结点)
   struct FibNode* min;
   struct FibNode** cons;
                                   //最大度的内存区域
}FibHeap;
//将node从双链表移除
void fibNodeRemove(FibNode* node) {
   node->left->right = node->right;
   node->right->left = node->left;
}
//将单个结点node加入双向链表root之前
void fibNodeAdd(FibNode* node, FibNode* root) {
   node->left = root->left;
   root->left->right = node;
   node->right = root;
```

```
root->left = node;
}
//将双向链表b链接到双向链表a的后面
void fibNodeCat(FibNode* a, FibNode* b) {
   FibNode* tmp;
    tmp = a->right;
    a->right = b->right;
    b->right->left = a;
   b->right = tmp;
    tmp->left = b;
}
//创建斐波那契堆
FibHeap* fibHeapMake() {
   FibHeap* heap;
   heap = (FibHeap*)malloc(sizeof(FibHeap));
   if (heap == NULL) {
        printf("Error: make FibHeap failed\n");
        return NULL;
   }
   heap->keyNum = 0;
    heap->maxDegree = 0;
   heap->min = NULL;
   heap->cons = NULL;
   return heap;
}
//创建斐波那契堆的结点
FibNode* fibNodeMake(Type key) {
    FibNode* node;
   node = (FibNode*)malloc(sizeof(FibNode));
    if (node == NULL) {
        printf("Error: make Node failed\n");
        return NULL;
    }
    node->key = key;
   node->degree = 0;
   node->left = node;
   node->right = node;
   node->parent = NULL;
   node->child = NULL;
   return node;
}
//将结点node插入到斐波那契堆heap中
void fibHeapInsert_node(FibHeap* heap, FibNode* node) {
    if (heap->keyNum == 0) {
        heap -> min = node;
    }
    else {
        fibNodeAdd(node, heap->min);
        if (node->key < heap->min->key) {
            heap->min = node;
```

```
heap->keyNum++;
}
//新建键值为key的结点,并将其插入到斐波那契堆中
void fibHeapInsert_key(FibHeap* heap, Type key) {
   FibNode* node;
   if (heap == NULL) {
       printf("The heap does not exist\n");
   }
   node = fibNodeMake(key);
   if (node == NULL) {
       printf("Cannot make node\n");
       return;
   fibHeapInsert_node(heap, node);
}
//将"堆的最小结点"从根链表中移除,即"将最小结点所属的树"从堆中移除
FibNode* fibHeapRemove_min(FibHeap* heap) {
   FibNode* min = heap->min;
   if (heap->min == min->right) {
       heap->min = NULL;
   }
   else {
       fibNodeRemove(min);
       heap->min = min->right;
   min->left = min->right = min;
   return min;
}
//将node链接到root根结点
void fibHeapLink(FibHeap* heap, FibNode* node, FibNode* root) {
    //将node从双链表中移除
   fibNodeRemove(node);
   //将node设为root的孩子
   if (root->child == NULL) {
       root->child = node;
   }
   else {
       fibNodeAdd(node, root->child);
   node->parent = root;
   root->degree++;
}
//创建fib_heap_consolidate所需空间
void fibHeapConsInit(FibHeap* heap) {
   int old = heap->maxDegree;
   //计算log2(x),向上取整
   heap->maxDegree = (int)(log((double)(heap->keyNum)) / log(2.0)) +
```

```
1;
   //如果原本空间不够,则再次分配内存
   if (old >= heap->maxDegree) {
       return;
   //因为度为heap->maxDegree可能被合并,所以要maxDegree+1
   heap->cons = (FibNode**)realloc(heap->cons, sizeof(FibHeap*) *
(heap->maxDegree + 1));
}
//合并斐波那契堆的根链表中左右相同度数的树
void fibHeapConsolidate(FibHeap* heap) {
   //开辟所用空间
   fibHeapConsInit(heap);
   int i;
   int D = heap->maxDegree + 1;
   for (i = 0; i < D; i++) {
       heap->cons[i] = NULL;
   //合并相同度的根结点,使每个度数的树唯一
   while (heap->min != NULL) {
       FibNode* x = fibHeapRemove_min(heap); //取出堆中的最小树(最小结
点所在的树)
       int d = x - > degree;
                                              //获取最小树的度数
       //heap->cons[d] != NULL, 意味着有两棵树(x和y)的"度数"相同。
       while (heap->cons[d] != NULL) {
           FibNode* y = heap->cons[d];
                                            //y是"与x的度数相同的树"
           if (x->key > y->key) {
                                             //保证x的键值比y小
               FibNode* tmp = x;
               x = y;
               y = tmp;
                                            //将y链接到x中
           fibHeapLink(heap, y, x);
           heap->cons[d] = NULL;
           d++;
       }
       heap->cons[d] = x;
   heap->min = NULL;
   //将heap->cons中的结点重新加到根表中
   for (i = 0; i < D; i++) {
       if (heap->cons[i] != NULL) {
           if (heap->min == NULL) {
               heap->min = heap->cons[i];
           }
           else {
               fibNodeAdd(heap->cons[i], heap->min);
               if ((heap->cons[i])->key < heap->min->key) {
                  heap->min = heap->cons[i];
               }
           }
       }
   }
```

```
//移除最小结点min
FibNode* fibHeapExtractMin_node(FibHeap* heap) {
    if (heap == NULL || heap->min == NULL) {
       return NULL;
   FibNode* child = NULL;
   FibNode* min = heap->min;
    //将min每一个儿子(儿子和儿子的兄弟)都添加到"斐波那契堆的根链表"中
   while (min->child != NULL) {
       child = min->child;
       fibNodeRemove(child);
       if (child->right == child) {//感觉可以优化
           min->child = NULL;
       }
       else {
           min->child = child->right;
       fibNodeAdd(child, heap->min);
       child->parent = NULL;
   }
    //将min从根链表中移除
   fibNodeRemove(min);
   if (min->right == min) { //若min是堆中唯一结点,则设置堆的最小结点为
NULL;
       heap->min = NULL;
    }
                           //否则,设置堆的最小结点为一个非空结点(min-
   else {
>right),然后再进行调节。
       heap->min = min->right;
       fibHeapConsolidate(heap);
    heap->keyNum--;
   return min;
}
int fibHeapExtractMin(FibHeap* heap) {
    FibNode* node;
   if (heap == NULL || heap->min == NULL) {
       return 0;
    }
    node = fibHeapExtractMin_node(heap);
   if (node != NULL) {
       int a = node->key;
       free(node);
       return a;
   }
//从node开始销毁结点
void fibNodeDestroy(FibNode* node) {
   FibNode* start = node;
   if (node == NULL) {
       return;
```

```
do {
        fibNodeDestroy(node->child);
        // 销毁node,并将node指向下一个
        node = node->right;
        free(node->left);
    } while (node != start);
}
//销毁斐波那契堆
void fibHeapDestroy(FibHeap* heap) {
    fibNodeDestroy(heap->min);
    free(heap->cons);
   free(heap);
}
int* fibSort(FibHeap* heap) {
   int* a = (int*)malloc(sizeof(int) * heap->keyNum);
   int length = heap->keyNum;
   for (int i = 0; i < length; i++) {
        a[i] = fibHeapExtractMin(heap);
    return a;
}
```

测试数据生成

```
srand(time(NULL)); //设置随机种子
int n = 10;
FILE *f = fopen("../data/1_1.txt","w");
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    int random_num = rand() % 10000; // 生成0到9999之间的随机数
    fprintf(f, "%d ", random_num);
}
fclose(f);
/*
在main函数中使用以上代码随机生成一些数并储存在data文件夹中,每次手动改变n数量为
10,100,1000,10000,100000,100000后运行三次分别生成 1_1.txt,1_2.txt,1_3.txt以及
2_1.txt,2_2.txt等等
*/
```

编译与性能测试

修改.vscode文件夹下task.json确保编译器正确链接文件通过在-g下方添加-o1,-o2等进行不同程度编译优化

```
{
    "tasks": [
        {
            "type": "cppbuild",
```

```
"label": "C/C++: gcc-13 生成活动文件",
            "command": "/usr/bin/gcc-13",
            "args": [
                "-fdiagnostics-color=always",
                "${fileDirname}/main.c",
                "${fileDirname}/bubbleSort.c",
                "${fileDirname}/heapSort.c",
                "${fileDirname}/fibSort.c",
                "${fileDirname}/${fileBasenameNoExtension}",
                "-lm"
            ],
            "options": {
                "cwd": "${fileDirname}"
            "problemMatcher": [
                "$gcc"
            "group": {
                "kind": "build",
                "isDefault": true
            },
            "detail": "调试器生成的任务。"
       }
    ],
    "version": "2.0.0"
}
```

• 冒泡排序数据测试

```
#include"bubbleSort.h"
#include<stdio.h>
#include <sys/resource.h>
#include<time.h>
void main(){
    struct rusage usage;
    getrusage(RUSAGE_SELF, &usage);
    const int length = 10;
    int a[length];
    int index = 0;
    FILE* f = fopen("../data/1_1.txt", "r");
    while(fscanf(f, "%d", &a[index]) == 1){
        index++;
    fclose(f);
    clock_t start = clock();
    bubbleSort(a, length);
    clock_t end = clock();
```

```
double timeUsed = ((double)(end - start)) / CLOCKS_PER_SEC;

FILE* file = fopen("../data/00/bubbleSort_1_1.txt","w");
fprintf(file, "用时:%fs\n占用内存%ldKB\n排序结果为:\n", timeUsed,
usage.ru_maxrss);
for(int i = 0; i < length; i++){
    fprintf(file, "%d ",a[i]);
}
}
```

• 堆排序数据测试

```
#include"heapSort.h"
#include<stdio.h>
#include <sys/resource.h>
#include<time.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
void main(){
    struct rusage usage;
    getrusage(RUSAGE_SELF, &usage);
    const int length = 100000;
    int a[length + 1];//第一个为占位符
    a[0] = 1;
    int index = 1;
    FILE* f = fopen("../data/5_3.txt", "r");
    while(fscanf(f, "%d", &a[index]) == 1){
        index++;
    }
    fclose(f);
    clock_t start = clock();
    int* b = (int*)malloc(sizeof(int) * length + 1);
    b = heapSort(a, length);
    clock_t end = clock();
    double timeUsed = ((double)(end - start)) / CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
    FILE* file = fopen("../data/Ofast/heapSort_5_3.txt","w");
    fprintf(file, "用时:%fs\n占用内存%ldKB\n排序结果为:\n", timeUsed,
usage.ru_maxrss);
    for(int i = 1; i < length + 1; i++){
        fprintf(file, "%d ",b[i]);
    fclose(file);
}
```

• 斐波那契堆排序数据测试

```
#include"fibSort.h"
#include<stdio.h>
#include <sys/resource.h>
#include<time.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
void main(){
   struct rusage usage;
    getrusage(RUSAGE_SELF, &usage);
   const int length = 10;
   int a[length];
   int index = 0;
   FibHeap* heap = fibHeapMake();
   FILE* f = fopen("../data/1_1.txt", "r");
   while(fscanf(f, "%d", &a[index]) == 1){
        fibHeapInsert_key(heap,a[index]);
        index++;
    }
   fclose(f);
   int* b = (int*)malloc(sizeof(int) * length);
   clock_t start = clock();
    b = fibSort(heap);
   clock_t end = clock();
   double timeUsed = ((double)(end - start)) / CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
   FILE* file = fopen("../data/00/fibSort_1_1.txt","w");
    fprintf(file, "用时:%fs\n占用内存%ldKB\n排序结果为:\n", timeUsed,
usage.ru_maxrss);
   for(int i = 0; i < length; i++){
        fprintf(file, "%d ",b[i]);
    fclose(file);
}
```

结果与分析

对实验结果求平均值并存在data/result文件夹下 使用matlab绘制图像并保存在data/result文件夹下

```
types = ["bubbleSort", "fibSort", "heapSort"];
options = ["00","01","02","03","0fast"];
times = [];
memory = [];

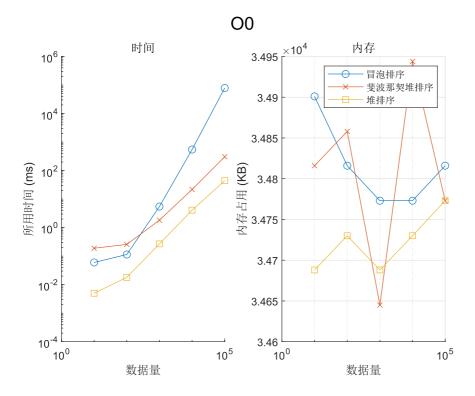
% 读取文件內容并提取数据
for i = 1:75
% 计算类型索引,并生成路径
```

```
index = ceil(i / 15);
    index2 = i - (index - 1) * 15;
    route = sprintf('../data/result/%s/%s%d.txt', options(index),
types(ceil(index2 / 5)), mod(i - 1, 5) + 1);
   % 打开文件并检查是否成功
    fileID = fopen(route, 'r');
    if fileID == -1
       warning('无法打开文件: %s', route);
       continue;
    end
    % 逐行读取文件内容
    while ~feof(fileID)
       line = fgetl(fileID);
       if contains(line, '平均用时')
           time_value = sscanf(line, '平均用时:%fs');
           times = [times; time_value * 1000]; % 追加时间数据
       elseif contains(line, '占用')
           memory_value = sscanf(line, '占用%dKB内存');
           memory = [memory; memory_value]; % 追加内存数据
       end
    end
   % 关闭文件
    fclose(fileID);
end
data_sizes = [10, 100, 1000, 10000, 100000];
for i = 1:5
    bubbleSort_times = times(1 + 15 * (i - 1):5 + 15 * (i - 1));
    fibHeapSort_times = times(6 + 15 * (i - 1):10 + 15 * (i - 1));
    heapSort_times = times(11 + 15 * (i - 1):15 + 15 * (i - 1));
    bubbleSort_mem = memory(1 + 15 * (i - 1):5 + 15 * (i - 1));
    fibHeapSort_mem = memory(6 + 15 * (i - 1):10 + 15 * (i - 1));
    heapSort_mem = memory(11 + 15 * (i - 1):15 + 15 * (i - 1));
    figure;
    subplot(1, 2, 1); % 左侧绘制时间曲线
    hold on;
    plot(data_sizes, bubbleSort_times, '-o', 'DisplayName', '冒泡排序');
    plot(data_sizes, fibHeapSort_times, '-x', 'DisplayName', '斐波那契堆排
序');
    plot(data_sizes, heapSort_times, '-s', 'DisplayName', '堆排序');
    set(gca, 'XScale', 'log'); % 将X轴设为对数刻度
    set(gca, 'YScale', 'log'); % 将Y轴设为对数刻度
    xlabel('数据量');
    ylabel('所用时间 (ms)');
    title('时间');
    subplot(1, 2, 2); % 右侧绘制内存曲线
    hold on;
    plot(data_sizes, bubbleSort_mem, '-o', 'DisplayName', '冒泡排序');
    plot(data_sizes, fibHeapSort_mem, '-x', 'DisplayName', '斐波那契堆排序');
```

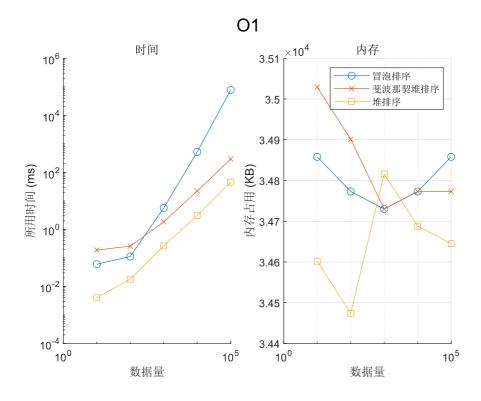
```
plot(data_sizes, heapSort_mem, '-s', 'DisplayName', '堆排序');
    hold off;
    set(gca, 'XScale', 'log'); % 将X轴设为对数刻度
    xlabel('数据量');
    ylabel('内存占用 (KB)');
    title('内存');
   legend('show');
    grid on;
   % 调整布局
    sgtitle(options(i));
    route2 = sprintf('../data/result/%s.svg', options(i));
    print(route2, '-dsvg');
end
for i = 1:3
   x = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]; % 创建一个数值型索引
    sortTimes1 = [];
    sortTimes2 = [];
    sortTimes3 = [];
    sortTimes4 = [];
    sortTimes5 = [];
    sortMem1 = [];
    sortMem2 = [];
    sortMem3 = [];
    sortMem4 = [];
    sortMem5 = [];
    for j = 1:5
        sortTimes1 = [sortTimes1; times((i-1) * 25 + 1 + (j-1) * 5)];
        sortTimes2 = [sortTimes2; times((i-1) * 25 + 2 + (j-1) * 5)];
        sortTimes3 = [sortTimes3; times((i-1) * 25 + 3 + (j-1) * 5)];
        sortTimes4 = [sortTimes4; times((i-1) * 25 + 4 + (j-1) * 5)];
        sortTimes5 = [sortTimes5; times((i-1) * 25 + 5 + (j-1) * 5)];
        sortMem1 = [sortMem1; memory((i-1) * 25 + 1 + (j-1) * 5)];
        sortMem2 = [sortMem2; memory((i-1) * 25 + 2 + (j-1) * 5)];
        sortMem3 = [sortMem3; memory((i-1) * 25 + 3 + (j-1) * 5)];
        sortMem4 = [sortMem4; memory((i-1) * 25 + 4 + (j-1) * 5)];
        sortMem5 = [sortMem5; memory((i-1) * 25 + 5 + (j-1) * 5)];
    end
    figure;
    subplot(1, 2, 1); % 左侧绘制时间曲线
    hold on;
    plot(x, sortTimes1, '-o', 'DisplayName', '10');
    plot(x, sortTimes2, '-x', 'DisplayName', '100');
    plot(x, sortTimes3, '-s', 'DisplayName', '1000');
    plot(x, sortTimes4, '-*', 'DisplayName', '10000');
    plot(x, sortTimes5, '-+', 'DisplayName', '100000');
    set(gca, 'XScale', 'log'); % 将X轴设为对数刻度
   set(gca, 'YScale', 'log'); % 将Y轴设为对数刻度
    xticks(x); % 设置 X 轴刻度
```

```
xticklabels(options); % 使用字符串数组作为刻度标签
   xlabel('优化等级');
   ylabel('所用时间 (ms)');
   title('时间');
   subplot(1, 2, 2); % 右侧绘制内存曲线
   hold on;
   plot(x, sortMem1, '-o', 'DisplayName', '10');
   plot(x, sortMem2, '-x', 'DisplayName', '100');
   plot(x, sortMem3, '-s', 'DisplayName', '1000');
   plot(x, sortMem4, '-*', 'DisplayName', '10000');
   plot(x, sortMem5, '-+', 'DisplayName', '100000');
   hold off;
   set(gca, 'XScale', 'log'); % 将X轴设为对数刻度
   xticks(x); % 设置 X 轴刻度
   xticklabels(options); % 使用字符串数组作为刻度标签
   xlabel('优化等级');
   ylabel('内存占用 (KB)');
   title('内存');
   legend('show');
   grid on;
   % 调整布局
   sgtitle(types(i));
   route3 = sprintf('../data/result/%s.svg', types(i));
   print(route3, '-dsvg');
end
```

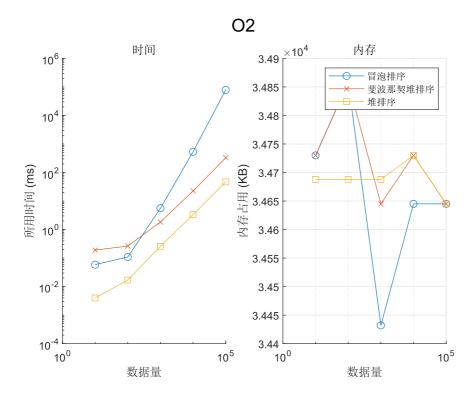
00



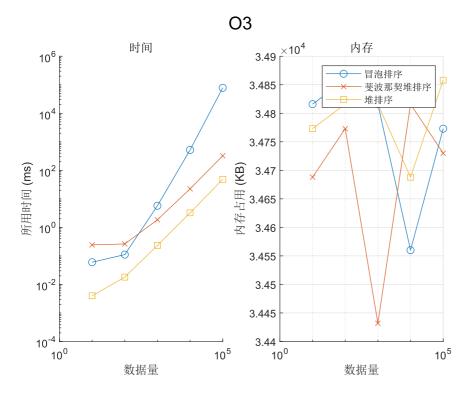
01



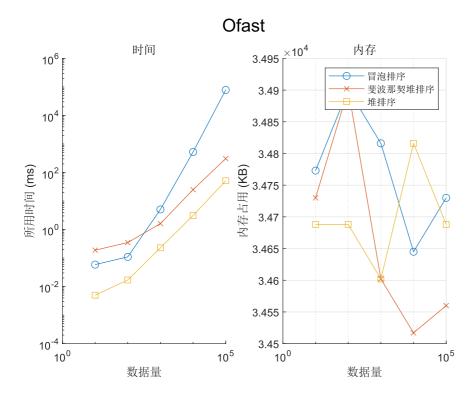
Ο2



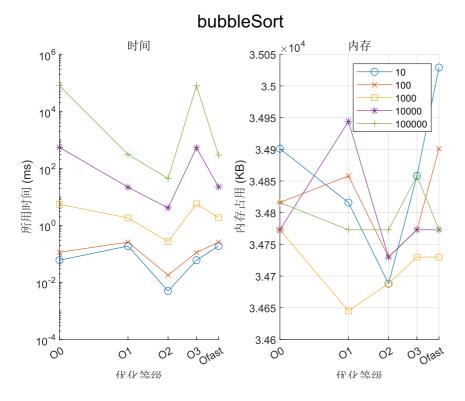
О3



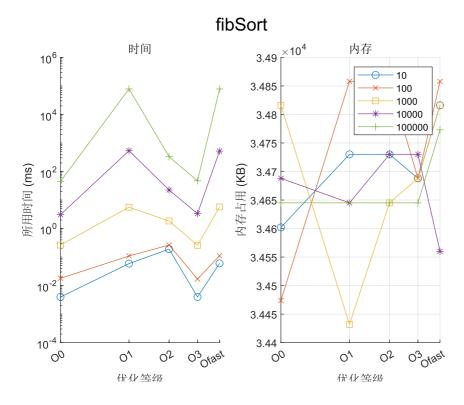
Ofast



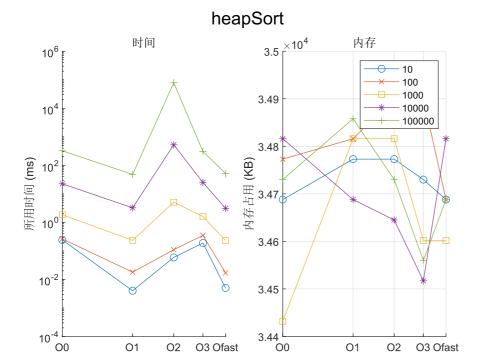
冒泡排序



斐波那契堆排序



堆排序



分析

00

1. 三个算法在不同优化条件下运行时间略有变化

O2

优化等级

O3 Ofast

。 冒泡排序 在数据量大于1000时在O0到O2优化下速度略有提升,O3优化时速度反而变慢Ofast再次下降

02

优化等级

O3 Ofast

- 。堆排序 在OO到O1优化下速度略有提升,O2到O3优化时速度反而变慢Ofast再次下降
- 。斐波那契堆排序 在OO到O2优化下速度略有下降,O3优化时速度最快,Ofast优化时速度再次下降
- 2. 占用内存大小略有波动都在34000到35000KB之间. 因程序运行时间不同,**占用内存大小的波动可视为误差**
- 3. 在不同优化条件下各算法运行速度与优化选项有关,不同算法最佳优化选项不同 其中**冒泡排序**在数据量低于100时运行速度比**斐波那契堆排序**快 在此之后三种排序算法速度呈现堆排序>斐波那契堆排序>冒泡排序的趋势,且斐波那契堆排序和堆排序差 距逐渐减小

而**堆排序**一直有着较快的排序速度

结果与各个排序算法的时间复杂度略有出路

冒泡排序:O(n^2)

斐波那契堆排序:O(nlogn)

堆排序:O(nlogn)

推测可能是因为**斐波那契堆排序的常数因素影响大**导致在数据量较小时其排序速度比堆排序慢

结论

- 1. 在数据量小于100000的情况下**不同算法在不同gcc编译优化情况下有不同的最佳优化选项**
- 2. 在算法速度方面堆排序最快,当数据量小于100时冒泡排序比斐波那契堆排序快
- 之后算法速度呈现堆排序>斐波那契堆排序>冒泡排序的规律,且斐波那契堆排序和堆排序差距逐渐减小

讨论

启示

对比算法本身的优化gcc的编译优化可以忽略不计 从代码实现难易程度来看冒泡排序无疑是最简单的,斐波那契堆排序是最复杂的. 而当数据量小于100000时冒泡排序所用的时间并非不可接受,所以根据数据量来选择算法或许是个好主意.

斐波那契堆排序就并不适用于较小数据量的排序.

- 改进方向
 - 1. 数据的处理,生成和测试应选用for循环自动处理,手动处理过于枯燥和浪费时间
 - 2. 斐波那契堆的实现还有优化空间
 - 3. 未测试Os优化下算法运行情况数据可能不全面
 - 4. 本次测试数据范围略小,得出的结论可能并不全面

参考文献

- https://blog.csdn.net/baidu_40395808/article/details/138541629 斐波那契堆的C语言实现
- https://www.cnblogs.com/luanxm/p/10848032.html clash verge安装
- https://chatgpt.com 代码书写帮助

附录

本实验所有代码都在github上托管 代码地址

实验过程所遇问题

- gcc无法自动链接源文件 解决方法:修改位于.vscode文件下的task.json文件
- 手搓斐波那契堆失败 解决方法:CV CSDN上fufufunny的代码
- git push总是无法连接到github 解决方法:因为手动在github上修改README.md导致需要pull.因过于麻烦故重新clone.
- 在终端push时需要passwad但远程认证服务已停止解决方法:在github申请token用于登录.