#### Algoritmos e Estruturas de Dados I

# Ordenação

Prof. Paulo Henrique Pisani

### Tópicos

- Algoritmos de ordenação sem comparação entre elementos:
  - Counting sort
  - Radix sort

# Counting sort

### Counting sort

Ordenação por contagem

- Assume que cada um dos elementos de entrada é um inteiro na faixa [0; k];
- Para cada elemento x, conta o número de itens menores que x;
- Dessa forma, é possível posicionar cada elemento na posição correta no vetor de saída.

### Counting sort

Ordenação por contagem

- Assume que cada um dos elementos de entrada é um inteiro na faixa [0; k];
- Para cada elemento x, conta o número de itens menores que x;
- Dessa forma, é possível posicionar cada elemento na posição correta no vetor de saída.



Algoritmo em que <u>não</u> ocorre comparação entre elementos no arranjo.

Cada elemento é um inteiro na faixa [0; 10]



Cada elemento é um inteiro na faixa [0; 10]

6	10	6	2	1	4	0	6	3	1

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0





0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

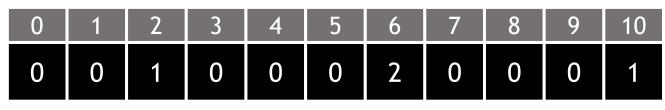




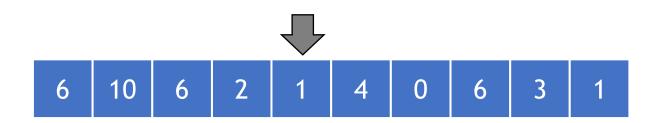
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1





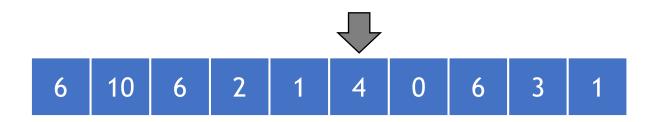






0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1

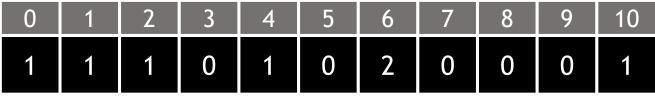




0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1











0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1





0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	1

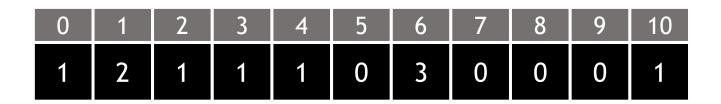


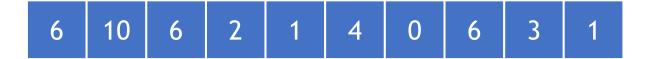


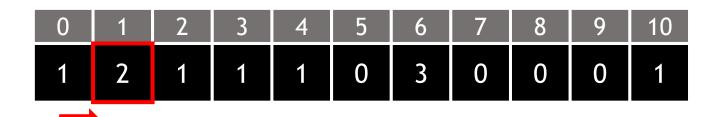
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1	2	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	1

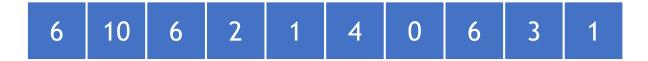


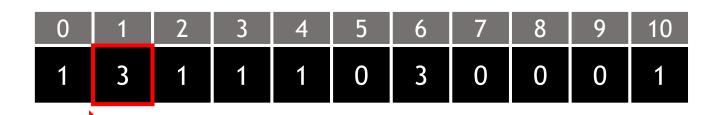


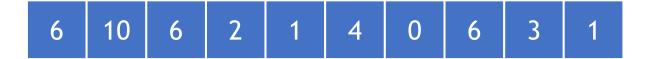


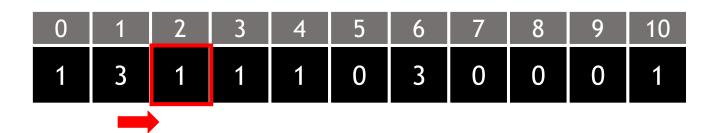


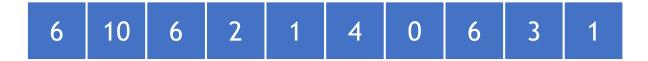


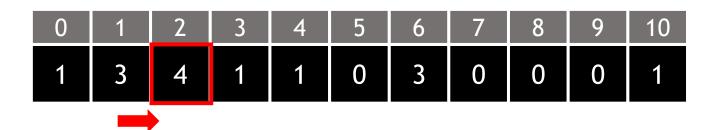


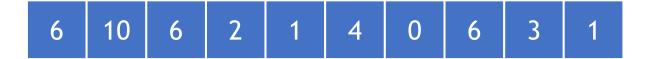


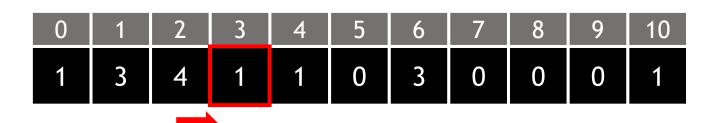


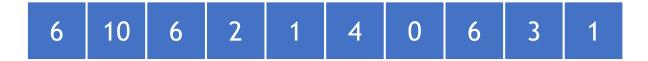


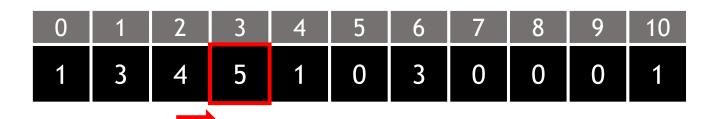


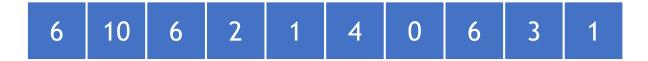


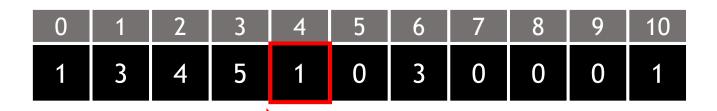


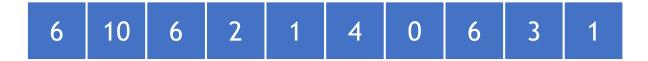


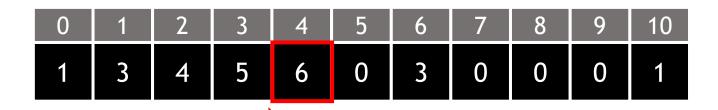




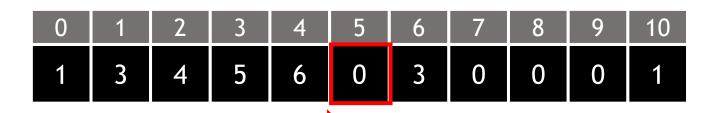


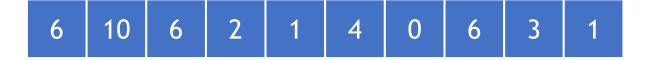








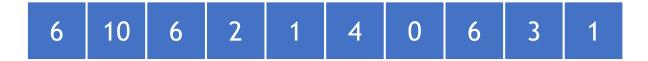


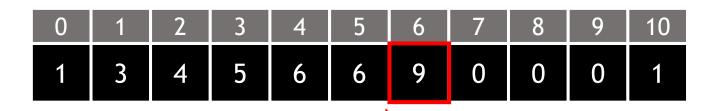


0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	3	4	5	6	6	3	0	0	0	1



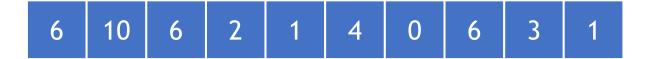
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	3	4	5	6	6	3	0	0	0	1



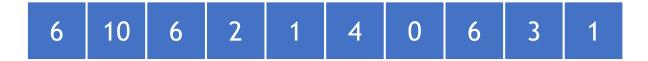




0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	3	4	5	6	6	9	0	0	0	1



0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	3	4	5	6	6	9	9	0	0	1



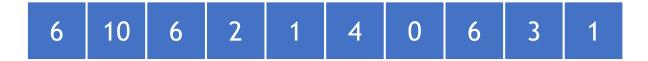
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	3	4	5	6	6	9	9	0	0	1

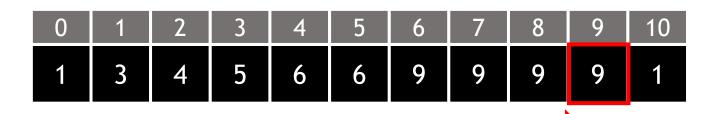


0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	3	4	5	6	6	9	9	9	0	1



0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	3	4	5	6	6	9	9	9	0	1



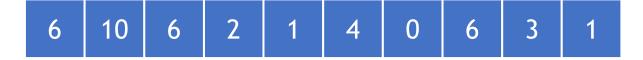


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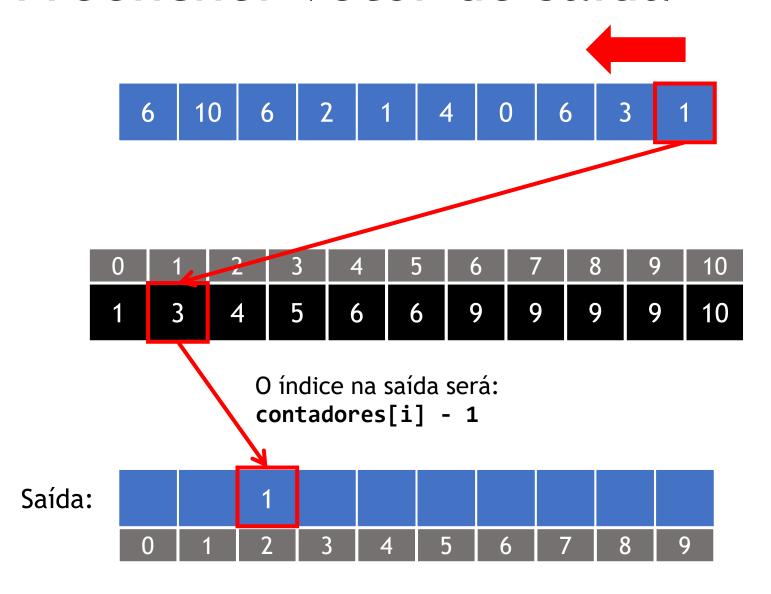


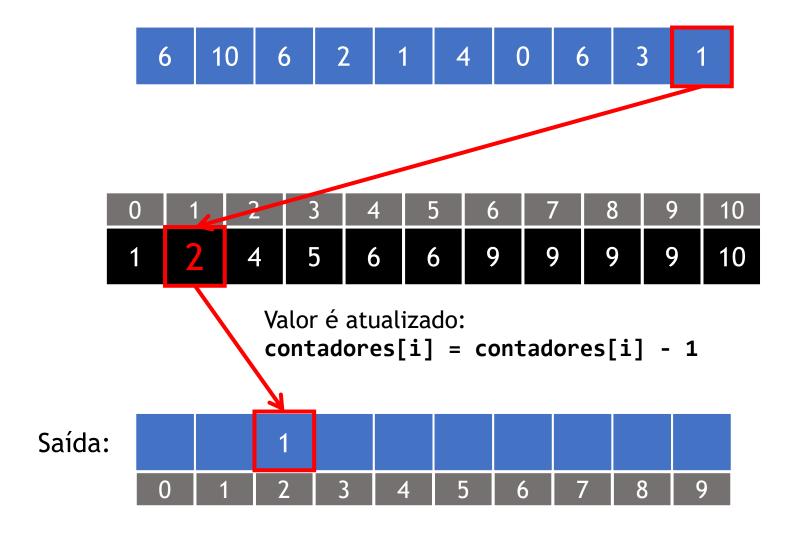
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	3	4	5	6	6	9	9	9	9	1

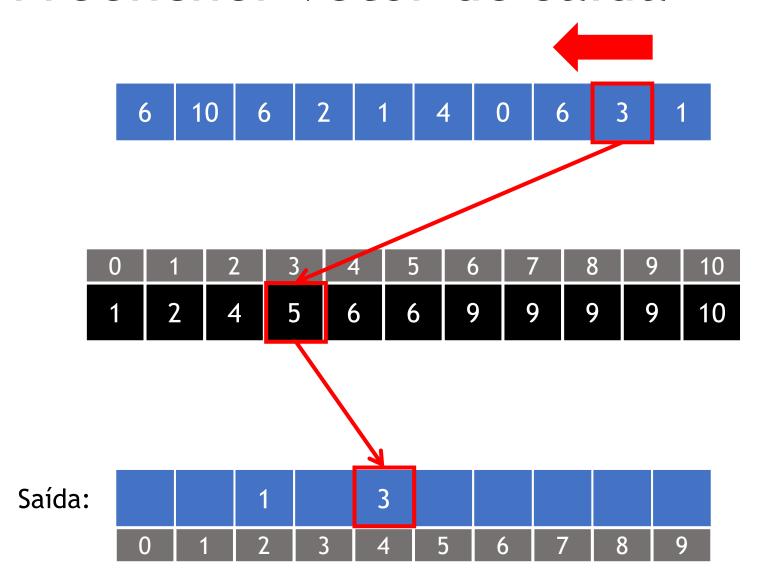
# Somar frequências

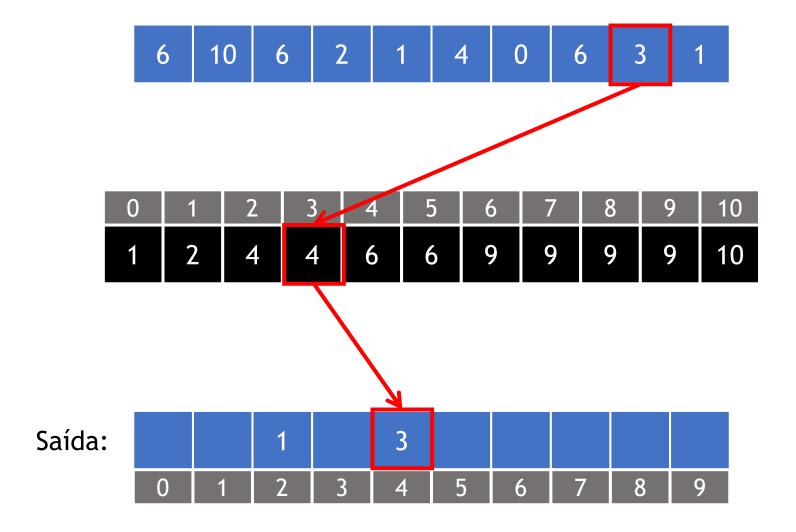


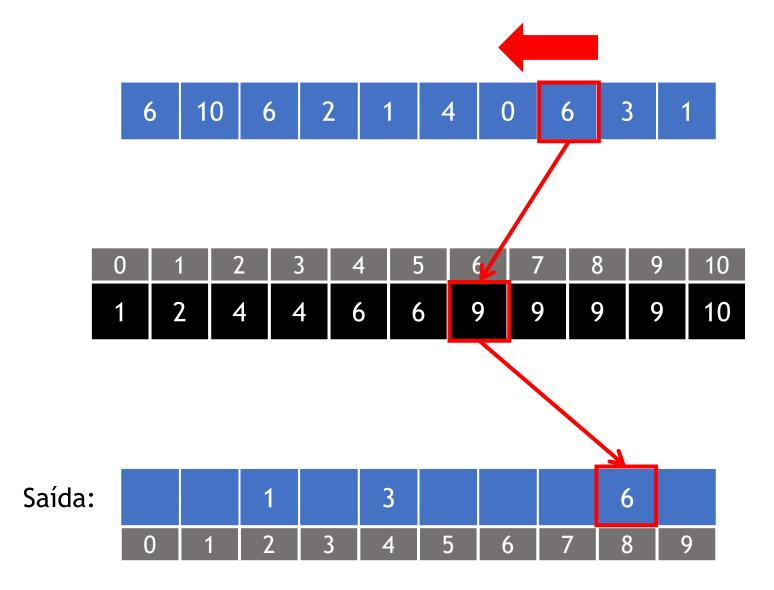
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	3	4	5	6	6	9	9	9	9	10

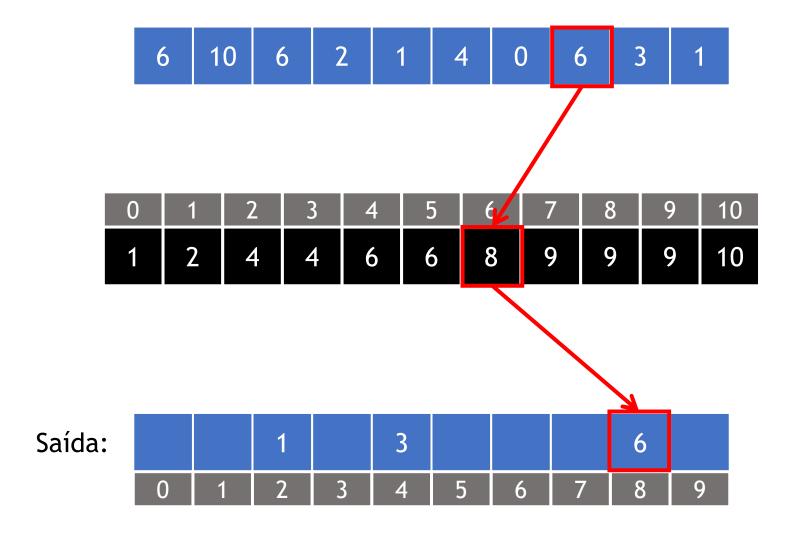


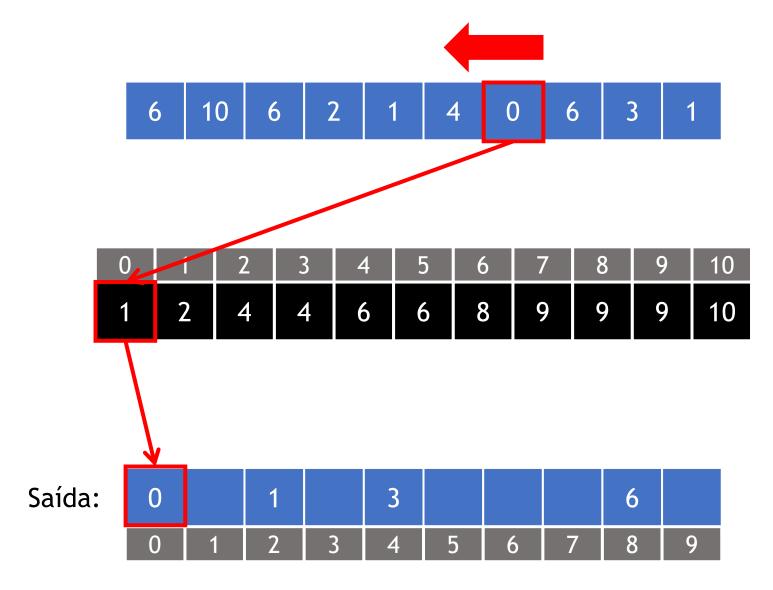


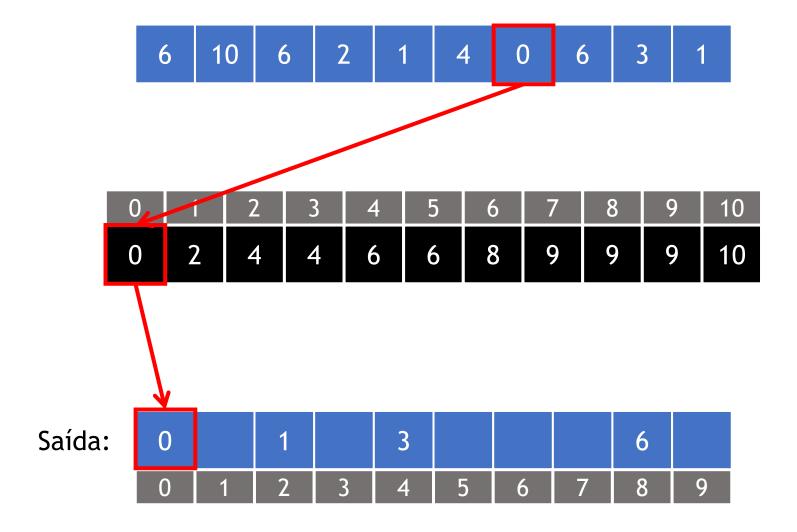


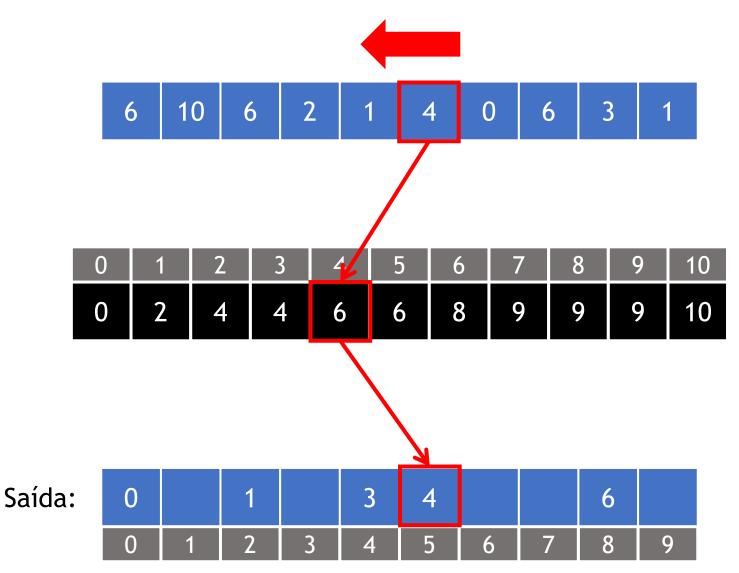


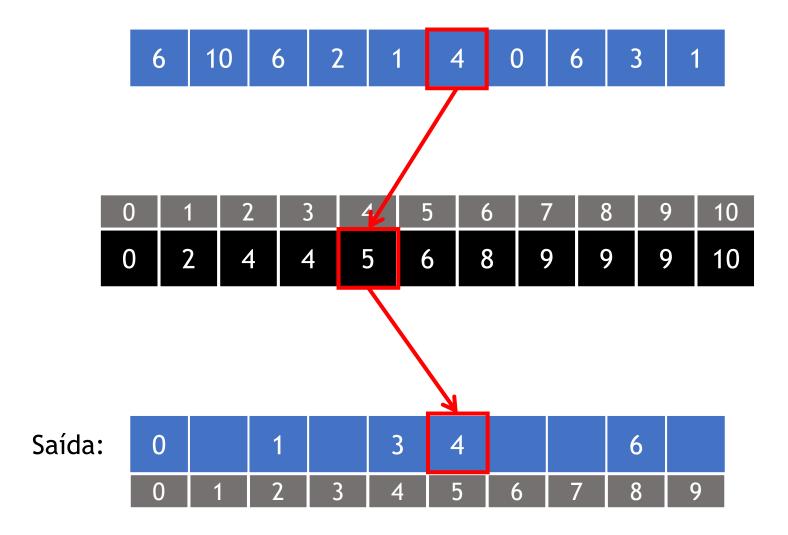


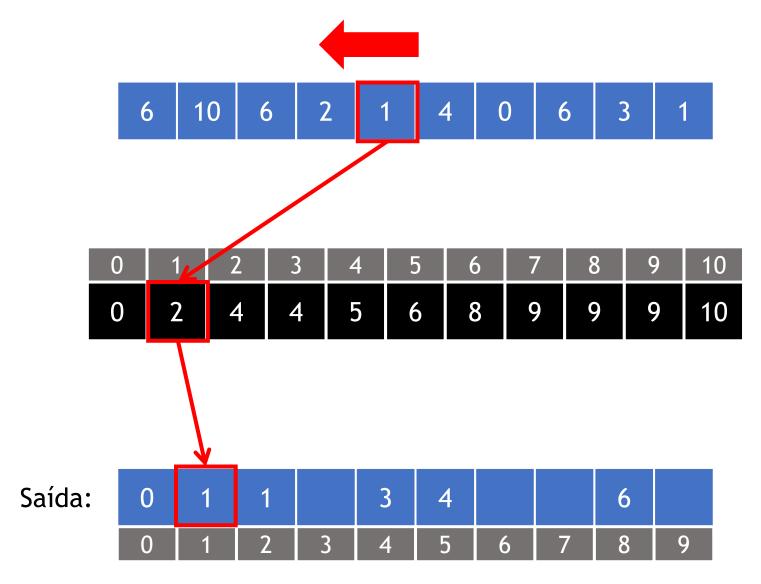


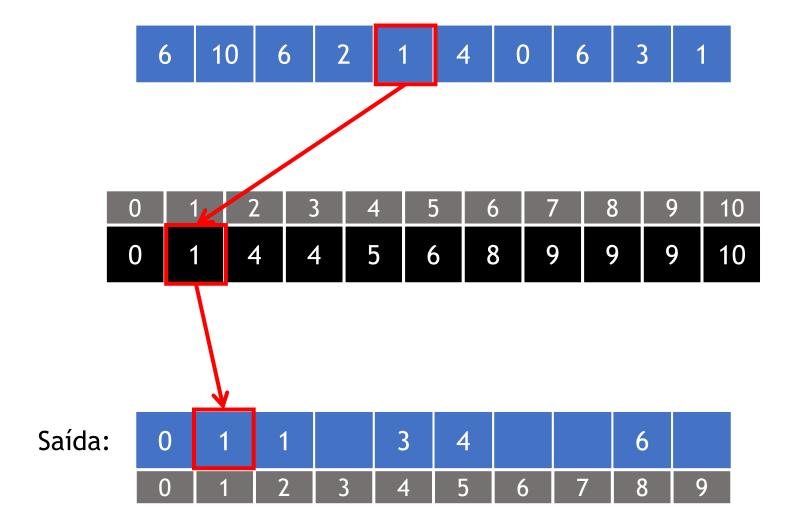


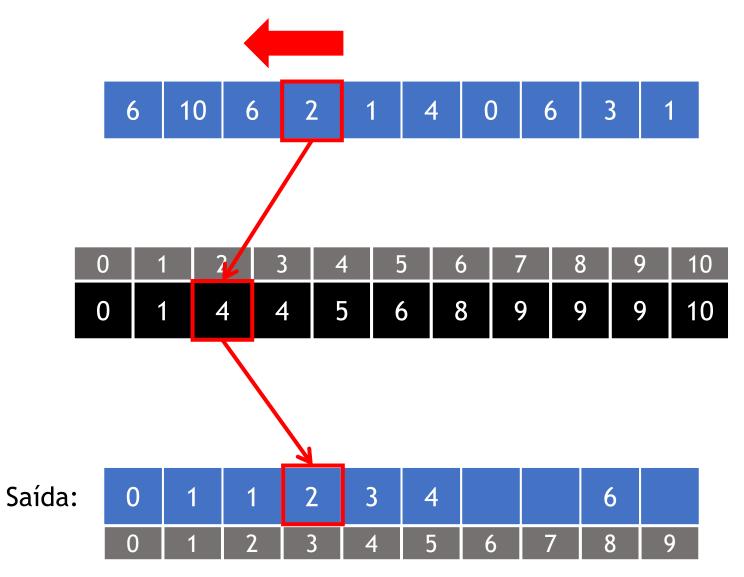


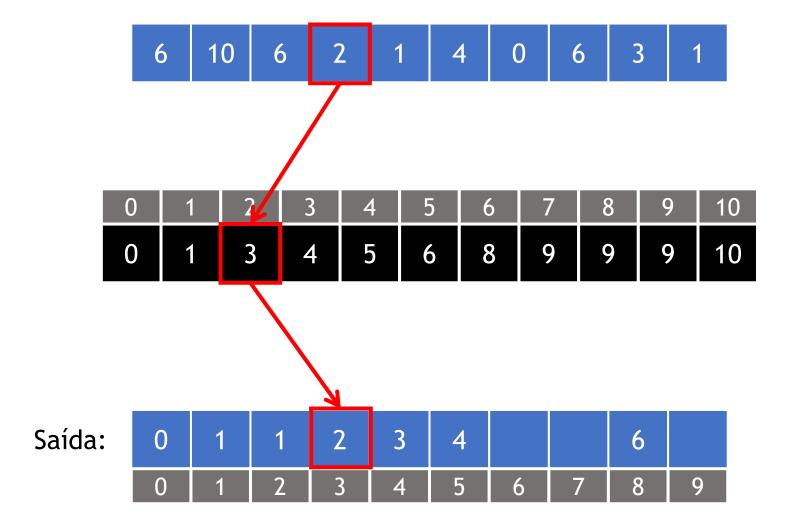


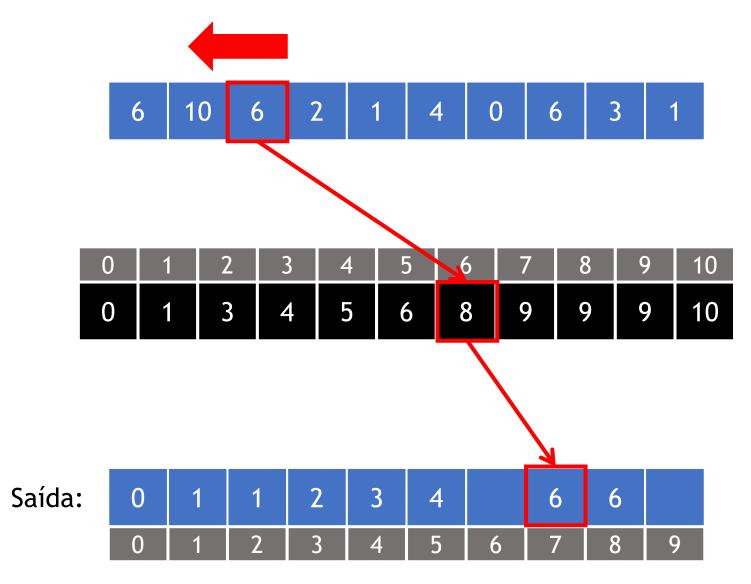


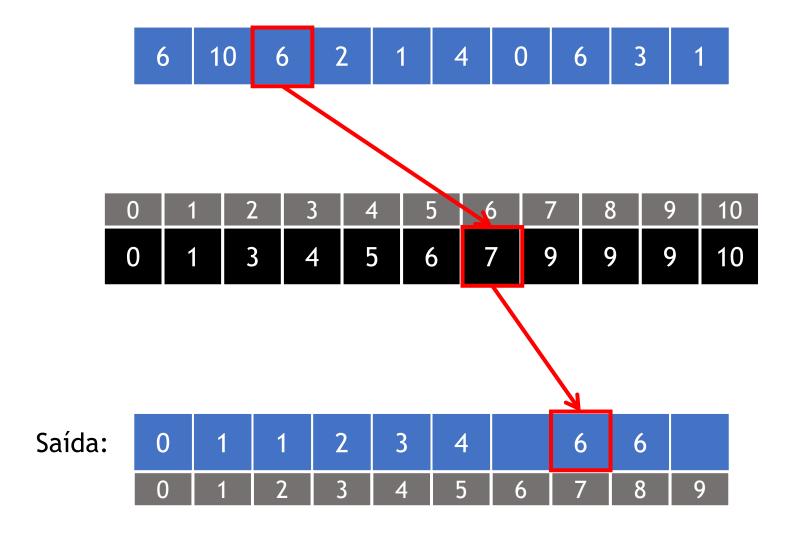


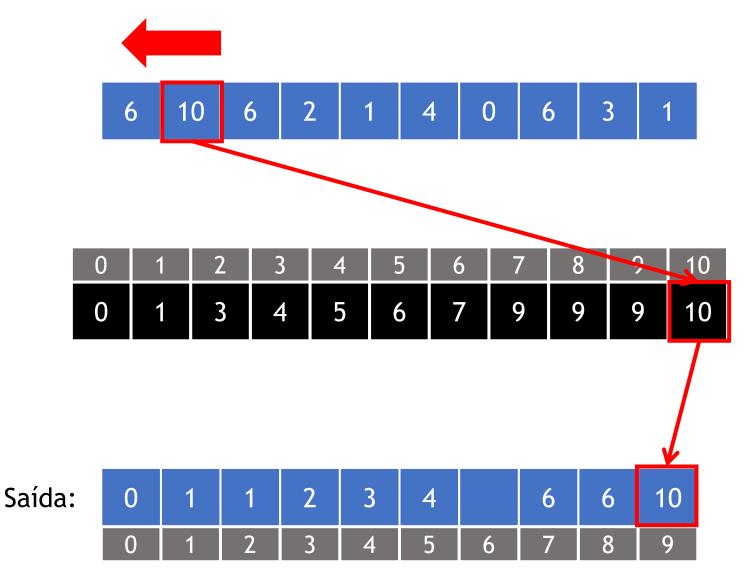


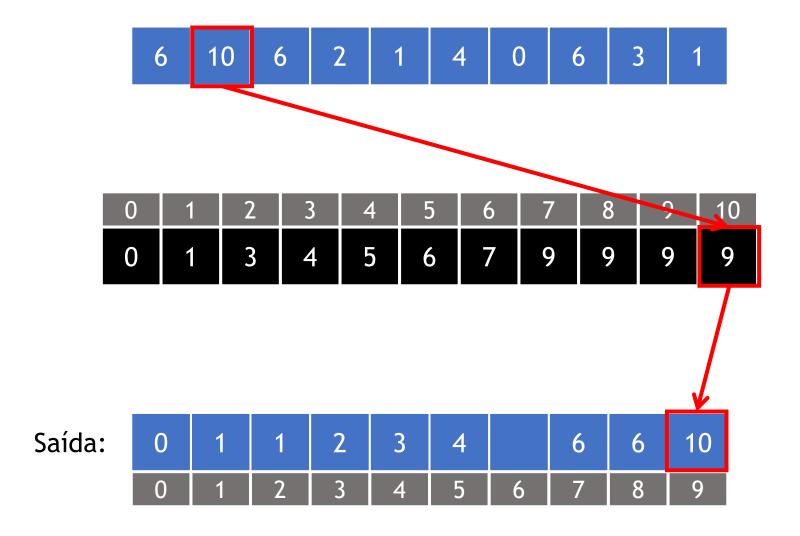


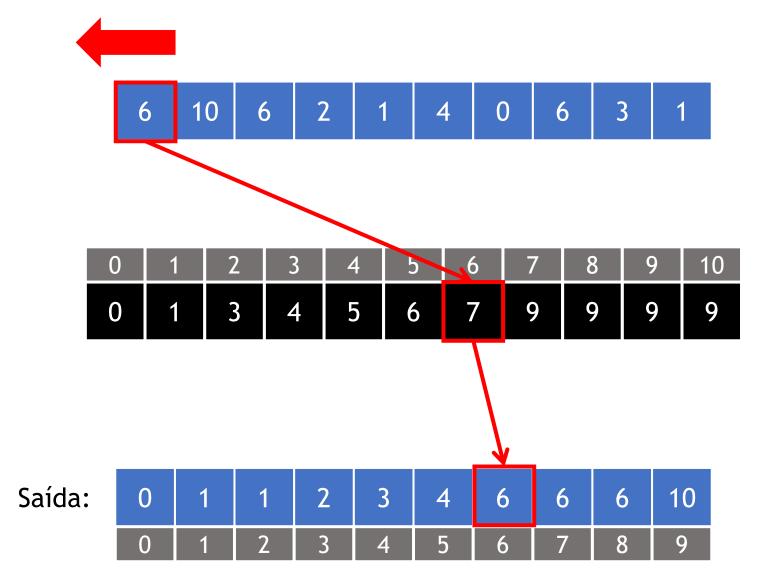


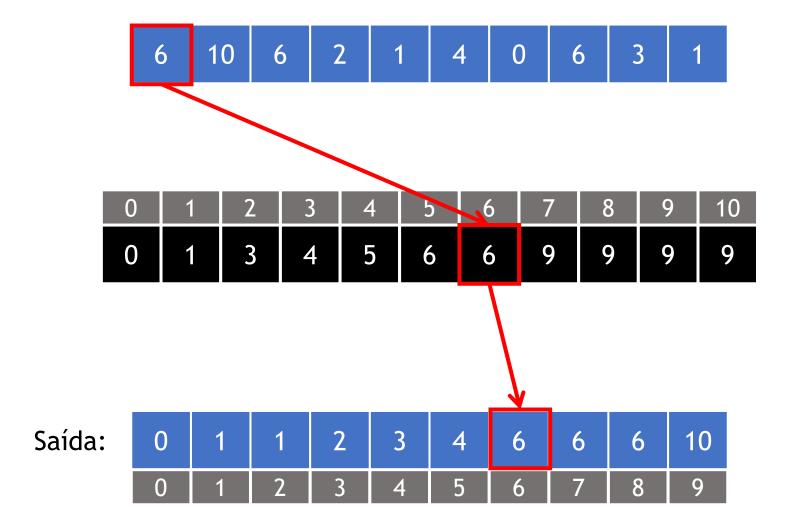


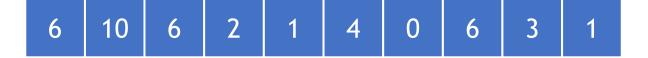


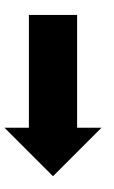






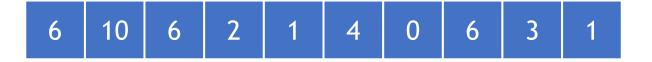






Saída:

0	1	1	2	3	4	6	6	6	10
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9



Na ordenação por contagem (counting sort), o vetor é percorrido da direita para a esquerda.

A ordenação seria realizada corretamente se o vetor for percorrido da esquerda para direita? Se sim, há alguma diferença?

### Counting sort

Implementação C

```
Chamada:
countingsort(vetor, n, k);
```

# Implementação

```
void countingsort(int *v, int n, int k) {
    int c[k + 1];
    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < k + 1; i++)
         c[i] = 0;
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
         c[v[i]]++;
    for (i = 1; i < k + 1; i++)
         c[i] += c[i - 1];
    int saida[n];
    int atual;
    for (i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
         atual = v[i];
         saida[c[atual] - 1] = atual;
         c[atual]--;
     }
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
         v[i] = saida[i];
```

# Custo do algoritmo

```
void countingsort(int *v, int n, int k) {
   int c[k + 1];
   int i;
   for (i = 0; i < k + 1; i++)
      c[i] = 0; Executa k+1 vezes.
   for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
      c[v[i]]++; Executa n vezes.
   for (i = 1; i < k + 1; i++)
      c[i] += c[i - 1]; Executa k vezes.
   int saida[n];
   int atual;
   for (i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
      atual = v[i];
      c[atual]--;
   for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
```

# Custo do algoritmo

```
void countingsort(int *v, int n, int k) {
   int c[k + 1];
   int i;
   for (i = 0; i < k + 1; i++)
      c[i] = 0; Executa k+1 vezes.
   for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
      c[v[i]]++; Executa n vezes.
   for (i = 1; i < k + 1; i++)
      c[i] += c[i - 1]; Executa k vezes.
   int saida[n];
   int atual;
   for (i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
      atual = v[i];
      c[atual]--;
   }
   for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
```

Quando k = O(n), o tempo de execução da ordenação por contagem é:

O(n)

### Custo do algoritmo

```
void countingsort(int *v, int n) {
    int k = get_max(v, n);
    int c[k + 1];
    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < k + 1; i++)
         c[i] = 0;
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
         c[v[i]]++;
    for (i = 1; i < k + 1; i++)
         c[i] += c[i - 1];
     int saida[n];
    int atual;
    for (i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
         atual = v[i];
         saida[c[atual] - 1] = atual;
         c[atual]--;
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
         v[i] = saida[i];
```

Alternativa para evitar a necessidade de informar o valor de k.

Ordenação digital

- Ordena os números dígito por dígito:
  - Primeiro ordena os números pelo dígito menos significativo;
  - Depois ordena pelo segundo dígito menos significativo;
  - E assim a ordenação segue até chegar no dígito mais significativo.

Ordenação digital

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  - Primeiro ordena os números pelo dígito menos significativo;
  - Depois ordena pelo segundo dígito menos significativo;
  - E assim a **ordenação** segue até chegar no dígito mais significativo.



Importante: a ordenação utilizada deve ser estável. Será usado o algoritmo Counting sort.

383 886 777 915 793 335 386 492 649 421

Ordenação inicia pelo dígito menos significativo:

38**3** 886 777 915 79**3** 33**5** 386 49**2** 64**9** 42**1** 

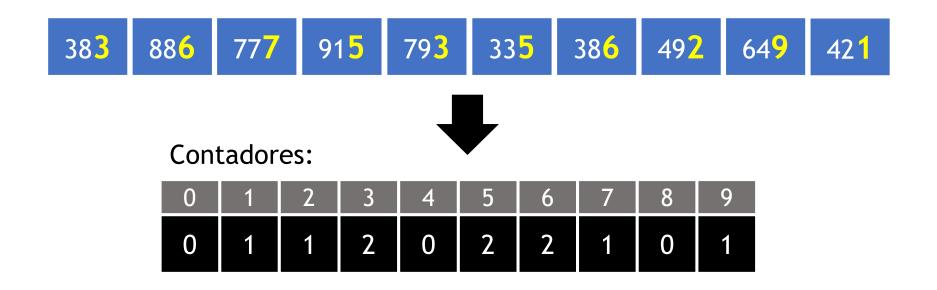
Ordenação inicia pelo dígito menos significativo:

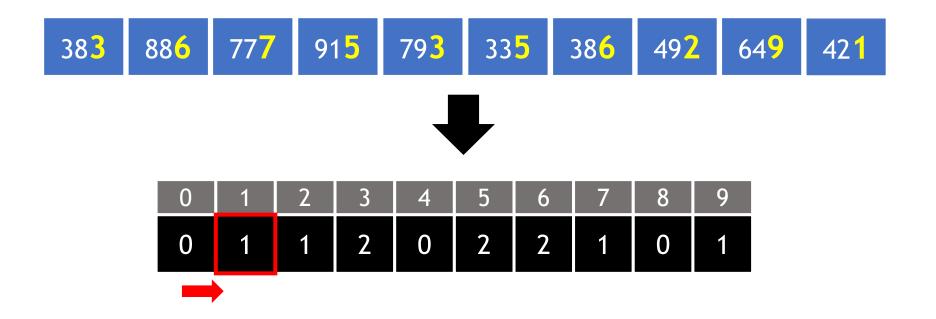


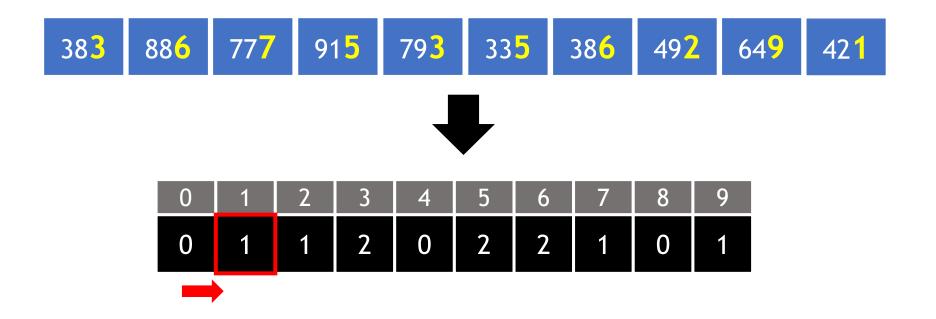
Para base 10, cada dígito pode assumir 10 valores. Portanto, o vetor de contadores terá 10 posições.

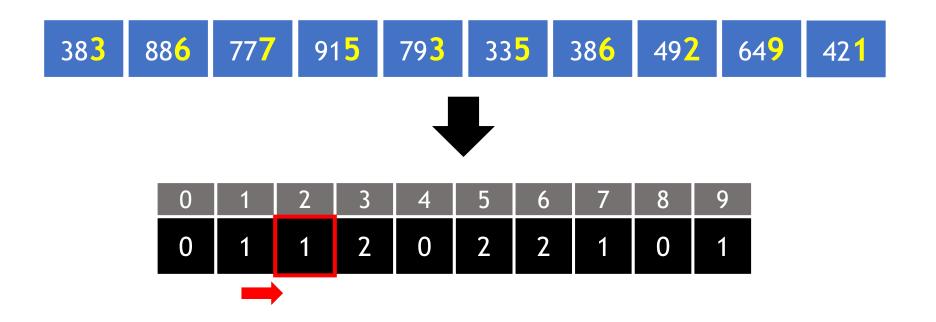
#### **Contadores:**

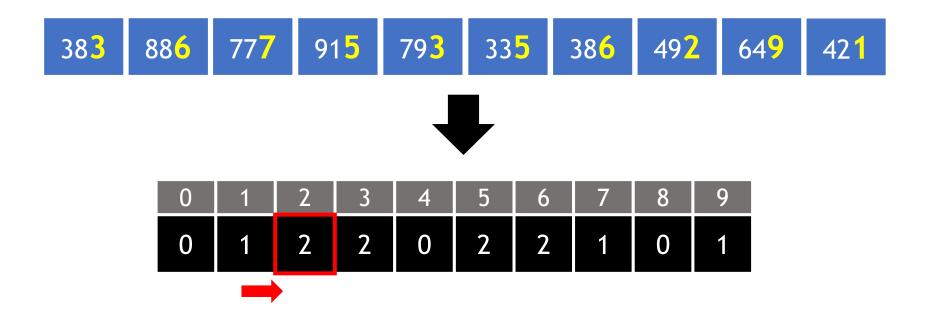
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

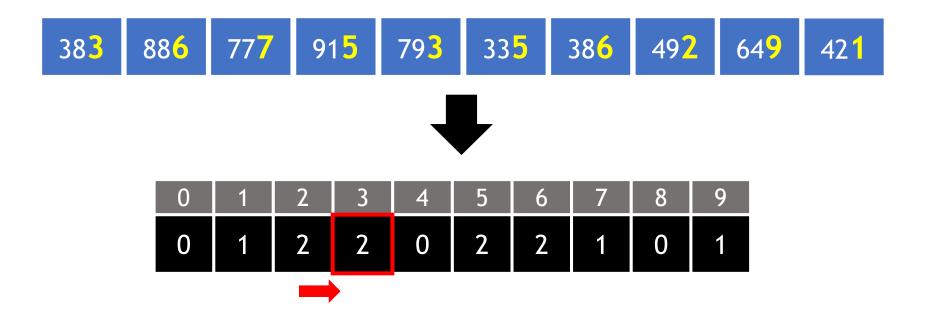


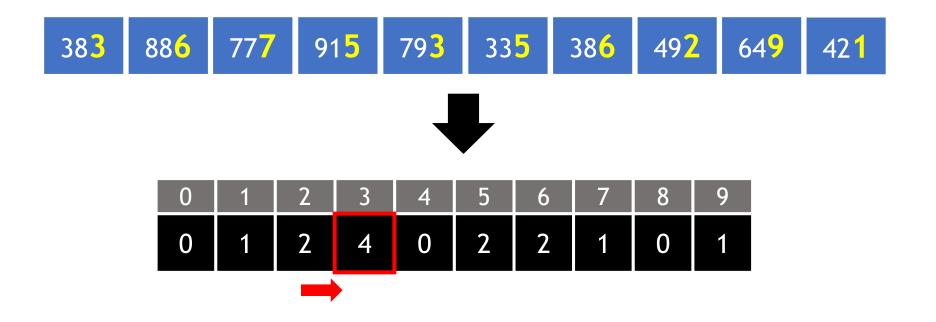


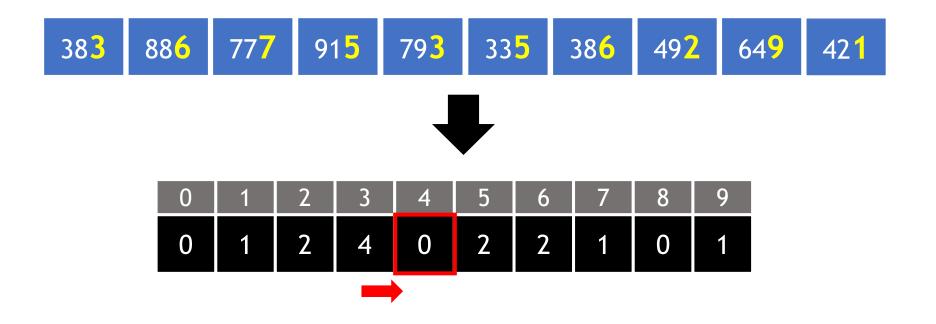


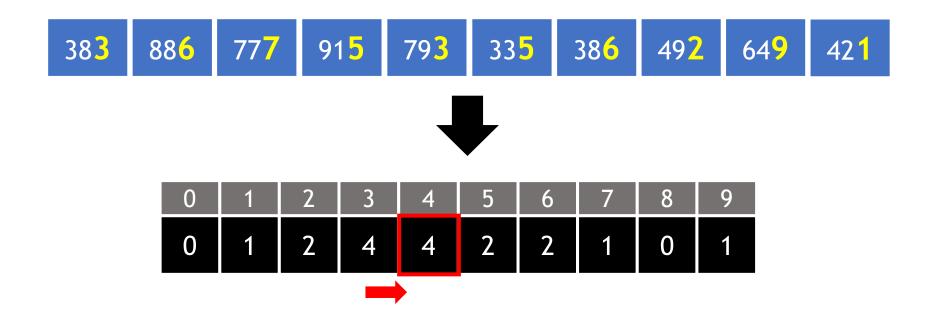


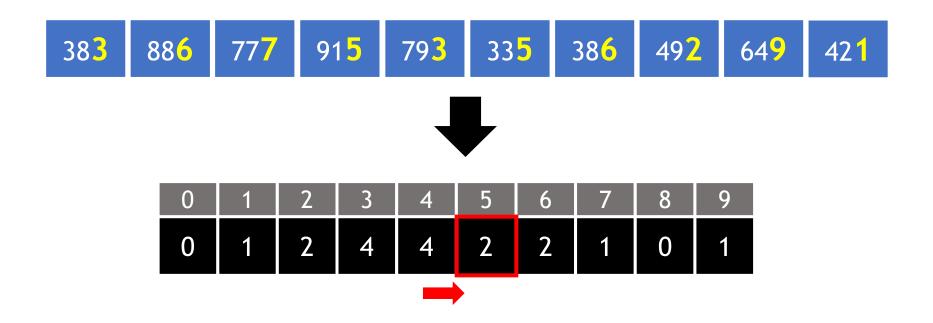


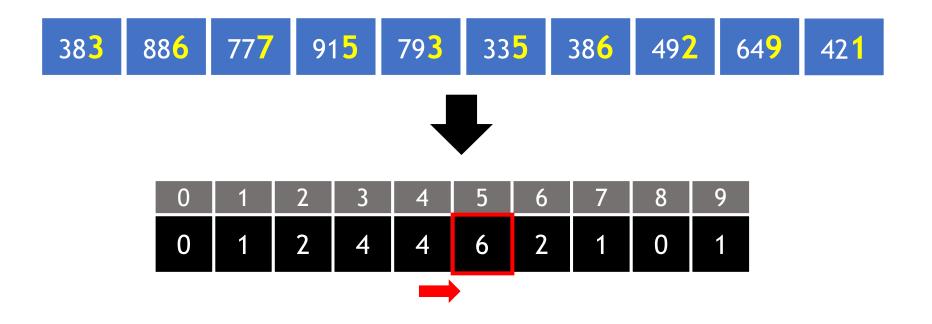


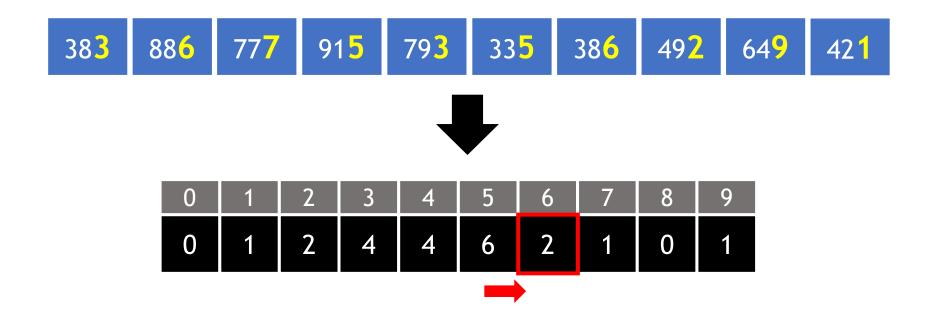


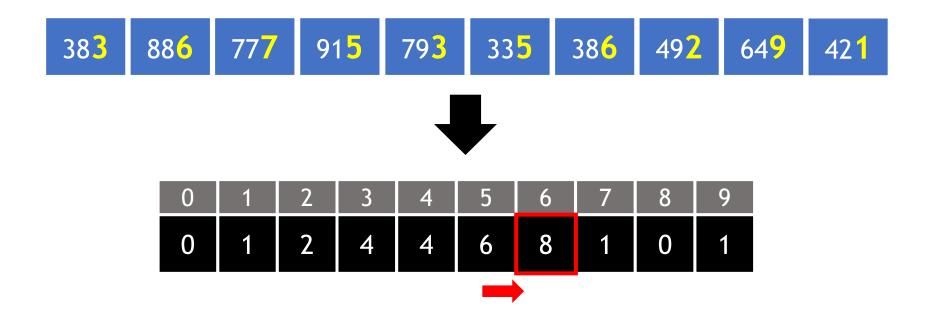


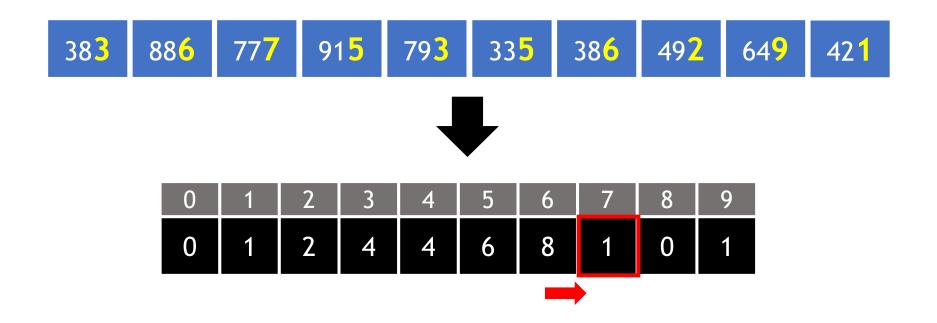


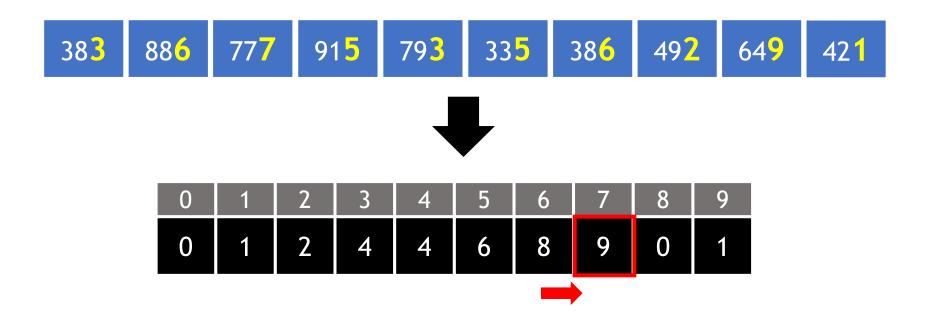


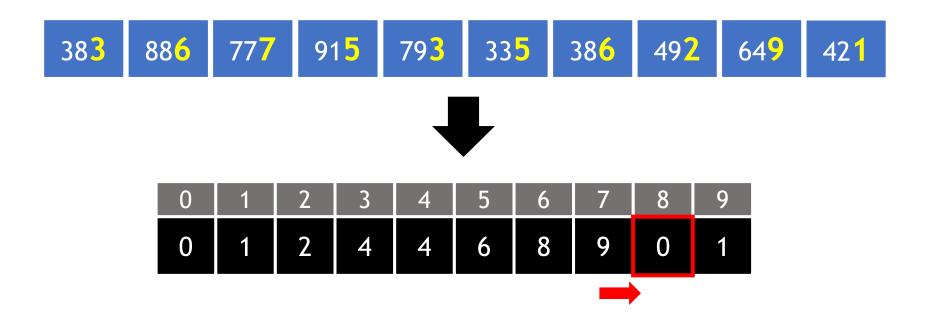


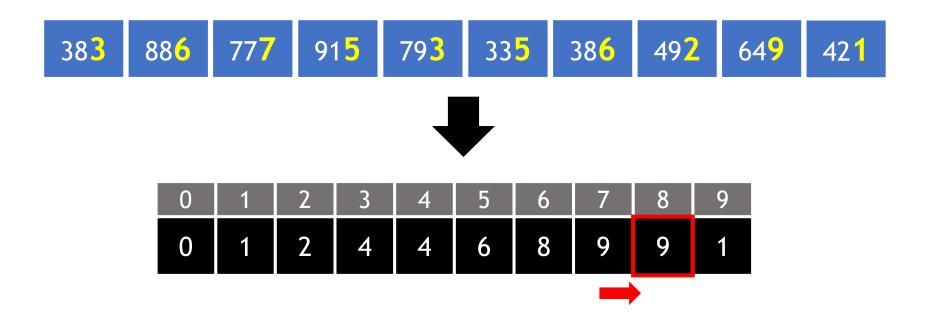


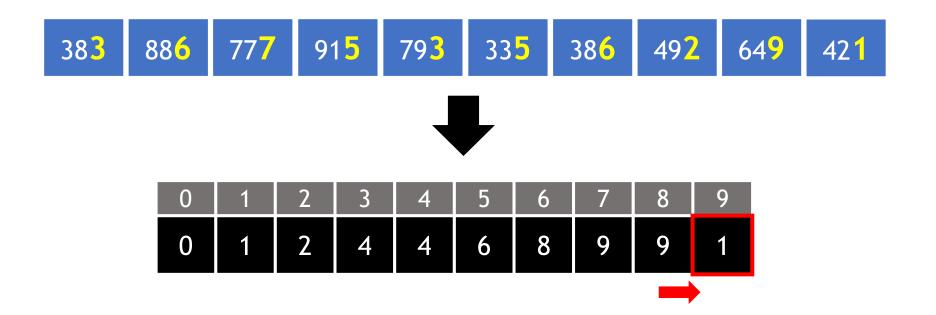


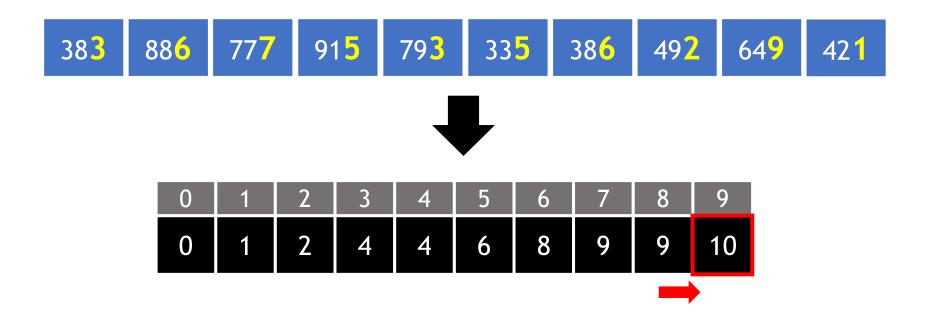


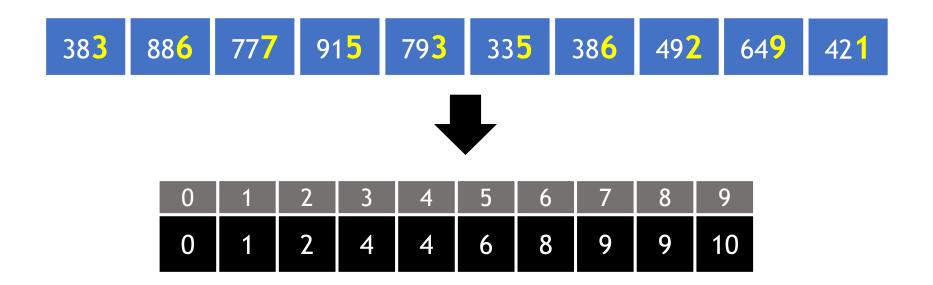


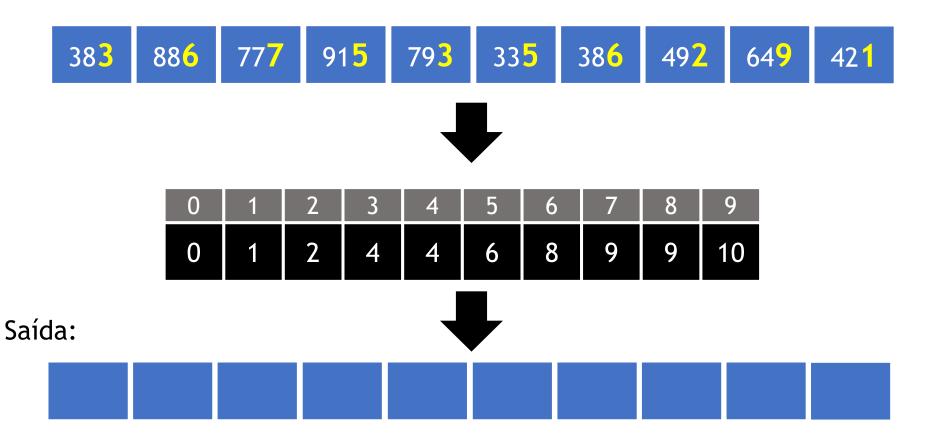


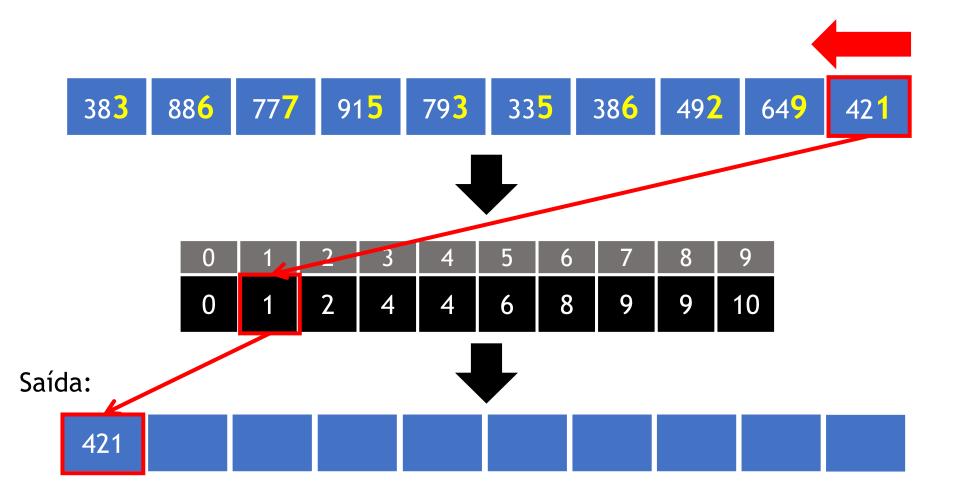


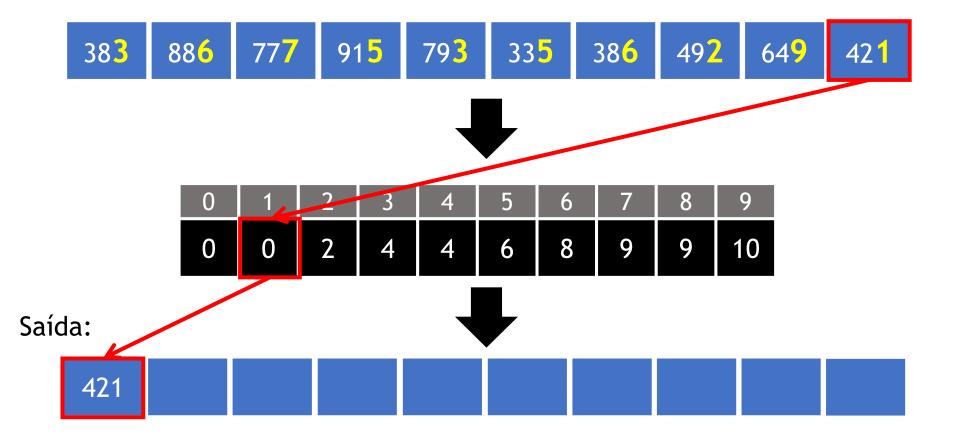


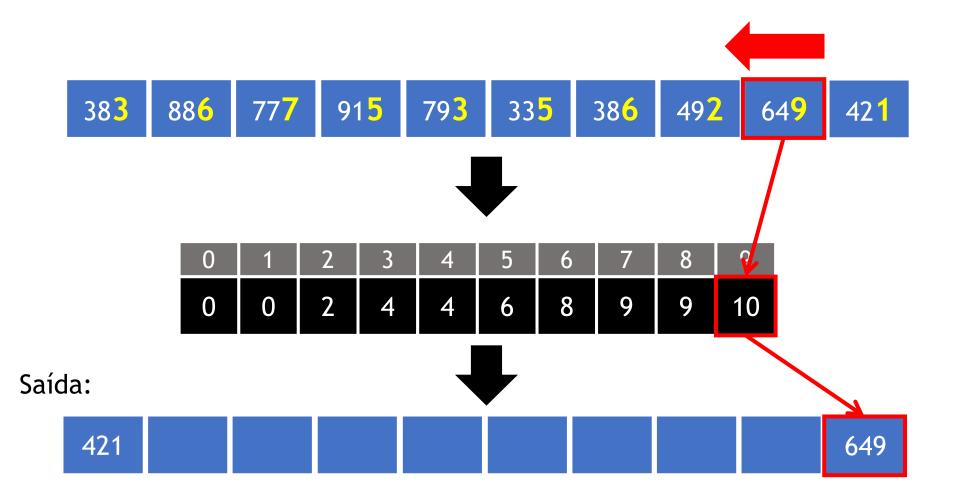


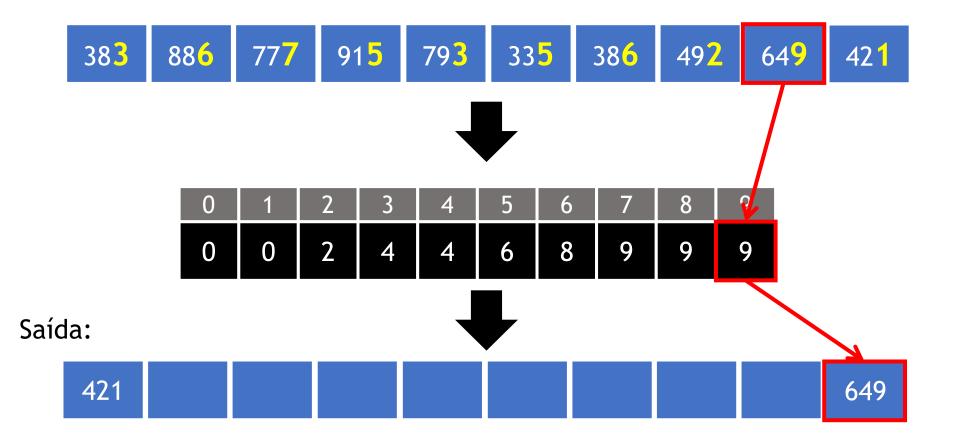


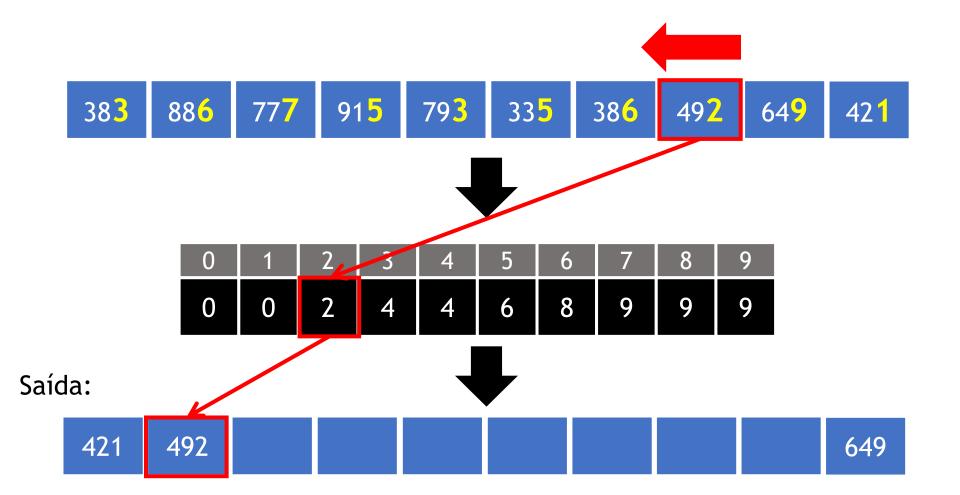


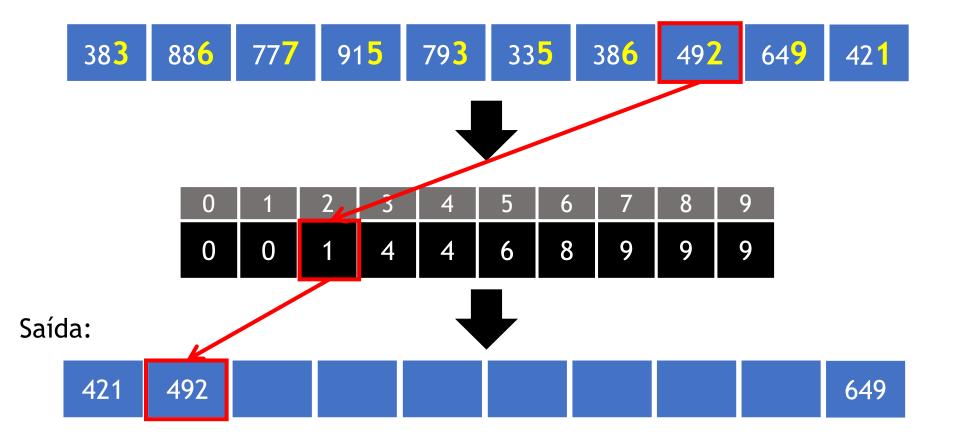


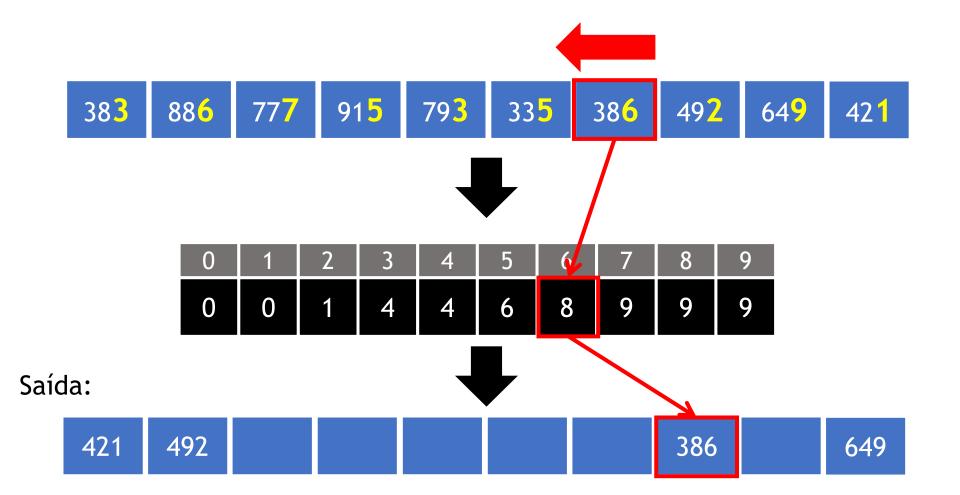


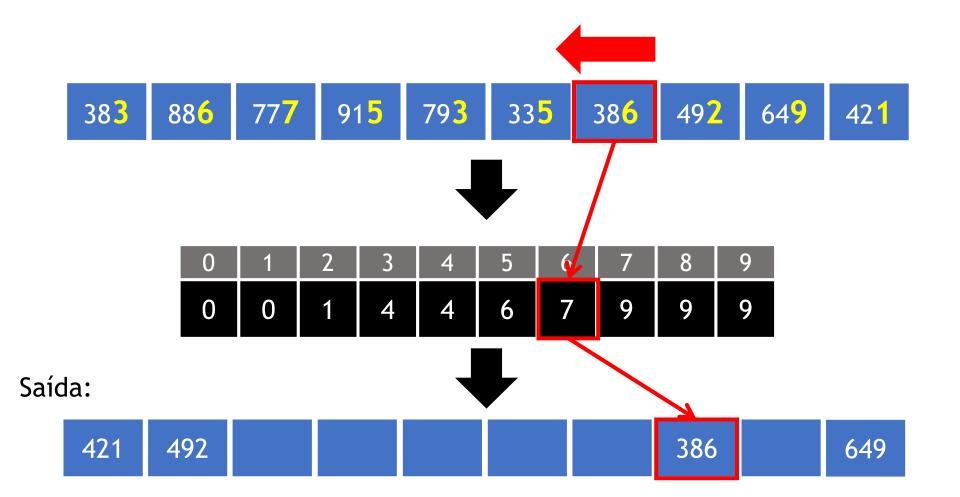


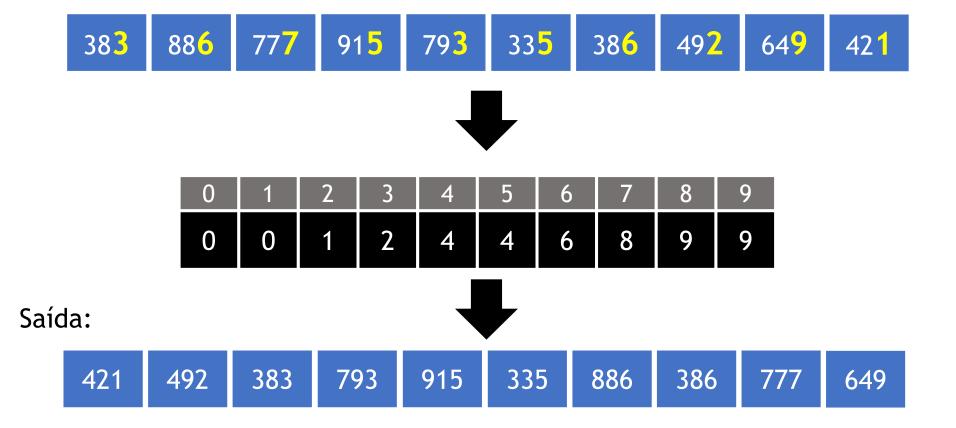




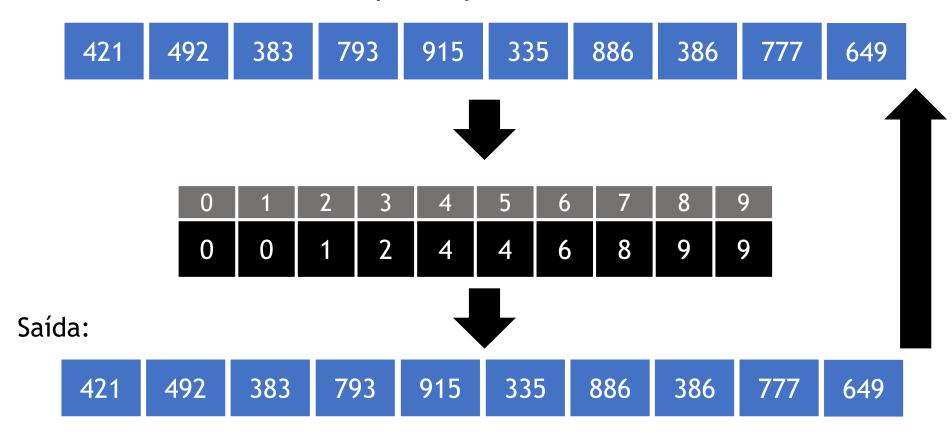






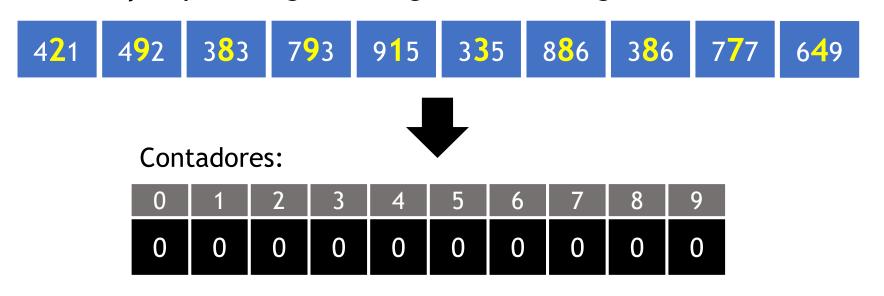


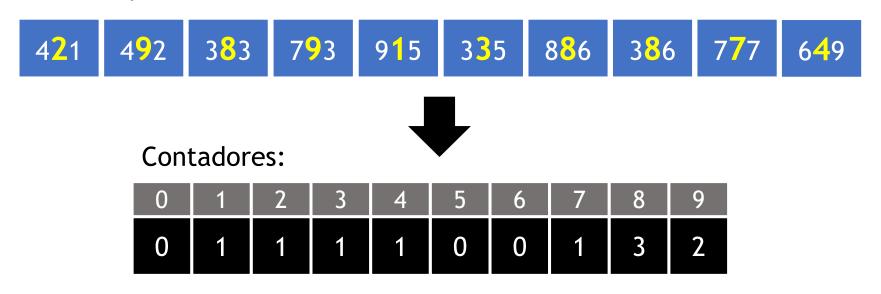
O vetor de saída é copiado para o vetor de entrada.

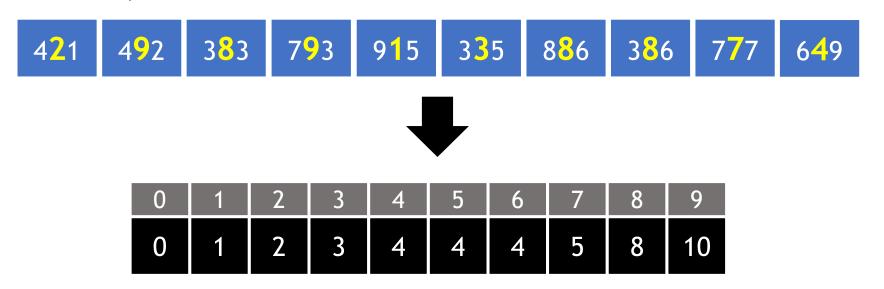


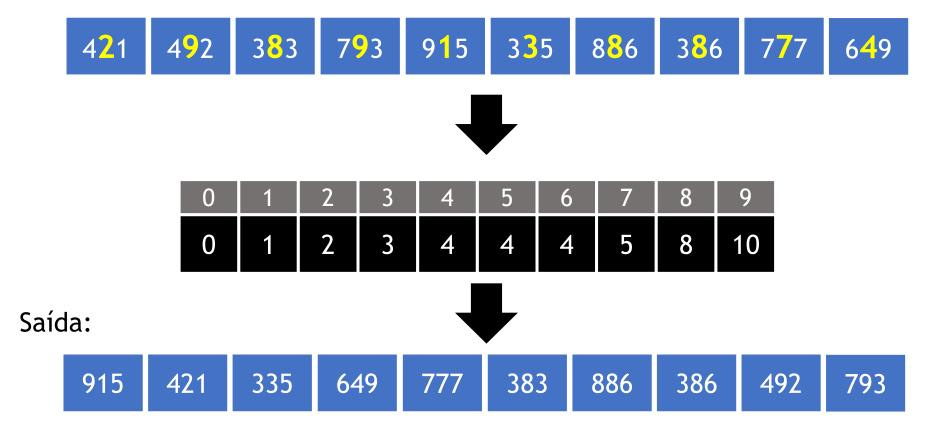
Após ordenar pelo dígito menos significativo, a ordenação segue para o segundo dígito menos significativo.

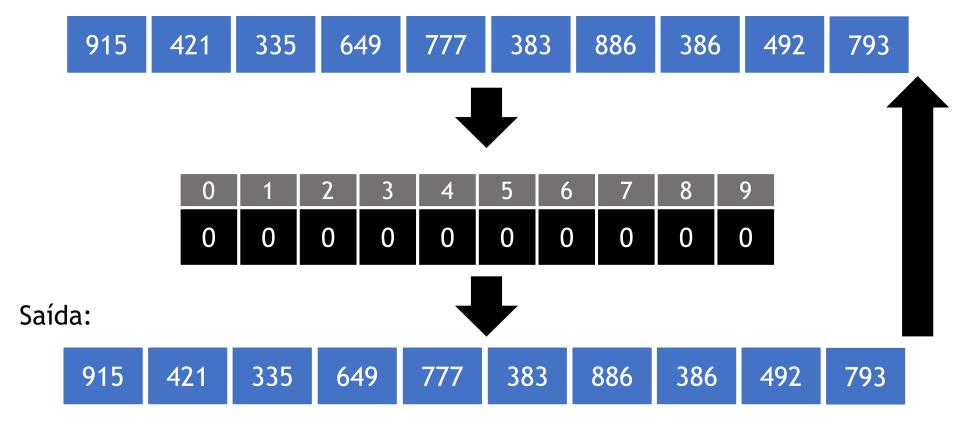
421 492 383 793 915 335 886 386 777 649





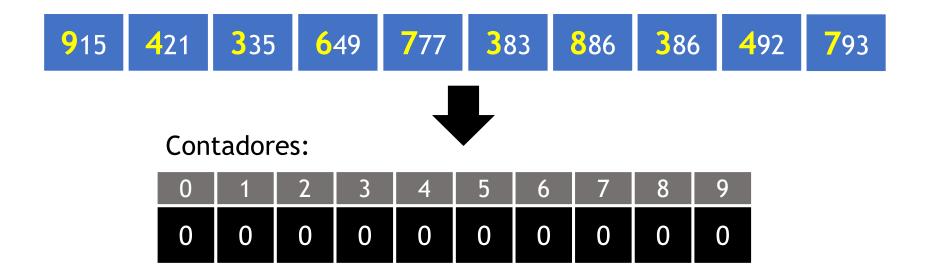


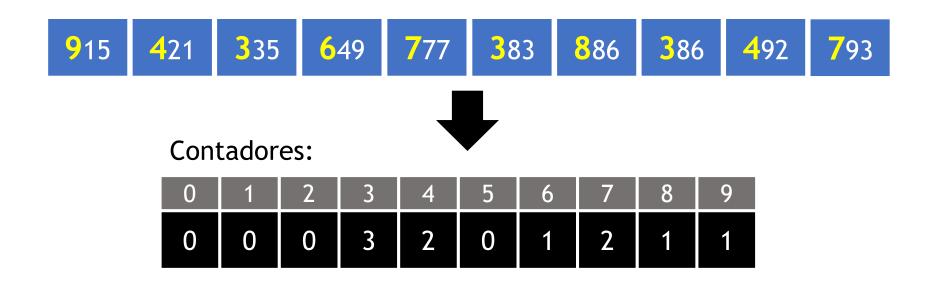


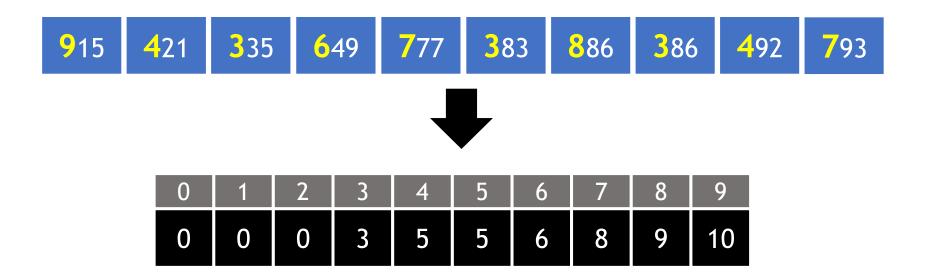


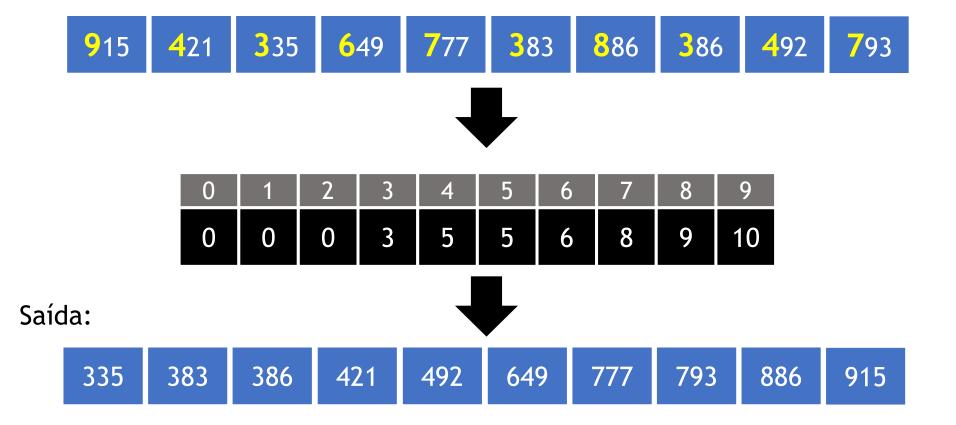
Após ordenar pelo segundo dígito menos significativo, a ordenação segue para o terceiro dígito menos significativo.











A ordenação é encerrada após ordenar por todos os dígitos:



Na ordenação digital (radix sort), são ordenados os dígitos menos significativos até os mais significativos.

A ordenação seria realizada corretamente se primeiro ordenar os dígitos mais significativos?

Implementação C

```
Chamada:
radixsort(vetor, n, n_digitos);
```

# Implementação

```
void r_counting_sort(int *v, int n, int base, int potencia) {
    int c[base];
    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < base; i++)
         c[i] = 0;
    int d;
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
         d = (v[i] / potencia) % base;
         c[d]++;
    for (i = 1; i < base; i++)
         c[i] += c[i - 1];
     int saida[n];
    for (i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
         d = (v[i] / potencia) % base;
         saida[c[d] - 1] = v[i];
         c[d]--;
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
         v[i] = saida[i];
```

## Implementação

```
void radixsort(int *v, int n, int n_digitos) {
    int i, potencia = 1;
    for (i = 0; i < n_digitos; i++) {
        r_counting_sort(v, n, 10, potencia);
        potencia *= 10;
    }
}</pre>
```

## Custo do algoritmo

```
void radixsort(int *v, int n, int n digitos) {
    int i, potencia = 1;
    for (i = 0; i < n_digitos; i++) {
        r_counting_sort(v, n, 10, potencia);
                                             Executa n_digitos vezes.
        potencia *= 10;
```

Neste algoritmo, k é a base - 1 (no caso, foi considerada base 10).

#### **Counting sort:**

Quando k = O(n), o tempo de execução da ordenação por contagem é:

O(n)

#### Radix sort:

Quando n\_digitos é constante e base = O(n), o tempo de execução da ordenação digital é:

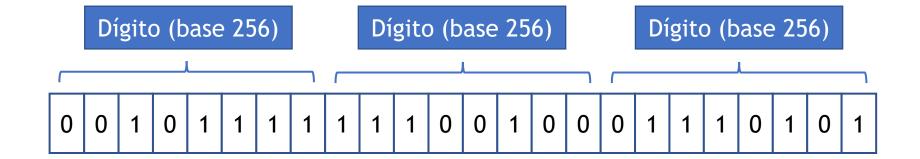
- Utiliza base 256;
- Isso permite otimizar o cálculo para obter um dígito de um número:

```
d = (v[i] / potencia) % base;
```



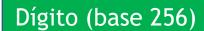
```
s = 8 * expoente;
d = (v[i] >> s) & 0xff;
```

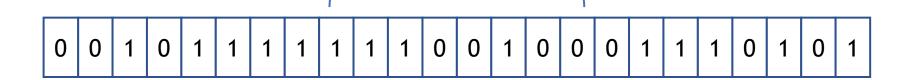
```
s = 8 * expoente;
d = (v[i] >> s) & 0xff;
```



```
s = 8 * expoente;
d = (v[i] >> s) & 0xff;
```

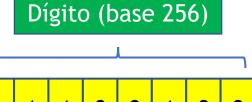
Exemplo: obter segundo dígito expoente = 1

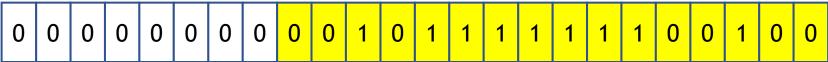




```
s = 8 * expoente;
d = (v[i] >> s) & 0xff;
```

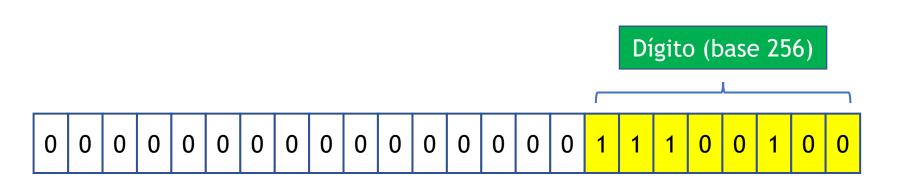
Exemplo: obter segundo dígito expoente = 1





```
s = 8 * expoente;
d = (v[i] >> s) & 0xff;
```

Exemplo: obter segundo dígito expoente = 1



# Implementação

```
void r_counting_sort256(int *v, int n, int base, int s) {
     int c[base];
    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < base; i++)
         c[i] = 0;
    int d;
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
         d = (v[i] >> s) \& 0xff;
         c[d]++;
    for (i = 1; i < base; i++)
         c[i] += c[i - 1];
     int saida[n];
    for (i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
         d = (v[i] >> s) & 0xff;
         saida[c[d] - 1] = v[i];
         c[d]--;
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
         v[i] = saida[i];
```



É possível calcular o resultado de 8 \* potencia a cada iteração do Radix sort.

## Implementação

```
void radixsort256(int *v, int n, int n_digitos) {
    int i, s = 0;
    for (i = 0; i < n_digitos; i++) {
        r_counting_sort256(v, n, 256, s);
        s += 8;
    }
}</pre>
```

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