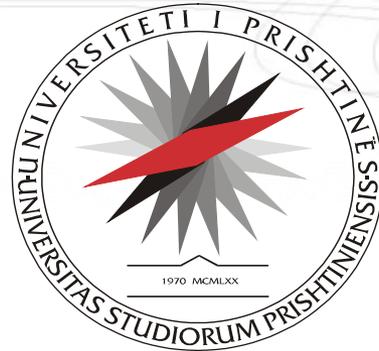


Universiteti i Prishtinës
Fakulteti i Inxhinierisë Elektrike dhe Kompjuterike



Algoritmet dhe struktura e të dhënave

Vehbi Neziri

FIEK, Prishtinë 2015

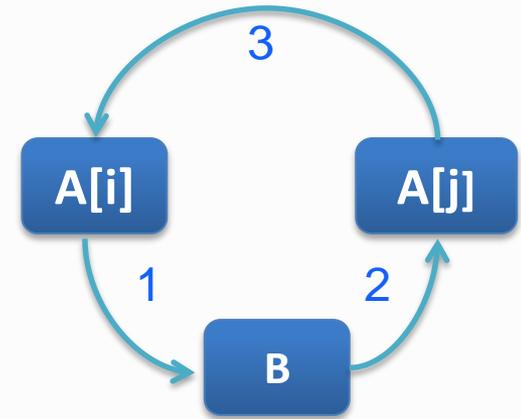


- Algoritmet e sortimit
 - Buble
 - Selection
 - Insertion
 - Quick
 - Merge
 - Radix
 - Shell

Sortimi Bubble

- Krahaso secilin element (përveç të fundit) me fqinjët në të djathtë
 - Nëse nuk janë të sortuar, shkëmbe
 - Vendos elementin më të madh në fund
 - Elementi i fundit tashmë është në vendin e duhur
- Krahaso secilin element (përveç dy të fundit) me fqinjët në të djathtë
 - Nëse nuk janë të sortuar, shkëmbe
 - Vendos elementin më të madh pas të fundit
 - Dy elementet e fundit tashmë është në vendin e duhur
- Krahaso secilin element (përveç tre të fundit) me fqinjët në të djathtë
 - Vazhdo si më sipër deri sa të kryhet sortimi

Shembull i sortimit Bubble



Shembull 13.1

- Të shkruhet programi për sortimin e një vargu duke përdorur algoritmin e sortimit Bubble.

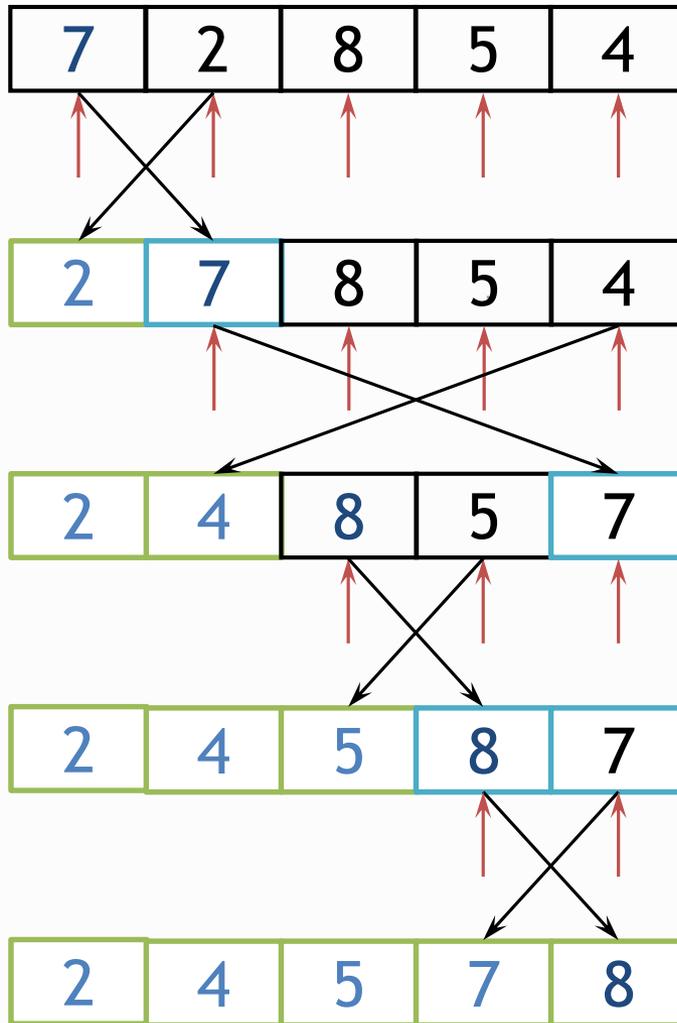
```
1  #include<iostream>
2  using namespace std;
3  void bubbleSort(int vargu[], int n)
4  {
5      int perk;
6      for (int i = 0; i<4; i++)
7      {
8          for (int j = 0; j<4; j++)
9          {
10             if (vargu[j]>vargu[j + 1])
11             {
12                 perk = vargu[j];
13                 vargu[j] = vargu[j + 1];
14                 vargu[j + 1] = perk;
15             }
16         }
17     }
18 }
19 void shtyp(int vargu[], int m)
20 {
21     for (int i = 0; i < m; i++)
22         cout << vargu[i] << " ";
23     cout << "\n";
24 }
25 int main()
26 {
27     int vargu[] = { 5, 1, 12, -5, 16 };
28
29     cout << "Vargu origjinal i pasortuar:\n";
30     shtyp(vargu, 5);
31
32     bubbleSort(vargu, 5);
33
34     cout << "Vargu i sortuar: " << endl;
35     shtyp(vargu, 5);
36
37     system("pause");
38     return 0;
39 }
```

Sortimi selection

- Për një varg të dhënë
 - Kërko elementet nga 0 deri në $n-1$ dhe përzgjidh më të voglin.
 - Shkëmbe me elementin në lokacionin 0.
 - Kërko elementet nga 1 deri në $n-1$ dhe përzgjidh më të voglin.
 - Shkëmbe me elementin në lokacionin 1.
 - Kërko elementet nga 2 deri në $n-1$ dhe përzgjidh më të voglin.
 - Shkëmbe me elementin në lokacionin 2.
 - Përsëritet veprimi deri sa të arrihet në fund.



Sortimi selection



Shkëmbe 7 me 2

Shkëmbe 7 me 4

Shkëmbe 8 me 5

Shkëmbe 8 me 7

Shembull 13.2

- Të shkruhet programi për sortimin e një vargu duke përdorur algoritmin e sortimit Selection.

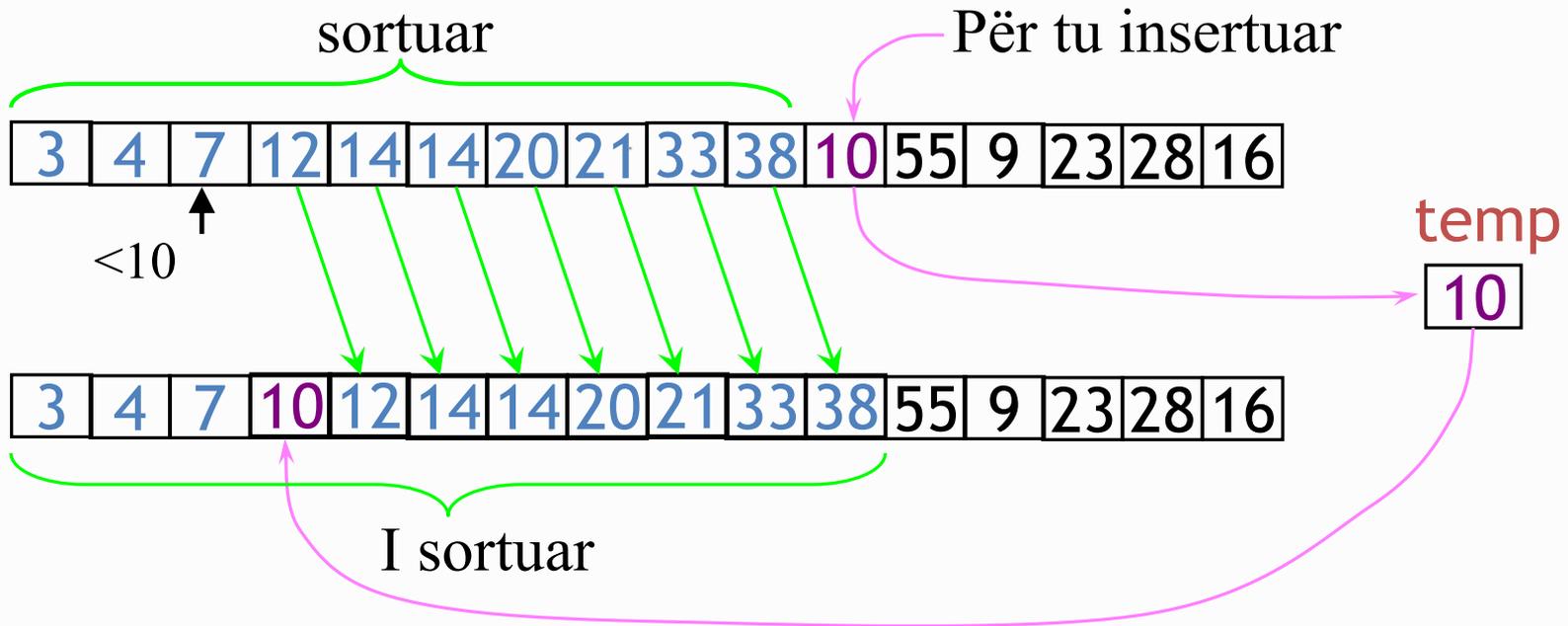
```
1 #include<iostream>
2 using namespace std;
3 void selectionSort(int vargu[], int m)
4 {
5     int i, j, min,perk;
6
7     for (i = 0; i < m - 1; i++)
8     {
9         min = i;
10        for (j = i + 1; j < m; j++)
11            if (vargu[j] < vargu[min])
12                min = j;
13
14        perk = vargu[min];
15        vargu[min] = vargu[i];
16        vargu[i] = perk;
17    }
18 }
19 void shtyp(int vargu[], int m)
20 {
21     for (int i = 0; i < m; i++)
22         cout << vargu[i] << " ";
23     cout << "\n";
24 }
25 int main()
26 {
27     int vargu[] = { 5, 1, 12, -5, 16 };
28     int n = sizeof(vargu) / sizeof(vargu[0]);
29     cout << "Vargu origjinal: \n";
30     shtyp(vargu, n);
31
32     selectionSort(vargu, n);
33
34     cout << "\nVargu i sortuar: \n";
35     shtyp(vargu, n);
36     system("Pause");
37     return 0;
38 }
```

Sortimi Insertion

- Sortimi Insertion i takon grupit të algoritmeve të sortimit $O(n^2)$.
- Zakonisht krahasohet me lojën me letra.
- Sortimi Insertion ndan vargun në dy nën vargje
 - Nën vargu i majtë është i sortuar
 - Nën vargu i djathtë është i pasortuar
- Elementet në vargun e djathtë do të insertohen në nën vargun e majtë.



Sortimi Insertion



Shembull 13.3

- Të shkruhet programi për sortimin e një vargu duke përdorur algoritmin e sortimit **Insertion**. Sortimi të bëhet në rendin zbritës.

```
1 // Sortimi Insertion
2 #include <iostream>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 void InsertionSort(int vargu[], int m)
6 {
7     int i, j, insert;
8     for (j = 1; j < m; j++)
9     {
10         insert = vargu[j];
11         for (i = j - 1; (i >= 0) && (vargu[i] < insert); i--)
12         {
13             vargu[i + 1] = vargu[i];
14         }
15         vargu[i + 1] = insert;
16     }
17     return;
18 }
19
20 void shtyp(int vargu[], int m)
21 {
22     for (int i = 0; i < m; i++)
23         cout << vargu[i] << " ";
24     cout << "\n";
25 }
26
27 int main()
28 {
29     int vargu[] = { 5, 1, 12, -5, 16 };
30     cout << "Vargu origjinal: \n";
31     shtyp(vargu, 5);
32
33     InsertionSort(vargu, 5);
34     cout << "\nVargu i sortuar: \n";
35     shtyp(vargu, 5);
36     system("Pause");
37     return 0;
38 }
```

Sortimi Quick

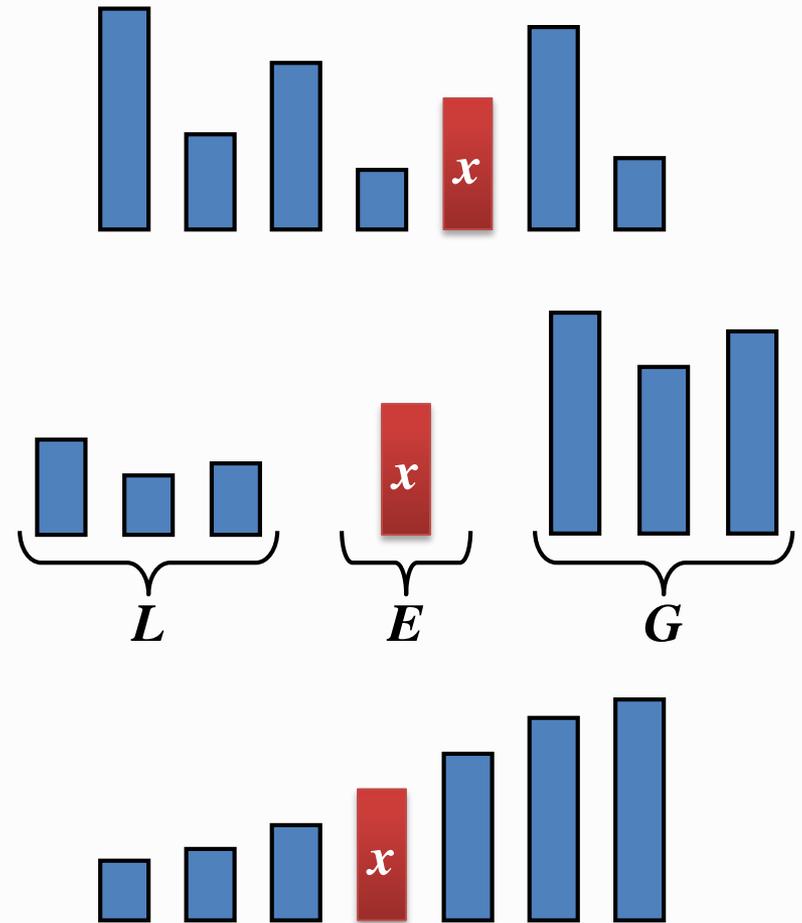
- Sortimi Në rastin mesatar ka kompleksitetin $O(n \log n)$
- Quick-sort është algoritëm i sortimit i bazur në logjikën “përçaj dhe sundo”:

– Përçarja: Përzgjidh një element x të rastësishëm (pivot) dhe particiono S në:

- L elementet $< x$
- E elementet $= x$
- G elementet $> x$

– Përseritja: sorto L dhe G

– Sundimi: ngjit L, E dhe G



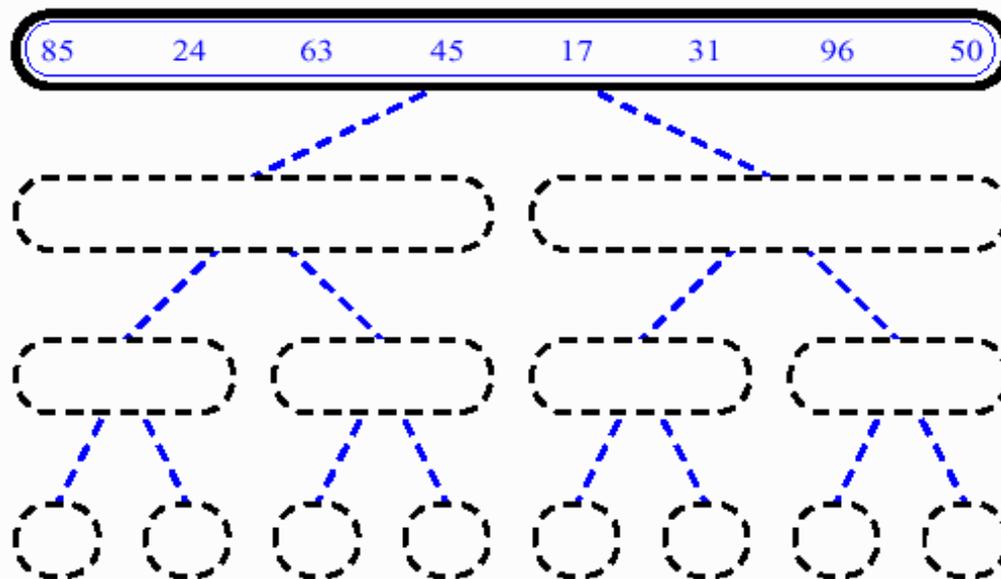
Shembull 13.4

- Të shkruhet programi për sortimin e një vargu duke përdorur algoritmin e sortimit **Quick**. Sortimi të bëhet në rendin zbritës.

```
1 // Soritmi Quick
2 #include <iostream>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 void shtyp(int vargu[], int m)
6 {
7     for (int i = 0; i < m; i++)
8         cout << vargu[i] << " ";
9     cout << "\n";
10 }
11
12 int copeto(int vargu[], int fillimi, int fundi)
13 {
14     int x = vargu[fillimi];
15     int i = fillimi - 1;
16     int j = fundi + 1;
17     int temp;
18     do
19     {
20         do
21         {
22             j --;
23         } while (x > vargu[j]);
24
25         do
26         {
27             i++;
28         } while (x < vargu[i]);
29
30         if (i < j)
31         {
32             temp = vargu[i];
33             vargu[i] = vargu[j];
34             vargu[j] = temp;
35         }
36     } while (i < j);
37     return j;
38 }
39
40 void QuickSort(int vargu[], int fillimi, int fundi)
41 {
42     int mesi;
43     if (fillimi < fundi)
44     {
45         mesi = copeto(vargu, fillimi, fundi);
46         QuickSort(vargu, fillimi, mesi); // sort pjesn 1
47         QuickSort(vargu, mesi + 1, fundi); // sorto pjesen 2
48     }
49     return;
50 }
51
52 int main()
53 {
54     int vargu[] = { 5, 1, 12, -5, 16 };
55     int n = sizeof(vargu) / sizeof(vargu[0]);
56     cout << "Vargu origjinal: \n";
57     shtyp(vargu, n);
58
59     QuickSort(vargu, 0, n - 1);
60
61     cout << "\nVargu i sortuar: \n";
62     shtyp(vargu, n);
63     system("Pause");
64     return 0;
65 }
```

Sortimi Merge

- Merge sort kombinon dy vargje të sortuara në një varg më të madh të sortuar.
- Algoritmi:
 - Ndahet vargu $A[1..n]$ në dy vargje $B[1..n/2]$ dhe $C[1..n/2]$
 - Sorto vargun B dhe C
 - Bashko vargun e sortuar B dhe C në vargun A



Shembull 13.5

- Të shkruhet programi për sortimin e një vargu duke përdorur algoritmin e sortimit **Merge**.

```

1 // Soritmi Quick
2 #include <iostream>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 void shtyp(int vargu[], int m)
6 {
7     for (int i = 0; i < m; i++)
8         cout << vargu[i] << " ";
9     cout << "\n";
10 }
11
12 void bashko(int vargu[], int m, int mes, int d)
13 {
14     int i, j, k, n1 = mes - m + 1, n2 = d - mes;
15     int M[5], D[5]; // vargjet e perkohshme, majtas dhe djathtas
16
17     for (i = 0; i < n1; i++)
18         M[i] = vargu[m + i];
19     for (j = 0; j < n2; j++)
20         D[j] = vargu[mes + 1 + j];
21
22     i = 0; j = 0; k = m;
23     while (i < n1 && j < n2) // Bashko vargjet
24     {
25         if (M[i] <= D[j])
26         {
27             vargu[k] = M[i];
28             i++;
29         }
30         else
31         {
32             vargu[k] = D[j];
33             j++;
34         }
35         k++;
36     }
37
38     while (i < n1) // Kopjo elementet e mbetura te M[]
39     {
40         vargu[k] = M[i];
41         i++;
42         k++;
43     }
44
45     while (j < n2) // Kopjo elementet e mbetura te D[]
46     {
47         vargu[k] = D[j];
48         j++;
49         k++;
50     }
51 }
52
53 void mergeSort(int vargu[], int m, int d)
54 {
55     if (m < d)
56     {
57         int mes = m + (d - m) / 2;
58         mergeSort(vargu, m, mes);
59         mergeSort(vargu, mes + 1, d);
60         bashko(vargu, m, mes, d);
61     }
62 }
63
64 int main()
65 {
66     int vargu[] = { 5, 1, 12, -5, 16 };
67     int n = sizeof(vargu) / sizeof(vargu[0]);
68     cout << "Vargu origjinal: \n";
69
70     shtyp(vargu, n);
71
72     mergeSort(vargu, 0, n - 1);
73     cout << "\nVargu i sortuar: \n";
74     shtyp(vargu, n);
75
76     system("Pause");
77     return 0;
78 }

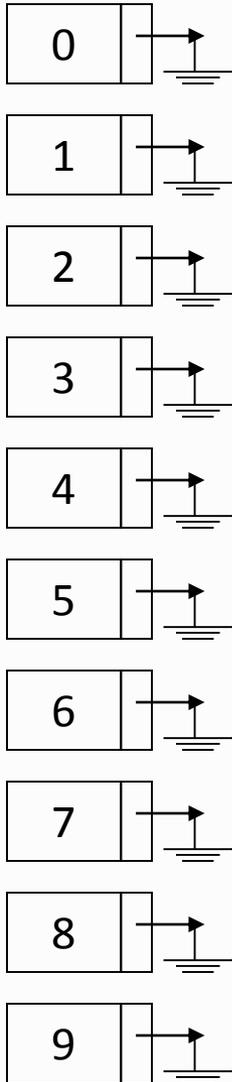
```

Sortimi Radix

- Radix sort konsideron strukturën e vlerave kyçe për të bërë sortimin
- Algoritmi:
 - Sorto sipas shifrave më pak të rëndësishme
 - Numrat e njëjtë shkojnë në kovën e njëjtë
 - Ri rendit të gjithë numrat: numrat në kovën 1 i paraprijnë numrave në kovën 1, të cilët u paraprijnë numrave në kovën 2 dhe kështu me radhë...
 - Sorto sipas shifrave tjera më pak të rëndësishme
 - Vazhdo procesin gjersa numrat të jenë sortuar në të gjitha shifrat ***k***.

Shembull i sortimit Radix

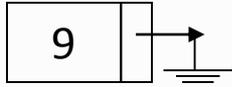
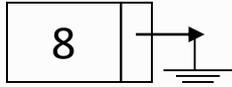
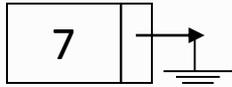
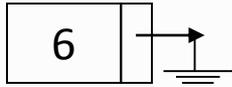
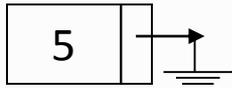
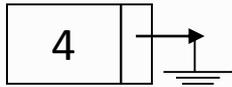
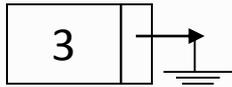
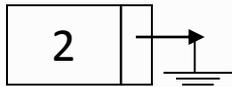
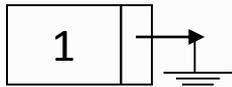
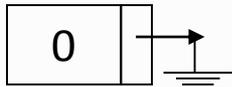
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Kalimi 1

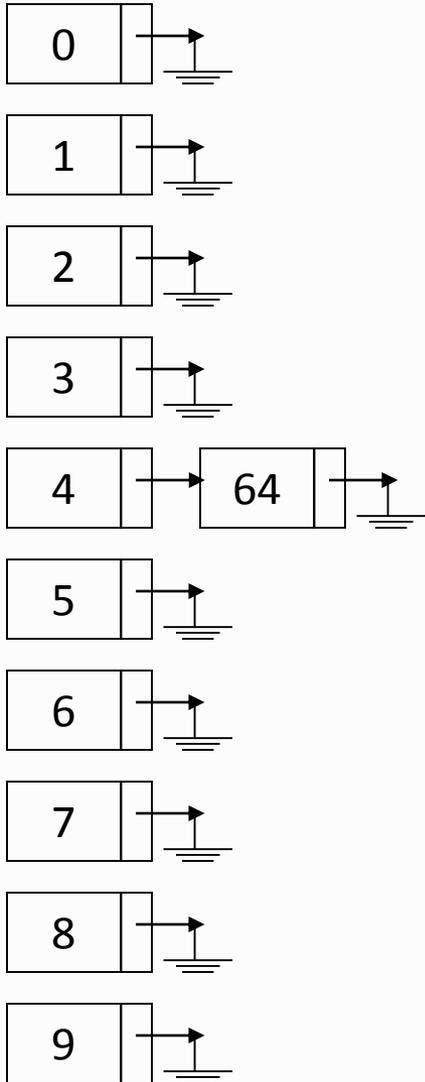
Shembull i sortimit Radix

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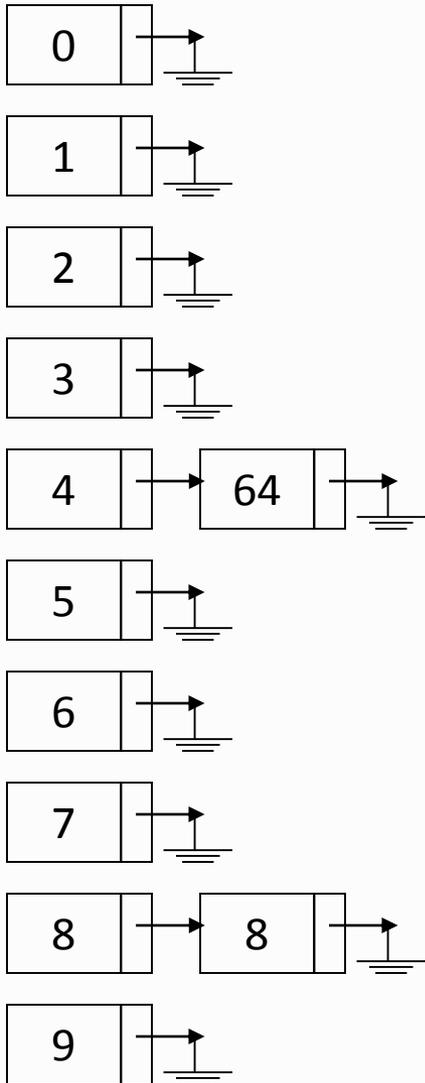
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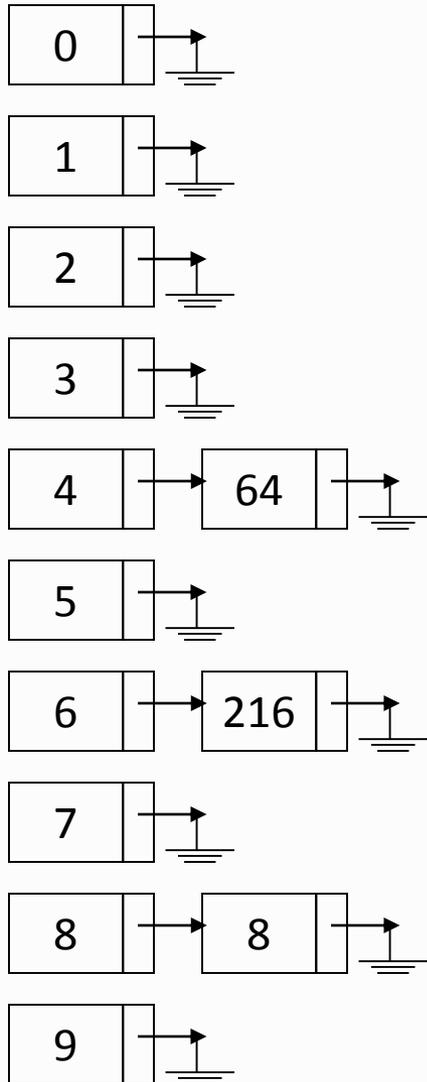
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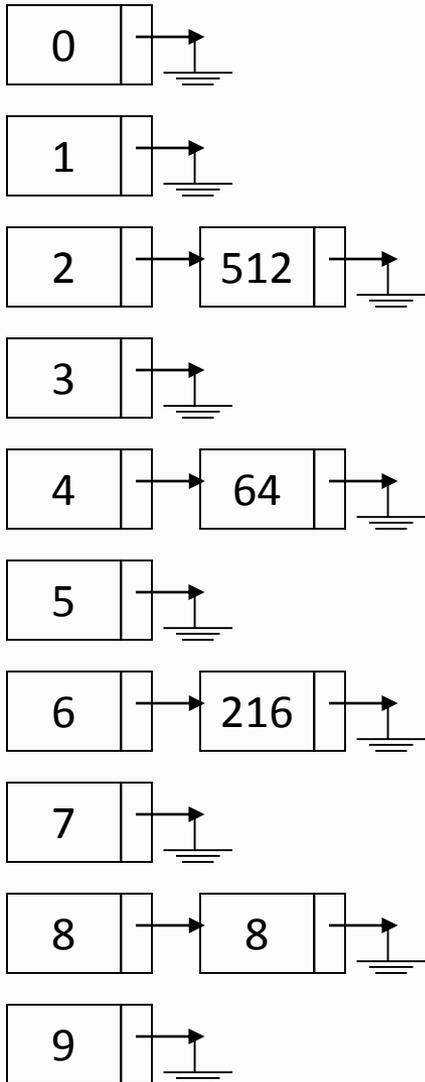
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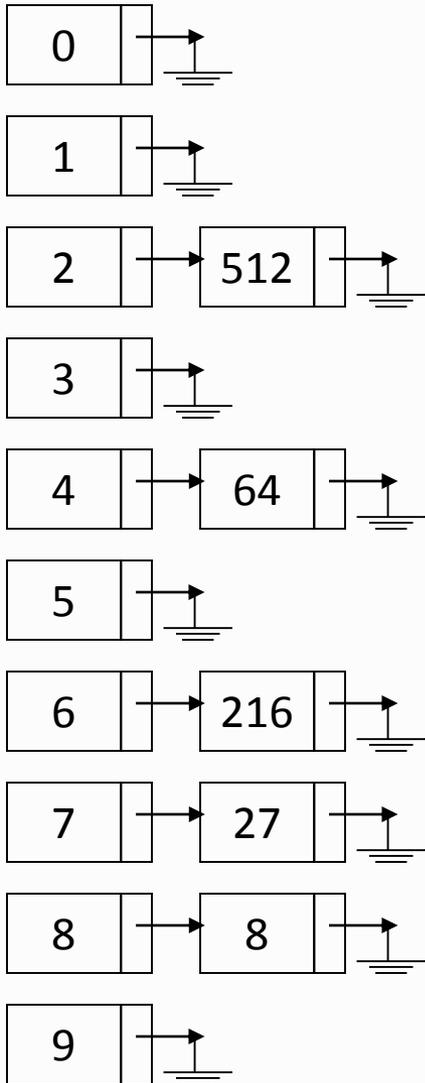
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Kalimi 1

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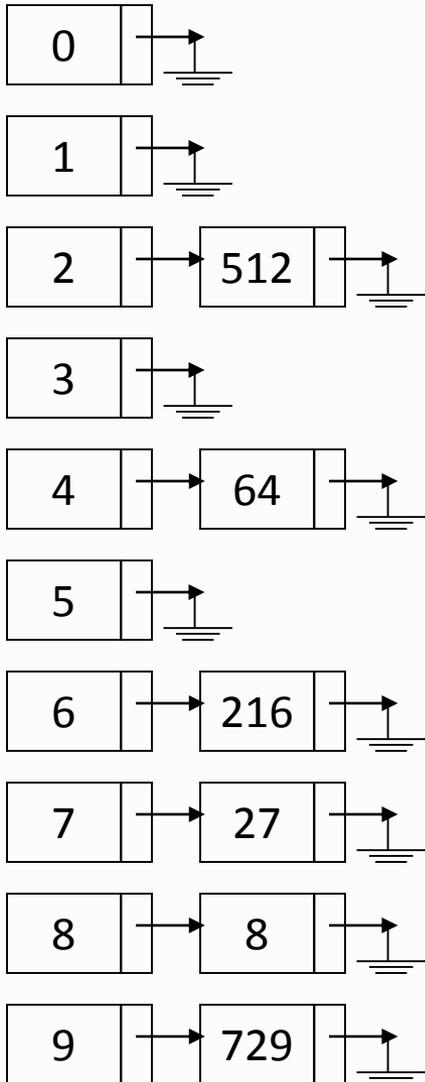
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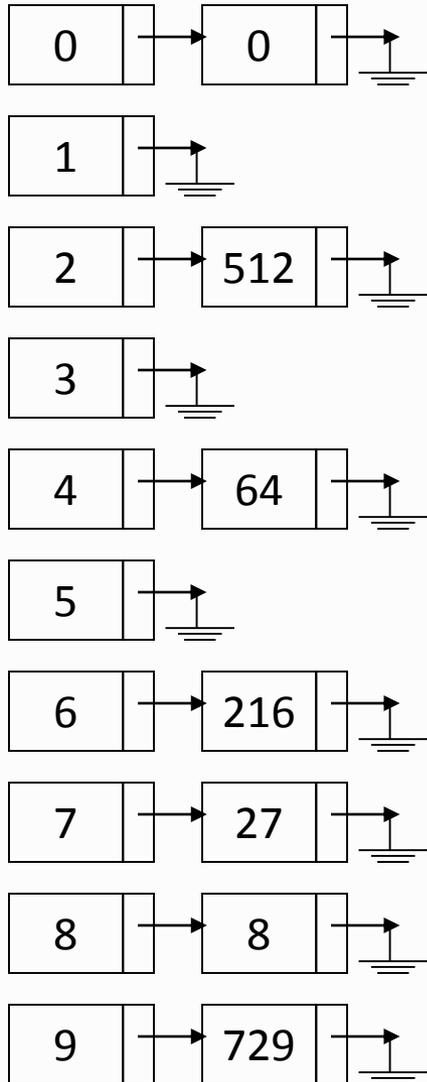
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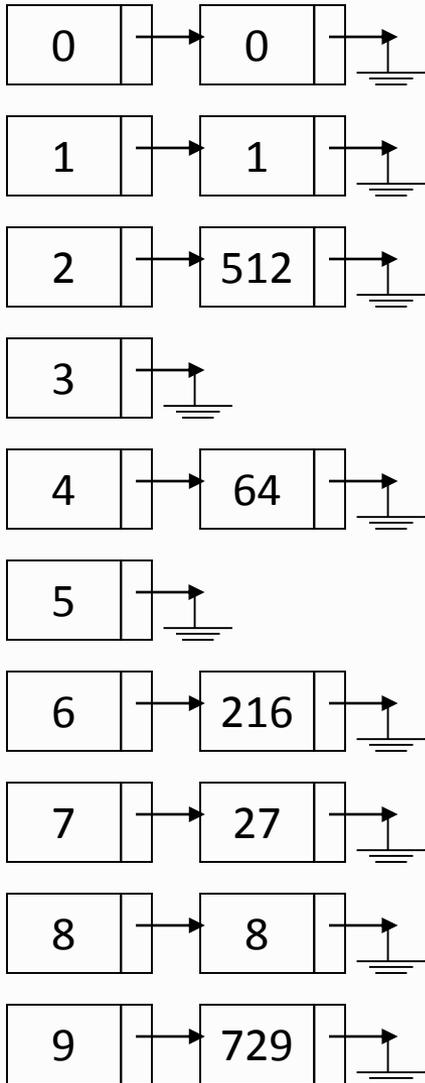
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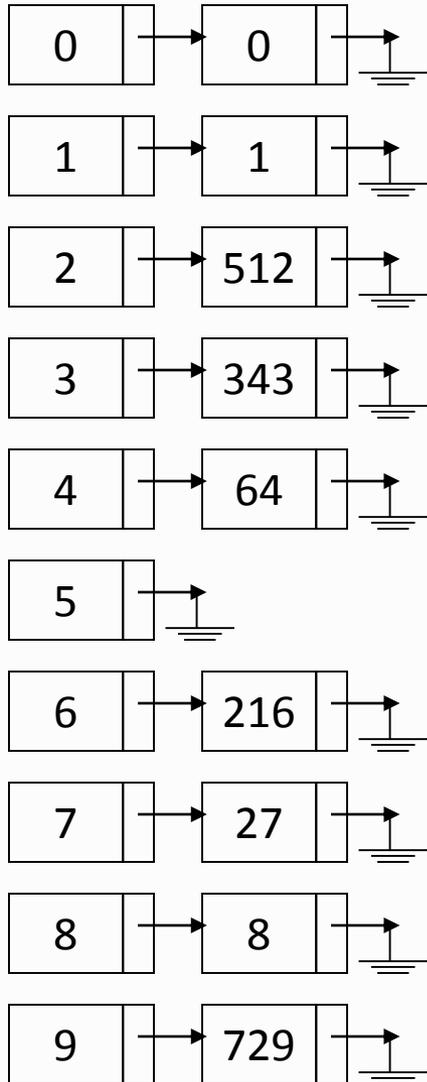
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Kalimi 1

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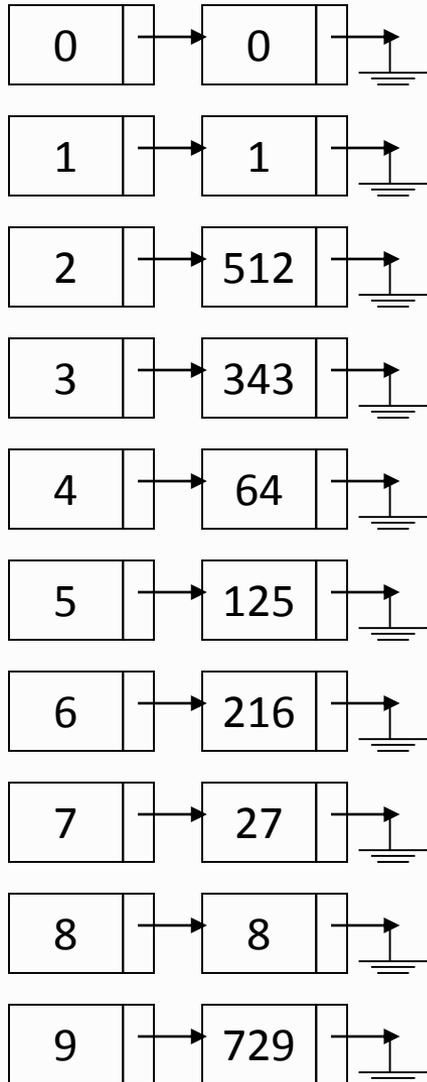
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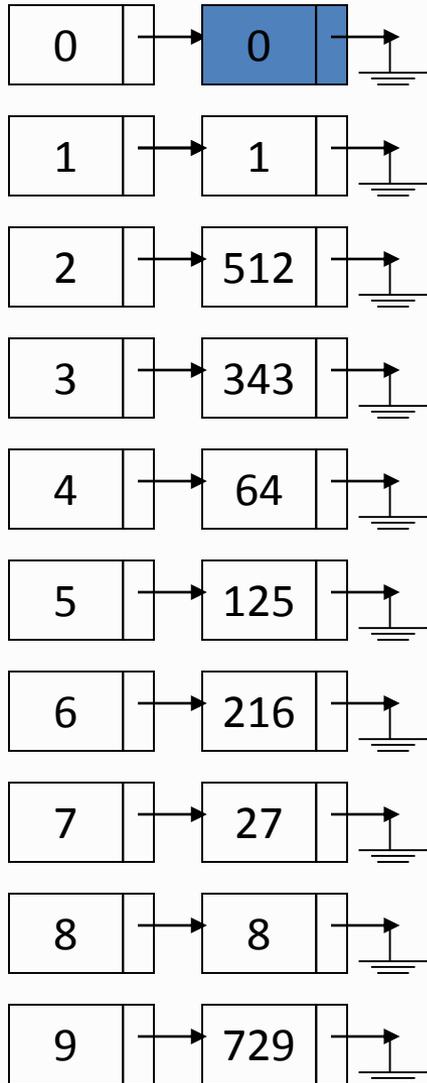
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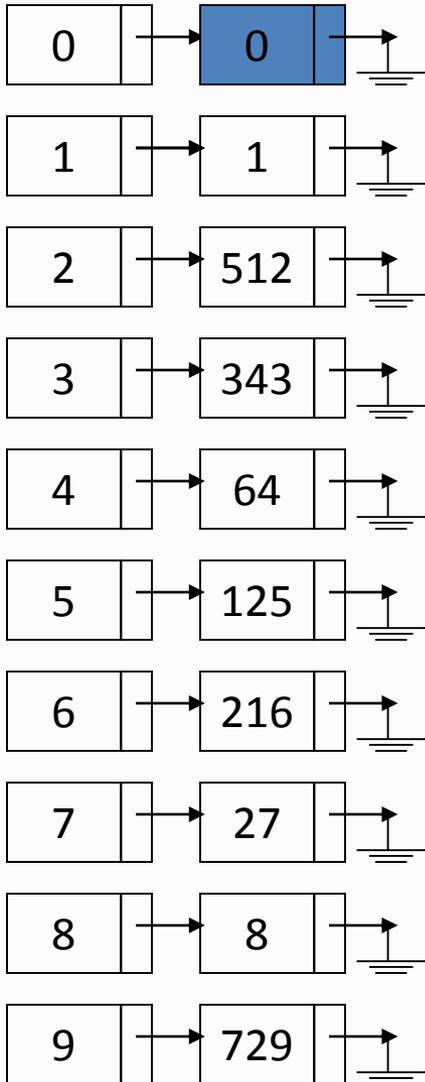
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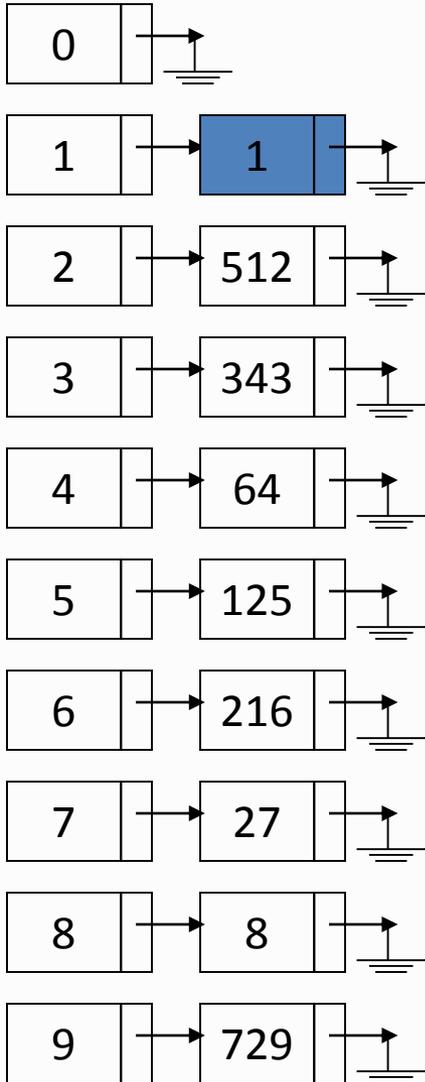
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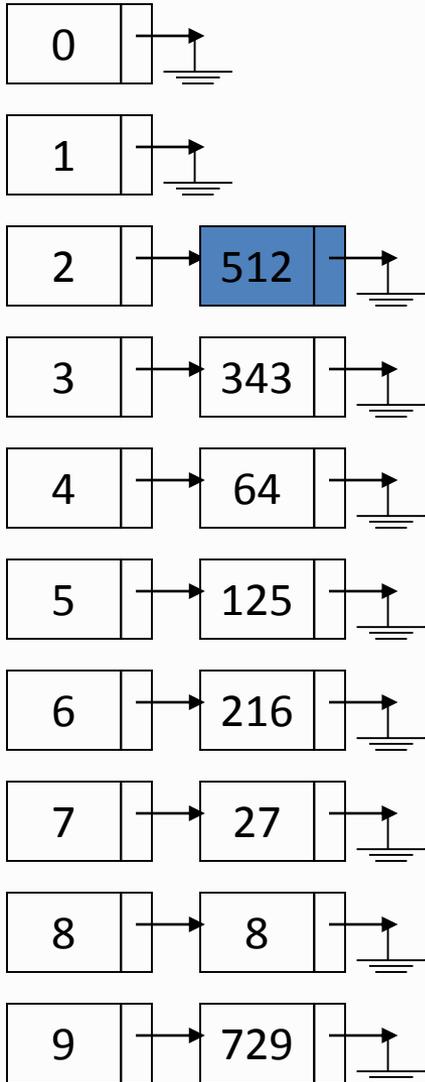
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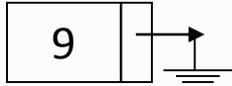
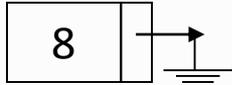
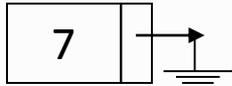
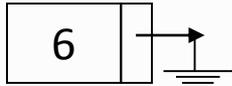
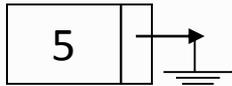
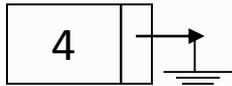
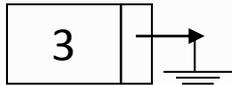
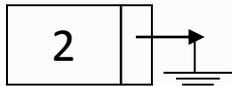
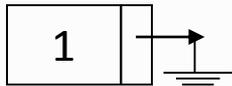
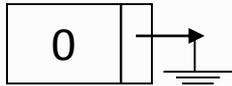
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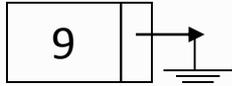
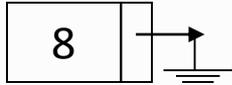
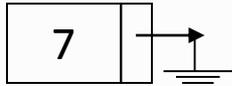
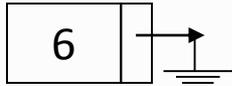
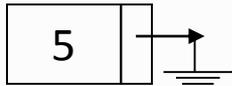
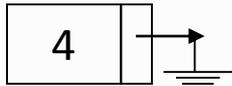
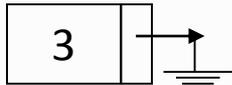
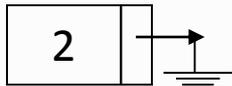
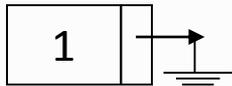
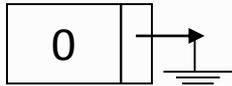
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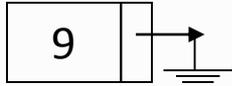
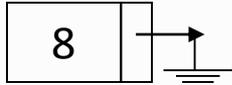
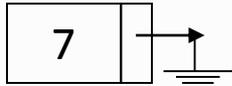
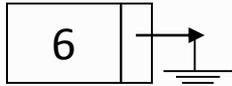
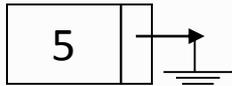
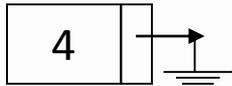
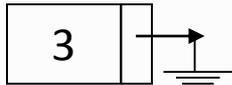
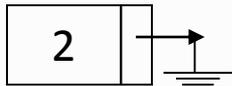
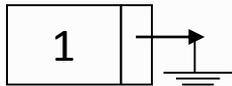
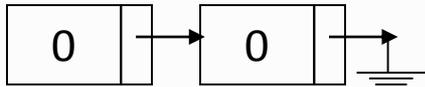
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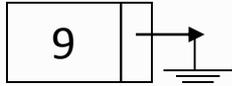
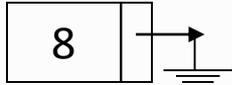
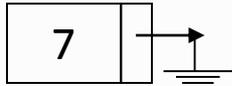
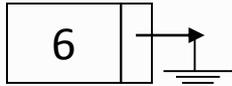
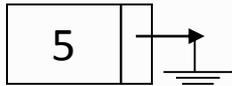
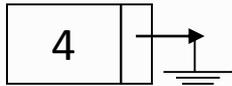
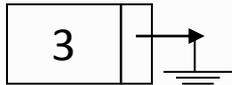
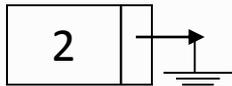
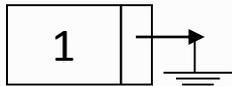
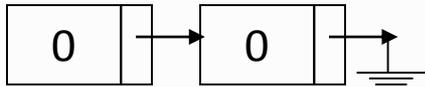
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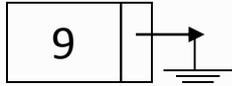
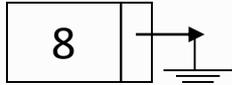
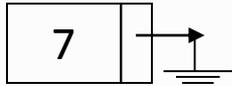
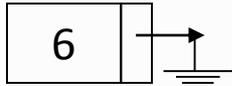
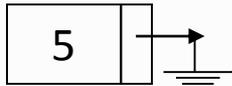
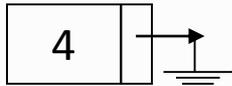
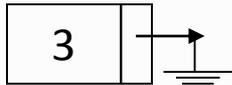
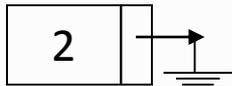
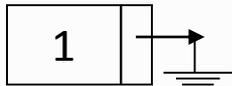
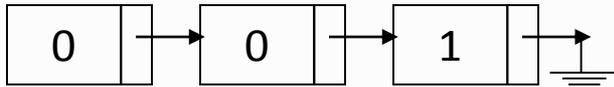
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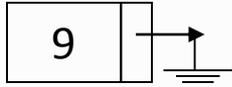
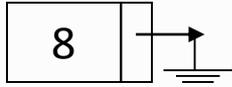
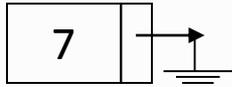
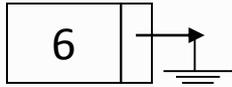
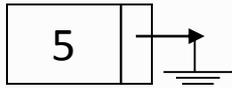
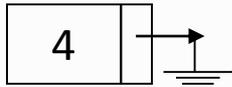
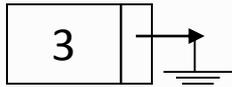
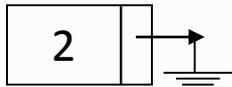
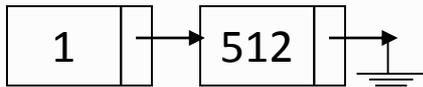
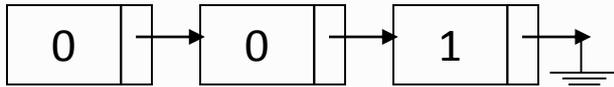
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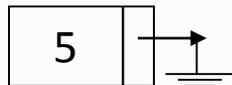
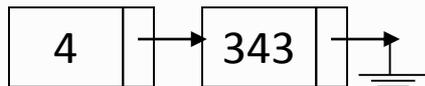
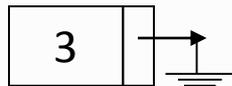
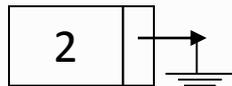
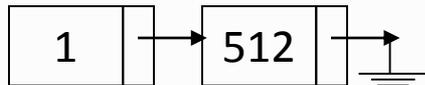
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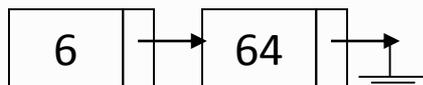
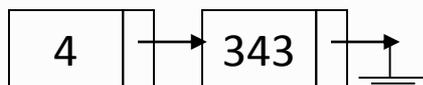
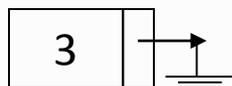
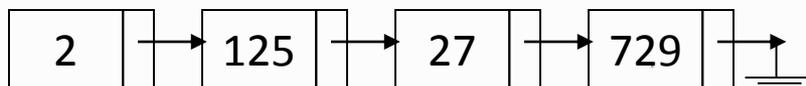
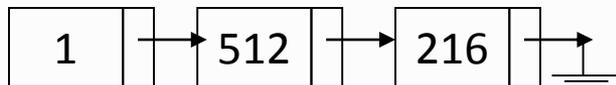
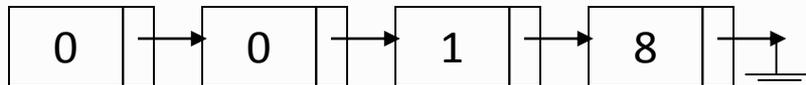
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Kalimi 2

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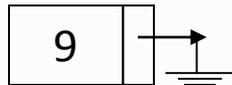
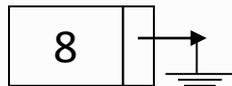
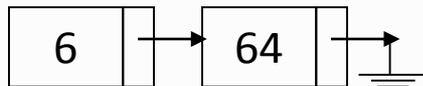
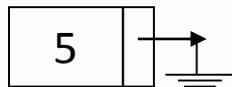
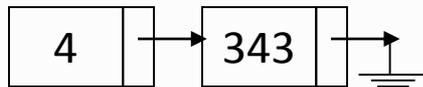
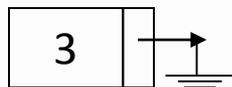
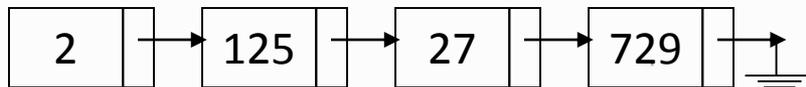
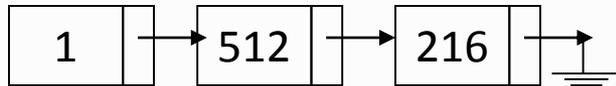
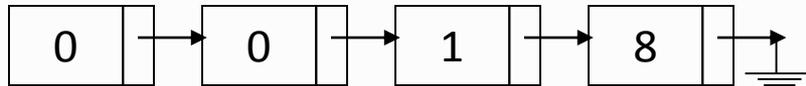


Kalimi 2

Pas përsëritjes së hapave deri tek numri 729 fitohet rezultati

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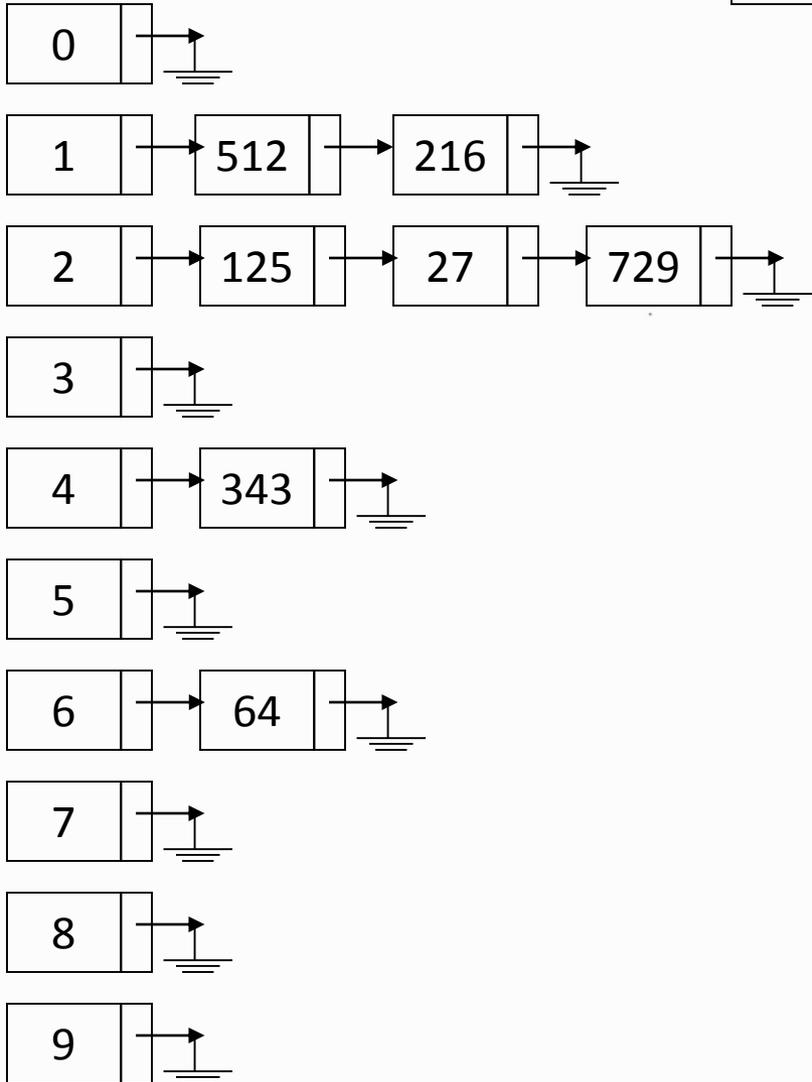
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Kalimi 2

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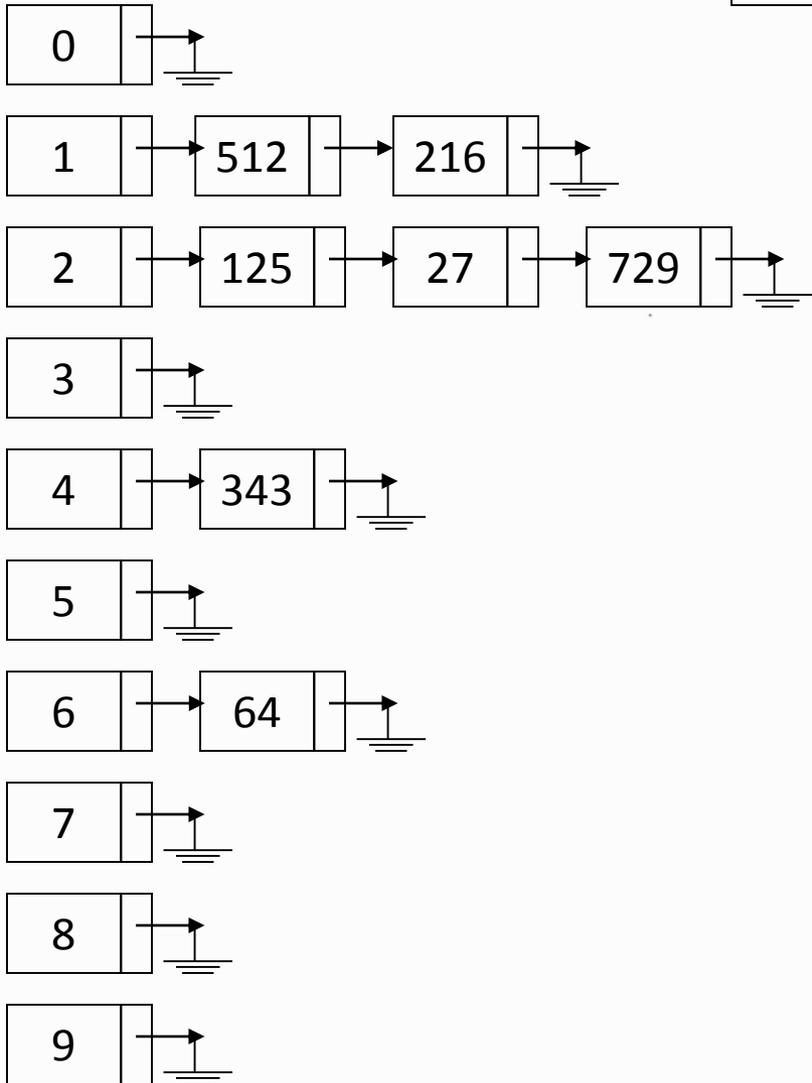
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Kalimi 2

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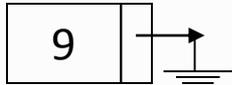
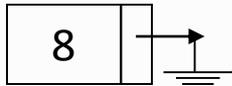
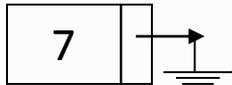
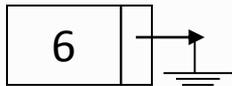
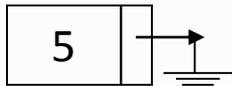
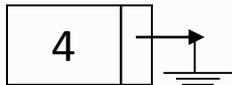
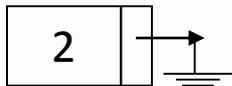
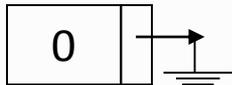
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Kalimi 2

Shembull i sortimit Radix

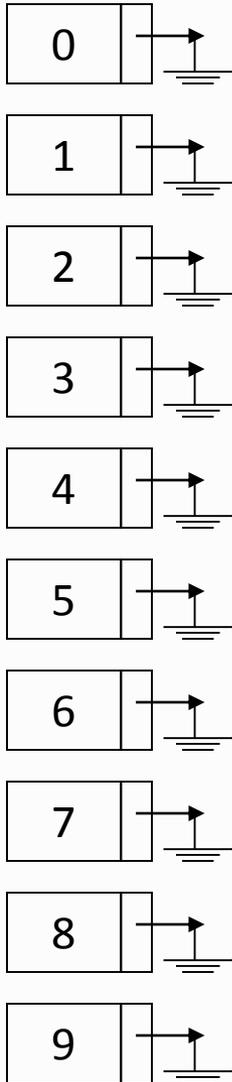
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Fundi i kalimit 2

Shembull i sortimit Radix

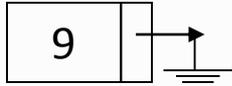
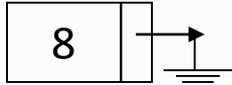
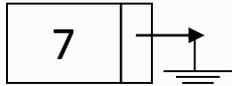
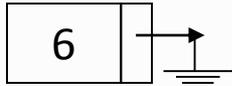
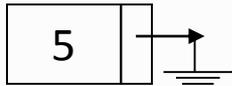
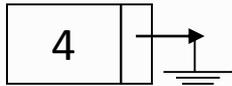
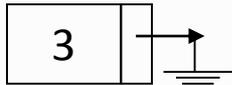
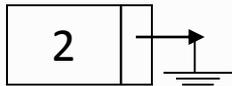
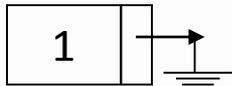
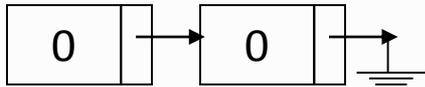
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Kalimi 3

Shembull i sortimit Radix

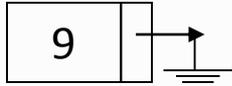
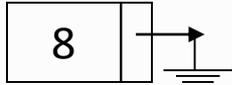
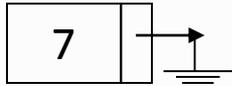
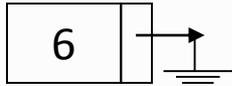
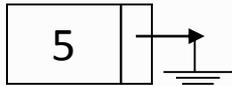
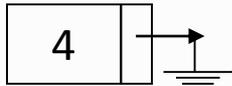
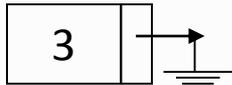
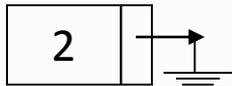
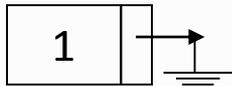
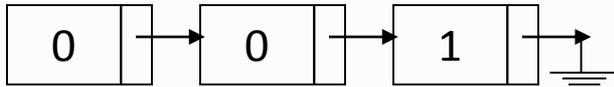
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Kalimi 3

Shembull i sortimit Radix

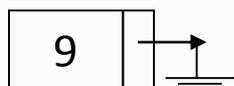
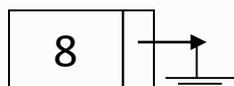
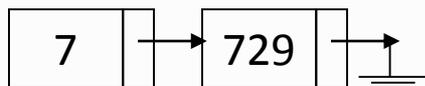
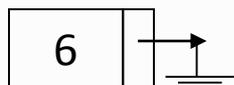
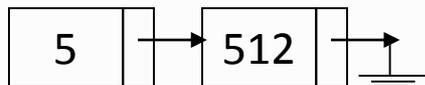
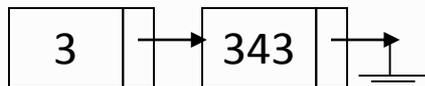
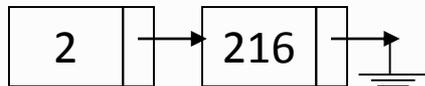
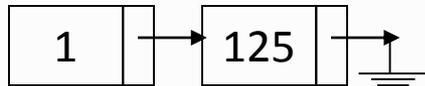
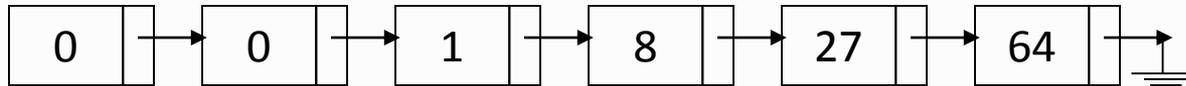
0	1	008	512	216	125	27	729	343	64
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Kalimi 3

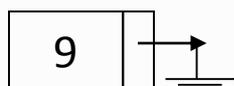
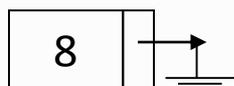
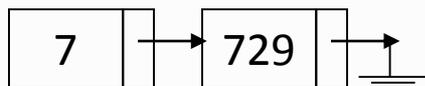
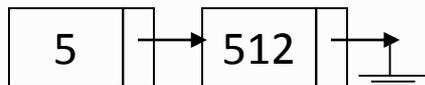
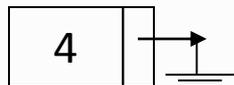
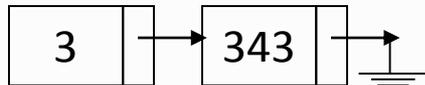
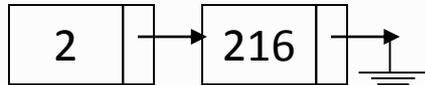
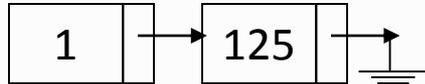
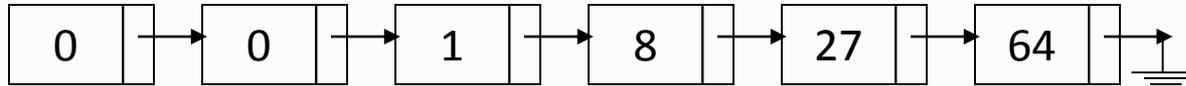
Shembull i sortimit Radix

0	1	8	512	216	125	27	729	343	64
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Kalimi 3

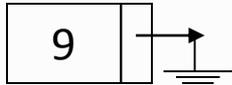
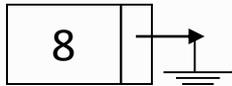
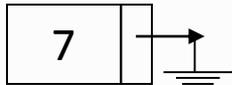
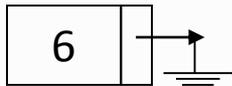
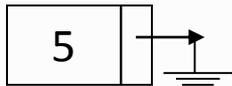
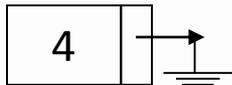
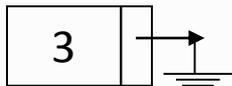
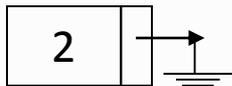
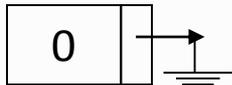
Shembull i sortimit Radix



Kalimi 3

Shembull i sortimit Radix

0	1	8	27	64	125	216	343	512	729
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Fundi i kalimit 3

Shembull 13.6

- Të shkruhet programi për sortimin e një vargu duke përdorur algoritmin e sortimit **Radix**. Sortimi të bëhet në rendin zbritës.

```
1 // Sortimi Radix
2 #include <iostream>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 void shtyp(int vargu[], int m)
6 {
7     for (int i = 0; i < m; i++)
8         cout << vargu[i] << " ";
9     cout << "\n";
10 }
11
12 void radixSort(int *vargu, int n)
13 {
14     int i;
15     int nrMax = vargu[0]; // Gjej max në varg për ndërprerje të unazës
16     for (i = 1; i < n; i++)
17     {
18         if (vargu[i] > nrMax)
19             nrMax = vargu[i];
20     }
21     // ekzekuto unazën për secilin pozitë decimale (duke pjestuar me modul të 10)
22     // exp - eksponenti - pozita e shifres
23     int exp = 1, kalimi = 0;
24     int *tempKova = new int[n];
25     while (nrMax / exp > 0)
26     {
27         int decimKova[10] = { 0 };
28         // numëro rastet në këtë shifër decimale
29         for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
30             decimKova[vargu[i] / exp % 10]++;
31
32         // Përgatit numratorët e pozitive që do të përdoren për ri-renditjen
33         // e vlerave për këto pozite decimale
34         for (i = 1; i < 10; i++)
35             decimKova[i] += decimKova[i - 1];
36
37         // Ri-renditi numrat në tmpbuffer dhe pastaj kopjoj në buffer-in original
38         // Per ta mbajtur renditjen, fillo prej fundit
39         for (i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--)
40             tempKova[--decimKova[vargu[i] / exp % 10]] = vargu[i];
41         for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
42             vargu[i] = tempKova[i];
43
44         exp *= 10; // Kalo në pozitën e ardhshme decimale.
45         kalimi = kalimi + 1;
46         cout << "\nKalimi " << kalimi << " : ";
47         shtyp(vargu, n);
48     }
49 }
50
51 int main()
52 {
53     const int N = 8;
54
55     int vargu[N] = { 310, 213, 23, 130, 13, 301, 222, 89 };
56     cout << "Hyrja : ";
57     shtyp(vargu, N);
58     cout << endl;
59
60     radixSort(vargu, N);
61
62     cout << "\n\nDalja : ";
63     shtyp(vargu, N);
64     cout << "\n";
65
66     system("Pause");
67     return 0;
68 }
```

Sortimi Shell

- Është zhvilluar nga Donald Shell më 1959.
- Në vend të krahasimit të elementeve fqinje, shell sort i krahason elementet që janë të një distancë të caktuar larg nga njëri-tjetri (d përfaqëson këtë distancë).
- Vlera e d ($d = (N + 1) / 2$) fillon sa gjysma e madhësisë hyrëse dhe përgjysmohet pas çdo kalimi nëpër varg.
-
- Elementet krahasohen dhe shkëmbehen kur ka nevojë. të e nevojshme.

Shembull 13.7

- Të shkruhet programi për sortimin e një vargu duke përdorur algoritmin e sortimit **Shell**.

```
1 // Sortimi Shell
2 #include <iostream>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 void shtyp(int vargu[], int m)
6 {
7     for (int i = 0; i < m; i++)
8         cout << vargu[i] << " ";
9     cout << "\n";
10 }
11
12 int shellSort(int vargu[], int n)
13 {
14     int dist;
15     for (dist = n / 2; dist > 0; dist = dist / 2)
16     {
17         for (int i = dist; i < n; i++)
18         {
19             int temp = vargu[i];
20             int j;
21             for (j = i; j >= dist && vargu[j - dist] > temp; j = j - dist)
22                 vargu[j] = vargu[j - dist];
23
24             vargu[j] = temp;
25         }
26     }
27     return 0;
28 }
29
30 int main()
31 {
32     int vargu[] = { 5, 1, 12, -5, 16 };
33     int n = sizeof(vargu) / sizeof(vargu[0]);
34     cout << "Vargu fillestar: \n";
35     shtyp(vargu, n);
36
37     shellSort(vargu, n);
38
39     cout << "\nVargu i sortuar: \n";
40     shtyp(vargu, n);
41     system("Pause");
42     return 0;
43 }
```

