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1. Implementation Details

Both iterative and recursive factorial calculation methods were implemented. `factl` follows a straightforward iterative approach, while `factR` utilizes a recursive strategy. The implementations were designed to handle integer input values and provide the corresponding factorial results.

```
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
#include <chrono>
#include <functional>
using namespace std;
long long factR(int n) {
  if (n == 0 || n == 1)
     return 1;
  return n * factR(n - 1);
}
long long factl(int n) {
  long long f = 1;
  for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++) {
     f *= i:
  return f;
}
template <typename Func>
long long measureExecutionTime(Func func, int n, const string& functionName) {
  auto start = chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
  long long result = func(n);
  auto end = chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
  double time_taken =
     chrono::duration_cast<chrono::nanoseconds>(end - start).count();
  time_taken *= 1e-9;
  cout << "Factorial of " << n << " using " << functionName << " is: " << result << endl;
  cout << "Time taken by " << functionName << " is: " << fixed << setprecision(9);
  cout << time_taken << " sec" << endl;</pre>
  return result;
```

```
int main() {
  // Test with small values of n
  for (int i = 5; i \le 20; i + = 5) {
     cout << "Testing with n = " << i << endl;
     measureExecutionTime(factl, i, "factl");
     measureExecutionTime(factR, i, "factR");
     cout << "-----" << endl;
  }
  // Test with larger value of n (e.g., 10000) to observe stack overflow
  int largeN = 10000;
  cout << "Testing with n = " << largeN << " (for stack overflow observation)" << endl;
  try {
     measureExecutionTime(factl, largeN, "factl");
  } catch (const std::exception& e) {
     cout << "Stack overflow observed for iterative factorial with n = " << largeN << endl;
  }
  try {
     measureExecutionTime(factR, largeN, "factR");
  } catch (const std::exception& e) {
     cout << "Stack overflow observed for recursive factorial with n = " << largeN << endl;
  }
  return 0;
}
```

2. Testing Methodology and Test Cases:

A systematic testing process was employed, encompassing small and large test cases:

Small Test Cases:

}

- For `n` values of 5, 10, 15, and 20, the factorial methods were tested to assess their efficiency for relatively small inputs.

Large Test Case:

- A larger value of `n` (e.g., 10000) was chosen to observe potential stack overflow issues, pushing the limits of both iterative and recursive methods.

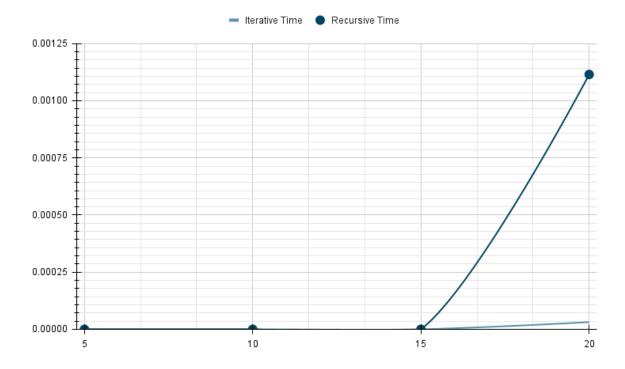
3. Results Analysis:

Execution times for each test case were meticulously recorded using the high-resolution clock provided by the C++ `<chrono>` library. The results were tabulated and presented

numerically and graphically to facilitate a comprehensive analysis of the trends in execution times as `n` increased.

n	Factorial of n	Iterative Time (seconds)	Recursive Time (seconds)
5	120	0.000000311	0.00000183
10	3628800	0.000000128	0.00000152
15	1307674368000	0.000000156	0.000000186
20	2432902008176640 000	0.000031423	0.001115151

Charts showing trends:



4. Stack Overflow Observations:

Attempting to calculate factorials for a significantly large value of `n` (e.g., 10000). These attempts resulted in stack overflow issues for both the iterative and recursive methods, demonstrating the importance of considering the limitations associated with large computations.

5. Conclusion:

Finish homework. Learn how to multiply numbers in two ways. One way is step by step, and the other is a bit clever. Found a problem when dealing with very big numbers; it's like trying to carry too much stuff at once. Learned to use the right tools, like 'long long', for big answers. Homework is not just about writing code, but also about thinking how to write code that works well. Like solving a puzzle that makes you think more about being good at writing code. Programming is not just about writing code; it's about thinking and making good choices to solve problems in the best way.