# CS-5115 - Programming Prep for Grad Student

## PA1 - Data Structures

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- I give permission to the instructor to share my solution(s) with the class.
- The main goals of the homework / programming assignment: Create python program to demonstrate how real difference between 1-d Array and Array-List along with obtaining understanding to analyse complexity of the program.

PA1\_cs5115\_Totad\_092424.zip contains the following files:

- PA1\_Solution.py Python code solution for the problem
- Array\_Output1.txt & Array\_Output2.txt Gives the output of the program once executed.
- List\_Output1.txt & List\_Output2.txt Gives the output of the program once executed.
- Plagiarism declaration.pdf Plagiarism declaration
- Solution description.pdf Solution description for the theoretical part of the assignment
- words alpha.txt Local dataset for testing purposes
- 8) Perform a theoretical complexity analysis of your design (i.e., count number of operations/instructions and space usage) and then express that using asymptotic notation as a function of the input size (Pause: what is the input size of your problem?)

#### Answer:

The input size of the problem will be equal to size of the dataset elements i.e. in this case, n = 370104

### As per the code implementation

Time Complexity:

- Loading the dataset: O(n)
- Incremental Growth (Increase Strategy A): O(1)
- Doubling Growth (Increase Strategy B): O(10 \* n)
- Fibonacci Growth (Increase Strategy C): O(n)
- Binary Search: Binary search on a sorted list is performed in O(logn). But since insertion dominates: O(n)

### **Space Complexity**

- Loading the dataset: O(n)
- Incremental Growth (Increase Strategy A): O(n)

- Doubling Growth (Increase Strategy B): O(n)
- Fibonacci Growth (Increase Strategy C): O(n)
- Binary Search: Binary search on a sorted list is performed in O(logn). But since insertion dominates: O(n)

### **Theoretical Complexity Analysis**

- **Time Complexity**: The overall time complexity of the program can be summarized as O(n) due to the dominant cost of growing and inserting elements into the array.
- **Space Complexity**: The space complexity is O(n), as the entire dataset is stored and manipulated in memory.

### As per the code implementation

### Time Complexity:

- Loading the dataset: O(n)
- Incremental Growth (Increase Strategy A): O(n)
- Doubling Growth (Increase Strategy B): O(n)
- Fibonacci Growth (Increase Strategy C): O(n)
- Binary Search: Binary search on a sorted list is performed in O(log n). But since insertion dominates: O(n)

### **Space Complexity**

- Loading the dataset: O(n)
- Incremental Growth (Increase Strategy A): O(n)
- Doubling Growth (Increase Strategy B): O(n)
- Fibonacci Growth (Increase Strategy C): O(n)
- Binary Search: Binary search on a sorted list is performed in O(logn). But since insertion dominates: O(n)

#### **Theoretical Complexity Analysis**

- **Time Complexity**: The overall time complexity of the program can be summarized as O(n) due to the dominant cost of growing and inserting elements into the array.
- **Space Complexity**: The space complexity is O(n), as the entire dataset is stored and manipulated in memory.
- 10. Empirically measure the time and space complexity of your code

#### Answer:

### 1. List Implementation:

- o Final size of the list: 370104 elements.
- o Time for insertion (incrementing by 10 each time): ~0.09377 seconds.

### 2. Dynamic Array Implementation:

- o Final size of the dynamic array: 360102 elements
- o Time for insertion (doubling the array size): ~0.12489 seconds.







