# Program Structures and Algorithms Spring 2024

NAME: Ashish Nevan Gade

NUID: 002889005

GITHUB LINK: https://github.com/AshishNevan/INFO6205

#### Task:

- 1. Implement 3 methods (repeat, getClock, toMillisecs) of Timer.java
- 2. Implement sort method of InsertionSort.java
- 3. Write a main program to test runtimes of InsertionSort.java on 4 different kinds of array orders (random, sorted order, partially sorted order, reverse sorted order)

## **Relationship Conclusion:**

- The worst-case runtime of Insertion sort is  $O(n^2)$ , where n is the input size.
- Insertion sort is adaptive, meaning that it is faster when input is sorted, either partially or completely.

#### **Evidence to support that conclusion:**

For 5 different values of N, the experiment was repeated 100 times.

The observed values are listed in the spreadsheet below.

	Input size (N)					
	1K	2K	4k	8K	16K	
Input Type	Runtime in MilliSeconds					Growth
Random	0.84979	2.35433	8.92456	36.9187	158.202	2.316492997
Sorted	0.07771	0.05028	0.04877	0.05387	0.11516	-0.461194453
Reverse Sorted	1.37707	4.61172	18.0737	73.8805	303.581	2.603710961
Partially Sorted	0.50166	1.71638	6.74641	28.4773	111.669	2.173508208

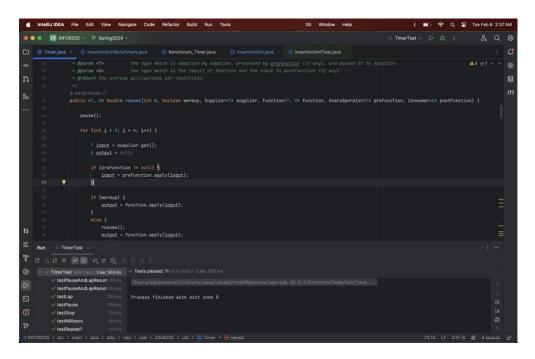
Figure 1: Runtimes and Growth

In worst-case scenario, meaning when the input array is reverse sorted, the growth (LOG(SUM(runtimes)) of this sorting algorithm is in the order of 2. Another important observation is that when a sorted array is given as input, the growth is close to 1, (-0.46 is shown because of the decrease between 1K to 4K, maybe how memory works?).

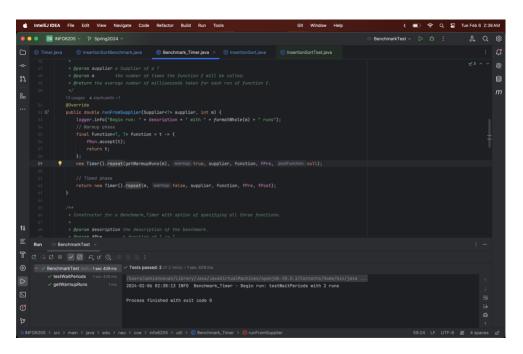
From this I conclude that the insertion sort algorithm has O(N) runtime.

## **Unit Test Screenshots:**

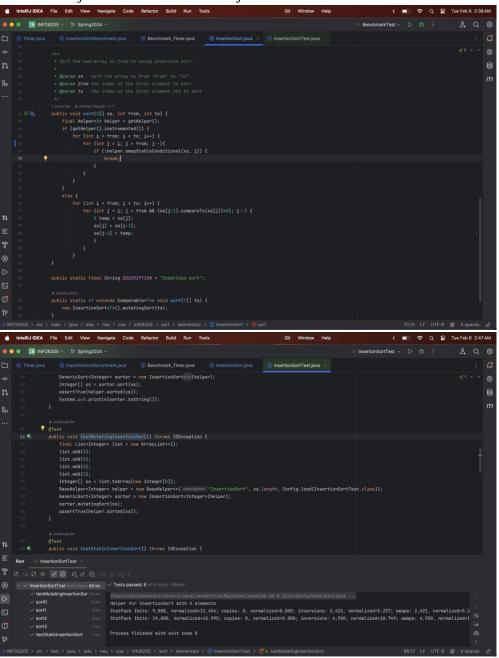
Task 1: Timer.java and TimerTest passed

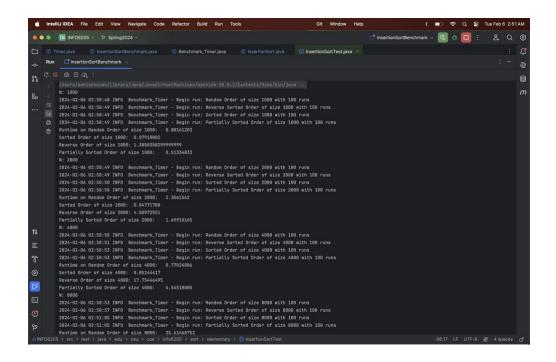


Benchmark\_Timer.java and BenchmarkTest passed



InsertionSort.java and InsertionSortTest.java





InsertionSortBenchmark.java

