Report for Algorithms & Analysis Assignment 1

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| --- |
| We (I) certify that this is all our (my) own original work. If we (I) took any parts from elsewhere, then they were non-essential parts of the assignment, and they are clearly attributed in my submission. We (I) will show we (I) agree to this honor code by typing "Yes": Yes. |

**Experimental Setup**

-Data Scenarios

Scenario 1: Split Node - Ratio: 10

Bigger data set is running unstable on our machine, so we decided to run within the supplied data file which is 2000 lines of data. A ratio of 10 is sufficient to see the difference between the two implementations.

Scenario 2: Find Node - Ratio: 10

Bigger data set is running unstable on our machine, so we decided to run within the supplied data file which is 2000 lines of data. A ratio of 10 is sufficient to see the difference between the two implementations.

Scenario 3: Print Node - Ratio: 10

Bigger data set is running unstable on our machine, so we decided to run within the supplied data file which is 2000 lines of data. A ratio of 10 is sufficient to see the difference between the two implementations.

-Sizes of data:

20, 200 and 2000

We used these sizes because these sized allow us to see the performance difference between the two implementations and their trend towards bigger size of data.

-Generation of scenarios

We wrote code to generate data from the supplied data set for different scenarios.

-Timing

We did consecutive runs for each test to get the average time.

We did 10 for each test to generate the data.

We remove the quickest 2 and slowest 2 to eliminate error due to unstable system and calculate average using the remaining 6 runs. **Excluded** data are in **bold** font.

**Evaluation**

Scenario 1: Split Node

Data Format in: ‘Sequential Time’ - ‘LinkedList Time’ (nanoseconds)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Test | 20 | 200 | 2000 |
| 1 | **69610**-**101661** | **800405**-**974585** | **15823317**-**39290974** |
| 2 | 40343-**86936** | 285281-**847699** | 10794908-**38884734** |
| 3 | 39139-76919 | 291013-405936 | **10865149**-38783666 |
| 4 | 41737-52369 | 279448-396337 | 10113687-36493250 |
| 5 | **109912**-36784 | **263813**-374276 | 10094858-36678227 |
| 6 | **35006**-**30265** | 264762-399729 | 10144976-36320292 |
| 7 | 37004-31493 | **261243**-**353851** | **8613246**-**27128901** |
| 8 | 39162-38976 | **309028**-409400 | 10139516-36155877 |
| 9 | 35820-**31338** | 280598-363415 | 10103804-**35965566** |
| 10 | **29287**-34826 | 274492-**346801** | **10016664**-36119442 |
| Avg. | 38867-45227 | 279265-391515 | 10231958-36758459 |

We found that when input data gets larger, it is obvious that the sequential implementation takes less time than the LinkedList implementation.

Scenario 2: Find Node

Data Format in: ‘Sequential Time’ - ‘LinkedList Time’

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Test | 20 | 200 | 2000 |
| 1 | **4317**-**8764** | 11608-**7339** | **208441**-**99403** |
| 2 | 2180-1998 | 13535-7311 | 123471-41192 |
| 3 | **2234**-1944 | **10927**-**2885** | 123986-40753 |
| 4 | 2126-1784 | **11495**-2959 | 122989-37628 |
| 5 | 2097-1699 | 13929-**2926** | **119194**-37832 |
| 6 | 2052-1688 | 19689-6494 | 124890-**46136** |
| 7 | 2168-1748 | **21532**-6036 | **120872**-**27416** |
| 8 | 2060-**2341** | 19577-5220 | 123110-**37600** |
| 9 | **1593**-**1211** | 21465-**8248** | **125177**-37639 |
| 10 | **1586**-**1096** | **22302**-5830 | 123517-37622 |
| Avg. | 2113-1810 | 16633-5641 | 123660-38777 |

We found that when input data gets larger, it is obvious that the LinkedList implementation takes less time than the sequential implementation.

Scenario 3: Print Node

Data Format in: ‘Sequential Time’ - ‘LinkedList Time’

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Test | 20 | 200 | 2000 |
| 1 | **10681624**-**486208** | **256681**-**209648** | **2019239**-**2275106** |
| 2 | 142185-**138418** | **177145**-156193 | **773429**-**860924** |
| 3 | 140248-132308 | 111726-102192 | 376518-412268 |
| 4 | 143631-127029 | 127103-109075 | 205465-261293 |
| 5 | **102880**-103081 | 126270-102124 | 203802-271701 |
| 6 | **102968**-98835 | **103751**-98423 | 189246-**168864** |
| 7 | **161153**-137880 | **103796**-**93656** | **152021**-**183730** |
| 8 | 108971-**87827** | 126923-**94679** | 153663-189300 |
| 9 | 118996-**88742** | 142639-**156375** | 186440-187655 |
| 10 | 110204-100240 | 111231-95688 | **151722**-202094 |
| Avg. | 127372-116562 | 124315-110615 | 219189-254051 |

We found that the difference between the two implementations are small enough to ignore under all input sizes.

**Recommendation**

For Split Node:

We recommend using Sequential Representation. We can see that when input size gets large (2000), sequential uses significantly less time compared to LinkedList. And the difference ratio is larger than medium input size (200). We can see that when input size gets even larger, the difference will also become bigger which means sequential is much more efficient.

For Find Node:

We recommend using LinkedList Representation. When input size gets large, by looking at 200 and 2000, sequential uses about 3 times the time of LinkedList representation. When input size gets even larger, LinkedList representation should always be 3 times more efficient than sequential representation.

For Print Node:

Both perform identically so both can be used.

Under all input size we tested (20, 200, 2000), both representations have identical performance. We predict that when input size gets larger, they will still perform roughly the same.

**Part C**

C1.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | O(1) | O(log(n)) | O(n) | O(n!) |
| Find parent | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| Find a node | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| Print all nodes | No | No | Yes | Yes |

Find parent:

Basic operation: comparison

Input size: n - 1

C(N) = = n - 1 ∈ O(n)

Find a node:

Basic operation: Compare value

Input size: n

C(N) = = n ∈ O(n)

Print all nodes:

Basic operation: Comparison

Input size: n

C(N) = = 4n ∈ Ω(n)

n! is larger than n so they also belong to O(n!)

C2.

1. In the worst case, he needs to ask N questions.

In the average case:

Cavg = 1\*1/N + 2\*1/N+…….+N\*1/N

=(1+2+3……+N)\*1/N

=(1+N)\*N/2N

=(1+N)/2

he needs to ask (1+N)/2 questions.

1 second each question:

worst case: 14 billion seconds which is 443.937 years

average case: (1+14 billion)/2 = 7000000000.5 seconds which is 221.969 years

2. In the worst case:

Assume the question is only “at most” and the answer is only yes, or no. assume the number of question is n. the worst case occurs when |n.value – (n – 1).value| == 1 and |n.value – (n – 2).value| == 1. The basic operation is comparison, aka question

C(N) = C(N/2) + 1 and C(1) = 1

Since C(N) = C(N \* 2 ^ -1) + 1 = C(N \* 2 ^ -2) + 2;

Assume N = 2 ^ k;

C(2k) = C(2k – 1) + 1 for k > 0;

C(20) = 0;

C(2k) = C(2k-1) + 1 substitute C(2k - 1) = C(2k - 2) + 1

= C(2k - 2) + 2 = C(2k - 3) + 3 = … = C(2k-i) + I = … = C(2k-k) + k

Therefore C(2k) = C(1) + k = k + 1

since n = 2k, k = log2 n, C(N) = log2 N + 1;

So in the worst case, he needs to ask (log2N + 1) questions

In the average case:

Cavg = 1\*1/(log2N + 1) + 2\*1/(log2N + 1) + …… + (log2N + 1)\*1/(log2N + 1)

=(log2N + 2)/2

He needs to ask (log2N + 2)/2 questions

If N = 14 billion:

Worst case: 34.7 which is 35 questions

Average case: 17.85 questions