

Project 1 Experiment

Experiment 1:

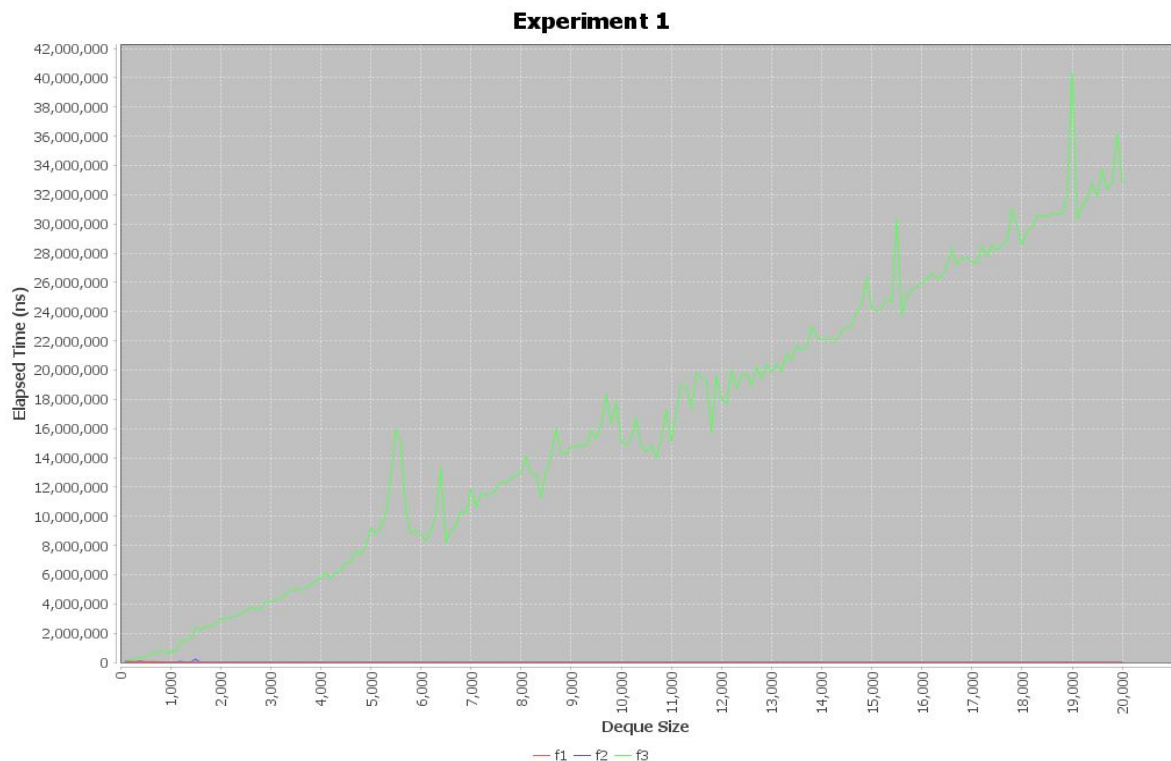
- **Prediction:**

- f1: timeGetsAtIndex_0: constant
// can use front to get directly, no need to enter for loop to search the rest.
- f2: timeGetsAtIndex_size - 1: linear
// since our code always searches from the front, it enters the while loop to go through N (size) times to reach this index.
- f3: timeGetsAtIndex_size / 2: linear
// // since our code always searches from the front, it enters the while loop to go through N (size) / 2 times to reach this index. It should take about half the time as it takes for f2.

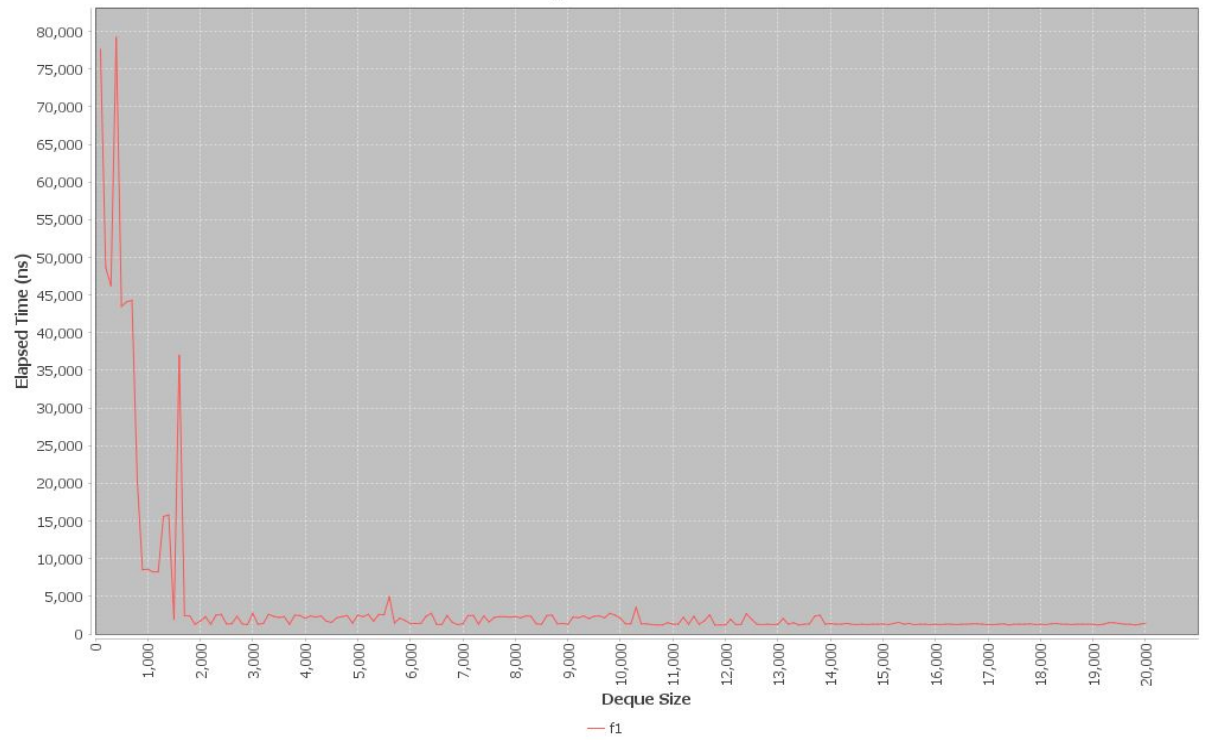
- **Discussion:**

- f1: This is the best case since the get method can access this index using “front” directly.
- f2: This is the best case since the get method can quickly access to this index using “back” directly.
- f3: This is the worst case since no matter using front or back, the get method has to go through the while loop that takes $N(\text{size})/2$ times to reach the middle of the list to retrieve this value.

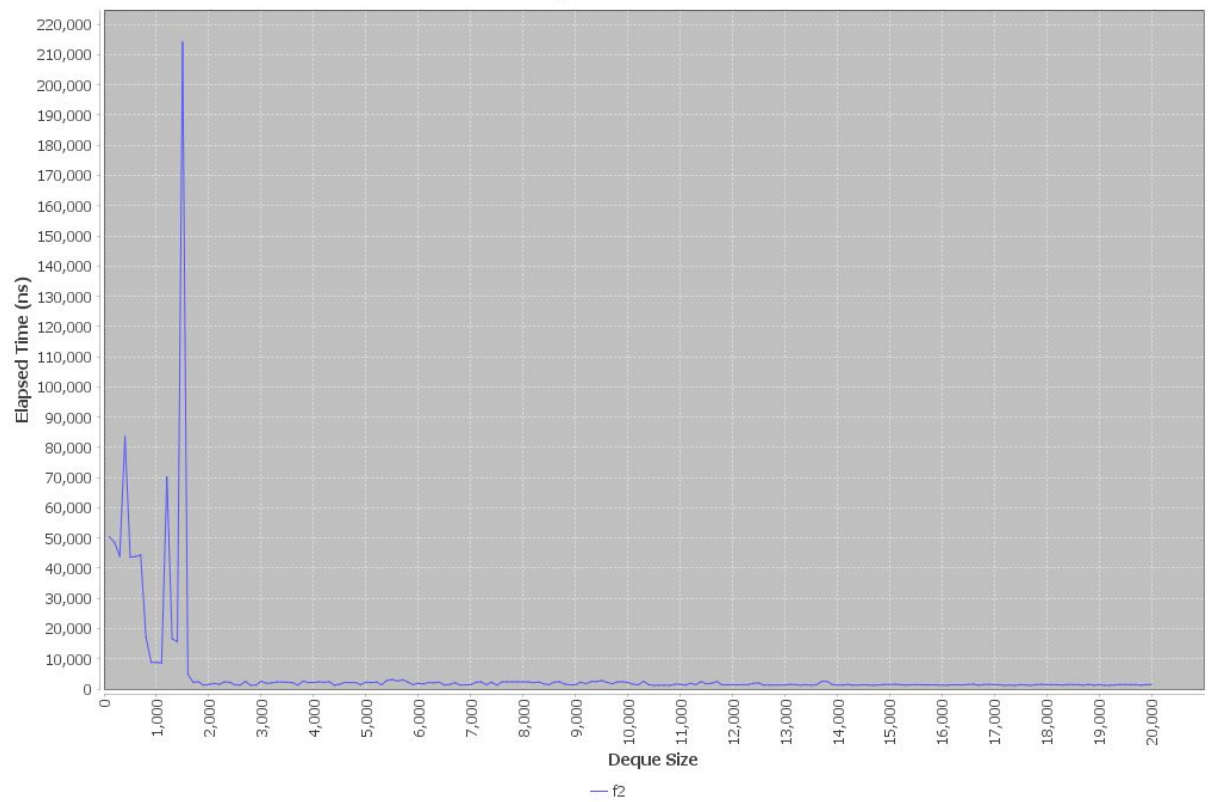
- **Result plot:**



Experiment 1



Experiment 1



Experiment 2:

- **Prediction:**

- linkedDeque: linear
- arrayDeque: linear (if size is increasing continuously or it is connected on the plot)

- **Discussion:**

- It is because array takes up its memory for a certain size (so there might be some null elements, but they take up memory) when compiling that it results in spike-shapes in the plot. On the other hand, since linkedDeque only increases its element and takes up the memory during execution, its memory usage increases linearly.

- **Resulted Plot:**

