# Case Study

### Table of Contents

1.	Introduction	2
2.	Graphs	12
3.	Conclusion	19
App	pendix	19
Ta	able of Figures	
Figu	gure 1-Linear search unsorted integer	4
	rure 2-Linear search sorted integer	
Figu	gure 3- Binary search integer sorted	5
Figu	gure 4 - Jump search integer sorted	5
Figu	gure 5- Interpolation search Integer sorted	5
Figu	gure 6- Exponential search integer sorted	6
Figu	gure 7-Linear search unsorted string	6
Figu	gure 8-Linear search sorted string	6
Figu	gure 9-Binary search unsorted string	6
Figu	rure 10-Jump search unsorted string	7
Figu	ure 11-Exponential search unsorted string	7
Figu	rure 12-System information	11
Ta	able of Tables	
Tab	ble 1 - Variation Category & Description	4

# 1. Introduction

Performance modeling and analysis are critical tools for ensuring the cost-effective design and engineering of communications and computer systems, as well as services that rely on such systems. Appropriate application of performance modeling and analysis techniques can provide quantitative insight into system performance that would be difficult, expensive, or even impossible to obtain otherwise.

Whether it is done by a computer or a human, searching takes a long time in any application. There are numerous algorithms in computer science that can address this problem. In this case, our system is a search engine, and the objective is a comprehensive performance review of various finding algorithms that incorporate different system behaviors.

Algorithm	Variation1	Variation 2	Time performance for comparison algorithm	Describe the results of the test
Linear Search	1000 values	Random integer values - Unsorted	0.0144 ms	When the size of the dataset increased, so did the time.
	10000 values	Random integer values - Unsorted	0.0485 ms	
	100000 values	Random integer values - Unsorted	0.8039 ms	
	1000 values	Random integer values - Sorted	0.0144 ms	When the size of the dataset
	10000 values	Random integer values - Sorted	0.0553 ms	increased, so did the time.
	100000 values	Random integer values - Sorted	0.3924 ms	
Linear Search	1000 values	Random string values - Unsorted	0.0526 ms	When the size of the dataset
	10000 values	Random string values - Unsorted	0.4611 ms	increased, so did the time.
	100000 values	Random string values - Unsorted	0.6678 ms	
	1000 values	Random string values - Sorted	0.0639 ms	When the size of the dataset increased, so did the time.
	10000 values	Random string values - Sorted	0.5848 ms	
	100000 values	Random string values - Sorted	0.5893 ms	
Binary search	1000 values	Random integer values - Sorted	0.0159 ms	Searching time depends on the
	10000 values	Random integer values - Sorted	0.0125 ms	position of the searching value.
	100000 values	Random integer values - Sorted	0.0123 ms	
Binary search	1000 values	Random string values - Sorted	0.0176 ms	Strings require more time to run
	10000 values	Random string values - Sorted	0.0145 ms	this algorithm than integers.
	100000 values	Random string values - Sorted	0.0122 ms	
Jump search	1000 values	Random integer values - Sorted	0.037 ms	Strings require more time to run
	10000 values	Random integer values - Sorted	0.0154 ms	this algorithm than integers.

	100000 values	Random integer values - Sorted	0.0132 ms	
Jump search	1000 values	Random string values - Sorted	0.0441 ms	Strings require more time to run
	10000 values	Random string values - Sorted	0.0111 ms	this algorithm than integers.
	100000 values	Random string values - Sorted	2.1786 ms	
Exponential search	1000 values	Random integer values - Sorted	0.0127 ms	Strings require more time to run
	10000 values	Random integer values - Sorted	0.0078 ms	this algorithm than integers and
	100000 values	Random integer values - Sorted	0.0063 ms	when the size of the dataset increased, so did the time.
Exponential search	1000 values	Random string values - Sorted	0.028 ms	Strings require more time to run
	10000 values	Random string values - Sorted	0.0094 ms	this algorithm than integers and
	100000 values	Random string values - Sorted	0.0074 ms	when the size of the dataset increased, so did the time.
Interpolation search	1000 values	Random integer values - Sorted	0.1098 ms	The size of the dataset has no
	10000 values	Random integer values - Sorted	0.044 ms	effect on the time.
	100000 values	Random integer values - Sorted	0.0088 ms	

Table 1 - Variation Category & Description

```
linear search integer-Key element is found at index : 100

* Time for 1000 data set : 0.0144 ms

linear search integer-Key element is found at index : 1000

* Time for 10000 data set : 0.0485 ms

linear search integer-Key element is found at index : 10000

* Time for 100000 data set : 0.8039 ms
```

Figure 1-Linear search unsorted integer

### Figure 2-Linear search sorted integer

```
-------Binary Search Integer Sorted-----------
binary search integer-Key element is found at index : 999
* Time for 1000 data set : 0.0159 ms

binary search integer-Key element is found at index : 999
* Time for 10000 data set : 0.0125 ms

binary search integer-Key element is found at index : 999
* Time for 100000 data set : 0.0123 ms
```

### Figure 3- Binary search integer sorted

```
Jump search integer-Key element is found at index : 100
* Time for 1000 data set : 0.037 ms

Jump search integer-Key element is found at index : 100
* Time for 10000 data set : 0.0154 ms

Jump search integer-Key element is found at index : 100
* Time for 100000 data set : 0.0132 ms
```

### Figure 4 - Jump search integer sorted

```
Interpolation Search Integer ------

Interpolation Search integer-Key element is found at index : 100

* Time for 1000 data set : 0.1098 ms

Interpolation Search integer-Key element is found at index : 100

* Time for 10000 data set : 0.044 ms

Interpolation Search integer-Key element is found at index : 100

* Time for 100000 data set : 0.0088 ms
```

Figure 5- Interpolation search Integer sorted

### Figure 6- Exponential search integer sorted

### Figure 7-Linear search unsorted string

### Figure 8-Linear search sorted string

```
continuous content of the formula of the formu
```

Figure 9-Binary search unsorted string

```
Jump Search String Sorted ------

Jump Search string-Key element is found at index : 100

* Time for 1000 data set : 0.0441 ms

Jump Search string-Key element is found at index : 100

* Time for 10000 data set : 0.0111 ms

Jump Search string-Key element is found at index : 99

* Time for 100000 data set : 2.1786 ms
```

### Figure 10-Jump search unsorted string

```
------Exponential Search_string)Element is present at index 100

* Time for 1000 data set : 0.028 ms

(Exponential Search_string)Element is present at index 100

* Time for 10000 data set : 0.0094 ms

(Exponential Search_string)Element is present at index 100

* Time for 100000 data set : 0.0074 ms
```

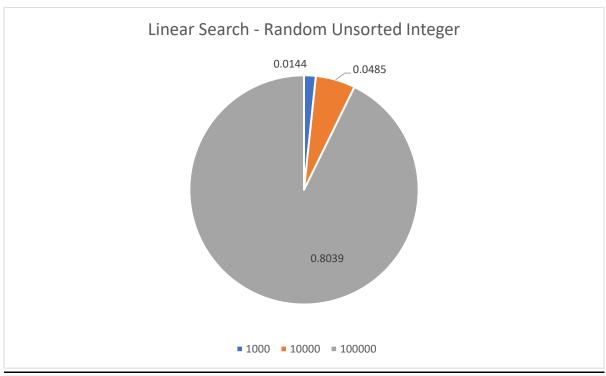
Figure 11-Exponential search unsorted string

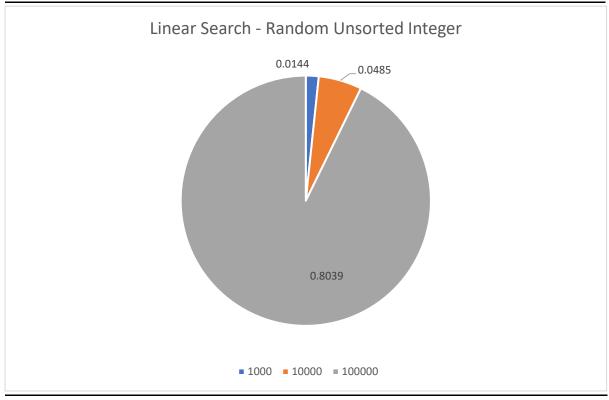
```
System: Windows

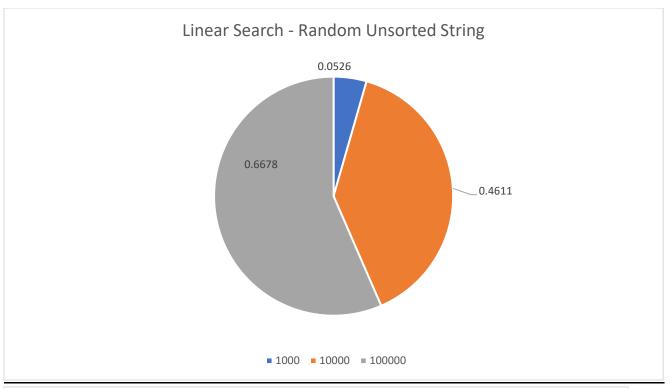
Node Name: bunny
Release: 10
Version: 10.0.19044
Machine: AMD64
Processor: Intel64 Family 6 Model 142 Stepping 10, GenuineIntel
Max Frequency: 2208.00Mhz
Physical cores: 2
Memory: 11.89 GB
```

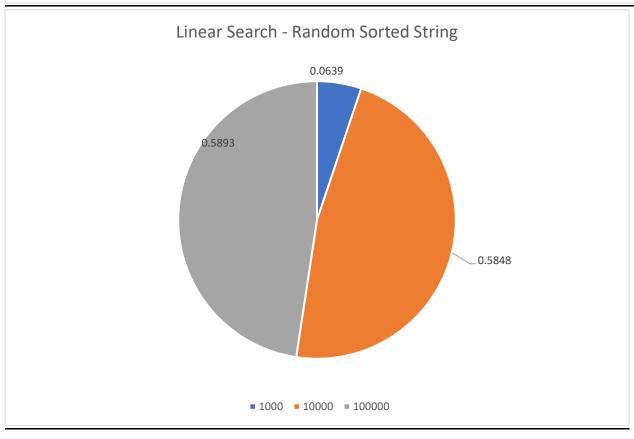
Figure 12-System information

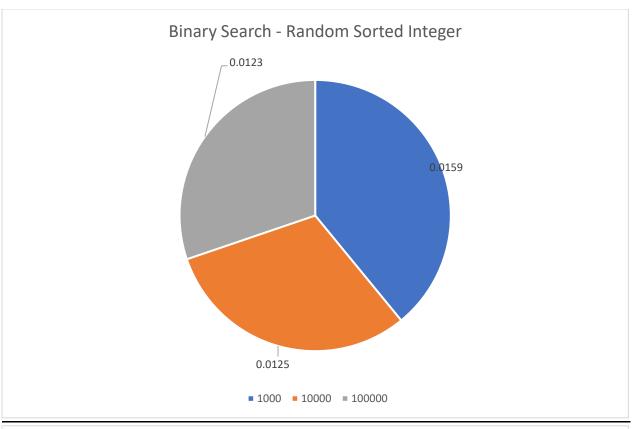
# 2. Graphs

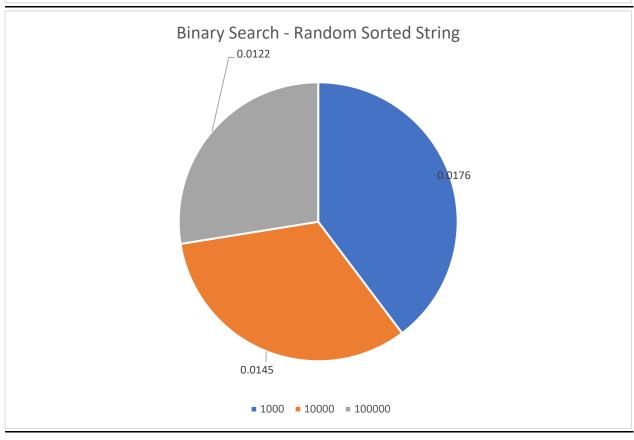


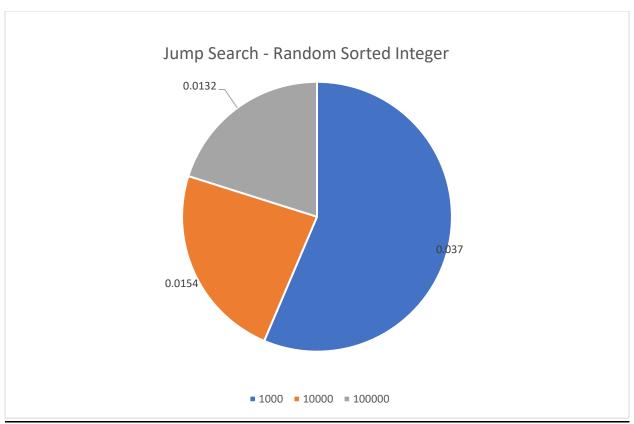


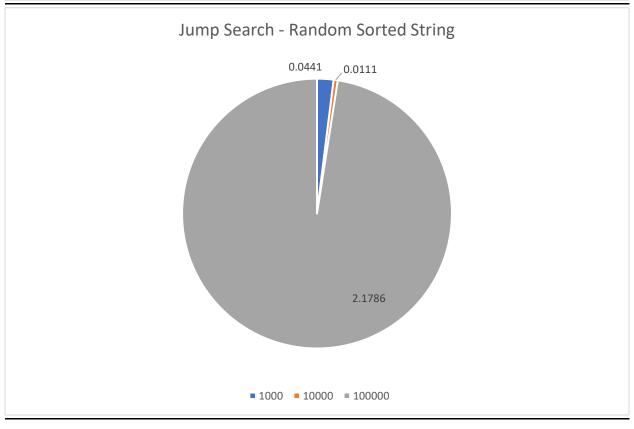


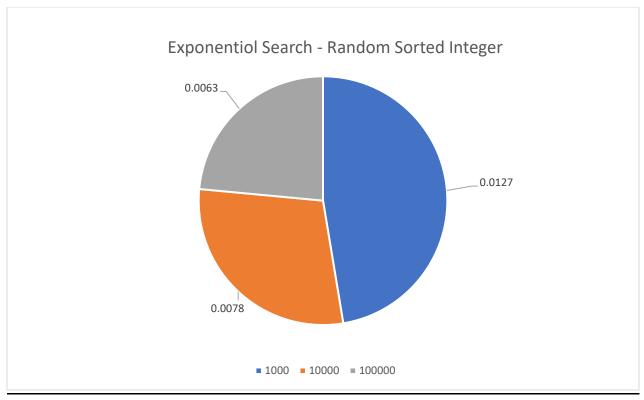


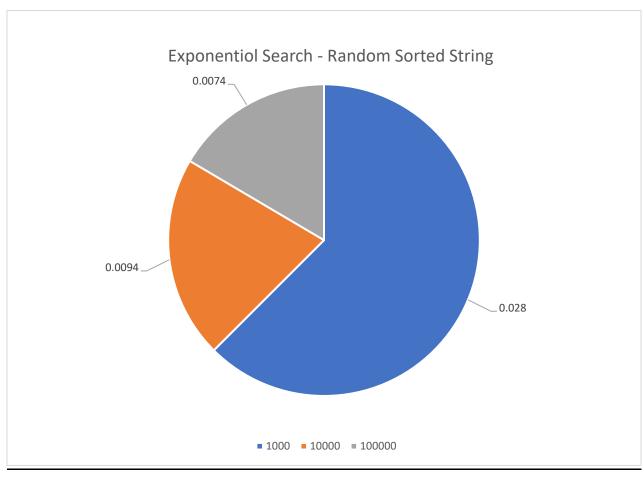


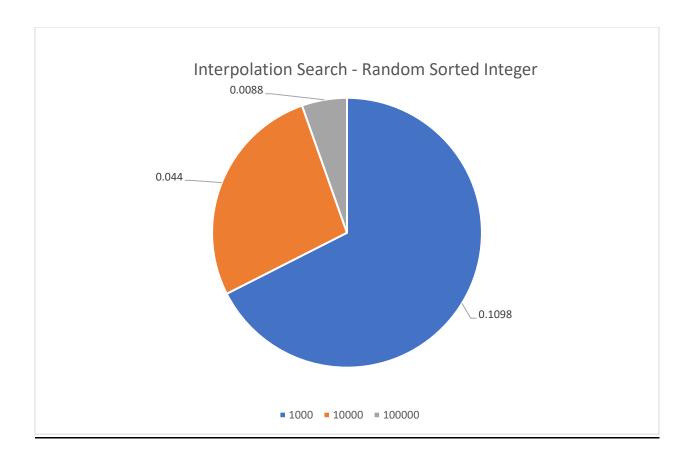


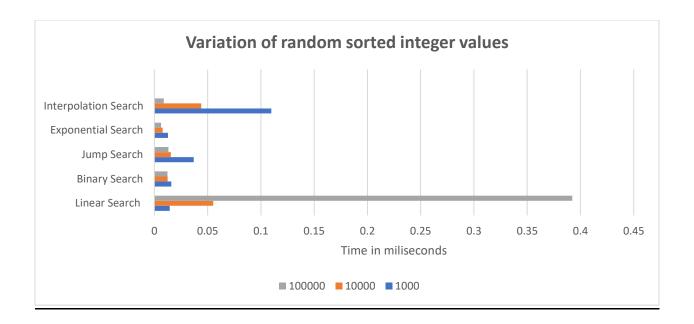












### 3. Conclusion

According to the above results, the best searching algorithm is the exponential search algorithm. As a result, it works with both string and integer data types, and it is an enhancement to the binary search algorithm. Exponential Binary Search is useful for unbounded searches with infinite list sizes.

Binary search is a more efficient search algorithm that relies on sorting the elements in a list. Linear search is the best that we can do when trying to find a value in an unsorted list. The major purpose of using binary search is that it does not scan every element in the list. Instead of scanning each element, it searches the first half of the list. As a result, a binary search takes less time to find an element than a linear search.

## **Appendix**

### Python code for Integers

```
def binary search display(test binary):
```

```
def jump search display(test jump):
def interpolation search(sorted list, s):
   while index first <= index last:</pre>
def interpolation search display(test intp):
def exponential search(list binary, k):
   n = len(list binary)
```

```
def exponential search display(test expo):
print("----
print(f"Node Name: {system_information.node}")
print(f"Release: {system information.release}")
print(f"Version: {system information.version}")
print(f"Machine: {system information.machine}")
print(f"Processor: {system information.processor}")
print(f"Max Frequency: {psutil.cpu_freq().max:.2f}Mhz")
```

### Python code for Strings

```
import psutil
    list2_text.append(''.join(random.sample(string.ascii lowercase, 4)))
    list3_text.append(''.join(random.sample(string.ascii lowercase, 4)))
list1 text sorted = sorted(list1 text)
list2 text sorted = sorted(list2 text)
list3 text sorted = sorted(list3 text)
def linear search display s(test linear s):
```

```
test binary)
def jump_search(jump_list, search_jump):
def jump_search_display(test_jump):
```

```
def exponential search(list binary, k):
def exponential search display(test expo):
end = execute time()
print("* Time for 1000 data set :", round((end - start) * 1000, 5), "ms\n")
start = execute time()
end = execute time()
print("* Time for 10000 data set :", round((end - start) * 1000, 5), "ms\n")
start = execute time()
linear search display s(linear search s(list2 text sorted, 'hdst'))
end = execute time()
```