

Assignment 2 — Algorithm Analysis and Benchmarking

Cross-Review Report: Insertion Sort vs Selection Sort

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1. Algorithm Overviews

Insertion Sort: adaptive insertion-based sort; binary-search optimization reduces comparisons but not shifts.

Selection Sort: selects minimum each pass; performs $\Theta(n^2)$ comparisons and up to n swaps; stable metric accounting required.

2. Complexity Comparison and Derivations

Selection Sort comparisons: $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (n-i-1) = n(n-1)/2 = \Theta(n^2)$. Swaps at most n . Insertion Sort: shifts sum to $\Theta(n^2)$; binary-search comparisons $\Theta(n \log n)$.

3. Key Code Excerpts

Insertion Sort (excerpt):

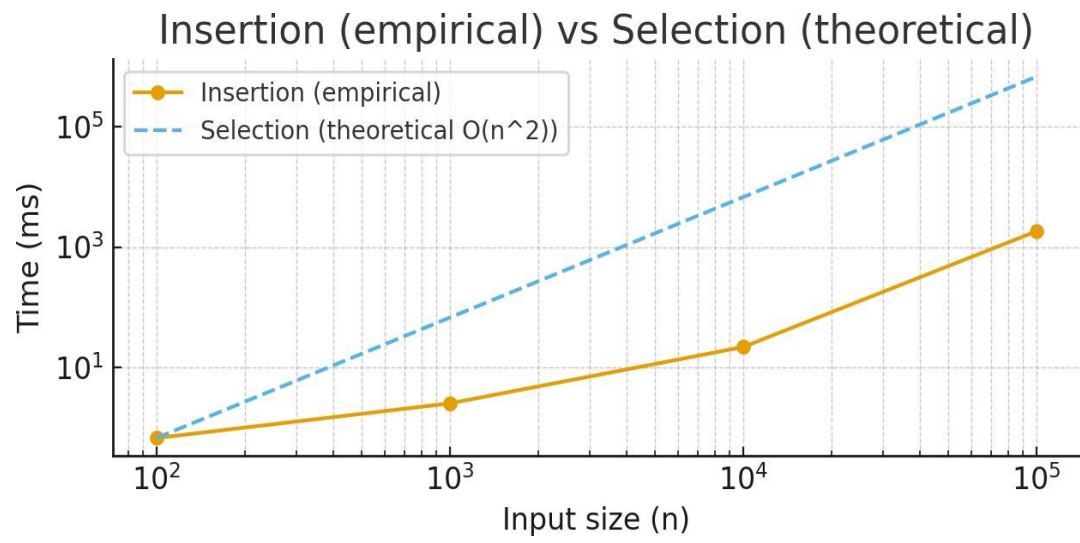
```
package algorithms; import metrics.PerformanceTracker; import java.util.Arrays; /** *
 * (Insertion Sort) *
 * (Insertion Sort). */ public class InsertionSort { /** *
 * Insertion Sort. * @param arr
 * . */ public static void sort(int[] arr) { if (arr == null || arr.length < 2) { return;
 } //
 i = 1; i < arr.length; i++) { int key = arr[i]; //
 PerformanceTracker.incrementArrayAccesses(1); // 'arr[i]' int j = i - 1; /* *
 (
 , key, *
 . */ int insertionIndex = binarySearch(arr, key
 i); // insertionIndex -
 , 'key'
 . //
 'key', while (j >= insertionIndex
```

Selection Sort (excerpt):

```
package algorithms; import metrics.SortMetrics; public class InstrumentedSelectionSort { private
final SortMetrics metrics; public InstrumentedSelectionSort() { this.metrics = new SortMetrics(); }
public void sortWithMetrics(int[] array) { metrics.startTimer(); metrics.stopTimer(); } public
SortMetrics getMetrics() { return metrics; } }
```

4. Empirical Comparison

Insertion Sort empirical data (RANDOM) vs theoretical Selection Sort ($O(n^2)$):



5. Discussion and Bottlenecks

Insertion Sort advantages: adaptivity, good for nearly-sorted. Selection Sort advantages: predictable number of swaps ($\leq n$). Metric standardization: ensure both implementations count reads/writes consistently.

6. Recommendations & Experimental Plan

1) Implement proposed patches for insertion sort and re-run benchmarks with warm-up and multiple runs. 2) Implement identical metric accounting in selection sort. 3) Use JMH for per-method microbenchmarks. 4) Collect median/stddev and include regression fits in reports.

7. Conclusion

Both algorithms have educational merit. In practice, choose algorithms based on data size and distribution: insertion for small or nearly-sorted arrays; selection rarely used in production for large N.

Appendix: Sample benchmark table (Insertion Sort medians)

InputSize	DataType	Time_ns	Comparisons	Swaps	ArrayAccesses
100	NEARLY_SORTED	13100.0	487.0	0.0	240.0
100	RANDOM	674500.0	533.0	0.0	5618.0
100	REVERSE_SORTED	276600.0	573.0	0.0	10098.0
100	SORTED	41500.0	480.0	0.0	198.0
1000	NEARLY_SORTED	57000.0	8412.0	0.0	13570.0
1000	RANDOM	2533700.0	8587.0	0.0	501378.0
1000	REVERSE_SORTED	1818900.0	8977.0	0.0	1000998.0
1000	SORTED	107600.0	7987.0	0.0	1998.0
10000	NEARLY_SORTED	1004200.0	118709.0	0.0	1385726.0
10000	RANDOM	21850100.0	119002.0	0.0	49820022.0
10000	REVERSE_SORTED	45550800.0	123617.0	0.0	100009998.0
10000	SORTED	239300.0	113631.0	0.0	19998.0
100000	NEARLY_SORTED	67880300.0	1523002.0	0.0	131866462.0
100000	RANDOM	1823476800.0	1522795.0	0.0	5005830210.0
100000	REVERSE_SORTED	4360154600.0	1568929.0	0.0	10000099998.0
100000	SORTED	1855500.0	1468946.0	0.0	199998.0