DAA EXPERIMENT NO. 1-B

NAME: Glen Dsouza CSE DS (BATCH A)

UID: 2022701002

AIM: Experiment on finding the running time, no. of comparisons and no. of swaps of an algorithm.

Problem Definition & Assumptions – For this experiment, you need to implement two sorting algorithms namely Insertion and Selection sort methods. Compare these algorithms based on time and space complexity. Time required to sorting algorithms can be performed using high_resolution_clock::now() under namespace std::chrono.

You have togenerate1,00,000 integer numbers using C/C++ Rand function and save them in a text file. Both the sorting algorithms uses these 1,00,000 integer numbers as input as follows. Each sorting algorithm sorts a block of 100 integers numbers with array indexes numbers A[0..99], A[0..199], A[0..299],…, A[0..99999]. You need to use high_resolution_clock::now() function to find the time required for 100, 200, 300…. 100000 integer numbers. Finally, compare two algorithms namely Insertion and Selection by plotting the time required to sort 100000 integers using LibreOffice Calc/MS Excel. The x-axis of 2-D plot represents the block no. of 1000 blocks. The y-axis of 2-D plot representsthe tunning time to sort 1000 blocks of 100,200,300,…,100000 integer numbers.

Note – You have to use C/C++ file processing functions for reading and writing randomly generated 100000 integer numbers.

ALGORITHM:

Selection Sort Function:

Step 1: Take an array arr of size size.

Step 2: For each element i in the array arr, from 0 to size-1, do the following:

a. Initialize a variable min with i.
b. For each element j in the array arr, from i+1 to size-1, do the following:
    i. If `arr[j]` is less than `arr[min]`, set `min` to `j`.
c. Swap the element at index min with the element at index i.

Step 3: The array arr is now sorted in ascending order.

Insertion Sort Function:

Step 1: Take an array arr of size n.

Step 2: For each element i in the array arr, from 1 to n-1, do the following:

a. Initialize a variable key with arr[i].
b. Initialize a variable j with i-1.
c. While j is greater than or equal to 0 and arr[j] is greater than key, do the following:
    i. Set `arr[j+1]` to `arr[j]`.
    ii. Decrement `j` by 1.
d. Set arr[j+1] to key.

Step 3: The array arr is now sorted in ascending order.

Main Function:

Step 1: Include the required libraries stdio.h, stdlib.h, time.h, and limits.h.

Step 2: Define two sorting functions selection_sort and insertion_sort to sort the array elements.

Step 3: In the main function, open a file "random.txt" for writing and initialize the random number generator with srand((unsigned int) time(NULL)).

Step 4: Generate 1000 blocks of 100 random numbers each and store them in the file.

Step 5: Close the file after writing.

Step 6: Open the file "exp1b.txt" for reading.

Step 7: For each block of 100 elements, read the elements from the file into two arrays arr and arr1.

Step 8: Sort the elements in the arr using the selection_sort function.

Step 9: Measure the time taken for sorting using the clock() function and store it in the time_taken_selection_sort variable.

Step 10: Sort the elements in the arr1 using the insertion_sort function.

Step 11: Measure the time taken for sorting using the clock() function and store it in the time_taken_insertion_sort variable.

Step 12: Print the block number, time taken for selection sort, and time taken for insertion sort.

Step 13: Repeat the process for 500 blocks.

Step 14: Close the file after reading.

CODE:

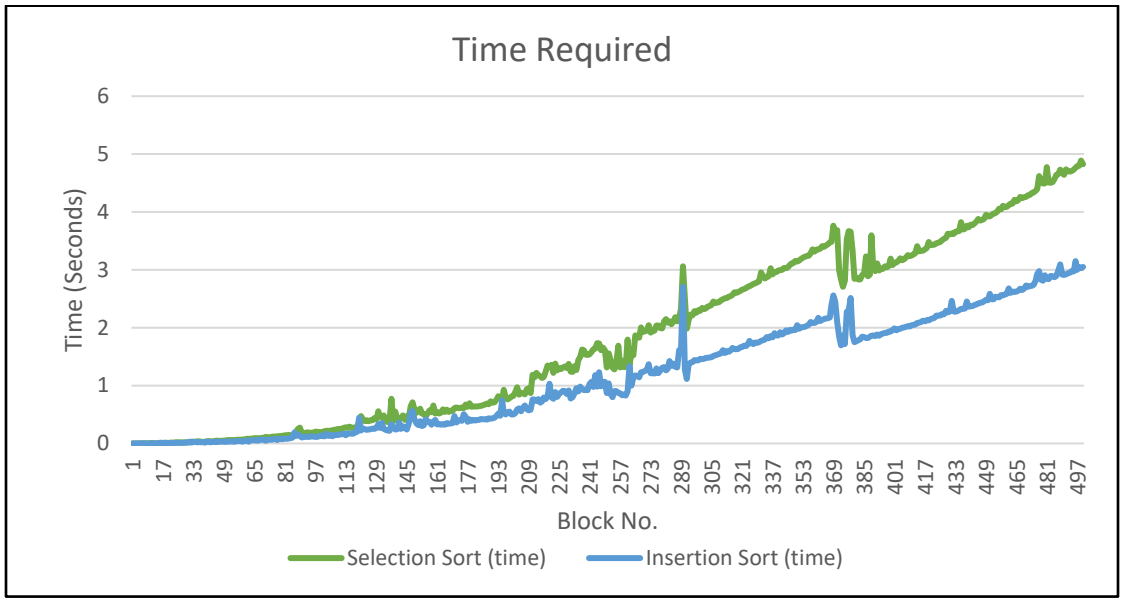
```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<time.h>
#include<limits.h>

void selection_sort(int arr[],int size, int *ss_swaps, int *ss_compares) {
   for(int i=0;i<size-1;i++) {
      int min=i;
      for(int j=i+1;j<size;j++){
         (*ss_compares)++;
         if(arr[j]<arr[min])
            min = j;
      }
      int temp = arr[min];
      arr[min] = arr[i];
      arr[i] = temp;
      (*ss_swaps)++;
   }

}

void insertion_sort(int arr[],int n, int *is_swaps, int *is_compares) {
   int i,key,j;
   for(int i=1;i<n;i++) {
      key = arr[i];
      j=i-1;
      while(j>=0 && arr[j]>key) {
         (*is_compares)++;
         arr[j+1] = arr[j];
         j=j-1;
         (*is_swaps)++;
      }
      arr[j+1] = key;
   }
}

void main() {
   FILE *fp;
   fp  = fopen ("random.txt", "w");
   srand((unsigned int) time(NULL));
   for(int block=0;block<1000;block++) {
      for(int i=0;i<100;i++) {
         int number = (int)(((float) rand() / (float)(RAND_MAX))*100000);
         fprintf(fp,"%d ",number);
      }
      fputs("\n",fp);
   }
   fclose (fp);

  fp = fopen("random.txt", "r");
```

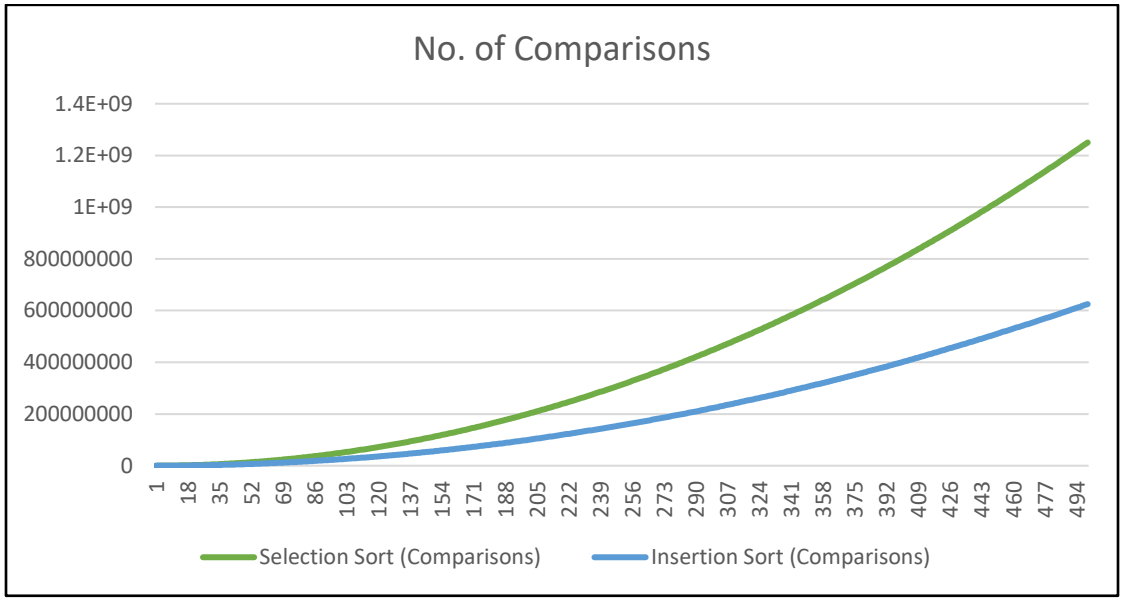
```
  printf("Block\t%-8s\t%-8s\t%-8s\t%-8s\t%-8s\t%-8s\n\n","SS_time", "SS_swaps",
"SS_compares","IS_time","IS_swaps","IS_compares");
  for(int block=0;block<500;block++) {
   int ss_swaps = 0, ss_compares = 0, is_swaps = 0, is_compares = 0;
   clock_t t,t1;

   int arr[(block+1)*100];
   int arr1[(block+1)*100];
   for(int i=0;i<(block+1)*100;i++){
      fscanf(fp, "%d", &arr[i]);
      arr1[i] = arr[i];
   }
   fseek(fp, 0, SEEK_SET);
   t = clock();
   selection_sort(arr,(block+1)*100, &ss_swaps, &ss_compares);
   t = clock() - t;
   t1 = clock();
   insertion_sort(arr1,(block+1)*100, &is_swaps, &is_compares);
   t1 = clock() - t1;
   double time_taken_selection_sort = ((double)t)/CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
   double time_taken_insertion_sort = ((double)t1)/CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
   printf("%d\t%-8f\t%-8d\t%-8d\t%-8f\t%-8d\t%-8d\n",(block+1),time_taken_selection_sort, ss_swaps, ss_compares,
time_taken_insertion_sort, is_swaps, is_compares);
  }
   fclose(fp);
}
```

OUTPUT:

Block	SS_time	SS_swaps	SS_compares	IS_time	IS_swaps	IS_compar
1	0.000000	99	4950	0.000000	2465	2465
2	0.000000	199	19900	0.000000	9247	9247
3	0.000000	299	44850	0.000000	22440	22440
4	0.001000	399	79800	0.000000	41416	41416
5	0.000000	499	124750	0.000000	62599	62599
6	0.001000	599	179700	0.003000	91400	91400
7	0.000000	699	244650	0.003000	127002	127002
8	0.004000	799	319600	0.004000	166554	166554
9	0.002000	899	404550	0.000000	207724	207724
10	0.002000	999	499500	0.000000	254306	254306
11	0.009000	1099	604450	0.001000	304369	304369
12	0.004000	1199	719400	0.001000	355401	355401
13	0.004000	1299	844350	0.000000	414038	414038
14	0.004000	1399	979300	0.003000	473576	473576
15	0.005000	1499	1124250	0.007000	549290	549290
16	0.001000	1599	1279200	0.013000	622114	622114
17	0.010000	1699	1444150	0.005000	708876	708876
18	0.012000	1799	1619100	0.006000	798631	798631
19	0.008000	1899	1804050	0.008000	897394	897394
20	0.007000	1999	1999000	0.011000	997848	997848
21	0.015000	2099	2203950	0.008000	1093614	1093614
22	0.013000	2199	2418900	0.006000	1197663	1197663
23	0.012000	2299	2643850	0.009000	1314829	1314829
24	0.021000	2399	2878800	0.012000	1432705	1432705
25	0.020000	2499	3123750	0.009000	1552766	1552766
26	0.017000	2599	3378700	0.010000	1674635	1674635
27	0.015000	2699	3643650	0.013000	1808427	1808427
28	0.017000	2799	3918600	0.011000	1953418	1953418
29	0.019000	2899	4203550	0.012000	2099071	2099071
30	0.019000	2999	4498500	0.014000	2243359	2243359
31	0.019000	3099	4803450	0.029000	2405909	2405909
32	0.030000	3199	5118400	0.013000	2563900	2563900

RESULT:





RESULT ANALYSIS:

The following graph is representation of amount of time (in seconds) required to sort block of integers using Selection sort & Insertion sort algorithm.

In the above graph, time values of sorting algorithm are plotted on y-axis against no. of blocks on x-axis. The maximum no. of block is 500 on X-axis.

Maximum amount of time required to sort 500^{th} block using selection sort is approx. 4.92 seconds and using insertion sort is 3.00 seconds.

No sudden major spikes were observed (2-3 small spikes are visible which are negligible).

As the no. of integers in blocks increases both the lines for selection sort and insertion sort grow exponentially and not linearly.

From the above graph it can be derived that amount of time required to sort a block using selection sort increases quickly compared to insertion sort as no. of integers in block increases.

CONCLUSION: In this experiment run time, no. of comparisons and no. of swaps of selection sort and insertion sort was found and plotted on a graph.