

Complexity analysis

- Time Complexity Analysis

1. Method addMatch()

```
1  /* public String addMatch(String homeTeam, String awayTeam, int homeGoals, int awayGoals, String date) {
2      Team home = teams.obtain(homeTeam); // O(1) - Constant time, executed 1 time
3      Team away = teams.obtain(awayTeam); // O(1) - Constant time, executed 1 time
4
5      if (home == null || away == null) { // O(1) - Constant time, executed 1 time
6          return "One or both teams are not registered."; // O(1) - Constant time, executed 1 time
7      }
8
9      String matchId = "Match " + matchCounter++; // O(1) - Constant time, executed 1 time
10
11      Match match = new Match(home, away, homeGoals, awayGoals, date, matchId); // O(1) - Constant time, executed 1 time
12      matches.insert(matchId, match); // O(1) - Constant time, executed 1 time
13
14      if (homeGoals > awayGoals) { // O(1) - Constant time, executed 1 time
15          home.addPoint(3); // O(1) - Constant time, executed 1 time
16      } else if (awayGoals > homeGoals) { // O(1) - Constant time, executed 1 time
17          away.addPoint(3); // O(1) - Constant time, executed 1 time
18      } else { // O(1) - Constant time, executed 1 time
19          home.addPoint(1); // O(1) - Constant time, executed 1 time
20          away.addPoint(1); // O(1) - Constant time, executed 1 time
21      }
22      actions.push(new Action<>("addMatch", match)); // O(1) - Constant time, executed 1 time
23
24      return "Match " + matchId + " added successfully."; // O(1) - Constant time, executed 1 time
25  }
```

Line-by-Line Analysis:

- **Lines 2-3:** teams.obtain(homeTeam) and teams.obtain(awayTeam) are search operations in a hash table. In the **best case**, the complexity is **O(1)**. In the **worst case**, it can be **O(n)**, but we assume average hash table performance.
- **Lines 5-9:** The goal comparison and points update operations are constant, i.e., **O(1)**.
- **Lines 11-12:** The insertion into the matches hash table is **O(1)** in an efficient hash table.
- **Lines 14-20:** The goal comparison and point update operations for the teams are **O(1)**.
- **Line 22:** The actions.push() operation is **O(1)**.

Overall Time Complexity for addMatch(): **O(1)**, since all operations in the method are constant time and executed only once.

2. Method matchSchedule()

```
1  /* public String matchSchedule() {
2      if (matchQueue.isEmpty()) { // O(1) - Constant time, executed 1 time
3          return "No matches in the schedule"; // O(1) - Constant time, executed 1 time
4      }
5      String schedule = "Upcoming matches: \n"; // O(1) - Constant time, executed 1 time
6      Queue<Match> queue = new Queue<>(); // O(1) - Constant time, executed 1 time
7      while (!matchQueue.isEmpty()) { // O(n) - This loop runs n times (where n is the number of matches in the queue)
8          Match match = matchQueue.dequeue(); // O(1) - Constant time, executed 1 time for each iteration of the loop
9          schedule += match.toString() + "\n"; // O(1) - Constant time, executed 1 time for each iteration of the loop
10         queue.enqueue(match); // O(1) - Constant time, executed 1 time for each iteration of the loop
11     }
12     while (!queue.isEmpty()) { // O(n) - This loop runs n times (where n is the number of matches in the queue)
13         matchQueue.enqueue(queue.dequeue()); // O(1) - Constant time, executed 1 time for each iteration of the loop
14     }
15     return schedule; // O(1) - Constant time, executed 1 time
16 }
```

Line-by-Line Analysis:

- **Lines 2-3:** The `matchQueue.isEmpty()` operation and the return have **O(1)** complexity.
- **Line 6:** Creating a new queue is **O(1)**.
- **Lines 7-11:** The `while (!matchQueue.isEmpty())` loop iterates through all elements in `matchQueue`. If there are **n** matches, this loop runs **n** times. Each operation inside the loop (`dequeue()`, `schedule +=`, `enqueue()`) is **O(1)**, so the loop has **O(n)** complexity.
- **Lines 12-13:** The second `while (!queue.isEmpty())` loop also iterates through all matches in the temporary queue. Similar to the previous loop, it has **O(n)** complexity.

Overall Time Complexity for matchSchedule(): **O(n)**, where **n** is the number of matches in the `matchQueue`.

- **Space Complexity Analysis**

1. **Method addTeam()**

```

1  /* public String addTeam(String name, String country, int titles, int coefficient) {
2      if (teams.obtain(name) != null) { // O(1)
3          return "The team " + name + " already exists."; // O(1)
4      }
5      Team team = new Team(name, country, titles, coefficient); // O(1)
6      teams.insert(name, team); // O(1)
7
8      actions.push(new Action<>("addTeam", team)); // O(1)
9      ranking.addTeam(team); // O(1)
10     return "Team " + name + " added successfully."; // O(1)
11 }

```

Tipo	Variable	Tamaño de un valor atómico	Cantidad de valores atómicos
Entrada	homeTeam	32 bits (String)	1
Entrada	awayTeam	32 bits (String)	1
Entrada	homeGoals	32 bits (int)	1
Entrada	awayGoals	32 bits (int)	1
Entrada	date	32 bits (String)	1
Auxiliar	home	32 bits (Object reference)	1
Auxiliar	away	32 bits (Object reference)	1
Auxiliar	matchId	32 bits (String)	1
Auxiliar	match	32 bits (Object reference)	1
Auxiliar	actions	32 bits (Object reference)	n (depends on number of actions)
Salida	result	32 bits (String)	1

Line-by-Line Space Analysis:

- **Lines 2-3:** Checking if the team already exists doesn't require additional space.
- **Line 5:** Creating a new Team object takes up space based on its attributes (name, country, titles, coefficient). This takes **O(1)** space.
- **Line 6:** The insertion into the teams hash table takes up space proportional to the number of teams, i.e., **O(n)**.

- **Line 8:** Pushing an action onto the actions stack requires space **$O(n)$** .
- **Line 9:** Adding the team to the ranking takes **$O(n)$** space.

Overall Space Complexity for addTeam(): $O(n)$, where **n** is the number of teams and the number of actions in the stack.

Method enqueueMatch()

```

1  /* public String enqueueMatch(String matchId) {
2      Match match = matches.obtain(matchId); // 0(1)
3      if (match == null) { // 0(1)
4          return "No match no found with ID " + matchId; // 0(1)
5      }
6      matchQueue.enqueue(match); // 0(1)
7      actions.push(new Action<>("manageMatch", match)); // 0(1)
8      return "Match " + matchId + " enqueued successfully."; // 0(1)
9  }
```

Tipo	Variable	Tamaño de un valor atómico	Cantidad de valores atómicos
Entrada	matchQueue	32 bits (Queue)	n (depends on number of matches)
Auxiliar	schedule	32 bits (String)	1
Auxiliar	queue	32 bits (Queue)	n (depends on number of matches)
Auxiliar	match	32 bits (Object reference)	n (depends on number of matches)
Auxiliar	matchString	32 bits (String)	n (depends on number of matches)
Salida	schedule	32 bits (String)	1

Line-by-Line Space Analysis:

- **Lines 2:** The retrieval of a match from the matches hash table does not require additional space.
- **Lines 3-4:** Checking if the match exists doesn't require extra space.
- **Line 6:** The `matchQueue.enqueue()` operation adds the match to the queue. If there are **n** matches in the queue, this takes **$O(n)$** space.
- **Line 7:** Pushing an action onto the actions stack takes **$O(n)$** space.

Overall Space Complexity for `enqueueMatch()`: **$O(n)$** , where **n** is the number of matches in the queue and the number of actions in the stack.

Summary of Complexities:**Time:**

1. **`addMatch()`: $O(1)$** , since all operations inside the method are constant time and executed only once.
2. **`matchSchedule()`: $O(n)$** , where **n** is the number of matches in the `matchQueue`.

Space:

1. **`addTeam()`: $O(n)$** , where **n** is the number of teams and the number of actions in the stack.
2. **`enqueueMatch()`: $O(n)$** , where **n** is the number of matches in the queue and the number of actions in the stack.