

Program Structures and Algorithms

Spring 2024

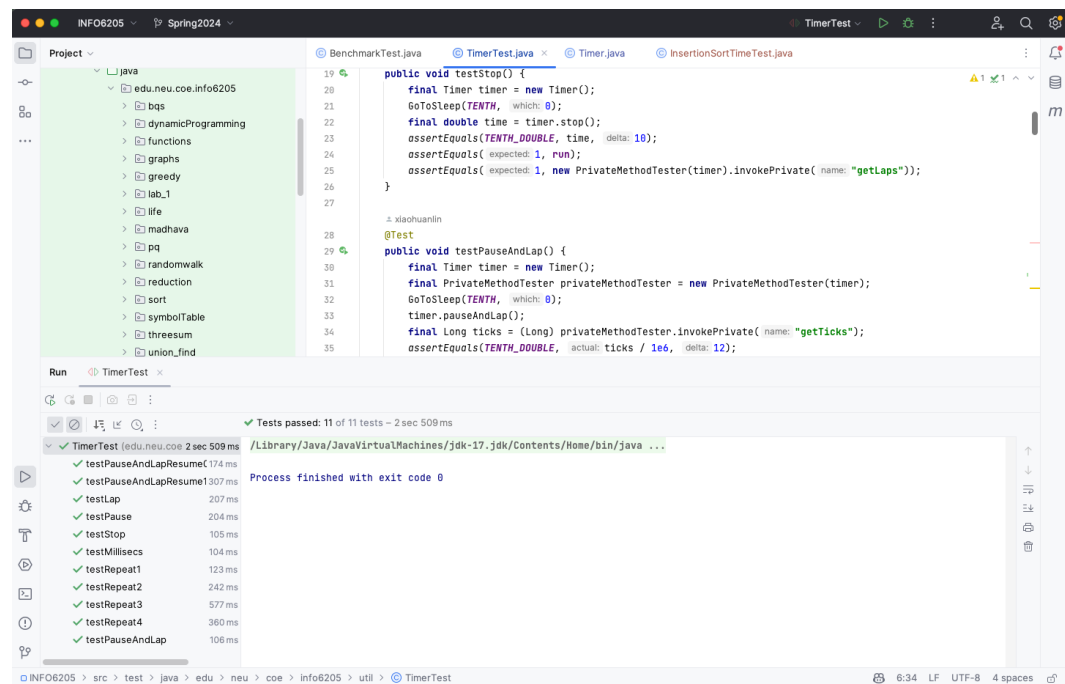
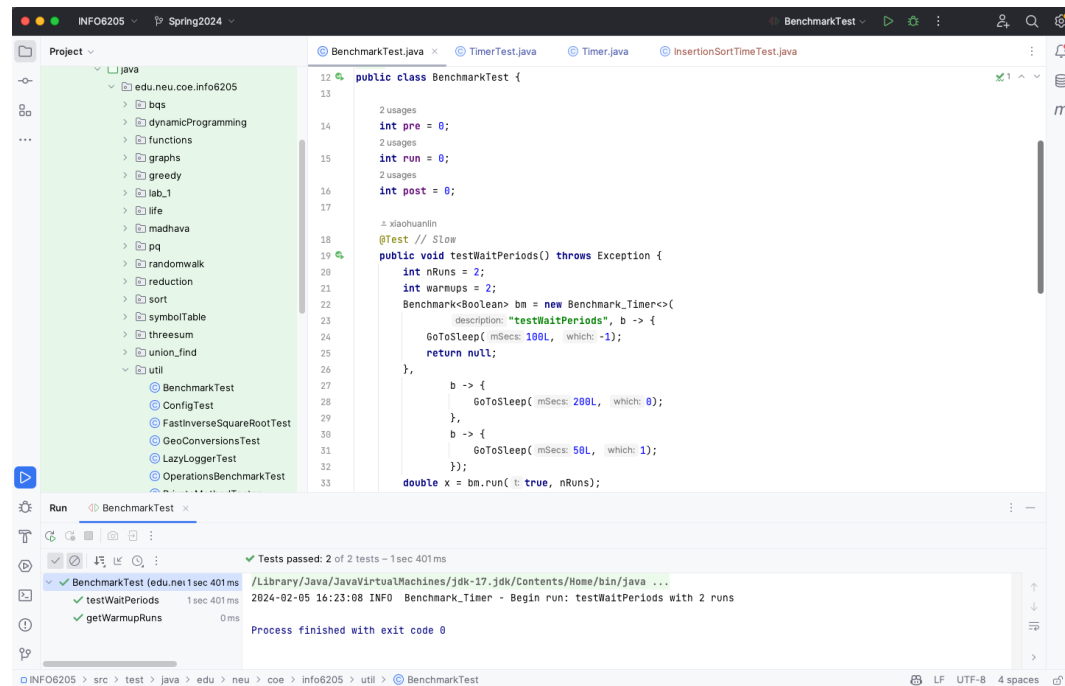
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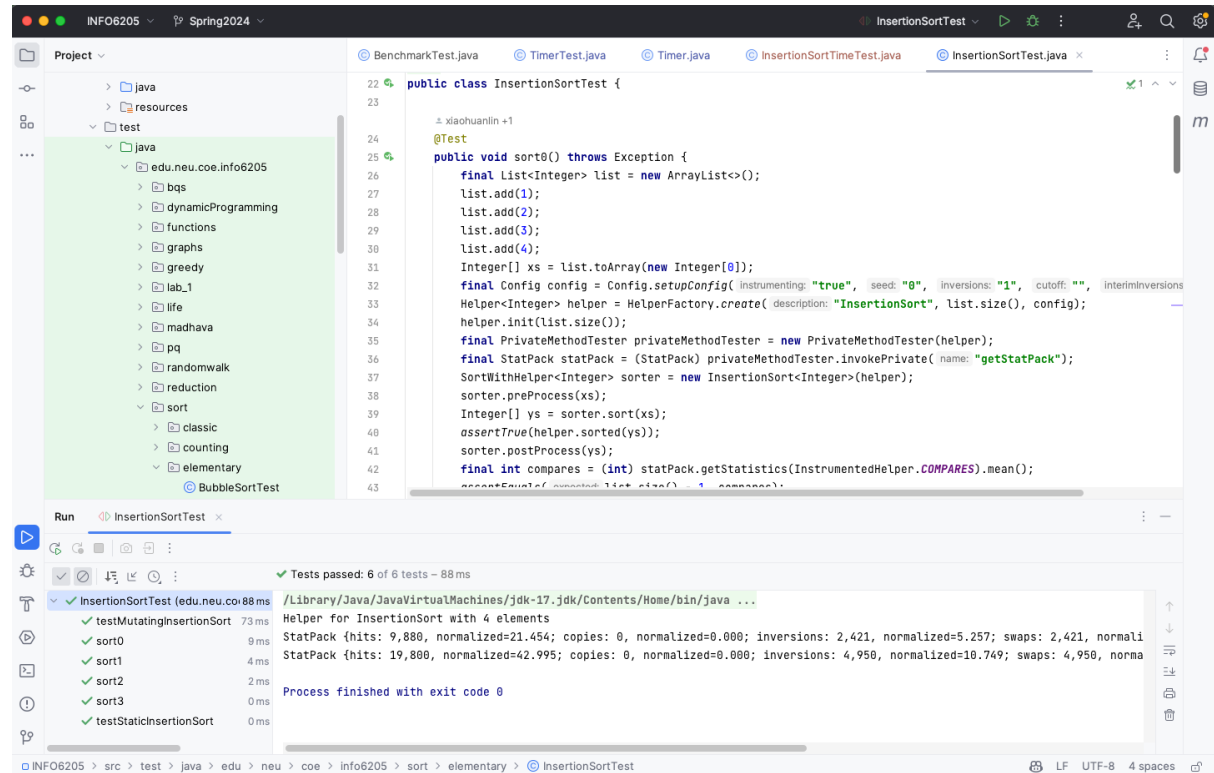
GITHUB LINK: <https://github.com/LearningMachine/INFO6205>

Task: Assignment 3 (Benchmark)

Benchmark Test and Timer Test Screenshots:



Insertion Sort Test Screenshots:



Spreadsheet showing timing observations:

N	Time	RandomArray	PartiallyOrderedArray	OrderedArray	ReversedArray
25	Raw time per run (mSec):	0.34	0.13	0.08	0.08
	Normalized time per run (n^2):	542.31	214.57	134.00	126.17
50	Raw time per run (mSec):	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.08
	Normalized time per run (n^2):	27.86	29.76	24.97	31.99
100	Raw time per run (mSec):	0.08	0.07	0.15	0.05
	Normalized time per run (n^2):	8.05	6.73	14.79	5.32
200	Raw time per run (mSec):	0.13	0.09	0.05	0.06
	Normalized time per run (n^2):	3.23	2.36	1.27	1.51
400	Raw time per run (mSec):	0.25	0.16	0.05	0.05
	Normalized time per run (n^2):	1.57	0.98	0.31	0.33
800	Raw time per run (mSec):	0.51	0.25	0.05	0.05
	Normalized time per run (n^2):	0.80	0.39	0.08	0.08
1600	Raw time per run (mSec):	1.64	0.85	0.05	0.05
	Normalized time per run (n^2):	0.64	0.33	0.02	0.02

Conclusion from the observation:

There is not much difference in the normalized time performance between random arrays and partially ordered arrays, whereas ordered and reversed arrays generally show lower normalized times, especially for larger N.

Times for ordered and reversed arrays are generally shorter than those for random and partially ordered arrays. This indicate that insertion sort is more efficient for ordered data.

As N increases, the normalized time decreases, indicating that the insertion sort is more efficient at handling larger datasets.