3. For the case you considered in 2, compare the actual execution times. Does it take longer to correct an error than if there is no error? If so, why? (Hint: consider the algorithmic state that corresponds to your program.)

For the case that the data is good and parity the execution time was 0.014 seconds. And for the case of bad data or bad parity the execution time was for 0.017 seconds. The reason for the time difference is due to when there is an error, the execution of the program to correct the data is called. This takes longer then if the program just has to read the data and verify that it is all correct.