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AIM:	Experiment on finding the running time of an algorithm.
Theory:	Details: The understanding of running time of algorithms is explored by implementing two basic sorting algorithms namely Insertion and Selection sorts. These algorithms work as follows. Insertion sort: It works similar to the sorting of playing cards in hands. It is assumed that the first card is already sorted in the card game, and then we select an unsorted card. If the selected unsorted card is greater than the first card, it will be placed at the right side; otherwise, it will be placed at the left side. Similarly, all unsorted cards are taken and put in their exact place. Selection sort: It first finds the smallest value among the unsorted elements of the array is selected in every pass and inserted to its appropriate position into the array. In this algorithm, the array is divided into two parts, first is the sorted part, and another one is the unsorted part. Initially, the sorted part of the array is empty, and the unsorted part is the given array. Sorted part is placed at the left, while the unsorted part is placed at the right. In selection sort, the first smallest element is selected from the unsorted array and placed at the first position. After that second smallest element is selected and placed in the second position. The process continues until the array is entirely sorted.
	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 sorting algorithms can be performed using high_resolution_clock::now() under namespace std::chrono. You have to generate 1,00,000 integer numbers using C/C++ Rand function and save them in a text file. Both the sorting algorithm uses these 1,00,000 integer numbers as input as follows. Each sorting algorithm sorts a block of 100 integer numbers with array indexes numbers A[099], A[0199], A[0299],, A[099999]. 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 the 2-D plot represents the block no. of 1000 blocks. The y-axis of the 2-D plot represents the running 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:

Insertion Sort Function:

- Iterate from arr[1] to arr[N] over the array.
- Compare the current element (key) to its predecessor.
- If the key element is smaller than its predecessor, compare it to the elements before. Move the greater elements one position up to make space for the swapped element.

Selection Sort Function:

- Set the array's first element as the minimum.
- Compare the first and second elements. Assign the second element as a minimum if it is smaller than the first.
- Compare the third element to the minimum. If the third element is smaller, assign it as a minimum; otherwise, don't do any changes. The process continues until the final element of the array.
- Minimum is moved to the front of the unsorted list after each iteration.
- Indexing begins with the first unsorted element in each iteration.
 Steps are repeated until all the elements are placed at their correct positions.

GetInput Function:

 Function to make 100000 random numbers to sort and put into a text file

Readfile Function:

• Function to read numbers from the text file

Main Function:

1. Make a menu driven function and ask user his choice of sorting technique

- 2.If insertion sort, call the function and calculate the time interval at every 100 numbers getting sorted up to 1000 times/block.
- 3.If Selection sort, call the function and calculate the time interval at every 100 numbers getting sorted up to 1000 times/block.
- 4. Else if, invalid input.

Code:

```
void getInput()
void readfile(int arr[])
```

```
void insertionsort(int arr[],int i,int stop)
void selectionsort(int *arr,int size){
void printArray(int arr[], int n)
int main()
```

```
is:"<<fixed<<time_taken<<setprecision(5);</pre>
```

```
else
{
    cout<<"Entered wrong choice"<<endl;
}
return 0;
}</pre>
```

Results:

38 3/2/2 5/216.08 6/3176 5/45.0 6/3176 5/45.

2.Selection Sort

Enter your choice;2

Enter your choice;3

Enter your choice;3

Enter your choice;3

Enter your choice;3

Enter 1.000004555

Line taken by program is:0.00005656

Line taken by program is:0.0001566

Line taken by program is:0.0002566

Line taken by program is:0.0003566

Line taken by program is:0.

86625-48016-68046-65181-17692-98086-52128-22872-73833-47127-62202-58027-68093-8
0214-70118-0118-5-87485-5696-672746-69278-65128-439-66399-12766-22128-628698-8
2-22477-97263-84531-68994-48524-68398-74487-98972-18424-25697-65299-91818-351556-1566-1518-477694-9862-43868-29202-2555-96292-24696-23542-9311-8778977338-80378-64659-24817-38089-32202-64568-61763-17319-63622-34498-69790-756818-2722-77191-154042-24442-59319-53242-34519-18918-43222-6934-29115-86142-558612-272-77191-154042-24442-59319-53242-34519-18918-43222-69341-29115-86142-5542271-7439-9311-68724-88086-3566-2371,66153-742-38984-25167-76288-83111-15779-3725-5-6409-59586-93644-9704-64767-3538-21469-35432-66239-7988-6546-383

84351 7851 37060 40882 77068 15440 84323 71893 23628 76447 43597 30391 42505 1002 30054 72132 22616 7961 15742 20973 19139 32818 2884 36761 48754 94095 98978 65758 10116 82372 84072 87258 60031 52201 17071 316

Function:
1.Insertion Sort
2.Selection Sort
2.Selection Sort
Enter your choice:
1 Time taken by program is:0.000002st
Time taken by program is:0.000012st
Time taken by program is:0.00012st
Time taken by program is:0.000

