CO322: Data Structures and Algorithms

Lab01

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Theoretical Results

- **Big Oh notation was used to compare the performance of 3 sorting algorithms theoreticaly.**
- **Run times of those sorting algorithms are shown below. (N-number of elements in the array)**

Algorithms	Run time	
	Best case	Worst case
Bubble sort	O(N)	$O(N^2)$
Selection sort	$O(N^2)$	$O(N^2)$
Insertion sort	O(N)	$O(N^2)$

- **According to the table above,we can see that all three sorting algorithms have the same running time for the worst case scenario.**
- **If we double the array size ,the run time would be 4 times bigger than the previous one in the worst case scenario.**

Empirical results

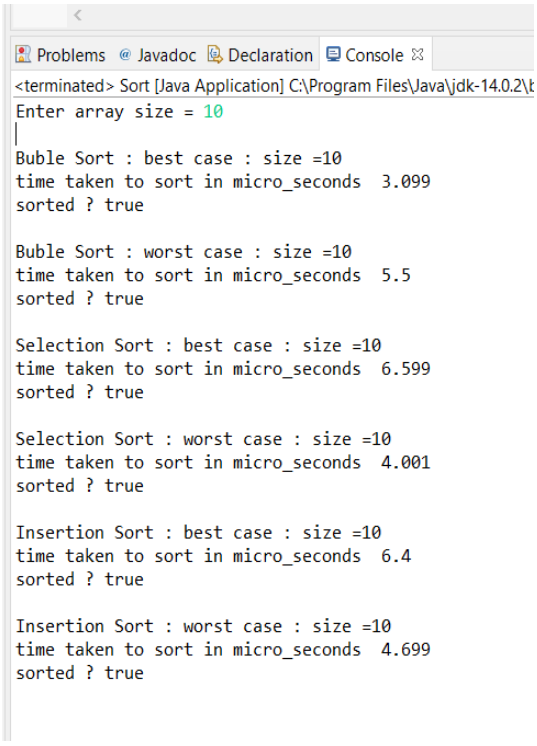
- **The performance of the 3 algorithms for different input sizes were measured.**
- **Some empirical results are shown below.**

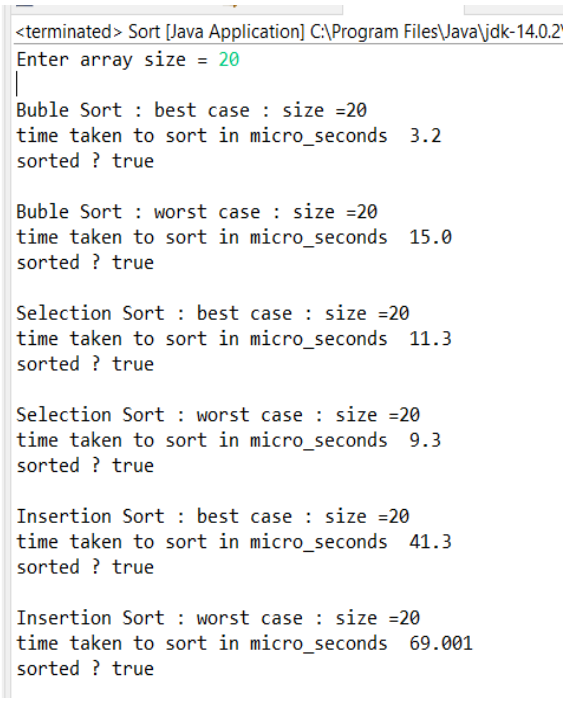
Test case 1: array size=10

Algorithm	Time taken to sort (µs)	
	Best case	Worst case
Bubble sort	3.099	5.5
Selection sort	6.599	4.001
Insertion sort	6.4	4.699

Test case 2: array size=20

Algorithm	Time taken to sort (µs)	
	Best case	Worst case
Bubble sort	3.2	15.0
Selection sort	11.3	9.3
Insertion sort	41.3	69.001





- **Test case 1 and test case 2 were used to measure the performance of algorithms when the array size is small.**

- **According to the above tables we can see that the bubble sort algorithm has shown a high performance relative to the other algorithms in the best case scenario. This matches with the theoretical analysis. (bubble sort ->best case-> run time ->O(N))**
- **Selection sort algorithm has shown a high performance in the worst case scenario.**

- **In test case 2 the array size was doubled relative to the test case 1. So the running time of each algorithm should be 4 times bigger than the previous one. (according to the theoretical analysis, run time for worst case->O(N^2))**
- **In this case the empirical results I got, does not agree with the theoretical analysis.**

  Eg: Insertion sort

  Array size =10: run time (worst case) =4.699µs

  Array size =20:

  theoretical run time (worst case) =4x4.699=18.796µs

  empirical run time (worst case) =69.001µs (>> 4x4.699)
- **Reasons for the above observation:**

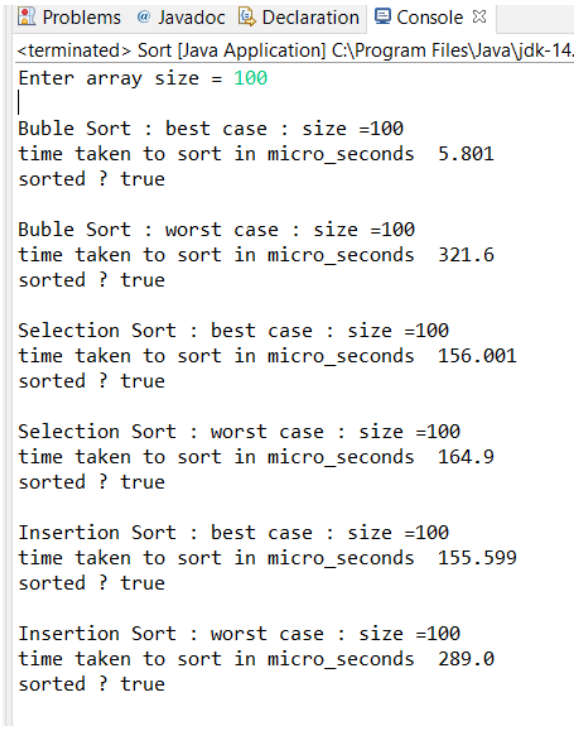
  Performance of the cache

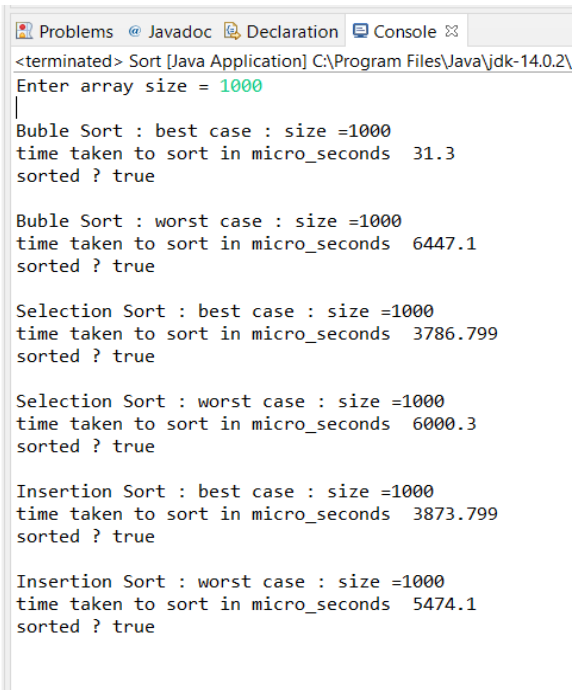
Test case 3: array size=100

Algorithm	Time taken to sort (µs)	
	Best case	Worst case
Bubble sort	5.801	321.6
Selection sort	156.001	164.9
Insertion sort	155.599	289.0

Test case 4: array size=1000

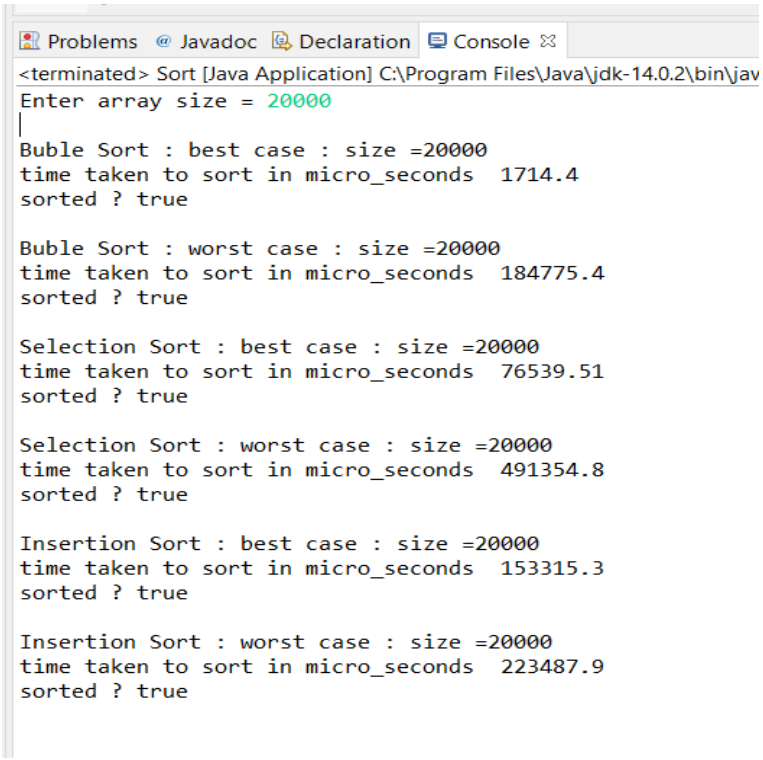
Algorithm	Time taken to sort (µs)	
	Best case	Worst case
Bubble sort	31.3	6447.1
Selection sort	3786.799	6000.3
Insertion sort	3873.799	5474.1





Test case 5: array size=20000

Algorithm	Time taken to sort (µs)	
	Best case	Worst case
Bubble sort	1714.4	184775.4
Selection sort	76539.51	491354.8
Insertion sort	153315.3	223487.9



- **Test case 3,4 and 5 were used to measure the performance of algorithms when the array size is large.**

- **According to the above tables we can see that the bubble sort algorithm shows a high performance relative to the other**

algorithms in best case scenario. This matches with the theoretical analysis. (bubble sort ->best case-> run time ->O(N))

- **When the array size varies between 100-1000, selection sort algorithm has shown a high performance in the worst case scenario.**
- **When the array size varies between 1000-10000, insertion sort and bubble sort algorithms have shown a high performance in the worst case scenario.**
- **When the array size was grater than 10000 ,bubble sort algorithm has shown a high performance in the worst case scenario.**
- **So it is clear that we can't say that a particular algorithm is better than another algorithm just looking at the array size.**

- **When we run the same program with the same array size in different times it showed different sorting times.The reason for that would be the cache performance.**