

# **Lab: 2**

## **Execution Time and Algorithm Implementation**

**Due Date: January 14, 2021**

**Lab Session: Virtual/ Remote (A3, 16603)**

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## Insertion Sort Algorithm Simulation Result (n = 10 terms)

```
main.c
29     } // end of sorting alg
30 }
31
32 int main() {
33     int length = 10;
34     //we must start an array with a given length.
35     int array[10];
36     int x; //responsible for creating array elements
37     int element; // element gets put into this variable to get put into array
38     for (x = 0; x < length; x++) {
39         element = (rand() % length) + 1; // makes elements range from 1-the actual length of array
40         array[x] = element;
41     }
42
43     int i; // printing variable
44     for (i = 0; i < length; i++) { //printing alg.
45         printf("%d ", array[i]); // prints on the same line
46     }
47     printf("\n");
48
49     clock_t begin, end;
50     double time;
51     begin = clock(); //record the beginning time
52
53     insertionSortAlg(length, array);
54
55     end = clock(); //record the end time
56     double end2 = (double)end;
57     double begin2 = (double)begin;
58     time = (end2 - begin2) * 1000 / CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
59     printf("\n%f ms\n", time);

```

main.c:39:14: warning: implicit declaration of function 'rand' [-Wimplicit-function-declaration]

4 7 8 6 4 6 7 3 10 2

0.002000 ms

2 3 4 4 6 6 7 7 8 10

...Program finished with exit code 0

Press ENTER to exit console.

# Insertion Sort Algorithm Simulation Result (n = 50 terms)

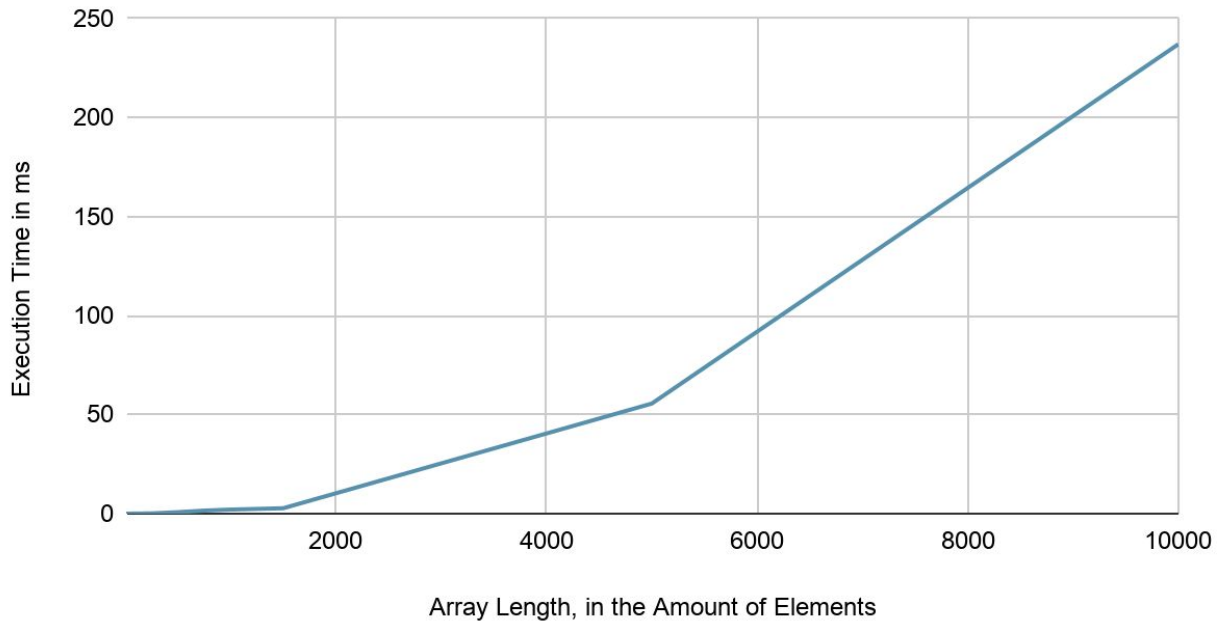
```
main.c
1  /* Adrian Gomez
2  SID:20119988
3  EFCS 114
4  Lab 2
5  1/13/2021
6  insertionSort.c
7  */
8
9
10 #include <stdio.h>
11 #include <math.h>
12 #include <time.h>
13
14 void insertionSortAlg(int length, int array[]) {
15
16     int a = 0; // two temp variables
17     int b = 0;
18     int key = 0;
19
20     for (a = 1; a < length; a++) { // begin of sorting alg.
21         key = array[a];
22         b = a - 1;
23
24         while (array[b] > key && b >= 0) {
25             array[b + 1] = array[b];
26             b = b - 1;
27         }
28         array[b + 1] = key;
29     } // end of sorting alg
30 }
31
```

input

```
main.c:39:14: warning: implicit declaration of function 'rand' [-Wimplicit-function-declaration]
34 37 28 16 44 36 37 43 50 22 13 28 41 10 14 27 41 27 23 37 12 19 18 30 33 31 13 24 18 36 30 3 23 9 20 18 44 7 12 43 30 24 22 20 35 38 49 25 16 21
0.009000 ms
3 7 9 10 12 12 13 13 14 16 16 18 18 18 19 20 20 21 22 22 23 23 24 24 25 27 27 28 28 30 30 30 31 33 34 35 36 36 37 37 37 38 41 41 43 43 44 44 49 50
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

# Insertion Sort Algorithm Graph

Execution Time vs Array Length



Array Length	Execution Time(ms)
10	0.002
20	0.004
50	0.009
100	0.024
250	0.126
500	0.725
750	1.538
1000	2.046
1500	2.719
5000	55.572
10000	237.043

Insertion sorting algorithm follows  $T(n) = \theta(n^2)$  time that was given during lecture.

## Merge Sort Algorithm Simulation Result (n = 10 terms)

```
main.c
1  /* Adrian Gomez
2  SID:20119988
3  EECS 114
4  Lab 2
5  1/13/2021
6  mergeSort.c
7  */
8
9  #include <stdio.h>
10 #include <time.h>
11 #include <stdlib.h>
12
13 void mergeAlg(int lowerBound, int x, int upperBound, int array[]) {
14
15     int a, b;
16     int c = lowerBound;
17     int n1 = 1 + x - lowerBound;
18     int n2 = upperBound - x;
19
20     int L[n1];
21     int R[n2];
22
23     for (a = 0; a < n1; a++) {
24         L[a] = array[lowerBound + a];
25     }
26     for (b = 0; b < n2; b++) {
27         R[b] = array[1 + x + b];
28     }
29 }
30
```

4 7 8 6 4 6 7 3 10 2

0.003000 ms

2 3 4 4 6 6 7 7 8 10

...Program finished with exit code 0

Press ENTER to exit console.

# Merge Sort Algorithm Simulation Result (n = 50 terms)

```
main.c
1  /* Adrian Gomez
2  SID:20119988
3  EECS 114
4  Lab 2
5  1/13/2021
6  mergeSort.c
7  */
8
9  #include <stdio.h>
10 #include <time.h>
11 #include <stdlib.h>
12
13 void mergeAlg(int lowerBound, int x, int upperBound, int array[]) {
14
15     int a, b;
16     int c = lowerBound;
17     int n1 = 1 + x - lowerBound;
18     int n2 = upperBound - x;
19
20     int L[n1];
21     int R[n2];
22
23     for (a = 0; a < n1; a++) {
24         L[a] = array[lowerBound + a];
25     }
26     for (b = 0; b < n2; b++) {
27         R[b] = array[1 + x + b];
28     }
29 }
30
```

input

34 37 28 16 44 36 37 43 50 22 13 28 41 10 14 27 41 27 23 37 12 19 18 30 33 31 13 24 18 36 30 3 23 9 20 18 44 7 12 43 30 24 22 20 35 38 49 25 16 21

0.010000 ms

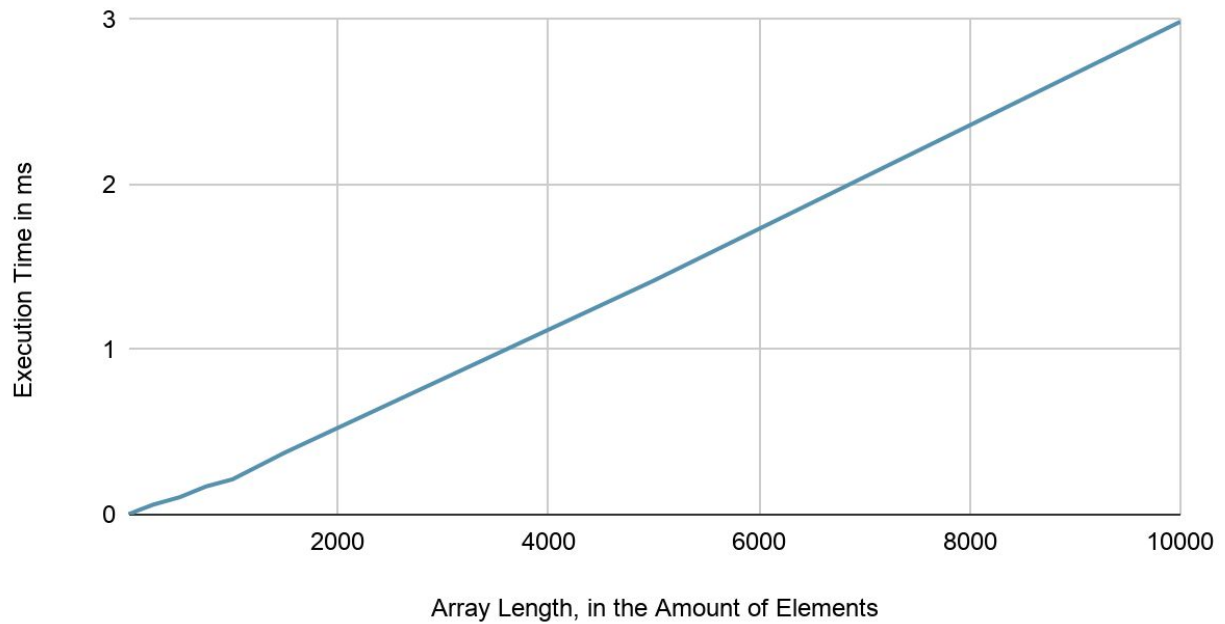
3 7 9 10 12 12 13 13 14 16 16 18 18 18 19 20 20 21 22 22 23 23 24 25 27 27 28 28 30 30 30 31 33 34 35 36 36 37 37 37 38 41 41 43 43 44 44 49 50

...Program finished with exit code 0

Press ENTER to exit console.

# Merge Sort Algorithm Graph

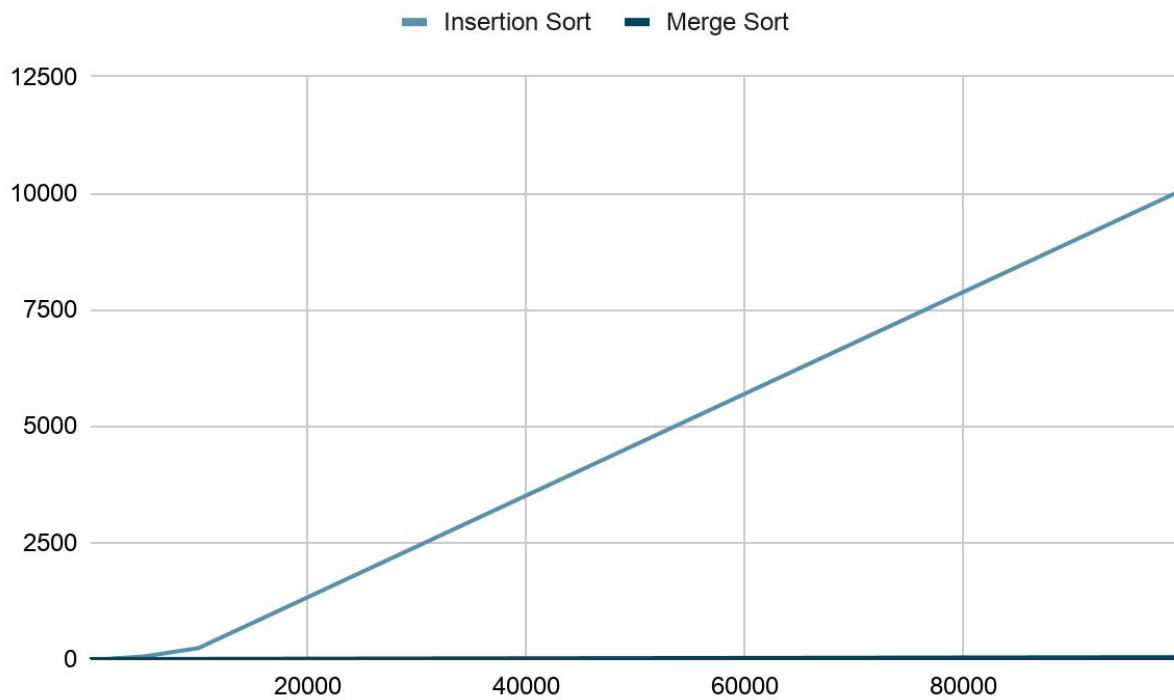
Execution Time vs Array Length



Array Length	Execution Time
10	0.003
20	0.005
50	0.011
100	0.025
250	0.061
500	0.106
750	0.171
1000	0.214
1500	0.377
5000	1.418
10000	2.987

Merge sorting algorithm follows  $T(n) = \theta(n \lg n)$  time that was given during lecture.

## Comparison of Merge Sort vs Insertion Sort



Here we can see merge sort is much faster than insertion sort.

Array Element	Exe Time Insertion	Exe Time Merge
10	0.002	0.003
20	0.004	0.005
50	0.009	0.011
100	0.024	0.025
250	0.126	0.061
500	0.725	0.106
750	1.538	0.171
1000	2.046	0.214
1500	2.719	0.377
5000	55.572	1.418
10000	237.043	2.987