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Program Structures & Algorithms

Spring 2023

Assignment No. 3

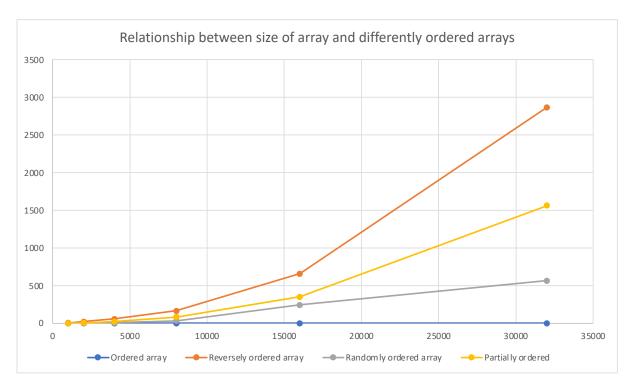
TASK:

- (Part 1) You are to implement three (3) methods (*repeat, getClock,* and *toMillisecs*) of a class called *Timer*. Please see the skeleton class that I created in the repository. *Timer* is invoked from a class called *Benchmark_Timer* which implements the *Benchmark* interface.
- (Part 2) Implement *InsertionSort* (in the *InsertionSort* class) by simply looking up the insertion code used by *Arrays.sort*. If you have the *instrument = true* setting in *test/resources/config.ini*, then you will need to use the *helper* methods for comparing and swapping (so that they properly count the number of swaps/compares). The easiest is to use the *helper.swapStableConditional* method, continuing if it returns true, otherwise breaking the loop. Alternatively, if you are not using instrumenting, then you can write (or copy) your own compare/swap code. Either way, you must run the unit tests in *InsertionSortTest*.
- (Part 3) Implement a main program (or you could do it via your own unit tests) to actually run the following benchmarks: measure the running times of this sort, using four different initial array ordering situations: random, ordered, partially-ordered and reverse-ordered. I suggest that your arrays to be sorted are of type *Integer*. Use the doubling method for choosing *n* and test for at least five values of *n*. Draw any conclusions from your observations regarding the order of growth.

RELATIONSHIP CONCLUSION:

We establish the following relationship between the length of the input(n) and the mean time taken for the InsertionSort_Benchmark class by repeatedly running the main method in the InsertionSort_Benchmark class using the doubling method to test for different values of input arrays (from array length = 100 to array length = 51200) for arrays of 4 different types: ordered arrays, partially ordered arrays, randomly ordered arrays, and reversely ordered arrays.

| n (Length of | Ordered | Reversely ordered | Randomly ordered | Partially |
|--------------|-----------|-------------------|------------------|-------------|
| array) | array | array | array | ordered |
| 1000 | 0.2192958 | 5.2792457 | 1.7452872 | 1.4426415 |
| 2000 | 0.2846455 | 22.4307918 | 2.172975 | 5.3770248 |
| 4000 | 0.6043666 | 58.5188416 | 8.3745709 | 21.2085917 |
| 8000 | 0.3072709 | 166.247925 | 32.4364499 | 84.0837915 |
| 16000 | 0.5667793 | 658.4606709 | 243.1770333 | 352.1181876 |
| 32000 | 0.8670455 | 2866.027117 | 566.5442333 | 1563.113029 |



Few observations we observe:

- 1. Insertion sort compares consecutive elements in the array and swaps them if they are not in order.
- 2. Insertion sort takes most time for a reversely ordered array.
- 3. Insertion sort takes least time for a ordered array.
- 4. Ordered Array< Partially Ordered < Randomly Ordered < Reversely Ordered in order of time it takes to perform insertion sort.

EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT CONCLUSION:

OUTPUT:

Running the InsertionSort Benchmark class, we get the following outputs:

INSERTION SORT FOR SORTED ARRAY:

INSERTION SORT FOR REVERSELY ORDERED ARRAY:

```
2023-02-04 20:39:53 INFO Benchmark_Timer - Begin run: Benchmarking testing for Insertion Sort with 10 runs
Insertion sort for Reversely Ordered Array of size 1000 takes a meantime of 5.2792457
2023-02-04 20:39:53 INFO Benchmark_Timer - Begin run: Benchmarking testing for Insertion Sort with 10 runs
Insertion sort for Reversely Ordered Array of size 2000 takes a meantime of 22.4307918
2023-02-04 20:39:53 INFO Benchmark_Timer - Begin run: Benchmarking testing for Insertion Sort with 10 runs
Insertion sort for Reversely Ordered Array of size 4000 takes a meantime of 58.518841599999995
2023-02-04 20:39:54 INFO Benchmark_Timer - Begin run: Benchmarking testing for Insertion Sort with 10 runs
Insertion sort for Reversely Ordered Array of size 8000 takes a meantime of 166.247925
2023-02-04 20:39:56 INFO Benchmark_Timer - Begin run: Benchmarking testing for Insertion Sort with 10 runs
Insertion sort for Reversely Ordered Array of size 16000 takes a meantime of 658.4606709
2023-02-04 20:40:04 INFO Benchmark_Timer - Begin run: Benchmarking testing for Insertion Sort with 10 runs
Insertion sort for Reversely Ordered Array of size 16000 takes a meantime of 658.4606709
2023-02-04 20:40:04 INFO Benchmark_Timer - Begin run: Benchmarking testing for Insertion Sort with 10 runs
Insertion sort for Reversely Ordered Array of size 32000 takes a meantime of 658.4606709
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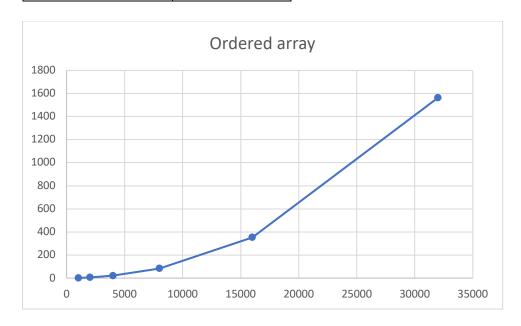
INSERTION SORT FOR PARTIALLY ORDERED ARRAY:

INSERTION SORT FOR RANDOMLY ORDERED ARRAY:

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION:

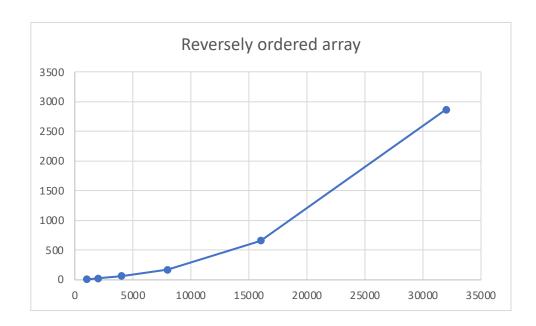
1. Ordered array:

| n (Length of array) | Ordered array |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1000 | 0.2192958 |
| 2000 | 0.2846455 |
| 4000 | 0.6043666 |
| 8000 | 0.3072709 |
| 16000 | 0.5667793 |
| 32000 | 0.8670455 |



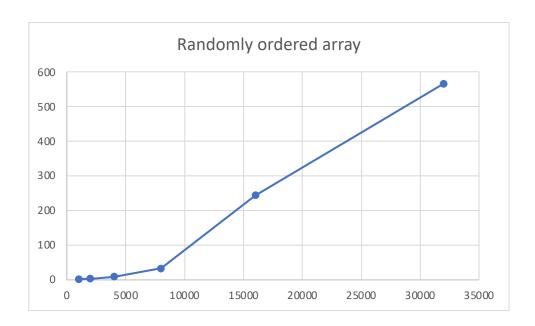
2. Reversely ordered array:

| n (Length of array) | Reversely ordered array |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1000 | 5.2792457 |
| 2000 | 22.4307918 |
| 4000 | 58.5188416 |
| 8000 | 166.247925 |
| 16000 | 658.4606709 |
| 32000 | 2866.027117 |



3. Randomly ordered array:

| n (Length of | Randomly ordered |
|--------------|------------------|
| array) | array |
| 1000 | 1.7452872 |
| 2000 | 2.172975 |
| 4000 | 8.3745709 |
| 8000 | 32.4364499 |
| 16000 | 243.1770333 |
| 32000 | 566.5442333 |



4. Partially ordered array:

| n (Length of array) | Partially ordered |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1000 | 1.4426415 |
| 2000 | 5.3770248 |
| 4000 | 21.2085917 |
| 8000 | 84.0837915 |
| 16000 | 352.1181876 |
| 32000 | 1563.113029 |

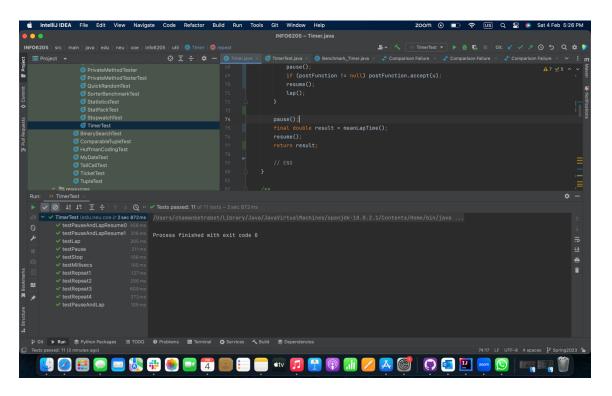


UNIT TEST RESULTS:

Benchmark tests:

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| Mile | Section | Section
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Timer tests:



Insertion sort tests:

