Assignment03

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#This section measures the time it takes to the sort function we wrote to sort increasing sizes of words

#Read in the data

library(readr)
data <- read_csv("DerekOlson/CS6012/assignment03/word_sorting.csv", col_types = cols(X3 = col_skip(), X4 = col_skip(), X5 = col_skip(), X6 = col_skip(), X7 = col_skip()))

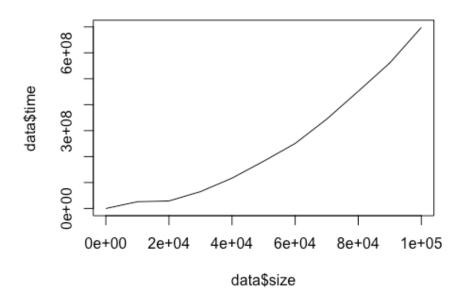
#Add column names
colnames(data)<-c("size", "time")

#Plot the word sorting times

plot(data\$size, data\$time, type="1")

title("Word Sorting")

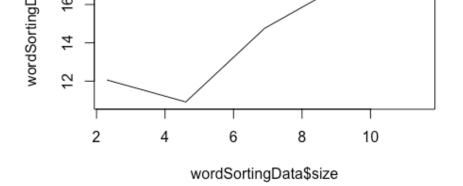
Word Sorting



#Log transfrom the data
wordSortingData = log(data)
#Plot the log transformed data
plot(wordSortingData\$size, wordSortingData\$time, type = "1")
title("Word Sorting: log transformed")

Word Sorting: log transformed





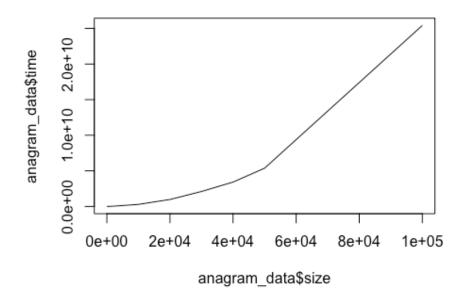
#Read in the data and rename the columns

```
anagram_data <- read_csv("DerekOlson/CS6012/assignment03/anagrams.csv", col_types = cols(X3 = col_skip(), X4 = col_skip(), X5 = col_skip(), X6 = col_skip(), X7 = col_skip())) colnames(anagram_data)<-c("size", "time")
```

#Plot the times to get the largest anagram groups

plot(anagram_data\$size, anagram_data\$time, type="l")
title("Anagram Groups")

Anagram Groups



#Log transform the data

 $anagramData = log(anagram_data)$

#Plot the log transformed data

plot(anagramData\$size, anagramData\$time, type="l")
title("Anagram Groups: log transformed")

Anagram Groups: log transformed





- # -What is the Big-O behavior and why? Be sure to define N.
- # The Big-O behavior for getting the largest anagram groups is N^2. This is due to the fact that it relies on the
- # insertion method which is N^2 .
- # -Does the growth rate of the plotted running times match the Big-O behavior you predicted?
- # Yes, there is an obvious quadratic curve.

##This section measures the time it takes for our areAnagram method to compare strings of increasingly larger sizes

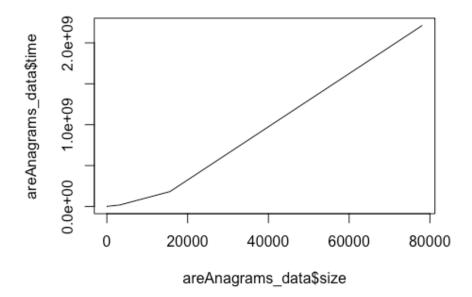
#Read in the data

areAnagrams_data <- read_csv("DerekOlson/CS6012/assignment03/areAnagrams.csv", col_types = cols(X3 = col_skip(), X4 = col_skip(), X5 = col_skip(), X6 = col_skip(), X7 = col_skip())) colnames(areAnagrams_data)<-c("size", "time")

#Plot areAnagrams times

plot(areAnagrams_data\\$size, areAnagrams_data\\$time, type="l")
title("AreAnagrams function")

AreAnagrams function



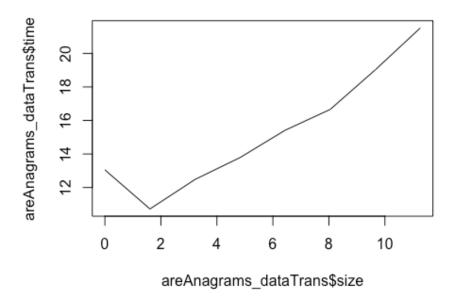
#Log transform the data

 $areAnagrams_dataTrans = log(areAnagrams_data)$

#Plot the trnasformed data

plot(areAnagrams_dataTrans\$size, areAnagrams_dataTrans\$time, type = "l")
title("AreAnagrams function: log transformed")

AreAnagrams function: log transformed



-What is the Big-O behavior and why? Be sure to define N.

The Big-O behavior for the areAnagams function is N^2 . This is due to the fact that it relies on the

insertion method which is N^2 .

-Does the growth rate of the plotted running times match the Big-O behavior you predicted? # Yes, there is an obvious quadratic curve.

##This section measures the time that it takes to get groups of anagrams with Java's native sort

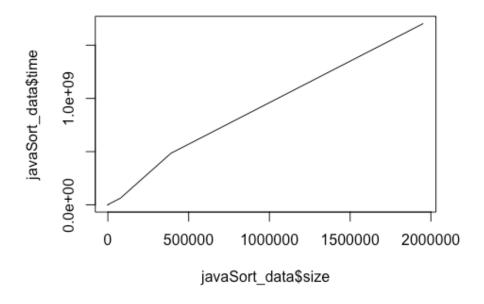
#Read in the data

 $\label{eq:col_skip} javaSort_data <- \mbox{read_csv("DerekOlson/CS6012/assignment03/javaSort.csv", col_types = \mbox{cols}(X3 = \mbox{col_skip()}, X4 = \mbox{col_skip()}, X5 = \mbox{col_skip()}, X6 = \mbox{col_skip()}, X7 = \mbox{col_skip()})) \\ \mbox{colnames(javaSort_data)} <- \mbox{c("size", "time")}$

#Plot the data

plot(javaSort_data\$size, javaSort_data\$time, type="l")
title("Get anagrams function with native java sort")

Get anagrams function with native java sort

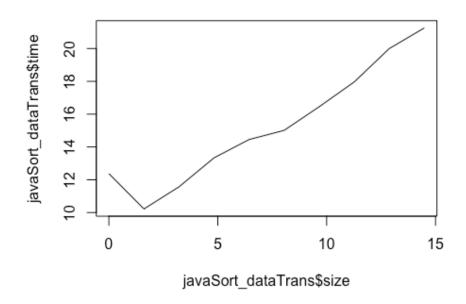


#Log transform the data

 $javaSort_dataTrans = log(javaSort_data)$

#Dlot the transformed date

et anagrams function with native java sort: log transfe



^{# -}What is the Big-O behavior and why? Be sure to define N.

[#] The Big-O behavior for the getting the largest group of anagrams using the java sort is N logN.

^{# -}Does the growth rate of the plotted running times match the Big-O behavior you predicted?

[#] Yes, the slope of the line is quite linear.