

Practical Algorithms (PA), 2022

Assessed Exercise 1 – Part A

This is the first part of a two-part assessed exercise. This part is worth 40 marks out of a total 100 marks. Both parts of the assessed exercise together account for 15% of the course total.

Please note that:

1. While you are free to *refer* to sample solutions provided in the relevant problem sets, you must not use them. That is, you must write your own code, *from scratch*.
2. In general, you should limit your code to using the barebones Python, without using any libraries (other than the obvious ones like `time`, `random`, `sys`). If you have any doubts about use of a particular library, then please ask the instructor.

Problem 1 [10 marks]

Implement QUICKSORT in Python, based on the pseudocode for QUICKSORT introduced in the class, including procedure PARTITION implementing right-most element pivot selection.

Problem 2 [10 marks]

Using a function called `TimeSortingAlgorithms` that compares the execution times of different sorting algorithms, compare QUICKSORT from Part 1 with the running times of `BubbleSort`, `InsertionSort` and `MergeSort` (implemented in earlier Problem sets). Use datasets provided.

See APPENDIX A for an example of what a successful run of Problem 1+2 should look like. The output you see in that Appendix you should be printed by your python program.

Problem 3 [10 marks]

The *Dynamic Set* is an abstract data type (ADT) that can store distinct elements, without any particular order. As opposed to *static* or *frozen* sets, dynamic sets allow insertion and deletion of elements. That is, they are *mutable*. There are five main operations in the ADT:

- `add(S,x)`: add element `x` to `S`, if it is not present already
- `remove(S,x)`: remove element `x` from `S`, if it is present
- `is_element(S,x)`: check whether element `x` is in set `S`
- `set_empty(S)`: check whether set `S` has no elements
- `set_size(S)`: return the number of elements of set `S`

Implement in Python¹ the Dynamic Set ADT defined above using

- a) A doubly linked list. [5]
- b) A static array implementation (size of array may be picked arbitrarily) [5]

Problem 4 [10 marks]

- a) Compare the two implementations of the Dynamic Set ADT by carrying out the following empirical study. First, populate (an initially empty) set `S` with all the elements from dataset `Int20k.txt` provided on Moodle. Then, generate 100 random numbers in the interval `[0, 49999]`. For each random number `x` record the time taken to execute `is_element(S,x)`, and store the results in a file called “`results_problem4.txt`”, with one result per line (time only, in milliseconds, don’t mention units), and a line each to indicate the start of linked-list results and then array results. So your text file should look something like this:

```
Results for Linked-list based implementation
<200 lines of results>
Results for Array based implementation
<200 lines of results>
```

Finally, calculate and print the average running time of `is_element` over 100 calls for the two implementations of the ADT. All of the above should be done as part of your Python code.

[6]

- b) Comment on and explain your findings in a block comment at the top of your python code.

[4]

Submission Instructions

Submit your coursework on Moodle (check Moodle for deadline) in the form of the following files:

1. `solution_problem_1_2.py`
2. `solution_problem_3_4.py`
3. `results_problem4.txt`

The Python files should be written to meet API specification as required by the tester script provided for this part: `tester.py`.

¹ You will need to engage with Object-Oriented design concepts to complete this part. Following is a good reference:

http://openbookproject.net/thinkcs/python/english3e/classes_and_objects_I.html
http://openbookproject.net/thinkcs/python/english3e/classes_and_objects_II.html

APPENDIX A

```
=====
This is a test for USER sort Function :: QUICKSORT
=====
Creating random list of 10 integers in the range 1 - 1000

Unsorted list is :
[515, 722, 454, 519, 527, 58, 514, 672, 73, 625]

Testing USER sort function...
TEST PASSED
Sorted list is :
[58, 73, 454, 514, 515, 519, 527, 625, 672, 722]

=====
This is a test for USER sort Function :: BUBBLESORT
=====
Creating random list of 10 integers in the range 1 - 1000

Unsorted list is :
[916, 187, 941, 165, 898, 959, 692, 539, 794, 541]

Testing USER sort function...
TEST PASSED
Sorted list is :
[165, 187, 539, 541, 692, 794, 898, 916, 941, 959]

=====
This is a test for USER sort Function :: INSERTIONSORT
=====
Creating random list of 10 integers in the range 1 - 1000

Unsorted list is :
[916, 187, 941, 165, 898, 959, 692, 539, 794, 541]

Testing USER sort function...
TEST PASSED
Sorted list is :
[165, 187, 539, 541, 692, 794, 898, 916, 941, 959]

=====
This is a test for USER sort Function :: MERGESORT
=====
Creating random list of 10 integers in the range 1 - 1000

Unsorted list is :
[925, 24, 503, 693, 505, 278, 841, 272, 189, 986]

Testing USER sort function...
TEST PASSED
Sorted list is :
[24, 189, 272, 278, 503, 505, 693, 841, 925, 986]

=====
Timing 5 Sorting Algorithms on variety of input sizes
=====

Time taken to sort int10.txt:
QUICKSORT      : 0.01449993994832039 milliseconds
BUBBLESORT     : XXXX milliseconds
INSERTIONSORT  : XXXX milliseconds
MERGESORT      : XXXX milliseconds

Time taken to sort int50.txt:
QUICKSORT      : XXXX milliseconds
BUBBLESORT     : XXXX milliseconds
INSERTIONSORT  : XXXX milliseconds
MERGESORT      : XXXX milliseconds

Time taken to sort int100.txt:
QUICKSORT      : XXXX milliseconds
BUBBLESORT     : XXXX milliseconds
INSERTIONSORT  : XXXX milliseconds
MERGESORT      : XXXX milliseconds

Time taken to sort int1000.txt:
QUICKSORT      : XXXX milliseconds
BUBBLESORT     : XXXX milliseconds
INSERTIONSORT  : XXXX milliseconds
MERGESORT      : XXXX milliseconds

Time taken to sort int1000_presorted_ascending.txt:
QUICKSORT      : XXXX milliseconds
BUBBLESORT     : XXXX milliseconds
INSERTIONSORT  : XXXX milliseconds
MERGESORT      : XXXX milliseconds

Time taken to sort int1000_presorted_descending.txt:
QUICKSORT      : XXXX milliseconds
QUICKSORT_MED3 : XXXX milliseconds
BUBBLESORT     : XXXX milliseconds
INSERTIONSORT  : XXXX milliseconds
MERGESORT      : XXXX milliseconds
```