Part One: Analysing and Measuring Queues

(a) Cost & BigO

Priority Queue:

Initialise queue with n patients: times = 1 cost = O(1)

Repeat 100,000 times:

Dequeue a patient form queue times= 100,000 cost = O(log(n))Enqueue a new patient to queue times = 100,000 cost = O(log(n))

Total cost: O(log(n))

ArrayList, head at the start:

Initialise list with n patients: times = 1 O(n)

Sort list times = 1 O(nlog(n))

Repeat 100,000 times:

Remove patient from list times = 100,000 O(n)

Add new patient to list times = 100,000 O(nlog(n))

Sort list after added times = 100,000 O(n)

Total cost: O(nlog(n))

ArrayList, head at the end:

Initialise list with n patients: times = 1 O(n)

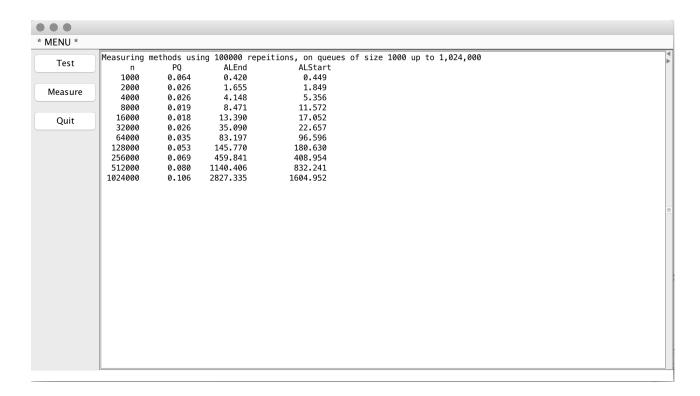
Sort list times = 1 O(nlog(n))

Repeat 100,000 times:

Remove patient from list times = 100,000 O(1) Add new patient to list times = 100,000 O(1)

Sort list after added times = 100,000 O(nlog(n))

Total cost: O(nlog(n))



(c) From my observations, the measuring time of PriorityQueue is quiet fast than other two ways. When the test is very short, there seems no huge differences. But when time goes increasing, PQ didn't change a lot, but ALEnd and ALStart took very very long time. It really took a long time for me to wait for the results. By the way, the measuring time of ArrayList from head is close to it of ArrayList from end. Although the results show a increasing trend but at some particular points, the measuring time had a little bit fluctuation. There is a difference between results of ALEnd and ALStart, it might be due to the statements' differences during these two method. So I think the algorithm of PQ doesn't cost too much more when running time goes up. But ArrayList cost large higher than PriorityQueue.