

Program Structures and Algorithms
Spring 2023(Section - 1)

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Task:

(Part 1) You are to implement three (3) methods (*repeat*, *getClock*, and *toMillisecs*) of a class called *Timer*.

Repeat method:

```
public <T, U> double repeat(int n, Supplier<T> supplier, Function<T, U> function, UnaryOperator<U> postFunction) {
    logger.trace("repeat: with " + n + " runs");

    ticks=0;
    running=false;

    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        T t = supplier.get();
        if (preFunction != null) {
            t = preFunction.apply(t);
        }
        resume();
        U u = function.apply(t);
        pauseAndLap();
        if (postFunction != null) {
            postFunction.accept(u);
        }
    }
    final double result = meanLapTime();
    resume();
    return result;
} // FIXME: note that the timer is running when this method is called and should still be running
```

getClock method:

```
private static long getClock() {
    // FIXME by replacing the following code
    return System.nanoTime();
    // END
}
```

toMillisecs method:

```
private static double toMillisecs(long ticks) {
    // FIXME by replacing the following code
    //System.out.println(ticks);
    return ticks/1000000.0;
    // END
}
```

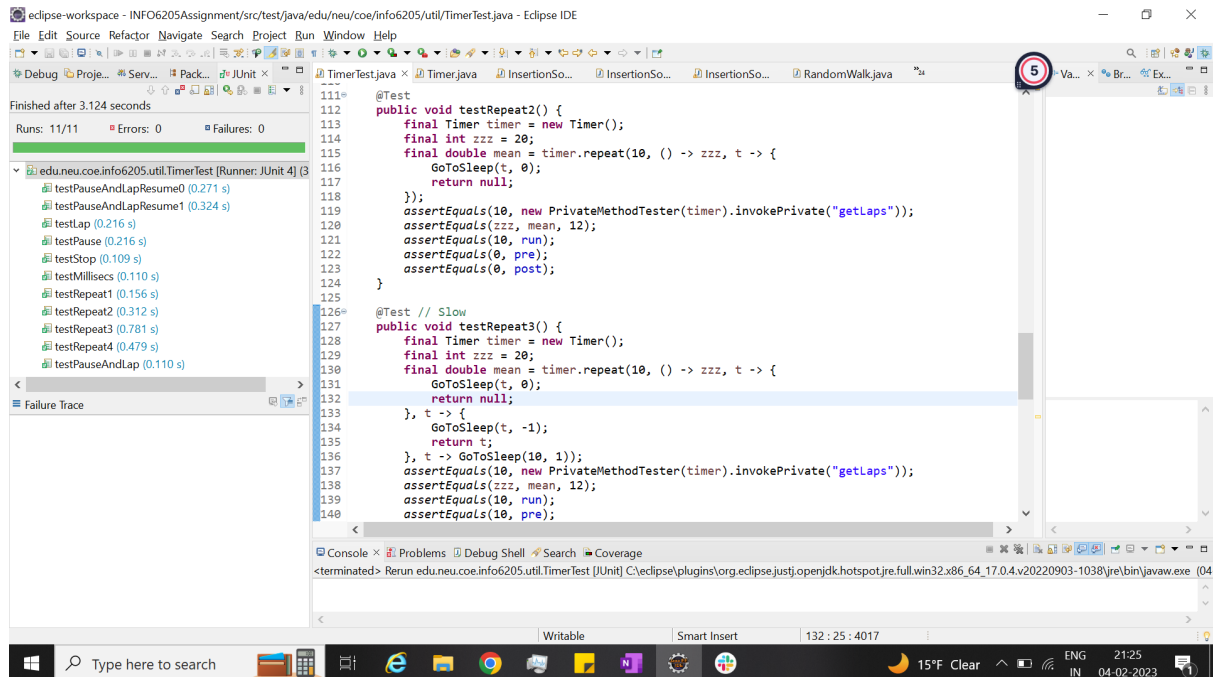
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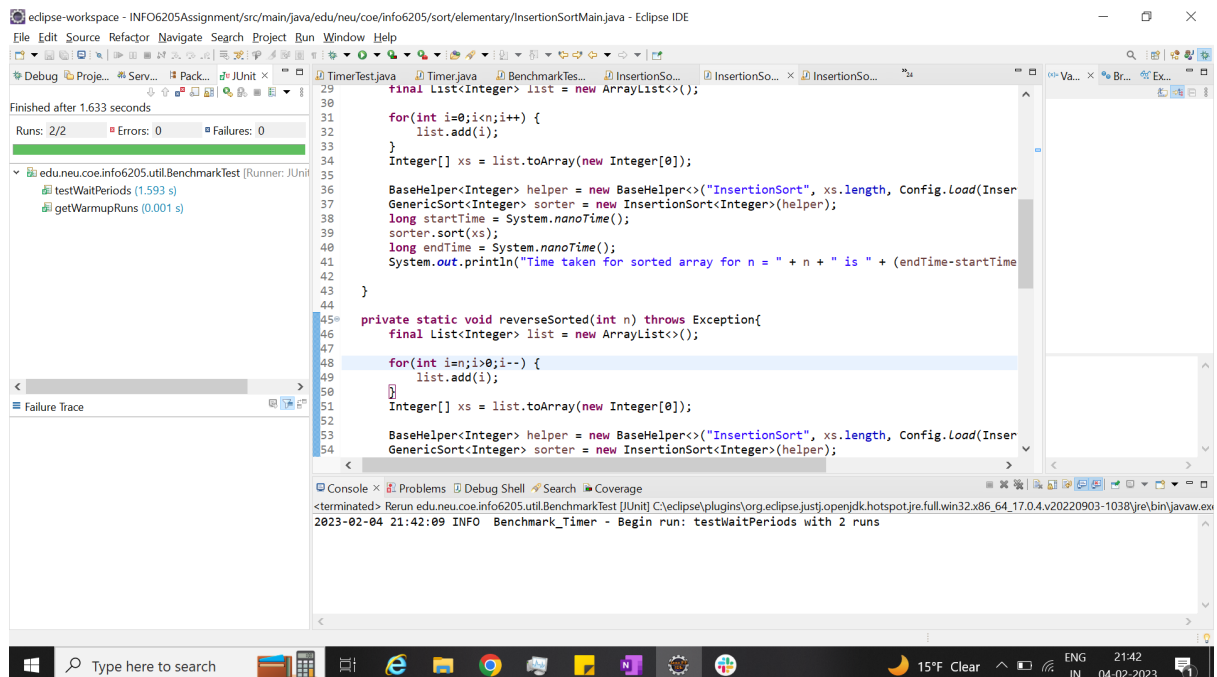
Unit Test Screenshots:

1) TimerTest.java

Here, I updated the delta to a slightly higher value of 12 because I was always getting a deviation of around 10~11.



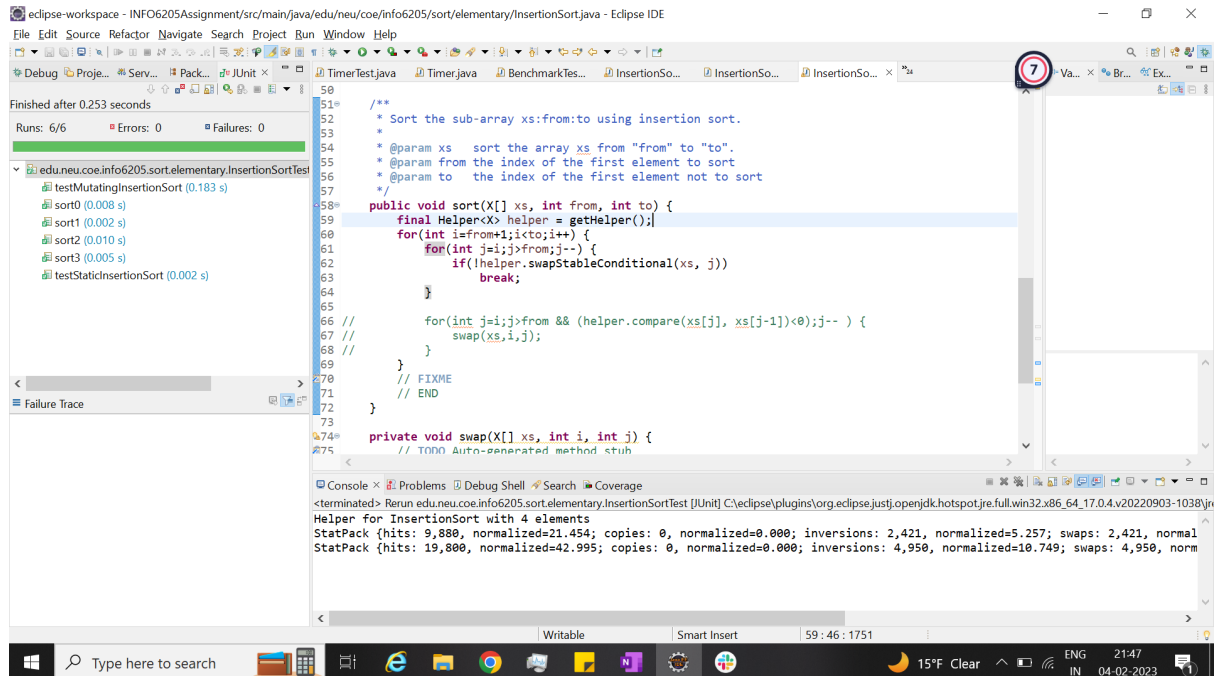
2) BenchmarkTest.java



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(Part 2) Implement *InsertionSort* (in the *InsertionSort* class)

Code:

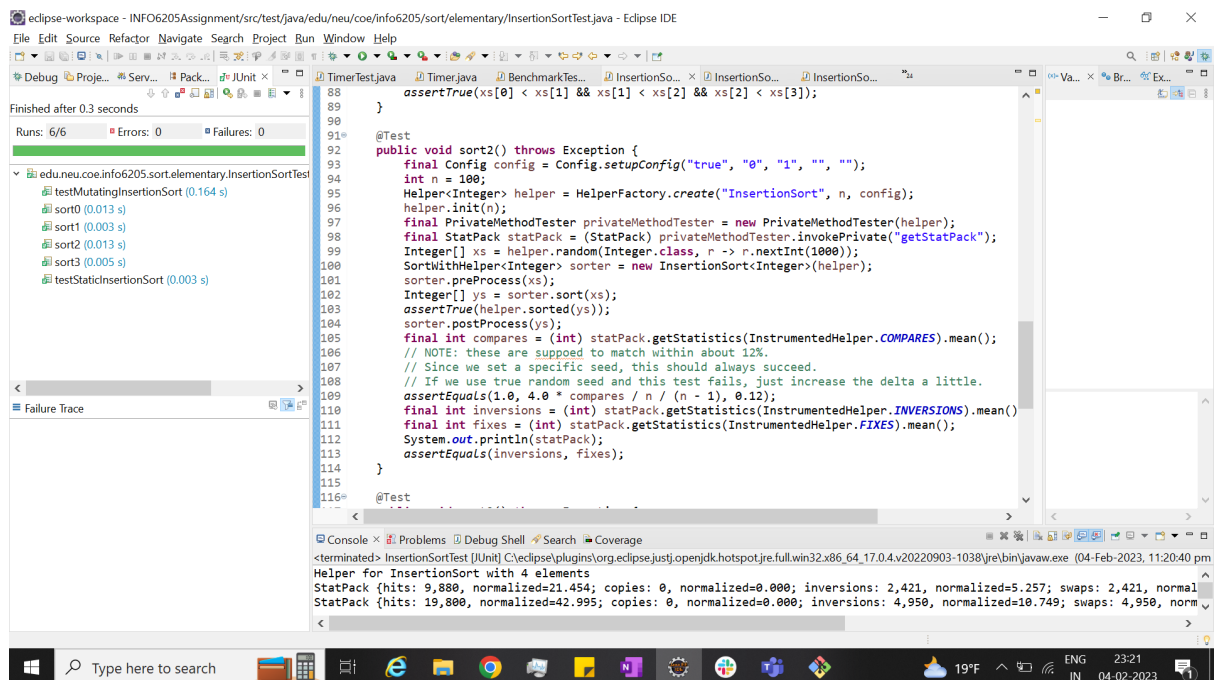


```
50
51 /**
52  * Sort the sub-array xs:from:to using insertion sort.
53  *
54  * @param xs    sort the array xs from "from" to "to".
55  * @param from  the index of the first element to sort
56  * @param to    the index of the first element not to sort
57  */
58
59 public void sort(X[] xs, int from, int to) {
60     final Helper<X> helper = getHelper();
61     for(int i=from+1; i<to; i++) {
62         for(int j=i; j>from; j--) {
63             if(!helper.swapStableConditional(xs, j))
64                 break;
65         }
66         for(int j=i; j>from && (helper.compare(xs[j], xs[j-1])<0); j--) {
67             swap(xs, j, j-1);
68         }
69     }
70     // FIXME
71     // END
72 }
73
74 private void swap(X[] xs, int i, int j) {
75     // TODO Auto-generated method stub
76 }
```

Console Output:

```
<terminated> Rerun edu.neu.coe.info6205.sort.elementary.InsertionSortTest [JUnit] C:\eclipse\plugins\org.eclipse.justi.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64.17.0.4.v20220903-1038\jre\bin\javaw.exe
Helper for InsertionSort with 4 elements
StatPack {hits: 9,880, normalized=21.454; copies: 0, normalized=0.000; inversions: 2,421, normalized=5.257; swaps: 2,421, normalized=5.257; inversions: 4,950, normalized=10.749; swaps: 4,950, normalized=10.749}
```

Unit Test Screenshot:



```
88
89
90
91
92 @Test
93 public void sort2() throws Exception {
94     final Config config = Config.setupConfig("true", "0", "1", "", "");
95     int n = 100;
96     Helper<Integer> helper = HelperFactory.create("InsertionSort", n, config);
97     helper.init(n);
98     final PrivateMethodTester privateMethodTester = new PrivateMethodTester(helper);
99     final StatPack statPack = (StatPack) privateMethodTester.invokePrivate("getStatPack");
100     Integer[] xs = helper.random(Integer.class, n -> n.nextInt(1000));
101     SorterWithHelper<Integer> sorter = new InsertionSort<Integer>(helper);
102     sorter.preProcess(xs);
103     Integer[] ys = sorter.sort(xs);
104     assertTrue(helper.sorted(ys));
105     sorter.postProcess(ys);
106     final int compares = (int) statPack.getStatistics(InstrumentedHelper.COMPARES).mean();
107     // NOTE: these are supposed to match within about 12%.
108     // Since we set a specific seed, this should always succeed.
109     // If we use true random seed and this test fails, just increase the delta a little.
110     assertEquals(1.0, 4.0 * compares / n / (n - 1), 0.12);
111     final int inversions = (int) statPack.getStatistics(InstrumentedHelper.INVERSIONS).mean();
112     final int fixes = (int) statPack.getStatistics(InstrumentedHelper.FIXES).mean();
113     System.out.println(statPack);
114     assertEquals(inversions, fixes);
115 }
116
117 @Test
```

Console Output:

```
<terminated> InsertionSortTest [JUnit] C:\eclipse\plugins\org.eclipse.justi.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64.17.0.4.v20220903-1038\jre\bin\javaw.exe (04-Feb-2023, 11:20:40 pm)
Helper for InsertionSort with 4 elements
StatPack {hits: 9,880, normalized=21.454; copies: 0, normalized=0.000; inversions: 2,421, normalized=5.257; swaps: 2,421, normalized=5.257; inversions: 4,950, normalized=10.749; swaps: 4,950, normalized=10.749}
```

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(Part 3) Implement a main program (or you could do it via your own unit tests) to actually run the following benchmarks:

Main method:

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE with the `InsertionSortMain.java` file open. The code implements a main method that benchmarks the InsertionSort algorithm. The console output shows the following results:

```
<terminated> InsertionSortMain [Java Application] C:\eclipse\plugins\org.eclipse.justi.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64.17.0.4.v20220903-1038\jre\bin\javaw.exe (04-Feb-2023, 5
Time taken for sorted array for n = 250 is 0.235499
Time taken for reverse sorted array for n = 250 is 6.2728
Time taken for random array for n = 250 is 1.084699
Time taken for partially ordered array for n = 250 is 1.022101
Time taken for sorted array for n = 500 is 0.1942
```

Output:

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE with the `InsertionSortMain.java` file open. The code implements a main method that benchmarks the InsertionSort algorithm. The console output shows the following results:

```
<terminated> InsertionSortMain [Java Application] C:\eclipse\plugins\org.eclipse.justi.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64.17.0.4.v20220903-1038\jre\bin\javaw.exe (04-Feb-2023, 5
Time taken for sorted array for n = 250 is 0.235499
Time taken for reverse sorted array for n = 250 is 6.2728
Time taken for random array for n = 250 is 1.084699
Time taken for partially ordered array for n = 250 is 1.022101
Time taken for sorted array for n = 500 is 0.1942
Time taken for reverse sorted array for n = 500 is 9.724599
Time taken for random array for n = 500 is 7.937001
Time taken for partially ordered array for n = 500 is 0.770499
Time taken for sorted array for n = 1000 is 0.0453
Time taken for reverse sorted array for n = 1000 is 2.8742
Time taken for random array for n = 1000 is 2.7221
Time taken for partially ordered array for n = 1000 is 2.0948
Time taken for sorted array for n = 2000 is 0.036499
Time taken for reverse sorted array for n = 2000 is 16.149401
Time taken for random array for n = 2000 is 6.3544
Time taken for partially ordered array for n = 2000 is 4.3951
Time taken for sorted array for n = 4000 is 0.0449
Time taken for reverse sorted array for n = 4000 is 46.199999
Time taken for random array for n = 4000 is 23.2193
Time taken for partially ordered array for n = 4000 is 18.2721
Time taken for sorted array for n = 8000 is 0.081001
Time taken for reverse sorted array for n = 8000 is 241.088401
Time taken for random array for n = 8000 is 163.6889
Time taken for partially ordered array for n = 8000 is 84.9498
Time taken for sorted array for n = 16000 is 0.1461
Time taken for reverse sorted array for n = 16000 is 886.0826
Time taken for random array for n = 16000 is 409.5759
Time taken for partially ordered array for n = 16000 is 422.1685
```

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(b)Validating by using doubling benchmark:

Here, I timed the observations using the doubling method from n=250 until n=16000

N		Ordered		Partially		Random		Reverse	
		(millisec)	lg ratio	(millisec)	lg ratio	(millisec)	lg ratio	(millisec)	lg ratio
250	Raw Time	0.24		1.02		1.08		6.27	
500	Raw Time	0.19	-0.34	0.77	-0.41	7.94	2.88	9.72	0.63
1000	Raw Time	0.05	-1.93	2.09	1.44	2.72	-1.55	2.87	-1.76
2000	Raw Time	0.04	-0.32	4.4	1.07	6.35	1.22	16.15	2.49
4000	Raw Time	0.04	0	18.27	2.05	23.22	1.87	46.12	1.51
8000	Raw Time	0.08	1	84.95	2.22	163.69	2.82	241.09	2.39
16000	Raw Time	0.14	0.81	422.17	2.31	409.58	1.32	886.08	1.88

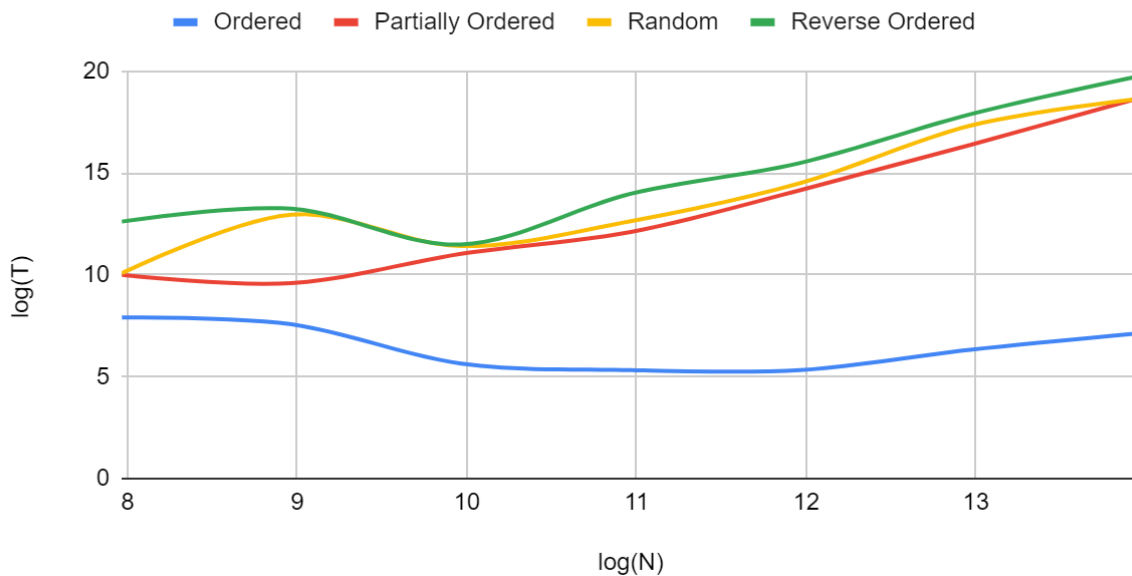
log(N) vs log(T) values for the above observations. Here, before applying the log(T), I multiplied every value with 10^3 in order to avoid negative values, as the log of something less than 1 is negative.

log(N)	log(T) Ordered	log(T) Partially	log(T) Random	log(T) Reverse
7.965784285	7.906890596	9.994353437	10.0768156	12.61424973
8.965784285	7.569855608	9.588714636	12.95492329	13.2467406
9.965784285	5.64385619	11.02928723	11.40939094	11.48683502
10.96578428	5.321928095	12.10328781	12.63254088	13.97924654
11.96578428	5.321928095	14.15718901	14.50308035	15.49310489
12.96578428	6.321928095	16.37432633	17.32060666	17.87921229
13.96578428	7.129283017	18.68746454	18.64378574	19.75707743

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Here's the graph of $\log(N)$ vs $\log(T)$ for four different initial array ordering situations: random, ordered, partially ordered, and reverse ordered

Ordered, Partially Ordered, Random, and Reverse Ordered vs $\log(N)$



Conclusion:

The order of growth is not very much impacted when the input array is sorted, while it increases with the size of the array in all other cases when the input array is partially sorted, random, or reverse ordered. It is always higher in the case of reverse ordered as it involves the highest number of swaps and a little lower for partially sorted and random array as it doesn't involve as many swaps as required by reverse ordered array.