

Program Structures and Algorithms
Spring 2023(SEC –1)

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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.

(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.

Relationship Conclusion

- Time complexity of Insertion sort algorithm generally is $O(N^2)$.
- Time Complexity for an Ordered array is $O(N)$ which is the best case time complexity
- Time Complexity for an Reversed ordered array and Random ordered array is $O(N^2)$ which is the worst case time complexity.
- Time Complexity for partially ordered array is in between $O(N^2)$ and $O(N)$.
- The order of growth is
Ordered < Partially Ordered < Randomly ordered < Reverse Ordered.

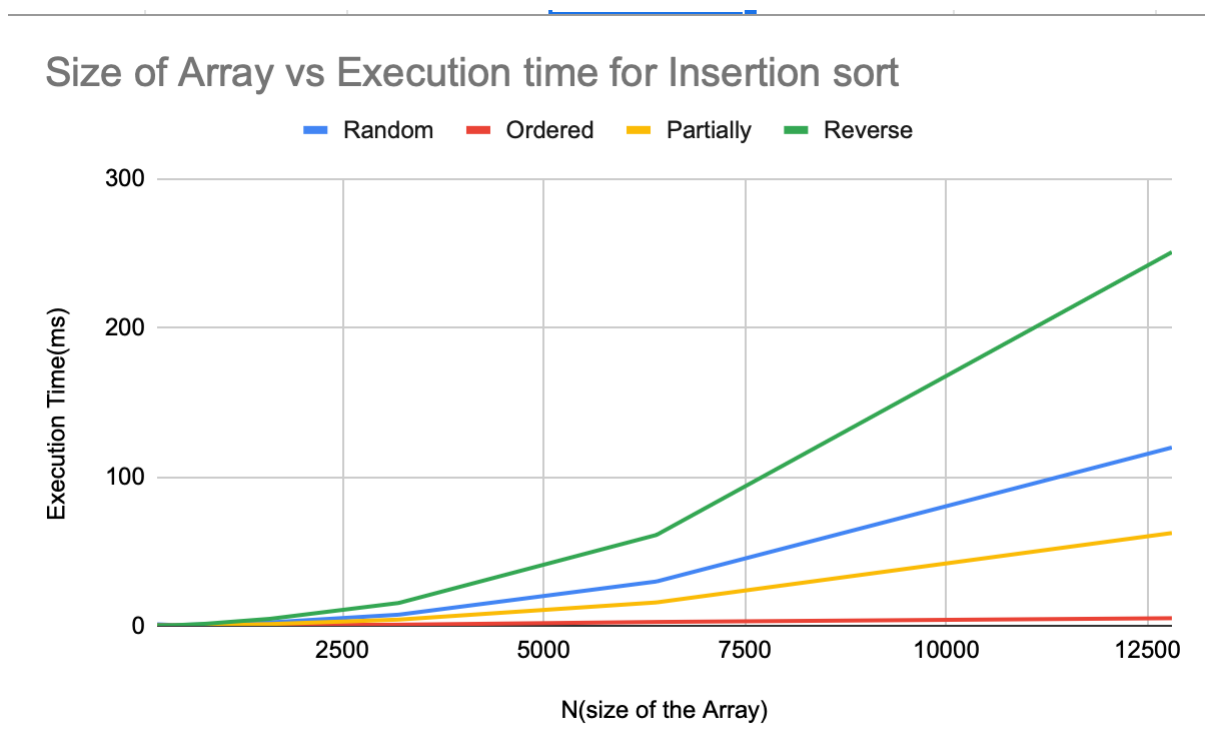
Evidence to support that conclusion

Below is the spreadsheet that provides execution time of randomly ordered, partially ordered, Reverse ordered, ordered for various array sizes.

N	Random	Ordered	Partially	Reverse
200	0.92	0.32	0.04	0.3
400	0.48	0.08	0.14	0.32
800	0.82	0.16	0.34	1.32
1600	2.24	0.3	1.12	4.64
3200	7.42	0.7	4.12	15.28
6400	29.7	2.54	15.64	60.94
12800	119.6	5.04	62.22	250.74

It can be inferred from the above data that execution time is highest in case of reverse ordered list and least in case of ordered list. The execution time is obtained for various values of N(Array Sizes) using doubling method.

Graphical Representation



The above graph shows the graphical representation of the spreadsheet. It can be inferred that reverse ordered list takes most time and ordered array takes least time.

Unit Test Screenshots

InsertionSort Test cases.

The screenshot shows an IDE with the file `InsertionSortTest.java` open. The code defines a `public class InsertionSortTest` with a `@Test` method `sort0()` that tests the `InsertionSort` class. The test method includes assertions for the sorted list, the number of comparisons, inversions, and fixes. The JUnit test results panel on the right shows that the test passed after 0.228 seconds, with 6/6 runs, 0 errors, and 0 failures. The test results list includes `testMutatingInsertionSort (0.178 s)`, `sort0 (0.010 s)`, `sort1 (0.001 s)`, `sort2 (0.012 s)`, `sort3 (0.002 s)`, and `testStaticInsertionSort (0.002 s)`.

```
20
21 @SuppressWarnings("ALL")
22 public class InsertionSortTest {
23
24     @Test
25     public void sort0() throws Exception {
26         final List<Integer> list = new ArrayList<>();
27         list.add(1);
28         list.add(2);
29         list.add(3);
30         list.add(4);
31         Integer[] xs = list.toArray(new Integer[0]);
32         final Config config = Config.setupConfig("true", "0", "1", "", "");
33         Helper<Integer> helper = HelperFactory.create("InsertionSort", list.size(), config);
34         helper.init(list.size());
35         final PrivateMethodTester privateMethodTester = new PrivateMethodTester(helper);
36         final StatPack statPack = (StatPack) privateMethodTester.invokePrivate("getStatPack");
37         SortWithHelper<Integer> sorter = new InsertionSort<Integer>(helper);
38         sorter.preProcess(xs);
39         Integer[] ys = sorter.sort(xs);
40         assertTrue(helper.sorted(ys));
41         sorter.postProcess(ys);
42         final int compares = (int) statPack.getStatistics(InstrumentedHelper.COMPARES).mean();
43         assertEquals(list.size() - 1, compares);
44         final int inversions = (int) statPack.getStatistics(InstrumentedHelper.INVERSIONS).mean();
45         assertEquals(0L, inversions);
46         final int fixes = (int) statPack.getStatistics(InstrumentedHelper.FIXES).mean();
47         assertEquals(inversions, fixes);
48     }
49
50     @Test
```

TimerTest Test cases

The screenshot shows an IDE with the file `TimerTest.java` open. The code defines a `public class TimerTest` with a `@Before` method `setUp()` and two `@Test` methods: `testStop()` and `testPauseAndLap()`. The `testStop()` method tests the `Timer` class by stopping it and checking the time. The `testPauseAndLap()` method tests the `Timer` class by pausing and resuming it, and checking the ticks and laps. The JUnit test results panel on the right shows that the tests passed after 2.734 seconds, with 11/11 runs, 0 errors, and 0 failures. The test results list includes `testPauseAndLapResume0 (0.267 s)`, `testPauseAndLapResume1 (0.318 s)`, `testLap (0.211 s)`, `testPause (0.212 s)`, `testStop (0.103 s)`, `testMilliseconds (0.106 s)`, `testRepeat1 (0.133 s)`, `testRepeat2 (0.251 s)`, `testRepeat3 (0.616 s)`, `testRepeat4 (0.378 s)`, and `testPauseAndLap (0.108 s)`.

```
1 package edu.neu.coe.info6205.util;
2
3 import org.junit.Before;
4
5 public class TimerTest {
6
7     @Before
8     public void setUp() {
9         pre = 0;
10        run = 0;
11        post = 0;
12        result = 0;
13    }
14
15     @Test
16     public void testStop() {
17         final Timer timer = new Timer();
18         GoToSleep(TENTH, 0);
19         final double time = timer.stop();
20         assertEquals(TENTH_DOUBLE, time, 10);
21         assertEquals(1, run);
22         assertEquals(1, new PrivateMethodTester(timer).invokePrivate("getLaps"));
23     }
24
25     @Test
26     public void testPauseAndLap() {
27         final Timer timer = new Timer();
28         final PrivateMethodTester privateMethodTester = new PrivateMethodTester(timer);
29         GoToSleep(TENTH, 0);
30         timer.pauseAndLap();
31         final Long ticks = (Long) privateMethodTester.invokePrivate("getTicks");
32         assertEquals(TENTH_DOUBLE, ticks / 1e6, 12);
33         assertFalse(privateMethodTester.invokePrivate("isRunning"));
34         assertEquals(1, privateMethodTester.invokePrivate("getLaps"));
35     }
36
37 }
```

BenchmarkTest Testcases

Benchmark.javaBenchmark_TimerTimerTest.javaBenchmarkTest.jInsertionSortTe30

2 * Copyright (c) 2017. Phasmid Software

4

5 package edu.neu.coe.info6205.util;

6

7 import org.junit.Test;

10

11 @SuppressWarnings("ALL")

12 public class BenchmarkTest {

13

14 int pre = 0;

15 int run = 0;

16 int post = 0;

17

18 @Test // Slow

19 public void testWaitPeriods() throws Exception {

20 int nRuns = 2;

21 int warmups = 2;

22 Benchmark<Boolean> bm = new Benchmark_Timer<>(

23 "testWaitPeriods", b -> {

24 GoToSleep(100L, -1);

25 return null;

26 },

27 b -> {

28 GoToSleep(200L, 0);

29 },

30 b -> {

31 GoToSleep(50L, 1);

32 });

33 double x = bm.run(true, nRuns);

34 assertEquals(nRuns, post);

35 assertEquals(nRuns + warmups, run);

36 assertEquals(nRuns + warmups, pre);

37 assertEquals(200, x, 10);

38 }

39

40 private void GoToSleep(long mSec, int which) {

OutlineJUnit X

Finished after 1.547 seconds

Runs: 2/2Errors: 0Failures: 0

edu.neu.coe.info6205.util.BenchmarkTest [Runner:

testWaitPeriods (1.528 s)

getWarmupRuns (0.000 s)

Failure Trace