DIGITAL ANALYSIS AND ALGORITHM

EXPERIMENT - 01

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PART – 1B

Aim :- Experiment on finding the running time of an algorithm.

Definition & Assumptions – For this experiment, you need to implement two sorting algorithms namely .Insertion and Selection sort methods. Compare these algorithms based on time and space complexity. Time required to sorting algorithms can be performed using high_resolution_clock::now() under namespace std::chrono. You have to generate1,00,000 integer numbers using C/C++ Rand function and save them in a text file. Both the sorting algorithms uses these 1,00,000 integer numbers as input as follows. Each sorting algorithm sorts a block of 100 integers numbers with array indexes numbers A[0..99], A[0..199], A[0..299],..., A[0..99999]. You need to use high_resolution_clock::now() function to find the time required for 100, 200, 300.... 100000 integer numbers. Finally, compare two algorithms namely Insertion and Selection by plotting the time required to sort 100000 integers using LibreOffice Calc/MS Excel. The x-axis of 2-D plot represents the block no. of 1000 blocks. The y-axis of 2-D plot representsthe tunning time to sort 1000 blocks of 100,200,300,...,100000 integer numbers. Note – You have to use C/C++ file processing functions for reading and writing randomly generated 100000 integer numbers.

Code :-

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <time.h>
//declaring function for insertion sort based on length
```

```
void insertion_sort(int arr[], int len){
    int j = 1;
    for (int i = 1; i < len; i += 1){
        while ((arr[j] < arr[j-1]) && j!=0){
            int temp = arr[j];
            arr[j] = arr[j-1];
            arr[j-1] = temp;
            j -= 1;
            }
        j = i + 1;
        }

    }
//declaring function for selection sort based on length
void selection_sort(int arr[], int len){
    int min = arr[0];
    int m_ind = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < len; i +=1){
        for (int j = i; j < len; j +=1){
            if (arr[j] < min){
                min = arr[j];
                m_ind = j;
                }
            }
        int temp = arr[m_ind];
        arr[m_ind] = arr[i];
        arr[i] = temp;
        }

    }


int main(){
    //opening file to store input
    FILE *fp = fopen("input.txt", "w");
     if (fp == NULL)
    {
        printf("Error opening the file");
        return -1;
    }

    //inputting 1 lakh random ints to input.txt
    for (int i = 0; i < 100000; i += 1){
        fprintf(fp, "%d ", rand());
    }
    fclose(fp);
    //opening file to store output
    FILE *fop = fopen("output.txt", "w");
```

```
 if (fop == NULL)
{
    printf("Error opening the file");
    return -1;
}
//outputting code starts
int b = 1;
for (int j = 100; j < 100000; j += 100){
    int arrs[j];
    FILE *fir = fopen("input.txt", "r");
    if (fir == NULL)
    {
    printf("Error opening the file");
    return -1;
    }

    for (int k = 0; k < j; k +=1){
        fscanf(fir, "%d ", &arrs[k]);
    }
    double t_selectsort = 0.0;
    double t_insertsort = 0.0;
    clock_t begin = clock();

    selection_sort(arrs, j);
    clock_t end = clock();
    t_selectsort += (double)(end - begin) / CLOCKS_PER_SEC;

    begin = clock();
    insertion_sort(arrs, j);
    end = clock();

    t_insertsort += (double)(end - begin) / CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
    fprintf(fop, "%d\t%f\t%f\n", b, t_insertsort, t_selectsort);
    printf("%d\t%f\t%f\n", b, t_insertsort, t_selectsort);
    b += 1;
    fclose(fir);

}
fclose(fop);


}
```

Input :-

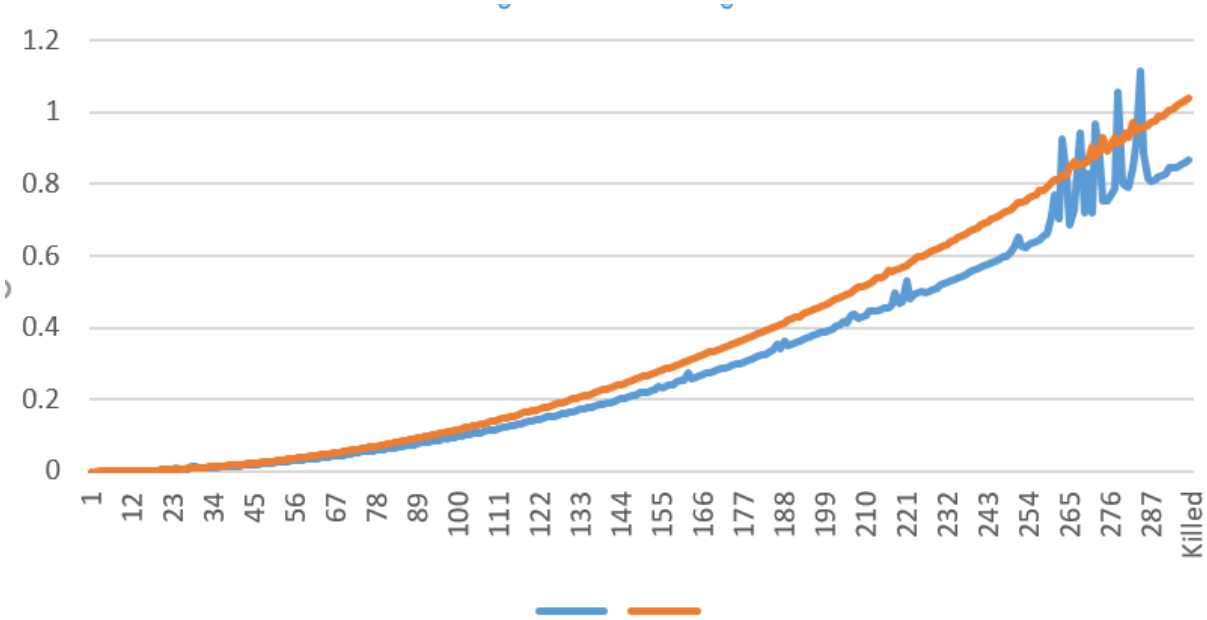
Ouput :-

1	0.000010	0.000015
2	0.000061	0.000051
3	0.000089	0.000109
4	0.000162	0.000196
5	0.000258	0.000301
6	0.000368	0.000428
7	0.000501	0.000592
8	0.001030	0.000782
9	0.001265	0.000989
10	0.001358	0.001183
11	0.002210	0.001465
12	0.002643	0.001756
13	0.003096	0.002025
14	0.003618	0.002360
15	0.002995	0.002723
16	0.002606	0.003077
17	0.003179	0.003433

18	0.003397	0.003825
19	0.003947	0.004272
20	0.004100	0.004768
21	0.004451	0.005255
22	0.005205	0.005712
23	0.005581	0.006229
24	0.010399	0.006928
25	0.006627	0.007561

……..

Graph :-



Obsrvation :- In this graph we observed for small number of input size the time taken by selection sort and insertion sort is comparable . But as the size increases insertion sort outperform selection sort .The abrupt spike in graph of insertion graph is due to the poor memory management of machine running the program.

Conclusion :- From this experiment ,i learned the concept of insertion sort and selection sort. Firstly, we have generated 1,00,000 integer numbers using C/C++ Rand function and save them in a text file . And then by using these file ,each sorting algorithm sorts a block of 100 integers numbers with array indexes numbers