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CPSC 223

12/15/20

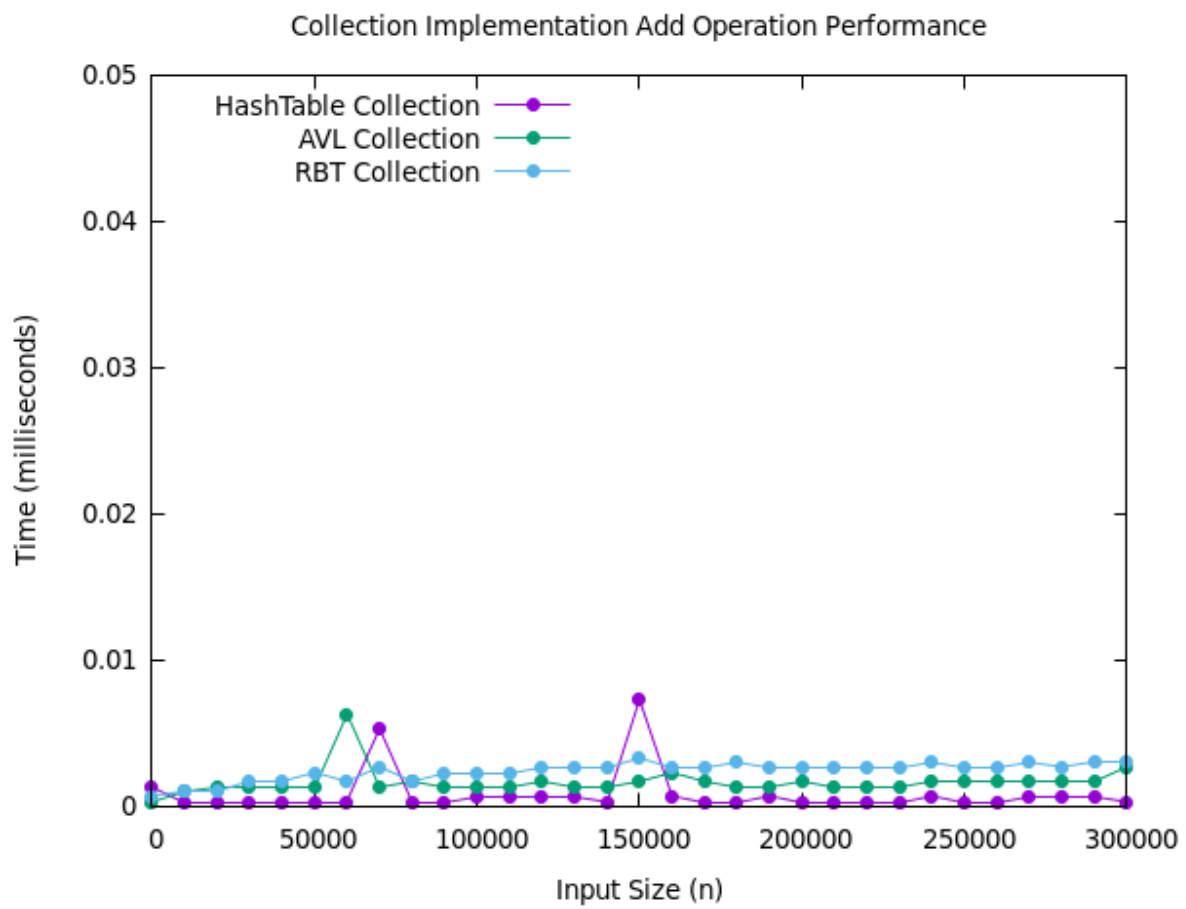
Hw9-graphanalysis

Overall Analysis:

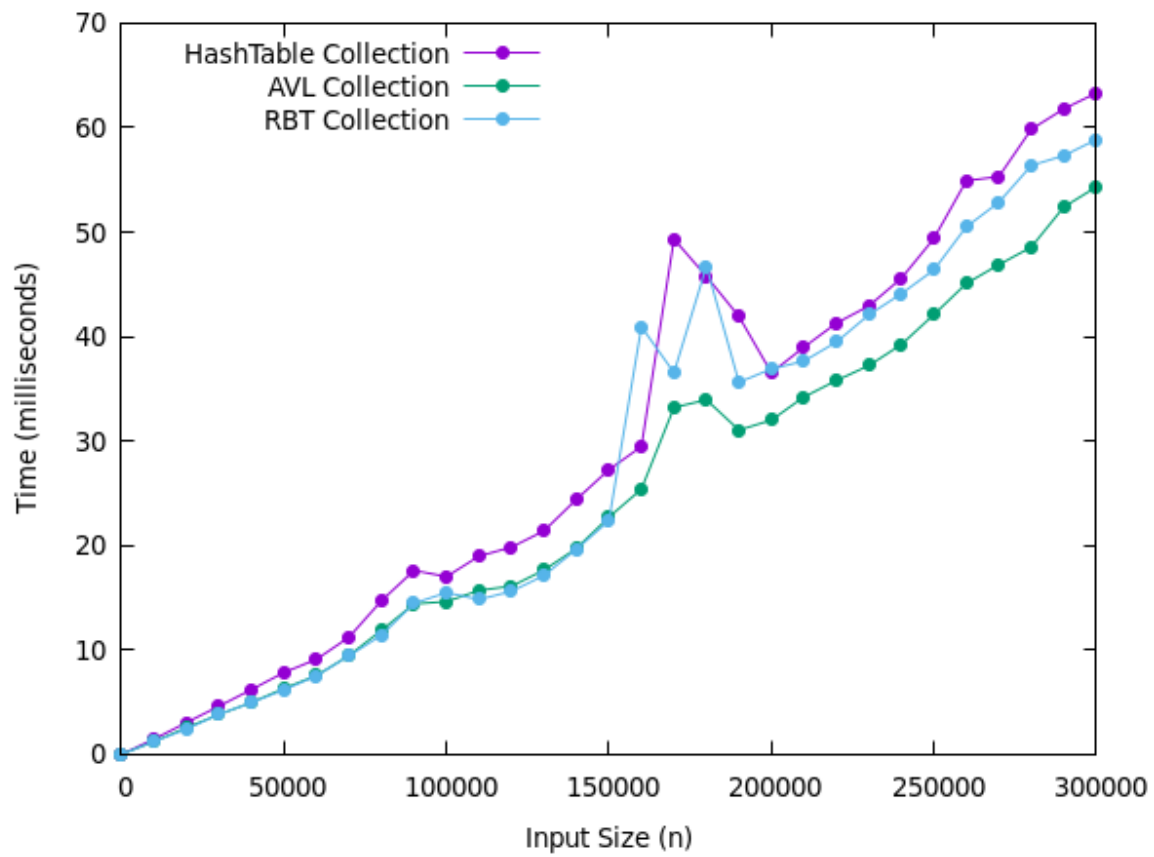
Overall, we can see that the AVL tree shows to be the most efficient collection data structure out of the three options displayed in the chart. This makes sense because as we discussed in class, the RBT Collection should be the most efficient option, yet designing the implementation that would be more efficient than an AVL structure would be quite a difficult task to accomplish. So, in our case the AVL structure is going to win in just about every operation. Meanwhile, the HashTable Collection makes a good run for the efficiency with being the most efficient for remove, add, and find value. We know that it will always be lagging when it comes to the sorting operation.

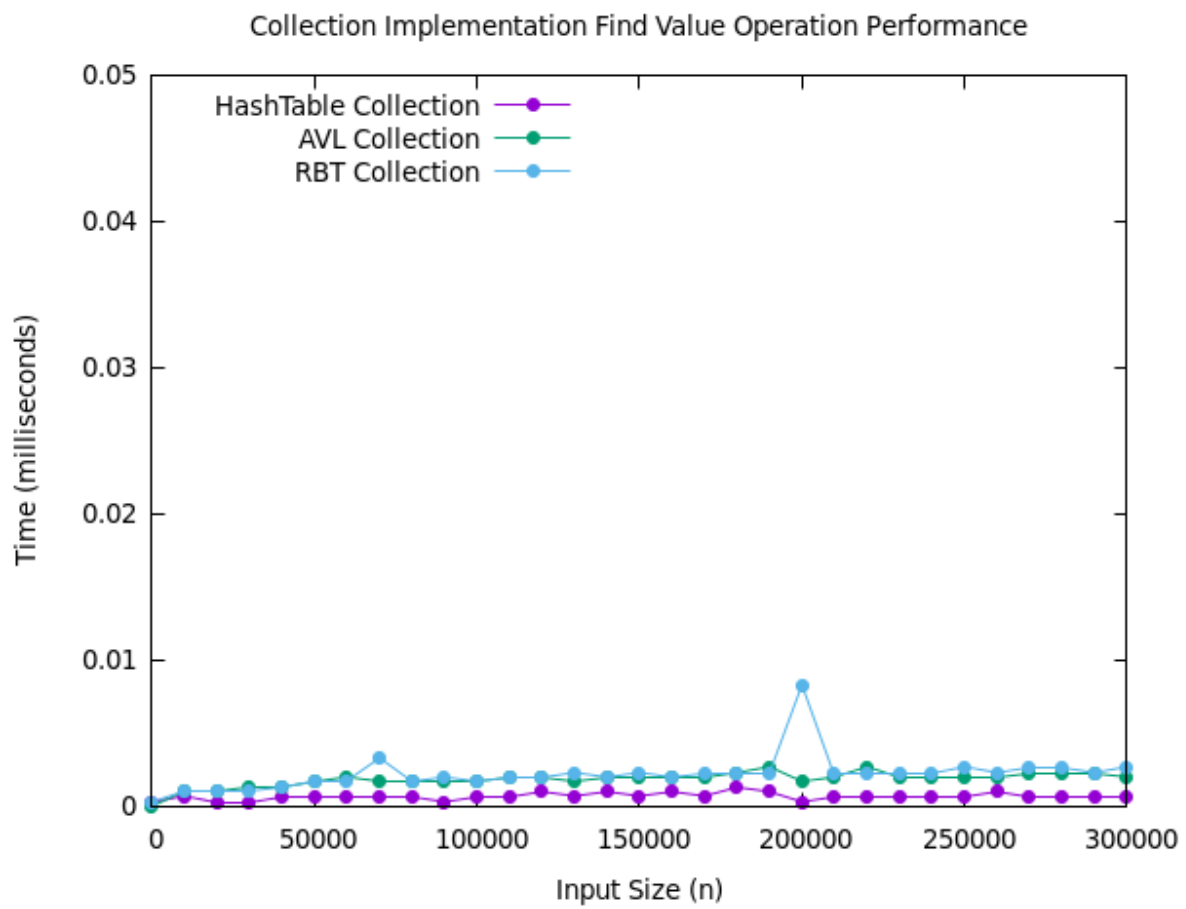
In terms of the complexity of all of these we know that the RBT is pretty much identical to the AVL Collection with $\log n$ defining much of its operations as we will see in the table depicted.

Functions	Array List	LinkedList	Sorted Array	Hash Table	AVL	BST	RBT
<u>Add</u>	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(n)$	$O(1)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$	$O(\log n)$
<u>Remove</u>	$O(n)$	$O(n^2)$	$O(n)$	$O(1)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$	$O(\log n)$
<u>Find Val</u>	$O(n)$	$O(n^2)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(1)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$	$O(\log n)$
<u>Find Range</u>	$O(n)$	$O(n^2)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$
<u>Sort</u>	$O(n^2)$	$O(n^2)$	$O(n)$	$O(n^2)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$

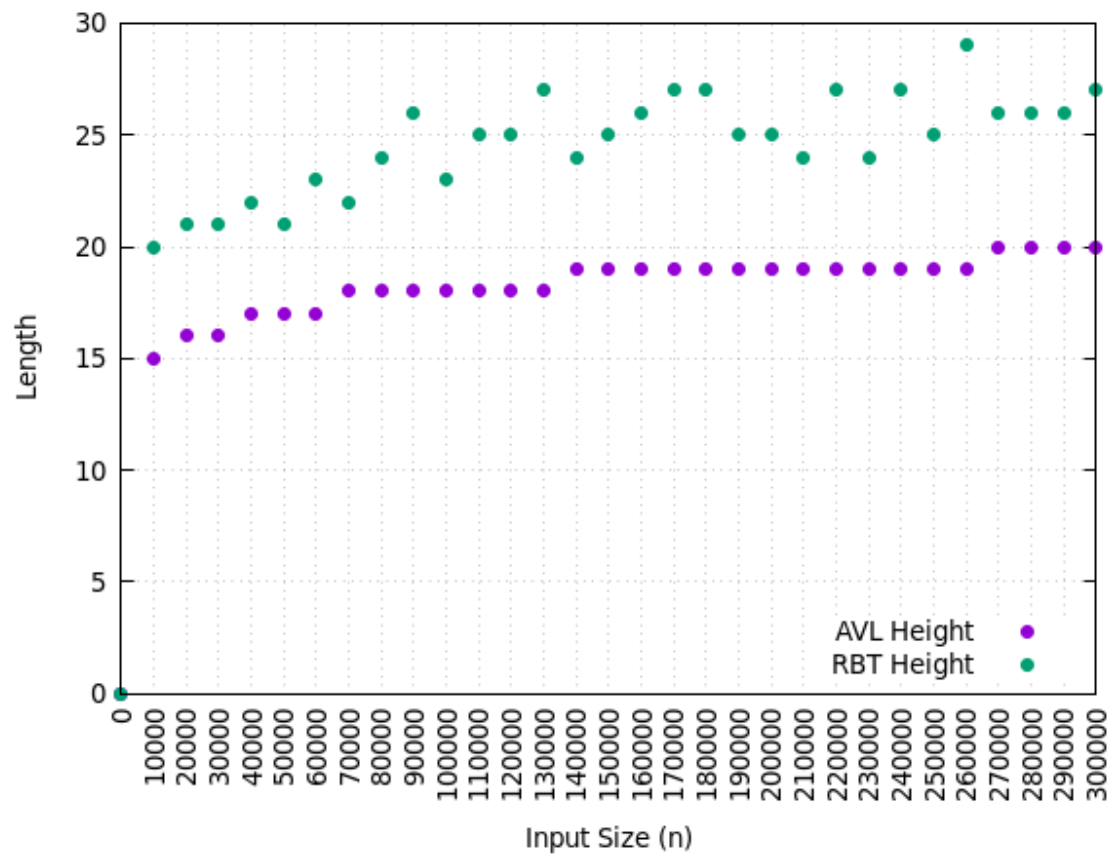


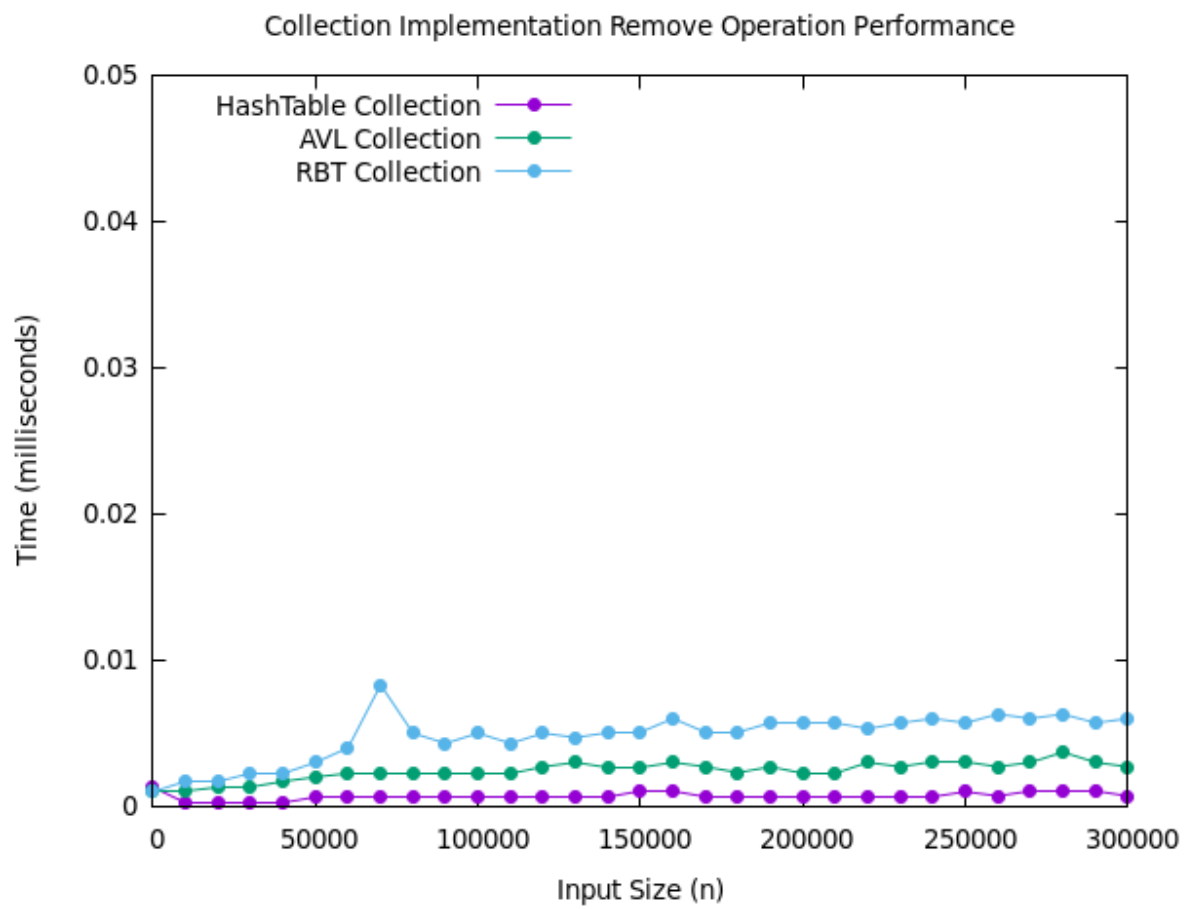
Collection Implementation Find Range Operation Performance





Statistics and Information





Collection Implementation Sort Operation Performance

