

# Selection and Insertion Sort Performance Evaluation

## Objective

The purpose of this exercise is to experimentally assess the efficiency of **Selection Sort** and **Insertion Sort**. You will generate random permutations of arrays of numbers from 0 to  $N - 1$ , sort them, and record the time taken. To improve measurement accuracy, average timing results over multiple runs.

## Tasks

1. Implement Selection Sort and Insertion Sort algorithms in C++.
2. Create random permutations of size  $N$ , and sort them over **RUNS** iterations.
3. Measure and report average time taken ( $t_{avg}$ ) and compute  $t_{avg}/N^2$ .
4. Plot:
  - $N$  vs  $t_{avg}$  (should resemble a parabola).
  - $N$  vs  $t_{avg}/N^2$  to estimate the asymptotic constant  $c$ .
5. Predict runtime for large  $N$  using the equation:  $t_{avg} = c \times N^2$ .

## Experimental Protocol

- Begin with  $N = 1000$ , **RUNS** = 1024
- When total runtime exceeds 60 seconds, halve **RUNS**
- Continue until **RUNS** = 1 and runtime exceeds 60s
- Use results to fill a table like the one below:

$N$	$t_{avg}$ (sec)	# RUNS	$N^2$	$t_{avg}/N^2$
1000	...	1024	...	...
2000	...	1024	...	...
...	...	...	...	...

## Code Snippets (Header Only)

### sorting.h

```
#ifndef SORTING_H
#define SORTING_H
#include <vector>
std::vector<int> permutation(int n);
void selectionSort(std::vector<int>& arr);
void insertionSort(std::vector<int>& arr);
#endif
```

### stopwatch.h (uses chrono)

```
#ifndef STOPWATCH_H
#define STOPWATCH_H
#include <chrono>
std::chrono::steady_clock::time_point start;
inline void startTimer() {
    start = std::chrono::steady_clock::now();
}
inline double stopTimer() {
    auto end = std::chrono::steady_clock::now();
    std::chrono::duration<double> elapsed = end - start;
    return elapsed.count();
}
#endif
```

### Permutation

```
// Generate a random permutation of integers [0, N-1]
// mt19937 is a Mersenne Twister random number generator
vector<int> generatePermutation(int n) {
    vector<int> arr(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) arr[i] = i;
    shuffle(arr.begin(), arr.end(), mt19937(random_device()()));
    return arr;
}
```

## Deliverables

1. A table summarizing  $N$ ,  $t_{avg}$ ,  $N^2$ ,  $t_{avg}/N^2$  for each algorithm
2. Two plots:
  - $N$  vs  $t_{avg}$
  - $N$  vs  $t_{avg}/N^2$
3. Predictions of runtime for  $N = 10^5, 10^6, 10^7, \dots$  based on the asymptotic constant
4. Discussion: compare the performance and plot shapes for Selection and Insertion Sort

## Optional Extension

Modify your program to count and record the number of swaps or shifts performed for  $N = 1000$ , `RUNS = 1000` and plot a histogram of the swap counts. Comment on the spread with respect to  $N^2$ .