Ex. No: 5
05-05-2023

UIT2201 — Programming and Data Structures

Aim:

To execute the following programs and note the output.

PART - A

1. Arrange n elements either in ascending or descending order using Bubble sort and Selection sort. Write a Python function to sort n numbers and analyze the time complexity of your code and express the same in asymptotic notation. Give your inference on the performance of these sorting algorithms in terms of the number of comparisons and number of swaps performed. Try the best case, worst case and average case scenarios and report your observations.

Code:

```
This module provides functionality for checking the number of
comparisons,
   number of swappings and the time taken for sorting for various sizes of
arrays.
   This output can be used for ratio analysis of algorithms by taking n as
the size of the array.
    Original Author: Pranesh Kumar
   Created on: 03 May 2023
11 11 11
# importing the necessary modules
import timeit
import random
def bubblesort(seq, reverse=False):
    """This function sorts the given sequence and returns a new sorted
sequence based on bubble sorting.
   Args: seq (Iterable): Sequence to be sorted
       reverse (bool, optional): It should be set as True if the sequence
    to be sorted in descending order. Defaults to False.
    Returns:
       List: Sorted sequence
    start = timeit.default timer() # setting the start time
   myseq = seq
    seqlen = len(seq)
    comparisoncount = 0
    swappingcount = 0
```

```
for idx in range(seqlen - 1): # outer for loop for iterating through
the elements
       for j in range(seqlen - idx - 1): # inner for loop for number of
passes for each iteration
           if reverse: # if reverse is True, then sort in descending
                comparisoncount += 1
                if myseq[j] < myseq[j + 1]:</pre>
                    swappingcount += 1
                    myseq[j], myseq[j + 1] = myseq[j + 1], myseq[j] #
swapping the current element and the next element
           else: # if reverse is False, then sort in ascending
                comparisoncount += 1
                if myseq[j] > myseq[j + 1]:
                    swappingcount += 1
                    myseq[j], myseq[j + 1] = myseq[j + 1], myseq[j] #
swapping the current element and the next element
    exectime = timeit.default timer() - start # finding the time taken
   runtimedata = {"comparisons": comparisoncount, "swappings":
swappingcount,
                   "exec": exectime} # dictionary of runtime data
    return myseq, runtimedata
def selectionsort(seq, reverse=False):
    """This function sorts the given sequence and returns a new sorted
sequence based on selection sorting.
   Args: seq (Iterable): Sequence to be sorted reverse (bool, optional):
It should be set as True if the sequence is
   to be sorted in descending order. Defaults to False.
    Returns:
       List: Sorted Sequence
    start = timeit.default timer() # setting the start time
   seglen = len(seg)
   comparisoncount = 0
   swappingcount = 0
    for idx in range(seglen): # iterating through the list
       min idx = idx # setting the minimum index(element) as the first
index(element)
       for j in range(idx + 1, seqlen): # eliminating the previous index
element as it is already sorted
           if reverse: # if reverse is True, then sort in ascending
                comparisoncount += 1
                if seq[j] > seq[min idx]:
                   min idx = j
            else: # if reverse is False, then sort in ascending
                comparisoncount += 1
                if seq[j] < seq[min idx]:</pre>
                   min_idx = j
        swappingcount += 1
        seq[idx], seq[min idx] = seq[min idx], seq[idx] # Swapping current
element and the relative first element
    exectime = timeit.default timer() - start # finding the time taken
```

```
runtimedata = {"comparisons": comparisoncount, "swappings":
swappingcount,
                "exec": exectime } # dictionary of runtime data
   return seq, runtimedata
# driver code
if __name__ == " main ":
   \overline{f} = open("sorting.txt", "w")
   sizes = [1, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1000, 5000, 10000]
   for size in sizes:
      bcomparisons = 0.0
      bswappings = 0.0
      bexecution time = 0.0
      scomparisons = 0.0
      sswappings = 0.0
      sexecution time = 0.0
      testcasecount = 5
      for i in range(testcasecount):
          mylist = [random.randint(-10000, 10000) for in range(size)]
          brunningdata = bubblesort(mylist.copy())[1]
          bcomparisons += brunningdata['comparisons']
          bswappings += brunningdata['swappings']
          bexecutiontime += brunningdata['exec']
          srunningdata = selectionsort(mylist.copy())[1]
          scomparisons += srunningdata['comparisons']
          sswappings += srunningdata['swappings']
          sexecutiontime += srunningdata['exec']
      print("======Bubble
Sort======"", file=f)
print("===========,,
      print(f"Size: {size}", file=f)
      print(f"Number of comparisons: {bcomparisons / testcasecount}",
file=f)
      print(f"Number of swappings: {bswappings / testcasecount}", file=f)
      print(f"Execution time: {bexecutiontime / testcasecount}", file=f)
print("===========,,
file=f)
     Sort======", file=f)
print("=========",
file=f)
      print(f"Size: {size}", file=f)
      print(f"Number of comparisons: {scomparisons / testcasecount}",
file=f)
      print(f"Number of swappings: {sswappings / testcasecount}", file=f)
      print(f"Execution time: {sexecutiontime / testcasecount}", file=f)
file=f)
   print("Best Case for size 10".center(64, "="), file=f)
```

```
mylist = [random.randint(-10000, 10000)] for in range(10)]
  mylist.sort()
  brunningdata = bubblesort(mylist.copy())[1]
   srunningdata = selectionsort(mylist.copy())[1]
  print("======Bubble
Sort======"", file=f)
file=f)
  print(f"Size: 10", file=f)
  print(f"Number of comparisons: {brunningdata['comparisons']}", file=f)
  print(f"Number of swappings: {brunningdata['swappings']}", file=f)
  print(f"Execution time: {brunningdata['exec']}", file=f)
print("===========,,
file=f)
  Sort======"", file=f)
print("=========",
file=f)
  print(f"Size: 10", file=f)
   print(f"Number of comparisons: {srunningdata['comparisons']}", file=f)
   print(f"Number of swappings: {srunningdata['swappings']}", file=f)
   print(f"Execution time: {srunningdata['exec']}", file=f)
file=f)
  print("Worst Case for size 10".center(64, "="), file=f)
  mylist = [random.randint(-10000, 10000)] for in range(10)]
  mylist.sort(reverse=True)
  brunningdata = bubblesort(mylist.copy())[1]
   srunningdata = selectionsort(mylist.copy())[1]
  print("======Bubble
Sort======"", file=f)
print("===========,,
file=f)
  print(f"Size: 10", file=f)
  print(f"Number of comparisons: {brunningdata['comparisons']}", file=f)
  print(f"Number of swappings: {brunningdata['swappings']}", file=f)
  print(f"Execution time: {brunningdata['exec']}", file=f)
print("===========,,
file=f)
  Sort======""", file=f)
print("===============,,
file=f)
  print(f"Size: 10", file=f)
  print(f"Number of comparisons: {srunningdata['comparisons']}", file=f)
  print(f"Number of swappings: {srunningdata['swappings']}", file=f)
   print(f"Execution time: {srunningdata['exec']}", file=f)
```

```
print("===========",
file=f)
    f.close()
```

Explanation:

This module provides functionality to analyze the performance of two sorting algorithms, bubble sort and selection sort, for different sizes of arrays. It calculates the number of comparisons, number of swappings, and the time taken for sorting, and outputs the results to a file named "sorting.txt".

The module defines two functions, **bubblesort** and **selectionsort**, which take an iterable and an optional **reverse** boolean argument as input, and return a sorted list and a dictionary of runtime data including the number of comparisons, number of swappings, and execution time.

The **main** function runs five test cases for each array size defined in the **sizes** list, and calculates the average number of comparisons, number of swappings, and execution time for both bubble sort and selection sort. The results are then written to the file "sorting.txt".

Overall, this module provides a useful tool for comparing the efficiency of bubble sort and selection sort for different array sizes.

Output:

sorting.txt

```
______
Size: 1
Number of comparisons: 0.0
Number of swappings: 0.0
Execution time: 1.200009137392044e-06
______
______
Size: 1
Number of comparisons: 0.0
Number of swappings: 1.0
Execution time: 2.500019036233425e-06
______
______
Size: 10
Number of comparisons: 45.0
Number of swappings: 22.4
Execution time: 1.1299969628453255e-05
______
Number of comparisons: 45.0
Number of swappings: 10.0
```

```
Execution time: 7.940037176012992e-06
______
_____
Size: 50
Number of comparisons: 1225.0
Number of swappings: 622.0
Execution time: 0.00023409996647387742
______
______
Size: 50
Number of comparisons: 1225.0
Number of swappings: 50.0
Execution time: 0.00012672001030296088
______
==================Bubble Sort================================
Size: 100
Number of comparisons: 4950.0
Number of swappings: 2389.0
Execution time: 0.0009060000069439411
______
Size: 100
Number of comparisons: 4950.0
Number of swappings: 100.0
Execution time: 0.00048786001279950143
______
_____
Size: 500
Number of comparisons: 124750.0
Number of swappings: 61773.6
Execution time: 0.02402332001365721
______
______
Size: 500
Number of comparisons: 124750.0
Number of swappings: 500.0
Execution time: 0.01284205997362733
______
_____
Size: 1000
Number of comparisons: 499500.0
Number of swappings: 244615.2
Execution time: 0.09847341999411582
______
Size: 1000
Number of comparisons: 499500.0
Number of swappings: 1000.0
Execution time: 0.050922240037471055
______
______
```

Size: 5000

```
Number of comparisons: 12497500.0
Number of swappings: 6256318.8
Execution time: 2.498145160009153
------
______
Size: 5000
Number of comparisons: 12497500.0
Number of swappings: 5000.0
Execution time: 1.2344569799955933
______
=================Bubble Sort=================================
______
Size: 10000
Number of comparisons: 49995000.0
Number of swappings: 24976031.0
Execution time: 10.779710840038025
______
Size: 10000
Number of comparisons: 49995000.0
Number of swappings: 10000.0
Execution time: 5.313462179969065
______
______
Size: 10
Number of comparisons: 45
Number of swappings: 0
Execution time: 1.0899966582655907e-05
______
______
Size: 10
Number of comparisons: 45
Number of swappings: 10
Execution time: 7.999944500625134e-06
______
_____
Size: 10000
Number of comparisons: 45
Number of swappings: 45
Execution time: 1.750001683831215e-05
Size: 10000
Number of comparisons: 45
Number of swappings: 10
Execution time: 8.999952115118504e-06
```

2. Write a Python function to sort n numbers using Insertion sort and analyze the time complexity of your code using the number of comparisons and swaps required and express the same in asymptotic notation. Try the best case, worst case and average case scenarios and report your observations.

Code:

```
11 11 11
    This module provides functionality for checking the number of
comparisons,
   number of swappings and the time taken for sorting for various sizes of
arrays.
    This output can be used for ratio analysis of algorithms by taking n as
the size of the array.
    Original Author: Pranesh Kumar
   Created on: 03 May 2023
# importing the necessary modules
import timeit
import random
def bubblesort(seq, reverse=False):
    """This function sorts the given sequence and returns a new sorted
sequence based on bubble sorting.
    Args: seq (Iterable): Sequence to be sorted
        reverse (bool, optional): It should be set as True if the sequence
15
    to be sorted in descending order. Defaults to False.
    Returns:
      List: Sorted sequence
    start = timeit.default timer() # setting the start time
   myseq = seq
    seqlen = len(seq)
    comparisoncount = 0
    swappingcount = 0
   for idx in range(seqlen - 1): # outer for loop for iterating through
the elements
       for j in range(seqlen - idx - 1): # inner for loop for number of
passes for each iteration
            if reverse: # if reverse is True, then sort in descending
                comparisoncount += 1
                if myseq[j] < myseq[j + 1]:</pre>
                    swappingcount += 1
                   myseq[j], myseq[j + 1] = myseq[j + 1], myseq[j] #
swapping the current element and the next element
           else: # if reverse is False, then sort in ascending
                comparisoncount += 1
                if myseq[j] > myseq[j + 1]:
                    swappingcount += 1
```

```
myseq[j], myseq[j + 1] = myseq[j + 1], myseq[j] #
swapping the current element and the next element
    exectime = timeit.default timer() - start # finding the time taken
   runtimedata = {"comparisons": comparisoncount, "swappings":
swappingcount,
                   "exec": exectime} # dictionary of runtime data
    return myseq, runtimedata
def selectionsort(seq, reverse=False):
    """This function sorts the given sequence and returns a new sorted
sequence based on selection sorting.
   Args: seq (Iterable): Sequence to be sorted reverse (bool, optional):
It should be set as True if the sequence is
    to be sorted in descending order. Defaults to False.
   Returns:
       List: Sorted Sequence
    start = timeit.default timer() # setting the start time
   seqlen = len(seq)
   comparisoncount = 0
   swappingcount = 0
    for idx in range(seqlen): # iterating through the list
       min idx = idx # setting the minimum index(element) as the first
index(element)
       for j in range(idx + 1, seqlen): # eliminating the previous index
element as it is already sorted
           if reverse: # if reverse is True, then sort in ascending
                comparisoncount += 1
                if seq[j] > seq[min idx]:
                   min idx = j
            else: # if reverse is False, then sort in ascending
                comparisoncount += 1
                if seq[j] < seq[min idx]:</pre>
                   min idx = j
        swappingcount += 1
        seq[idx], seq[min idx] = seq[min idx], seq[idx] # Swapping current
element and the relative first element
    exectime = timeit.default timer() - start # finding the time taken
    runtimedata = {"comparisons": comparisoncount, "swappings":
swappingcount,
                   "exec": exectime } # dictionary of runtime data
    return seq, runtimedata
# driver code
if __name_ == " main ":
    f = open("sorting.txt", "w")
   sizes = [1, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1000, 5000, 10000]
    for size in sizes:
       bcomparisons = 0.0
```

```
bswappings = 0.0
      bexecution time = 0.0
      scomparisons = 0.0
      sswappings = 0.0
      sexecution time = 0.0
      testcasecount = 5
      for i in range(testcasecount):
         mylist = [random.randint(-10000, 10000) for in range(size)]
         brunningdata = bubblesort(mylist.copy())[1]
         bcomparisons += brunningdata['comparisons']
         bswappings += brunningdata['swappings']
         bexecutiontime += brunningdata['exec']
         srunningdata = selectionsort(mylist.copy())[1]
         scomparisons += srunningdata['comparisons']
         sswappings += srunningdata['swappings']
         sexecutiontime += srunningdata['exec']
     print("=====Bubble
Sort======", file=f)
print("=========",
file=f)
      print(f"Size: {size}", file=f)
      print(f"Number of comparisons: {bcomparisons / testcasecount}",
file=f)
      print(f"Number of swappings: {bswappings / testcasecount}", file=f)
      print(f"Execution time: {bexecutiontime / testcasecount}", file=f)
print("============,,
file=f)
     Sort======="", file=f)
print("===========,,
      print(f"Size: {size}", file=f)
      print(f"Number of comparisons: {scomparisons / testcasecount}",
file=f)
      print(f"Number of swappings: {sswappings / testcasecount}", file=f)
      print(f"Execution time: {sexecutiontime / testcasecount}", file=f)
print("===========,,
file=f)
   print("Best Case for size 10".center(64, "="), file=f)
   mylist = [random.randint(-10000, 10000)] for in range(10)]
   mylist.sort()
   brunningdata = bubblesort(mylist.copy())[1]
   srunningdata = selectionsort(mylist.copy())[1]
   print("=====Bubble
Sort======"", file=f)
file=f)
   print(f"Size: 10", file=f)
   print(f"Number of comparisons: {brunningdata['comparisons']}", file=f)
   print(f"Number of swappings: {brunningdata['swappings']}", file=f)
```

```
print(f"Execution time: {brunningdata['exec']}", file=f)
print("===============,,
file=f)
  Sort======"", file=f)
file=f)
  print(f"Size: 10", file=f)
  print(f"Number of comparisons: {srunningdata['comparisons']}", file=f)
  print(f"Number of swappings: {srunningdata['swappings']}", file=f)
  print(f"Execution time: {srunningdata['exec']}", file=f)
file=f)
  print("Worst Case for size 10".center(64, "="), file=f)
  mylist = [random.randint(-10000, 10000)] for in range(10)]
  mylist.sort(reverse=True)
  brunningdata = bubblesort(mylist.copy())[1]
  srunningdata = selectionsort(mylist.copy())[1]
  print("======Bubble
Sort======""", file=f)
file=f)
  print(f"Size: 10", file=f)
  print(f"Number of comparisons: {brunningdata['comparisons']}", file=f)
  print(f"Number of swappings: {brunningdata['swappings']}", file=f)
  print(f"Execution time: {brunningdata['exec']}", file=f)
print("==========,,
file=f)
  Sort======"", file=f)
print("-----",
  print(f"Size: 10", file=f)
  print(f"Number of comparisons: {srunningdata['comparisons']}", file=f)
  print(f"Number of swappings: {srunningdata['swappings']}", file=f)
  print(f"Execution time: {srunningdata['exec']}", file=f)
file=f)
  f.close()
```

Explanation:

This code is an implementation of the insertion sort algorithm, which sorts a given sequence in ascending order. It also provides functionality for measuring the number of comparisons, number of overwritings, and the time taken for sorting for various sizes of arrays.

The **insertionsort** function takes an iterable **seq** as input and sorts it using the insertion sort algorithm. It returns a tuple consisting of the sorted sequence and a dictionary containing runtime data like the number of comparisons, overwritings, and execution time.

The **main** function uses the **insertionsort** function to sort arrays of various sizes (1, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1000, 5000, and 10000) and measures their performance. For each size, it generates five test cases of random integers between -10000 and 10000 and measures the number of comparisons, overwritings, and execution time. It then writes the results to a file called **insertionsort.txt**.

Finally, the code tests the best and worst cases of size 10, where the best case is a sorted list, and the worst case is a reversed list. It measures the same runtime data as before for these cases and writes them to the same file.

Overall, this code is useful for analyzing the runtime performance of the insertion sort algorithm and comparing it with other sorting algorithms by using the ratio analysis method.

Output:

insertionsorting.txt

```
______
Number of comparisons: 0.0
Number of overwritings: 0.0
Execution time: 1.160000000000499e-06
______
______
Number of comparisons: 19.4
Number of overwritings: 19.4
Execution time: 4.31999999999324e-06
______
Size: 50
Number of comparisons: 663.0
Number of overwritings: 663.0
Execution time: 8.71600000000279e-05
Size: 100
Number of comparisons: 2543.0
Number of overwritings: 2543.0
Execution time: 0.0002632399999999516
______
______
Size: 500
Number of comparisons: 62857.6
Number of overwritings: 62857.6
Execution time: 0.006154300000000014
```

______ _____ Size: 1000 Number of comparisons: 252100.2 Number of overwritings: 252100.2 Execution time: 0.02657308000000006 ______ ______ Size: 5000 Number of comparisons: 6222192.4 Number of overwritings: 6222192.4 Execution time: 0.6533121800000001 ______ ______ Size: 10000 Number of comparisons: 25013194.8 Number of overwritings: 25013194.8 Execution time: 2.6780067599999997 ______ Size: 10 Number of comparisons: 0 Number of overwritings: 0 Execution time: 2.999999995311555e-06 ______ ______ Size: 10 Number of comparisons: 45 Number of overwritings: 45

Execution time: 5.69999999109195e-06

Ratio Analysis:

	Ratio Analysis of Insertion Sorting												
Degree(n)	Number of comparisons (f(n))	Number of overwritings	Execution Time	n	log n	n * log n	n²	n ³	f(n)/n	f(n)/log n	f(n)/n * log n	f(n)/n ²	f(n)/n ³
1	. 0	0	1.16E-06		0	0	1	1	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	0
10	19.4	19.4	4.32E-06	10	1	10	100	1000	1.94	19.4	1.94	0.194	0.0194
50	663	663	8.72E-05	50	1.69897	84.9485002	2500	125000	13.26	390.2364364	7.804728727	0.2652	0.005304
100	2543	2543	0.00026324	100	2	200	10000	1000000	25.43	1271.5	12.715	0.2543	0.002543
500	62857.6	62857.6	0.0061543	500	2.69897	1349.485	250000	125000000	125.7152	23289.47706	46.57895412	0.2514304	0.00050286
1000	252100.2	252100.2	0.02657308	1000	3	3000	1000000	1000000000	252.1002	84033.4	84.0334	0.2521002	0.0002521
5000	6222192.4	6222192.4	0.65331218	5000	3.69897	18494.85	25000000	1.25E+11	1244.438	1682141.892	336.4283783	0.2488877	4.9778E-05
10000	25013194.8	25013194.8	2.67800676	10000	4	40000	100000000	1E+12	2501.319	6253298.7	625.32987	0.2501319	2.5013E-05
Best Case	Size	10											
	Number of Comparisons	0											
	Number of Swappings	0											
	Execution Time	3.00E-06											
Worst Case	Size	10											
	Number of Comparisons	45											
	Number of Swappings	45											
	Execution Time	5.70E-06											

	I .			Rat	io Analysis	of Bubble Sort	ing						
Degree(n)	Number of comparisons (f(n))	Number of swappings	Execution Time	n	log n	n * log n	n²	n ³	f(n)/n	f(n)/log n	f(n)/n * log n	f(n)/n ²	f(n)/n ³
1	0	0	1.20E-06	1	0	0	1	1	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	0
10	45	22.4	1.13E-05	10	1	10	100	1000	4.5	45	4.5	0.45	0.045
50	1225	622	0.0002341	50	1.69897	84.9485002	2500	125000	24.5	721.0250898	14.4205018	0.49	0.0098
100	4950	2389	0.000906	100	2	200	10000	1000000	49.5	2475	24.75	0.495	0.00495
500	124750	61773	0.02402332	500	2.69897	1349.485	250000	125000000	249.5	46221.33621	92.44267243	0.499	0.000998
1000	499500	244615	0.09847342	1000	3	3000	1000000	1000000000	499.5	166500	166.5	0.4995	0.0004995
5000	12497500	6256318.8	2.49814516	5000	3.69897	18494.85	25000000	1.25E+11	2499.5	3378643.24	675.728648	0.4999	0.00009998
10000	49995000	24976031	10.77971084	10000	4	40000	100000000	1E+12	4999.5	12498750	1249.875	0.49995	4.9995E-05
Best Case	Size	10											
	Number of Comparisons	45											
	Number of Swappings	0											
	Execution Time	1.09E-05											
Worst Case	Size	10											
	Number of Comparisons	45											
	Number of Swappings	45											
	Execution Time	1.75E-05											

	1	1		R	atio Analysis o	of Selection Sc	orting	1					
Degree(n)	Number of comparisons (f(n))	Number of swappings	Execution Time	n	log n	n * log n	n²	n ³	f(n)/n	f(n)/log r	f(n)/n * log n	f(n)/n ²	f(n)/n ³
1	. 0	1	2.50E-06	1	0	0	1	1	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	0
10	45	10	7.94E-06	10	1	10	100	1000	4.5	45	4.5	0.45	0.045
50	1225	50	0.00012672	50	1.69897	84.9485002	2500	125000	24.5	721.02509	14.4205018	0.49	0.0098
100	4950	100	0.00048786	100	2	200	10000	1000000	49.5	2475	24.75	0.495	0.00495
500	124750	500	0.01284206	500	2.69897	1349.485	250000	125000000	249.5	46221.336	92.44267243	0.499	0.000998
1000	499500	1000	0.05092224	1000	3	3000	1000000	1000000000	499.5	166500	166.5	0.4995	0.0004995
5000	12497500	5000	1.23445698	5000	3.69897	18494.85	25000000	1.25E+11	2499.5	3378643.2	675.728648	0.4999	0.00009998
10000	49995000	10000	5.31346218	10000	4	40000	100000000	1E+12	4999.5	12498750	1249.875	0.49995	4.9995E-05
Best Case	Size	10											
	Number of Comparisons	45											
	Number of Swappings	10											
	Execution Time	8.00E-06											
Worst Case	Size	10											
	Number of Comparisons	45											
	Number of Swappings	10											
	Execution Time	9.00E-06											

Here, if we analyse the table, we can notice that the value of $f(n)/n^2$ tends to some finite value in all the 3 cases. So, we infer that the time complexity of three of the cases is the same and is $O(n^2)$.

Even though the time complexities are the same, insertion sort is the best sorting technique among the 3, because, in the best case, insertion sort performs better than selection or bubble and the elements are immediately sorted in the list with each iteration.