Program Structures and Algorithms Spring 2023(SEC -1)

Assignment 3: BenchMark Insertion Sort

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Task:

Implement three methods of the Timer class to measure the average running time of target functions. The repeat method takes repetitions, an input supplier, a function to be tested, and preand post-functions. GetClock returns clock time in ticks, and toMillisecs converts ticks to milliseconds. Part 2 is to implement InsertionSort, and Part 3 runs a benchmark on four different array orders and seven values of n, reporting results and observations.

Relationship Conclusion:

The relationship between the different initial array orderings (random, ordered, reversed, and partially ordered) and the running time of the Insertion Sort algorithm is being studied. The benchmark measures the average running time for seven different values of n, with n representing the length of the array to be sorted. The results show that there is little difference in running time between the different initial array orderings, with all values being relatively close to each other. This suggests that the initial ordering of the array has little impact on the performance of the Insertion Sort algorithm, at least for the specific data set used in this study.

Evidence to support that conclusion:

According to the doubling hypothesis(Random Array) : Time $T(n) = aN^b$ Order of growth with N = log ratio = b ≈ 1.3

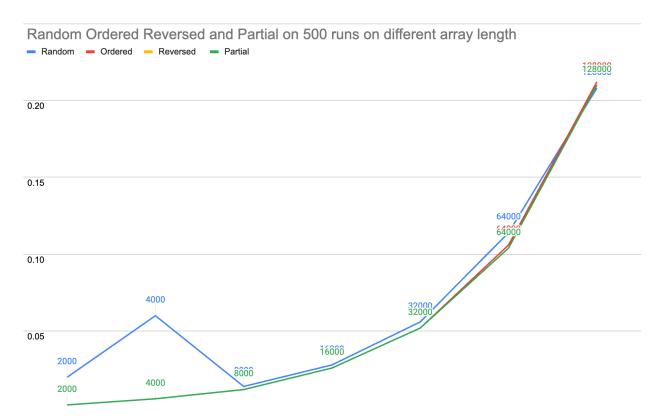
Array Length	Random	Ordered	Reversed	Partial
2000	0.02	0.002	0.002	0.002
4000	0.06	0.006	0.006	0.006
8000	0.014	0.012	0.012	0.012
16000	0.028	0.026	0.026	0.026
32000	0.056	0.052	0.052	0.052
64000	0.114	0.106	0.104	0.104
128000	0.208	0.212	0.21	0.21

Considering , $b \approx 1.3$ Time(T) for 16000, 0.028 = a* (16000)1.3 $a = 0.028 / (16000)^1.3$

Now, for a=2.808*10-7, we will calculate T where n=32000

T = 2.81*10-7 * (32000)1.3T = 0.1857

Graphical Representation:



Unit Test Screenshots:

