## Homework 3

**Question 1.** Point your favourite web-browser to <a href="https:www.google.com">https:www.google.com</a>. Perform a search for the term, "recursion". Why did you misspell it? What happened?

**Question 2.** Watch the YouTube video Programming Loops vs Recursion - Computerphile. Did you learn something new? Can you think of something where you might opt for recursion over loops?

**Question 3.** Write a public class Sorter in Java that implements the Java interface given in listing 1. The sorter class may not have any methods other than those which exist in the Godric's Hat interface.

LISTING 1. Java interface for different sorting algorithms.

The method counting(int[] array) is the same as sortIntegers(int[] toSort) from the last homework. If you wish, you may use the implementation from there.

While the following two methods,

must be implemented iteratively, i. e., using only loops. The only import statement you may have in the sorter class should import the stack,

```
import java.util.Stack;
```

The four algorithms you are implementing by implementing the interface are,

- 1) Insertion Sort
- 2) Merge Sort
- 3) Quick Sort (recursively)
- 4) Quick Sort (loopy)
- 5) Counting Sort (sometimes called a different name)

Use the class Test.java to test your logic once your Sorter.java compiles. You'll need to put it under the same directory as the sorter class and then compile and run. Change the int n = 7; within Test.java to a bigger number once it works for smaller ones.

**Question 4.** Download the experiment class. Place it in the same directory as the Sorter. java and the interface GodricsHat. java and run,

```
javac Experiment.java
java Experiment
```

The output will be six rows of ordered pairs (n elements, t milliseconds). The first row corresponds to the insertion sort, the second to the merge sort, the third to the recursive quick sort, the fourth to the loopy quick sort, the fifth to the counting sort and the finally the last one corresponds to the Java's built-in Arrays.sort(int[] a).

Do you remember which algorithm Arrays.sort(int[] a) used from the previous assignment?

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Java interfaces are just abstract classes where all the interface methods are left to be implemented. Furthermore, a Java class may implement more than one interface but inherit from only one parent class.

Plot each row where n is on the x-axis and t is on the y-axis. Label your plots appropriately. You'll need to create two plots. The first plot should have the data from all the six rows and the second plot should have the data from all but the first row, i. e., skipping the times for the insertion sort.

If you know your way around some Python, Numpy and Matplotlib then run java Experiment > data.txt to redirect the output to a text file and use this python program to build your plots. Comment out the line number 15 for the second plot.

Other than that, the simplest way is to use <a href="https://www.desmos.com">https://www.desmos.com</a> or however<sup>2</sup> you do plots.

**Question 5.** Analyse the plots from question 4. Which algorithm was the worst? Does it match its asymptotic runtime upper-bound? Did any of our implementations beat Java's built-in sorting algorithm?

Question 6. Can you implement the quick sort algorithm without recursion or an explicit stack?

**Question 7.** Around nine minutes in the video from question 2, Brady asks professor Brailsford about a more real life use-case of recursion where it is not just nice for implementation's sake but also makes the runtime better. Do you now have an answer for such a use-case?

**Question 8.** Among the ones you implemented, which algorithm do you still think you don't quite understand? Why?

## SUBMISSION INSTRUCTIONS

- 1) Turn in a PDF containing any plots and answers from the homework.
- 2) Also turn in your Sorter. java. Note that since you may not change anything in either Experiment. java or GodricsHat. java, there is no need to turn those in.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Do not draw any plots by hand.