

Christopher Kang

CS241

2/12/2016

Professor Rodriguez

Project 2 Sorting Algorithm Analysis

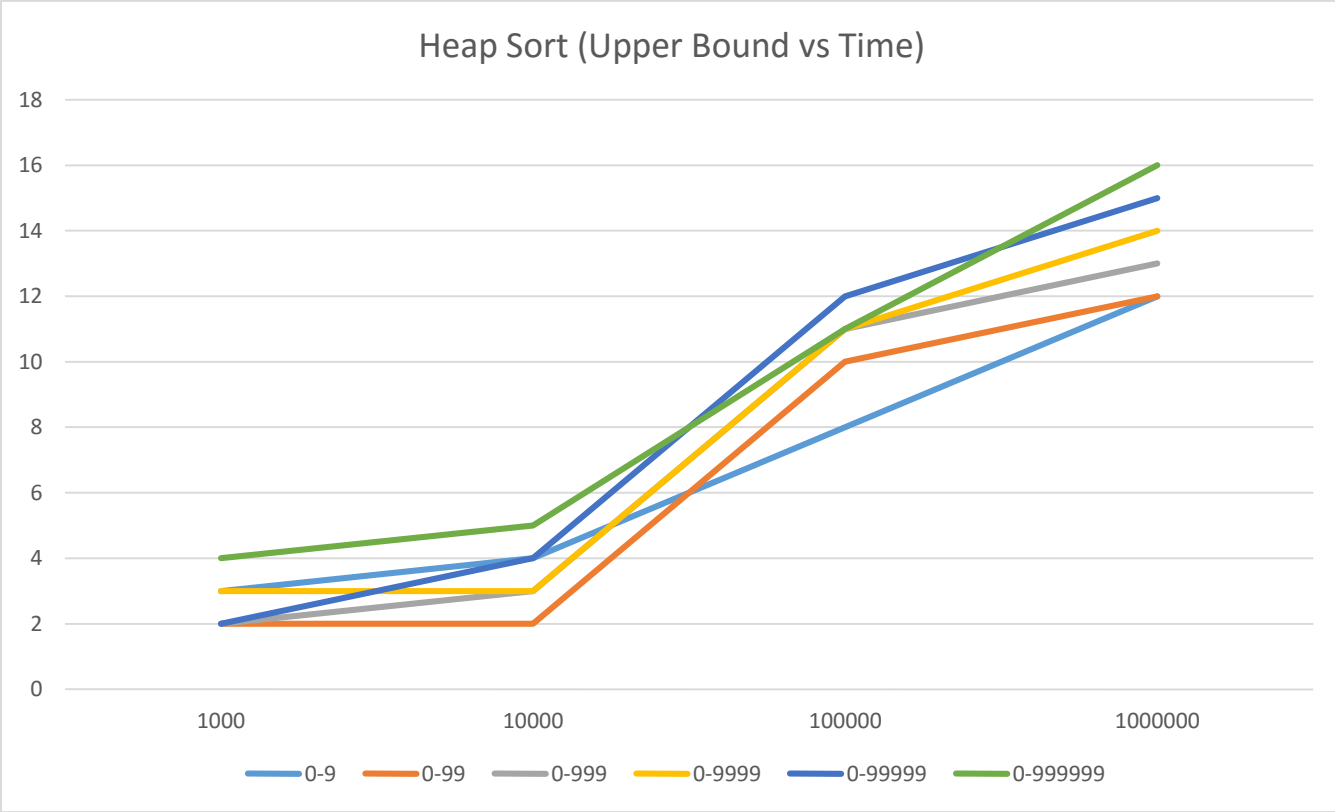
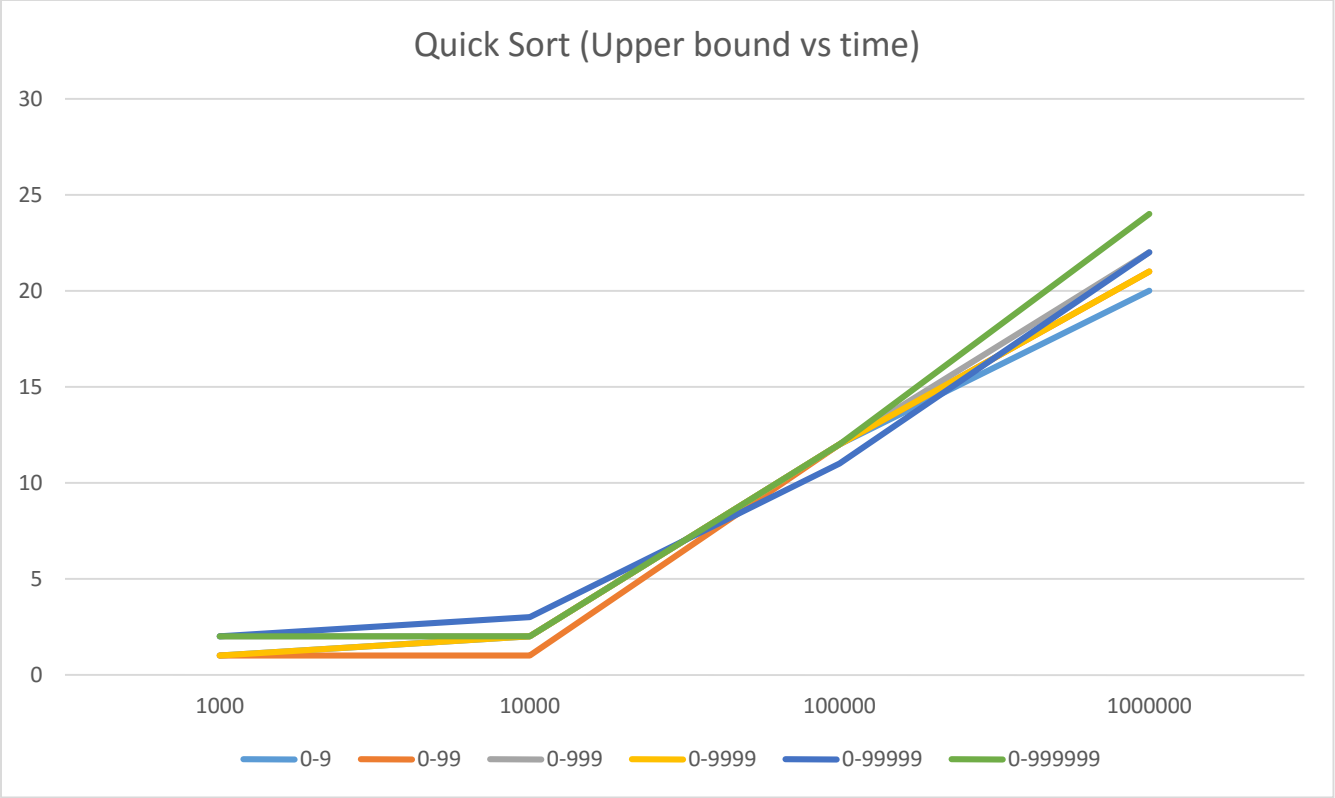
In this project, we were asked to run and analyze 8 different sorting algorithms. The sorting algorithms are: Bubble sort, Heap sort, Quick Sort, Selection sort, Insertion sort, Radix sort, Counting sort and Merge sort. My finding was no surprises, Heap sort with run time complexity $O(n \log n)$ turned out to be the superior sorting algorithm. Merge sort and quick sort were really close as well. What I did not expect was that Counting sort and Radix sort were really fast because I did not have too much hope with linear run time complexity of $O(N + k)$. On the other hand, algorithms with average run time complexity $O(N^2)$ such as selection sort and insertion sort took a lot longer to complete sorting when the number of elements are large, and bubble sort was the most painful to use above all other sorting algorithms.

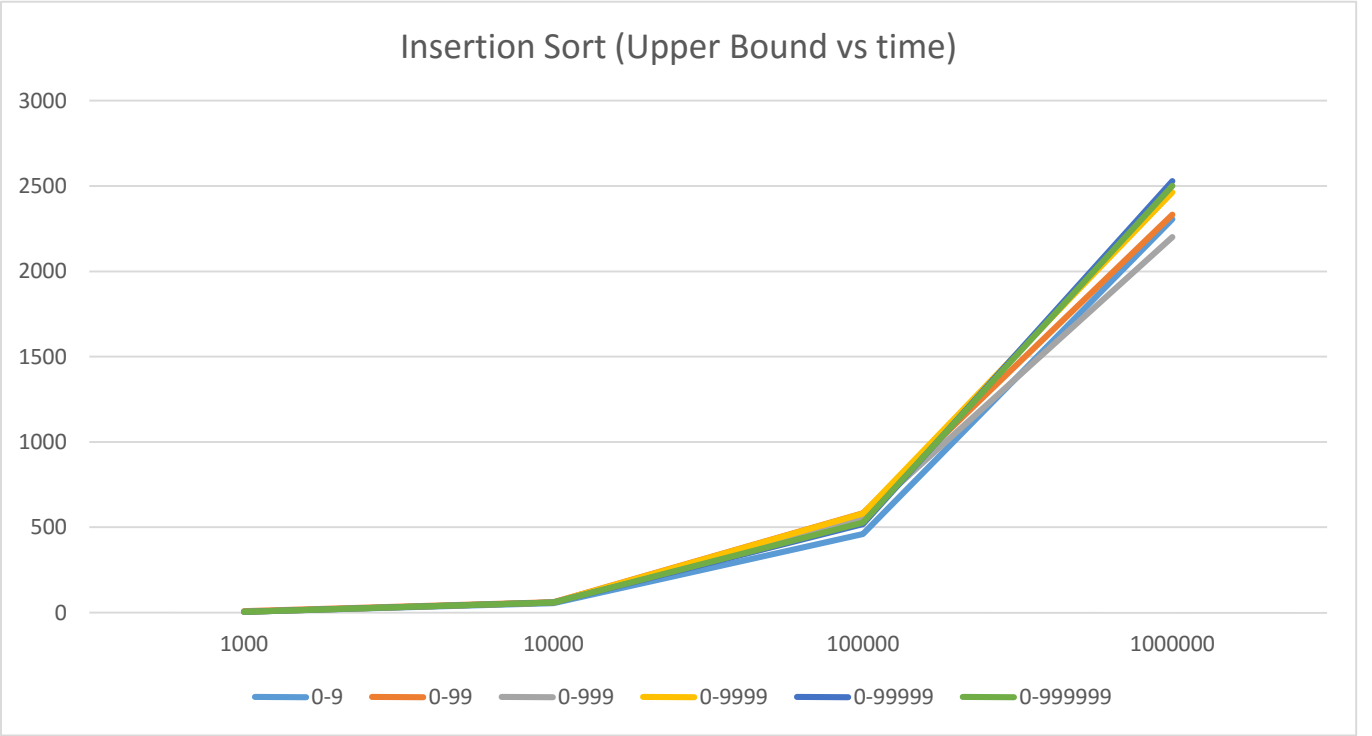
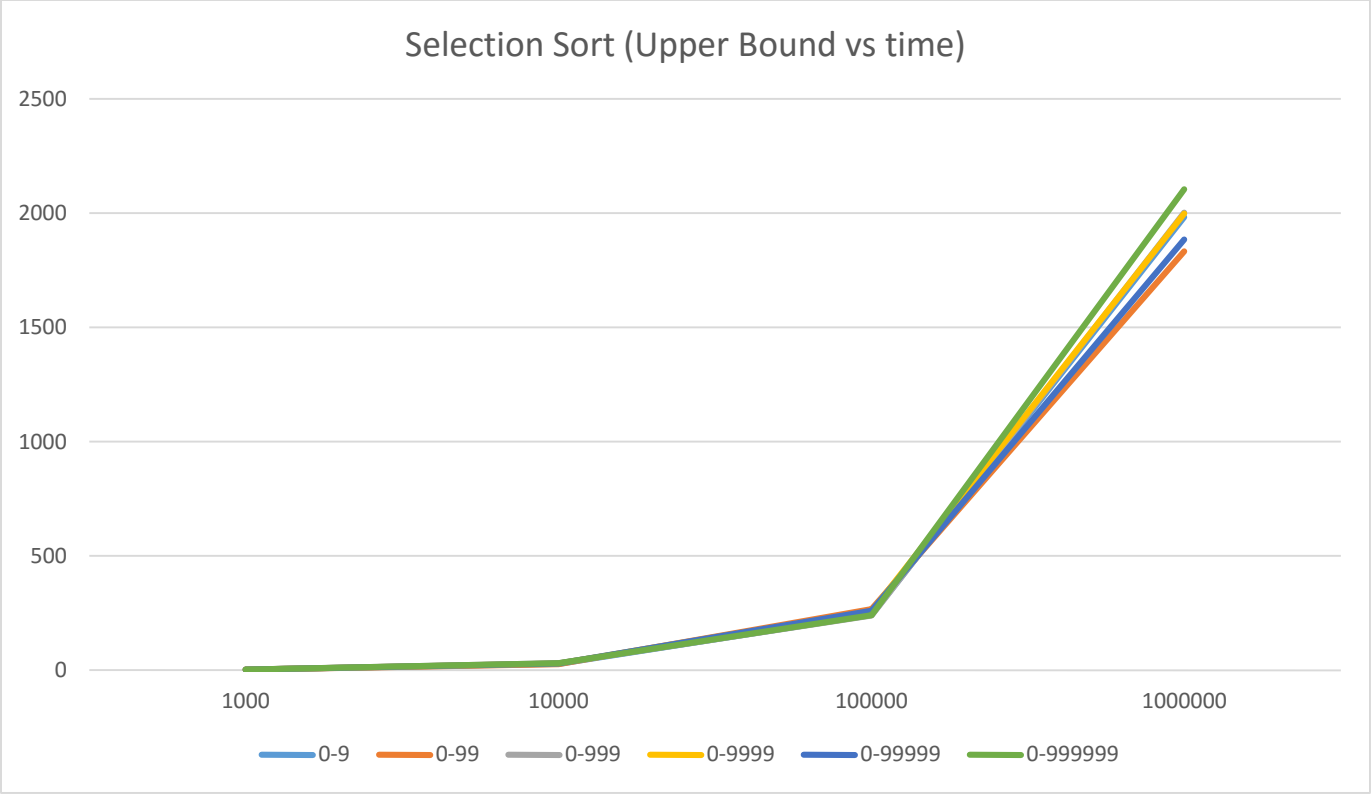
According to the data, we can see very little impact the upper bound of elements have to most of our sorting algorithms. For example, it took 28 seconds to sort 10000 elements from 0-9 elements and 30 seconds to sort 10000 elements in the range of 0-999999. However, we do see a big difference (in terms of % difference) when it comes to Counting sort and Radix sort. Because the run time complexity for these 2 algorithms are $O(N + k)$, and we know that k is the range of elements. It is no surprise to see the time spent went up very quickly as we sort elements with higher range. Another interesting thing I observed is that Insertion sort is a bit slower than Merge

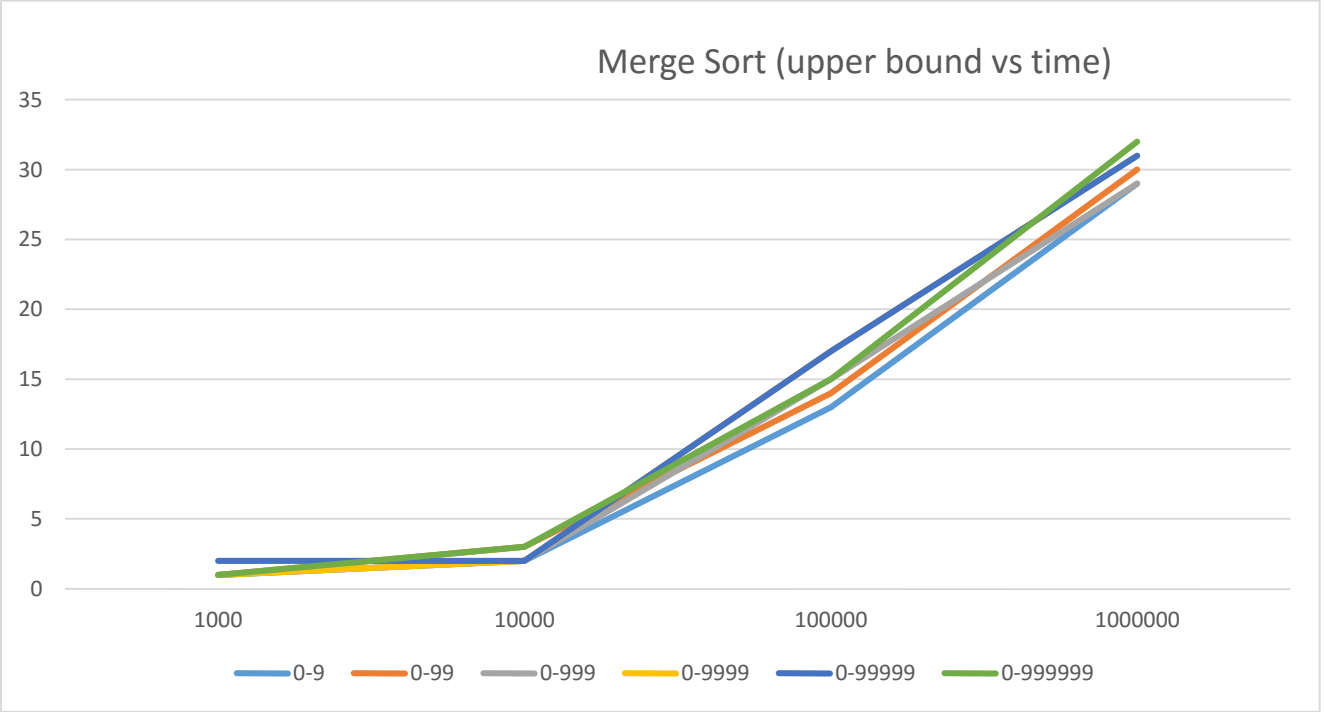
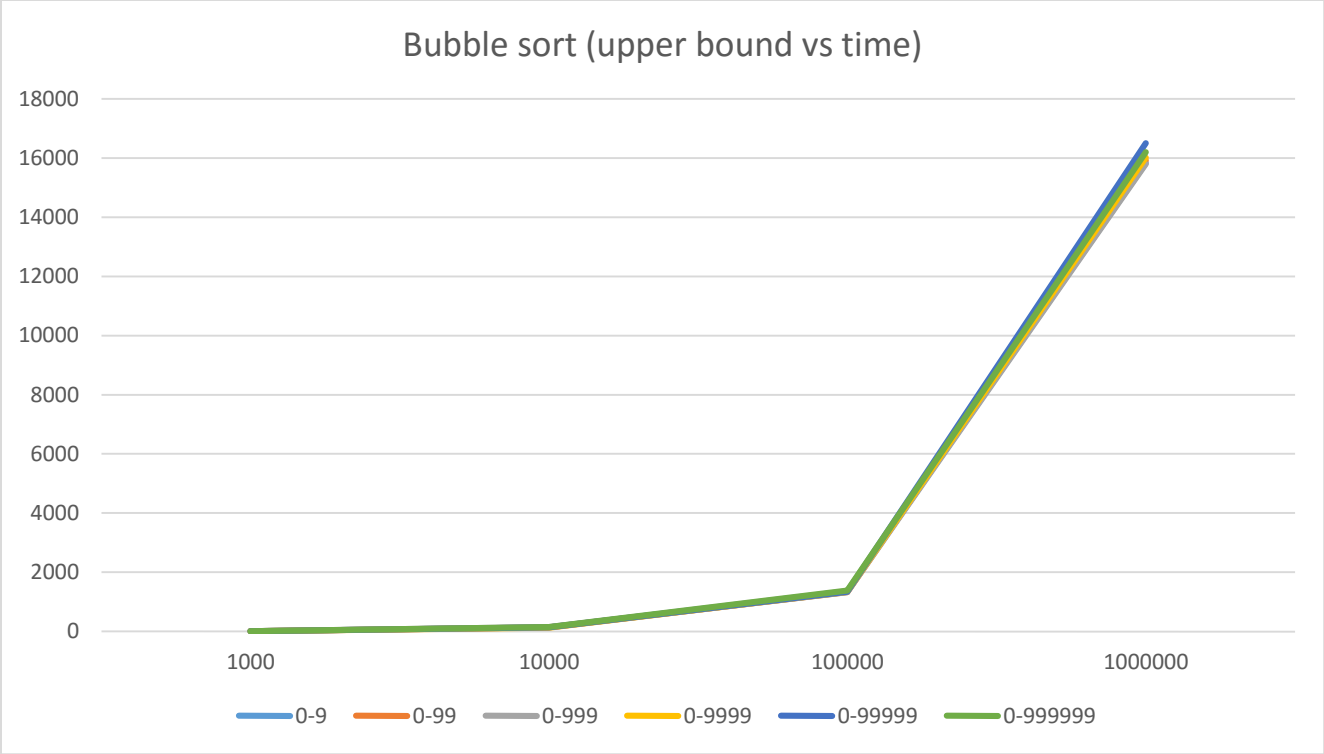
sort. The two have the same average case of run time complexity, but knowing how Insertion sort tends to do more work in general, it's satisfying to see the actual difference in action,

Something I learned from this experiment is the importance of average run time complexity. Because we always care about the best and worst cases of run time complexity, but in real life world which is not perfect (i.e. we actually have unsorted lists to sort), average run time complexity is just as important factor to consider when writing our programs. We can thus be more confident in Quick Sort even though it can possibly have worst case of $O(n^2)$.

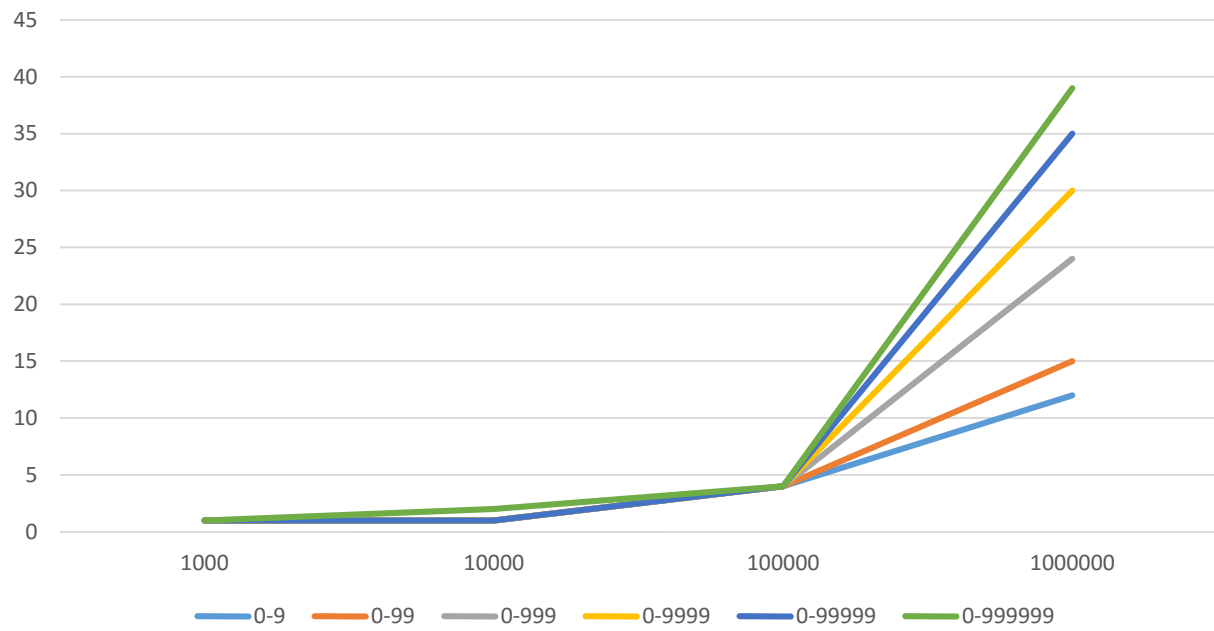
In conclusion, this project has helped me visualizing the run time complexity of different sorting algorithms. I now have a good idea of what sorting algorithm I should choose and what to avoid upon situation in the future. I'm also confident enough to say that I will certainly use Bubble sort...when coding for my worst enemy. I would also be sure to do similar testing to sorting algorithms in the future ensure they are true worthy of being implemented.



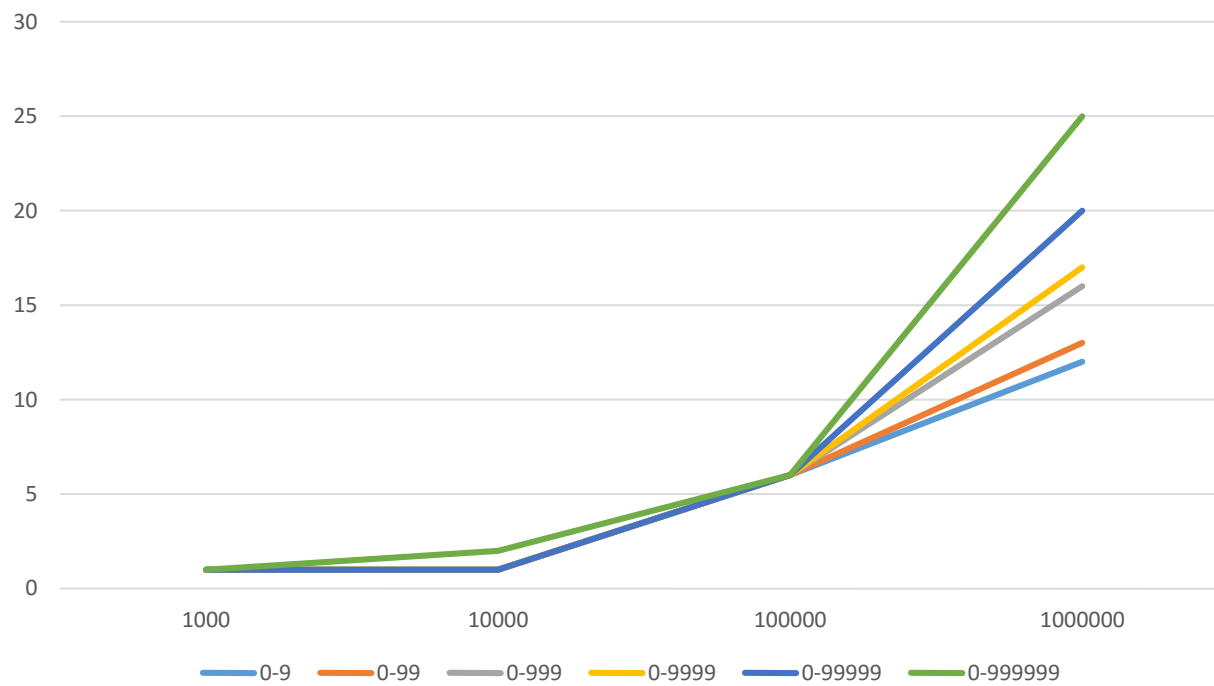


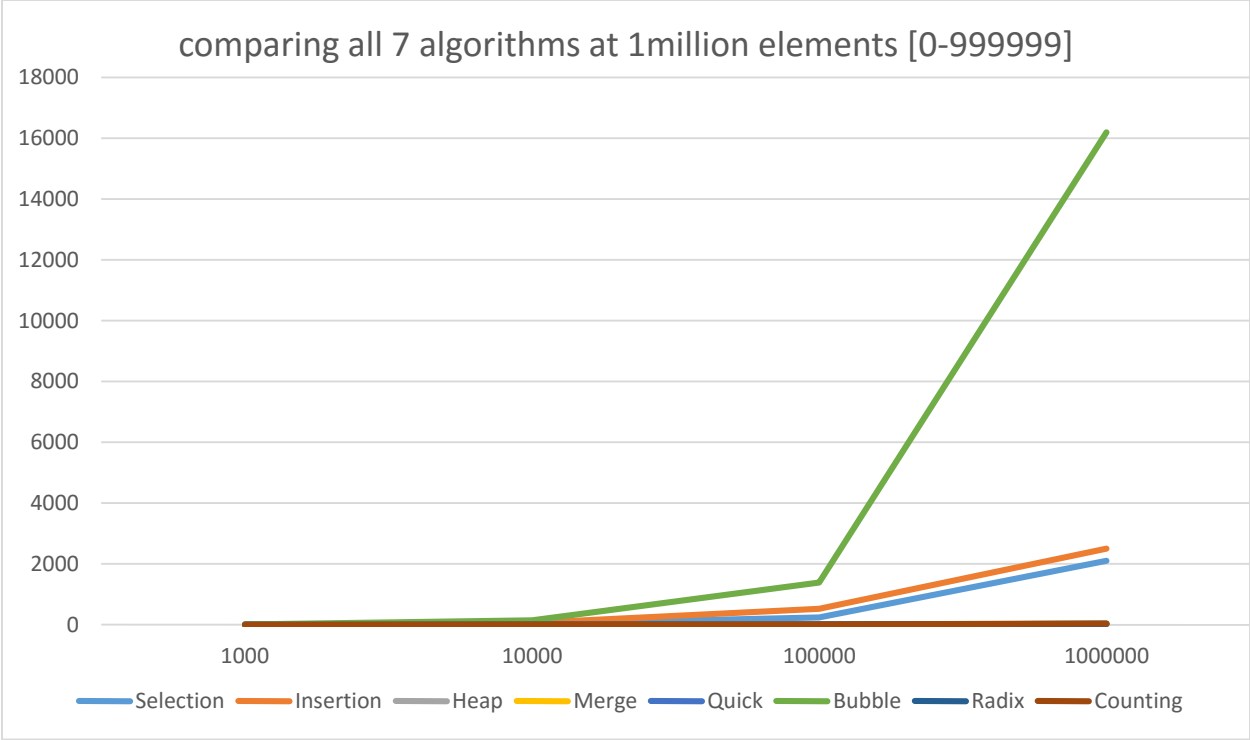


Counting Sort (upper bound vs time)



Radix Sort (Upper bound vs time)





Selection

	1000	10000	100000	1000000
0-9	3	28	242	1982
0-99	2	27	267	1833
0-999	3	30	239	2003
0-9999	2	29	258	1998
0-99999	2	29	261	1884
0-999999	2	30	241	2104

insertion

	1000	10000	100000	1000000
0-9	5	56	460	2305
0-99	8	60	583	2333
0-999	5	59	562	2201
0-9999	5	59	581	2464
0-99999	5	58	518	2530
0-999999	5	58	528	2501

Heap

	1000	10000	100000	1000000
0-9	3	4	8	12
0-99	2	2	10	12
0-999	2	3	11	13
0-9999	3	3	11	14
0-99999	2	4	12	15
0-999999	4	5	11	16

Merge

	1000	10000	100000	1000000
0-9	1	2	13	29
0-99	1	3	14	30
0-999	1	2	15	29
0-9999	1	2	17	31
0-99999	2	2	17	31
0-999999	1	3	15	32

quick

	1000	10000	100000	1000000
0-9	1	2	12	20

0-99	1	1	12	21
0-999	2	2	12	22
0-9999	1	2	12	21
0-99999	2	3	11	22
0-999999	2	2	12	24

Bubble

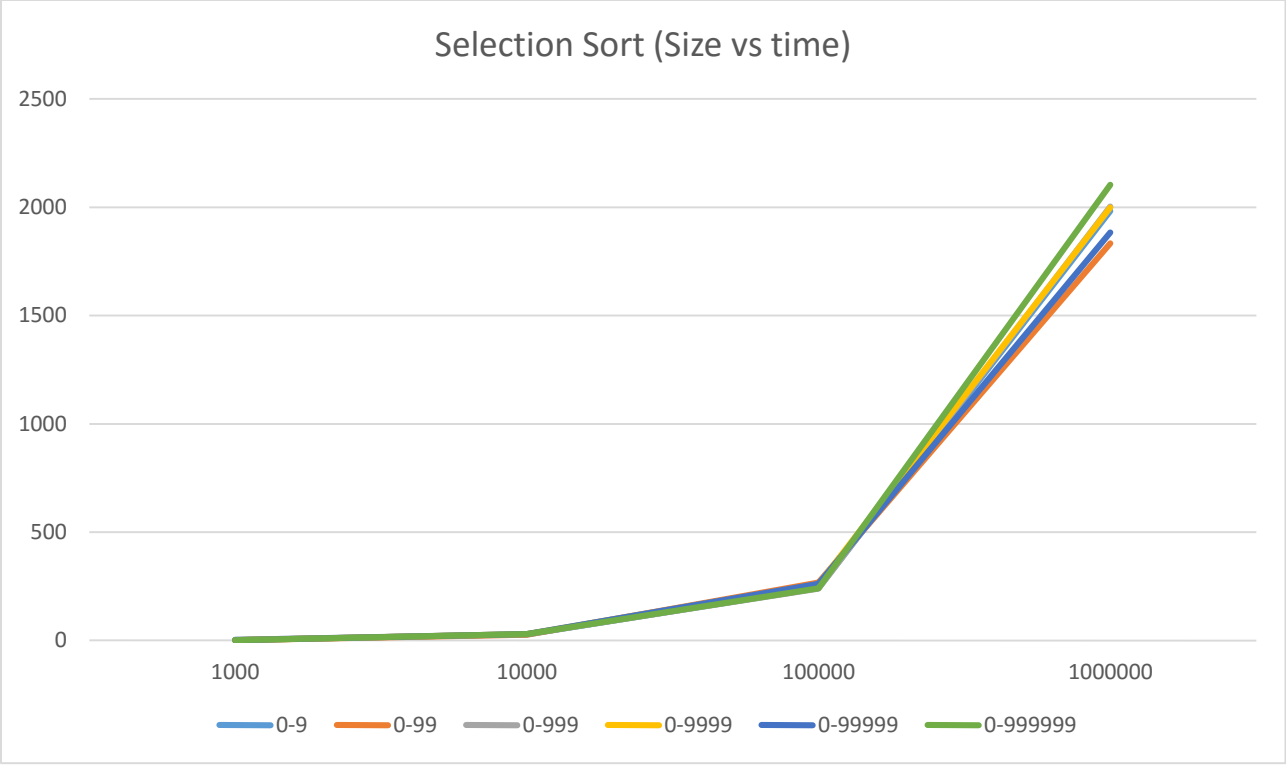
	1000	10000	100000	1000000
0-9	6	140	1354	15830
0-99	5	133	1322	15920
0-999	6	145	1327	15800
0-9999	6	124	1335	16013
0-99999	5	140	1338	16502
0-999999	6	146	1385	16203

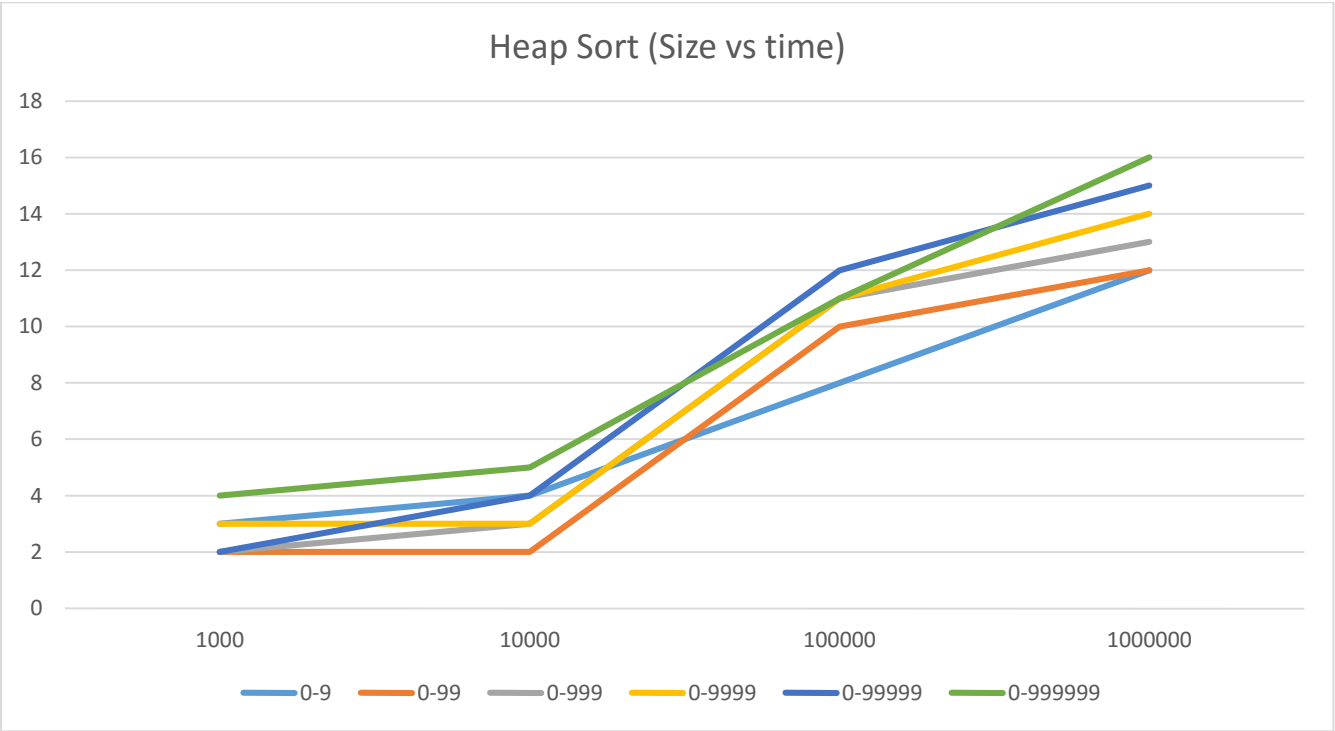
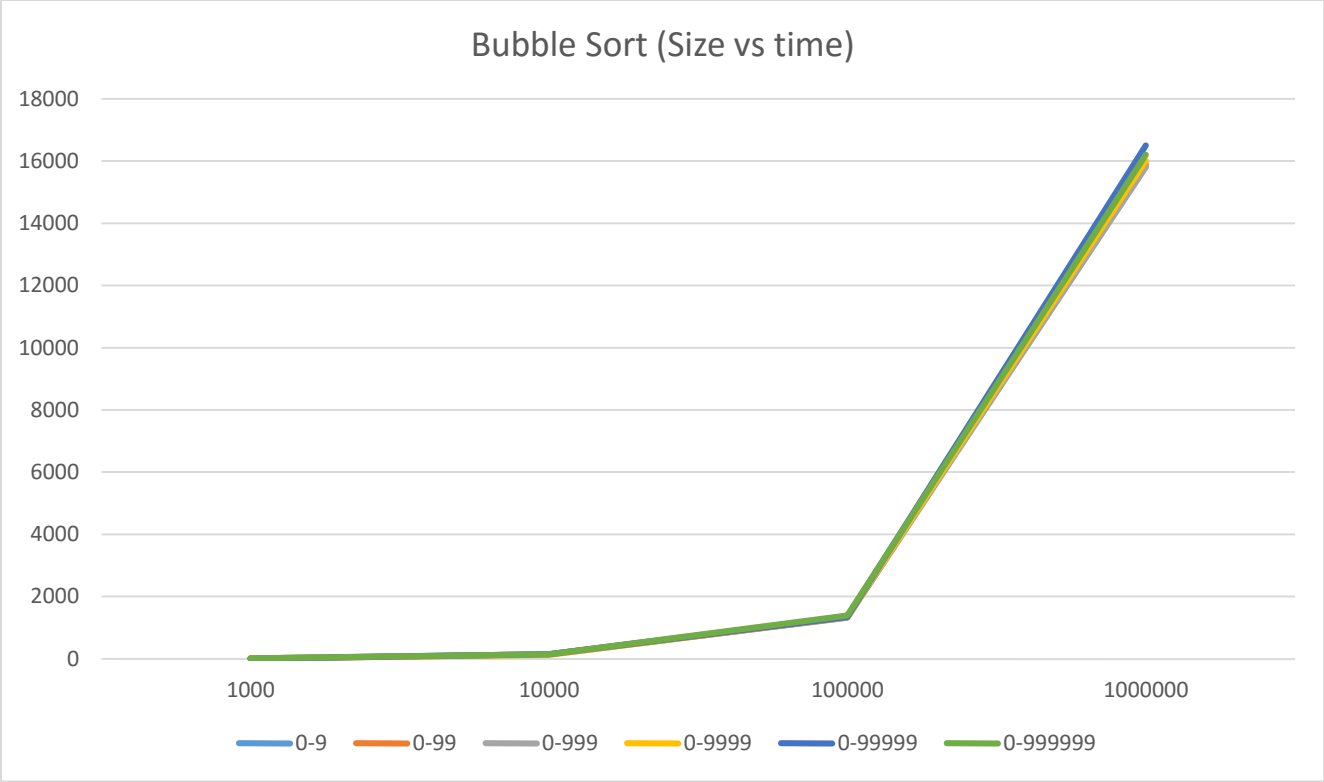
Counting

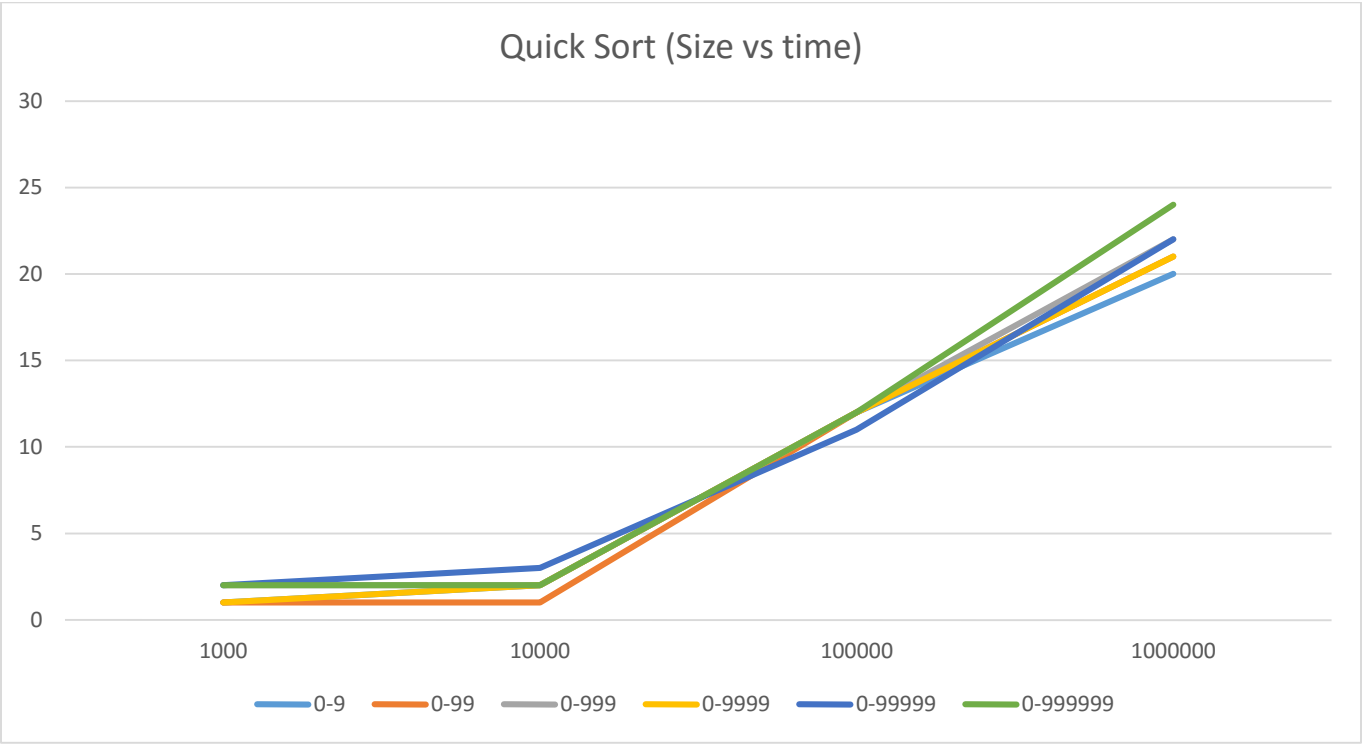
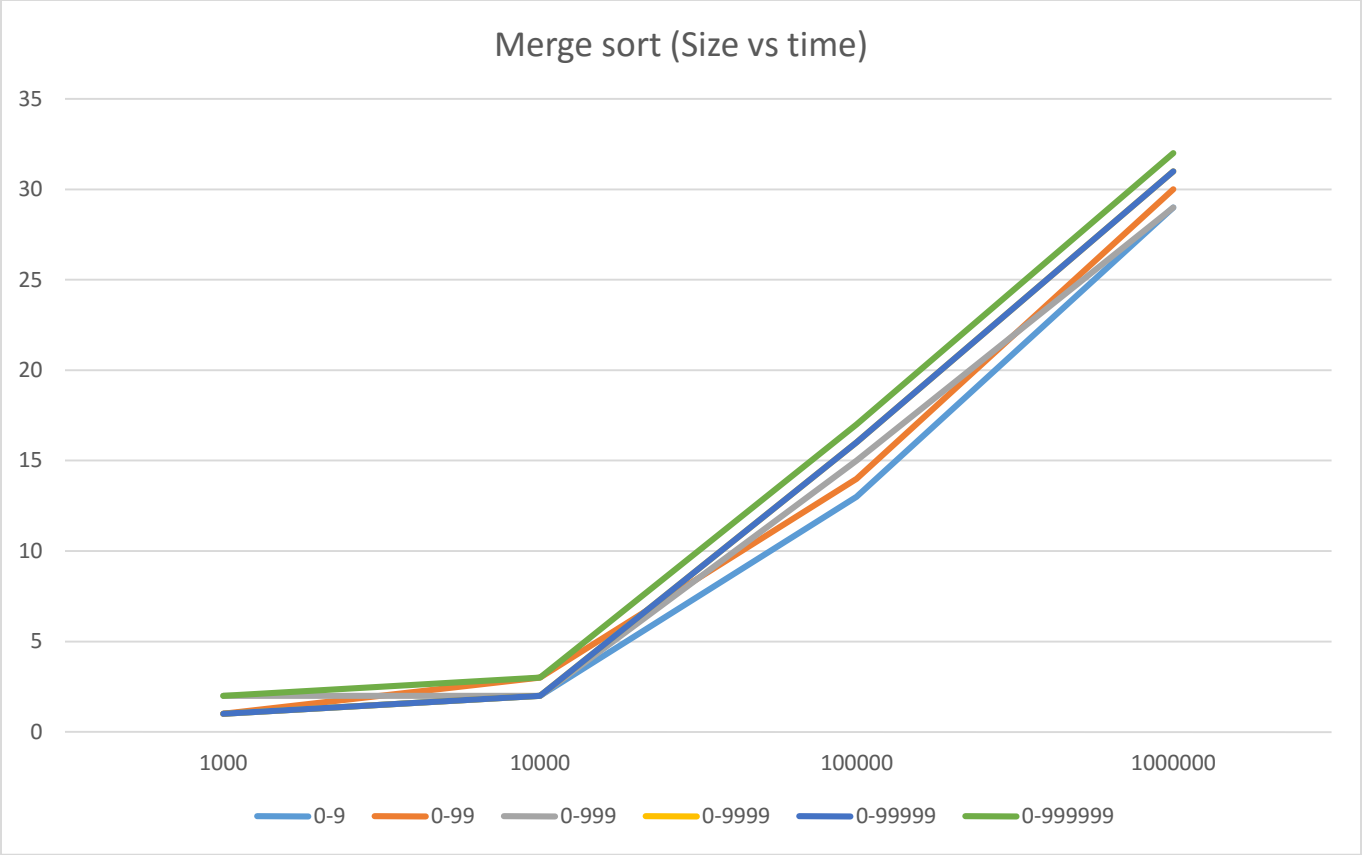
	1000	10000	100000	1000000
0-9	1	1	4	12
0-99	1	1	4	15
0-999	1	1	4	24
0-9999	1	1	4	30
0-99999	1	1	4	35
0-999999	1	2	4	39

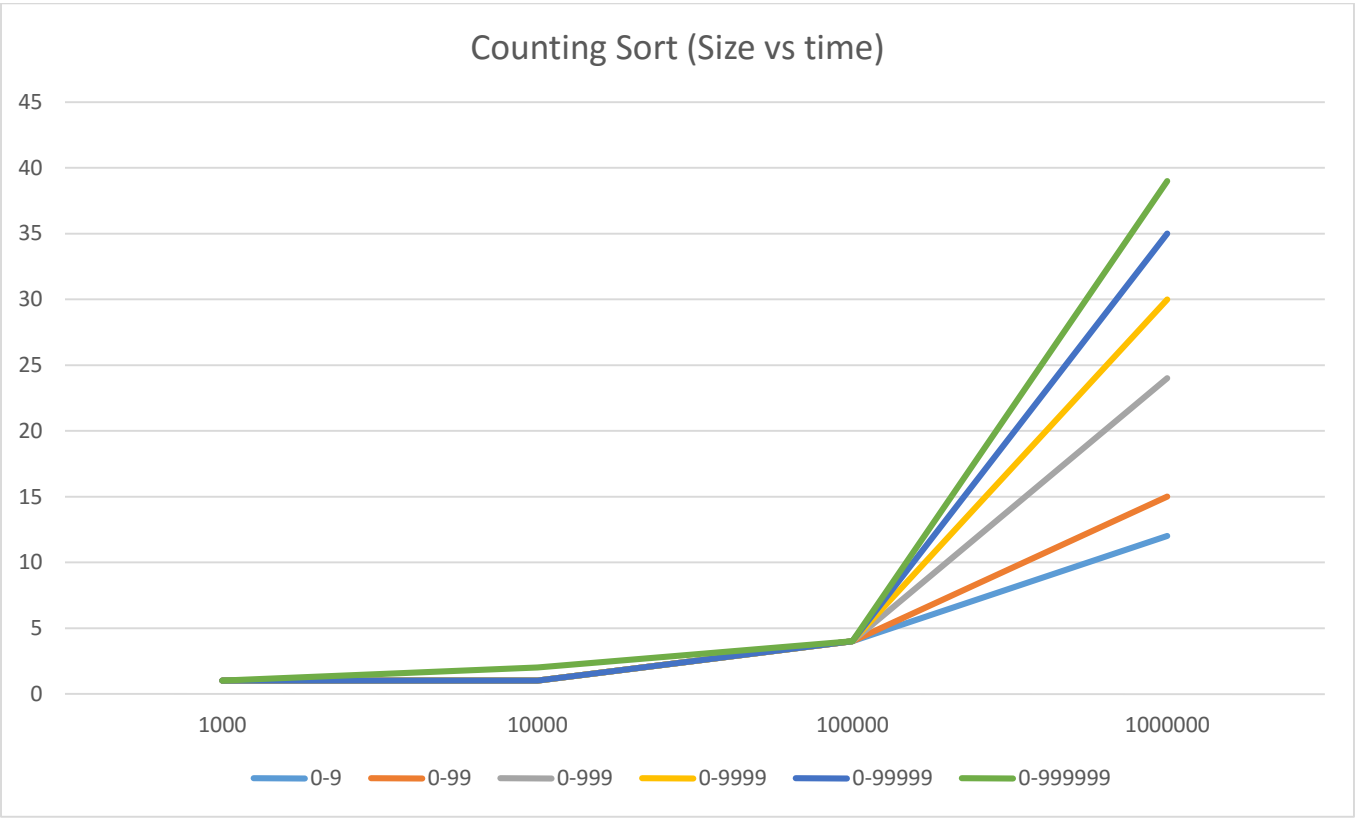
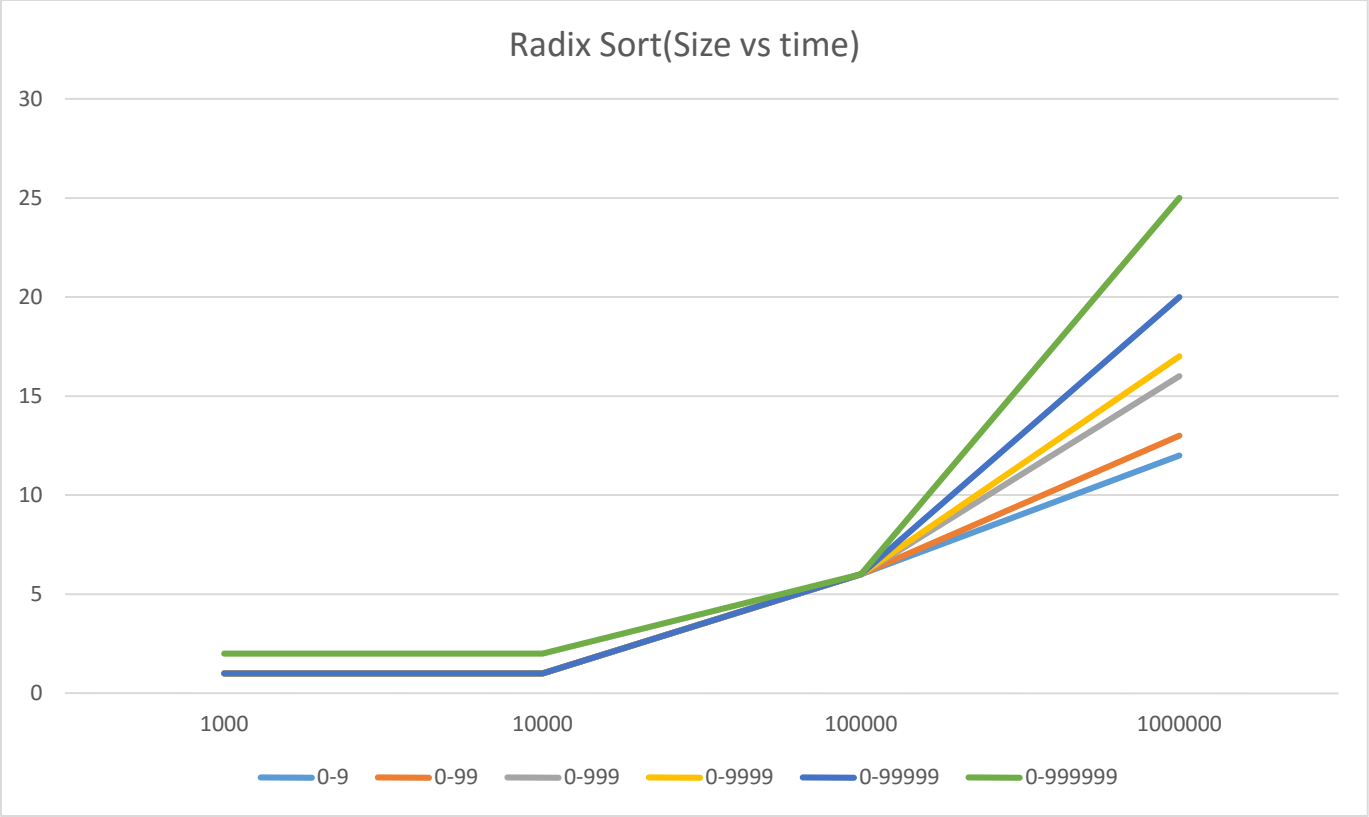
Radix

	1000	10000	100000	1000000
0-9	1	1	6	12
0-99	1	1	6	13
0-999	1	1	6	16
0-9999	1	1	6	17
0-99999	1	1	6	20
0-999999	1	2	6	25









Comparing all 8 sorting algorithms (Size vs time)

