Program Structures and Algorithms Spring 2024

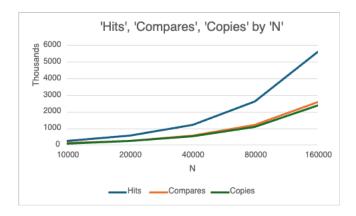
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GITHUB LINK: https://github.com/ssaurabh760/INFO6205

Merge Sort

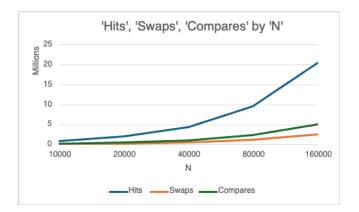
N	Time(instrum	Time(instrum	Hits	Swaps	Compar	Copies	Normaliz
	ent true)	ent false)			es		ed Time
10000	3.57	3.2	26983	9792	121489	11000	6.2
			8			0	
20000	8.68	8.25	57940	19472	262980	24000	5.63
			7			0	
40000	17.09	19.42	12390	39002	566021	52000	5.14
			12			0	
80000	35.06	32.10	26379	77960	121194	11200	4.92
			19		7	00	
16000	75.82	71.96	55968	15624	258409	24000	4.98
0			87	3	2	00	



Merge Sort demonstrates consistent and efficient performance across varying dataset sizes, with a normalized execution time per run showing a logarithmic increase as the dataset size grows. It performs a moderate number of comparisons and swaps while exhibiting a relatively high number of array accesses and copies. MergeSort's stable performance and balanced use of resources make it a reliable choice for sorting tasks, particularly for large datasets where its efficient divide-and-conquer approach shines.

Heap Sort

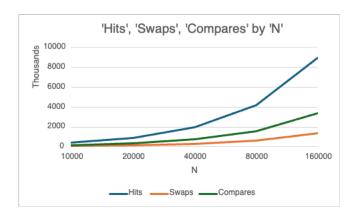
N	Time(instrume	Time(instrume	Hits	Swaps	Compare	Copies	Normalize
	nt true)	nt false)			S		d Time
10000	375.08	14.07	967615	124213	235381	0	527.72
20000	1685.75	7.22	2095316	268437	510783	0	1093.61
40000	7198.89	16.82	4510298	576824	1101502	0	2166.48
80000	30085.33	31.69	9660362	123358 6	2363010	0	4222.11
160000	127714.24	78.08	2060006	262709	5045835	0	8396.02
100000	22,7224	70.00	2	8	30.3033	Ĭ	0030.02



HeapSort exhibits higher execution times compared to MergeSort, especially as the dataset size increases, with a normalized execution time per run increasing linearly with the dataset size. Despite performing a substantial number of swaps, HeapSort benefits from minimal array accesses and copies, indicating efficient memory usage. However, its relatively high number of comparisons suggests potential inefficiencies compared to MergeSort, particularly for larger datasets. HeapSort's strength lies in its in-place sorting and consistent performance across different input scenarios, making it suitable for applications where memory usage is a concern.

Quick Sort Dual Pivot

N	Time(instrumen	Time(instrumen	Hits	Swaps	Compare	Copies	Normalize
	t true)	t false)			S		d Time
10000	278.73	4.57	426214	66906	155872	0	392.17
20000	1246.38	6.81	910696	139482	347221	0	808.57
40000	5175.97	7.97	1986941	309558	737642	0	1577.69
80000	17962.5	17.32	4161422	638036	1587247	0	2520.82
160000	82542.91	44.98	8947694	1377226	3394603	0	5426.43



Quick Sort Dual Pivot showcases competitive performance, with execution times falling between MergeSort and HeapSort. Its normalized execution time per run increases logarithmically with dataset size, similar to MergeSort, indicating efficient scalability.

In general, the number of comparisons and the number of swaps tend to be the most indicative factors for predicting total execution time in sorting algorithms. Here's why:

Comparisons: Sorting algorithms primarily operate by comparing elements to establish their relative order. Algorithms with fewer comparisons generally exhibit better performance, especially for large datasets, as each comparison involves evaluating elements and can become a significant overhead.

Swaps: Swapping elements is another fundamental operation in sorting, particularly in algorithms like bubble sort, insertion sort, and quicksort. Swapping becomes more costly as the size of the dataset increases. Algorithms with fewer swaps or more efficient swapping strategies tend to perform better.

While hits (array accesses), copies, and fixes provide valuable insights into algorithm behaviour, they may not always directly correlate with execution time. Hits and copies can be influenced by factors like data layout in memory and the specific implementation of the algorithm. Fixes are algorithm-dependent and may not be consistently indicative of performance across different datasets.

Therefore, in this case, the best predictor for total execution time is likely to be a combination of comparisons and swaps. By considering both factors, we can assess the overall efficiency and performance of sorting algorithms accurately.

