## CS303 Lab 7 – Selection Sort and Bubble Sort

## **Problem Specification:**

The problem addressed for this lab is to create and test selection sort and bubble sort. I created my own random number files and ran the sorts against those to create new test cases. I used the previously given 1000 number input file and then created my own 2000, 4000, 8000, and 16000. I also ran specifically selection sort and bubble sort against a bonus\_random.txt. This file was just a random txt file that has 1024 random numbers. Afterwards I sorted and reverse sorted the file and ran those numbers in the selection sort and bubble sort. This file along with its sorted and reverse sorted counterparts provide possible worst-case scenarios for both selection and bubble sort.

## **Program Design:**

The Lab7Sorts java file only contains three functions. One being the selection sort, another being bubble sort, and the last one is a swap function. The selection sort function and the bubble sort function both solely have the code required to sort, while the swap function is a self-created function whose purpose is just to swap the values at two indices. I also imported all the previous sorts from the previous labs to implement and change them to sort in reverse order. I changed all the sorts to sort in reverse order so that the largest number comes first while the smallest is last. I also

# **Testing Plan:**

To test this, the process was the same as all the other labs. I read in all the files and ran both sorts on them and printed out the time that it took to sort each of the functions. I ran 1000, 2000, 4000, 8000, and 16000 for all sorts from insertion to bubble sort. I only ran the Random, Reverse Sorted, and Sorted for selection sort and bubble sort.

#### **Test Cases:**

Array	Insertion	Merge	Heap Sort	Quick Sort	Selection	Bubble
Size	Sort (ns)	Sort (ns)	(ns)	(ns)	Sort (ns)	Sort (ns)
1000	8111900	3040700	1579700	1100200	3087900	13663900
2000	587900	690500	709900	448400	1566700	7205100
4000	3637900	2729100	1331700	575400	11549600	29675800
8000	14690900	4983400	3333600	1932400	42418900	99594500
16000	36364500	2745600	4126300	2029500	87797900	413678300

Array Type	Selection	Bubble Sort
	Sort Time	Time
Random	6239900	7302000
Reverse Sorted	4224200	5333500
Sorted	3744900	2209400

### **Analysis/Conclusion:**

With the results gained from running the sorts, the great amount of time it takes to run each sort fits with the time complexity of both sorts. Based on the algorithm and pseudocode, the time complexity of selection sort and bubble sort should be  $O(n^2)$ . With the amount of time that it takes even as the size grows, it is expected that the time increases at such a large rate because of this time complexity. Compared to all the other sorts, selection sort and bubble sort will and always does take longer. Due to the  $n^2$  time complexity, it will always be slower than the n or (n\*log(n)) time complexities.

### **References:**

The only references I must make are to the pseudocode and my previous lab in which I used a similar format for writing this report. Below I have added images of all my code for this lab.

```
ivate static void getTimes(int size)
 long iTime = System.nanoTime();
 is.iSortR(iArray);
long eiTime = System.nanoTime() - iTime;
System.out.println("Time taken to insertion sort array of " + size + " numbers: " + eiTime);
 long mTime = System.nanoTime();
 ms.mergeSort(mArray, tempArray, 0, mArray.length-1);
 long emTime = System.nanoTime() - mTime;
 System.out.println("Time taken to merge sort array of " + size + " numbers: " + emTime);
 long hTime = System.nanoTime():
hp.sort(hArray);
long ehTime = System.nanoTime() - hTime;
 System.out.println("Time taken to heapsort array of " + size + " numbers: " + ehTime);
 long sTime = System.nanoTime();
 long eTime = System.nanoTime() - sTime;
 System.out.println("Time taken to quick sort array of " + size + " numbers: " + eTime);
 long ssTime = System.nanoTime();
 ls.selectionSortR(ssArray);
 long esTime = System.nanoTime() - ssTime;
 System.out.println("Time taken to selection sort array of " + size + " numbers: " + esTime);
 long bTime = System.nanoTime();
 ls.bubbleSortR(bsArray);
 long ebTime = System.nanoTime() - bTime;
 System.out.println("Time taken to bubble sort array of " + size + " numbers: " + ebTime + "\n");
```

```
lic static void main(String[] args)
 NumberGenerator ng = new NumberGenerator();
 Random r = new Random();
int randomSize = 1024;
 int[] temp = new int[]{};
 int[] random = new int[]{};
int[] reversed = new int[]{};
int[] sorted = new int[]{};
     random = new int[randomSize];
FileWriter fw = new FileWriter(f);
for(int i = 0; i < randomSize; i++)</pre>
           int randNum = r.nextInt(randomSize);
           fw.write(randNum + " ");
random[i] = randNum;
       fw.close();
      e.printStackTrace();
 is.iSortR(random);
 is.iSort(random):
 long rdTime = System.nanoTime();
 ls.selectionSort(random);
 long erdTime = System.nanoTime() - rdTime;
 long rsTime = System.nanoTime();
 ls.selectionSort(reversed);
 long ersTime = System.nanoTime() - rsTime;
 System.out.println("Time take
 long sTime = System.nanoTime();
 ls.selectionSort(sorted);
long esTime = System.nanoTime() - sTime;
System.out.println("Time taken to selection sort array of sorted numbers: " + esTime + "\n");
```

```
int size;
File f4 = new File("input_1000.txt");
size = updateArray(f4);
getTimes(size);
size *= 2;
String newFile = ng.getNewFile(size);
File f5 = new File(newFile);
size = updateArray(f5);
getTimes(size);
size *= 2;
String newFile2 = ng.getNewFile(size);
File f6 = new File(newFile2);
size = updateArray(f6);
getTimes(size);
size *= 2;
String newFile3 = ng.getNewFile(size);
File f7 = new File(newFile3);
size = updateArray(f7);
getTimes(size);
size *= 2;
String newFile4 = ng.getNewFile(size);
File f8 = new File(newFile4);
size = updateArray(f8);
getTimes(size);
```

```
random = temp;
long rdTime2 = System.nanoTime();
ls.bubbleSort(random);
long erdTime2 = System.nanoTime() - rdTime2;
System.out.println("Time taken to bubble sort array of random numbers: " + erdTime2);
long rsTime2 = System.nanoTime();
ls.bubbleSort(reversed);
long ersTime2 = System.nanoTime() - rsTime2;
System.out.println("Time taken to bubble sort array of reversed sorted numbers: " + ersTime2);
long sTime2 = System.nanoTime();
ls.bubbleSort(sorted);
long esTime2 = System.nanoTime() - sTime2;
System.out.println("Time taken to bubble sort array of sorted numbers: " + esTime2 + "\n");
```

```
package CS303.Lab7;
import java.io.File;
import java io FileWriter;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.Random;
public class NumberGenerator
    public String getNewFile(int size)
        Random r = new Random();
       String file = "input_" + size + ".txt";
        File f = new File(file);
            FileWriter fw = new FileWriter(f);
            for(int i = 0; i < size; i++)</pre>
                int randNum = r.nextInt(size);
                fw.write(randNum + " ");
            fw.close();
        catch (IOException e)
            e.printStackTrace();
        return file;
```

```
public void selectionSortR(int[] A)
    int length = A.length;
    for(int i = 0; i < length - 1; i++)
        int min = i;
        for(int j = i + 1; j < length; j++)</pre>
            if(A[j] > A[min])
                min = j;
        if(i != min)
            swap(A, min, i);
public void bubbleSortR(int[] A)
    int length = A.length;
    for(int i = 0; i < length -1; i++)</pre>
        for(int j = length; j > i + 1; j--)
            if(A[j-1] > A[j-2])
                swap(A, j-1, j-2);
private void swap(int[] A, int a, int b)
    int temp = A[a];
   A[a] = A[b];
   A[b] = temp;
```