

1. Form a hypothesis about how each of the following three factors should affect the runtime of BruteGenerator and MapGenerator in big-O notation and explain your reasoning by referencing segments of your code.

- a) the length of the training text
- b) the k-value or length of the word
- c) the length of the random text

Run the Benchmark class on both BruteGenerator and MapGenerator to get empirical data to test your hypothesis. Running the Benchmark class once should be sufficient to generate quality data. Running Benchmark will likely take a very long time especially for BruteGenerator, so be patient. Compare your empirical results to your hypothesis.

1.

i) I hypothesize that the runtime of BruteGenerator and MapGenerator increases as the length of the training text increases, vice versa. Because This is because if length of text is n , the runtime would be $O(n)$, since for `(int j=0; j<text.size()-1;j++)` consists of one for loop iterating once through text.

ii) Assuming the k-value to be k , the runtime is $O(1)$ because there's no for loop in TrainingText, which uses k .

iii) The runtime would be $O(n)$ because for `(int i=0;i<length;i++)` consists of one for loop iterating once.

2.

i) The benchmark data in MapGenerator and BruteGenerator supports the hypothesis that big O is $o(n)$, because the mean runtime changes in proportion to the length of the training text. For example, in Brute Generator, when the text length changes from 20 to 40, the mean runtime changes from 0.225145 second to 0.438883 second, as shown in the data table below. In MapGenerator, when text length changes from 20 to 40, the mean runtime changes from 0.000020 second to 0.000047, as shown in the data table below.

Data for BruteGenerator:

Varying text length, using k 5 and file length 152145 (alice.txt)

text length: 20	mean: 0.225145	stddev: 0.000122	ci: [0.224906, 0.225383]
text length: 40	mean: 0.438883	stddev: 0.000293	ci: [0.438308, 0.439457]
text length: 60	mean: 0.731222	stddev: 0.000628	ci: [0.729992, 0.732453]
text length: 80	mean: 0.924583	stddev: 0.000096	ci: [0.924395, 0.924772]
text length: 100	mean: 1.110006	stddev: 0.001971	ci: [1.106144, 1.113868]
text length: 120	mean: 1.287066	stddev: 0.000150	ci: [1.286772, 1.287360]
text length: 140	mean: 1.570408	stddev: 0.005613	ci: [1.559408, 1.581409]
text length: 160	mean: 1.747103	stddev: 0.005660	ci: [1.736009, 1.758196]
text length: 180	mean: 1.986624	stddev: 0.010306	ci: [1.966423, 2.006824]
text length: 200	mean: 2.797915	stddev: 0.030908	ci: [2.737334, 2.858496]
text length: 220	mean: 2.552997	stddev: 0.030206	ci: [2.493794, 2.612201]
text length: 240	mean: 2.592172	stddev: 0.007255	ci: [2.577952, 2.606392]
text length: 260	mean: 2.899703	stddev: 0.018261	ci: [2.863912, 2.935494]
text length: 280	mean: 3.175302	stddev: 0.021039	ci: [3.134065, 3.216539]
text length: 300	mean: 3.432116	stddev: 0.015008	ci: [3.402701, 3.461531]

Data for MapGenerator:

Varying text length, using k 5 and file length 152145 (alice.txt)

text length: 20	mean: 0.000020	stddev: 0.000000	ci: [0.000020, 0.000020]
text length: 40	mean: 0.000047	stddev: 0.000000	ci: [0.000047, 0.000047]
text length: 60	mean: 0.000079	stddev: 0.000000	ci: [0.000079, 0.000079]
text length: 80	mean: 0.000098	stddev: 0.000000	ci: [0.000098, 0.000098]
text length: 100	mean: 0.000142	stddev: 0.000000	ci: [0.000142, 0.000142]
text length: 120	mean: 0.000152	stddev: 0.000000	ci: [0.000152, 0.000152]
text length: 140	mean: 0.000163	stddev: 0.000000	ci: [0.000163, 0.000163]
text length: 160	mean: 0.000157	stddev: 0.000000	ci: [0.000157, 0.000157]
text length: 180	mean: 0.000214	stddev: 0.000000	ci: [0.000214, 0.000214]
text length: 200	mean: 0.000237	stddev: 0.000000	ci: [0.000237, 0.000237]
text length: 220	mean: 0.000210	stddev: 0.000000	ci: [0.000210, 0.000210]
text length: 240	mean: 0.000233	stddev: 0.000000	ci: [0.000233, 0.000233]
text length: 260	mean: 0.000323	stddev: 0.000000	ci: [0.000323, 0.000323]
text length: 280	mean: 0.000368	stddev: 0.000000	ci: [0.000368, 0.000368]
text length: 300	mean: 0.000310	stddev: 0.000000	ci: [0.000310, 0.000310]

ii) The benchmark data in both MapGenerator and BruteGenerator support the hypothesis that big O is $O(1)$, as the mean runtime changes little as K changes. For example, in MapGenerator, when k changes from 2 to 4, the mean runtime changes from 0.000105 second to 0.000099 second, which isn't a big change. Similarly, in BruteGenerator, when k changes from 1 to 4, the mean runtime changes from 1.021992 seconds to 1.033843 seconds, which isn't a big change either.

Map Generator Data:

Varying k, using random text length 100 and file length 152145 (alice.txt)

<: 1	mean: 0.000193	stddev 0.000000	ci: [0.000193, 0.000193]
<: 2	mean: 0.000105	stddev 0.000000	ci: [0.000105, 0.000105]
<: 3	mean: 0.000101	stddev 0.000000	ci: [0.000101, 0.000101]
<: 4	mean: 0.000099	stddev 0.000000	ci: [0.000099, 0.000099]
<: 5	mean: 0.000103	stddev 0.000000	ci: [0.000103, 0.000103]
<: 6	mean: 0.000141	stddev 0.000000	ci: [0.000141, 0.000141]
<: 7	mean: 0.000173	stddev 0.000000	ci: [0.000173, 0.000173]
<: 8	mean: 0.000113	stddev 0.000000	ci: [0.000113, 0.000113]
<: 9	mean: 0.000117	stddev 0.000000	ci: [0.000117, 0.000117]
<: 10	mean: 0.000099	stddev 0.000000	ci: [0.000099, 0.000099]
<: 11	mean: 0.000072	stddev 0.000000	ci: [0.000072, 0.000072]
<: 12	mean: 0.000085	stddev 0.000000	ci: [0.000085, 0.000085]
<: 13	mean: 0.000106	stddev 0.000000	ci: [0.000106, 0.000106]
<: 14	mean: 0.000078	stddev 0.000000	ci: [0.000078, 0.000078]
<: 15	mean: 0.000091	stddev 0.000000	ci: [0.000091, 0.000091]

BruteGenerator Data:

Varying K, using random text length 100 and file length 152145 (alice.txt)

k: 1	mean: 1.021992	stddev 0.013599	ci: [0.995338, 1.048645]
k: 2	mean: 1.006219	stddev 0.004410	ci: [0.997575, 1.014862]
k: 3	mean: 1.044393	stddev 0.003659	ci: [1.037221, 1.051564]
k: 4	mean: 1.033843	stddev 0.000127	ci: [1.033594, 1.034093]
k: 5	mean: 1.127267	stddev 0.004546	ci: [1.118357, 1.136178]
k: 6	mean: 1.175679	stddev 0.003640	ci: [1.168545, 1.182812]
k: 7	mean: 1.193622	stddev 0.002984	ci: [1.187774, 1.199471]
k: 8	mean: 1.215907	stddev 0.010334	ci: [1.195651, 1.236162]
k: 9	mean: 1.277077	stddev 0.011960	ci: [1.253636, 1.300519]
k: 10	mean: 1.269858	stddev 0.000439	ci: [1.268998, 1.270719]
k: 11	mean: 1.418330	stddev 0.002195	ci: [1.414028, 1.422632]
k: 12	mean: 1.409434	stddev 0.001867	ci: [1.405774, 1.413094]
k: 13	mean: 1.429588	stddev 0.000944	ci: [1.427738, 1.431439]
k: 14	mean: 1.455288	stddev 0.000814	ci: [1.453692, 1.456884]
k: 15	mean: 1.492683	stddev 0.000133	ci: [1.492422, 1.492944]

iii) The benchmark data in both MapGenerator and BruteGenerator support the hypothesis that big O is $O(n)$, as the mean runtime approximately doubles as K doubles. For example, in MapGenerator, when the length of the random text doubles to 120 from 60, the mean runtime also approximately doubles to 0.000152 second from 0.000079 second. In BruteGenerator, when the length of the random text doubles to 40 from 20, the mean runtime also approximately doubles to 0.438883 second from 0.225145 second.

MapGenerator Data:

Varying text length, using k 5 and file length 152145 (alice.txt)

text length: 20	mean: 0.000020	stddev: 0.000000	ci: [0.000020, 0.000020]
text length: 40	mean: 0.000047	stddev: 0.000000	ci: [0.000047, 0.000047]
text length: 60	mean: 0.000079	stddev: 0.000000	ci: [0.000079, 0.000079]
text length: 80	mean: 0.000098	stddev: 0.000000	ci: [0.000098, 0.000098]
text length: 100	mean: 0.000142	stddev: 0.000000	ci: [0.000142, 0.000142]
text length: 120	mean: 0.000152	stddev: 0.000000	ci: [0.000152, 0.000152]
text length: 140	mean: 0.000163	stddev: 0.000000	ci: [0.000163, 0.000163]
text length: 160	mean: 0.000157	stddev: 0.000000	ci: [0.000157, 0.000157]
text length: 180	mean: 0.000214	stddev: 0.000000	ci: [0.000214, 0.000214]
text length: 200	mean: 0.000237	stddev: 0.000000	ci: [0.000237, 0.000237]
text length: 220	mean: 0.000210	stddev: 0.000000	ci: [0.000210, 0.000210]
text length: 240	mean: 0.000233	stddev: 0.000000	ci: [0.000233, 0.000233]
text length: 260	mean: 0.000323	stddev: 0.000000	ci: [0.000323, 0.000323]
text length: 280	mean: 0.000368	stddev: 0.000000	ci: [0.000368, 0.000368]
text length: 300	mean: 0.000310	stddev: 0.000000	ci: [0.000310, 0.000310]

BruteGenerator Data:

Varying file length, using k 5 and text length 100

unique keys: 2694	mean: 0.030853	stddev 0.000002	ci: [0.030850, 0.030856]
unique keys: 2982	mean: 0.033591	stddev 0.000004	ci: [0.033584, 0.033598]
unique keys: 3939	mean: 0.041208	stddev 0.000003	ci: [0.041202, 0.041214]
unique keys: 7499	mean: 0.088701	stddev 0.000006	ci: [0.088689, 0.088714]
unique keys: 7777	mean: 0.100809	stddev 0.000018	ci: [0.100774, 0.100845]
unique keys: 28046	mean: 0.604524	stddev 0.001013	ci: [0.602538, 0.606510]
unique keys: 35722	mean: 1.135422	stddev 0.001484	ci: [1.132514, 1.138330]
unique keys: 41306	mean: 1.174502	stddev 0.002153	ci: [1.170282, 1.178721]
unique keys: 68922	mean: 3.763378	stddev 0.021523	ci: [3.721194, 3.805562]
unique keys: 143740	mean: 21.227875	stddev 0.156426	ci: [20.921281, 21.544469]

- i) The big O notation for HashMap with the default hashCode function is $O(n)$, with n being the number of keys in the map, because every item in the map would refer to the same hashCode. The program has to go through every key in the hashmap until it finds what it's looking for.
- ii) For an efficient hashCode, the big O notation is $O(1)$ because the program could get the key and the values right away.
- iii) The big O notation for TreeMap is $O(\log n)$ with n being the number of unique keys in the map because a treemap uses binary search trees, for which the most number of searches needed would be the height of the tree, which is $\log(n)$.

4. i) The benchmark data in MapGenerator generally supports the hypothesis that big O notation is $O(n)$, as the mean runtime changes proportionately as the number of unique keys in the map changes. For example, when the number of unique keys changes from 2694 to 2982, the mean runtime changes from 0.000129 second to 0.000123 second, with the changes being proportionate to each other. However, there are also changes that are disproportionate. For example, as the number of unique keys changes from 41306 to 68922, the mean runtime changes from 0.000301 second to 0.000266 second. This could be because that the program doesn't use a Linked List here and actually uses a binary search tree instead, in which case, the big O notation would be $O(\log n)$, with n being the number of unique keys in the map. That said, the data does largely support the hypothesis, as shown below:

```
Varying file length, using k 5 and text length 100
unique keys: 2694      mean: 0.000129      stddev 0.000000      ci: [0.000129, 0.000129]
unique keys: 2982      mean: 0.000123      stddev 0.000000      ci: [0.000123, 0.000123]
unique keys: 3939      mean: 0.000108      stddev 0.000000      ci: [0.000108, 0.000108]
unique keys: 7499      mean: 0.000146      stddev 0.000000      ci: [0.000146, 0.000146]
unique keys: 7777      mean: 0.000148      stddev 0.000000      ci: [0.000148, 0.000148]
unique keys: 28046     mean: 0.000239      stddev 0.000000      ci: [0.000239, 0.000239]
unique keys: 35722     mean: 0.000244      stddev 0.000000      ci: [0.000244, 0.000244]
unique keys: 41306     mean: 0.000301      stddev 0.000000      ci: [0.000301, 0.000301]
unique keys: 68922     mean: 0.000266      stddev 0.000000      ci: [0.000266, 0.000266]
unique keys: 143749    mean: 0.000287      stddev 0.000000      ci: [0.000287, 0.000287]
```

ii) The benchmark data in MapGenerator support the hypothesis that big O is $O(1)$, as the mean runtime changes little as the number of keys changes. For example, when the unique keys in the map change from 2694 to 3939, the mean runtime changes from 0.000048 second to 0.000036 second, which is a small change. The benchmark data is shown below.

```
Varying file length, using k 5 and text length 100
unique keys: 2694      mean: 0.000048      stddev 0.000000      ci: [0.000048, 0.000048]
unique keys: 2982      mean: 0.000042      stddev 0.000000      ci: [0.000042, 0.000042]
unique keys: 3939      mean: 0.000036      stddev 0.000000      ci: [0.000036, 0.000036]
unique keys: 7499      mean: 0.000043      stddev 0.000000      ci: [0.000043, 0.000043]
unique keys: 7777      mean: 0.000053      stddev 0.000000      ci: [0.000053, 0.000053]
unique keys: 28046     mean: 0.000114      stddev 0.000000      ci: [0.000114, 0.000114]
unique keys: 35722     mean: 0.000101      stddev 0.000000      ci: [0.000101, 0.000101]
unique keys: 41306     mean: 0.000074      stddev 0.000000      ci: [0.000074, 0.000074]
unique keys: 68922     mean: 0.000132      stddev 0.000000      ci: [0.000132, 0.000132]
unique keys: 143749    mean: 0.000130      stddev 0.000000      ci: [0.000130, 0.000130]
```

iii) The benchmark data in MapGenerator support the hypothesis that big O is $O(\log n)$ with n being the number of unique keys in the map. For example, when the number of unique keys changes from 2982 to 3939, the mean runtimes changes from 0.000073 second to 0.000091 second, which validates the hypothesis. The benchmark data is shown below.

Varying file length, using k 5 and text length 100

unique keys: 2694	mean: 0.000086	stddev 0.000000	ci: [0.000086, 0.000086]
unique keys: 2982	mean: 0.000073	stddev 0.000000	ci: [0.000073, 0.000073]
unique keys: 3939	mean: 0.000091	stddev 0.000000	ci: [0.000091, 0.000091]
unique keys: 7499	mean: 0.000106	stddev 0.000000	ci: [0.000106, 0.000106]
unique keys: 7777	mean: 0.000142	stddev 0.000000	ci: [0.000142, 0.000142]
unique keys: 28046	mean: 0.000202	stddev 0.000000	ci: [0.000202, 0.000202]
unique keys: 35722	mean: 0.000233	stddev 0.000000	ci: [0.000233, 0.000233]
unique keys: 41306	mean: 0.000260	stddev 0.000000	ci: [0.000260, 0.000260]
unique keys: 68922	mean: 0.000263	stddev 0.000000	ci: [0.000263, 0.000263]
unique keys: 143749	mean: 0.000237	stddev 0.000000	ci: [0.000237, 0.000237]