



JOHNS HOPKINS
WHITING SCHOOL
of ENGINEERING

EN.540.635 Software Carpentry

Lecture 11 Efficiency | Big O | Sorting Algorithm

- It is possible to write a program which could technically run forever, even though it is not technically wrong
- An efficient program is related to how the implemented algorithm uses computational resources:
 - Memory
 - Time
- You will not be writing your own algorithm; you will be implementing algorithms already developed for other problems

- To compare the speed or time efficiency of algorithms, we might try comparing the time they take to complete
- The above metric is influenced by:
 - Speed of the machine
 - Python implementation
 - Input size
- Efficiency in the end depends on the number of steps needed to execute on a given size of input

- How does a problem scale?
- Asymptotic growth models are used to calculate the growth, as it approaches a limit on the size of the input
- Useful to define some parameter describing how something scales
 - O notation – Upper bound
 - Ω notation – Lower bound
 - Θ notation – Exactly bound

- Worst case scenario and is the conventional notation used by computer scientists studying algorithms

Fit Functions

Big O Notation

$$y = 4 * x$$

$$O(N)$$

$$y = 12^{99999} * x$$

$$O(N)$$

$$y = 4 * \log_{10} 4x$$

$$O(\log(N))$$

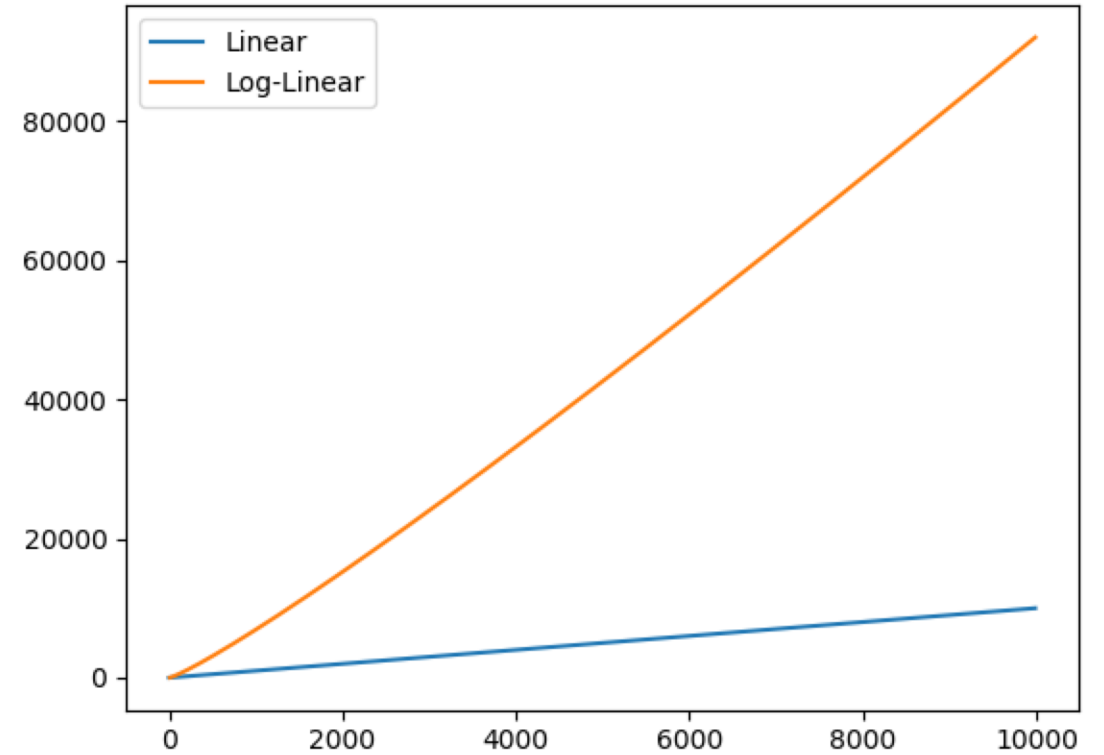
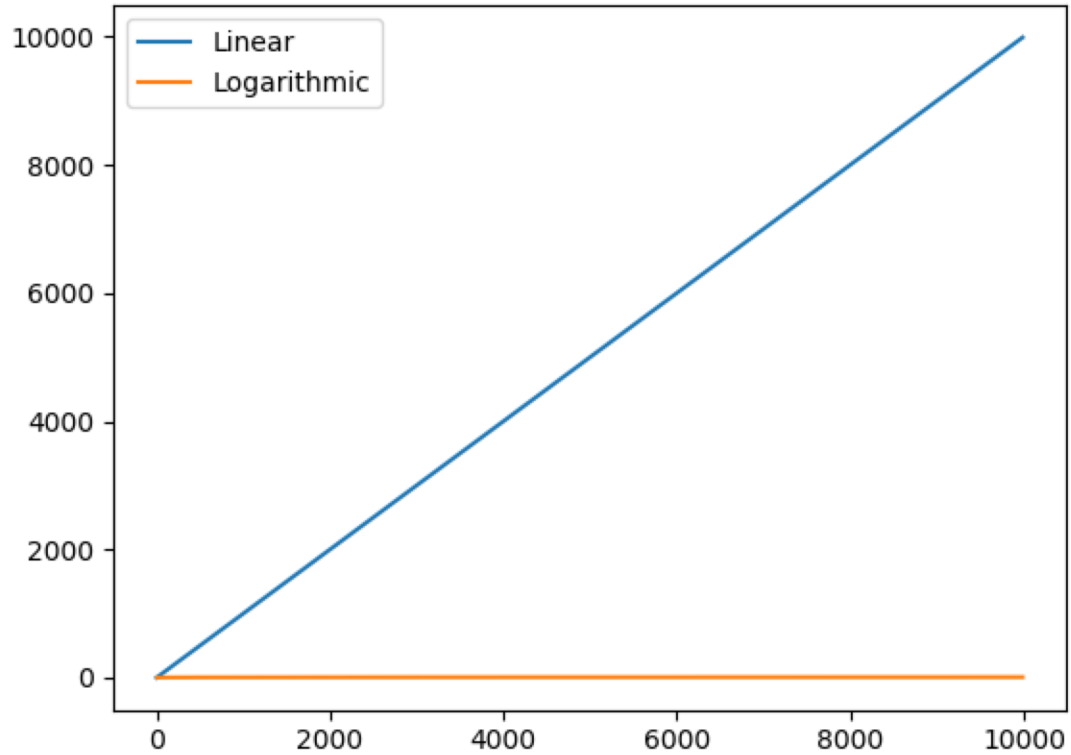
$$y = x^4 + 12$$

$$O(N^4)$$

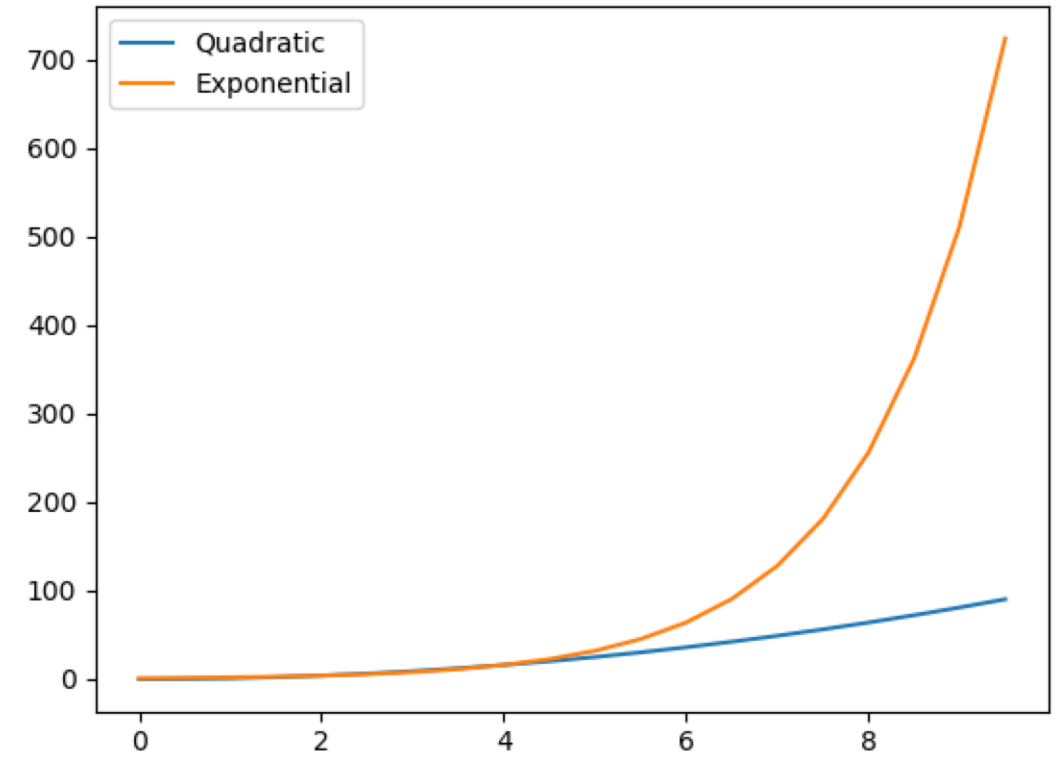
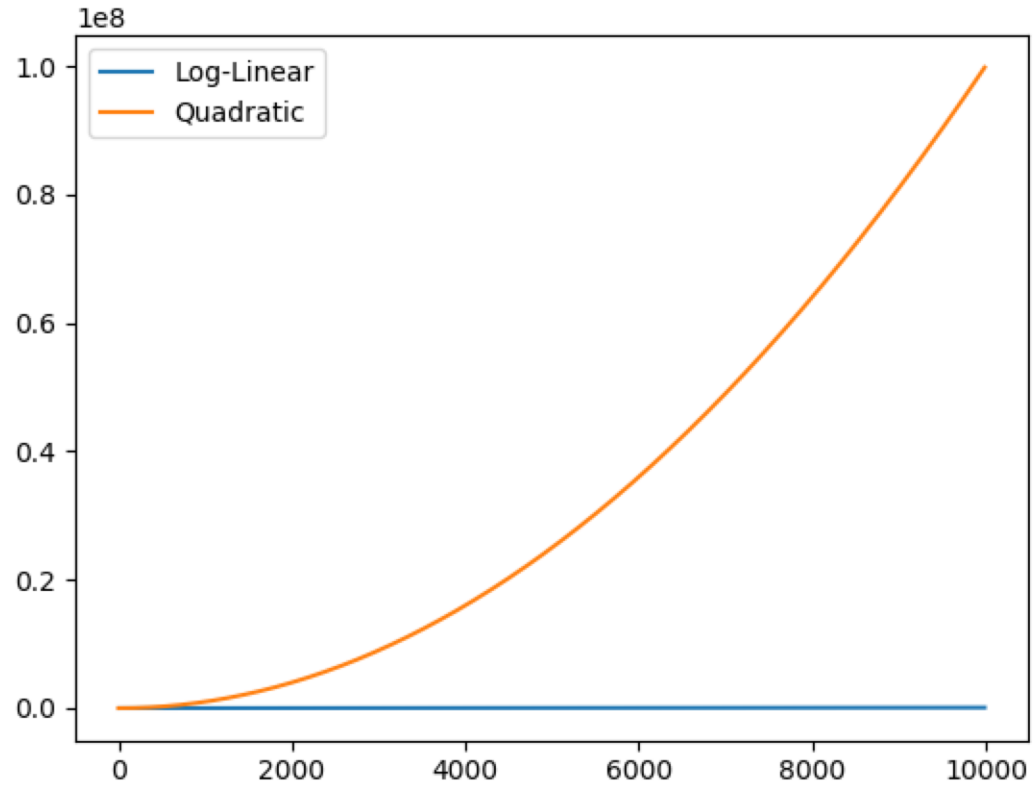
$$y = x * \log_{10}(x + 4) + x$$

$$O(N \log(N))$$

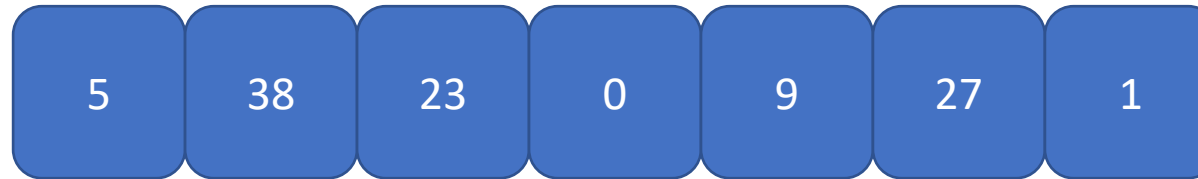
Examples



Examples

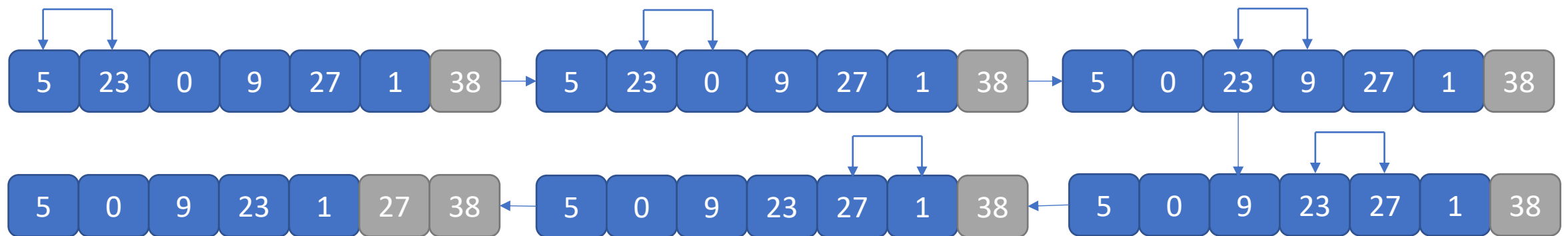
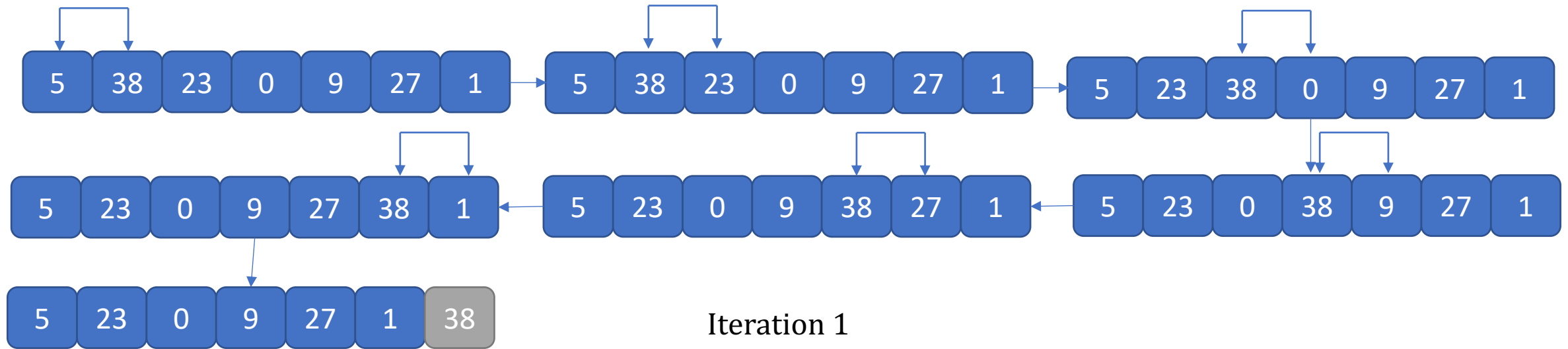


How can we sort the following array:



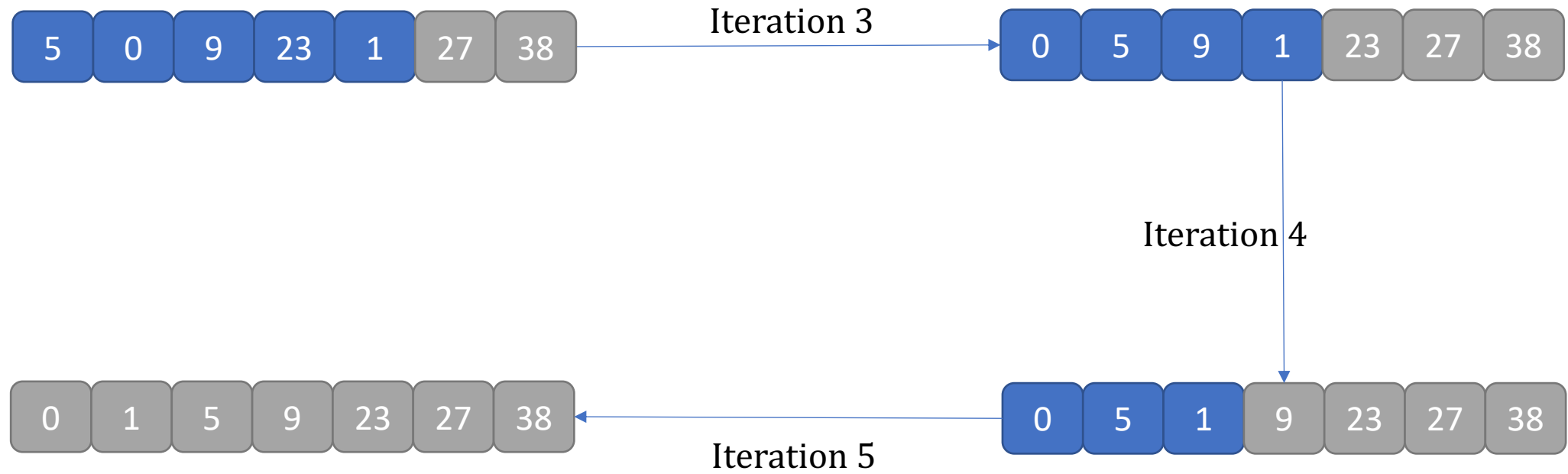
1. [Insertion](#) $O(N^2)$
2. [Merge](#) $O(N \log(N))$
3. [Quick](#) $O(N^2)$
4. [Bubble](#) $O(N^2)$
5. [Radix](#) $O(wN) \rightarrow O(N), O(N \log(N)), \text{ worse}$
6. [More*](#)

Bubble Sort

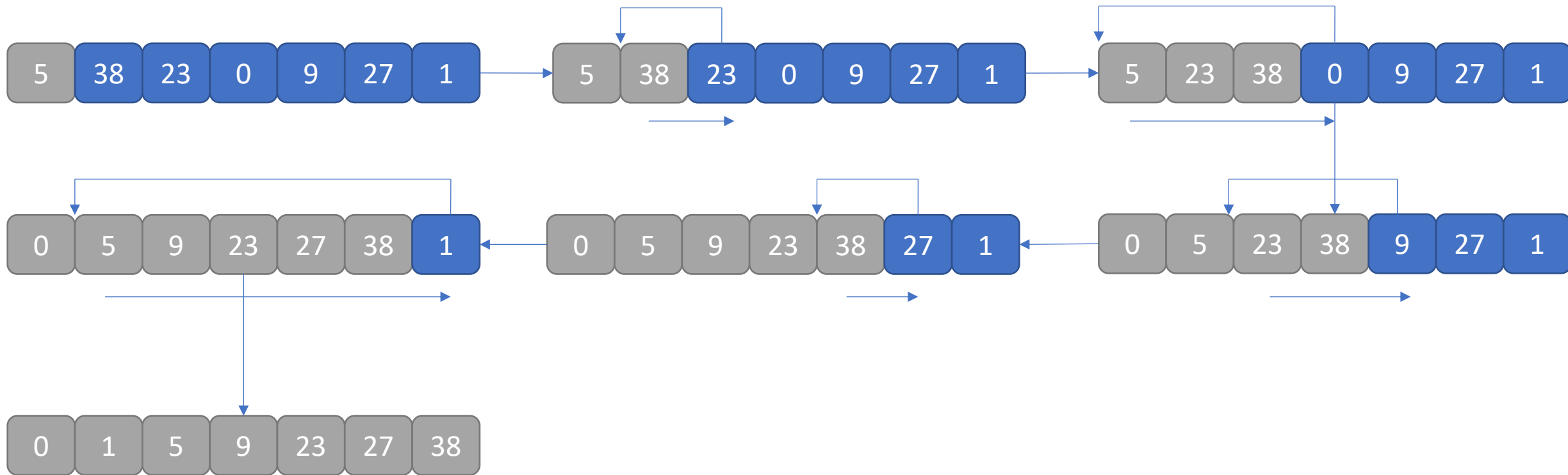


Iteration 2

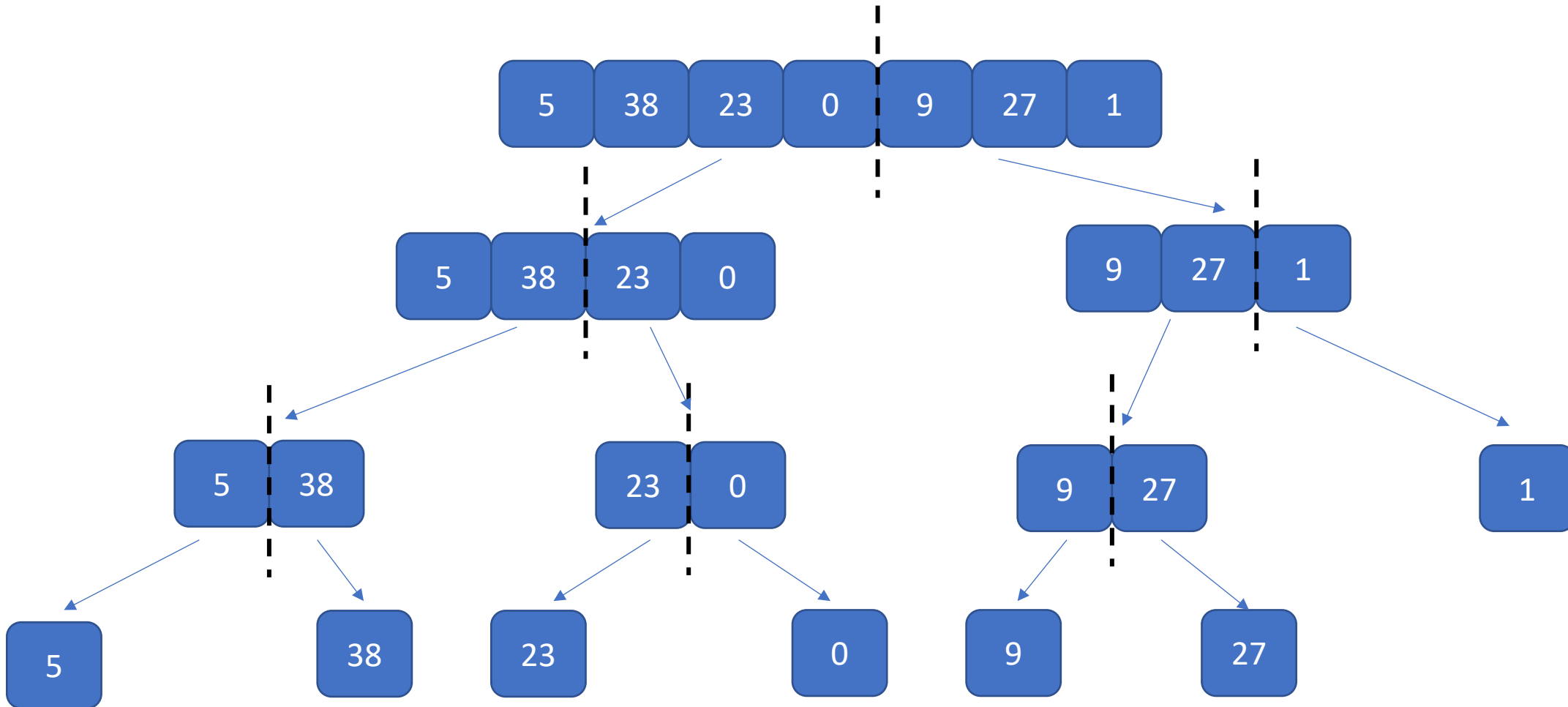
Bubble Sort



Insertion Sort



Merge Sort



Merge Sort

