

CompSci 101

Introduction to Computer Science

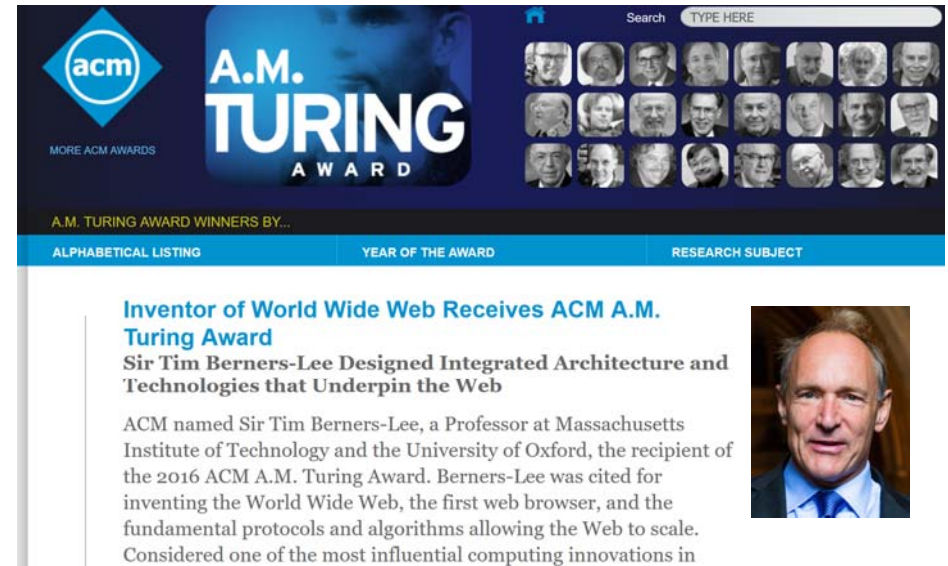
Nov 21, 2017

Prof. Rodger

```
[("ant",5),("bat", 4),("cat",5),("dog",4)]  
[("ant",5),("cat", 5),("bat",4),("dog",4)]
```

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Announcements

- Exam 2 back after break
- Assignment 8 out soon due Dec 5
- APT 8 out soon and due Dec 7
 - Doing extra ones – good practice for final
- Today:
 - Dictionary timings
 - Efficiency
 - Sorting

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DifferentTimings.py

Problem:

- Start with a large file, a book, hawthorne.txt
- For each word, count how many times the word appears in the file
- Create a list of tuples, for each word:
 - Create a tuple (word, count of word)
- We will look at several different solutions

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DifferentTimings.py

Problem: (word,count of word)

- Updating (key,value) pairs in structures
- Three different ways:
 1. Search through unordered list
 2. Search through ordered list
 3. Use dictionary
- Why is searching through ordered list fast?
 - Guess a number from 1 to 1000, first guess?
 - What is 2^{10} ? Why is this relevant? 2^{20} ?
 - Dictionary is faster! But not ordered

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Linear search through list o' lists

- Maintain list of [string,count] pairs
 - List of lists, why can't we have list of tuples?

```
[ ['dog', 2], ['cat', 1], ['bug', 4], ['ant', 5] ]
```

- If we read string 'cat', search and update

```
[ ['dog', 2], ['cat', 2], ['bug', 4], ['ant', 5] ]
```

- If we read string 'frog', search and update

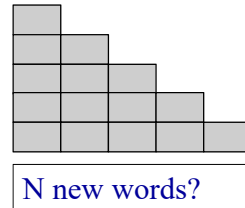
```
[ ['dog', 2], ['cat', 2], ['bug', 4], ['ant', 5], ['frog', 1] ]
```

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See DifferentTimings.py

```
def linear(words):  
    data = []  
    for w in words:  
        found = False  
        for elt in data:  
            if elt[0] == w:  
                elt[1] += 1  
                found = True  
                break  
        if not found:  
            data.append([w,1])  
    return data
```

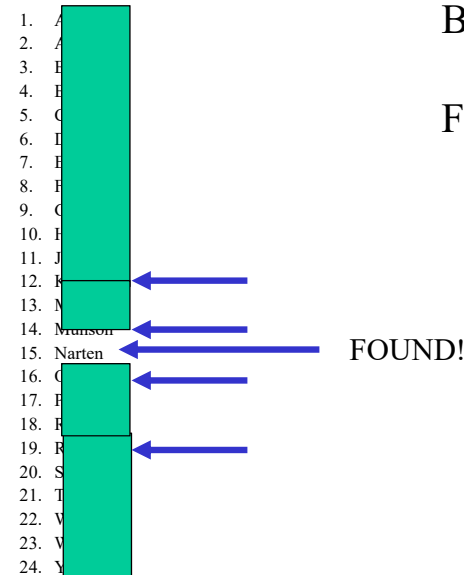


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Binary Search

Find Narten



How many times
divide in half?

$\log_2(N)$ for N element list

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Binary search through list o' lists

- Maintain list of [string,count] pairs **in order**

```
[ ['ant', 4], ['frog', 2] ]
```

- If we read string 'cat', search and update

```
[ ['ant', 4], ['cat', 1], ['frog', 2] ]
```

- If we read string 'dog' twice, search and update

```
[ ['ant', 4], ['cat', 1], ['dog', 1], ['frog', 2] ]
```

```
[ ['ant', 4], ['cat', 1], ['dog', 2], ['frog', 2] ]
```

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See DifferentTimings.py
bit.ly/101f17-1121-1

```
def binary(words):
    data = []
    for w in words:
        elt = [w,1]
        index = bisect.bisect_left(data, elt)
        if index == len(data):
            data.append(elt)
        elif data[index][0] != w:
            data.insert(index, elt)
        else:
            data[index][1] += 1
    return data
```

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Search via Dictionary

- In linear search we looked through all pairs
- In binary search we looked at log pairs
 - But have to shift lots if new element!!
- In dictionary search we look at one pair
 - Compare: one billion, 30, 1, for example
 - Note that $2^{10} = 1024$, $2^{20} = \text{million}$, $2^{30} = \text{billion}$
- Dictionary converts key to number, finds it
 - Need far more locations than keys
 - Lots of details to get good performance

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See DifferentTimings.py

```
def dictionary(words):
    d = {}
    for w in words:
        if w not in d:
            d[w] = 1
        else:
            d[w] += 1
    return [[w,d[w]] for w in d]
```

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Running times @ 10^9 instructions/sec

	Dictionary	List sorted	List unordered
N	$O(\log N)$	$O(N)$	$O(N \log N)$
10^2	0.0	0.0	0.0
10^3			
10^6			
10^9			
10^{12}			

This is a real focus in Compsci 201

linear is N^2 , binary search is $N \log N$, dictionary N

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What's the best and worst case? Bit.ly/101f17-1121-2

- If every word is the same
 - Does linear differ from dictionary? Why?
- If every word is different in alphabetical order...
 - Does binary differ from linear? Why?
- When would dictionary be bad?



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Problem Solving with Algorithms

- Top 100 songs of all time, top 2 artists?
 - Most songs in top 100
 - Wrong answers heavily penalized
 - You did this in lab, you could do this with a spreadsheet
- What about top 1,000 songs, top 10 artists?
 - How is this problem the same?
 - How is this problem different

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Scale

- As the size of the problem grows ...
 - The algorithm continues to work
 - A new algorithm is needed
 - New engineering for old algorithm
- Search
 - Making Google search results work
 - Making SoundHound search results work
 - Making Content ID work on YouTube

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Python to the rescue?

Top1000.py

```
import csv, operator
```

```
f = open('top1000.csv','rbU')
```

```
data = {}
```

```
for d in csv.reader(f,delimiter=',',quotechar='\"'):
```

```
    artist = d[2]
```

```
    song = d[1]
```

```
    if not artist in data:
```

```
        data[artist] = 0
```

```
    data[artist] += 1
```

```
itemlist = data.items()
```

```
dds = sorted(itemlist,key=operator.itemgetter(1),reverse=True)
```

```
print dds[:30]
```

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Understanding sorting API

- How API works for `sorted()` or `.sort()`
 - Alternative to changing order in tuples and then changing back

```
x = sorted([(t[1],t[0]) for t in dict.items()])
```

```
x = [(t[1],t[0]) for t in x]
```

```
x = sorted(dict.items(),key=operator.itemgetter(1))
```

- Sorted argument is key to be sorted on, specify which element of tuple. Must import library operator for this

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Sorting from an API/Client perspective

- API is Application Programming Interface, what is this for `sorted(..)` and `.sort()` in Python?
 - Sorting algorithm is efficient, stable: part of API
 - `sorted` returns a list, doesn't change argument
 - `sorted(list, reverse=True)`, part of API
 - `foo.sort()` modifies `foo`, same algorithm, API
- How can you change how sorting works?
 - Change order in tuples being sorted,
 - `[(t[1],t[0]) for t in ...]`
 - Alternatively: `key=operator.itemgetter(1)`

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Beyond the API, how do you sort?

- Beyond the API, how do you sort in practice?
 - Leveraging the stable part of API specification?
 - If you want to sort by number first, largest first, breaking ties alphabetically, how can you do that?
- Idiom:
 - Sort by two criteria: use a two-pass sort, first is secondary criteria (e.g., break ties)

```
[("ant",5), ("bat", 4), ("cat",5), ("dog",4)]  
[("ant",5), ("cat", 5), ("bat",4), ("dog",4)]
```

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Two-pass (or more) sorting

- Because sort is stable sort first on tie-breaker, then that order is fixed since stable

```
a0 = sorted(data, key=operator.itemgetter(0))
a1 = sorted(a0, key=operator.itemgetter(2))
a2 = sorted(a1, key=operator.itemgetter(1))
data
[('f', 2, 0), ('c', 2, 5), ('b', 3, 0),
 ('e', 1, 4), ('a', 2, 0), ('d', 2, 4)]
a0
[('a', 2, 0), ('b', 3, 0), ('c', 2, 5),
 ('d', 2, 4), ('e', 1, 4), ('f', 2, 0)]
```

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Two-pass (or more) sorting

```
a0 = sorted(data, key=operator.itemgetter(0))
a1 = sorted(a0, key=operator.itemgetter(2))
a2 = sorted(a1, key=operator.itemgetter(1))
a0
[('a', 2, 0), ('b', 3, 0), ('c', 2, 5),
 ('d', 2, 4), ('e', 1, 4), ('f', 2, 0)]
a1
[('a', 2, 0), ('b', 3, 0), ('f', 2, 0),
 ('d', 2, 4), ('e', 1, 4), ('c', 2, 5)]
a2
[('e', 1, 4), ('a', 2, 0), ('f', 2, 0),
 ('d', 2, 4), ('c', 2, 5), ('b', 3, 0)]
```

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How to import: in general and sorting

- We can write: import operator
 - Then use key=operator.itemgetter(...)
- We can write: from operator import itemgetter
 - Then use key=itemgetter(...)

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Sorting

www.bit.ly/101f17-1121-3

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