

DATA ANALYSIS AND ALGORITHM

027_ABHISHEK_OJHA

Experiment No - 4

Date of Experiment : 22th September 2021

Program : - Program to implementing hiring problem and analyze its complexity.

Input :-

deadlines and

profits JobID

Deadline Profit

a 4

20 b

1 10 c

1 40

d 1

30

Output: Following is

maximum profit

sequence of jobs

c, a

Algorithm :-

Begin

2. Sort all the jobs based on profit P_i so
3. $P_1 > P_2 > P_3 \dots \dots \dots \geq P_n$
4. d = maximum deadline of job in A
5. Create array $S[1, \dots \dots \dots, d]$
6. For $i=1$ to n do
7. Find the largest job x
8. For $j=i$ to 1

9. If $((S[j] = 0) \text{ and } (x \text{ deadline} \leq d))$
10. Then
11. $S[x] = i;$
12. Break;
13. End if
14. End for
15. End for
16. End

Fig :-



Practical Implementation hiring Problem :-

```

def printJobScheduling(arr, t):

    n = len(arr)

    for i in range(n):
        for j in range(n - 1 - i):
            if arr[j][2] < arr[j + 1][2]:
                arr[j], arr[j + 1] = arr[j + 1], arr[j]

    result = [False] * t

    job = ['-1'] * t

    for i in range(len(arr)):
        for j in range(min(t - 1, arr[i][1] - 1), -1, -1):
            if result[j] is False:
                result[j] = True
                job[j] = arr[i][0]
                break
        print(job)

    arr = [['a', 2, 100],
            ['b', 1, 19],
            ['c', 2, 27],
            ['d', 1, 25],
            ['e', 3, 15]]

    print("Following is maximum profit sequence of jobs")

    printJobScheduling(arr, 3)

```

Output:

```
PS C:\Users\Aayus\Desktop\DAA\Experiment no #4\027_Ojha_Abhishek> & C:/Aayus/Desktop/DAA/Experiment no #4/027_Ojha_Abhishek/hiringproblem.py"
Following is maximum profit sequence of jobs
['c', 'a', 'e']
PS C:\Users\Aayus\Desktop\DAA\Experiment no #4\027_Ojha_Abhishek>
```

Time Complexity of the above solution is $O(n^2)$. It can be optimized using Priority Queue(max heap).

Time complexity : $O(n \log(n))$

Space complexity : $O(n)$

Analysis :

The optimal sample size and Probability of success for different values of n are : Optimal Sample size $k = n / e$ Probability of success is given by :

$$P(x) = x \int_x^1 \frac{1}{t} dt = -x \ln(x) .$$

Conclusion:

The Optimal Strategy doesn't always find the best candidate but selects the almost best candidates most of the times