

# 資料結構 PA1 Readme

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## How to run my code

Type “*python3 pageRank.py*” will do!

## Data Structure

I use lists for most of my data, and some are nested lists.

Test data:

1. ***test*** list of strings, saving ***list.txt*** commands

Page links:

1. ***pageToLinks*** list of list of int, saving the outbranching of the page
2. ***pageFromLinks*** list of list of int, saving all pages pointing to the page

ReverseIndex:

1. ***reverseIndex*** dictionary, where the strings map to their pages

PageRank:

1. ***prob\_w*** list of int, ***PR*** in PageRank pseudocode
2. ***prob\_r*** list of int, ***PRbefore*** in PageRank pseudocode
3. ***myPageRank*** dictionary, where the pages map to their rank

Top ten hit:

1. ***AND\_set*** set, saving the AND result of the current query
2. ***OR\_set*** set, saving the OR result of the current query

## Algorithm

1. Save page links and ***reverseIndex***
2. Calculate PageRank (same as the pseudocode)
3. Output ***pr\_xx\_xxx.txt***
4. Perform searches in ***list.txt*** (same as the search engine)
5. Output ***reverseIndex.txt***
6. Search engine
  - a. Search
  - b. Sort the results
  - c. Output the top ten hits

## Performance Analysis

Here we focus on calculating PageRank and the performance of the search engine. Denote the number of the pages as ***N***. We assume getting the count of the outbranching takes constant time.

## Time complexity

PageRank:  $O(N)$

Search engine:

1. Amortized  $O(1)$  for a search
2. Sorting takes  $O(r \lg r)$ , where  $r$  is the length of the results in the sets.

Reference: [What is the time complexity of checking if a key is in a dictionary in Python?](#)

## Space complexity

We store the links of the pages in nested lists, so the space complexity is about  $O(N^2)$