Project documentation

Data structures and algorithms

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1) Task

ADT Bag – implementation on a hash table, collision resolution by coalesced chaining

- 2) ADT Specification:
 - o $Bag = \{ b \mid b bag \text{ with elements of type TElement } \}$
 - o **TElement** -> the general element in containers

The interface of TElem contains the following operations:

- assignment $(e_1 \leftarrow e_2)$
 - **pre**: $e_1, e_2 \in TElem$
 - **post**: $e_{1}' = e_{2}$
- equality test $(e_1 = e_2)$
 - **pre**: $e_1, e_2 \in TElem$
 - post:

equal =
$$\begin{cases} True, & \text{if } e1 = e2 \\ False, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

○ **Iterator** = { it | it – iterator over Bag }

3) ADT Interface:

a. **Bag:**

```
• init( b ):
```

• **pre**: True

• **post**: $b \in Bag$

• throws: - (None)

- *destroy*(*b*):
 - **pre**: $b \in Bag$
 - **post**: b is destroyed
 - throws: (None)
- *add*(*b*, *e*):
 - **pre**: $b \in Bag, e \in TElement$
 - **post**: $b' \in Bag, b' = b + \{e\}$
 - throws: (None)
- *remove*(*b*, *e*):
 - pre: $b \in Bag, e \in TElement$
 - **post**: $b' \in Bag, b' = b \{e\}$
 - throws: (None)
- *size*(*b*):
 - **pre**: b ∈ Bag
 - **post**: size = the number of elements in b
 - throws: (None)
- *search*(*b*, *e*):
 - pre: $b \in Bag, e \in TElement$
 - post:

$$search = \begin{cases} True, & \text{if e is in b} \\ \\ False, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- throws: (None)
- resize(b):
 - pre: b ∈ Bag
 - **post**: $b' \in Bag$, rehash(b)
 - throws: (None)

- rehash(b, elements):
 - **pre**: $b \in Bag$, elements list of Telem from container
 - **post**: b' bag, m' = 2 * m
 - throws: (None)
- *iterator*(*b*):
 - **pre**: $b \in Bag$
 - **post**: it \in Iterator, it iterator over b
 - throws: (None)

b. Iteraror:

- *init*(*it*, *b*):
 - **pre**: $b \in Bag$
 - post: it ∈ Iterator, it iterator over b pointing to "first element"
 - throws: (None)
- next(it):
 - **pre**: it \in Iterator, it is a valid iterator
 - post: it pointing to the next element
 - throws: (None)
- *valid(it):*
 - **pre**: it \in Iterator
 - post:

$$valid(it) = \begin{cases} True, & \text{if it valid} \\ \\ False, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- **throws**: (None)
- getCurrent(it, e):
 - **pre**: it \in Iterator
 - **post**: $e \in TElement$, e the current element pointed by it
 - throws: (None)

4) ADT Representation:

a. Bag (Implemented on a hash table, collision resolution by coalesced chaining):

length : Integer
m (capacity) : Integer
T : TElement[]
next : Integer[]
firstFree : Integer
h : Tfunction

b. Iterator:

b : ↑BagcurrentPos : Integer

5) Pseudocode implementation:

a. **Bag**:

Subalgorithm init(bag) is:

```
    @ bag.m <- 50</li>
    @ bag.length <- 0</li>
    @ bag.firstFree <- 0;</li>
    @ alocate(T)
    @ alocate(next)
    for i <- 0, m - 1 execute</li>
    @ bag.T[i] <- NII</li>
    @ bag.next[i] <- -1</li>
    end_for
    end_Subalgorithm
```

- _ 0
- Subalgorithm destroy(bag) is:
- @ free(T) @ free(next)
- Subalgorithm size(bag) is:
- size <- bag.length
- end_Subalgorithm
- Subalgorithm add(bag, e) is:

```
    if bag.length = bag.m then
        @ resize
    @ hashCode <- hashFunction(e)</li>
    if bag.T[hashCode] = NI1 then
        @ bag.T[hashCode] <- e</li>
    else
    @ bag.T[bag.firstFree] <- e</li>
    @ i <- hashCode</li>
```

```
while bag.next[i] # -1 execute
@ i <- bag.next[i]</li>
end_while
@ bag.next[i] = bag.firstFree
while bag.T[bag.firstFree] # NII execute
@ bag.firstFree <- bag.firstFree + 1</li>
end_while
end_if
bag.length <- bag.length + 1</li>
end_Subalgorithm
```

• Subalgorithm remove(bag, e) is:

```
@ hashCode <- hashFunction(e)</pre>
  @ i <- hashCode
   @ previous <- -1
  @ nextPos <- bag.next[i]</pre>
  while bag.T[i] ≠ e execute
       @ previous <- i
       @ i <- nextPos
       @ nextPos <- bag.next[i]</pre>
   end_while
   if nextPos = -1 then
       @ bag.next[previous] <- -1</pre>
       @ bag.T[i] <- NIl
       if bag.firstFree > i then
            bag.firstFree <- i</pre>
       end_if
   else
       if nextPos = hashFunction(bag.T[nextPos]) then
            @ bag.next[previous] <- nextPos</pre>
            @ bag.T[i] <- NIl
            @ bag.next[i] = -1
            if bag.firstFree > i then
                bag.firstFree <- i</pre>
            end_if
       else
            @ bag.T[i] <- bag.T[nextPos]
            @ bag.next[i] <- bag.next[nextPos]</pre>
            @ bag.T[nextPos] <- NIl</pre>
            @ bag.next[nextPos] = -1
            if bag.firstFree > nextPos then
                bag.firstFree <- i</pre>
       end if
  end_if
• bag.length <- bag.length - 1

    end_Subalgorithm
```

```
Subalgorithm search(bag, e) is:
@ hashCode <- hashFunction(e)</li>
@ i <- hashCode</li>
if bag.T[i] = e then
        search <- true</li>
end_if
while bag.next[i] ≠ -1 execute
@ i <- bag.next[i]</li>
if bag.T[i] = e then
        search <- true</li>
end_if
end_while
search <- false</li>
end_Subalgorithm
```

• Subalgorithm resize(bag) is:

```
@ listBackup <- copyElements()
@ bag.m <- 2 * bag.m
@ bag.length <- 0
@ bag.firstFree <- 0;
@ free(T)
@ free(next)
@ alocate(T)
@ alocate(next)
for i <- 0, m - 1 execute
@ bag.T[i] <- NI1
@ bag.next[i] <- -1
end_for
rehash(bag, listBackup)
@ free(listBackup)</pre>
```

Subalgorithm rehash(bag, elements) is:

```
for i <- 0, m / 2 execute</li>@ add(bag, elements[i])end_for
```

end_Subalgorithm

- end_Subalgorithm
- Subalgorithm iterator(bag, it) is:
- @ size <- bag.length
- end_Subalgorithm

b. Iterator:

- Subalgorithm init(it, bag) is:
- @ it.b <- bag
- @ it.currentPos <- 0
- end_Subalgorithm

```
Subalgorithm valid(it) is:
```

```
if [bag].length = 0 then
    valid <- false
end if
if [bag].currentPos = [bag].m then
    valid <- false
end if
valid <- true
```

Subalgorithm next(it) is:

end_Subalgorithm

```
• while it.currentPos ≠ [it.bag].m && [it.bag].next[it.currentPos] = 0 &&
   [it.bag].T[it.currentPos] = NIl execute
       @ it.currentPos <- it.currentPos + 1
```

- end while
- end_Subalgorithm
- Subalgorithm getCurrent(it) is:
- getCurrent <- [it.bag].T[it.currentPos]
- end_Subalgorithm

6) Tests for the container:

- Subalgorithm testConstructrors() is:
- bag1.init()
- @ bag1 <- bag1
- @ assert(size(bag1) = 0)
- end_Subalgorithm
- Subalgorithm testAddFunctions() is:

```
bag1.init()
@ bag1 <- bag1</li>
• add(bag1, 3)
  add(bag1, 5)
add(bag1, 6)
• add(bag1, 7)
• add(bag1, 13)
@ assert(size(bag1) = 5)
```

- end_Subalgorithm
- Subalgorithm testSearchFunction() is:

```
bag1.init()
• @ bag1 <- bag1
• add(bag1, 3)
• add(bag1, 5)
```

- add(bag1, 6)
- add(bag1, 7)

```
add(bag1, 13)
@ assert(search(bag1, 6) = true)
@ assert(search(bag1, 25) = false)
end_Subalgorithm
Subalgorithm testRemoveFunction() is:
bag1.init()
@ bag1 <- bag1</li>
add(bag1, 3)
add(bag1, 5)
add(bag1, 6)
add(bag1, 7)
add(bag1, 13)
remove(bag1, 7)
```

• end_Subalgorithm

• @ assert(size(bag1) = 3)

remove(bag1, 3)

• Subalgorithm testIterator() is:

```
    bag1.init()
    @ bag1 <- bag1</li>
    add(bag1, 3)
    add(bag1, 13)
    add(bag1, 33)
    add(bag1, 23)
    add(bag1, 2)
    add(bag1, 43)
    iterator(bag1, it)
    @ assert(valid(it) == false)
    init(bag1, it)
    while valid(it) execute
    @ print getCurrent(it)
    next(it)
    end_while
```

• end_Subalgorithm

7) Operations complexity:

a. **Bag** add

Best case - $\Theta(1)$, Bag is empty

O(1) average case, amortized

Worst case O(n) when all n added elements are on the same chaining Remove

Best case - $\Theta(1)$, Bag is empty

O(1) average case, amortized

Worst case O(n') where n' is the chaing length of elements in which our elements is part of it

size - $\Theta(1)$ search

Best case - $\Theta(1)$, Bag is empty

O(1) average case, amortized

Worst case O(n') when all our element is the last in it's chaining

iterator - $\Theta(\mathbf{m})$, where m is the capacity, from *Iterator init*

b. Iterator

init - $\Theta(\mathbf{m})$, where m is the capacity next

O(1) average case, amortized

Worst case O(n) when all n added elements have the same hashFunction results valid - $\Theta(1)$ getCurrent - $\Theta(1)$

8) Problem Statement:

Having a password database, memorised by it's password code, check if a given password exists. Password format consisting in numbers (each number has to have at least 4 digits and maximum 10). A password is not necessarly unique, so for the given password if it exists show also the number of apparitions.

9) Problem description:

We have an initial text file "data.txt" in which is stored our password database. In order to solve this problem, we read a number and try to see if it is in our input database. If it is we cycle through the bag in O(n) in order to find the apparition frequency. Thus, the total complexity of the algorithm for search is O(n), and for getting the frequency is n * 1 i.e. O(m), where n is the number of elements from our Bag.

So overall complexity is O(m+n) = O(m). (n < m)

10) Problem solution:

- Subalgorithm searchPassword(bag, number) is:
- searchPassword <- bag.search(number)
- end_Subalgorithm
- Subalgorithm getFrequency(bag, number) is:

```
if nextPos = -1 then
init(it)
@ fr <- 0
@ e <- number
while valid(it) execute
if getCurrent(it) = e then
fr <- fr + 1
end_if
next(it)
end_while
else
getGrequency <- 0
end_if</pre>
```

- end_Subalgorithm
- Subalgorithm SolveProblem(bag, number) is:

```
@ read number
find <- searchPassword(number)
if find = true then
    @ print Password was found in database!
    @ fr <- getFrequency(number)
    @ print Password frequency is: fr
else
    @ print Inexistent password!
end_if</pre>
```

end_Subalgorithm

11) Solution complexity:

- a. Search:
 - Best case $\Theta(1)$, Bag is empty, so ne cannot find our password
 - O(1) average case, amortized
 - Worst case O(n') when our password is the end of it's chaining
- b. Get Frequency:
 - **Best case** = O(1), the password is not in our database
 - Worst case = Average Case = $\Theta(n)$ because all the time we iterate through the hole Bag