

# Mergeable Heap (Doubly Linked List)

---

This code implements problem 10-2 from the book "Introduction to Algorithms" by Cormen, Leiserson, Rivest, and Stein.

The implementation is with doubly linked list.

## How It Works

---

### main.py

`input_` (class instance) gets from the user the input type, list type and lines from file (if reading from file).

then, calling `read_instructions(input_)` to read the instructions according to `input_`.

### instructions.py

`read_instructions(input_)` use `eval` to treat module variable as a class:

```
module = eval(input_.list_types[input_.list_type])
```

then, decide if to execute instructions from file or manually by the user:

**Manually:** calling `read_manually(module)` and wait for valid instruction according to the manu.

**From file:** we use the attribute `lines` of `input_` to iterate each line.

then, `run_instruction(module, line)` which execute current instruction.

`getattr()` is used to call the correct instruction from the correct class, dynamically.

For example, `getattr(x, 'foobar')` is equivalent to `x.foobar`.

That why

```
getattr(module, instructions[inst])(lst1, val)
```

is equivalent to `UnsortedList.insert(lst1, val)` (for example).

**linked\_list.py, sorted\_list.py, unsorted\_list.py, disjoint\_list.py** called from instruction.py, according to `module` variable.

## General Modules Description

- main.py calls settings.py (Settings class) and instructions.py.
- settings.py handles most of the input and output interactions.
- instructions.py execute the instructions from file or from typing.
- linked\_list.py has 2 classes: LinkedList and Node.
- SortedList class (sorted\_list.py) and UnsortedList class (unsorted\_list.py) inherited from LinkedList class.
- DisjointLists (disjoint\_list.py) class inherited from UnsortedList class.

## Inside the modules

- `class Settings`

Function	Description
<code>__init__(self)</code>	create Settings obj with <code>list_type</code> , <code>input_type</code> and <code>lines</code> attributes
<code>get_lines(self)</code>	get <code>filename</code> and return <code>lines</code>
<code>print_inst_update(line, lst1, lst2, union_heap, mergeable_heap)</code>	print lists after each instruction

- `instructions.py`

Function	Description
<code>def read_instructions(input_)</code>	calls <code>read_manually()</code> or execute line by line
<code>def read_manually(module)</code>	get line from user and calls <code>run_instruction(module, line)</code>
<code>def run_instruction(module, line)</code>	get module and line to execute instruction

- `LinkedList`

Function	Description	🕒 Time Complexity
<code>__init__(self, head=None, tail=None)</code>	initialize empty linked list with: head=tail=null, heap_size=0 and empty dictionary (hash)	O(1)
<code>print_list(self)</code>	prints current heap, head, tail, heap_size and dictionary of self (list). Iterating over the list	O(n)
<code>insert(self, value)</code>	insert value to end of list if not already exists (using a dictionary)	O(1)
<code>value_in_dict(lst, value)</code>	return true if value already in dictionary, else return false (explained in <b>Important Notes</b> section)	O(1)
<code>empty_list(self)</code>	return true if list is empty, else return false	O(1)

- `Node`

Function	Description	🕒 Time Complexity
<code>__init__(self, value=0, next_node=None, prev_node=None)</code>	creates a node in doubly linked list	O(1)
<code>get_next(self)</code>	get next node of current's node	O(1)
<code>set_next(self, new_next)</code>	set next node of current's node	O(1)
<code>def get_prev(self)</code>	get previous node of current's node	O(1)
<code>set_prev(self, new_prev)</code>	set previous node of current's node	O(1)

- `class SortedList(LinkedList)`

Function	Description	🕒 Time Complexity
<code>__init__(self)</code>	calls <code>LinkedList __init__</code> and create empty list	$O(1)$
<code>make_heap()</code>	call the <code>SortedList __init__</code> constructor	$O(1)$
<code>insert(self, value)</code>	if value not exists in dict, creates node and search the right position.	$O(n)$
<code>minimum(self)</code>	print and return the minimum of the list (its the head, that why its $O(1)$ )	$O(1)$
<code>extract_min(self)</code>	print, remove and return the minimum of the list (its the head, that why its $O(1)$ )	$O(1)$
<code>union(self, l1, l2)</code>	union l1 and l2 and creates new list which is self (explained below)	$O(n)$ (n is the longest list)
<code>union_insert(self, current)</code>	get current node, insert it to end of self (list) in $O(1)$ and return next node	$O(1)$

```
# a snippet of union(self, l1, l2):
# starts from the the head of each list, find the minimum between the two,
# and get the next node after the minimum between the two.
...
l1_current = l1.head
l2_current = l2.head

while l1_current and l2_current:
    if l1_current.value < l2_current.value:
        l1_current = self.union_insert(l1_current)
    else:
        l2_current = self.union_insert(l2_current)

...
```

- `class UnsortedList(LinkedList)`

Function	Description	🕒 Time Complexity
<code>__init__(self)</code>	calls <code>LinkedList __init__</code> and create empty list	$O(1)$
<code>make_heap()</code>	call the <code>UnSortedList</code> init constructor	$O(1)$
<code>minimum(self)</code>	print and return the minimum of the list in $O(n)$ . The list isn't sorted so we need to find the minimum in a linked list.	$O(n)$
<code>extract_min(self)</code>	print, remove and return the minimum of the list in $O(n)$ . uses <code>minimum()</code> to find the minimum node.	$O(n)$
<code>union(self, l1, l2)</code>	union <code>l1</code> and <code>l2</code> and creates new list which is self (just connect the tail of <code>l1</code> to head of <code>l2</code> )	$O(1)$
<code>super().insert(self,value)</code>	insert value to end of list if not already exists (using a dictionary)	$O(1)$

- `class DisjointLists(UnsortedList)`

Function	Description	🕒 Time Complexity
<code>__init__(self)</code>	calls <code>UnsortedList __init__</code> and create empty list	$O(1)$
<code>make_heap()</code>	call the <code>DisjointLists __init__</code> constructor	$O(1)$
<code>insert(l1, l2, first_heap, value)</code>	checks that the lists are disjoint. if the user try to insert to list2 value that exists in list1 it doesn't insert, else it's insert. it uses a dictionary (hash table) to check it.	$O(1)$
<code>super().minimum(self)</code>	print and return the minimum of the list in $O(n)$ . The list isn't sorted so we need to find the minimum in a linked list.	$O(n)$
<code>super().extract_min(self)</code>	print, remove and return the minimum of the list in $O(n)$ . uses <code>minimum()</code> to find the minimum node.	$O(n)$
<code>super().union(self, l1, l2)</code>	union <code>l1</code> and <code>l2</code> and creates new list which is self (just connect the tail of <code>l1</code> to head of <code>l2</code> )	$O(1)$

## Summery

Function	Sorted	Unsorted	Disjoint Unsorted
Make Heap	O(1)	O(1)	O(1)
Insert	O(n)	O(1)	O(1)
Minimum	O(1)	O(n)	O(n)
Extract Minimum	O(1)	O(n)	O(n)
Union	O(n)	O(1)	O(1)

## 💡 Important Notes

- To see full details of the linked list structure - uncomment lines 46-50 in linked\_list.py
- There are 3 example folders for each type of list, presenting the output of 1 input example.
- To insert more lists to union: after 'union', type 'MakeHeap' to create another heap. insert values to the list, then type 'union' and then 'MakeHeap' again. etc...
- When list union with empty list, it creates mergeable heap.
- In python, 'in' operation on a dictionary has a time complexity of O(1)
- test files are in the top level folder.

## 🚀 Execute program

- create .txt file in the top level directory
- open cmd in the same directory or open a project on your preferred IDE.
- run main.py
- type the file name when the program ask to.

## Examples:

### 1) Detailed Output - Sorted List (portion of output)

```
insert filepath: reg_t.txt
-----

instruction: Insert 98

~~~ HEAP 1 ~~~
current list: [5, 10, 20, 100]
head: 5
tail: 100
heap_size: 4
dict: {5: 5, 10: 10, 100: 100, 20: 20}

~~~ HEAP 2 ~~~
current list: [97, 98]
head: 97
```

```
tail: 98
heap_size: 2
dict: {97: 97, 98: 98}

-----

instruction: Union

~~~ Mergeable Heap ~~~
current list: [5, 10, 20, 97, 98, 100]
head: 5
tail: 100
heap_size: 6
dict: {5: 5, 10: 10, 20: 20, 97: 97, 98: 98, 100: 100}

-----
```

## 2) 3 heaps Sorted List

```
insert filepath: 3_heaps.txt
-----
instruction: MakeHeap

~~~ HEAP 1 ~~~
current list: []
-----

instruction: Insert 4

~~~ HEAP 1 ~~~
current list: [4]
-----

instruction: MakeHeap

~~~ HEAP 1 ~~~
current list: [4]
~~~ HEAP 2 ~~~
current list: []
-----

instruction: Insert 3

~~~ HEAP 1 ~~~
current list: [4]
~~~ HEAP 2 ~~~
current list: [3]
-----

instruction: Union

~~~ Mergeable Heap ~~~
current list: [3, 4]
-----

instruction: Insert 2
```

```

~~~ Mergeable Heap ~~~
current list: [2, 3, 4]
-----

instruction: MakeHeap

~~~ HEAP 1 ~~~
current list: [2, 3, 4]
~~~ HEAP 2 ~~~
current list: []
-----

instruction: Insert 1

~~~ HEAP 1 ~~~
current list: [2, 3, 4]
~~~ HEAP 2 ~~~
current list: [1]
-----

instruction: Union

~~~ Mergeable Heap ~~~
current list: [1, 2, 3, 4]
-----

```

### 3) Doubles test on Disjoint Unsorted List

```

insert filepath: doubles_test.txt
-----

instruction: MakeHeap

~~~ HEAP 1 ~~~
current list: []
-----

instruction: Insert 1

~~~ HEAP 1 ~~~
current list: [1]
-----

instruction: Insert 1

~~~ HEAP 1 ~~~
current list: [1]
-----

instruction: Insert 17

~~~ HEAP 1 ~~~
current list: [1, 17]
-----

instruction: Insert 17

```



```

~~~ HEAP 1 ~~~
current list: [1, 17]
-----

instruction: Insert 4

~~~ HEAP 1 ~~~
current list: [1, 17, 4]
-----

instruction: Insert 4

~~~ HEAP 1 ~~~
current list: [1, 17, 4]
-----

instruction: Insert 1

~~~ HEAP 1 ~~~
current list: [1, 17, 4]
-----

instruction: Insert 17

~~~ HEAP 1 ~~~
current list: [1, 17, 4]
-----

The minimum is: 1
Extract the minimum
instruction: ExtractMin

~~~ HEAP 1 ~~~
current list: [17, 4]
-----

instruction: MakeHeap

~~~ HEAP 1 ~~~
current list: [17, 4]
~~~ HEAP 2 ~~~
current list: []
-----

instruction: Insert 1

~~~ HEAP 1 ~~~
current list: [17, 4]
~~~ HEAP 2 ~~~
current list: [1]
-----

instruction: Insert 1

~~~ HEAP 1 ~~~
current list: [17, 4]
~~~ HEAP 2 ~~~
current list: [1]

```

-----  
17 exists in first heap  
instruction: Insert 17

~~~ HEAP 1 ~~~  
current list: [17, 4]  
~~~ HEAP 2 ~~~  
current list: [1]  
-----

17 exists in first heap  
instruction: Insert 17

~~~ HEAP 1 ~~~  
current list: [17, 4]  
~~~ HEAP 2 ~~~  
current list: [1]  
-----

4 exists in first heap  
instruction: Insert 4

~~~ HEAP 1 ~~~  
current list: [17, 4]  
~~~ HEAP 2 ~~~  
current list: [1]  
-----

4 exists in first heap  
instruction: Insert 4

~~~ HEAP 1 ~~~  
current list: [17, 4]  
~~~ HEAP 2 ~~~  
current list: [1]  
-----

instruction: Insert 1

~~~ HEAP 1 ~~~  
current list: [17, 4]  
~~~ HEAP 2 ~~~  
current list: [1]  
-----

17 exists in first heap  
instruction: Insert 17

~~~ HEAP 1 ~~~  
current list: [17, 4]  
~~~ HEAP 2 ~~~  
current list: [1]  
-----

The minimum is: 1  
Extract the minimum  
instruction: ExtractMin

```
~~~ HEAP 1 ~~~  
current list: [17, 4]  
~~~ HEAP 2 ~~~  
current list: []  
-----
```

instruction: Union

```
~~~ Mergeable Heap ~~~  
current list: [17, 4]  
-----
```

## Author

---

Idan Kogan

316375591

2022