

UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA

MASTER THESIS

Datamining on an online judge

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UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA

Abstract

Facultat d'Informàtica de Barcelona
Master in Innovation and Research in Informatics

Datamining on an online judge

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The Thesis Abstract is written here (and usually kept to just this page).
The page is kept centered vertically so can expand into the blank space above
the title too...

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Introduction, motivation and goals

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State of the art

2.1 Database description

The figure ?? (page ??), is a part of the *Entiry Relationship Diagram* representing the interesting part of the database.

Here is the list of the table in the database:

2.1.1 users

| users | |
|------------------|-------------|
| • user_id | text |
| • creation_date | date |
| • administrator | int |
| • instructor | int |
| • demo | int |
| • unregistered | int |

Description:

The first table contains the users. For this analysis, the user table has been anonymized. We only refer to a user ID, and his contributions in the data base. Personal data from users will not be used for analysis. Only the creation date is kept for a time based analysis.

However, it's needed to exclude some *non-representative* users :

- Some users used for developement ([list])
- Users with a id patern different that *Uxxxxx* (Users used for competition for exemple)
- Demonstrations users (*demo == 1*).
- Instructors, administrators and unregistred users (cf flags atributes in the database).

Numbers:

In term of numbers, the database contains:

- 10565 users in total.
- 55 unregistred users.
- 50 instructors.
- 7 administrators.
- 1 demo user.

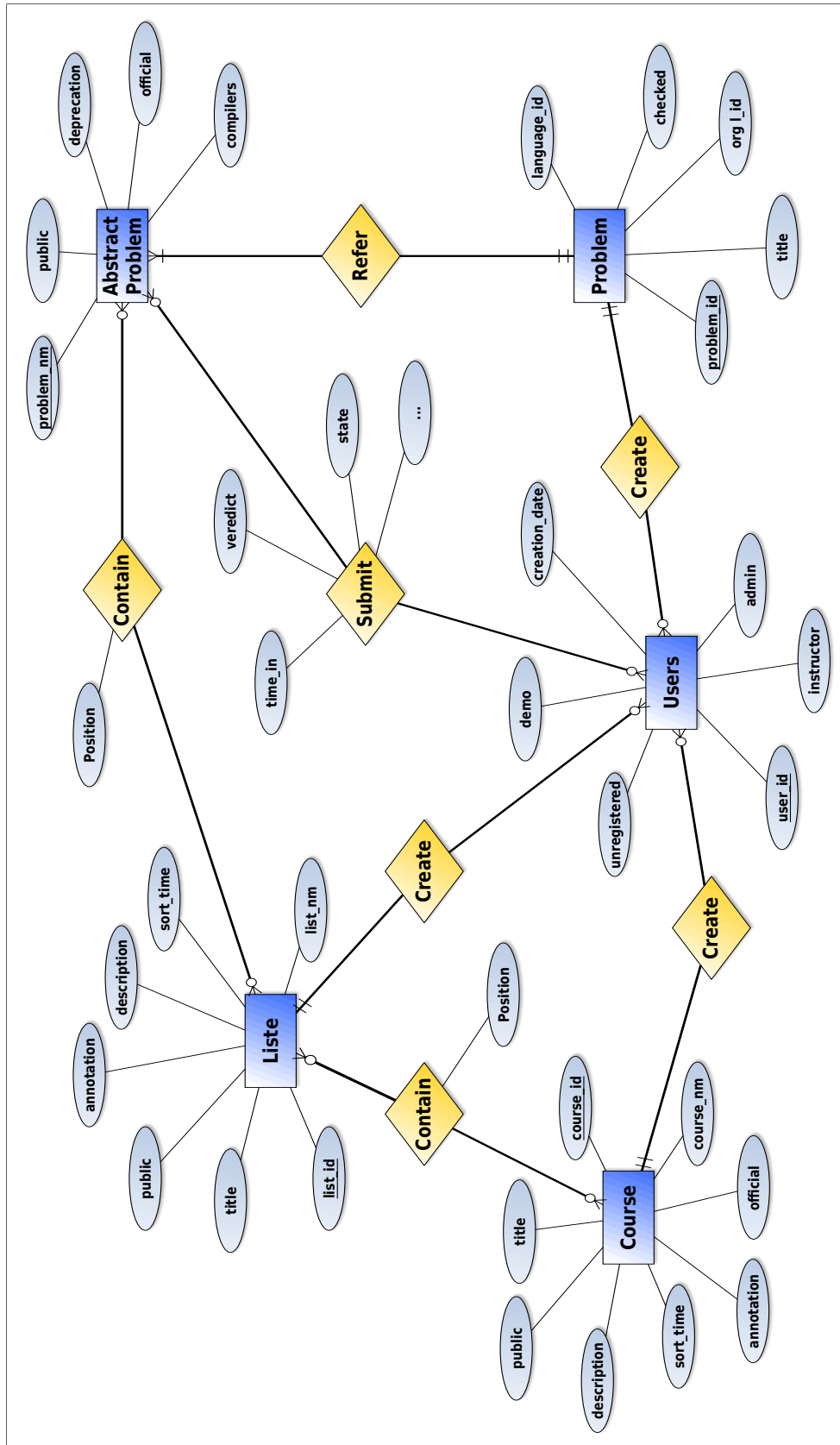


FIGURE 2.1: Entry Relationship Diagram

2.1.2 problems and abstractproblems

| problems | |
|-----------------------|------|
| •problem_id | text |
| •problem_nm | text |
| •language_id | text |
| •title | text |
| •original_language_id | text |
| •checked | int |

Description:

A single problem could be proposed in various languages but the language variation doesn't affect the technical details of a same problem. That means that the way how a submission would be processed is never linked to the language¹.

That explains those two tables describing the problems. The first one called *abstractproblems* contains the technical informations for submission management. The second one, *problems*, is the description of a problem, according to a specific language (*language_id*) and referring to a *abstractproblems*. -nm There is different types of problems, distinguishable by their *problem_nm* pattern:

- *Pxxxxx*
Those type of problems will be our baseline for the analysis. In fact, they are the *offical* problems initially present in the database, created by the designers. We can consider them as *right* and *relevant* in term of submission and verdict².
- *Xxxxxx*
The letter *X* means *externe*. Those problems have been created by users (*instructors*) and havn't been validatd by anyone. Moreover, only a portion of users can acces to it (Those who suscribed to the courses related to the same instructor)
- *Gxxxxx*
The letter *G* means *game*. Those problems are used on a very specific scenario. There is only a very few of them and they will be ignored in our analysis.
- *deprecated*
Obviously, this type of problem is not relevant for the analysis.

Numbers:

- 1909 abstractproblems in total.
- 1325 Pxxxxx like abstractproblems.
- 575 Xxxxxx like abstractproblems.
- 9 Gxxxxx like abstractproblems.
- 85 deprecated abstractproblems (including 21 Pxxxx type).

| abstractproblems | |
|------------------|------|
| •problem_nm | text |
| •user_id | text |
| •public | int |
| •official | int |
| •compilers | text |
| •deprecation | text |
| •checked | int |

Languages distribution:

¹There are actually few problems which differ between languages for inputs or outputs regarding to the language but those are negligible

²The concept of verdict will be explain in the following section *submissions table*

TABLE 2.1: Frequency distribution of verdict accross every relevant submissions (Related to figure ?? on page ??)

| Acronym | Verdict | % |
|---------|-----------------------|-------|
| AC | Accepted | 43.62 |
| WA | Wrong Answer | 30.06 |
| EE | Execution Error | 11.41 |
| CE | Compilation Error | 10.70 |
| PE | Presentation Error | 3.62 |
| SC | Scored | 0.30 |
| IC | Invalid Character | 0.29 |
| SE | Setter Error | 0.01 |
| FE | Fatal Errors | 0.00 |
| NC | Noncompliant Solution | 0.00 |
| Pending | Pending Submission | 0.00 |
| IE | Internal Error | 0.00 |

2.1.3 submissions

| submissions | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| • submission_uid | text |
| • user_id | text |
| • problem_id | text |
| • submission_id | text |
| • compiler_id | text |
| • state | text |
| • time_in | timestamp(0) |
| • time_out | timestamp(0) |
| • verdict | text |
| • verdict_info | text |
| • internal_error | text |
| • legacy | int |
| • verdict_publics | text |
| • ok_publics_but_wrong | int |
| • score | text |

Description:

Every instance in this table represents the submission of a solution for a specific problem (*problem_id*) by a specific user (*user_id*) at a given time/moment (*time_in* (*time_out*)). From that submission (after a internal process) will stand out a *verdict* meaningful of the submission correctness.

This table is one of the most important for our anal-

ysis. Indeed, this on contains the usage history of the Jutge.

Numbers:

- 1605270 submissions in total.
- 43.62% of accepted submissions (cf. *Verdict distribution*)
-

Verdict distribution : As shown on the following table and on the figure ??, 95% of the submissions are distributed among those 4 verdict :

- Accepted (43.62%).
- Wrong Answer (30.06%).
- Execution Error (11.41%).
- Compilation Error (10.70%).

So for our first analysis, we will group the non-accepted instances and consider a boolean structure with only accepted or rejected submissions.

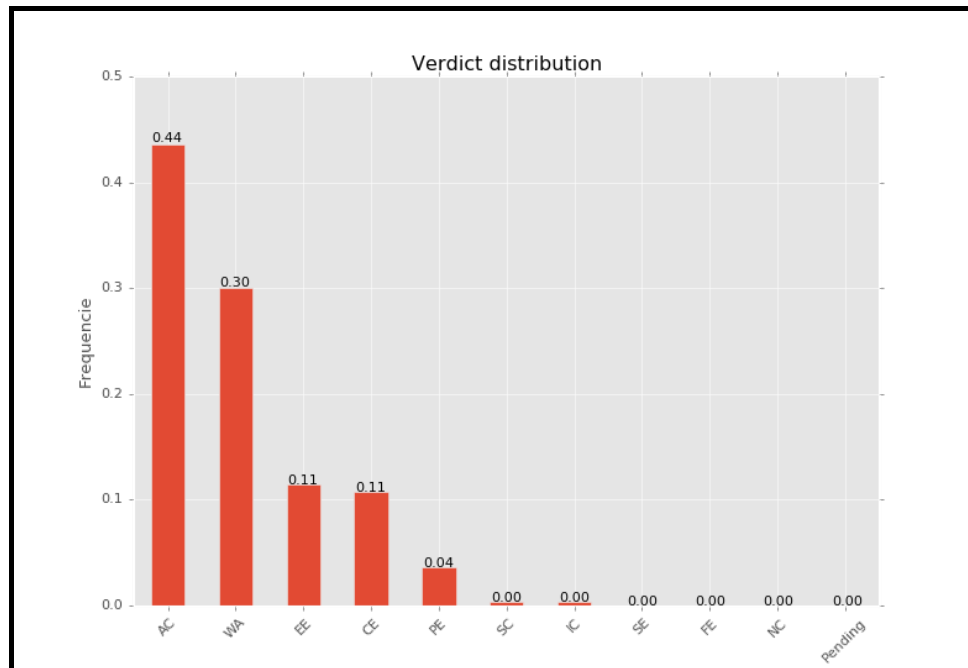


FIGURE 2.2: Frequency distribution of verdict accros every relevant submissions

2.1.4 Courses organisation

As shown on the figure ??, there is several levels under the idea of courses. To summarize, a course invloves a list of users subscribed to it. Than a course is devided into sections, and those sections are basically lists of problems.

All of thisi is implemented with 5 tables in the database (All described hereinafter).

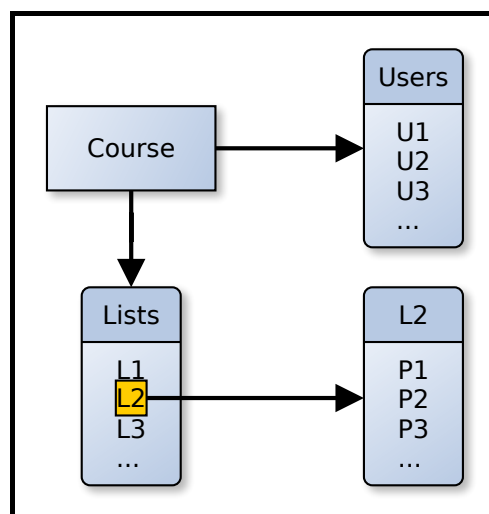


FIGURE 2.3: Courses organisation - Subscribed users, Lists of problems, problems

2.1.5 courses

Description

General description of a course, linked to creator user and containing , inter alia, its title, description and annotation.

Numbers

- 112 courses in total.
- 18 of them are public.

| courses | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| ♦ <u>course_id</u> | <u>text</u> |
| •user_id | text |
| •course_nm | text |
| ◦title | text |
| ◦description | text |
| ◦annotation | text |
| •public | int |
| •official | int |
| ◦sort time | timestamp |

2.1.6 coursesusers

Description

Join table for the many-to-many relation between users and courses, matching a *users_id* with a *course_id*. It further includes an attribute for users known as tutor for the concerned course.

| coursesusers | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| ♦ <u>course_id</u> | <u>text</u> |
| ◦user_id | text |
| •tutor | int |
| ◦tag | text |

2.1.7 lists

Description

General description of a list of problems, linked to creator user and containing , inter alia, its title, description and annotation. Conceptually, a list is very closed to a course. The conceptual difference appears in a many-to-many relation between those tables. The idea is to include lists inside courses.

Numbers

- 607 lists in total.
- 157 of them are public.

| lists | |
|------------------|-------------|
| ♦ <u>list_id</u> | <u>text</u> |
| •user_id | text |
| •lit_nm | text |
| •title | text |
| ◦description | text |
| ◦annotation | text |
| •public | int |
| •official | int |
| ◦short time | timestamp |

2.1.8 courseslists

Description

Join table for the many-to-many relation between courses and lists of problems, matching a *list_id* with a *course_id*. It further includes an attribute indicating the position of that list inside the concerned course.

| courseslists | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| ♦ <u>course_id</u> | <u>text</u> |
| ♦ <u>list_id</u> | <u>text</u> |
| •position | int |

2.1.9 listitems

Description

Join table for the many-to-many relation between lists and problems, matching a *list_id* with a *problem_nm*. It further includes an attribute indicating the position of the problem in that list.

| listitems | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| ♦ <u>list_id</u> | <u>text</u> |
| ♦ <u>position</u> | <u>int</u> |
| ◦problem_nm | text |
| ◦description | text |

2.1.10 problemstags

| problemstags | |
|---------------------|------|
| • <u>problem_nm</u> | text |
| • tag | text |

Description

This is a arbitrary classification of the problems, defined by problems creators or tutors. This information wont be used for the analysis but can be intrest-

ing in a further validation process.

2.1.11 compilers

| compilers | |
|----------------------|------|
| • <u>compiler_id</u> | text |
| • name | text |
| • language | text |
| • extension | text |
| ◦ description | text |
| ◦ version | text |
| ◦ flags1 | text |
| ◦ flags2 | text |
| ◦ type | text |
| ◦ warning | text |
| ◦ status | text |
| ◦ notes | text |
| ◦ | |

Description

This table countains the techincal information of compilers implemented into the Jutge. When you want to submit a solution to a problem, you can chose between differents laguages, or event different version of compilers.

As shown on the compiler distribution, this information is not relevant for our analysis because the mostly used language inside the application is *C++* (90%)! The information of lagage used for a submission will be ignored in the begining.

Chapter 3

Methodology

Chapter 4

Development of the proposal/technical/work

Chapter 5

Evaluation of the proposal/technical/work

Chapter 6

Conclusions

Appendix A

Appendix

Bibliography

- [1] Leslie Lamport, *LaTeX: a document preparation system*, Addison Wesley, Massachusetts, 2nd edition, 1994.