

# Algorithms and Datastructures

## Runtime analysis Minsort / Heapsort, Induction

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Algorithms and Datastructures, October 2018

## Algorithms and Datastructures

- Structure

- Links

- Organisation

  - Daphne

  - Forum

  - Checkstyle

  - Unit Tests

  - Version management

  - Jenkins

## Sorting

- Minsort

- Heapsort

### Topics of the Lecture:

- Algorithms and Data Structures  
Efficient data handling and processing  
... for problems that occur in practical **any** larger program / project
- **Algorithm**  $\hat{=}$  Solving of complex computational problems
- **Datastructure**  $\hat{=}$  Representation of data on computer

# Example 1: Sorting



Figure: Sorting with *Minsort*

# Example 2: Navigation

- **Datastructures:** How to represent the map as data?
- **Algorithms:** How to find the shortest / fastest way?



**Figure:** Navigationplan  
© OpenStreetMap

## General:

- Most of you had a lecture on basic programming ...  
performance was not an issue
- Here it is going to be:
  - 1 How fast is our program?
  - 2 How can we make it faster?
  - 3 How can we proof that it will always be that fast?
- **Important** issues:
  - Most of the time: application runtime
  - Sometimes also: resource / space consumption

## Algorithms:

- Sorting
- Dynamic Arrays
- Associative Arrays
- Hashing
- Priority Queue
- Linked Lists
- Pathfinding / Dijkstra Algorithm
- Search Trees

## Mathematics:

- Runtime analysis
- Proof of correctness
- $\mathcal{O}$ -Notation

# After the lecture ...

- ... you should be able to understand the joke



Figure: Comic © [xkcd/835](https://xkcd.com/835/)

- Hopefully your parents will still invite you





## Homepage:

- Exercise sheets
- Lectures
- Materials

Link to [Homepage](#)

## Lecture:

- Tuesday, 12:00 - 14:00, HS 00 006, Build. 082
- Recordings of the lecture will be uploaded to the webpage

## Exercises:

- One exercise sheet per week
- Submission / Correction / Assistance online
- Tutorial: (if needed)  
Wednesday, 13:00-14:00 - HS 00 006, Build. 082

## Exam:

- Planned: Sa. 23th March 2019, 10:00-12:00, Build. 101,  
Lec. theater 026 & 036

## Exercises:

- 80% practical, 20% theoretical
- We expect **everyone** to solve **every** exercise sheet

## Exam:

- 50% of all points from the exercise sheets are needed
- Content of exam: whole lecture **and all exercises**

## Exercises:

- Tutors: [Tim Maffenbeier](#), [Till Steinmann](#), [Tobias Faller](#)
- Coordinators: [Michael Uhl](#), [Florian Eggenhofer](#) and [Björn Grüning](#)
- Deadline: ESE: [1 week](#), IEMS: [none](#)

## Exercises:

- Post questions into the forum (link later)
- Submission via “commit” through `svn` and Daphne
- Feedback one week after deadline through “update” (`svn`)
- Unit test / checkstyle via Jenkins

## Exercises - Points:

- Practical:
  - 60% functionality
  - 20% tests
  - 20% documentation, Checkstyle, etc.
  - Program is not running  $\Rightarrow$  0 points
- Theoretical (mathematical proof):
  - 40% general idea / approach
  - 60% clean / complete

## Effort:

- 4 ECTS (ESE), 6 ECTS (IEMS)
- 120 / 180 working hours per semester
- 14 Lectures each 6h / 8h + exam
- 4h / 6h per exercise sheet (one per week)

## Daphne:

- Provides the following information:
  - Name / contact information of your tutor
  - Download of / info needed for exercise sheets
  - Collected points of all exercise sheets
  - Links to:
    - 1 Coding standards
    - 2 Build system
    - 3 The other systems
- Link: [Daphne](#)



## Forum:

- Please don't hesitate to ask if something is unclear
- Ask in the forum and not separate. Others might also be interested in the answer
- The [tutors](#) or the [coordinators](#) will reply as soon as possible
- Link: [Forum](#)

### Checkstyle / Linting (flake8):

- Installation: **python3** -m pip install flake8
- Check file: **python3** -m flake8 path/to/files/\*.py
- Link: [flake8](#)

## Why unit tests?

- 1 A non-trivial method without a unit test is probably wrong
- 2 Simplifies debugging
- 3 We and you can automatically check correctness of code

## What is a good unit test?

- Unit test checks desired output for a given input
- At least one **typical** input
- At least one **critical** case  
E.g. double occurrence of a value in sorting

### Testing (doctest):

```
def subOne(n):  
    """Subtracts 1 from n
```

```
>>> subOne(5)  
4
```

```
>>> subOne(3)  
2  
"""
```

```
return n-2
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    print("2 minus 1: %d" % subOne(2))
```

- Tests are contained in docstrings
- Module doctest runs them
- Run check with:  
**python3 -m doctest**  
*path/to/files/\*.py -v*

### Version management (subversion):

- Keeps a history of code changes
- Initialize / update directory: **svn** checkout <URL>
- Add files / folders: **svn** add <file> --all
- Create snapshot: **svn** commit -m "<Your Message>"  
Data is uploaded to Jenkins automatically
- Link: [Subversion](#)

## Jenkins:

- Provides our build system
- You can check if your uploaded code runs
  - Especially whether all **unit test** pass
  - And if **checkstyle** (`flake8`) is statisfied
- Will be shown in the first exercise
- Link: [Jenkins](#)

## Problem:

- Input:  $n$  elements  $x_1, \dots, x_n$
- Transitive operator “ $<$ ” which returns **true** if the left value is smaller than the right one
  - Transitivity:  $x < y, y < z \rightarrow x < z$
- Output:  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  sorted with operator

## Example

Input: 14, 4, 32, 19, 8, 44, 65

Output:

## Why do we need sorting?

- Nearly **every** program needs a sorting algorithm
- **Examples:**
  - Index of a search engine
  - Listing filesystem in explorer / finder
  - (Music) library
  - Highscore list



## Informal description:

- Find the minimum and switch the value with the **first** position
- Find the minimum and switch the value with the **second** position
- ...



Figure: Minsort

## Minsort in Python:

```
def minsort(lst):  
    for i in range(0, len(lst)-1):  
        minimum = i  
  
        for j in range(i+1, len(lst)):  
            if lst[j] < lst[minimum]:  
                minimum = j  
  
        if minimum != i:  
            lst[i], lst[minimum] = \  
                lst[minimum], lst[i]  
  
    return lst
```

## How long does our program run?

Table: Runtime for *Minsort*

- We test it for different input sizes

- **Observation:**

It is going to be “disproportionately” slower the more numbers are being sorted

$n$	Runtime / ms
$2 \times 10^3$	5.24
$4 \times 10^3$	16.92
$6 \times 10^3$	39.11
$8 \times 10^3$	67.80
$10 \times 10^3$	105.50
$12 \times 10^3$	150.38
$14 \times 10^3$	204.00
$16 \times 10^3$	265.98
$18 \times 10^3$	334.94

## How long does our program run?

- We test it for different input sizes
- **Observation:**  
It is going to be “disproportionately” slower the more numbers are being sorted



Figure: Runtime of *Minsort*

## Runtime analysis:

- *Minsort* runtime depicted in a diagram
  - That is what you should do in the first exercise sheet
- **We observe:**
  - The runtime **grows faster than linear**
  - With double the input size we need four times the time



Figure: Runtime of *Minsort*

## Heapsort:

- The principle stays the same
- Better structure for finding the smallest element quicker

## Binary heap:

- Preferably a complete binary tree
- **Heap property:** Each child is **smaller** (larger) than the parent element

## Min heap:

- **Heap property:** Each child is **smaller** (larger) than the parent element
- A valid heap fulfills the property at each node



Figure: Valid min heap



Figure: Invalid min heap

## How to save the heap?

- We number all nodes from top to bottom and left to right starting at 0
  - The children of node  $i$  are  $2i+1$  and  $2i+2$
  - The parent node of node  $i$  is  $\text{floor}\left(\frac{i-1}{2}\right)$



Table: Elements can be stored in array

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	8	5	17	9	11	7



- Remove the smallest element (root node)
- Replace the root with the last node
- Sift the new root node down until the heap property is satisfied



## Heapsort:

- Organize the  $n$  elements as heap
- While the heap still contains elements
  - Take the smallest element
  - Move the last node to the root
  - Repair the heap as described
- Output: 4, 5, ...

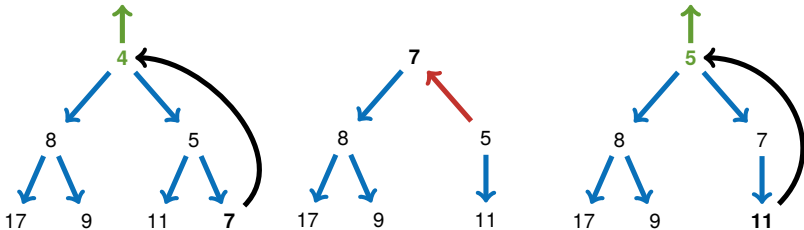


Figure: One iteration of Heapsort

## Creating a heap:

- This operation is called **heapify**
- The  $n$  elements are already stored in an array
- Interpret the array as binary heap where the **heap property** is not yet satisfied
- We repair the heap from bottom up (in layers) with **sift**

# Heapsort - Algorithm 7 / 10

Table: Input in array

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
11	7	8	3	2	5	4



Figure: Heapify lower layer

# Heapsort - Algorithm 8 / 10



Figure: Heapify upper layer



Figure: Resulting heap

## Finding the minimum is intuitive:

- **Minsort:** Iterate through all non-sorted elements
- **Heapsort:** Finding the minimum is trivial (concept)

*Just take the root of the heap*

## Removing the minimum in Heapsort:

- Repair the heap and restore the **heap property**
  - We don't have to repair the whole heap
- More of this in the next lecture

## ■ Course literature

[CRL01] Thomas H. Cormen, Ronald L. Rivest, and Charles E. Leiserson.

**Introduction to Algorithms.**

MIT Press, Cambridge, Mass, 2001.

[MS08] Kurt Mehlhorn and Peter Sanders.

**Algorithms and Data Structures.**

Springer, Berlin, 2008.

<https://people.mpi-inf.mpg.de/~mehlhorn/ftp/Mehlhorn-Sanders-Toolbox.pdf>.



## ■ Sorting

[Wika] [Wikipedia - Heapsort](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heapsort)

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heapsort>

[Wikb] [Wikipedia - Selectionsort](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Selectionsort)

<https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Selectionsort>

## ■ Subversion

[Apa] [Apache Subversion](https://subversion.apache.org/)

`https://subversion.apache.org/`