

Practical assignment 2  
Algorithms & Datastructures

Carlo Jessurun s1013793

Tony Lopar s1013792

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Frits Vaandrager

Joshua Moerman

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Radboud University Nijmegen

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# 1 Explanation

In this chapter we will explain how our algorithm works. The explanation is split into three parts.

## 1.1 Reading the input

For the reading of the input we made a custom reader which replaces the scanner in Java. The custom reader works faster than the standard scanner in Java. At first we reused our last implementation of the scanner class we did in the first assignment. In this instance however, we found it to perform quite slowly and it was definitely holding the speed back a lot. So after researching replacements for the scanner class we found that the `BufferedReader` was a way faster class to use. To give a short summary of our research we found the following information about both the `Scanner` and the `BufferedReader`:

The **`java.util.Scanner`** class is a simple text scanner which can parse primitive types and strings. It internally uses regular expressions to read different types.

The **`java.io.BufferedReader`** class reads text from a character-input stream, buffering characters so as to provide for the efficient reading of sequence of characters.

- `BufferedReader` is synchronous while `Scanner` is not. `BufferedReader` should be used if we are working with multiple threads.
- `BufferedReader` has significantly larger buffer memory than `Scanner`.
- The `Scanner` has a little buffer (1KB char buffer) as opposed to the `BufferedReader` (8KB byte buffer), but it's more than enough.
- `BufferedReader` is a bit faster as compared to scanner because scanner does parsing of input data and `BufferedReader` simply reads sequence of characters.

Since we found that is fast, it's still not recommended as it requires lot of typing. The `BufferedReader` class reads text from a character-input stream, buffering characters so as to provide for the efficient reading of characters, arrays, and lines. With this method we will have to parse the value every time for desired type.

At this point we decided to use our own implementation of a `Reader` class with the use of `DataInputStream`. This provided us with a really fast way to read the input given by this assignment. We found it to be the fastest of all our tested reader implementations but it does require very cumbersome methods in its implementation. It uses `DataInputStream` to read through the stream of data and uses `read()` method and `nextInt()` methods for taking inputs. This is by far the fastest ways of taking input but is difficult to remember and is cumbersome in its approach. Our implementation can

be found in the “Reader.java” class. We used the test data we got from the algorithms website but also tested our other scanners against the website: “<http://www.spoj.com/problems/INTEST/>” which is basically a huge place to test how fast you can read data. The “Reader.java” class also performed really fast on this testing framework. In the end, comparing with the default scanner implementation we saved a lot of time and made reading input literally ten times faster over the entire testset.

- **Scanner implementation:** 400ms
- **DataInputStream implementation:** 38ms

## 1.2 Algorithm

The algorithm first tries to make profitable groups of the input. Products are added to the previous group when after addition the group still gives profit.

After this the algorithm optimizes the list with profits by putting groups with a higher profit in front of the list.

Finally the first  $D$  profits are subtracted from the total sum of products where  $D$  is the number of dividers.

## 1.3 Computing output

## **2 Analysis**

### **2.1 Correctness**

In this section we will discuss the Correctness of the processes.

#### **2.1.1 Reading the input**

#### **2.1.2 Algorithm**

#### **2.1.3 Computing output**

### **2.2 Complexity**

In this chapter we will describe the complexity of our algorithm. We will first describe the complexity in detail for the smaller parts and after this compute the complexity for the whole algorithm.

#### **2.2.1 Reading the input**

The reading of the output has to process all items in the output for the algorithm. Before we read the prices of the products, we have to read the number of products and the number of dividers. This means that in total  $n + 2$  items should be read from the input. The complexity of this reading is  $\mathcal{O}(n)$ .

#### **2.2.2 Algorithm**

#### **2.2.3 Writing output**

The output gets the total sum of products with the possible profit already subtracted. The output should only be rounded, since the subtraction may cause values that does not end with 0. The complexity of this process is  $\mathcal{O}(1)$ .

### 3 Reference