

# Pairing employees for 15-minute coffee meeting

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## Table of Contents

1. [Assignment description](#)
2. [Rough complexity analysis](#)
3. [Proposed algorithm](#)
4. [Timing management](#)
5. [Technical learning through this project](#)
6. [Program's execution](#)
7. [UML Class Diagram](#)
8. [Conclusion](#)

## Assignment description

A manager of a department at Google wants to schedule 15-minute coffee chat between two employees every week for his 6 employees. Design and write a program to help this manager.

- Each employee should have a meeting with a new person. So, no meeting with the same person until they meet all the other colleagues.
- Use functional programming or object-oriented programming. You can have your own design to cover the requirements but you should consider a design with better time complexity.
- You can use any data structures (lists, dictionaries, stacks, queues, ...)
- The number 6 here is an example and imagining there are "n" (an even number) employees in the group (for this example  $n=6$ )
- Every week each employee should have a meeting and just one meeting with one person.
- Every week they should have a meeting with a new person.

## Rough complexity analysis

Be  $n$  the number of employees to be paired up every week.

Every week,  $n/2$  unique new pairs are created.

Hence,  $n-1$  weeks are needed to have all  $n$  employees meeting each other once

- $\text{meeting}_k = (\text{employee}_i, \text{employee}_j)_k, (i,j) \in [0, n[^2, i \neq j, k \in [0, \frac{n^2-n}{2}]$
- $\text{week}_k = \{\text{meeting}_t\}_{t \in [0, \frac{n}{2}]}, k \in [0, n[$
- $\forall i, j \in I_n, i \neq j, \text{week}_i \cap \text{week}_j = \emptyset$

Thus,

Finding a valid  $\text{week}_k$  would require exploring the different sequences of  $\frac{n}{2}$  employees among the  $\frac{n^2-n}{2}$  possible pairs of employees.

The combination of  $r$  elements among a total of  $n$  employees is  $\binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!r!}$

Hence the number of combinations to explore to find the  $n-1$  weeks of unique pairs of employees for  $\frac{n}{2}$  meetings a week ends up being an exponential problem with a complexity of  $O(2^n)$ .

Once a set of  $n-1$  sequence of  $\frac{n}{2}$  meetings is found, verifying that each employee meets only once a week for  $n-1$  weeks would require  $\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \in O(n^2)$  operations.

In sum, finding a solution to the problem requires an exponential complexity, while verifying such solution could be done in polynomial time. Consequently, such problem belongs to the class of NP-complete problems.

Obviously, some heuristics exist based on the provided constraints to reduce the realm of possibilities.

For example, with  $n=10$ , the 5 meetings are drawn from  $\binom{45}{5} = 17,593,329,600$  possibilities. Obviously, no decent algorithm can explore so many possibilities in reasonable time. The constraint that an employee can only meet once in a week, helps reducing these possibilities. Such heuristics don't change the non-polynomial nature of this problem.

## Proposed algorithm

My assumption is that each sequence of  $\frac{n}{2}$  meetings satisfying the properties mentioned above is a correct sequence based on the known context from the previous weeks.

If  $n-1$  weeks can be found in sequence verifying such constraints, then this sequence is a solution to the problem.

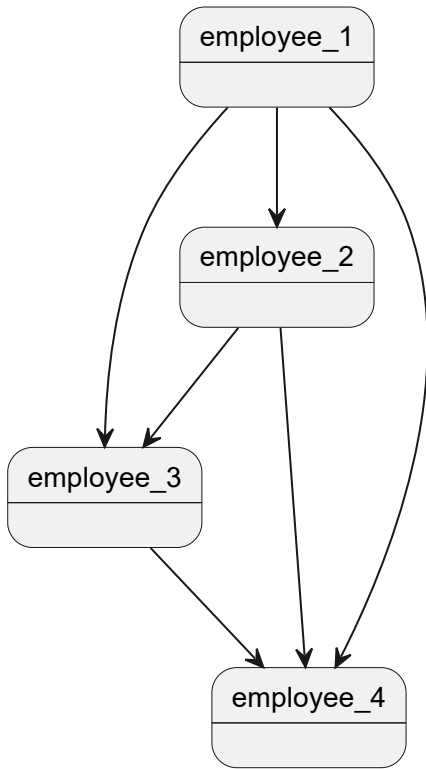
Finding a sequence for a week explores all pairs of employees, hence up to  $(n-1) \cdot n^2 \in O(n^3)$  operations with a lot of weeding since we know such pairs shall be unique.

How to find such sequences?

I chose to sort the employees according to the other employees they have to still meet. A graph structure was hence well-suited to capture such topography.

Example for  $n = 4$ , we can represent the  $\frac{n^2-n}{2}$  possibilities as a triangular matrix or as a bubble diagram.

employees	1	2	3	4
1	N/A	to meet	to meet	to meet
2	N/A	N/A	to meet	to meet
3	N/A	N/A	N/A	to meet
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



I sorted the vertices according to 5 different methods:

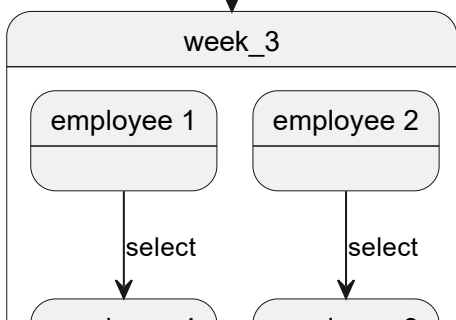
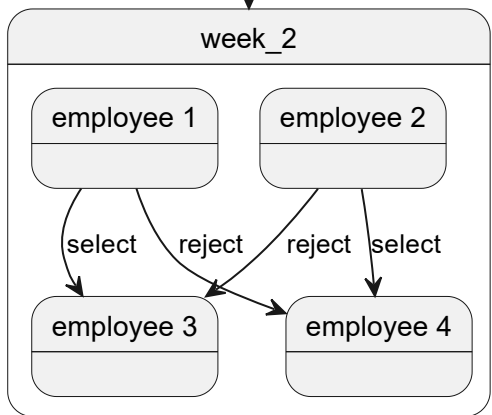
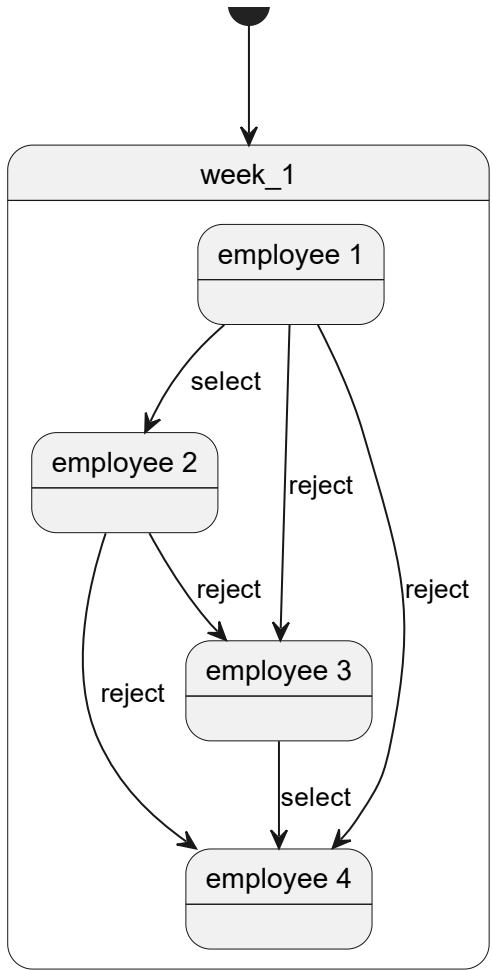
method	description	example
0	least neighbors first, smallest ID first	$\{\text{employee}_3, \text{employee}_2, \text{employee}_1\}$
1	most neighbors first, smallest ID first	$\{\text{employee}_1, \text{employee}_2, \text{employee}_3\}$
2	most neighbors first, highest ID first	$\{\text{employee}_1, \text{employee}_2, \text{employee}_3\}$
3	least neighbors first, highest ID first	$\{\text{employee}_3, \text{employee}_2, \text{employee}_1\}$
4	random selection	$\{\text{employee}_2, \text{employee}_3, \text{employee}_1\}$ among $3!$ possibilities

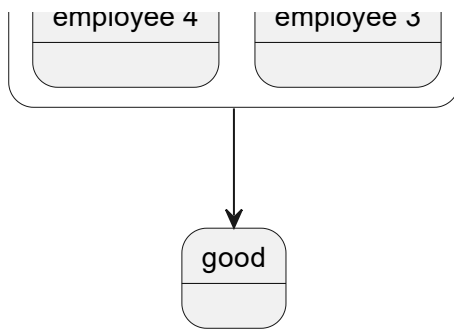
The strategy is to explore each of these sorting methods until one works. It is possible that none of them would work for two reasons:

1. none of them end up with a valid sequence of  $n-1$   $\frac{n}{2}$ -meetings
2. the time to explore the sequences takes unreasonable time, hence aborted

In the following example for  $n=4$ , the second sorting algorithm was used (most neighbors first, smallest ID first). After three weeks, all employees have met: no vertex remain in the graph.







## Timing management

As previously seen, an algorithm (or all) may not terminate timely. To "*give a chance*" to each sorting algorithm, I implemented a timeout using a multi-threading approach. Each algorithm has a certain amount of time to finish, if not, the timeout kills its execution, to move to the next sorting method.

According to the number of nodes to process, it may be reasonable to increase the timeout. For example, up to 32 employees, 1 second is enough to complete. Above 32, no algorithm can finish within 1 second, hence increasing the throttle to a 5-second timeout.

I implemented a basic timeout as follow.

```
from threading import Thread, Event
import time

def timeout(timer:int, signal:Event) -> None
    time.sleep(timer)
    signal.set()

def function_to_run(<parameters>, signal:Event, result:List) -> None
    # the code is instrumented in a way that it is sensitive
    # to signal.is_set() to elegantly abort its own execution

    # the result is provided by reference via result[0]

def arbiter(time_slice):
    signal = Event()
    result = [None]

    timer = Thread(target=timeout, kwargs={'timer':time_slice, 'signal':signal})
    algo = Thread(target=function_to_run, args=(<parameters>), kwargs=
{'signal':signal, 'result':result})

    algo.start()
    timer.start()

    timer.join()
```

```

algo.join()

if result[0] is None:
    # function_to_run execution was killed
else:
    # function_to_run successfully completed

```

## Technical learning through this project

I needed to log the time the different algorithms needed to run to give me an idea about the scale. To do so, I created a class-based decorator with dual purpose: logging the time and/or acting as a timeout to exit the program. I run the wrapped function as a daemon in the background using the [threading module](#): the function doesn't have to be instrumented to elegantly abort itself. When the allotted time has reached, the main thread returns. I'm skeptical about this method, since the thread is left to die, the usage of a [Process with a terminate\(\) method](#) may be more appropriate. See [decorator\\_timer.py](#) Python file. A stub for a class-based decorator looks as follow:

```

class decorator():
    def __init__(self, *args, **kwargs):
        # initialize the instance attributes

    def __call__(self, func):
        # dunder magic method invoked by the decorator

        @functools.wraps(func) # this decorator allows the python help to properly
display the arguments
        def wrapper(*args, **kwargs):
            # instrumentation
            result = func(*args, **kwargs)
            # more instrumentation
            return result
        return wrapper

```

In order to present a nicely packaged command line interface, I used [the module argparse](#) in the file (main.py) [main.py] as follow:

```

parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
    prog='main.py',
    description='Creates the weekly coffee pairing for the employees',
    epilog='Thanks for using my program',
)

parser.add_argument('--author', help="author", action='store_true')

```

```

    parser.add_argument('--sorting', help="sorting mechanism to use. Different
sorting strategies", nargs='?', type=int, default=-1, choices=[0,1,2,3,4])

    parser.add_argument('--timer', help="enables the timer to monitor the elapsed
time", action='store_true')

    parser.add_argument('--timeout', help="aborts the execution after N seconds.
Default to 1s. May help giving more time to complete", action='store', type=int,
metavar='N', default=1)

    parser.add_argument('--employees', '-e', help="number of employees",
action='store', type=int, metavar='<integer>')

    parser.add_argument('--weeks', '-w', help="generate the pairing for this number
of weeks", action='store', type=int, metavar='<integer>')

```

Usually I write documents using MS-Word and various sources of media like images. To write this document, I used *Markdown* (MD) which seems to be a popular documentation-oriented textual format. I was acquainted with this format while using GitHub. The learning curve to use it is quite quick using [basic syntax](#) like title, paragraphs, image insertion, or [more advanced syntax](#) like tables, [plantUML](#) inserts or  $\epsilon$  for mathematical expressions. Unfortunately, the plantUML and  $\epsilon$  inserts are not converted by the HTML or PDF extension I used in my Visual Studio IDE.

## Program's execution

Run the command without argument or with the option -h/--help to get a description of the Command Line Interface (CLI). For a given number of employees N, the program finds N-1 unique N//2 pairs.

```

$> py ./main.py
usage: main.py [-h] [--author] [--sorting [{0,1,2,3,4}]] [--timer] [--timeout N] --
employees <integer> [--weeks <integer>]

```

Creates the weekly coffee pairing for the employees

options:

```

-h, --help            show this help message and exit
--author              author
--sorting [{0,1,2,3,4}]
                        sorting mechanism to use. Different sorting strategies
--timer              enables the timer to monitor the elapsed time
--timeout N          aborts the execution after N seconds. Default to 1s. May
help giving more time to complete
--employees <integer>, -e <integer>
                        number of employees

```

```
--weeks <integer>, -w <integer>
```

generate the pairing for this number of weeks

Thanks for using my program

A few examples of outputs follow. More examples can be found in the file [examples.txt](#)

```
$> py ./main.py --employees 6
Employees: [E001, E002, E003, E004, E005, E006]
week 1: [(E003, E006), (E002, E005), (E001, E004)]
week 2: [(E004, E006), (E002, E003), (E001, E005)]
week 3: [(E001, E002), (E003, E004), (E005, E006)]
week 4: [(E003, E005), (E002, E004), (E001, E006)]
week 5: [(E001, E003), (E002, E006), (E004, E005)]
```

or

```
$> py ./main.py --employees 10 --sorting 1
Employees: [E001, E002, E003, E004, E005, E006, E007, E008, E009, E010]
week 1: [(E001, E010), (E002, E009), (E003, E008), (E004, E007), (E005, E006)]
week 2: [(E001, E009), (E002, E010), (E003, E007), (E004, E005), (E006, E008)]
week 3: [(E001, E005), (E006, E010), (E003, E009), (E007, E008), (E002, E004)]
week 4: [(E001, E003), (E004, E010), (E005, E008), (E007, E009), (E002, E006)]
week 5: [(E003, E006), (E008, E009), (E005, E010), (E002, E007), (E001, E004)]
week 6: [(E001, E002), (E009, E010), (E004, E008), (E003, E005), (E006, E007)]
week 7: [(E006, E009), (E003, E004), (E008, E010), (E002, E005), (E001, E007)]
week 8: [(E005, E009), (E004, E006), (E002, E003), (E007, E010), (E001, E008)]
week 9: [(E001, E006), (E002, E008), (E003, E010), (E004, E009), (E005, E007)]
```

## UML Class Diagram





I'd also like to experiment with other sorting algorithm, eventually running all of them concurrently. Such strategy seems resource consuming. It may be unlikely that my laptop has enough resources to handle such amount of resources (CPU, RAM, threads limit,...).