COL106 (SPRING, 2020)

ASSIGNMENT 3

Handling Queries of an Election

1 Overall Objective

In this assignment you will have to work with *binary search tree*, *binary heap*. There are three principal components of this assignments: **BST**, **Heap**, and **Election**. Election is a sample of a real-life problem where you have to handle certain queries related to election, say *Vidhan Sabha Election* occuring at multiple states of India at the same time. You will be using *binary search tree* and *binary max heap* to handle those queries.

2 General Instructions

The grading will be done automatically. To ensure a smooth process, an interface will be provided to you, which you are **NOT** supposed to change. Your solution classes will implement these interfaces. For each of the component, you will be given and *input* file, which will contain the commands that your code must execute. As per the command, the program will produce the *output*, which will be compared against an expected output for grading. Remember you just have to output normally using *(System.out.print())* and your output will automatically be printed in the file. **Please ensure that you follow the proper formatting criteria, failing which your submission will not be evaluated and receive no marks for that component.**

3 Code Skeleton

You are provided with the skeleton of the code. This contains the *interfaces* and other relevant information. Your task is to implement these functions. The code also contains *driver code* for all the components of assignment. These will be used to check the correctness of the code. Please **DO NOT modify the interface and the driver code.** You are free to change and implement other parts in any way you like.

Code is available in a .zip file named Assignment3.zip.

4 Part-I: BST

In this part, you need to implement a *Binary Search Tree (BST)* (**You do not need to balance it**). The basic operations on a BST, *insert*, *update*, and *delete* will be tested. The BST is supposed to store $< key, value >$ pairs where both the key and the $value$ are of *generic* type. Later in the *Election* problem, you can use suitable instance of this BST to handle certain queries.

Note: For simplicity, you can assume that all $keys$ are *unique*, that is, a particular key cannot be associated with multiple $valeus$. You can assume all *values* which are to be stored in the *BST* are *unique*.

4.1 Specifications:

You need to implement the *interface* specified below:

```
package ElectionBSTHeap ;
public interface BSTInterface <T extends Comparable , E>{
/**
* Insert an element using the "key" as the key and the
corresponding value .
* Please note that value is a generic type and it can be
anything .
*
* @param key
* @param value
*/
void insert ( T key , E value ) ;
 /**
 * Update to new value using the key .
 *
 * @param key
 * @param value
 */
 void update (T key , E value ) ;
 /**
 *
 * Delete element using key
 * @param key
 */
 void delete ( T key ) ;
 /**
 *
 * Print the keys according to level order traversal of the BST
 *
 */
```

```
31    void printBST ( ) ;
32  }
```

4.2 Input and Output:
Commands:

- INSERT : Insert a $< key, value >$ pair into the BST.

- UPDATE : Update the $value$ corresponding to a particular key.

- DELETE : Delete element from BST with a given key.

- PRINT_BST : Print the $key, value$ pairs stored in the BST according to level-order traversal.

Sample Input: Note: Ignore the line numbers.

```
1   INSERT
2   1 ,  15
3   INSERT
4   2 ,  5
5   INSERT
6   3 ,  1
7   INSERT
8   4 ,  6
9   INSERT
10  5 ,  20
11  INSERT
12  6 ,  16
13  INSERT
14  7 ,  25
15  INSERT
16  8 ,  21
17  INSERT
18  9 ,  26
19  DELETE
20  5
21  PRINT_BST
22  UPDATE
23  9 ,  300
24  PRINT_BST
```

Expected Output: Note: Ignore the line numbers.

```
1   Inserting :  1 ,  15
2   Inserting :  2 ,  5
3   Inserting :  3 ,  1
4   Inserting :  4 ,  6
5   Inserting :  5 ,  20
6   Inserting :  6 ,  16
7   Inserting :  7 ,  25
8   Inserting :  8 ,  21
9   Inserting :  9 ,  26
10  Deleting  element  with  key  5 :
11  Printing  BST  in  level  order :
12  1 ,  15
13  2 ,  5
14  8 ,  21
15  3 ,  1
16  4 ,  6
17  6 ,  16
18  7 ,  25
19  9 ,  26
20  Updating  key  9  to  value  300 :
21  Printing  BST  in  level  order :
22  1 ,  15
23  2 ,  5
24  8 ,  21
25  3 ,  1
26  4 ,  6
27  6 ,  16
28  7 ,  25
29  9 ,  300
```
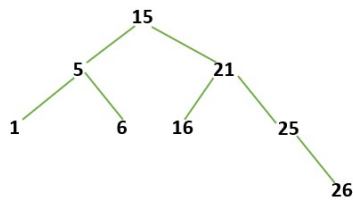
Figure 1: BST on first print command

For better understanding, look at the pictorial representation of the binary search tree (Fig:1) after the first print command (PRINT_BST) executes. Note that the picture contains only *values*.

5 Heap

In this part, you need to implement a *Binary Max Heap*. The basic operations on a Heap, *extractMax*, *insert*, *delete*, *increaseKey* will be tested. The Heap is supposed to store $< key, value >$ pairs where both the key and the $value$ are of generic type. Later in the *Election* problem, you can use suitable instance of this Heap to handle certain queries.

Note: For simplicity, you can assume that $keys$ are *unique*, that is, a particular key cannot be associated with multiple $valeus$. The binary max heap will be organized according to the $values$. You can also assume that all the $values$ to be stored in the heap are *unique*.

Binary heap is an almost complete binary tree. Just make sure you follow the standard heap-filling constraints: Start filling level $i + 1$ only after level i is completely filled. Fill a particular level i of a *binary heap* from *left* to *right*.

5.1 Specifications:
You need to implement the *interface* shown below:

```
package Heap ;
public interface HeapInterface <T extends Comparable , E>{
/**
* Insert an element using the "key" as the key and the
corresponding value into the binary max heap .
* The heap needs to be constructed w.r.t. value .
*
* @param key
* @param value
*/
void insert ( T key , E value ) ;
  /**
  * Remove the element having maximum value from the heap and return it .
  *
  */
E extractMax ( ) ;
  /**
  *
  * Delete an element from heap using the given key
  * @param key
  */
  void delete ( T key ) ;
  /**
  *
  *  Update (increase) the value of a given "key" to the new "value"
  * @param key
  * @param value
  *
  */
  void increaseKey ( T key , E value ) ;
  /**
  *  Print all the keys stored in the heap according to their level−order
  */
  void printHeap ( ) ;
}
```

5.2 Input and Output:
Commands:

- INSERT : insert a $< key, value >$ pair into the binary max heap.

- EXTRACT_MAX : extracts the element with maximum $value$ from the heap and return it. Note that EXTRACT_MAX also removes the maximum element from the heap.

- DELETE : delete an element from the heap with a given key.

- UPDATE : update the $value$ of a given key in the heap.

- PRINT_HEAP : Print all the $key, value$ pairs stored in the heap according to their level order.

Sample Input:

```
1   INSERT
2   1, 100
3   INSERT
4   2, 10
5   INSERT
6   3, 30
7   INSERT
8   4, 50
9   INSERT
10  5, 150
11  INSERT
12  6, 1
13  INSERT
14  7, 3
15  PRINT_HEAP
16  DELETE
17  1
18  PRINT_HEAP
19  INSERT
20  8, 500
21  PRINT_HEAP
22  EXTRACT_MAX
23  PRINT_HEAP
24  UPDATE
25  7, 70
26  PRINT_HEAP
```

Expected Output:

```
1   Inserting: 1, 100
2   Inserting: 2, 10
3   Inserting: 3, 30
4   Inserting: 4, 50
5   Inserting: 5, 150
6   Inserting: 6, 1
7   Inserting: 7, 3
8   Printing heap in level order:
9   5, 150
10  1, 100
11  3, 30
12  2, 10
13  4, 50
14  6, 1
15  7, 3
16  Deleting element with key 1:
17  Printing heap in level order:
18  5, 150
19  4, 50
20  3, 30
21  2, 10
22  7, 3
23  6, 1
24  Inserting: 8, 500
25  Printing heap in level order:
26  8, 500
27  4, 50
28  5, 150
29  2, 10
30  7, 3
```

```
31  6 , 1
32  3 , 30
33  Extracting Max:
34  500
35  Printing heap in level order:
36  5 , 150
37  4 , 50
38  3 , 30
39  2 , 10
40  7 , 3
41  6 , 1
42  Updating key 7 to value 70:
43  Printing heap in level order:
44  5 , 150
45  7 , 70
46  3 , 30
47  2 , 10
48  4 , 50
49  6 , 1
```

6 Election

This is the last part of this assignment. In this part you need to use the previous data structures, *Heap* and *BST* to handle certain queries related to a particular instance of an Election process. This section will give you an impression of using standard data structures along with some additional logic to address a real-world scenario.

The Election problem is basically the problem of handling certain queries related to say, *Vidhan Sabha Election* occurring in multiple states of India at the same time. A *Candidate* is an *Object* to serve as a unit of information in this case. A *Candidate* object has six data members:

- *name* : name of the candidate

- *candID* : two candidates might have the same name. This *candID* is a unique identifier by which a candidate can be uniquely identified.

- *state* : The name of the state from which a candidate is fighting the election

- *district* : The name of the district of a particular state from which a candidate is fighting the election

- *constituency* : The name of the constituency of a particular state from which a candidate is fighting the election

- *party* : The name of the political party on behalf of which a candidate is fighting the election

- *votes* : The number of votes a particular candidate from a constituency in a state has scored at a particular instant

6.1 Specification:

You need to implement the following *interface*:

```java
package ElectionBSTHeap;

/**
 * DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE.
 */
public interface ElectionInterface <T> {
    /**
     * @param name,candID,state,district,constituency,party,votes to be input in the Election
     * @return Success or failure
     */
    void insert(String name, String candID, String state, String district, String constituency, String
    party, String votes);

    /**
     * @param inputs the votes for a given candidate
     */
    void updateVote(String name, String candID, String votes);
    /**
     * @param inputs the name of the constituency
     * prints the {name candID party} of top 3 (k=3) candidates in a constituency seperated by newlines
.
     * example of output:
     * A 100 party1
```

```
22        *  B  200  party2
23        *  C  300  party3
24        */
25      void  topkInConstituency(String  constituency ,  String  k);
26      /**
27        *  @param  inputs  the  name  of  the  state
28        *  @return  the  name  of  the  leading  party  of  that  state
29        */
30      void  leadingPartyInState(String  state );
31      /**
32        *  @param  inputs  the  name  of  the  constituency  for  which  suppose  the  EVM  is  suspected  to  be
      corrupted
33        *  delete  all  the  candidates  information  for  that  constituency
34        */
35      void  cancelVoteConstituency(String  constituency );
36      /**
37        *  @param  inputs  void
38        *  @return  the  name  of  the  overall  leading  party  across  all  the  constituencies  of  all  states
39        */
40      void  leadingPartyOverall ();
41        /**
42        *  @param  inputs  the  name  of  a  party  and  a  state
43        *  @return  the  %vote  a  particular  party  obtains  in  a  given  state
44        */
45      void  voteShareInState(String  party ,String  state );
46
47      /**
48        *  @param  inputs  a  state
49        *  Prints  the  <name,  candID ,  state ,  district ,  constituency ,  party ,  votes>  of  all  the  candidates
      from  your  data  structure  (BST)  according  to  level−order.
50        *  All  the  <name,  candID ,  state ,  district ,  constituency ,  party ,  votes>  should  be  separated  by
      newlines.
51        */
52      void  printElectionLevelOrder ();
53 }
```

For the election problem, you need to employ some book-keeping for future references. You can use an instance of your BST for this purpose. Among all the above queries, there are three queries: *insert*, *updateVote*, *cancelVoteConstituency* for which you have to manage/modify the book-keeping data structure. The *printElectionLevelOrder* query is there to check the intermediate states of this book-keeping data structure.

For other queries like *topkInConstituency*, you can use suitable instances of your *Heap*.

6.2 Input and Output:
Commands:

- INSERT : insert a candidate into your data structure with *name*, *candID*, *state*, *district*, *constituency*, *party*, and *votes* as associated information.

- UPDATE : Update votes obtained by a given candidate to a new value.

- TOP k IN CONSTITUENCY : Given a constituency, report the top k candidates ($< name, candID, party >$) of that constituency in decreasing order of $votes$. If you find that no. of candidates is less than k then return all the candidates in decreasing order of their obtained $votes$.

- LEADING PARTY IN STATE : Given a state, report the name of the political party scoring maximum votes in that state. If there are more than one political parties scoring same votes, and that is the maximum in the given state, then return the names of all such political parties in alphabetical order.

- DISCARD ALL VOTES IN CONSTITUENCY : Given a constituency, delete all the candidates belonging to that constituency from the data structure.

- GLOBAL LEADING PARTY : Report the name of the political party which received the maximum vote across all constituencies of all states. If there are more than one political parties scoring same votes, and that is the maximum, then return the names of all such political parties in alphabetical order.

- VOTE SHARES : Given the name of a political party and a state, report the % vote share of that party from that state (precise upto 1 decimal point).

- PRINT : Print all the $< name, candID, state, district, constituency, party, votes >$ pairs from your book-keeping data structure BST according to level-order.

The BST you have implemented in part-I of this assignment accepts *generic* types for both key and val. You can use suitable instance of your BST here in *Election* with $candID$ as key, and other fields as $value$. Note that your book-keeping BST for *Election* is to be ordered based only on the obtained $votes$ of the candidates.

You can assume that *candIDs* are unique identifiers, that is no two candidates can share the same value for their *candIDs*. You can also assume, as you have assumed in case of implementing *BST* that the values for *votes* in this system are also unique.

Sample Input:

```
1  INSERT
2  Cand1 ,  1 ,  S1 ,  D1 ,  C1 ,  P1 ,  1200
3  INSERT
4  Cand2 ,  100 ,  S1 ,  D1 ,  C1 ,  P2 ,  1000
5  INSERT
6  Cand3 ,  101 ,  S1 ,  D1 ,  C1 ,  P3 ,  1500
7  INSERT
8  Cand4 ,  102 ,  S1 ,  D1 ,  C1 ,  P4 ,  2000
9  INSERT
10 Cand5 ,  105 ,  S1 ,  D1 ,  C1 ,  P5 ,  500
11 INSERT
12 Cand6 ,  2 ,  S1 ,  D2 ,  C2 ,  P2 ,  4000
13 INSERT
14 Cand7 ,  3 ,  S2 ,  D3 ,  C3 ,  P3 ,  2100
15 INSERT
16 Cand8 ,  4 ,  S3 ,  D4 ,  C4 ,  P4 ,  800
17 INSERT
18 Cand9 ,  5 ,  S3 ,  D5 ,  C5 ,  P6 ,  1600
19 PRINT
20 UPDATE
21 Cand1 ,  1 ,  2500
22 UPDATE
23 Cand8 ,  4 ,  1400
24 PRINT
25 INSERT
26 Cand9 ,  6 ,  S1 ,  D1 ,  C6 ,  P6 ,  20
27 INSERT
28 Cand10 ,  7 ,  S1 ,  D2 ,  C3 ,  P2 ,  600
29 PRINT
30 TOP  k  IN  CONSTITUENCY
31 C1 ,  3
32 LEADING  PARTY  IN  STATE
33 S1
34 GLOBAL  LEADING  PARTY
35 VOTE  SHARES
36 P1 ,  S1
37 DISCARD  ALL  VOTES  IN  CONSTITUENCY
38 C1
39 PRINT
```

Expected Output:

```
1  Inserting :  Cand1 ,  1 ,  S1 ,  D1 ,  C1 ,  P1 ,  1200
2  Inserting :  Cand2 ,  100 ,  S1 ,  D1 ,  C1 ,  P2 ,  1000
3  Inserting :  Cand1 ,  1 ,  S1 ,  D1 ,  C1 ,  P1 ,  1200
4  Inserting :  Cand2 ,  100 ,  S1 ,  D1 ,  C1 ,  P2 ,  1000
5  Inserting :  Cand3 ,  101 ,  S1 ,  D1 ,  C1 ,  P3 ,  1500
6  Inserting :  Cand4 ,  102 ,  S1 ,  D1 ,  C1 ,  P4 ,  2000
7  Inserting :  Cand5 ,  105 ,  S1 ,  D1 ,  C1 ,  P5 ,  500
8  Inserting :  Cand6 ,  2 ,  S1 ,  D2 ,  C2 ,  P2 ,  4000
9  Inserting :  Cand7 ,  3 ,  S2 ,  D3 ,  C3 ,  P3 ,  2100
10 Inserting :  Cand8 ,  4 ,  S3 ,  D4 ,  C4 ,  P4 ,  800
11 Inserting :  Cand9 ,  5 ,  S3 ,  D5 ,  C5 ,  P6 ,  1600
12 Printing  Election  data :
13 Cand1 ,  1 ,  S1 ,  D1 ,  C1 ,  P1 ,  1200
14 Cand2 ,  100 ,  S1 ,  D1 ,  C1 ,  P2 ,  1000
15 Cand3 ,  101 ,  S1 ,  D1 ,  C1 ,  P3 ,  1500
16 Cand5 ,  105 ,  S1 ,  D1 ,  C1 ,  P5 ,  500
17 Cand4 ,  102 ,  S1 ,  D1 ,  C1 ,  P4 ,  2000
```

```
18 Cand8 , 4 , S3 , D4, C4, P4, 800
19 Cand9 , 5 , S3 , D5, C5, P6, 1600
20 Cand6 , 2 , S1 , D2, C2, P2, 4000
21 Cand7 , 3 , S2 , D3, C3, P3, 2100
22 Updating Cand1 , 1 , 2500:
23 Updating Cand8 , 4 , 1400:
24 Printing Election data :
25 Cand3 , 101, S1 , D1, C1, P3, 1500
26 Cand2 , 100, S1 , D1, C1, P2, 1000
27 Cand4 , 102, S1 , D1, C1, P4, 2000
28 Cand5 , 105, S1 , D1, C1, P5, 500
29 Cand8 , 4 , S3 , D4, C4, P4, 1400
30 Cand9 , 5 , S3 , D5, C5, P6, 1600
31 Cand6 , 2 , S1 , D2, C2, P2, 4000
32 Cand7 , 3 , S2 , D3, C3, P3, 2100
33 Cand1 , 1 , S1 , D1, C1, P1, 2500
34 Inserting : Cand9 , 6 , S1 , D1, C6, P6, 20
35 Inserting : Cand10 , 7 , S1 , D2, C3, P2, 600
36 Printing Election data :
37 Cand3 , 101, S1 , D1, C1, P3, 1500
38 Cand2 , 100, S1 , D1, C1, P2, 1000
39 Cand4 , 102, S1 , D1, C1, P4, 2000
40 Cand5 , 105, S1 , D1, C1, P5, 500
41 Cand8 , 4 , S3 , D4, C4, P4, 1400
42 Cand9 , 5 , S3 , D5, C5, P6, 1600
43 Cand6 , 2 , S1 , D2, C2, P2, 4000
44 Cand9 , 6 , S1 , D1, C6, P6, 20
45 Cand10 , 7 , S1 , D2, C3, P2, 600
46 Cand7 , 3 , S2 , D3, C3, P3, 2100
47 Cand1 , 1 , S1 , D1, C1, P1, 2500
48 Reporting Top 3 in a constituency C1:
49 Cand1 , 1 , P1
50 Cand4 , 102, P4
51 Cand3 , 101, P3
52 Reporting the leading party in a state S1:
53 P2
54 Reporting leading party across all constituencies :
55 P2
56 Reporting vote share of party P1 in state S1:
57 20.6
58 Discarding the info of all candidates in a constituency C1:
59 Printing Election data :
60 Cand9 , 5 , S3 , D5, C5, P6, 1600
61 Cand8 , 4 , S3 , D4, C4, P4, 1400
62 Cand6 , 2 , S1 , D2, C2, P2, 4000
63 Cand10 , 7 , S1 , D2, C3, P2, 600
64 Cand7 , 3 , S2 , D3, C3, P3, 2100
65 Cand9 , 6 , S1 , D1, C6, P6, 20
```

7 Submission Guidelines

- Submit your code in a *.zip* file named in the format < EntryNo >.zip. Make sure that when we run **unzip < yourfile >.zip**, a folder < YourEntryNo > should be produced in the current working directory. You will be penalized for any submissions that do not confirm to this requirements.

- The exact directory structure will be detailed on the moodle submission link. Your submission will be auto-graded. This means that it is essential to make sure that your code follows the specifications of the assignment precisely.

- Your code must compile and run on our VMs. They run amd64 Linux version ubuntu 16.04 running Java JDK 11.0.5 `https://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/jdk11-downloads-5066655.html`

- You will be able to check if your submission complies with the proper format and runs as expected in the test environment by submitting to Moodle. The auto-grading in Moodle will run your code and verify if it passes the preliminary test cases.

- Your submission will only be accepted once it passes the initial test cases. For this, you must at least complete the Minimal submission tests of the assignment (will be announced soon). Further test cases will be used for Evaluation.

8   To Do/Not To Do

- You must work on this assignment individually.

- The programming language to be used is Java.

- You are not allowed to use any other external libraries for this assignment.

- Your code must be your own. You are not to take guidance from any general-purpose or problem-specific code meant to solve this or related problem.

- We will run a plagiarism detection check. Any person found guilty will be awarded a suitable penalty as announced in the class/course website. Please read academic integrity guidelines on the course home page and follow them carefully.