\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

- \* Describe concisely the data structure(s) you used to store the
- \* information in synsets.txt. Why did you make this choice?

```
// index to noun
private HashMap<Integer, String> synset;
// noun to index
private HashMap<String, Bag<Integer>> index;
```

兩個 hashmap 分別是由 string 查 id,和由 id 查 string 這裡可以注意到一點 ,由 string 查 id 可能會查詢到不只一個 id,這是因為我們需要的 synset 如下:

```
% more synsets.txt

i:

34 AIDS acquired_immune_deficiency_syndrome, a serious (often fatal) disease of the
35,ALGOL,a programming language used to express computer programs as algorithms
36 AND_circuit AND_gate,a circuit in a computer that fires only when all of its in
37,APC,a drug combination found in some over-the-counter headache remedies
38,ASCII_character,any member of the standard code for representing characters by
39,ASCII_character_set,(computer science) 128 characters that make up the ASCII code, ASCII_text_file, a text file that contains only ASCII characters without special
41,ASL American_sign_language, the sign language used in the United States
42,AWOL one who is away or absent without leave
:
```

可以看到一個 id 雖然可以查到一組 string 如 36→ { AND\_circuit, AND\_gate } 然而實際用到的時機只有最後輸出結果,也就是反正最後都要接起來輸出不如一開始就存成接起來的模式,所以才會是:

HashMap<Integer, String> synset

另一方面,一個 string 也有機會對應到多個 id,這些 id 是以後做 shortest comment ancestor 會使用到的,所以用一個 iterable 的 Bag( linked list) 進行儲存,以方便將來使用

public int ancestorSubset(Iterable<Integer> subsetA, Iterable<Integer> subsetB)

public int lengthSubset(Iterable<Integer> subsetA, Iterable<Integer> subsetB)

所以才會是以下型態

private HashMap<String, Bag<Integer>> index;

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

- \* Describe concisely the data structure(s) you used to store the
- \* information in hypernyms.txt. Why did you make this choice?

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

這就滿直觀的使用 Digraph , 畢竟這個檔案本身就是在描述一個有向圖

```
Digraph g = new Digraph(vnum);
```

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

- \* Describe concisely the algorithm you use in the constructor of
- \* ShortestCommonAncestor to check if the digraph is a rooted DAG.
- What is the order of growth of the worst-case running times of
- \* your algorithm? Express your answer as a function of the
- \* number of vertices V and the number of edges E in the digraph.
- \* (Do not use other parameters.) Use Big Theta notation to simplify
- \* your answer.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

### Description:

```
private void valid(Digraph G) {
    if (G == null) {
        throw new IllegalArgumentException();
    }
    int totalv = G.V();
    int rootcount = 0;
    for (int v = 0; v < totalv; v++) {
        if (G.outdegree(v) == 0) {
            rootcount++;
        }
    }
    if (rootcount > 1) {
        throw new IllegalArgumentException();
    }
    DirectedCycle dc = new DirectedCycle(G);
    if (dc.hasCycle()) {
        throw new IllegalArgumentException();
    }
}
```

總共分三步,第一步確認 G 是不是 null Θ(1) 第二步確認是否只有一個 root(沒有 fanout 的 vertix) Θ(V) 第三步確認是否有 circle,這裡使用 <u>DirectedCycle.java</u> takes Θ(V + E) time in the worst case

Order of growth of running time:  $\Theta(V+E)$ 

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

- \* Describe concisely your algorithm to compute the shortest common ancestor
- \* in ShortestCommonAncestor. For each method, give the order of growth of
- \* the best- and worst-case running times. Express your answers as functions
- \* of the number of vertices V and the number of edges E in the digraph.
- \* (Do not use other parameters.) Use Big Theta notation to simplify your
- \* answers.

\*

- \* If you use hashing, assume the uniform hashing assumption so that put()
- \* and get() take constant time per operation.

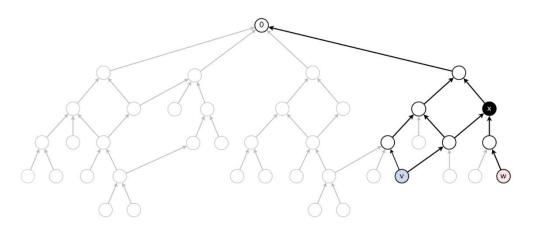
\*

- \* Be careful! If you use a BreadthFirstDirectedPaths object, don't forget
- \* to count the time needed to initialize the marked[], edgeTo[], and
- \* distTo[] arrays.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

#### Description:

為了達成 Additional performance requirements 為了只 traversal reachable vertices and edge ,必須 implement 自己的 BFS



### 先描述需要的資料結構

```
private int[] mindisA;

// same as mindisA

private int[] mindisB;

// markA is mark when se

private int[] markA;

// same as markA

private int[] markB;
```

記錄 set A 到該點的最短路徑

紀錄 set B 到該點的最短路徑

紀錄該點是否被 set A 走過

紀錄該點是否被 set B 走過

這裡注意到,除了 initilize ShortestCommonAncestor 需要 O(V)的時間 其他操作都只能使用 O(Vr+Er) ,Vr Er→ reachable vertices and edge 所以,如果我們在重複使用 SCA(ShortestCommonAncestor 簡寫) 時,比如用很多次 int ancestor(int v, int w),我們會需要 unmark 之前 mark 過的 markA ,markB ,這可能會花 O(V),所以我改變了 mark 的方法讓 mark 是 int 而非 boolean,並加上新的常數,

```
private int markconstA;
// as markconstA
private int markconstB;
```

只有在 mark==markconst 時才算是 mark 而把 markA[i] 設為 markconstA 代表 它被 mark 過,如此一來我們 unmark 時 只要 markconst++ 就可確保全部的 mark

都小於 markconst(因為 markconst 只會不斷往上加),實現 O(1)的 unmark (當然執行非常非常多次後,可能要 unmark O(V)一次, 避免 markconst overflow)接下來討論 lengthSubset() , ancestorSubset()

同時,因為 length()和 ancestor()可以被視為只有一個元素的 subset 所以跳過 又其實 lengthSubset() ,ancestorSubset()的結果會同時產生,所以便僅已 lengthSubset() 作為說明

```
public int lengthSubset(Iterable<Integer> subsetA, Iterable<Integer> subsetB) {
    initbfs();
    for (int v : subsetA) {
        bfsA(v, 0);
    }
    for (int v : subsetB) {
        bfsB(v, 0);
    }
    return shortestlength;
}
```

基本結構極度簡單,就是先用 setA 掃一遍 BFS,找到 setA reachable 的 vertex 的最短距離,再用 setB 掃一次 BFS,找出 setA,setB 都 reachable 的 vertex 並挑出 mindisA+mindisB 最小的 vertex(ShortestCommenAncestor),同時 mindisA+mindisB=shortestlenght;

接下來介紹 bfsA 的內容

```
private void bfsA(int nowv, int nowdis) {
    if (ismarkA(nowv)) {
        // if this vertex already vistied and
        // smaller distance, no need to condif (mindisA[nowv] < nowdis) {
            return;
        }
        else {
                mindisA[nowv] = nowdis;
        }
    }
    else {
            mindisA[nowv] = nowdis;
            markA(nowv);
    }
    for (int v : G.adj(nowv)) {
            bfsA(v, nowdis + 1);
        }
}</pre>
```

簡單來說,每走到一個 vertex ,它會先檢查是否走過了(ismarkA),如果沒有現在走的距離(nowdis)就是它的最短距離,並把它標為走過的(markA)。如果走過就檢查他之前的最短距離和現在走到的距離誰小,如果現在的比較大就沒有必要往下走了,因為這個點有更小的最短路徑代表了,這個點以後的路徑都會比現在往下走所走過的距離小。

接下來簡介 bfsB 的內容

```
private void bfsB(int nowv, int nowdis) {
    if (ismarkB(nowv)) {
        if (mindisB[nowv] < nowdis) {</pre>
            return;
        }
        else {
            mindisB[nowv] = nowdis;
    else {
        mindisB[nowv] = nowdis;
        markB(nowv);
    if (ismarkA(nowv)) {
        if (mindisB[nowv] + mindisA[nowv] < shortestlength) {</pre>
            shortestlength = mindisB[nowv] + mindisA[nowv];
            shortestancestor = nowv;
        else {
            return;
    for (int v : G.adj(nowv)) {
        bfsB(v, nowdis + 1);
```

跟 BFSA 很像,也要 handle setB 到每個 reachable vertex 的最短距離不過多了要計算 mindisA+mindisB 跟現在的 shortestlength 比較如果比較大就 cutoff。

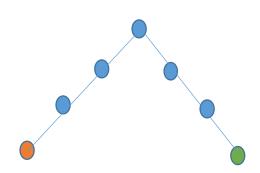
因此,雖然看起來 subset 有 n 個 element 就要 n\*O(Vr+Er),但是其實越靠後的 元素越容易被提早 return ,

## running time

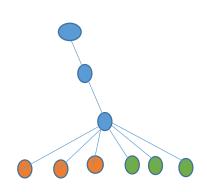
method	best case	worst	case
length() :	 Θ(1) 就在	 隔壁 Θ(V+E)	 V 字形兩端
ancestor():	Θ(1)	Θ(V+E)	
lengthSubset():	n element set Θ(n)	Θ(n(V+E	≣))
ancestorSubset()	: Θ(n)	Θ(n(V+E	·))

## V 字形兩端示意圖

root



## best case lengthSubset():



# worst case lengthSubset()

setA setB 都由下往上開始找最短路徑,找到的永遠被下一個推翻 time=O( (V+E)+(v-2+E-2)+...+(v-2n+E-2n)) when V,E>>n time: Θ(n(V+E))

