

range_stamps

June 19, 2024

```
[2]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
%pylab inline
```

Populating the interactive namespace from numpy and matplotlib

```
[3]: arr = np.loadtxt('stamps.dat')
```

```
[8]: rarr = arr.reshape(int(len(arr)/5),5)
```

```
[9]: frame = pd.DataFrame(rarr)
```

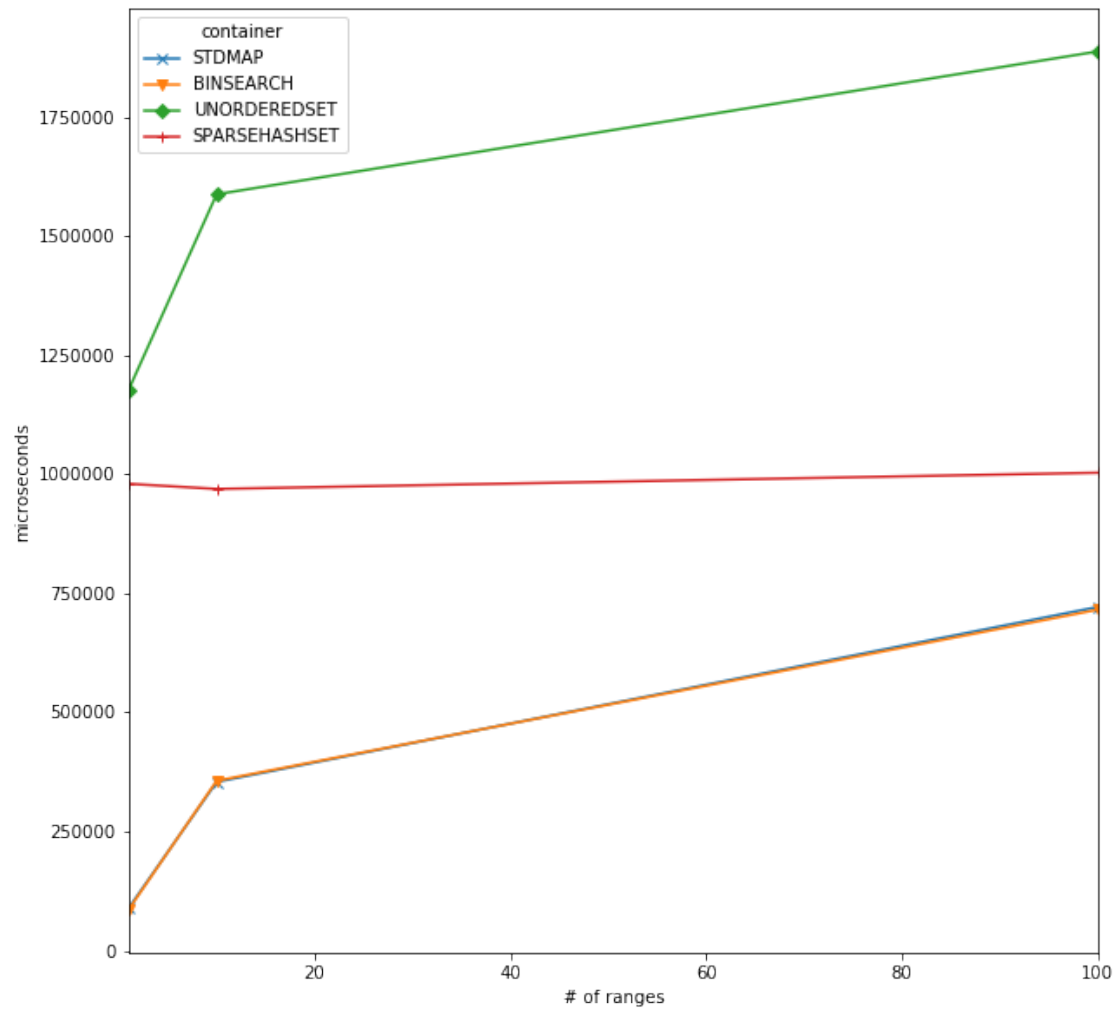
```
[10]: frame.columns = ['ranges', 'STDMAP', 'BINSEARCH', 'UNORDEREDSET', 'SPARSEHASHSET']
frame.set_index('ranges', inplace=True)
frame
```

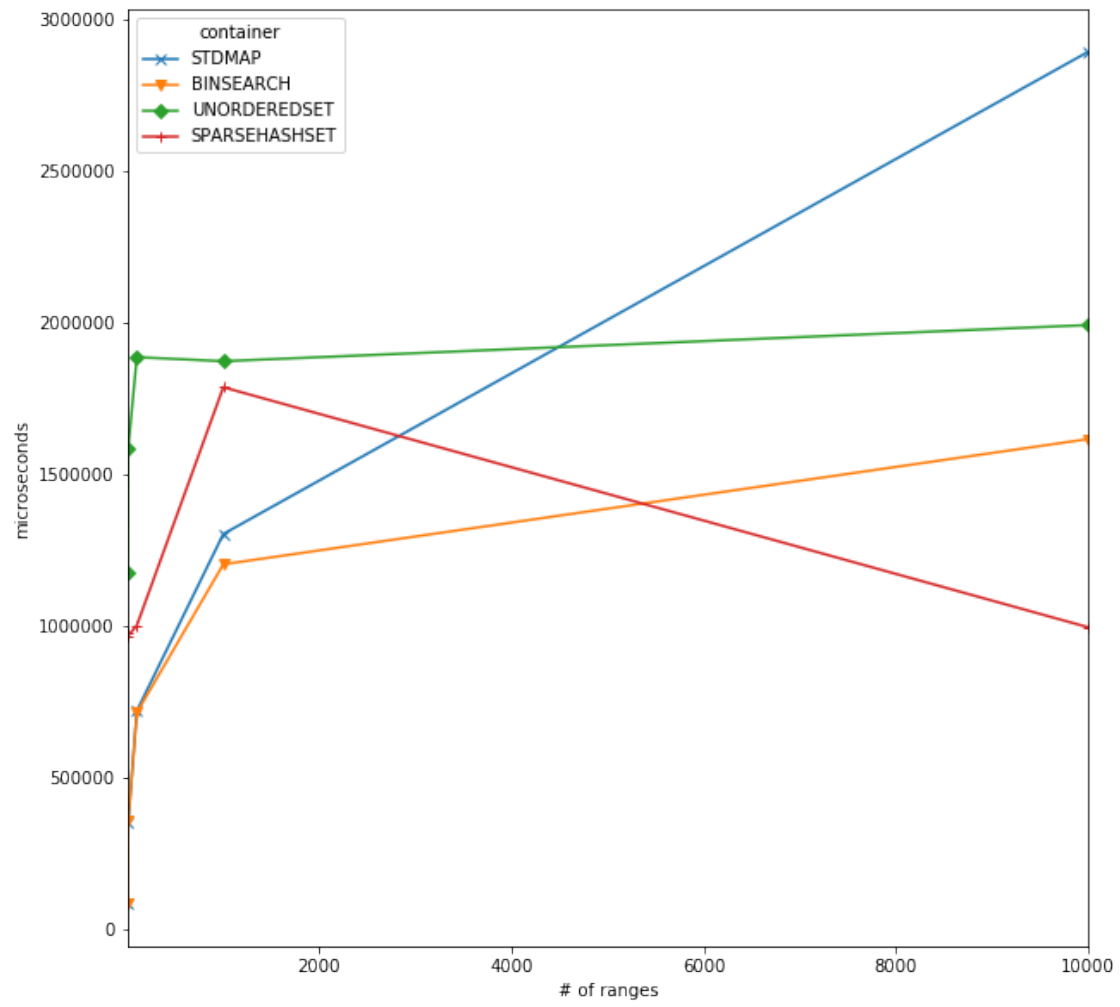
```
[10]:
```

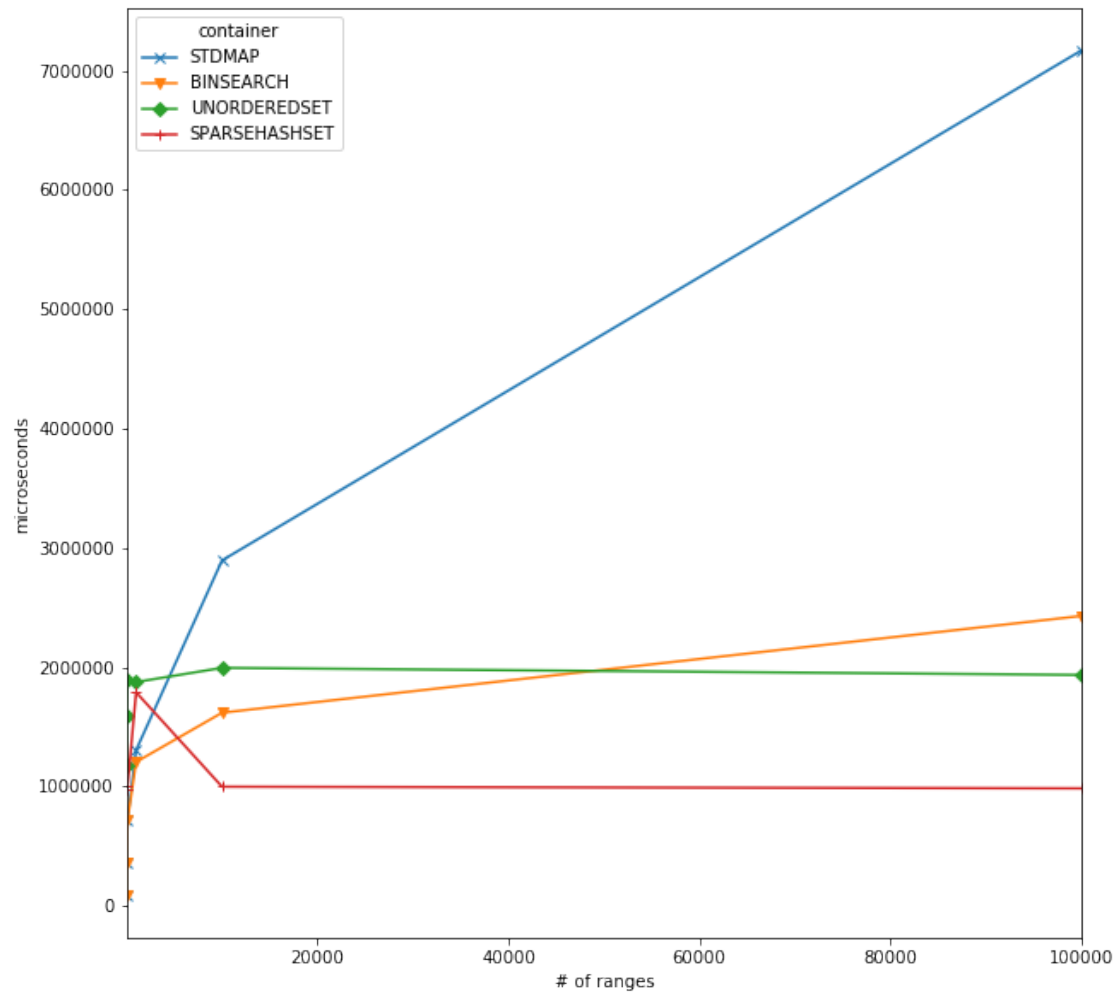
	STDMAP	BINSEARCH	UNORDEREDSET	SPARSEHASHSET
ranges				
1.0	88722.0	85786.0	1176775.0	979977.0
10.0	354061.0	356462.0	1587705.0	969146.0
100.0	721478.0	715743.0	1887644.0	1003188.0
1000.0	1304570.0	1204600.0	1874422.0	1788520.0
10000.0	2894052.0	1617439.0	1993553.0	997317.0
100000.0	7167739.0	2428427.0	1934161.0	983183.0
1000000.0	18903723.0	5662575.0	2272937.0	1058766.0

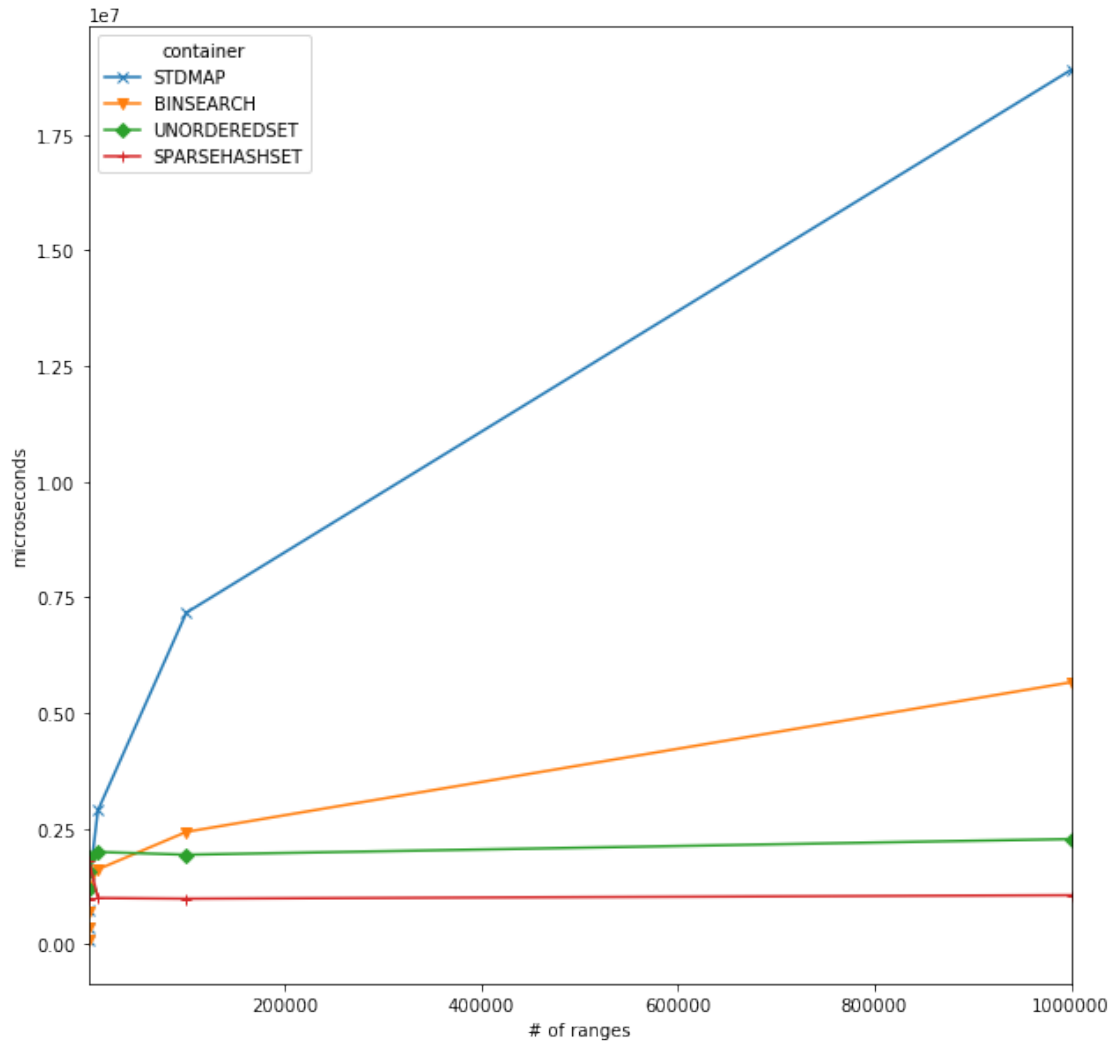
```
[14]: figsize_=(10,10)
style_=['x-', 'v-', 'D-', '+-']
frame.index.name = '# of ranges'
frame.columns.name = 'container'
```

```
[15]: for lines in [3, 5, 6, 7]: frame.head(lines).plot(figsize=figsize_,
style=style_).set(ylabel='microseconds')
```









Ip Ranges contains ~900k records. After creating ranges ~400k. It means, that we should choose between binary search (advantage - can handle increased number of ranges) and sparse hash.