

# NewDictStructure

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```
library(stringr)
url <- "http://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/1260/pg1260.txt"
raw <- readLines(url, encoding = "UTF-8")
vec <- unlist( str_split(raw," ") )
vocab=unique(vec)
vocab=vocab[-which(vocab=="")]

n=length(vocab)
p_vocab=1:n
names(p_vocab)=vocab
v1=vocab[1]
vn=vocab[n]
vm=vocab[n%/%2]

#check
p_vocab[v1]

## The
## 1
p_vocab[vn]

## newsletter
## 28020
# 10k calls
system.time(for (i in 1:10000) temp=1)

## user system elapsed
## 0 0 0
system.time(for (i in 1:10000) temp=p_vocab[v1])

## user system elapsed
## 0.79 0.77 1.60
system.time(for (i in 1:10000) temp=p_vocab[vm])

## user system elapsed
## 2.27 0.68 2.95
system.time(for (i in 1:10000) temp=p_vocab[vn])

## user system elapsed
## 4.07 0.78 4.93

We see that the time cost of vector calls linearly increases with index.
what if p_vocab is a matrix
matrix_vocab=matrix(rep(p_vocab,20),ncol = 20)
rownames(matrix_vocab)=vocab
```

```

matrix_vocab[vn,1]

## newsletter
##      28020

system.time(for (i in 1:10000) temp=matrix_vocab[vn,1])

##      user  system elapsed
##      4.34    0.95     5.58

my_dict <- new.env()
for(i in 1:n){
  my_dict[[vocab[i]]]=i
}
#check
my_dict[[v1]]

## [1] 1
my_dict[[vn]]

## [1] 28020
# 10k calls
system.time(for (i in 1:10000) temp=my_dict[[v1]])

##      user  system elapsed
##      0.01    0.00     0.02

system.time(for (i in 1:10000) temp=my_dict[[vn]])

##      user  system elapsed
##      0      0          0

# 10m calls
system.time(for (i in 1:10000000) temp=my_dict[[v1]])

##      user  system elapsed
##      2.01    0.00     2.12

system.time(for (i in 1:10000000) temp=my_dict[[vn]])

##      user  system elapsed
##      2.17    0.00     2.17

```

We see that the time cost is almost independent of index, and much faster.(1000 times faster on average while the corpus has 28020 unique words)