

CS532 Homework 6

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Question 1

```
import math
from timeit import default_timer as timer
import random

class ht_element:
    def __init__(self, key):
        self.key = key
        self.next = None
        self.prev = None

def next_power_of_2(x):
    return 1 if x == 0 else 2**math.ceil(math.log2(x))

class chained_hash:
    def __init__(self, t_size):
        self.size = t_size
        self.new_size = next_power_of_2(self.size)
        self.T = [None] * self.new_size
        self.power = int(math.log2(self.new_size))
        knuth_A = (math.sqrt(5)-1)/2
        # self.p=14
        self.p = self.power
        m = 2**self.p
        self.w = 32
        self.s = int(knuth_A * 2**self.w)

    def insert(self, x):
        hash_val = self.hash_function(x.key)
        if self.T[hash_val] is None:
            self.T[hash_val] = x
        else:
            node = self.T[hash_val]
            x.next = node
            node.prev = x
            self.T[hash_val] = x

    def search(self, k):
        hash_val = self.hash_function(k)
        ans = None
```

```

        node = self.T[hash_val]
        while node is not None:
            if node.key == k:
                ans = node
                break
            else:
                node = node.next
        return ans

def delete(self,x):
    hash_val = self.hash_function(x.key)
    if x.prev == None:
        self.T[hash_val] = x.next
    else:
        x.prev.next = x.next
        if x.next is not None:
            x.next.prev = x.prev

def hash_function(self, k):
    return k % self.new_size

def print_node(self,k):
    hash_val = self.hash_function(k)
    x = self.T[hash_val]
    list_contents=[]
    while x is not None:
        list_contents.append(str(x.key))
        x = x.next
    return " -> ".join(list_contents)

def hash_function_mul(self,k):
    res= k * self.s
    #         print('k: ',k)
    #         print('k*s: ',res)
    r1 = res/(2**self.w)
    r0 = res%(2**self.w)
    #         print('r1: ',r1)
    #         print('r0: ',r0)
    final = r0 >> (self.w-self.p)
    return final

def test1():
    h = chained_hash(10)
    print('Hash table Initialization:')
    print(h.T)
    h.insert(ht_element(7))
    print('Hash table after inserting element 7:')
    print(h.T)
    print('Printing linked list at slot that key 7 was hashed to:')

```

```

    print(h.print_node(7))
    h.insert(ht_element(8))
    h.insert(ht_element(24))
    print('Printing linked list at slot that keys 8 and 24 were hashed
to:')
    print(h.print_node(8))
    print('Printing linked list at slot that keys 8 and 24 were hashed
to after deleting key 24:')
    h.delete(h.search(24))
    print(h.print_node(8))

```

```

Archanas-MBP:HW6 archana$ python3 hw6.py
Hash table Initialization:
[None, None, None, None, None, None, None, None, None, None, None, None, None, None]
Hash table after inserting element 7:
[None, None, None, None, None, None, None, <__main__.ht_element object at 0x10189ec18>, None, None, None, None, None, None]
Printing linked list at slot that key 7 was hashed to:
7
Printing linked list at slot that keys 8 and 24 were hashed to:
24 -> 8
Printing linked list at slot that keys 8 and 24 were hashed to after deleting key 24:
8

```

Question 1 Critique:

In Insert 'self.T[hash_val] = x' could have been outside the loop as it is common.

Question 2

```

class ht_element2(ht_element):
    def __init__(self, key, value):
        super().__init__(key)
        self.value = value

def test2():
    h = chained_hash(10)
    h.insert(ht_element2(7,5))
    h.insert(ht_element2(8,6))
    h.insert(ht_element2(24,4))
    print('Inserted keys=(7,8,24) with values=(5,6,4)')
    print('Retriving value of key 24: ', h.search(24).value)
    print('Retriving value of key 8: ',h.search(8).value)
    print('Retriving value of key 7: ',h.search(7).value)

```

```
Inserted keys=(7,8,24) with values=(5,6,4)
Retriving value of key 24:  4
Retriving value of key 8:   6
Retriving value of key 7:   5
```

Question 3

```
def mul_hash(k):
    knuth_A = (math.sqrt(5)-1)/2
    p=14
    m = 2**p
    w = 32
    s = int(knuth_A * 2**(w))
    res= k * s
    print('k: ',k)
    print('k*s: ',res)
    r1 = res/(2**w)
    r0 = res%(2**w)
    print('r1: ',r1)
    print('r0: ',r0)
    final = r0 >> (w-p)
    return final

def test_mul_hash():
    k=123456
    check = mul_hash(k)
    print('h(k): ', check)
```

```
k: 123456
k*s: 327706022297664
r1: 76300.00410081446
r0: 17612864
h(k): 67
```

Integrating it in the chained hash class is shown in solution to question 1.

Question 3 Critique:

I calculated r_0 using mod instead of bit-wise and.

```
def mul_hash(k):
    knuth_A = (math.sqrt(5)-1)/2
    p=14
    m = 2**p
    w = 32
    s = int(knuth_A * 2**(w))
    res= k * s
    mask = 2**w-1
    print('k: ',k)
    print('k*s: ',res)
    r1 = res/(2**w)
    r0 = res & mask
    print('r1: ',r1)
    print('r0: ',r0)
    final = r0 >> (w-p)
    return final
```

Question 4

```
class Node(object):
    def __init__(self, value):
        self.parent = self
        self.value = value
        self.rank = 0

    def __str__(self):
        return self.value

class forests():
    def __init__(self, values=[]):
        self.set = [Node(value) for value in values]

    def make_set(self, x):
        #         x.parent = x
        #         x.rank = 0
        self.set.append(Node(x))

    def union(self, x, y):
        self.link(self.find_set(x), self.find_set(y))

    def link(self, x, y):
        if x.rank > y.rank:
```

```

        y.parent = x
    else:
        x.parent = y
        if x.rank == y.rank:
            y.rank = y.rank + 1

def find_set(self,x):
    if x != x.parent:
        x.parent = self.find_set(x.parent)
    return x.parent

def test_forests():
    a= forests(['a','b','c','d','e'])
    print(len(a.set))
    sets = [str(a.find_set(x)) for x in a.set]
    print("set representatives:\t\t", sets)
    print("number of disjoint sets:\t", len(set(sets)))
    a.union(a.set[0],a.set[2])
    sets = [str(a.find_set(x)) for x in a.set]
    print("set representatives:\t\t", sets)
    print("number of disjoint sets:\t", len(set(sets)))
    a.union(a.set[0],a.set[1])
    sets = [str(a.find_set(x)) for x in a.set]
    print("set representatives:\t\t", sets)
    print("number of disjoint sets:\t", len(set(sets)))

```

```

Number of disjoint sets: 5
Initial set representatives:      ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e']
Number of disjoint sets: 5
Set representatives after union of set[0] and set[2]:      ['c', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e']
Number of disjoint sets: 4
Set representatives after union of set[0] and set[1]:      ['c', 'c', 'c', 'd', 'e']
Number of disjoint sets: 3

```

The class initializer is doing the function of make-set during initialization (setting the parent, value and rank). So, it can just be included in the initialization.

Question 5

```

def time_forests():
    time = []
    m = range(300,6000,300)
    for i in m:
        n = int(i/3)

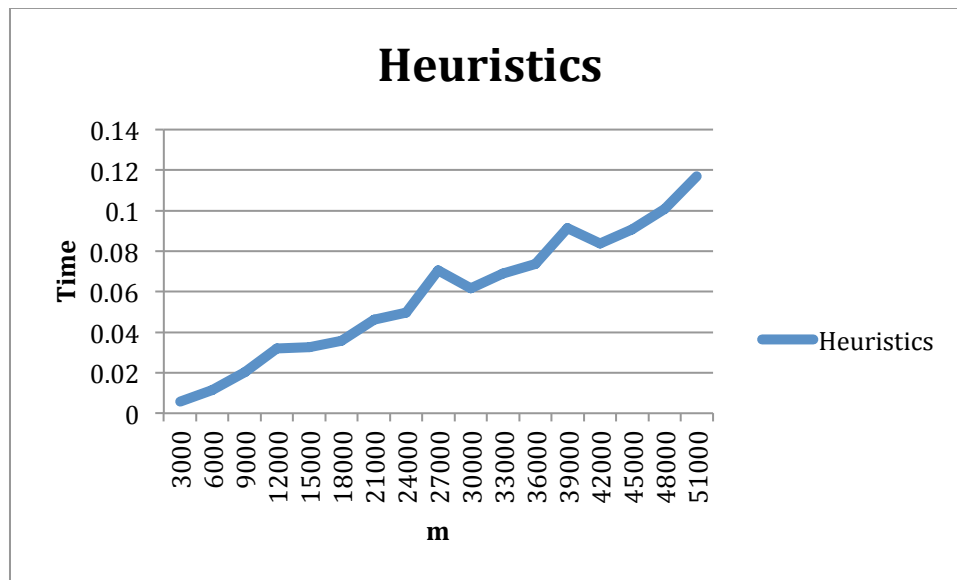
```

```

start = timer()
f = forests()
for j in range(n):
    f.make_set(j)
left = i - n
while left > 0:
    a = random.randint(0,n-1)
    r1 = f.find_set(f.set[a])
    left = left-1
    r2 = r1
    while r1 == r2:
        b = random.randint(0,n-1)
        r2 = f.find_set(f.set[b])
        left = left-1
    f.union(r1,r2)
    left = left-1
end = timer()
print(i, end-start)

```

m	Time
3000	0.005694153
6000	0.01159682
9000	0.020357534
12000	0.032103187
15000	0.032596103
18000	0.035646319
21000	0.046231532
24000	0.049675917
27000	0.070627222
30000	0.06153777
33000	0.069074448
36000	0.073570288
39000	0.091271058
42000	0.083930505
45000	0.090872624
48000	0.100716254
51000	0.116978867
54000	0.107622541
57000	0.134907157
60000	0.13334815



The increase is almost linear.

Question 5 critique:

Modified code to include number of unions, make, find and the constant for fitting this to a $n\log(n)$ curve.

```
def time_forests(ver):
    time = []
    m = range(3000,83000,3000)
    for i in m:
        n = int(i/3)
        n_make = 0
        n_union = 0
        n_find = 0
        start = timer()
        if ver == 1:
            f = forests()
        else:
            f = forests_2()
        for j in range(n):
            f.make_set(j)
            n_make += 1
        left = i - n
        while left > 0:
            a = random.randint(0,n-1)
            r1 = f.find_set(f.set[a])
            n_find += 1
            left = left-1
            r2 = r1
```



```

while r1 == r2:
    b = random.randint(0,n-1)
    r2 = f.find_set(f.set[b])
    n_find += 1
    left = left-1
f.union(r1,r2)
n_union += 1
left = left-1
end = timer()
diff = end-start
c = diff/(i * math.log(i)) * 1000000
print(i, n_make, n_union, n_find, diff, c)

```

m	n_make	n_union	n_find	time	constant
3000	1000	659	1341	0.006128985	0.255171272
6000	2000	1317	2683	0.01202919	0.230457107
9000	3000	1975	4025	0.01682298	0.205296446
12000	4000	2634	5373	0.028671074	0.254374764
15000	5000	3290	6710	0.034283703	0.237689937
18000	6000	3953	8051	0.043604673	0.247239276
21000	7000	4618	9384	0.047163437	0.225664719
24000	8000	5284	10716	0.049214346	0.203315146
27000	9000	5918	12082	0.065825435	0.238933411
30000	10000	6577	13423	0.062645463	0.202560063
33000	11000	7249	14754	0.07562416	0.220259835
36000	12000	7905	16096	0.08559356	0.226626322
39000	13000	8567	17436	0.11961308	0.29012488
42000	14000	9220	18784	0.121590009	0.271947831
45000	15000	9895	20107	0.098552421	0.204402502
48000	16000	10543	21457	0.10295561	0.198990374
51000	17000	11195	22805	0.13165822	0.238158075
54000	18000	11844	24158	0.115461078	0.19622091
57000	19000	12510	25491	0.137467628	0.22023152
60000	20000	13162	26839	0.127327198	0.192883177
63000	21000	13849	28152	0.130742842	0.187793309
66000	22000	14518	29483	0.148887254	0.203278736
69000	23000	15141	30861	0.147165595	0.191425343
72000	24000	15830	32170	0.15944129	0.197995255
75000	25000	16472	33530	0.161029971	0.191271245
78000	26000	17128	34874	0.173292824	0.19723112
81000	27000	17806	36196	0.174316533	0.190410285

Question 6

```
class forests_2():
    def __init__(self, values=[]):
        self.set = [Node(value) for value in values]

    def make_set(self, x):
        #         x.parent = x
        #         x.rank = 0
        self.set.append(Node(x))

    def union(self, x, y):
        x_n = self.find_set(x)
        y_n = self.find_set(y)
        x_n.parent = y_n

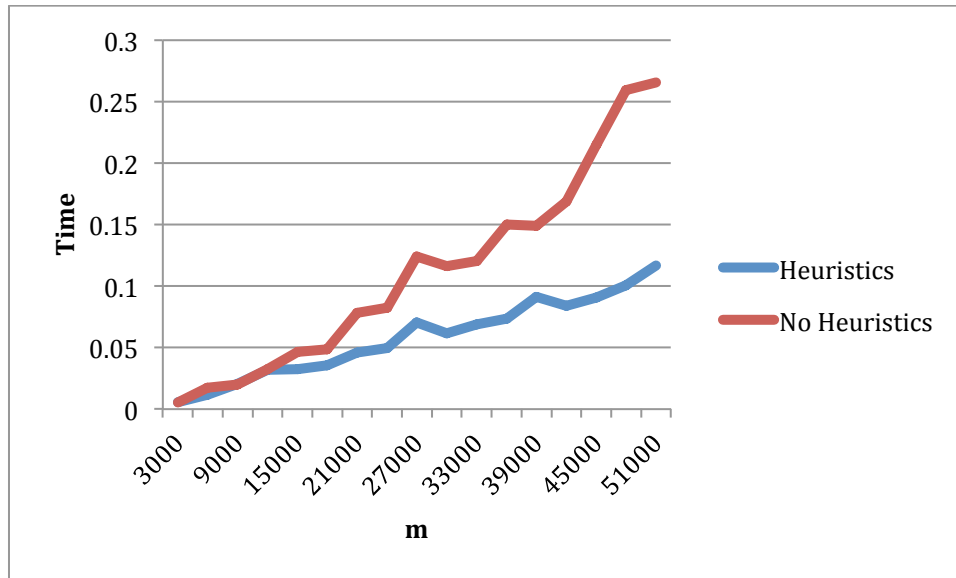
    def find_set(self, x):
        if x == x.parent:
            return x
        else:
            return self.find_set(x.parent)
```

Question 7

```
def time_forests(ver):
    time = []
    m = range(3000, 63000, 3000)
    for i in m:
        n = int(i/3)
        start = timer()
        if ver == 1:
            f = forests()
        else:
            f = forests_2()
        for j in range(n):
            f.make_set(j)
        left = i - n
        while left > 0:
            a = random.randint(0, n-1)
            r1 = f.find_set(f.set[a])
            left = left-1
            r2 = r1
            while r1 == r2:
                b = random.randint(0, n-1)
                r2 = f.find_set(f.set[b])
                left = left-1
```

```
f.union(r1,r2)
left = left-1
end = timer()
print(i, end-start)
```

m	Time
3000	0.005218191
6000	0.017321978
9000	0.020208567
12000	0.032624985
15000	0.046544657
18000	0.048623987
21000	0.078163001
24000	0.082651261
27000	0.12400717
30000	0.11630151
33000	0.120294916
36000	0.149968778
39000	0.149292141
42000	0.169068866
45000	0.215476719
48000	0.259552196
51000	0.265630249
54000	0.254370726
57000	0.303942229
60000	0.306161941



The time taken for $m = 60000$ in the previous case is only 0.13 seconds, while here it is 0.30 seconds. Union by rank and path compression heuristics make sure the trees are not long. This makes the find operation faster. Without these heuristics, find has an average performance of $O(\log n)$ and worst case performance of $O(n)$. So the time increases at a greater rate without the heuristics. The other two operations union and make set take constant time.