

Lab_Interning: String Interning Implementation

J. Nelson Amaral

Motivation

298 no-space characters

```
MillisecondsPerSecond = 1000;
```

```
SecondsPerMinute = 60;
```

```
MinutesPerHour = 60;
```

```
SecondsPerHour = SecondsPerMinute * MinutesPerHour;
```

```
def ConvertHourMinuteSecondToSeconds(
```

```
    ElapsedHous,
```

```
    ElapsedMinutes,
```

```
    ElapsedSeconds) :
```

```
    return [ElapsedHours * SecondsPerHour
```

```
            + ElapsedMinutes * SecondsPerMinute
```

```
            + ElapsedSeconds]
```

```
def HowManyElapsedHours(ElapsedSeconds) :
```

```
    return [ElapsedSeconds / SecondsPerHour]
```

```
def HowManyElapsedMinutes(ElapsedSeconds) :
```

```
    return [ElapsedSeconds / SecondsPerMinute
```

```
            - (ElapsedSeconds / SecondsPerHour) * MinutesPerHour]
```

```
id00 = 1000;  
id01 = 60;  
id02 = 60;  
id03 = id01 * id02;
```

199 no-space characters

```
def id04(  
    id05,  
    id06,  
    id07) :  
    return [id05 * id03  
            + id06 * id01  
            + id07]
```

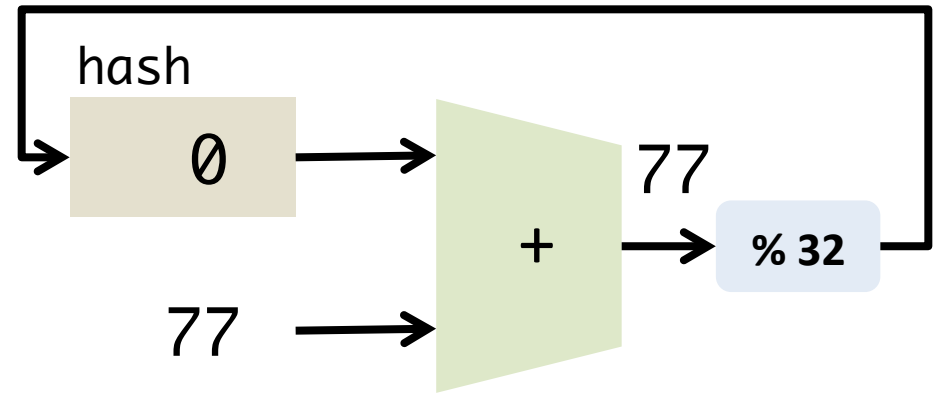
33% reduction in size

```
def id08(id07) :  
    return [id07 / id03]
```

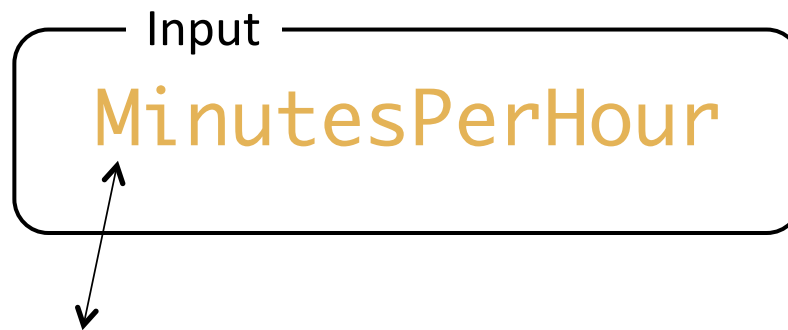
```
def id08(id07) :  
    return [id07 / id01  
            - (id07 / id03) * id02]
```

Hashing Algorithm

```
data[ ]  
hash = 0  
for d in data  
    do  
        hash = (hash + d) mod n  
return hash
```



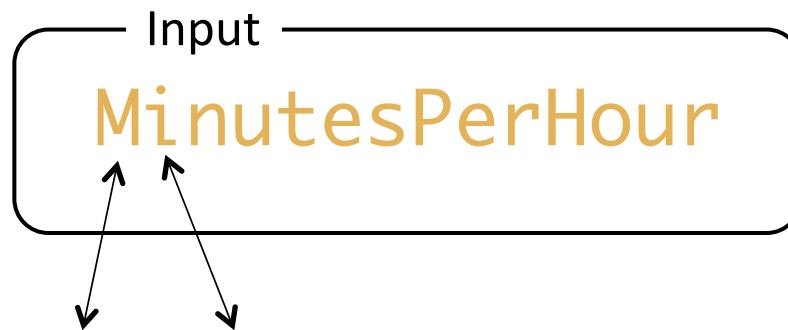
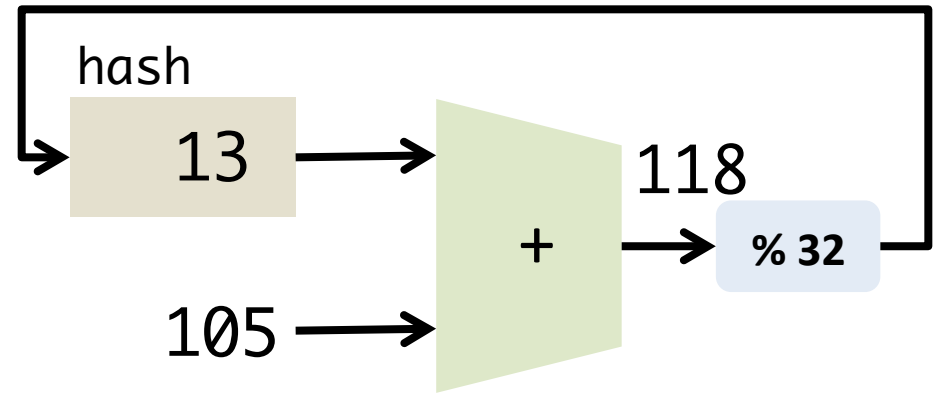
13



ASCII Codes: 77

Hashing Algorithm

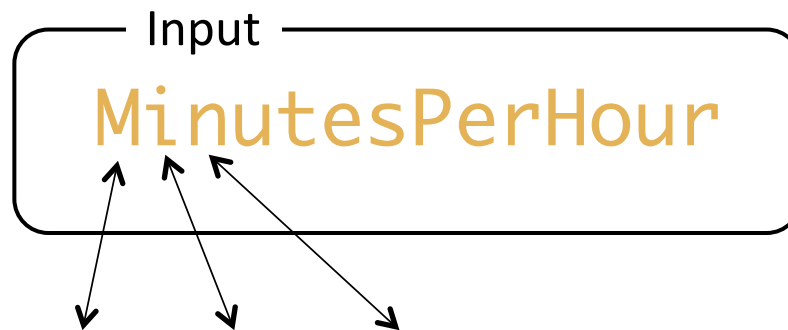
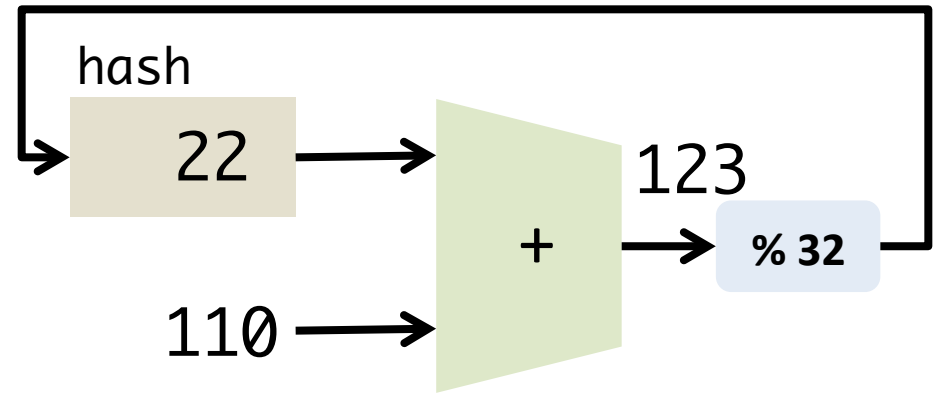
```
data[ ]  
hash = 0  
for d in data  
    do  
        hash = (hash + d) mod n  
return hash
```



ASCII Codes: 77 105

Hashing Algorithm

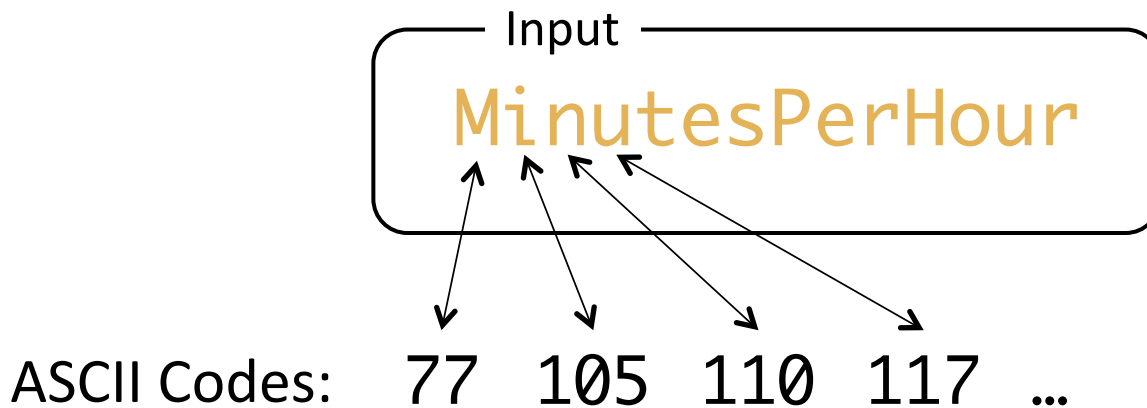
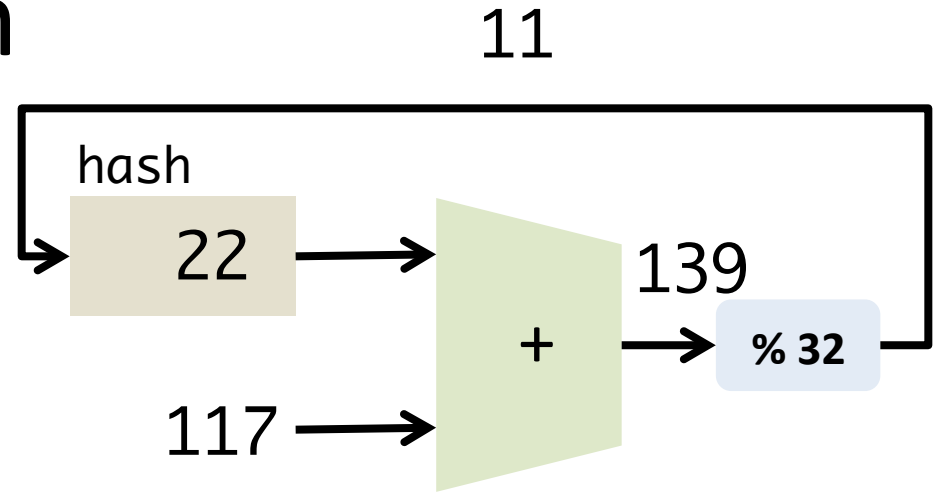
```
data[ ]  
hash = 0  
for d in data  
    do  
        hash = (hash + d) mod n  
return hash
```



ASCII Codes: 77 105 110

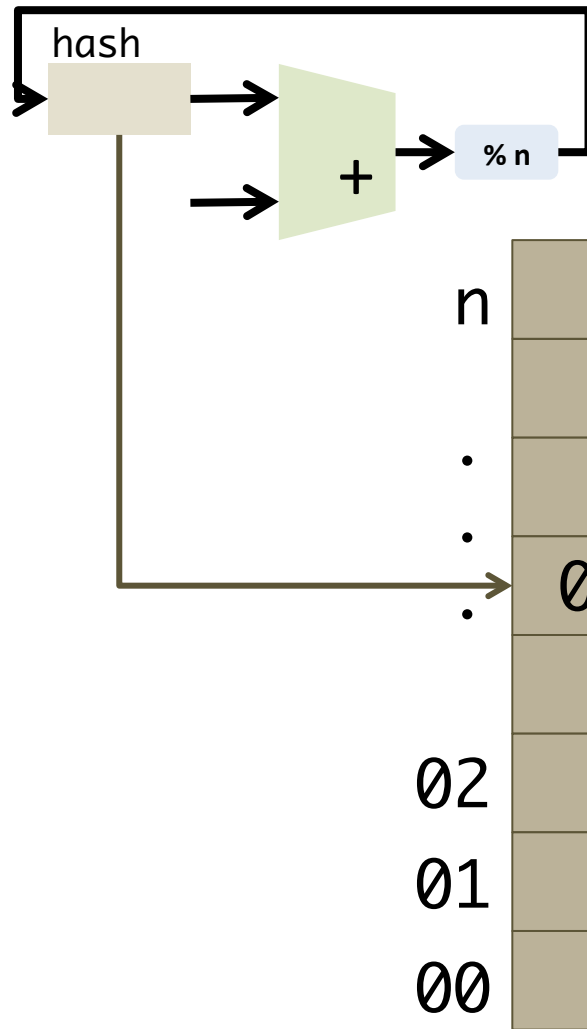
Hashing Algorithm

```
data[ ]  
hash = 0  
for d in data  
    do  
        hash = (hash + d) mod n  
return hash
```



<string>

String Interning Table



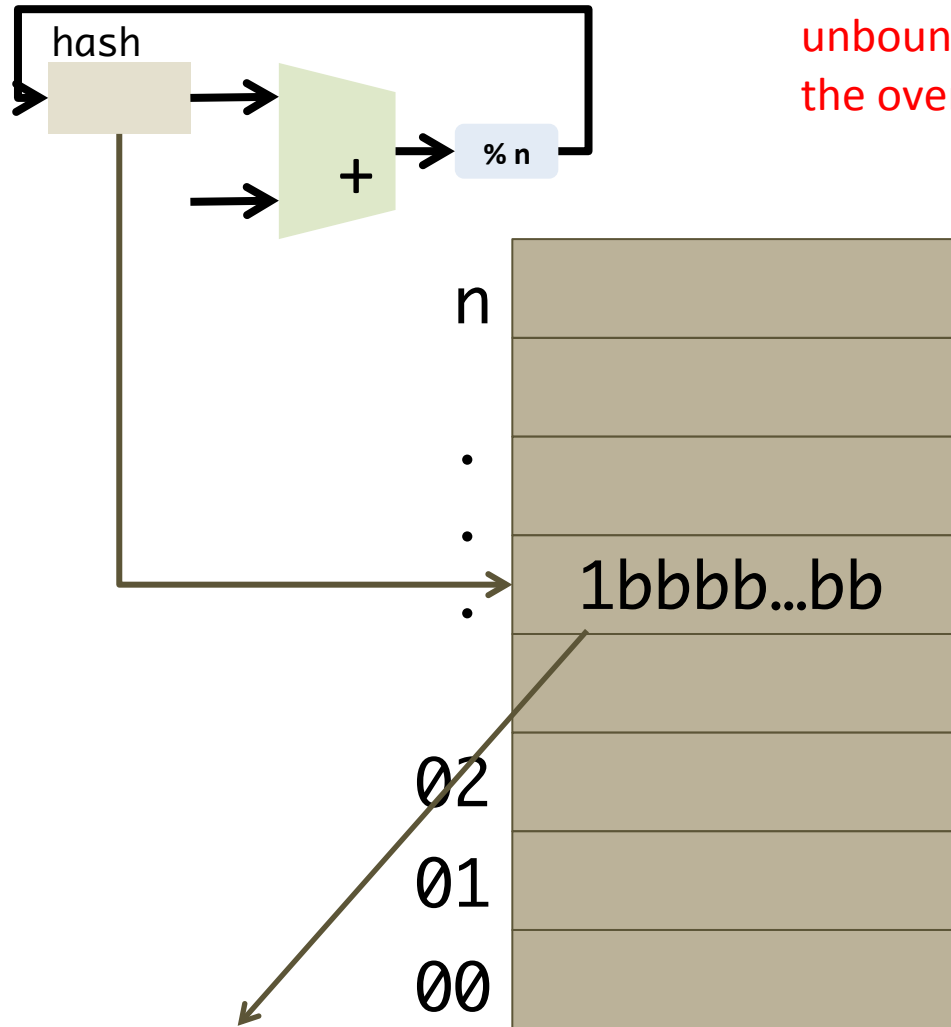
Each one of these entries in the table is called a *bucket*

- **Create** immutable copy
- **Place** address of immutable copy into the table entry.
- **Return** unique ID

<string>

String Interning Table

In this slides we will refer to the unbounded data structure used for the overflowing of a bucket as a **tank**



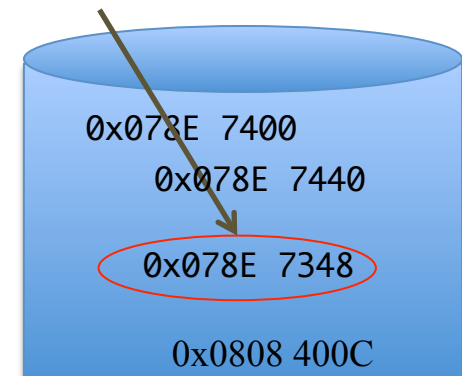
Search tank for string.

If not found:

- **create** immutable copy
- **insert** string into tank.
- **return** unique id

If found:

- **return** unique ID.



<string>

String Interning Table

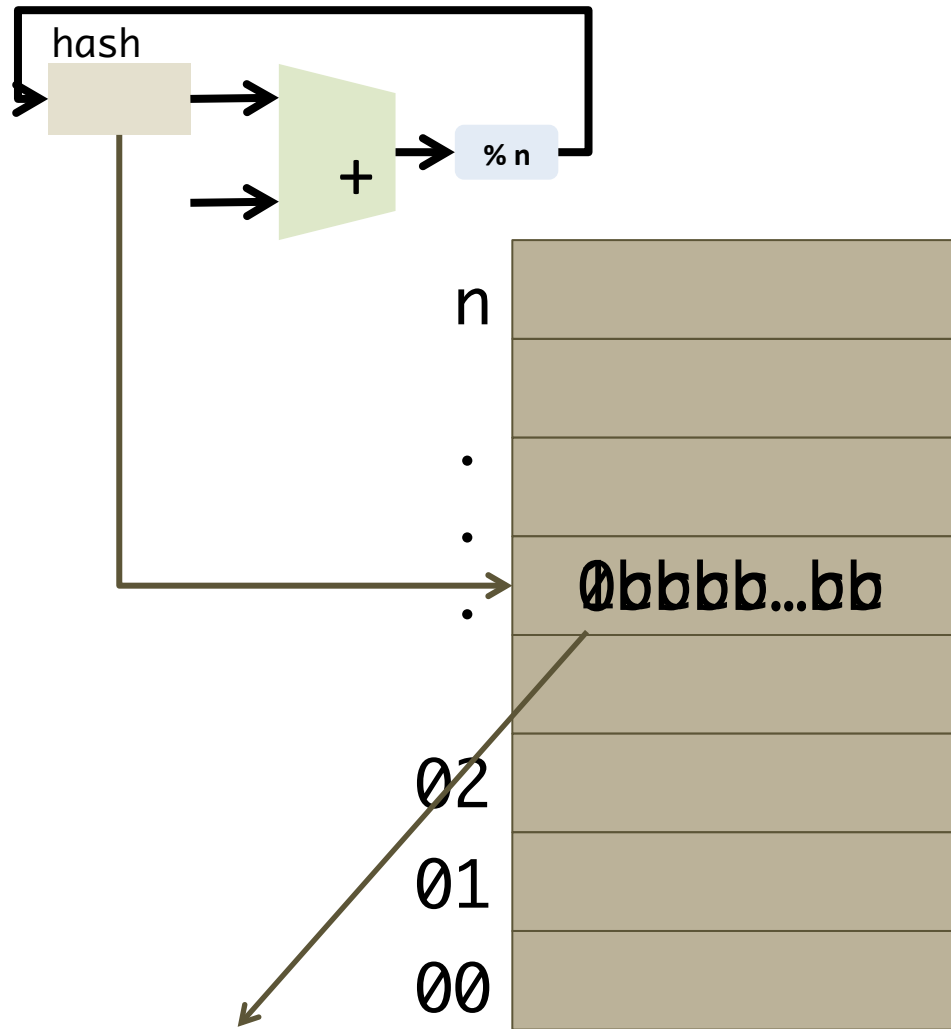
Compare input with
interned string.

If it matches:

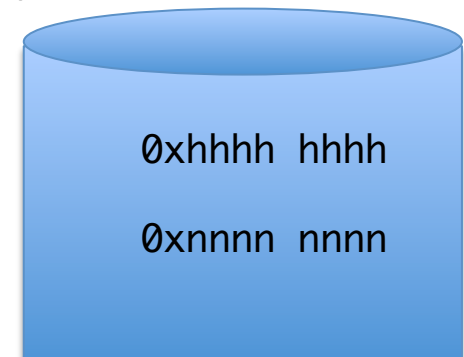
- **return** unique id

If it does not match:

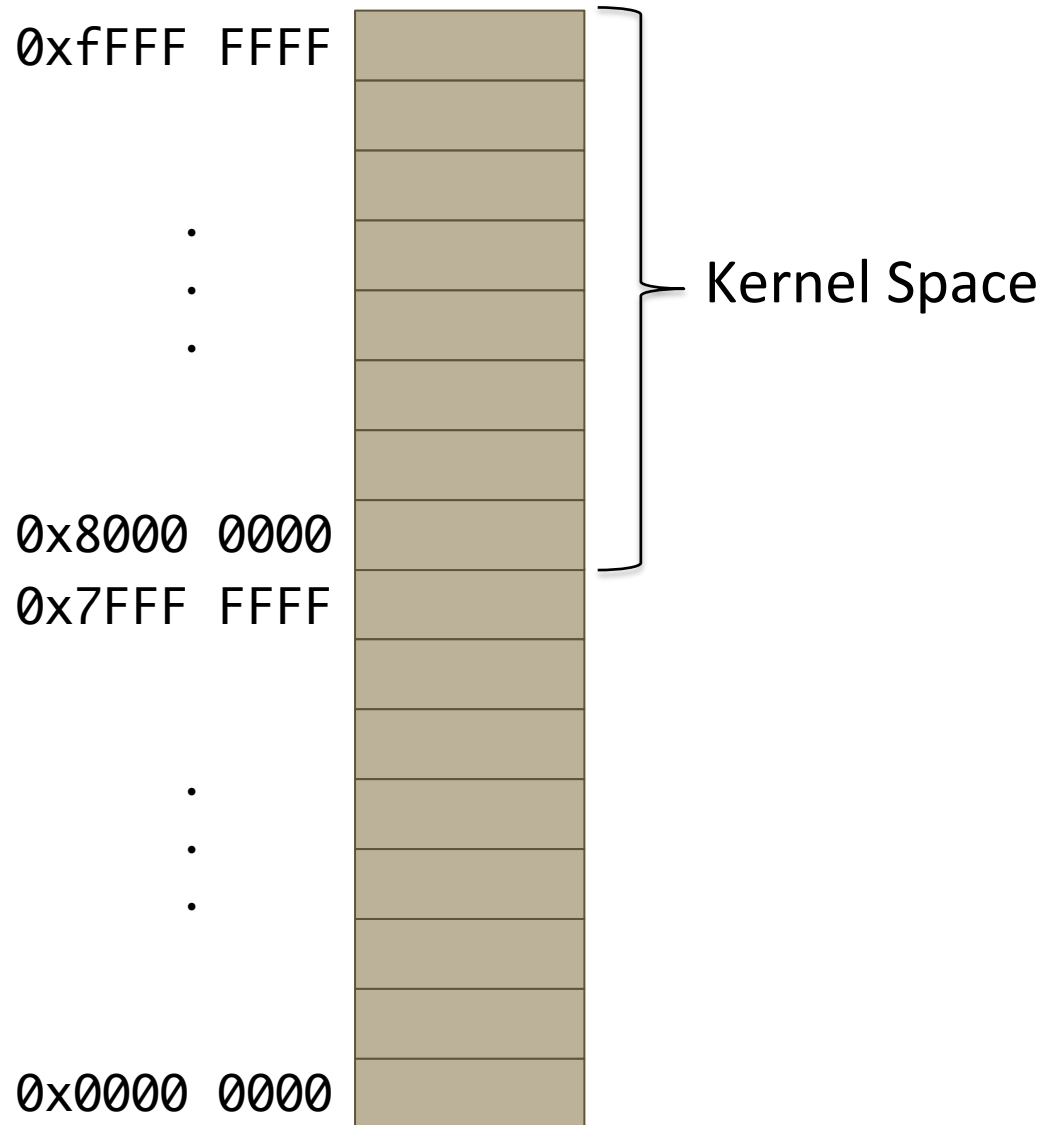
- **create** a new tank.
- **add** interned string address
- **create** immutable copy
- **add** copy address
- **replace** bucket content
- **return** unique ID



0bbbb...bb is the address of
an interned string



Why this works?



internString

Parameter:

\$a0: address of a string to be interned

Return Value:

\$v0: unique ID for the string

Strings with same value must always return the same ID independent of their memory address.

Must create immutable copy if string was not interned before.

getIntermedString

Parameter:

\$a0: unique interned string ID

Return Value:

`$v0`: string address if string was interned before.

\$v0: 0 if string was not interned before.

internFile

Parameter:

\$a0: pointer to a file in mutable memory

Return Value:

\$v0: address of list of interned strings

\$v1: number of identifiers in the list

- strings are separated by one or more spaces or line feed characters
- end of file is signaled by an End of Transmission (EOT) character
- must make immutable copies of each string.

Guarantee

Your implementation will be presented with
at most 128 different strings.