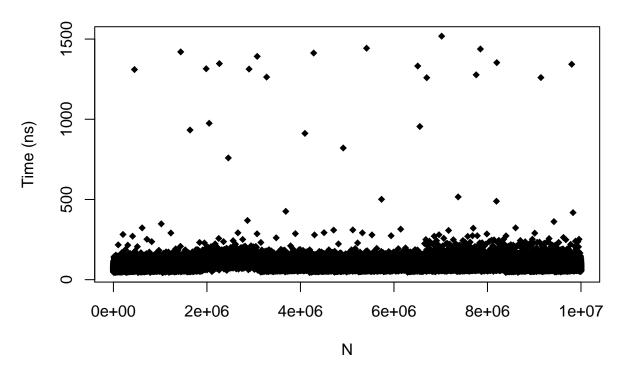
# delete\_node.R

### Preston

### 2020-05-23

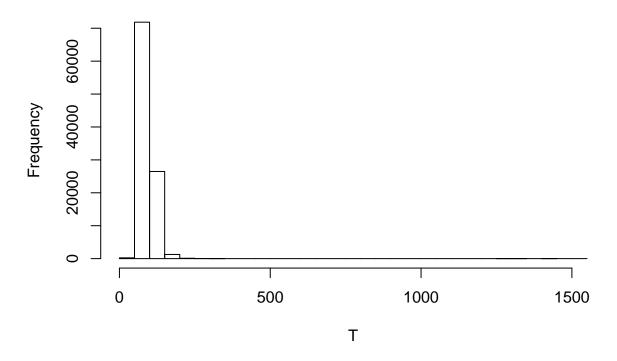
```
# Preston Dunton
# CS320 Honors Option
# May 23, 2020
\# pdunton@rams.colostate.edu
# Delete_Node() in a binomial heap should be O(logn)
delete_node_binomial = read.csv("./delete_node_binomial.csv")
attach(delete_node_binomial)
## The following object is masked from package:base:
##
##
       Т
summary(T)
     Min. 1st Qu. Median
                           Mean 3rd Qu.
                                             Max.
           69.00 83.00 88.43 103.00 1518.00
     44.00
##
# min 44
# q1 69
# median 83
# mean 88.43
# q3 103
# max 1518
plot(N,T,pch=18,xlab="N",ylab="Time (ns)",main="Binomial_Heap.Delete_Node()")
```

# Binomial\_Heap.Delete\_Node()



hist(T,breaks=30)

## **Histogram of T**



```
# Let's see if we can remove some outliers
quantile(T, seq(0,1,0.1))
    0% 10% 20% 30% 40%
                             50%
                                  60%
                                      70%
                                            80%
                                                 90% 100%
                                                 121 1518
     44
         61
              67
                   72
                         77
                              83
                                   91
                                        99
                                            108
quantile(T, seq(0.9,1,0.01))
   90% 91% 92% 93%
                       94%
                             95%
                                  96%
                                       97%
                                            98%
                                                 99% 100%
   121 123
             125 127
                       129
                             132
                                 135
                                       139
                                            146
                                                 156 1518
quantile(T, seq(0.99,1,0.001))
##
        99%
               99.1%
                        99.2%
                                 99.3%
                                          99.4%
                                                   99.5%
                                                            99.6%
                                                                     99.7%
            158.000
                     161.000
                              163.000 167.000
##
   156.000
                                                172.000 177.000 184.000
     99.8%
               99.9%
                         100%
   196.000 227.002 1518.000
# Let's separate the top 0.1% and analyze
# Top 0.1%
sum(T>227) # There are 100 outliers
## [1] 100
summary(T[which(T>227)])
```

Max.

Mean 3rd Qu.

Min. 1st Qu. Median

```
## 228.0 243.8 276.5 497.1 492.0 1518.0

# min 228

# q1 243

# median 276.5

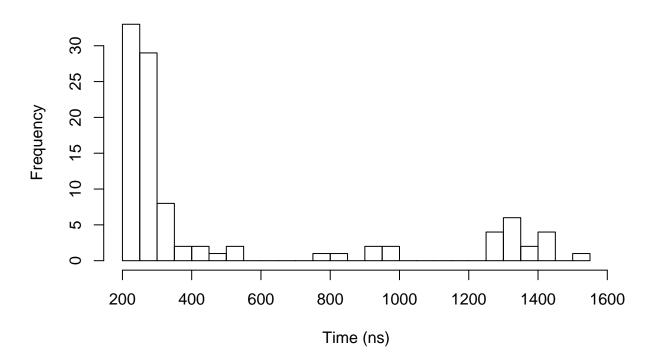
# mean 497.1

# q3 492

# max 1518

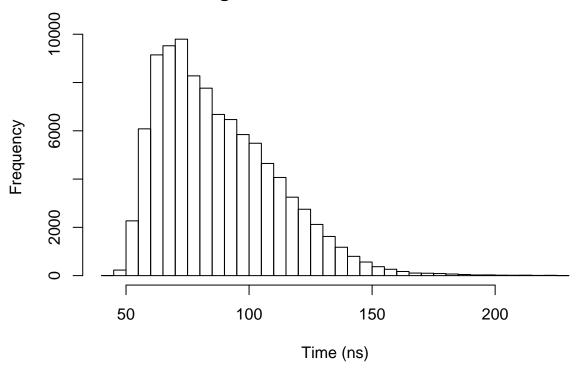
hist(T[which(T>227)],main="Histogram of Top 0.1% of Times",xlab="Time (ns)",breaks=30)
```

### **Histogram of Top 0.1% of Times**



```
# Bottom 99.9%
summary(T[which(T<=227)])</pre>
##
      Min. 1st Qu. Median
                               Mean 3rd Qu.
                                                Max.
##
     44.00
             69.00
                     83.00
                              88.02 103.00 227.00
# min 44
# q1 69
# median 83
# mean 88.02
# q3 103
# max 227
hist(T[which(T<=227)], main="Histogram of Bottom 99.9% of Times", xlab="Time (ns)", breaks=30)
```

# Histogram of Bottom 99.9% of Times



```
# 99.9% of deletions take less than 227 ns

# There also appears to be no large corelation between N and insertion time

# The implementation must be correct for an O(logn) time

detach(delete_node_binomial)
```